

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IX.—NO. 17.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 23.—White—(Third Sunday after Easter). Patronage of St. Joseph. Double second class.  
Monday, April 24.—Red—St. Peter, Martyr. Double.  
Tuesday, April 25.—Red—St. Catharine of Siena, Virgin. Double.  
Wednesday, May 1.—Red—St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. Double second class.  
Thursday, May 2.—White—St. Anastasia, Bishop, Doctor. Double.  
Friday, May 3.—Red—Finding of the Holy Cross. Double second class.  
Saturday, May 4.—White—St. Monica, Widow. Double.

## CURRENT TOPICS

### Situation in France.

The Holy Father is preparing another letter on the Associations Bill in France. It is understood, he will condemn it in still more uncompromising terms than those he used in his letter to the Archbishop of Paris.

### Sugar and Siang.

As anticipated, a sugar tax was the great feature in Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget statement on Thursday last. It is more than possible that one of the excited members, following the example once set by the great Earl of Chatham, began his speech with the words: "Sugar Mr. Speaker." When the House laughed uproariously at Chatham, he, not understanding the cause of merriment, continued with rising wrath: "Sugar, Mr. Speaker, sugar, sugar, sugar." The Speaker, under the circumstances, refrained from calling him to order.

### Which Accounts for It.

Lord Cadogan has made a more popular Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, than was expected. Some of the Irish papers are attributing this to the fact that he has Irish blood in his veins. The *Tram* (Galway) Herald says: "The third Earl of Cadogan married on the 4th of April, 1810, a Galway girl remarkable for her rare beauty and accomplishments, Honoria Louisa Blake, daughter of Joseph Blake, of Ardrey and Wallsourt. This Lord Cadogan, who died in 1864, was father of Henry Charles, the fourth Earl of Cadogan, who died in 1883, and he was the father of our present popular Viceroy. It will thus be seen that the Lord Lieutenant's grandmother was a Miss Blake, of Ardrey, Galway."

### Mr. Blake's Wit.

English papers have generally taken a turn for appreciating the high abilities of Hon. Edward Blake. In his speech on the Denise of the Crown Bill, Mr. Blake made an effective quotation and witty parody which is getting much admiration. Quoting the Duke of Rutland's famous lines—

"Let laws and learning, Arts and Commerce die,  
But spare, oh spare our old nobility!"  
he ingeniously applied them to the debate on the Bill in the following parody on the Ministerial attitude:—  
"Let Kings curse Catholics, children drink and die,  
But save, oh save our hybrid Ministry."

### Kensit and Carrie.

In another column we publish the cable account of the disgraceful scenes at Mary-le-Bow last week, when the partisans of the Bishop-elect of London and John Kensit, the "Modern Protestant," divided the congregation between them, and turned the highest ceremonies of the English Church into a riot, which no one appeared to have the least authority to quell. The English people pride themselves on their respect for order and discipline, in religion as in every other duty. But they have no discipline for such as Kensit, who was well compared by the Duke of Newcastle, now on this side of the Atlantic, to Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon smasher. They have jailed Carrie out in Kansas, but Kensit will probably get into Parliament, and possibly may not check his wild career short of the Cabinet.

### The Versatile Labby.

Not many persons, says an English exchange, know that Mr. Labouchere has been both Emperor of Mexico and President of France. "Labby," the story goes, landed at Vera Cruz on the day on which the unfortunate Maximilian was executed, and being in official uniform, was escorted by cavalry to the capital of the country in the belief that he was the new monarch. "When we got there," says Labby, "I explained their mistake." The election to the Presidency of France occurred during the Commune, when Labby was a "bearded resident." He entered the Hotel de Ville and found a number of "Nationalists" eliciting a President amid violent discord. Mr. Labouchere proposed himself, and his name favouring him he was unanimously chosen. "While they were discussing the Ministry," he adds, "I went to inspect my official residence."

### Dr. Tanner Dead.

The death is announced of Dr. Charles K. Tanner, who represented one of the divisions of Cork County in the House of Commons since 1885. His death, which was due to consumption, occurred at Reading. Before his entry into public life Dr. Tanner had in no way identified himself with the popular cause in Ireland; but it was his nature to do things thoroughly, and he became one of the most zealous members of the Irish party. Most people who knew

him only through the newspapers greatly misunderstood the man. Standing high in his profession, Dr. Tanner had no personal and to serve or wish to gratify in Parliament. He sacrificed his personal feelings as willingly as his professional career. From the pictures so frequently drawn of him in the newspapers, no one would dream that he was a religious man, but such was the case. Dr. Tanner was a popular member in the House, and he will be very generally eulogized.

### A Catholic Centre.

The new Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, now all but complete, was thrown open to the public for the first time on the 9th of the present month, and during the day was visited by a large number of persons. The interior, as a correspondent remarks, cannot yet be seen at its best owing to the amount of scaffolding which is still required by the workmen in giving the finishing touches to the various points, but though the general view is thus somewhat obstructed, the impression created is decidedly favourable. The tall, exquisitely colored marble columns running along either side of the nave produce a most imposing effect and are the admiration of every visitor. Outside the building is just beginning to emerge from the network of scaffolding with which it was surrounded, and though the adjoining houses cut off from the view of the visitor a street, the main thoroughfare in the neighborhood, the lofty spire is run to such a height that it is now one of the landmarks of London. The Cathedral will be opened for service in July, and the occasion is eagerly looked forward to in Catholic circles.

### Dr. Ingram on Religion.

All Irishmen know and like the name of Dr. John Kells Ingram, the author of the grand ballad of '98. A significant passage in the introduction to his recently published work, "Outlines of the History of Religion," is being quoted at the present time as an irrefragable argument in support of the position of the Catholic population of Ireland in their demand for an education for their children in a University where there will be a Catholic atmosphere. Dr. Ingram, who announces himself a disciple of Positivists, was Vice-President of Trinity College; and a Fellow, the holder of two Professorships and various offices, a member of the governing body of Trinity College for half a century, while in 1881, on a vacancy in the position of Provost, Dr. Ingram's many claims to the appointment were pressed by his friends on the Government of the day. "Intellectually," he writes, "constrained to accept the philosophic basis on which Positive Religion rests, I have tried its efficacy in my own heart and life. Not otherwise than through the extension of the moral unity of mankind be ultimately realized. Long a silent student and observer of the wants and tendencies of my time, and regarding myself as under an implied contract not to interfere with the religious ideas of the young persons whose literary instruction was entrusted to me, I do not, now that I am free from any such obligation, feel justified in continuing this reticence to the end."

### Tolstoy's Influence.

Count Leon Tolstoy, the Russian Socialist and novelist, whose wife's vigorous letter to the Greek Church authorities, protesting against the excommunication of her husband, is a topic of the hour, stands out as the only litterateur whose works have been prohibited from circulation through the American mails. This occurred during the administration of the late Benjamin Harrison, 1889-'93. John Wannamaker, the great merchant of Philadelphia, was at the time Postmaster-General of the States, and as this gentleman is of the Quaker persuasion his sense of propriety prompted him to prevent Tolstoy's works from passing through Uncle Sam's mails. In the United States, however, this was an impossible task in a country of lavish freedom of opinion. In the press and elsewhere Wannamaker was exposed to ridicule, and finally the works of the great Russian leveller were given free passage through the continent of Brother Jonathan. There are plenty of people on both sides of the Atlantic to-day, and particularly in Canada since the coming of the Doukhobors, who think that, however great is Tolstoy's genius, his novels are by no means suited for general reading.

### he French Trouble.

Following up our comments of last week upon Pope Leo's latest utterances on the attitude of the French Government towards the Religious Orders, there is one point of difficulty over the application of the Associations Bill to missionaries and nuns in the French Colonies. It is the old story of Gambetta over again—"anti-clericalism is not an article of exportation." Men can persecute the religious at home, but they are found useful for French interests abroad, and they nurse lepers and cholera-stricken blackamoors for nothing. M. Le Myre de Vilers, a Colonial Deputy, recently told the aggressive Atheists of the Chamber about the devotedness of the nuns of a non-authorized Order who had to be appealed to by the Minister of the Colonies to attend to the lepers in Madagascar. Even Clemenceau cites the case of the Arab paper at Beyrout, which reproduced M. Waldeck-Rousseau's speech against the Orders. In consequence of this the French Consul at Beyrout requested the authorities there to prevent newspapers from referring to the Associations Bill. The Government of the Republic was afraid that its action

against religion would have an unfavorable effect on its relations with the Eastern Christians and the Mohammedans. As Clemenceau said, they were ashamed at Beyrout at what they were doing in Paris.

### A Yelling Pack.

But in Paris the demagogue are howling more loudly than ever. The crazy character known to the newspaper readers as Gohier, writes in the "Aurore" that the Government bill is only a blind, a sop to the Socialists, and that nothing will actually be done against the Jesuits and others. On this account Gohier calls on all the anti-clericals to unite at the general elections, and to bring in a band of men who will be ready to sweep the whole Church away. Viviani, a Socialist, puts Father du Lau and Baron de Rothschild in the same boat, and says that after the Orders have been abolished the bankers and great capitalists must be attacked. In connection with the influence of the Orders in the East, the "Temps" significantly remarks that of all the non-authorized bodies the Jesuits are the most heavily hit by the new law. That, however, will not prevent the Government from having recourse to the help of the public who periodically emerge from the medical school directed by the Jesuits at Beyrout, in order to keep up its influence and prestige in Asia Minor and Palestine. These pupils, remarks the "Temps," are the best propagators of French civilization and culture in the near East. Meanwhile a religious has been informing the "Patrie" that if the Associations Law be applied in France in all its severity, the members of non-authorized Orders have made arrangements with the approbation of the Sovereign Pontiff, to become affiliated or temporarily attached to some of the authorized congregations. The report that the Carthusians would have to leave the Grand Chartreuse has spread dismay throughout the district of Grenoble, which is practically kept going by the famous distillery of the monks, who also build charitable institutions and give enormous alms.

**Pay, Pay, Pay.**  
It is not a popular war cry in England just now. Mr. Ford, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, which has favored the war from the start, says:—If further proof were needed of the fact that people here are weary of the war in South Africa, it would be found in the poor response that has been made to appeals for comforts for the troops at the front. A year ago, when the war fever was at its height, society ladies fought keenly for the honor of being allowed to provide luxuries as well as comforts for Tommy "Abe." But the situation is rapidly changing. "Abe" and, though it cannot be said, the nation's opinion as to the politics of the war has altered in the slightest. The War Office authorities are beginning to find out that if they want to prevent the soldiers from being unnecessarily exposed to the rigors of a Transvaal winter they must not rely on private aid. Meanwhile the cost of the war has increased to an average sum of £1,500,000 weekly.

### A Grand Nun.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria her Majesty decorated all the nuns then living who had been at the Crimea. Only five of these, it appeared could be discovered, all of them members of various Sisterhoods. Four of the Sisters received the decoration at Windsor, and the fifth was sister Mary Elizabeth, of the All Hallows Convent at Brisbane. She was a member of the old English family of Hervey, of Berkshire, and a sister of General Hervey. Through him the Order of the Royal Red Cross was forwarded to Sister Mary Elizabeth, whom he had not seen for thirty years. There was some doubt it seems, as to whether, at the time, Sister Mary Elizabeth was alive; and the decoration, in fact, was accompanied by the wish that it should be retained by the community. Sister Mary Elizabeth, however, was by no means dead, and personally received the honor. "We now learn of her death, however," the London Morning Leader says, "at the age of eighty-four." It is added that she was one of the earliest members of the Brisbane Convent, and that she had been long regarded as a connecting-link with the remote past.

### A Fair Witness.

Count Sternberg, the Austrian officer who fought with the Boers at the beginning of the South African war, and who appears to have a most impartial mind, has published his "Experiences." Count Sternberg has a high appreciation of the rank and file of the British soldiery, who, he says, are "honest and brave." He holds that Lord Kitchener is "the most talented English General, and possesses all the qualities of a great leader." The Count met Raits, the Secretary of State, whom he describes as "one of the most honorable men on God's earth, full of disinterested, fiery zeal." Sternberg describes as "a model of sincerity and candor." De la Rey was "a big and dignified man, with a splendid profile and an aristocratic, hooked nose." De Wet "was a small, modest sort of man, with something humble about him."

### FATHER RYAN'S WORK AT MONTREAL.

The True Witness has the following: "It is no exaggeration to say that this week's retreat, for married and unmarried women, preparatory to the Jubilee, which is being held in St. Patrick's Church, is one of the most successful that has ever been given in the parish. Rev. Father Ryan, the eloquent preacher of the retreat, is encircled with the zeal and devotion displayed. Both as to numbers and to fervor, nothing seems wanting. And if the preacher is so highly pleased with the congregation, the members of the congregation, on their part, cannot speak too highly, or too enthusiastically of the practical sermons of each evening and the brilliantly illustrative instructions of the morning. Deep is the impression left upon their minds by the learned and eloquent priest. The attendance has been by thousands, not hundreds. It is to be hoped that during the coming week the men, whose retreat commences upon Sunday evening, will emulate the splendid example set them by the women. It would be too bad if the women monopolized all the activity in regard to the glorious advantages afforded by the Jubilee."

### Canadians Get Victoria Cross.

Lieut. H. Z. O. Cockburn, Toronto; Lieut. R. E. W. Turner, Quebec, and Sergt. E. Holland, of Ottawa, have been granted the Victoria Cross for gallantry on November 7th last.

## CLOSURE FOR IRELAND.

The Catholic University Demand Defeated Without a Division.

London, April 22.—The House of Commons this evening debated a motion made by Mr. John Roche, member for East Galway, demanding facilities for a university education for Catholics in Ireland, without restrictions violating their religious feelings.  
Mr. Arthur Balfour, Government leader in the House, whose personal attitude on the question is well known, his views being at variance with those of a majority of his party, earnestly supported the motion. He asked the House whether it was decent or tolerable to continue to starve education on account of prejudice. Ireland, he said, was behind Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, and the Colonies, and her educational needs would not be satisfied unless the course was followed which England had been driven to adopt in the matter of primary and secondary education.  
Mr. John Rodmond, leader of the Parliament Nationalists, protested against Mr. Balfour treating the subject as an individual in behalf of the Government. The debate was closed by a vote of 225 to 147, and the motion was defeated without a division.

**MARRIED IN THE CONVENT.**  
The Toronto Globe's New York correspondent wires—The ceremony to-day (April 18) uniting Miss May O'Ryan and Dr. Gustave Arthur Taschereau was the first High Nuptial Mass ever celebrated within a cloister in the United States. The wedding place was the Convent of the Ursulines at Bedford Park, and the hour noon. The bride is a sister Mother of St. Michael, the Mother Superior of the convent. She was educated by the Sisters of St. Ursula, and was a favorite pupil. That this might be, it was necessary to obtain a special dispensation from Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. Begin of the Diocese of Quebec. Miss O'Ryan is from Sillery, Quebec, and Dr. Taschereau from St. Ferdinand, N.S. He is a nephew of the late Cardinal Taschereau of Canada. The wedding took place in the chapel of the convent, the Rev. Father Burke, celebrating the Nuptial Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Tebeau, chaplain of the Convent of Misericorde, and the Rev. Pietro Gravel. Just before the bride entered the chapel the eighty Nuns of St. Ursula passed through the main doorway and took seats on the sides of the centre aisle. The bride with Mr. Theodore M. Hamel, who gave her away, entered from the right vestry door, preceded by Miss Eva Hamel and Miss F. Jeanne Beaudouin, her bridesmaids. The groom entered alone from the left door. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the convent library. Dr. and Mrs. Taschereau left for Washington in the afternoon. Returning north they will make their home in St. Ferdinand, N.S.

## DEATH OF A RELIGIUSE.

At Loretto Convent, Hamilton, in the twenty-seventh year of her age, Miss Beatie Rice (in religion Sister Emmanuella), breathed her last. She had been in delicate health for some time, and it was deemed advisable to send her from the Novitiate in Toronto to Hamilton for a change of air, but consumption made such rapid progress that in three years that she had been a member of the community, Sister Emmanuella had won for herself the esteem of all by her earnest piety and conscientious discharge of every duty. R. I. P.  
The funeral of Sister Emmanuella took place on Friday morning from Loretto Academy to Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. The solemn Mass of Requiem was chanted by Father Holden, with Fathers Hinchey and Crofton as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The service at the cemetery was conducted by Father Mahony, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral. The pall-bearers were J. M. Boyce, J. J. Encke, M. L. O'Connor, and Donald Jessop.

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## QUEEN VICTORIA AND MARY STUART.

In the March number of the "Blackwood's Magazine" the editor says that Queen Victoria felt the profoundest pity for Mary Stuart and a strong antipathy to Elizabeth Tudor. No one ever dared to use the name "Protender" in her presence, and she herself invariably spoke of the "Young Prince Charles Edward." Her dislike for "Good Queen Bess" she once showed by telling the following story of her childhood: "Once, when I was about fourteen, and my mother and I were at Margate, we went on board a steamer. As we were crossing the gateway a woman in the crowd locked hard at me and then said to some one near her, 'Another Elizabeth! I hope!' I turned and gave her such a look! I was furious!"

## POLITICAL TRIALS IN IRELAND.

London, April 22.—Patrick A. McHugh, M.P. for the North Division of Leitrim, has been sentenced to six months' confinement as a first class prisoner for publishing in his paper, "The Sligo Champion," an allegation in connection with a local trial that a jury was packed.

## THE CHURCH IN OLD TORONTO.

To the Editor of THE REGISTER:

The Catholic public is deeply indebted to Mr. McIntosh for his intelligent and industrious researches into the early history of the Catholic Church in Toronto. There is no record of Mass ever having been celebrated at Fort Rouille. It was simply a trading post, and not a church. In 1800 an acre of land on the corner of George and Duke streets was granted to the Hon. George Baby, the Rev. Alexander McDonnell, and John Small, Esq., in trust for the use and accommodation of a Roman Catholic congregation, but as the site was afterwards found not suitable for the purpose for which it was given, the trustees were authorized to sell the same and purchase property in another part of the town. This land was patented to the trustees on the 25th March, 1806, and some time in 1821 the Parliament of Upper Canada gave authority to the trustees to dispose of the property on George and Duke streets. I think this was the first piece of legislation referring to Roman Catholics passed in this province. By the way was the John Small, Esq., the father or grandfather of the Small of Toronto, who, though Protestant, has been always very courteous and friendly towards their Catholic fellow-citizens? St. Catharines, April, 1901. H.

## RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS.

Persecution in Portugal Closes Franciscans, Jesuits and Benedictines Houses.

Lisbon, April 21.—The Official Journal publishes a decree secularizing religious associations.  
The conditions essential to the legal status of such associations are that they must restrict themselves to works of benevolence, education, the propagation of the faith and civilization, but the last-named activity must be confined to the colonies. It further provides that the management of the associations shall be in the hands of Portuguese citizens. Six months is allowed for compliance with the decree.  
The conditions imposed will involve the closing of seven Franciscan, Jesuit and Benedictine houses. The local authorities have already closed ten convents and expelled their inmates.  
Despatches from Angra, capital of the Azores Islands, announce that many Jesuits who were expelled through a popular demonstration embarked on a steamer under protection of the sailors.

Our City Council seems very anxious to make new arrangements with the Bell Telephone Company, which will only but impede the progress of the city. A new era in telephony is dawning, and the Bell Telephone Company is behind the times. It will give fresh impetus to the friends of municipal telephony, to know that the big project of telephony in London is being pushed forward so energetically that it is now confidently expected the scheme will be in full working order towards the end of July. The Post Office authorities had many difficulties to overcome. City arms and commercial people generally are much pleased therefore an semi-official intimation that they can become subscribers to the new system within so short a time. The alternative service will be a great boon to the public. We cannot too soon have an alternative system in Toronto.

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## A PRIEST MISSING.

Fear Entertained that He May have Met with Fatal Fate.

St. Lin, P.Q., April 20.—They key to a painful mystery is hidden in the woods and swamps some thirty miles back of here. If murder has been committed, and it looks very much like that, the victim is a priest, well known throughout the neighborhood. His name is Rev. John Joly, and his last charge was the little and far from flourishing parish of St. Emile de l'Energie, way back in the woods, on the Black River. He has been missing for over five months. However, up to this time, the people about here, with the exception perhaps of the Cure of this place, have not found anything extraordinary in his absence, as it was understood that he had been ill, and the communication between here and St. Emile de l'Energie, which is separated from here by thirty odd miles of bad winter roads, is not very frequent. He disappeared one night in November, and since that time not a trace, or even a suspicion, of his doings or whereabouts have been discovered. Therefore, there is no doubt here the priest is dead. This was the conclusion, it seems, reached by Rev. F. Proulx, cure of this place, when he reported the matter to His Grace the Archbishop. Monsignor Bruchet, in turn, laid the matter before the Department of Justice of the Province of Quebec, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Archambault, it seems, immediately instructed Chief McCaskill to investigate the matter. There was just a bare chance that it might be found that, suffering from some kind of mental aberration, he might have wandered away somewhere.

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## A LIGHT FINE.

Medical Student Found Guilty at Peterboro gets \$200 Penalty.

Peterborough, April 20.—William Patterson, the Queen's medical student who was arrested in February last at Belleville, on his way to Kingston with the dead body of Mrs. Decia Sheehan in a trunk, came up for trial before Judge Weller, at the Court House yesterday. P. E. Wood, county Crown attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Daniel O'Connell in the interests of the late Mrs. Sheehan's friends; I. B. Dennis, a defamed Patterson. After the asking of all the evidence, the judge in his charge found the prisoner guilty of having committed an offence against the criminal law. Mr. O'Connell made a strong appeal for his client, and sentence was reserved until Monday next, Patterson being admitted to bail.  
Peterborough, April 22.—Wm. Patterson was this morning fined two hundred dollars before Judge Weller.

## Chinese and American Superstitions.

Hon. Charles Denby, former United States Consul to China, writes in the May number of the *Forum* about Chinese superstitions. The Chinese, high and low, are, he says, imbued with superstition. But then he further reflects in the following words:—After all, in considering the subject of superstition, we must remember that it prevails to some extent in all nations. In our own country, people generally prefer to see the new moon over their right shoulder, and to have at the time some silver in their pockets. If the salt is upset some of it is thrown over the left shoulder to go away with the bad omen. It is bad luck to pass a funeral, and ill-late also threatens if a black cat crosses your path. The theatre proprietor implicitly believes that if a cross-eyed man enters the house early in the evening there will be no audience that night. We have a large religious society based on faith cure; and in the West, ladies of this faith recently wrecked drug stores because they believed that drugs were deleterious.

## Telephone Situation.

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## Fuiliers on Strike.

London, April 23.—Two hundred of the Royal Munster Fusiliers refused to parade at Carlisle Fort in Cork yesterday, as a mark of their disapproval for being transferred from Spike Island to Carlisle Fort. As a precautionary measure, the officers of this battalion locked up the men's arms and notified military headquarters at Spike Island of the occurrence. It is understood that soldiers from another battalion will be sent to Carlisle Fort to bring the insubordinate Fusiliers under control.

## The Immigrant Monument.

Montreal, April 23.—A meeting, to be composed of three delegates from each of the Irish societies in this city, will be held on Sunday, May 5. The meeting is called for the purpose of taking action on the removal of the "Immigrant Monument" at Point St. Charles.

## Sir Edward Girouard.

Montreal Star.—All Canadians feel honoured by the distinction conferred upon Lieut.-Colonel Girouard, now Sir Edward Girouard, K.M.C.G., D.S.O. Never was knighthood more honorably won. The young Canadian soldier has made a brilliant record both in North and South Africa for useful service to the Empire.

## Pope Leo to Carlos.

Rome, April 23.—Pope Leo has written an autographic letter to King Charles of Portugal, asking him to check the anti-clerical movement, which has now reached serious proportions on account of the support lent it by the Government.

## The Plains of Abraham.

The citizens of Quebec have appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government and urge the purchase of the Plains of Abraham.

# The Catholic Chronicle

## ROME.

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

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

## UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MGR. McMAHON DIES AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. James M. McMahon died at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., whether he had retired about eight years ago. He was eighty-four years of age. James M. McMahon was a native of Ireland and had begun his studies for the priesthood at Maynooth College. He studied afterwards at St. Sulpice, Paris, and on deciding to devote himself to the American Mission at St. Sulpice, Montreal. He became affiliated with the Archdiocese of New York and duly ordained priest, serving first as assistant at St. Mary's Church, and later, for many years, as rector of St. John's, New York.

In 1897 St. John's parish was united to the Cathedral parish, and Father McMahon was made rector of St. Andrew's, where he remained for over twenty years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## IRELAND.

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

MR. F. W. RUSSELL'S CAMPAIGN

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

dence in the Government on that occasion were beaten, just as they would have been beaten on the question of compulsory education if they had voted against the Government (A Voice.—What about Moore?) Yes, their member was one of those who voted against the Government that night. Mr. Russell then proceeded at length to unfold his method of securing from Ulster an unbroken phalanx of members in the House of Commons, so as to have "the country represented not by a sham but by a living representation." It was a promise, which was as good as a bond, for as much money as was wanted in the fight. By a curious coincidence, it was through the son of a County Down farmer, who had realized a princely fortune, that this money was forthcoming. That gentleman proposed to devote part of his great wealth to the work of carrying this flag on its last march to victory. This gentleman's father had suffered and endured, and it was left to his son to supply the means for erasing this business. And not only that, he had in hand a cheque for £20 from an Irish landlord who had written a letter with it, expressing his unalloyed pleasure on the union of Mr. Redmond and himself in this great work, and wishing them every success, and asking that his cheque should be earmarked for the purposes of organization. (Applause)

There must be a careful fund in Belfast, and there must be a paid secretary. All that could be done, and it would not be long. Mr. Russell then advised that no one should be misled by imagining that the farmers of the country were going to be led astray by the cry of the Union, and he had served notice to quit on the Ulster landlord members who are "sheltering themselves behind the Union." He was a Unionist, but some people thought he was only a Unionist of a kind. Well, that was true. It was true he was not a Unionist for the purpose of securing landlords unjust rents, and there were a good many Unionists of that kind in Ireland, and there were a good many whose Unionism meant rents and the right to oppress. Well, that was not his kind of Unionism. His Unionism was a Unionism for the benefit of the whole people. He was not likely to advise any cause that would mean the loss of a Unionist seat; but he thought that seats would be lost if they did not take his advice. There were seven men now in Parliament representing constituencies who had given their pledges to vote for compulsory education, and who voted against it, and were those men to be put forward against (loud cries of "Never," and applause).

Let them, then, fight and oppose every man of them. Every one of those seven seats was occupied by men who had voted right in the teeth of the promises they gave, and his program was this.—Let them get seven honest men—sound Unionists—who were willing to vote for compulsory education through thick and thin, let the Government sink or swim. Let them find men who were bound on the question of temperance reform, and everything of that kind, and let (Mr. Russell) would find the money for these gentlemen. The money was ready. So let them come to the battle fairly and squarely, and have this thing fought out to the end.

IRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS.

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

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

TO MR HORACE PLUNKETT.

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

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

ENGLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SCOTLAND.

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

AUSTRALIA.

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

A MARTYRED BISHOP.

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

SOUTH AMERICA.

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

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

FRANCE.

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

AUSTRIA.

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

THE STORY OF IRELAND.

Eloquently told by Dr. Nunan of Guelph—A Notable Lecture.

At the St. Patrick's Day gathering in Guelph an eloquent address was delivered by Dr. Nunan, president of the St. Patrick's Society, from which we make the following extracts:—

For upwards of fifteen centuries the Irish nation has held sacred the day on which our glorious Apostle and Patron Saint received from God the ineffable reward of his apostolic life and labors. In the loved island of his choice, throughout the world-wide British Empire, and far beyond it, from the Orient to the Golden Gate of San Francisco, to the Argentine Republic beneath the southern millions, to our own fair and free Canada, millions of the Irish race are united in revering the memory of St. Patrick with grateful and joyous hearts that God has vouchsafed them grace and fortitude to keep intact the sacred truths of the Christian faith which Patrick planted so deeply in the heart of the Irish nation, that in the darkest day of adversity, as well as in the sunshine of prosperity, the nation has remained true and faithful.

The Milesian or Gaelic dynasty, which ruled Ireland from Heber and Hermon, sons of the Milesius, King of Spain, the first kings, to Roderick O'Connor, the longest which history records, is illustrious for many great warriors and legislators. The English genealogist, Forman, in his genealogy of the late lamented Queen Victoria, says that the greatest antiquity the house of Hanover can claim is through the Kings of Ireland. Many of these were great legislators, like Ollav Fodhla, who founded Tara and its Parliament, the most ancient in Europe, and who, long before Solon and Lycurgus flourished in ancient Greece, gave Ireland a code of laws superior to those of the famous legislators, Cormac Ulfada in the third century of the Christian era, who, besides improving the laws, has written treatises so remarkable for wisdom and the spirit of humanity and justice that it is thought he was a Christian.

In remote Pagan times Ireland had her orders of chivalry, the Red Branch Knights, with their famous heroes, Cuachullin and Fergus MacRoy, and the Cianna Moinni, the Fianna Eiria and their commander Fionn, the son of Cumhal, famed yet in fabled legend as well as in historic narration, and in the sublime verse of his own Gaelic, compared by the Scottish Professor Blair to Homer. The memory of these is green, among the Scotch, as in Ireland.

The military genius of the nation has been illustrated down the ages by kings like Owen More, Conn, of the hundred battles, Niall of the Hostages, Brian Boru, Art MacMorogh, and Hugh O'D. O'Neill, Sarafidh, Wellington, and in our own day by Roberts, O'Connell, French, and Kelly-Kenny, by MacMahon in France, Sheridan and Mengor in the United States.

From Amergin, the historian, and poet brother of Heber and Hermon, Ireland's first kings, to Gasian, and from Gasian to Tom Moore, Ireland can show a long line of poets eminent in the temple of fame.

In Pagan times there were schools and colleges for music and poetry. Law, medicine and literature were also cultivated. The oldest treatise on grammar extant in any country is one written on Ireland's ancient Gaelic language at the beginning of the Christian era.

But it is on the day that St. Patrick appeared before the Ardriagh, or high king, chieftains, and assembled Druids at the Parliament of Tara, that the most glorious period of Irish history begins. His majestic and burning eloquence, and above all the innate force and beauty of the divine doctrine he announced, with that divine authority which Christ had given him, through His church, so impressed that learned assembly that many were converted and among them the Chief Bard Dubach, who said, "in future my harp shall resound only to the praise of Christ, the true God, the God of Patrick." Laughing, the king and the Parliament gave full freedom to continue the good work so auspiciously begun. He did this so effectually that the whole island soon embraced with all the ardor of the Celtic heart, the salutary doctrines of the Christian faith, and so many entered on a life of Christian perfection that Patrick consecrated and ordained a hierarchy and clergy sufficiently numerous to attend to the spiritual life of the nation. The good work flourished until one third of the adult population were devoted to the service of religion or engaged in the pursuit of learning.

Christian schools and colleges were founded. Armagh, Bangor, Lisnare, Meungret and Clon-Mac-Noise became so famous as seats of learning and sanctity, they attracted students in such numbers from Great Britain and the countries of Europe that history tells us many as 7,000 students attended a single college. One third of the students' quarters in Armagh was occupied by Anglo-Saxon students.

Board, tuition and books were required, even clothing was bestowed without charge. This is a free system of education of which no other country can boast. But the Christian zeal of the generous Irish nation was not satisfied with this. Missionaries went forth to Iceland, to Scotland and England, to the countries of the continent, even to Italy, who repaired the Pagan nations and who repaired the ravages which the nations of Europe had made in Christian Europe.

To mention a few of these illustrious names, St. Columella, the apostle of the Picts in Scotland, and founder of famed Iona off the west coast of Scotland, of Derry and many other foundations in Ireland, St. Aidan, St. Killian and Wendelin in Germany, St. Fiacre in France, St. Columbanus and his companions in Italy and Lombardy, St. Caidalus in France, St. Gall in Switzerland, and St. Vigilius in Austria. To this day they are honored in the various countries blessed by their labors and Christian example. According to the earliest Anglo-Saxon chronicles, Irish missionaries converted two thirds of England, the remaining third, except Kent, being converted by the combined labors of St. Au-

gustine and his companions and the fish missionaries.

History, the most authentic, thus portrays the ancient Gael devoted to the service of God and man. "This is a glory no other nation can claim to the same degree, a glory incomparably greater than that of the greatest conqueror. These were the days when Europe proclaimed Erin "Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum," "The Island of Saints and Sages."

For three or four centuries Ireland was regarded as the leading intellectual nation of Europe, and many of the learned men of to-day say that they owe the missionaries of Ireland an incalculable debt, and whatever is best in philosophy can be traced to them.

One of our poets, referring to this period, says:—"Twas the garden of Christendom, tended with care, Every flower of Eden grew peaceful-ly by the shore, When the fire of the spoiler in Lombardy blazed, And the Moslem's shout in the desert was raised, And, high over the wreck of the fear-stricken world, The standard of hell to the winds was unfurled, Faith, bleeding, retired to the land of the west, And, with Science, her handmaid, sought shelter and rest."

With a warm burst of welcome, that shelter was given. Her breast opened wide to the exodus of Heaven; In the depths of our glens were her secrets adored, And our mountains shone out in the light of the Lord."

Having described the Danish wars, the lecturer said:—"The Norman King of England, Henry II, came to Ireland on a friendly mission, and was trusted by some of the Irish provincial kings and chiefs. He violated his peaceful profession soon after; and, let me say here that the Anglo-Saxons, while they ruled England, lived on the most amicable terms with the Celts of Ireland. One Saxon prince, however, did make a hostile descent on the Irish coast, and bore off some plunder. But the Anglo-Saxon bishops cried shame on him for spilling Christian blood, and that was the end of it, showing that it is possible for Celt and Saxon to be peaceful neighbors, as daily experience demonstrates in Canada."

Having obtained a foothold in Ireland, soon after began those confiscations, wars, and cruel laws, which continued by his successors, finally, after a brave and stubborn resistance of nearly 800 years, left the Gaelic race in the land that was theirs for upwards of 2,000 years, without the right to hold property or any office whatever.

These cruel laws made it a felony to teach or to be taught or to go abroad to acquire learning.

At last there appeared through the gloom, a worthy representative of the ancient Milesian race, a descendant of our ancient kings, a man of great intellect of sympathies broad as the human race, a savior of war and bloodshed and tyranny, a true lover of order, of Ireland, and of all her sons, a man whose eloquence rang throughout the civilized world, the greatest tribune the world ever saw, the champion of freedom and liberator of Ireland—Daniel O'Connell.

Since his time the Irish nation has made advances at home, under improved legislation, and also in foreign countries.

There is so little crime in Ireland that the presentation of white gloves to the judges is of common occurrence. Her native tongue is at last permitted to be taught in the national schools, thanks to the efforts of the Gaelic League—the antislavery and expressive tongue of the Irish tongue, which Patrick preached, which was nearly extinguished by hostile legislation, and it must be confessed, by native neglect. The Gaelic League, composed of Irishmen of all shades of religious belief and opinion, and of all political parties, has infused new life into the nation, and appeared at the critical time to save a language so important to philosophy, that in Germany no linguist considers himself equipped without a knowledge of it.

The old devotion to learning was nobly exemplified a few years ago by a society of Irish workmen in the United States. They subscribed \$50,000 to endow a chair of Gaelic in the university at Washington. Harvard and Cornell since have established professorships of Celtic.

In the various religious denominations, Irish talent and eloquence are fully represented. In the Vatican Council, held during the Pontificate of Pius IX, there were assembled from all the nations of the earth 700 archbishops, bishops and theologians. One hundred of this learned and venerable body were Irish by birth or descent. This fact is too eloquent in itself to need comment.

(When some statesman will, it is to be hoped, arise in Britain to emulate the great Gladstone and restore to Ireland her native parliament of which, one hundred years ago, fraud and bribery deprived her, he will do a work that will redound to the honor, glory and stability of the Empire, and Ireland, enjoying the same freedom as our own great Dominion of Canada, will advance in national prosperity to a greater degree even than she did during the too short eighteen years' existence of Grant's parliament, which though it drew its talent from only a fraction of the Irish people, rivalled in oratory and ability the most brilliant period of the Greek and Roman Republics, and which enabled Ireland to increase her commerce and manufactures proportionately more than any nation in Europe. Ireland will then be what her sons all over the world hope and pray for—Great, glorious and free. First flower of the earth, 'And first gem of the sea.

BACK O'WHIDDY.

F. J. Sullivan in the All Ireland Review.

Off from Ballytray pier we start, Sailing—or so we may be rowing—Lays and fesses, lights of heart, On to fair Glengarriffe going; Oh, the harbor's smooth enough, But some heads get queerly giddy Once we dip in waters rough Round the point and back o'Whiddy. Then there's chaffing, back o' Whiddy; Joking, laughing, back o'Whiddy; Fearful tales Of sharks and whales And huge sea serpents, back o' Whiddy.

Soon we've cause for tender cares, (Thanks, oh thanks, sweet rolling ocean) And we hear delightful prayers Uttered with intense emotion; Sometimes, too, when waves and wind Would fary the temper of a "middy" Language of another kind Is freely spoken back o' Whiddy; But that's no harm—when back o' Whiddy; It has a charm—when back o' Whiddy— As best I know I judged it so Long, long ago,—when back o' Whiddy.

Sing the barities of Gandore— They deserve much celebration; Say good things of Baltimore— A safe retreat, a pleasant station; Praise what bays and creeks there be From Mizen Head to Ringaskiddy, But after all, the trip for me Is that which takes me back o' Whiddy. Oh, the long waves, back o' Whiddy! Oh, the strong waves, back o' Whiddy! Oh, the joys That—girls and boys— We know when boating back o' Whiddy!

AN IMMIGRANT BANSHIEE.

We have the honor of knowing "Deacon" Cameron, the respected editor of the London (Ont.) Advertiser. He is a man who is incapable of misleading his readers. We have happened with his own hand the following article in his paper, and the Register republishes it for what it is worth; with this sole remark, that in these days of fast Atlantic passages, it is not surprising to hear that an Irish banshiee can find time to personally attend to members of a family separated by the long swell of the ocean.

It is seldom, indeed, observes Mr. Cameron, in this skeptical, materialistic age, that one meets an apparently solid and hard-headed man of business who is willing to admit not only a belief in the supernatural things, but his own actual experiences with "spirits from the vasty deep." I met such a man in Toronto last week, and in the presence of three listeners he told of his family banshiee and the warnings it had given to him and other members of his family. It was a chance reference to his father that opened the subject.

"My father dropped dead in his bed the last summer," said the business man. "I dreamed of it the night before. I was on the boat coming from Montreal, and had heard nothing from my father, so that it was not suggestion that induced my dream. I dreamed that someone came to me and told me that he was dead. The next day at noon we touched Port Hope, and the first man I saw on the dock was our old family friend, Col. W., who told me that my father had dropped dead the previous day. However, I knew before my dream that something was going to happen, for I heard the banshiee."

"The banshiee," ejaculated one of the party, evidently unfamiliar with Irish spirit lore.

"Yes," replied the business man. "Ours is an old Irish family, and we have a banshiee. I have heard it many times and each time the death of a relative has followed." I heard of it eight years ago, when my mother died. I sat up in bed wide-awake, as I am now, with every nerve quivering, and heard it in the hall outside my door. It was a piercing scream, dying away into a wailing, desolate wail. My mother was in perfect health at the time but she died two days later.

"There was one skeptic in the family who scoffed at the idea of the banshiee. He was related to our house on his mother's side, his father being a Frenchman. He was a clergyman, with all the clergyman's contempt for belief in superstition. Spite of all he had been told of the banshiee's existence, he would be convinced when he heard it himself. One morning, when visiting some of our people, he told them he believed in the banshiee, and he had heard it the previous night, and he knew when next he heard it he would be beyond the power of ever speaking to them again. Several days after, in the evening, half a dozen members of the household were gathered together, when the banshiee's shriek rang out above the house. They turned to the clergyman, and he was lying back in his chair, white and stricken. He did not speak again, and died in two hours."

As the speaker ceased, one of the party quoted Hamlet—"There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in our philosophies." And that expressed very well the thought that was in the mind of each one of us.

KENSIT SPOLIED THE CEREMONY

London, April 17.—The scene in Bow Church to-day during the consecration of Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram as Bishop of London, resembled a political meeting. Mr. John Kensit, the anti-Ritualist, offered an expected protest against the appointment. He spoke for some time in a loud voice. His remarks caused an extraordinary uproar, and he was greeted with cheers, hisses and shouts of "Order!" "Shame!" "No Popery!" Mr. Kensit accused Dr. Ingram of being unfaithful to all his promises when he was consecrated Bishop of Stepney, adding that he had helped law-breakers and had encouraged clergymen who, in defiance of the masses, elevated the best, offered masses

and practised confession. He concluded with saying that he was prepared to appear in the courts and prove that Dr. Ingram was an unfit person to hold the position of a Bishop of the Protestant Church, owing to his encouragement of these illegal Roman practices.

The friends and opponents of Mr. Kensit became so uproarious that the Vicar-General tried to clear the church. Dr. Ingram appealed to his friends to listen quietly. Eventually the Vicar-General overruled the objections, and the elevation of Dr. Ingram was confirmed.

Disorderly scenes and hustling occurred outside the church, and finally Mr. Kensit was escorted home by a score of policemen, and followed by a howling mob.

PIRATES' HEROISM AT A FATAL FIRE.

An admirable exhibition of bravery and devotion to duty in the fire of grave danger was furnished at a fire in Smith street, Brooklyn, a few days ago by Rev. Father Kehoe, of the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, who gave a splendid illustration of the self-sacrificing spirit which distinguishes the Catholic priesthood. The priest does not wait for a call to the scene of danger. He is on the spot almost as soon as he knows there are human lives in jeopardy and human souls in probable need of his ministrations.

Such was the case when at 4 o'clock in the morning the fire alarm sounded in the vicinity of St. Mary's Church, Court and Luquerre streets. A man named Moore, who proved himself a hero also, was the first on the scene and succeeded in rescuing some of the inmates of the burning building. Father Kehoe was not long behind him and began at once to help in the work of rescue. Soon after his arrival a man named Carr jumped from a third-story window with Michael Lennon, sixty years old. The mangled bodies lay side by side on the pavement, and kneeling beside the helpless forms the priest administered the last rites of the Church, while the awe-stricken crowd of 200 men knelt reverently and laid their hands upon the priest's head until the priest had finished.

Soon after Father Kehoe was seen rushing again into the burning building, to emerge a few seconds later with a fireman, carrying the seemingly lifeless form of another victim named Malone, who was nearly dead from suffocation. Malone was placed in an ambulance, and Father Kehoe got in also, administering the rites of the Church on the way to the hospital. An eye witness of these stirring scenes who relates the foregoing says: "The impression left upon me of the devotion and self-sacrifice of our Catholic clergy to duty will certainly be lasting. No doubt others who witnessed the conduct of the priest share the same feeling."

"REV. A. FASANOTTI, D. D."

The following communication from the secretary of the Catholic Truth Society of England appears in several Catholic papers of England:—"The Catholic," which, in spite of its name, is a Dublin Protestant paper, says, "Who is the Rev. A. Fasanotti, D. D.?" and proceeds to answer its own question by quoting from the Rev. James A. O'Connor, of "Christ's Mission," New York. "This gentleman edits a paper called 'The Convert Catholic,' in which he states that the speaker, part of Dr. Fasanotti's priestly life has been passed in California and in England, where he was chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, the premier of the English nobility, and the foremost Catholic layman in the world." In Rome Dr. Fasanotti had a parish assigned to him "that included in its area some of the great institutions of the Church;" he also took a prominent part in the highest circles of ecclesiastical life in Rome, and distinguished himself as a writer and editor of the "Acta Sanctae Sedis," the Pope's official organ. The various duties must have kept him pretty busy, and it is no wonder he resigned them "to be sent to England on an important mission, and became a chaplain in the household of the Duke of Norfolk."

This being so, it seems strange that the Duac should write to me as follows:—"In answer to your letter of the 25th instant, I can only say that I cannot call to mind having ever heard of anyone of the name of Fasanotti." It is equally odd that Mr. Johnson should write from Archbishop's House, "I do not find any record here of a priest named Fasanotti, except in our church books. From them it appears that a priest of that name received on September 28, 1893, £2 from our poor money. . . . and on April 1, 1896, £10 of poor money." "The Liberator" of January 31 says that Dr. Fasanotti "is creating a stir throughout the country (North America), and that 'God may do wonderful things through him in the future.'" The above items of information may help to answer the question, "Who is the Rev. A. Fasanotti, D. D.?"

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I know nothing that demonstrates the emptiness of life better than the death of great men and the facility with which the foolish world gets along without them.—Henri Rene de Bode

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A CELEBRATED POEM.  
From the New Orleans Picayune. The following little poem has gained celebrity, apart from its merits, which are not small, from the fact that an incorrect and garbled version of it, under the title of "Parting," has from time to time appeared credited to Coventry Patmore, an English writer, who, it is proper to say, never claimed it.  
The author was Mary Evelyn Moore, now Mrs. Davis, and it was first published over her name in the "Galaxy Magazine," in 1872, and appears duly credited in E. C. Stedman's "Library of American Literature," Vol. XI., p. 342, New York, 1890. The poem was written and first published over the author's name as follows:—  
COUNSEL.  
By Mollie E. M. Davis.  
If thou shouldst bid thy friend farewell,  
But for one night though that farewell should be,  
Press thou his hand in thine; how canst thou tell  
How far from thee  
Fate or caprice may lead his feet  
Ere that to-morrow come? Men have been known  
Lightly to turn the corner of a street,  
And days have grown  
To months and months to lagging years  
Before they looked in loving eyes again,  
Parting, at least, is underlaid with tears—  
With tears and pain.  
Therefore, lest sudden death should come between  
Or time or distance clasp with pressure true,  
The palm of him who goeth forth,  
Unseen,  
Fate greet, too!  
Yes, find thou always time to say  
Some earnest word to wit the idle talk,  
Lest with thee henceforth, night and day,  
Regret should walk.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

WATCH THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Board of Control, sitting on Saturday, with Alderman Sheppard in the chair, Mayor Howland being absent, decided to cut off the salary of the only Catholic on the list, as we believe, employed within the City Hall.

I give a short history of the office of Assistant City Relief Officer. Soon after Mayor Macdonald went into the City Hall he received a letter from Relief Officer Taylor declaring that his duties had greatly increased and that he needed an assistant to attend to a great deal of absolutely necessary enquiring into cases.

And now let us consider the usefulness of the office of Assistant Relief Officer. Mr. Walsh had not been six months engaged in the work when Mr. Taylor came down to the Board of Control with a glowing statement of the results.

We are very slow in imputing bigotry to anybody. But in face of these facts will anyone believe that there is not something behind this action of Ald. Lamb and Hubbard? It is not a mere coincidence that Mr. Walsh is

a Catholic. Nor is the excuse that Mr. Walsh was appointed by Mayor Macdonald sufficient ground for dismissing him. As we have already said he is not the only appointee of the late administration.

BRITAIN'S HEAVY TAXES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made his Budget statement in the House of Commons on Thursday evening last. He faced, perhaps, the most difficult situation that ever confronted a Chancellor of the British Exchequer.

There is consternation in Wales, which is affected by the coal tax, while the sugar and the income taxes will press very heavily upon wage-earners and persons of moderate income.

A BAD OMEN.

Year after year have the Irish clergy and people sought, by a magnificently conducted educational campaign, to enlighten the public of Great Britain upon the necessity for a Catholic University in Ireland.

of the present enlightened century to win a parliamentary majority in the House of Commons.

It will be seen by the cable report of the debate in the House on Monday night, that the "brutal majority," as it has well been called, closed the subject on a division of 225 against 147, in the face of Mr. Balfour's personal appeal.

IRISH UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

The London Daily Chronicle is responsible for the statement that negotiations are on foot for the constitution of the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland.

The Freeman says if the names mentioned in connection with the promised Royal Commission are accurate it is evident that a genuine attempt is being made to constitute it that the verdict will impress British opinion.

Yet it is stated that not only is the Chairman to be an Englishman and a Protestant, for which there may be sufficient reason, if the verdict is to impress British opinion, but that the Secretary is also to be a Protestant Englishman.

An ornamental Commission to serve a political purpose would be in keeping with the vote of Monday night last.

THE POPE AND THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

It is of interest in connection with the recognition so frequently given by Pope Leo to the Catholic press to note that the committee formed for the celebration of the Pontifical Jubilee of his Holiness met on March 20, and decided to invite the Catholic papers and periodicals of the entire world to send each issue with the inscription: "Cuius pro Pontifice Nostro Leone,

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

The House of Commons discussed far into Thursday night the rival claims of Montreal and Quebec to be the national port of Canada. Opinions on both sides of the House was fairly well divided, and strong and patriotic arguments were made, without regard to party motive or advantage.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

Light as is the penalty that has been inflicted at Peterborough upon the medical student, Patterson, it is to be hoped it will not be ineffective in putting a stop to those unholily and detestable crimes.

THE CORONATION OATH.

From a Protestant source no condemnation of the King's Coronation Declaration has yet come as strong as that uttered on Monday last by Rev. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, London.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger of the new century, Shamrock II., has, like her predecessor, been built in Scotland.

Records in athletic events show no indication of failure to continue coming the way of young Irishmen in Canada.

The women of France are engaged in signing all over the country a monster petition against the infamous measure against religious congregations.

In another column we publish an account of the golden jubilee of the Marquis of Ripon. The Catholic Times, speaking of this event, says: "The Marquis of Ripon, by his sturdy devotion to the people's interest, and the Marquisdom, by her kindness to those around her have well earned such proofs

of friendly feeling, and they are receiving them abundantly and in a graceful form on the occasion of their golden wedding. They enjoy in a special manner the esteem and affection of those with whom they come into closest contact."

Citizens of Toronto who are of Italian birth are indignant that Police Magistrate Donison should, from the bench, arraign their nationality, for no better reason than that a single individual, who had been concerned in a stabbing affray appeared before him.

Coal, we are told, will not be less than \$0.50 a ton in Toronto next winter. Taking advantage of any excuse for stiffening prices, the coal carrying trusts in the United States have readily found a pretext in the new coal duty imposed by the Chancellor of the British exchequer.

Aldermen Lamb and Hubbard, who were relentless economists when cutting off the salary of a loyal Catholic official in the city hall, proclaimed the policy of hang the expense, in supporting the proposal to give a \$500 grant to the Horse Show.

A cable despatch in Tuesday's papers described a bold profanity of sacred art in the new Paris Salon, for which the anti-religious agitation of the hour seems to have been the inspiration.

We had some doubts about the sincerity and the usefulness of Mr. Anthony Comstock, the guardian of morals of New York. But now that he has assisted the Catholic Truth Society in preventing the horrible Margaret Sheppard from spouting her obscenity there he has proved that he is a really serviceable factor in public life.

Mr. Merriman, the South African delegate, who has been refused the privilege of appearing before the House of Commons that he might explain the views of his fellow-Afrianders on the war, has arranged to address several meetings in the large towns of England and Scotland.

The extremely harsh official proclamation which has just issued against the religious orders in Portugal was to have been expected after the spiritless response of King Carlos last week to the deputations from different Catholic bodies which waited upon him to make representations with respect to the recent proceedings of the Government.

In Mark Twain's discussion of the American Board of Missions, as THE REGISTER pointed out lately, the Catholic missionaries are mentioned. It will throw some light upon the general question of Missions in China to have evidence that, despite all the disturbances of last year, Catholicity has continued to progress in the Celestial Empire.

slaveries, completely destroyed the establishments and works of two of its missions, and in five or six others ruined several stations and several other establishments. The Society can nevertheless register several millions of baptisms of adult pagans.

The Catholic Church in the United States is increasing by leaps and bounds. According to Dr. Carroll D. Wright, head of an important branch of the United States Census Department, the increase in numbers last year was 80,482.

One effect of the persecution of the religious orders in some European countries is to create elsewhere an urgent demand for historical information concerning them. So it is in England for example. Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham, a member of an old Scottish family and an advanced Radical, who has travelled much in South America, about which he has written in some English journals with a wonderful touch of nature, colour, and suggestion is presently, according to the "Pall Mall Gazette," to publish a volume entitled "A Vandal's Archæology," which "give a history of the work done by the Society of Jesus in South America, and more particularly in Paraguay.

With regard to the paragraph which we published the other day upon the flight of the notorious impostor, Margaret L. Sheppard, from the New York police, our American contemporaries explain that the incident was brought about by the Catholic Truth Society. After several halls had been shut in her face, she made a bold challenge to the law.

The following note in the Washington correspondence of the New York Freeman's Journal, throws an interesting light upon diplomatic life in the American Capital: "The official promulgation of the fact of Mgr. Martinelli's elevation to the Cardinal purple was received here with unmingled gratification. The day after the publication of the statement of the Consistory, almost the entire diplomatic corps called upon His Eminence to wish him well in his new career.

AUSTRIA'S ENEMIES

Francis Ferdinand throws down the gloves to his Country's Anti-Catholic Foes.

Vienna, April 22.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand plunges into the religious and political controversies that distract Austria by the most startling sensation—the dual monarchy has had for years.

That the heir-apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, when accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic Schools Association, should avow himself ready to assist in combating all efforts directed toward injuring the Roman Catholic religion was held enough, but when he went further and challenged those who are endeavoring to bring about the "disintegration of Austria," he threw down the glove to the pan-German party, whose leaders have not hesitated to pick it up.

Already the pan-Germans in the Reichsrath have assailed Francis Ferdinand. They howled down the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Koerber, when he undertook to explain that the archduke's sentiments were personal and uttered outside the realm of official responsibility. If the Archduke can plead no responsibility the leaders of the pan-German party have nothing to fear in denouncing him, and they are doing it in the choicest rhetoric which George Schonerer and Karl Wolf can employ when hearing abuse upon their opponents.

These two men are the leaders of the party which is "disintegrating Austria." For ten years the burden of their preaching has been how much happier Austria would be under the rule of the German Kaiser than she is under that of her own Kaiser-Koenig. They have never tried to conceal the fact that they are bent on reducing the country to such a state of confusion that Germany will be forced to interfere and annex the non-Slav Austrian provinces.

"We look to Berlin to redress our grievances," they say publicly, even in the Reichsrath. In no other country in the world would they play the role they are playing here. If they tried it in Germany they profess to love so dearly, they would soon swing from a gallows.

Hostile to the Church and intensely anxious to break up the Austro-Hungarian imperial system, and to bring about the absorption of the German provinces of Austria after the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, Schonerer and Wolf represent everything that is antagonistic to the strongest convictions of the heir-apparent. Between him and them there is a deep gulf fixed.

Their party, which makes up for its paucity in numbers by its audacity, has been trained into a splendid fighting machine. For four years it has rendered constitutional government in Austria a farce, and the sessions of the Reichsrath a succession of "bear gardens." They have made life a burden to half a dozen Prime Ministers and driven them one by one from office.

While of late they have been somewhat more moderate, their intrigues are as bold and persistent as ever. Important legislation is still at a standstill. Even the compromise with Hungary is unratified. The date is approaching for the meeting of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations to settle the affairs which the two countries have in common. Yet the Schonerer-Wolf cabal prevents the transaction of such business on the Austrian side as must be put through before the meeting.

Frustrated beyond endurance by the success of a party hostile to himself—a party whose policy is to incite animosity and throw public affairs out of gear—the heir-apparent was provoked into a pronouncement which has simply added fuel to the flames and given the two men who are ruining the empire a plausible pretext for insulting the man who will one day do sovereignty.

BRITISH-GERMAN WAR ON FRANCE

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Local speculation concerning the visit here of M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, apparently not formed from authentic reports. One version, which is told with the greatest positiveness, is to the effect that the French Government has received from an un-named source what purported to be a plan for a British-German war against France, supposedly in some colonial district. M. Delcasse, it is added, communicated the contents of the plan to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, Prince Ouroussoff, who, however, laughed incredulously, pronouncing the project a hoax. M. Delcasse is said to have been disconcerted, and to have wired Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister, asking if it was agreeable for him to come to St. Petersburg and discuss matters. Count Lamsdorff consulted with the Emperor, who said yes.

M. Delcasse has presented Count Lamsdorff with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. Count Lamsdorff returned M. Delcasse, at dinner to-day. The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Montebello, and the chiefs of the French Embassy and members of the French staff were present.

GERMANS AND AMERICANS DISAGREE

Pekin, April 23.—There are many people here who do not desire to see any of the soldiers go, fearing anarchy and an uprising against foreigners. The soldiers who return do so with all the honors of war. Field Marshal Von Waldersee has made application that the gate of the Forbidden City be opened by German troops after the departure of the United States troops. General Chaffee has replied that his soldiers will continue to guard the gate. At this Germans are indignant, saying this impugns their honor, and that if the United States desire to her share of policing the city she should leave behind enough troops for that purpose; that merely a few men belonging to the Legation guard should control the gate, which will be within the German quarters, cannot be allowed. If General Chaffee persists in this course diplomatic

representations will be made in the matter. The Ministers of the Foreign powers are meeting daily. They do not at present show a disposition to reduce the claims, which many think to be extremely reasonable.

TAKING OF VOWS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 23.—Rev. Canon J. A. Archambault, ecclesiastical superior of the Sisters of Providence, presided at the last taking of vows which was held in the convent of that order. Rev. Father Lemieux, C.S.S.R., assistant provincial of the Redemptorists, delivered the sermon, and mass was celebrated by Rev. M. J. B. Desnoyers, chaplain of the institution.

The following ladies accepted the religious costume:—Misses Catherine Boucher, Ozila Breton, Florida Picotte, Domitille Pigeon, Anna Gregoire, Honora Choquette, Eva Lamerche, Florida Lamoureux, Corinne Raymond, Therese Keaden, Marie Tremblay, Alphonsine Toarigny, Zoe Bouchard, Madeline Beaupre, Esther Audet, Emile Pauze, Emile Lacroix, Angeline Lavallee, Marie Doland, Anna Lavoie, Marie Anne Forget, Clara Gaudin, Marie Bellefleur, Alexandrine Bonin, Valentine Brassard, Rosina Olyver, Marie Louise Lattapippe, Rose Anna Tremont, Marie Antoinette St. Marie, Floe Duquet, Severine Jellemerre, Marie-Aune Gingras, novices vocales.

Misses Josephine Bourque, Georgina Mathieu, Desagrees Lapierre, Corinne Veveudis, Bernadette Desmarais, Arthurse Roy, Rose-Anna Gelinas, Aury de Paro, Eliza Landry, Marie-Dorthea Lacombe, Victoria Allan, Alphonsine Belanger, Victoria Lamontagne entered the novitiate.

The following pronounced their annual vows:—Sister Ida Robitaille, Sister Agnes de Jesus, of Holyoke, Mass.; Alphonsine Daignault, Sister Arnold, of Saint Philippe; Lucy O'Reilly, Sister Claire de la Croix, of Montreal, Montreal.

Misses Blize Fataleux, of Saint-Benoit; Leocadie Gullette, of Saint-Eloi; Felixine Belanger, of Saint-Simon; Albertine Toussaint, of Saint-Pierreles-Jeunes; Valeria Pelouquin, of Saint-Robert; Angeline E. Fabvre, of Lake St. John; Hermine Velette, of Joliette; Madeline Boucher, of Saint-Michel de Perce; Marie Laporte, of Webster, Mass., were admitted as co-adjutrices.

On April 20th Monsignor Racicot presided at a similar ceremony at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy. The following ladies were then admitted to wear the costume: Misses Maximilienne Payant, Sister Saint Jean Baptiste de la Salle, of Saint Michel; Dianora Champagne, Sister Marie de la Mer, of Drummondville; Marie Anne Esther, Sister Saint Marie Salome, of Ville Marie, Lake Temiscamungue; Emma Leduc, Sister Saint Pierre d'Alcantara, of Saint Valere; Albina Damara, Sister Saint Andre de la Croix, of New York; Fedelia Jette, Sister Marie de l'Incarnation, of Joliette; Luminia Jette, Sister Saint Rose de Vierge, of Joliette; Eugene Cormier, Sister Marie de Nazareth, of Sackville, N. B.; Rose Anna Fiset, Sister Saint Neelille de Saint Sacrement, of Rigaud; Bernadette Borduas, Sister Saint Victoire, of Saint Julie.

The seven following Sisters made their temporary vows: Misses Eugene Champagne, Sister Saint Celophas, de Jesus, of Drummondville; Marie Adeline Desmarais, Sister Saint Hyacinthe, of Saint Hyacinthe; Cecile Archambault, Sister Saint Jeanne de Valois, of Montreal; Georgina Blais, Sister Saint Francois Xavier, of Winouoski, Vermont; Marie Boland, Sister Marie de Treizez Sang, of Saint Paul l'Ermitage; Albina Normandin, Sister Marie de la Presentation, of Saint-Cesaire; Marie Louise Cote, Sister Saint Catherine de Sionne, of Saint Epiphane d'Upton.

Rev. Father Chas. Collet officiated at mass and the sermon was delivered by Rev. Father J. Jodoin, Superior of the Oblates.

At the annual meeting of St. Ann's Lacrosse Club, held in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall on Wednesday, the following officers were elected:—Hon. President, Rev. E. Strubbe, C. S.S.R.; hon. vice-president, Ald. D. Tansey, Jr.; president, D. J. O'Neil; first vice-president, J. E. Murray; second vice-president, Thos. Walsh; secretary-treasurer, R. T. Brown.

Committee—C. C. Conway, J. E. Murray, Geo. Cole, J. Finnigan, Jno. Shield, Jno. Mooney, Jos. Hart.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Cape Town, April 23.—It is officially announced that the Boers in Namaqualand are still clinging to the hills north-east of Pella.

The burghers in the Calvinia and Kenhardt districts, especially those under Froneman, have been more active of late, and have required more energetic work on the part of the British.

The commandoes of Scheepers and Malan have moved east to the districts between Pearson and Pietersburg. The British, under Senneker and Soobel, are in touch with them. The commandoes of Kritzinger and Pouchet, after threatening to attack Marsburg, apparently unimpeded and returned in the direction of their retreat in the Zurburg. The last heard of Commandant Kritzinger was near Orange River Colony.

Several small parties of Boers are reported about Venterstad. They are probably trying to establish connection between the burghers in the Zurburg and the Orange River Colony commandoes.

The Boers held up a train between Molloy and Stormberg last night. They looted the cattle and burned the trucks. The engine driver and stoker behaved gallantly. Both were wounded. The British had two other casualties.

Ninety Boers are reported between Allenemy's post and Jamestown, apparently moving on Barkly East or Laidley.

General Christian Dewet, according to one report crossed the line north of Wolwek on Thursday. Another report locates General Dewet at Senedil, Orange River Colony.

Generally speaking, the Boers appear to be considerably harassed by the

constant movements of the British columns, and from an English standpoint the situation may be considered satisfactory.

It is officially stated that the number of Boer prisoners is now 17,922.

THE DAILY NEWS ON CANADA

The London Daily News says: Really the new Australian Commonwealth is treating Mr. Chamberlain very severely. They will not even take his Boer prisoners. They seem to forget that it was due to a timely and graceful concession on his part that they secured their Constitution at all. Mr. Chamberlain, we seem to remember, had some scruples about giving to Australia a special freedom from the control of the Privy Council, but when Mr. Barton showed that he had Australia behind him, and that he meant to fight it "to a finish" Mr. Chamberlain suddenly discovered that the point was no essential. That blessed sovereignty, so important in South Africa, was quickly waived aside in Australia. But in return for this act of pure benevolence, Australia has put up a record of black ingratitude. Mr. Chamberlain's idea of Imperialism, as is well known, is to produce a war in all the colonies he has absolute power over, and to use the rest as recruiting grounds. Canada and Australia, in his view, are simply drill grounds for Africa.

REVIEWS.

Cardinal Vaughan has written a preface to Father John MacLaughlin's forthcoming work, "Divine Plan of the Church, Where Realized, and Where Not," in which he says:—"The author of this book has already merited well of the Catholic public by his well known work, 'Is Our Religion as Good as Another.'" In the present volume he has followed up the lines of reasoning laid down so clearly in the former, and has addressed himself to a further inquiry, as to the qualities which, by the very terms of her origin and object, must enter into the nature of the one and only true Church of Christ.

"In working out the solution of this problem—the problem of all problems for every sincere seeker after Christian truth—Father MacLaughlin has been happily inspired to carry his readers above the ordinary level of everyday controversies, and to seek the necessary type of the Church in the Divine Mind of Her Founder.

"Studied in this, the fountain head of light, the Church of Christ appears in all the beauty of Her Divine ideal, 'Parata sicut Sponsa ornata Viro suo,' and all such evasions as 'branch theories' and 'national autonomies,' and the other mere working-compromises which veil their dogmatic helplessness under the plea of 'comprehensiveness,' stand revealed in the pitiable poverty of their purely human character.

"Those who follow intently the clue to the solution, which is here presented to them, can hardly fail to realize the fundamental difference which must for ever lie between an authoritative Church in which the nations are summoned to submit themselves unreservedly to the mind of Christ, and the various non-Catholic systems in which, inversely, Christianity is taken piecemeal and adapted to suit the wishes and the wants of nations or of individuals."

"The Cave by the Beech Fork," by Henry J. Spalding, S.J. This fine story of adventure will be relished by every healthy young mind. The scene is in Kentucky, happy hunting-ground of the immortal Daniel Boone, and the plot centres in the secrets of the inmates of a wonderful cave, into which two boys stumble on a hunting expedition. A natural Catholic sentiment pervades the tale. Several days' enjoyable holiday reading for 'ol school boys are provided by Father Spalding's work. The book is published by Benziger Bros., New York, at 85c.

The Divinity of Christ, an Argument, translated from the French of Mgr. Emile Bougaud, by C. L. Currie, is designed to exhibit Christianity in a point of view suited to the present time. The Christian religion is stated, its policy is described and its creed unfolded. Rev. Father Talbot Smith says of the book: "It is a graceful summary of nearly all that can be said in exposition of the Divinity of Christ, for the Catholic, for the Protestant, for the pagan, for the merely interested, for the deeply concerned, for the refined, for the workers, for any class of condition interested in the character of Christ. It is especially a book for priests and students of theology, because it is that rare thing in English, theology in literary form, a dogma of dogmas blunting with heavenly grace in the dusty wisdom of English letters at the present hour. Emphatically, it is one of the books that every man should read."

(William H. Young, Barclay St., New York, has published the book excellently.

"Mass Devotions and Readings of the Mass," by Rev. F. N. Lasance, author of "Visitas to Jesus in the Tabernacle," and other works, has for its purpose the "restoration of the mass not only from a doctrinal but also from a devotional point of view. It supplies the people at large with readings on reflections on the mass, in the form of plain, practical and comprehensive instructions, and at the same time furnishes a useful variety of carefully arranged mass devotions. Thirty-one readings or examples are given, one for each day in the month, giving interesting doctrinal explanations, while the devotional portion of the book is intended both for the mass and for Holy Communion. The works of Kiefner, Cochem, Gluer and others have been drawn upon for the material. The prayer-book form is most useful. Benziger Bros., New York, publishers, 75 cents.

The best thing to do is to do well whither God gives us to do. Sorrow is a fruit. God does not make it grow on limbs too weak to bear it.

A fellow who doesn't benefit the world by his life, benefits it by his death.

OBITUARY.

FATHER DAVELEY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral service of the late Father Daveley, O.M.I., took place in Montreal last week at St. James' Cathedral. The remains were removed from the Oblates' Convent on Visitation street, where they had rested since death. They were taken to Lacune for interment.

MISS MARGARETTA CORKERY.

Peterborough, April 23.—The death of Miss Margareta Mary Corkery, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Corkery, occurred yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital. The deceased young lady had been ill only a short time, and her death came as a sad shock to her friends. She was twenty years of age, and a most estimable young lady, whose death will be sincerely regretted by all her many friends. The funeral took place from the family residence, 270 King street, to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, to St. Peter's Cathedral, thence to the Catholic cemetery.

JOHN MURPHY.

The death is announced of Mr. John Murphy, an old and much respected resident of Arthur township, from recent failure. Mr. Murphy was 75 years of age and a former resident of Paslinch township, where he resided for a number of years, afterwards removing to Arthur. He leaves behind a widow with no family, also two brothers, Edward and Patrick, and one sister, Mrs. Edward Kusela, all residing in Paslinch. The funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in the township, upwards of 125 vehicles being in attendance. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Kenilworth.

DENIS GILLERLAIN.

The remains of the late Mr. Denis Gillerlain, who died suddenly ten days ago in San Francisco, Cal., reached Brockville last week and were immediately transferred to his parents' residence on Perth street. An impressive service was held in St. Francis Xavier Church, after which the body was conveyed to the cemetery and placed in the vault. The pallbearers were: L. McClair, J. Hart, J. Botsford, E. Boyd, and the two brothers of the deceased, R. L. and W. J. Gillerlain. A large concourse of people attended the funeral.

MRS. JOHN PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of John Phillips, a respected resident of Delhi street, Brockville, died, aged 69 years. Mrs. Phillips was born in Jacques Cartier, Que., where she remained until her marriage in 1867, when she removed to Brockville. Since then she has been a continuous resident of this town. She is survived by her husband and the following children: Fred, Robert and John, at home; W. M., of Mile End, Montreal; James, of Wisconsin, and Edmund, of St. Charles, Montreal. Mrs. Phillips was a woman of many excellent qualities. The funeral was held from St. Francis Xavier Church.

MRS. PATRICK GALLAGHER.

Mrs. Patrick Gallagher, aged 74 years, one of the oldest residents of Brockville died at the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital. The deceased, who possessed many sterling virtues, was a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, her maiden name being Catherine Agnew. She came to Brockville with her mother about sixty years ago, and since that time has been a constant resident of the Island City. She married Patrick Gallagher, who, with one daughter, Mrs. Chas. Brassor, Toronto, survive. The funeral from the family residence to St. Francis Xavier Church and thence to the cemetery was largely attended.

MR. THOMAS ENRIGHT.

A worthy and much respected citizen of Toronto, whose death is sincerely regretted by all who knew him, passed away on Sunday morning last. Mr. Thomas Enright, for 12 years a resident of East Toronto, died at his daughters' residence, 328 Yonge street, aged 63 years. He was born in Kerry, Ireland, and came to Canada when quite young. He leaves a grown-up family of seven sons and two daughters—Cornelius L., Manager of the Collingwood Meat Company, or more widely known as "Con." Enright, former amateur oarsman; C. J., fruit dealer; James, of Greenwood, B. C.; John, of Winnipeg; Patrick, of Cleveland; Joseph, of Stouffville; Frank, of Toronto, secretary of the South Toronto Reform Association; Miss Elizabeth and Mrs. Nellie Connor, of 328 Yonge street.

The funeral which took place at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning from St. Michael's Cathedral to St. Michael's Cemetery, was attended by large numbers of the friends of the deceased.

JAMES C. SLATTERY.

James C. Slattery, son of the late Michael Slattery, died at the residence of his mother on Friday last week. He was 29 years of age on the first of February. He was educated at De La Salle and St. Michael's Colleges. He engaged with the lumber company of J. B. Smith, & Sons, for two years, and went to Montreal about four years ago to take a position with the well-known lumber firm of The Shearer, Brown Co., Ltd., where he was employed until about six weeks ago, when he returned home unwell. He went to the Laurentian Mountains, Quebec, for a few weeks, and returned home on Good Friday. His illness was not thought serious and the family had every hope for his recovery. Pneumonia set in and death occurred quite unexpectedly on Friday. Deceased was attended by Drs. Graham, Chambers and McKenna.

Mr. Slattery had a great many friends in the city, who showed their respect for his memory and sympathy for the family in their sad loss by attending the funeral in large numbers. The funeral took place on Sunday to

SABBATH SCHOOLS, ATTENTION! By special arrangement with the world-famous firm of Mason and Hamlin of Boston, U.S.A., we are enabled to offer a special line of Mason & Hamlin Organs at prices hitherto unheard of and upon the most reasonable terms of payment. For instance, what do you say to the following specification? A neat and tastefully finished Chancel Organ, by Mason and Hamlin, in solid Black Walnut Case, five octaves, F scale, twelve stops, including Full Organ Knee Stop. TREBLE: Melodia, 8 feet. Clarinet, 8 feet. (Dolor on Clarinet). Vox Celas, 8 feet. Treble Cornet. Vox Angliana, 8 feet. BASS: Diapason, 8 feet. Sub Bass Cornet. Full Organ (Knee Stop). Kneebell. THROUGHOUT: Vox Humana. Forte to Clarinet. Forte to Diapason and Melodin. Full Organ (Knee Stop). Kneebell. PRICE \$85.00 Terms—\$15.00 cash and half-yearly payments of \$20.00 or more, without interest. Stool supplied free of charge. Ten per cent. discount for cash within sixty days. GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING 188 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

GROTTIE'S BUSY CORNER The West End Store, Corner Queen and Northcote Is the busiest corner in the city, and the best place to buy Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, latest novelties in Shirts, Ties, Collars, Underwear, etc. Don't buy anything for spring until you see our stock and prices. You'll be delighted. Ladies' Jackets \$4.99 each, and Ladies' Straw Sailors at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, and 75c are very special for this week. M. J. GROTTIE 'Phone Park, 615 Cor. Queen and Northcote.

Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association At Home LECTURE BY REV. DR. TEEFY "France and the Church." St. George's Hall, Elm Street, April 30th, at 8:15 p.m. J. J. FOY, Esq., K.C.M.L.A., Chairman.

THE WABASH RAILROAD In the short and true route to the Great Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, May 1st to October 31st. 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 iron revolving chair cars of excellence of equipment counts for much 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.

West Side Blake Catholic Book Store Moving 602 Queen West (Near Bathurst St.) One Block East of Present Location. Out of Town and City Customers Please Note New Address.

REGAN BROS., MERCHANT TAILORS, 101 1/2 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

E. McCORMACK MERCHANT TAILOR. 31 JORDAN ST. 1 DOOR SOUTH OF KING TORONTO.

Bear in bravely the evils that beset us, do not cheerfully let duties that are near, trusting in God, guided by Christ, fear shall not confound us in the way, and death shall find us ready. Christian kindness to the poor and the working men and women, and the meditation of patience in poverty often the example of Our Lord, are the best securities against the communion and anarchy that seem to threaten society. It is a law of science that sound cannot travel through a vacuum, the sound waves require the atmospheric conditions for their vibration, and this may serve as an analogy that through the spiritual vacuum made by unfaith to Our Divine and our pass. Russian once sent this New Year message to Backfuss, B. U. class, "My own constant cry to all Bible-readers is very simple one; don't think that nature, human or other, is corrupt; don't think that you yourself are elect out of it; and don't think to serve God by praying instead of obeying. Prudence is commonsense well trained in the art of manner, of discrimination, and of address. With gold pieces are built pompous palaces; with a penny one may buy a place in Paradise."

THE HOME CIRCLE

AT REST. They are at rest; We may not stir the heaven of their repose...

LOVE'S HOUSE.

The house wherein Love lived his life; This is the place. See, yonder diad...

The pipe he fashioned out of a reed; For the breeze or him to blow into...

Roses strewn on the vacant floors; Hyacinth-beds on the window sills...

Heath fern, to all else a broken weed; The cup of gold that went to his lips...

Heath fern, to all else a broken weed; The cup of gold that went to his lips...

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

LITTLE THINGS. It was only a little thing for Nell To brighten the kitchen fire...

'Twas only a little thing to do, For a sturdy lad like Ned To groom the horse, to milk the cow...

Only small things but they brighten life, Or shadow it with care; But little things, yet they mold a life...

UP AGAINST O-U-G-H. From the Sheffield Weekly News. A Frenchman thirsting for linguistic superiority...

"No, not 'duff,' eh?" "No, 'duff,' eh?" "No, 'duff,' eh?" "No, 'duff,' eh?"

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into the reservoir, and then get carried out with the water into the pipe...

PERSONAL. Mr. Darcy Scott and Mr. Edward Devlin have been elected vice-presidents...

Very Rev. Vicar General Dugas is quite ill in St. Boniface, Man. Rev. Father Lebel, S.J., St. Boniface...

Mr. Justice Taschereau and Mrs. Taschereau gave a dinner in Ottawa last week to the surviving members...

The date Mr. D'Oyly Carte, though not born in Ireland, was certainly of Irish descent. His father, Mr. Richard D'Oyly Carte...

"The newest society" shopkeeper, according to the London Morning Leader, is Miss Moira O'Brien...

France will take charge of the Catholic claims against China. Prof. Maurice Hutton has been appointed principal of University College...

The Provincial Government has decided to allow the veterans to select their land grants from any part of New Ontario.

Advices from Heilbron say that Andries Wessels, peace envoy, who was reported to have been shot by order of G. G. Dewet, is alive.

An explosion took place in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael at Berlin. A soldier and two boys were injured...

Dumbarton, April 20.—Shamrock II. was successfully launched this afternoon at Denny's yards...

Lord and Lady Dufferin, Sir Thomas Lipton, and others, who came from Glasgow, on a special train, stood up at a raised platform decorated with Union Jacks...

The following is a summary of the budget of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Twopence on the pound added to the present shilling tax on income...

Writing in the "Easter number" of "The Massacre," a Paulist father says:—"Now and again the writer has heard the strange statement made in apparently good faith that conversions were as numerous on Catholic as non-Catholic missions...

Let us endeavor to commence every enterprise with a pure view to the glory of God, continue it without distraction, and finish it without impatience.

Rest, rest, thou weary world! for tomorrow's round of toil and pleasure will be wearisome as today's has been; yet both shall bear thee onward a day's march of eternity.

AN EDUCATED PIG. One cold morning in April I noticed my husband's coat pocket bulging suspiciously as he came in from the barn with the pails of milk...

"You'll have to mother that fellow, for the old sow has no place for him." "You'll have to mother that fellow, for the old sow has no place for him."

"The neighbors declared we would have him in the park yet, which came near proving true, for he loved to go to the park, and if the door bell rang Stubby was there before I could get into the hall."

"We played croquet a good deal that summer, and we always took out a couple of extra balls for Stubby to roll about. He was perfectly contented unless we had company; then the spirit of mischief would enter into him."

Stubby escaped the fate of most hogs and has become quite famous. If you ever visit Ringling Brothers' circus watch out for the little Berkshire that rolls barrels, jumps through hoops, sits at the table with the clown...

A BIGOT WORSTED. Mineral City, seventy-five miles south of Cleveland, can now boast of possessing a Catholic church within its corporate limits.

From Modern Culture. The construction of this cathedral at the end of the middle ages, was practically the result of a wager; the canons heroically ruined themselves; they wanted to outdo the Christians of Toledo; they desired to surpass the Moors of Cordoba; they wanted a Sevilla, and Sevilla got the marvel.

THE CATHEDRAL AT SEVILLE. From Modern Culture. The construction of this cathedral at the end of the middle ages, was practically the result of a wager; the canons heroically ruined themselves; they wanted to outdo the Christians of Toledo; they desired to surpass the Moors of Cordoba; they wanted a Sevilla, and Sevilla got the marvel.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette. Italy's manufactures form a curious assortment, ranging from rosaries to accordions. Our Consul makes two visits of interest to Loreto, an establishment for the manufacture of rosaries occupies thirty-five female adults for an average of 250 days a year.

CONVERT MAKING. Writing in the "Easter number" of "The Massacre," a Paulist father says:—"Now and again the writer has heard the strange statement made in apparently good faith that conversions were as numerous on Catholic as non-Catholic missions, and that, therefore, there was little or no need of the latter. Knowing full well that ignorance favored this opinion, he determined to gather some statistics from his own missionary experience of the past two years which would offer the positive proof to the contrary.

There were 10 Catholic missions, comprising 11 weeks of work, in which there were no converts actually received. There were 10 other Catholic missions, comprising 18 weeks of work, in which there were 20 converts. There were 6 other missions, comprising 8 weeks, primarily Catholic, though the question box was used, in which there were 53 converts received. There were 10 non-Catholic and Catholic missions, in which there were 15 converts in the Catholic missions and 325 in the non-Catholic missions.

Let us not be satisfied with a vague desire of doing good; let us designate some little kindness in our power and compatible with our position; let us even select some individual, and after considering his needs, his character, his relation with us, let us determine the most agreeable and most delicate way of doing him this kindness. How lovingly the good God looks upon a heart studying the best means of serving or giving pleasure to one of His children.

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MONUMENTS. Finest work and best designs at low prices in Granite and Marble. We are the largest Manufacturers in the Dominion. McIntosh Granite and Marble Co., 1115 & 1121 YONGE ST. (Terminal Yonge St. Car House), Telephone 430, TORONTO.

TELEPHONE North 1484 Miles & Mann, Undertakers and Embalmers, 222 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO, 9 doors west of Spadina, north side, Open Day and Night.

F. ROSAR, UNDERTAKER, 260 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO, TEL. 2838. Open Night and Day.

McCabe & Co. Undertakers and Embalmers, 222 Queen St. East, TORONTO, Tel. 2838. Open Night and Day.

THE DEMON, DYSPEPSIA.—In olden times it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day, the demon, dyspepsia, is still large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He thus finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the hostile foe is Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial.

THE CATHEDRAL AT SEVILLE. From Modern Culture. The construction of this cathedral at the end of the middle ages, was practically the result of a wager; the canons heroically ruined themselves; they wanted to outdo the Christians of Toledo; they desired to surpass the Moors of Cordoba; they wanted a Sevilla, and Sevilla got the marvel. The central nave is of extraordinary height. Notre-Dame de Paris could easily be put into it. As for the four side naves, they could shelter many churches and steeples in their depths. The main altar is immense with superimposed rows of sculptured panels and numberless statues. The organ pipes are as large as cannon; everything is huge, gigantic, overpowering. Thus religious ceremonies born in that prodigious edifice break forth into Sevilla with a character of grandeur and lavishment; they, so to speak, inundate the streets of the city. Be it a grave epidemic to be feared, or a great joy to be celebrated, all the prestige of a gorgeous ceremonial is resorted to as a means of appealing to all the inhabitants. Voluntarily, organized processions tumultuously follow processions, each one larger, richer and more imposing than its predecessor.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette. Italy's manufactures form a curious assortment, ranging from rosaries to accordions. Our Consul makes two visits of interest to Loreto, an establishment for the manufacture of rosaries occupies thirty-five female adults for an average of 250 days a year. The annual production amounts to 95,000 dozen rosaries, which are disposed of at Loreto and other places in Italy. At Castellardo and Loreto 150 hands are employed in three establishments for the manufacture of accordions, which are largely exported to the United States of America.

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A HAUNTING MELODY



"We haven't a brass farthing nor the worth of one in the whole wide world," said Nan, revelling in the picture she was drawing with such exaggerated emphasis of her own and her father's destitution.

She settled herself more comfortably on the stool, drawing her fur-edged cloak closely around her, and the man to whom she spoke thought that this was certainly the very prettiest as well as the most candid young woman he had ever seen his lot to meet.

to be carried down to the turret room. I must hear the tune again before I die." In vain he reasoned with her, entreated her to rest, to be strong, to put the thought of this dream out of her head.

A TWISTER. The highly curious poetical quotation which Dr. Johnson affixed to the word Twister in his large English Dictionary is well-known, but its origin probably few are acquainted with—at least it has, no doubt, been long since forgotten.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION Office and Safe Deposit Vaults 69 YONGE STREET, TORONTO CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000 RESERVE - - - \$260,000

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF ONTARIO LIMITED HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO Incorporated 1889. Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following Substantial Increase in the Important Items shown below:

"Your father told me I might come to and find you," he said apologetically. "I am so sorry to disturb you, Miss Kilmayne."

"What a dream, then," she said at last; "the most beautiful dream I have ever had."

SEND FOR HW PETRIES ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE NEW & 2nd MACHINERY

CHURCH BELLS Chimes and Pells, Best Quality and Price. MACHANE BELL COMPANY

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

ST. HELEN'S PARISH.

The editor of The Register has been convinced by careful investigation that the news item published in last week's issue with regard to St. Helen's parish society...

DEATH OF MRS. DENIS MURPHY.

Mrs. Denis Murphy, of Chicopee, Mass., who died last week, was a sister of Rev. James B. Dollard, of St. Mary's. Her father attended the funeral...

CATHEDRAL WAS IN DANGER.

Venerably the beautiful Catholic cathedral of the city was preserved from fire on Tuesday last. At all hours of the day there are visitors to the Blessed Sacrament in the church...

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held on Sunday afternoon in St. John's chapel. His Grace, the Archbishop, attended with Vicar-General McCana...

JACK CAFFERY'S VICTORY.

Hamilton, April 22.—St. Patrick's Athletic Club and the many friends of Jack Caffery are arranging to give him a grand reception on his arrival here on Wednesday evening...

THE FORTY HOURS.

This week the devotion of the Forty Hours was held at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, and will open next Sunday in St. Gertrude's Church, West Toronto Junction.

NEW ALIARS AT THOROLD.

Toronto, April 19.—The consecration of the two side altars in the Catholic Church on Tuesday morning was a very solemn service, lasting about three hours.

children being at the masses. In the afternoon at two o'clock a conference was held by the priests of the deanery, presided over by the archbishop.

BELL ORGAN CO. SHOWROOMS.

The Bell Organ and Piano Co. have been giving their many patrons and the music-loving people of Toronto generally a great deal of pleasure...

THE PONTIFICAL JUBILEE.

Rome, April 5.—A committee has been formed under the presidency of the Cardinal Vicar to make arrangements for celebrating the event with due solemnity.

1. To invite the Catholic press in all countries to print at the top of the paper the "Oremus pro pontifice nostro Leone."

A proposition was also made to found some permanent institution in perpetual memory of the happy event of the Pontifical Jubilee, which has been celebrated less than half a dozen times in the history of the Papacy.

JACK CAFFERY'S VICTORY.

Hamilton, April 22.—St. Patrick's Athletic Club and the many friends of Jack Caffery are arranging to give him a grand reception on his arrival here on Wednesday evening...

His performance was remarkable, and stamps him as the leading amateur distance runner on the continent.

The winner did not stop once on the way but he rubbed, nor was he assisted in any way; and ran with swinging arms and a good, long, firm stride.

WAR'S HEAVY BURDEN.

London Saturday Review. When Mr. Kruger was reported to say that if the British wanted to take his country he would make them pay £100,000,000 for it, we laughed pleasantly...

It is now too late to ask whether South Africa is commercially or morally worth this gigantic outlay. Time alone can show whether or not we shall have to pay large sums for compensation and assistance to ruined farmers...

CANADIAN NEWS.

PETERBOROUGH.

At a very pleasant banquet and "At Home" given under the auspices of St. Peter's Total Abstinence Society, in honor of those members who had taken part in the ticket contest...

BAKER-LYNCH.

A Peterborough man says—"On Tuesday morning at St. Peter's Cathedral, Miss Katherine Lynch, daughter of the late John Lynch, and Mr. William Baker, of Lindsay, were married by the Venerable Archdeacon Casey."

The directors of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association have held their regular meeting for the election of officers, and as a result Mr. Harry McLaughlin was re-elected president, and Mr. Charles M. Hart is vice-president.

MONTREAL.

The Rev. Fathers of the Most Holy Sacrament have just purchased the seigneurial residence of the Mason family at Terrebonne. The price paid was \$11,700.

MARRIAGES.

O'CONNOR-O'MEARA.—On April 17th, at Sarsfield, Ont., by the Rev. O. Cousineau, Margaret Helen, daughter of James O'Meara, of Sarsfield, to Charles O'Connor, of Ottawa, son of John O'Connor, Grandfield Que.

DEATHS.

HART.—At Brockville, April 13, 1901, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hart, aged 13 years.

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O'Connor supported the groom. The young couple will reside in Greenfield, Peterborough, April 17.—Rev. Father Kelly, of Douro, last week united in marriage Mr. M. Sheehan and Miss Nellie Maude. The bridesmaid was Miss Annie McDonough and the groomsmen Mr. J. McGarvey.

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Woman's Work

in preparing appetizing and wholesome food is lightened by this famous baking powder.



Light Biscuit  
Delicious Cake  
Dainty Pastries  
Fine Puddings.

Absolutely pure. It adds healthful qualities to the food.

ROYAL Baking Powder

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—most practical and valuable of cook books—free to every patron. Send full address by postal card.

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

LATEST MARKETS.

Receipts of farm produce were 250 bushels of grain, 20 loads of hay, 5 of straw, and 75 dressed hogs.

Wheat, white, 69c. Wheat, red, 69 1/2c. Wheat, fire, 70c. Wheat, goos, 68c. Peas, 65c. Rye, 51 1/2c. Beans, bush., \$1.20 to \$1.40. Barley, 40 1/2c. Oats, 34c. Buckwheat, bush, 53c.

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