The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IX.-No. 16.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 21. White—(Second Sunday after Easter). St. Ansolm, Bishop, Confessor. Double.

Monday, April 22—Red.—St. Soler and t. Cams, Popes and Martyrs. Double. lucsday, April 28, Red-St. George, lartyr. Semi-Double.

Wednesday, April 21.—Red -St. Fidelis of Sigmaringa. Double.

Thursday, April 25,—Red—St. Mark the Evangelist. Double second class. Friday, April 20.—Red—St. Cletus and St. Marcelinus, Popes, Martyrs. Double Saturday, April 27.—Rol—St. Anasta-sus, Pope, Double.

CURRENT TOPICS

The Vultures' Banquet.

It is estimated that 25,000 Filipines two been killed in the war with the United States which has just collapsed.

Imperial Parliament.

To day the Irish Parliamentary Party To-day sho irish Parishubatay Patry is meeting preparatory to the reassembling of Parliament. The Budget statement will be made this evening and the Irish Financial Relations question will be valsed, while to morrow the debate on the Irish Catholic University will

Catholic Insurance.

It was announced in Now York last week that a now and powerful life insure co company was in process of forms non, to be officered entirely by Catholics, and to be patronized to a cortain degree by the Catholic hierarchy. It was said that John D. Crimmins was to be president of the new company. be president of the new company.

Ifrish Music Festival.

Irish Music Festival.

Lovers of Irish music will be pleased to hear that the Irish Piper's Club, which has its headquarters in Cork, is now engaged in organizing a Feis to be held in the Southern Capital on 16th May. Numerous and valuable prizes May. Numerous and valuable prizes are offered, not only for the best per-formance on the pipes, but also for the best written music for that time honored

The Bishops' Proteste.

The Bishops' Proteste.

The letter from the Catholic Archibishops and Bishops of Canada to Cardinal Vaughan on the Coronation Oath, is moderate, yet forcible, is its tone, and the sentiment expressed will be approved by the large majority of Protestants, as well as by all the Catholics, in this country. The days of the penal laws are gone. Catholic emancipation is an accomplished fact. Liberty of conscience prevails throughout the British dominions.—Hamilton Times.

Obscene Literature.

Obscene Literature.

A New York despatch, dated April 9, said: A warrant was issued yesterday by Judge Brenner for the arrest of Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd, who has been lecturing in Brooklyn. Mrs. Shepherd is charged with the creation and sale of obscene literature. Several policemen and detectives were looking for her last night, but at a late hour she had not been taken into custody.

The Gael. (New York), for April, is a credit to the literary progress of the Irish race in America. A beautifully printed number, rich in history, song and story, brimming with chaste originality, and nobly representative of the Gaelic revival which is placing the Irish language, not only in the columns of the periodical, but also the daily press, our contemporary merits the most hearty recognition. In another column we have taken the liberty of copying a ballad contributed by Father James B. Dollard, with whose inspired work our readers have for years been familiar.

Diocese of Newark.

Information contained in a private letter from Rome to The Catholic Universe, is that Roy. Charles H. Colton, of New York City, has been selected as the sencessor to the late. Bishop W. H. Wigsuccessor to the late Bishop W. H. Wig-iger, of the Diccose of Newark. Father Colton is the rector of St. Stephen's Church. He was a curate under the late Dr. Edward McGlynn, and was ap-pointed to the rectorship following Dr. McGlynn's retirement, and succeeded in entirely reorganizing the parish, paying off the debt, and building a flue school. He was born in Cleveland, of school. He was born in Cleveland, of Brish parents, in 1851.

kish Emigration.

Thek migraties.

Thek migrants' Information Office in London has issued a document which become and semigration to Canada, New Youth Wales, Western Australia, and Yew Zealand, and speaks of Scuth Africa at these terms:—"Persons are again rarred against going to South Africa at resent in search of professional or annual work unless they have ample rivate means to meet the vary high cost of living. They will not, as a rule, a allowed to proceed up the country. There are already large numbers of persons in South Africa at the present time she are out of employment." This sees not how a wif the prospect in the un appy colony was brightening

tholic Literature.

The scale mic magazine is steadily creasing its power in the literary celd. From Catholic colleges and cols, it is a satisfactory thing to te, that some of the best publications this class are issued. In Toronto the life of Locatio, Albam have few many idis of Loretto Abbey have for years tished the "Leaflets," which must

be a welcome visitor to all the ex-pupils and friends of the widely-known acadomy, conducted so successfully in this city by the Liddes of Loretto. The Easter number, which has just reached us, is a most creditable proof of the literary force which is developing within the quiet walls of the Abboy Nor is this all; for the contents of the issue are still more commendable for the range and purity of the subjects treated—a chaste setting to the excellent acquaintance with letters and books shown on every jage. on every page.

trish Emigration.

Trish Emigration.

The emigration statistics of Ireland for the year 1900 are set forth in the annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland, which has just been laid on the table of the House of Commons. 1,107 persons, of whom 45,288 were natives of Ireland, loft Irish ports in 1000 as emigrants, being an increase of 3,847 as compared with the number in 1869. Of the persons who emigrated from Ireland 82.2 per cent. were between the ages of 15 and 35, so that the except and sinew of Ireland who emigrated in 1900, 37,765 went to the United States, 6,050 to Great Britain, 64 to New Zoalaud, 472 to Canada, and 834 to Australia. Ulster furnished the largest contingent to Canada, 229 out of a total of 472.

South Africa.

Our Dumb Animals: It seems to us that the fighting of the Boors in South Africa is likely to bring to an end (n actual warfare), bayonets, gold epaulots, brilliant uniforms, feathers and military brilliant uniforms, feathers and military bands, substituting long range rifles and cannon with telescopie sights, the most undistinguishable uniforms for both officers and men, and the large use of horses and mules for rapid transportation: and with the passing of all this glitter and show and military music, we think war will largely lose its attractions to our young 'air., and be more clearly seen to be [-hat it is in most cases] simply murder, and its consequences "hell on earth."

Widows and Orphans.

Widows and Orphans.

The Duke of Cambridge, writing to Lord Minto, Governor-General of Camada, says: "All applications from widows, orphans and other dependents of those connected with the Canadian contingents who have lost their lives in the war in South Africa will be referred by the Secretary of the Patriotic Tund Commission to the Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. This is all the more necessary, as, owing to the prolongation of the war in South Africa, there have been already registered as applicants for assistance from the Transvaral War Fund, administered by the Patriotic Fund Commissioners, upwards of 2,500 widows, 3,000 orphans, and 1,600 other relatives, while greater numbers will no doubt have ultimately to be provided for by us.

Oblates in the War.

Oblates in the War.

Father Marchal, O.M.i., who has returned for a while to France from South Africa, was with Botha's troops as chaplain. English news about the war, he declares, is usually exaggerated. England has not so many men in South Africa as is supposed, and the figures given of prisoners, horses, cattle captured from the Boers are generally fauciful. It was formerly stated that the Boers were not well disposed towards the Catholics. Father Marchal is reported to have said that this is the case no longer. The Calvinists of the Transvaal have seen and learned to admire and appreciate the remarkable work done on fields of battle and in camp by missionaries and nuus, who risk their lives. The movement of sympathy towards the Catholics is thus increasing among the Boers, notably towards the Oblates and Mariate. General Louis Botha has personally expressed his deep Botha has personally expressed his deep gratitude for the services of the Oblate chaplains with his commandoes.

Independence of Indges.

Independence of Judges.

Mr. Juvice MacMahon did not go at all out of his way at the Hamilton Assizes in freeing the judges from an imputation of contact with the pass coandal which has been so much discassed in the House of Commons. After addressing the jurors on the business before them, His Lordship went on to speak on a matter that was in some sense a personal one. A newspaper in the city had given currency to the report that the judges were in the habit of taking parses from railway companies. If this were true, it would be deplorable that men of the standing of justices on the bench were guilty of accepting such passes from any corporation; and for a newspaper to publish such a thing it could not well have known what wrong it might do to the judiciary. The attention of that paper has been drawn to the statement, and it was told that no judge had ever accepted a pass from a railway company in this or any other province.

Eloquent Figures.

An Irish contemporary has reproduced the following statement appropos of the Government's denial that there is any favoritism in selections for official posi-tions in Ireland:—Of the Privy Councillors appointed ten were Episcopali cillors appointed ten were Episcopalians, three Preabyterians, two Roman Catholics, Judges of the Supreme Court—Two Episcopalians, one Preabyterian, one Roman Catholic. County, Judges—Two Episcopalians, one Preabyterian; one Roman Catholic. Crown Solicitors—Five Episcopalians

and one Roman Cathelle. Resident Magistrates—Ten Epis. palians, one Presbyterian, and three Roman Cathelles. Resident Commissioners of the National Board—One Roman Cathelles. Resident Commissioners of the National Board—Two Episcopalians and one Roman Cathelle. Inspectors of Local Government Beard—Five Episcopalians, one Presbyterian, and two Roman Cathelles. Auditors of the Local Government Board—Five Episcopalians and one Roman Cathelles. Auditors of the Local Government Board Five Episcopalians and one Roman Cathelles. Auditors of the Local Government Board Five Episcopalians and one Roman Cathelles. Auditors of the Local Government Board Five Episcopalians and one Roman Cathelles. The figures being—Cathelles, 11,455,000; Protestants (22,000.

Westminster Cathedral.

An English correspondent says: That great Cathedral at Westminster is nearing completion, and some of the accessories for the interior cree beginning among these is the archiepiscopal throne on the spot. Conspicuous among these is the archiepiscopal throne on the spot. Five Episcopalians and one Roman Catholic. Fifteen Roman Catholics amongst these sixty-seven officials.

The Irish Census.

The Irish Census.

When Speaker Gully veteed the Irish language in the House of Commons he never could have dreamed of the many forms in which protest would he made. A few weeks age two Guardians of the South Dublin Union sigued a number of cheques on behalf of the Board in the Gaelic characters, and the National Bank, as the bank founded by O'Conneil; might be expected to have duly honored them. The Irish propaganda has already produced its effect upon the Irish Census roturns, many of the forms—much to the disgust of the enumerators—having been filled up in Irish. It is confidently expected that notwithstanding a great decrease in the population, the result of the census will show a considerable increase in the number of speakers of Irish, the activity of the Gaelic League having produced a very remarkable effect in the country. Another feature of some of the Irish census returns, the London Daily News declares, is the entry of 'Idelator' in the religious column—by way of protest against the terms of the Coronation Oath.

Oath.

20thCentury War.

We are often told that the twentieth century will be an ers of commercial wars. It hardly seems likely, unless nations take to choosing their rulers from their asylums. Commerce is business, and what business sense is there in spending thousands of millions down for a possibility of obtaining hundreds of millions in the distant future? Supposing a nation to be considering the possibility of war with another nation over some commercial question. It can certainly count on an expenditure of at least three billion dollars, and probably more. If it should take that mency and apply it to the development of its own domestic resources, would it not gain more than it could possibly hope to gain by fighting for external commercial advantages? Of course, in the days when nations went to war for the ambitious of kings, or the sentiment of mobs, ardid considerations of profit and loss idd not count. But we have entered an era now so businesslike that even an emperor does not think it beneath him to canvass Europe drumming up trade. Under such conditions, how long will the civilised nations of the world continue to spend ten dollare for the bare possibility of getting back one?—Saturday Evening Post.

Bigots Called Dewm.

Bigots Called Down.

Bigots Called Dews.

Rev. Madison C. Paters, of New York, who has made his name notorious as a bigot, has been discovered by The Boston Pilot in the editorial chair of The Book World. With him appears to be identified a Reverend McArthur, described as a Canadian. Mr. St. John Gaffuey, of New York, called the attention of the proprietor of The Book World to The Pilot's exposure of these personages, and in reply has received a letter from which the following someones has been extracted: "Your letter is not the first one that we have received relative to the matter you mention, and I wish to state to; us as I have to others that the views expressed in the article as appeared, were not with the sanction of our firm, and our business editor entirely overlooked the matter when reading the proof of same. I can assure you there is no intention on the part of our firm to have any article published in The Book World" that would be offensive in any World" that would be offensive in any manner to any of its readerc, and the only excuse and apology we can offer is as above stated."

Catholics of the World.

At the Australasian Catholic Congress, among the important papers read was one specially contributed by the late Michael G. Mulhall, the famous statis-Michael G. Mulhall, the famous statistician, concerning the religion of the peoples of the earth. Of the 1450 millions, making up the population of the world, Mr. Mulhall, basing his figures on the returns of 1998 computed that 501,000,000 are Christians, the proportion to each faith being as follows: Catholice, 240 000,000; Protestants, 163,000,000; Greeks, 98,300,000. Under the head of Protestants are included more than 100 different sects who profess one or other form of Christianity. Assuming all classes of Protestants to form one religion, their total number in relation to that of Roman Catholics would be as two to three. According to official returns for five years culing Decider the content of the content of the years of the content of the be as two to three. According as official returns for five years earling December, 1898, the annual increase, if nobody changed from the religion of his parents, would be Catholics, 2,860,000; Protestants, 2,880,000. It is, however, notorious, said Mr. Mulhall, that numbers of Protestants in England and the bors of Protestants in England and the United States pass over yearly to the Roman Catholic Church, whereas Protestantism gains few converts. This fact is attributed to two causes—first, the life of self-denial and sacrifice led by Catholic missionaries; secondly, the attraction that Catholic worship offers by its ritual and ceremonies. According to the ritural self-denial self-denial self-denial Society, in 1893 in the missionary countries, (india, Onias, Siberia, Japan, Syria, Assa, Africa, Paillippines, and

Westminster Cathedral.

An English correspondent says: That the great Cathedral at Wostminster is nearing completion, and some of the accessories for the interior are beginning to arrive on the spot. Conspicuous among these is the archiepiscopat throne which is a copy of the much-admired opal throne in St. John Leteran's: It is of inlaid marble with most ic on white marble. When in use it will be upholstered with cushions according to the custom. It is a beautiful piece of work, excented in Rome, and is a gift of the English Bishops to the Cardinal and the Metropolitan Cathedral.

Jeants, and Farrants.

Jesuits and Fatriotism.

A writer in the Italian press has just been calling attention to what the Jesu its have done for France, and, as the Catholic Times points out, he shows clearly that not only are the rolligious and literary ploties of the country in a great measure interwoven with the history of the work done by the Jesuit Ordor, but also that in times of national triumph the Jesuit Fathers signally dis-Ordor, but also that in times of national triumph the Josuis Fathers signally distinguished themselves by patrictic actions. During the France Pressian war large numbers of them were at the front as military chaplains. Hundreds of the Brothers worked at the infirmaries, and many enrolled themselves as soldiers. The Josuits were well represented at Malmaison, and Father Tailhan was mentioned in the orders of the day. Later he was riddled with builets, and Father Tonguy, who was wounded by a bomb, was further seriously injured at Bourges. Father Ardold was blown up in the explosion at the Citadel of Laon, and at Matz and Belfort Fathers Renneytile and de Damas were killed Renneville and de Damas were killed upon the camparts.

upon the ramparts.

Catholic Disabilities,
The Bill: to remove certain disabilities affecting Roman Catholics in Great
Britain and Ireland; now before the Imporial Parliament, proposes to enact;

1: Notwithstanding any Act of Parliament to the contrary, it shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, lawful for Jesuits, and members of other religious orders, communities, or societies of the Roman Oatholic Church described in certain (a) of Parliament; including the Roman Catholic Relief Act, 1929, as the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows to reside in the United Kingdom.

ingdom.
2. It shall be lawful, and it shall be August.

2. It shall be lawful, and it shall be deemed to have been lawful, for Jesuits and members of other religious orders, communities, and societies of the said Church, consisting of mem, and bound by religious or monastic vows, to take and acquire property in like manner, and to the same extent as, but subject to, such limitations and disabilities as now affect the members of any religious order, community, or establishmen consisting of females, bound by religious or monastic vows.

3. There shall be repealed, as from the passing of this Act, so much of any Act of Parliament as makes any provision for the suppression or prohibition of Jesuits or members of other religious orders and communities or societies as aforesaid.

aforesaid.

The necessity for such an act in the United Kingdom shows what British limitations still exist in the way of religious liberty.

Tolstol's Excommunication.
A great deal of public attention centres upon the excommunication pronounced against Count Leon Tolstoi, "new false prophet, who in the conceit of his pride has audaciously risen against God, against Christ, and against His Holy inheritance." The following are the most interesting clauses in the document of excommunication:—"In his writings and letters, circulated by him and his disciples unroughout the entire world, principally within the limits of our beloved country, he te-ks, with all the ardor of a fanatic, the destruction of all the dogmas of the Orthowith all the ardor of a fauntic, the destruction of all the dogmas of the Orthodox Church, even to the essence of the Christian Faith. He decies God personally present in the Holy Trinity. He denies our Lord Journ Christ, God-Man, Saviour and Redeeme: of the world. He denies the Immaculate Conception of our Lord Jesus Christ in His human our Lord Jeens Christ in his human nature, as also of the Virginity of the Mother of God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, either before or after the Nativity. He admits neither of existence beyond the grave nor the distribution of punish-ments or rewards. He refuses belief in the Sacraments of the Church and effi-cacy of the power of the Holy Ghost. cacy of the power of the Holy Ghost, and meal. * all the Articles of Faith held and insul s all the Articles of Faith held most sacred by the Orthodex people. He did not draw back even before the most precious of all Storaments, the Holy Eccharist. Count Leon Tolstoi has spread all this by his words and writings; consequently not secretly, but openly, publicly, conscientionally, and intentionally, and has east off all comcommunication with the Orthodex Church. All steps taken to enlighten him have been in vain. Therefore the Church no longer recognizes him as one of its members, and will not recognize him as such unless he makes an act of repontance and re-establishes his communication with her." munication with her."

Justin Fulton Doed: A telegram from Justin Fution Dead: A telegram from Sometville, Mass., announces the death of Justin D. Fulton, D.D., a Baptist preacher, formerly pastor of Tremont Tomple. His death was due to paralysis. This man gained notoriety during recent years by his foul crusade against the Catholic Church, and one of the most diagraceful harangues he ever attered was here in Toronto. Recently he had not been much heard of. "THE JESUIT OATH."

Father Gerard, S.J., Editor of "The Month," Goes Into its History Thoroughly.

So much having been said and writ-ten in Toronto of late of the "Jesuit Oath," we make no apology for publish ing Father Gerard's latest contribution to the historical literature of the sub-

ject:

Tracing the history of the spurious "Jesuit Oath" in the current issue of the "Month," Father Gerard, S.J., goes back to the palmy days of mendacity, when Titus Oates ruled the roast. Here, he says, our friend the coath turns up again, its guise somewhat altered, as well as its character; but its identity unmistakable in spite of all. It is now no longer a Jesuits', but a Conspirators' Oath—"The Papists Oath of Secrey, administered to those who engagedin the present 1.0." It is "discovered" by Robert Belron, gentleman, described in the "Dictionary of National Biography" as "Robert Belron, Informer," to whom it was given by a priest, William Rushton, out of whose Brevary he transcribed it. Belron had certainly been a Protestant most of his lide; it does not appear certain that he over been a Protestant most of his life; it does not appear certain that he ever became or professed to become a Catholic. He got into trouble for embezzlement of money, and his accomplice, Maybury, who corroborated his stories, was convicted of theft. Was it still more significant—when we regard the temper of the time—old Sir Thomas Gascoigue, against whom these worthies gave evidence as a Papist plotter, was acquitted by a jury. Such was Robert Silron, who took the oath which the House of Commons (December 16, 1680) ordered

by a jury. Such was Robert Valron, who took the eath which the House of Commons (December 16, 1680) ordered him to print.

In spite of the remarkable variations which is contains, this Oath is unquestionably our old friend, adapted to special circumstances. Titus Oates had a worthy sily in the person of Robert Ware, although the pair took different lines in their common work. While Oates perjured himself, Ware forged. The former, it is true, did more harm at the time, causing innocent blood to be shed like water; but the work of his colleague, the penman, has been far more enduring. It is simply appalling to think of the mischief which this one scoundrel has been able to effect in the way of poisoning the sources of our history, and investing 1. alignant slanders with the semblance of respectable authority. His performances do not appear to have been for the most part even suspected, till a few years ago, the late Father Bridgett, in his "Blunders and Forgeries," traced them out and ruthlessly gibbeted them. To this admirable specimen of historical work I must refer those who wish to know more about the villain of the piecs. Here

rathlessly gibbeted them. To this admirable specimen of historical work I must refer those who wish to know more about the villain of the piece. Here let it suffice briefly to say how Robert. Ware contrived to practice his deceptions so effectively. His father, Sur James Ware, having transcribed many genuius documente, the son interpolated his fabrications amongst the transcripts, wherever he found a sufficient space left blank, thus sowing his tares among the good grain, and trading upon the reputation of his parent.

His consistent object was to vilify and traduce the Catholic Church. As Father Bridgett writes, "The forgeries of Robert Ware began in 1678, and contemporaneously with the revelations of Titus Oates, which continued for some years. Ware did not appear as an accuser or a witness in a court of justice; his forgeries in books and pamphlets were not directed against living men; yet by his historical lies he helped to win credit for the monstrous stories of the 'Popish Plot.' as being in harmony with former events and past discoveries, and there are several of his baseless fabrics repeated in the publications, even of the lest few years, but writers to whom the name of Robert Ware is almost crentirely unknown." It is, in fact, impossible to say when history will be entirely purged of his elime, and it appears that in studying the genesis of our Oath we come upon his trail once more. Various of his fabrications were de-

pears that in studying the generis of our Oath we come upon his trail once more. Various of his fabrications were decanted for popular use in books bearing picturesque titles: "The Hunting of the Romish Fox," and "Foxes and Firobrands." In the former is given a form of Oath required to be taken by all who entered the Catholio Seminaries beyond this assay, which is said to have been drawn up in 1680, a century before Bolrou's time. In this may be detected the rudimentary but unmistakable feathe rudimentary but unmistakable fea-tures of the more developed article. Although this document certainly does not date from the period claimed

for it, there can be no doubt that it has for it, there can be no doubt that it has much the appearance of a first expiriment towards the elaboration of such an oath asis now forthcoming. We find it, in embyro, the main ideas which evidently governed the composition of the others, in which these elements have been expanded and rearranged. But of been expanded and rearranged. Bot of one thing there appears to be great doubt—the "Seminary Oath" and the "Jesuit Oath" issued from t'e same mint. Both are extmarked wi'n Robert Ware's characteristic token. How comes it that the authority for the "Jesuit Oath" is commonly assumed to be Archislyop Unior? This is undoubtedly the case, for wherever minition of the outh is found, a reference is given to Uniter, but with no indication as to where in all his voluminous writings any mention of this subject occurs. Needless to say, we shall not discover any mention of this subject occurs. Need-less to say, we shall not discover any mention auywhere. "Archbishop Usher" means neither more nor less than Ro-bers Ware. "Once more we strike the score of what Father Bridgets calls "this literary skunk." How he came to achieve the feat of annexing so re-spectable, a name is a curious, if not

very editying, story, which the topic ongaging orr attention well illustrates.
Of course, anything referred to "Cecil's Memorials" would go down to Usher's account. It may be that the rudirentary Seminary form of eath thus quoted has led to the belief that Usher is sponsor for the fuller form. Or perhaps Ware, who amongst his other exploits certainly produced a pamphlet to prove that Usher was a prophet and saw terrible things to be done by the Papists of Iroland, dovised an eath taken in Usher's own time and preparing the way for the prophesied massacre But whatever is the truth of this, a proud man should Robert Ware have seen could be have known that amongst the captives of his long bow and spear were to be numbered journalists of the twentieth century.

wore to be immbered journaises of the twentieth century.

In a postscript to the article Father Gerrard says.—Since the above article was in type, I have fortunately discovered the missing link, which in every particular is just what I had been led to anticipate.

ticular is just what I had been led to anticipate.

In the third part of "Foxes and Firebrands" (1689), which is entirely by Robert Ware (though extulogued in the British Masoum only under the pseudonyn "Philirenes" we read, pp. 171, seq., as follows:
Having a collection of Rymish policies contrived by the Clergy and Ocders of that Church, to nullify the Ryformation of the Church of England, as they were collected formerly from and among the papers of the Most Reverned James. Usher, sometime archbishop of Armagh; and finding them useful, especially for

papers of the Most Reverned James Usher, sometime archbishop of Armaghaud finding them useful, especially for these perilous days, to be divulged, and put forth to public view, a shall place them acc. rding to the copy, after this manuer following:

"Anno 1636. The Oath of Secrecy devised by the Roman Clergy, as it remains the creed at Paris, amongst the Society of Jesus; together with several Dispensations and Ladulgences grauted to all Pensioners of the Church of Rome, who disguisedly undertake to propagate the Faith of the Church of Rome, and her advancement faithfully translated out of Fronch."

This Oath was framed in the Papacy of Urban the 8th.

POPE LEO SPEAKS.

Grave and impressive reference to the warsew being wased on Religious Compressions.

Rome, "April" 15.—At the Consistory, held to day Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal delegate in the United States, was precognized a cardinal. Elevent other new cardinals were created.

The names of the other new cardinals

other new cardinals were creased.

The names of the other new cardinals are as follows.—
Fripeti, Cabagnis, San Miniatelli, Ceunari, Della Vosio, the Archbishop of Benevento, the Archbishop of Ferrara, the Archbishop of Cracow, the Bishop of Verona, and the Bishop of Pavia.

The Ccusistory was secret. A public consistory will be held April 18.

The Pope, in his allocation, said that rad and dangerous events had come to pass and were becoming more serious and spreading from one part of Europe to another. Several States widely separated but united by an identical desire had entored into opposition was against religion. The campaign was directed against the religious congregationelin order to destroy them gradually Neither common law nor equity, nor the deserts of the congregations had prevailed to prevent their destruction. The desire was also manifested to prevent the youth from being educated by the congregations, of whom many pupils had become illustriour.

The Pontiff then spoke of the position of the Pone, which he said was most

had become illustriour.

The Pontiff then spoke of the position of the Pope, which he said was most shameful and disgresable.

Alluding to the divorce bill drawn up by a Socialist deputy of the Italian Chamber, the Pope said:—

"To the ancient insults levelled at the Church it is desired to add another, profaning the sauctity of Christian marriage, and destroying the bases of domestic society."

The Pope deplored the seriousness of

The Pope deplored the seriousness of the present times, and forsaw a still graver outlook in the future. He urged society to have recourse to the light of God, and concluded by announcing the appointment of the new cardinals, of whom Mgr. Della Votie and Mgr. San Miniatelli are reserved in Petton. Russian Bishops of Mohilow and Lusk

were appointed.

South African Difficulty.
I ondon, April 18, 6 a.m.—Lord
Roberts' despatches give some faint idea of the enormous amount of work that the campaign in South Africa has entailed on the various departments of the army. The opinions expressed by the Commander in chief of the military skill of a number of his officers, whose names have become household words as leaders ir. various movements, coinoids in the main with those already held by the British public. It is note-worthy, however, that Lord Roberts speaks more highly of Lord Metheun than he does of Generals Buller or Macdonald, and it is evident that in more than one instance popular opin-ion of some of the Generals of the war has not been the correct one. Naturally, the names of Generals War ren, Gatacre and Colville are conspicuous by their absence, but it it seems rather singular that General Babbington should not have been mentioned. Lird Roberts bestows more genuine praise on Colonel Ward who for a long time held the post of director of supplies to the field army, than on anybody else, and it is eatisfactory to be able to note that full justice appears to be done to the colonial

tak n tup by young and old at the pr-

and a light to Europe in future times as I thas been in the past. Hence it is that it was a special pleasure to me to receive so cloquent an address this evoning. It was a kindly address, a cordial address, such as a Bellop is always delighted to receive from fits people, said in addition to all its other attractions it had the special attraction of being clothed in that language which so many of us know

cial attraction of being clothed in that language which so many of us know very little of, and which we all love so much But, please God, beformany weeks are over there are numbers who, perhaps, like myself, could not now address themselves fluently to you in this old tongue, who will then not only read it and speak it, but will stir up their Irish eloquence and spirit of patriotism, the spirit of religion, and the spirit of ardent love of the old country in the accents which are so uncer for such a purpose—the accents of the Irish tangue I said on one occasion—and I spoke not at random but from observation, the observation of a prefty long life—I

said on one occasion—and I spoke not at trandom but from observation, the observation of a prefty long life—I said that I flad a slight knowledge of a great many languages and heard them spoken, heard the wurds drop from the lips of very eloquent men, heard addresses in some of the leading languages of Europe, and, of course, plenty of addresses in the English languages was and that I was under the impression—and I am under the impression—and I that there is not spoken at the present day nor written a language more suited ito public speaking and the literature and, above all, to poetry than the language which many of you are making an acquaintance with for the first time. Of course, this may be only an impression of my own, and I know it was contradicted by very high authorities. It was challeaged on ap former occasion, when I ventured to make this remark; but, challeaged thou it iwas, I am pretty much of the isome opinion now as I was then, that it is a magnificent language, that it would be a pity to let it die, and I am perfectly sure that I am right in saying the there has focca handed down to us a treasure of knowledge, learning, and Interature, which is to be found in the

has been handed down to us a treasure of knowledge, learning, and literature, which is to be found in the archives not only of Ireland, but of the old libraness of Europe, by those who are acquainted with the Irish tongue, and which would be lost to all who were not acquainted with it. Our twople were scattered from the earliest days over the whole continent of Europe, and they were forced to fly in dater times from misgovernment.

and dater times from missovernment and oppression. Whatever they went they can'real their old language along with them in the early days, and hence it is that there is hardly a publication.

he library of any standing and any antiquity in Europe where you will not find valuable old Irish manuscripts and there is hardly a country in the world in which Irishmen have

not made their mark in modern times,

not made their mark in modern times, and most of them were quite familiar with the Irish tongue, and spoke it. In dater times, with the exception of some Grash poets whose works are being published at the present day. Irish writers have left very little literature beind them; but the saints and the scholars (and the doctors of Ireland of the bider times have left a treasure in every country which was visited by them and ealightened by them. Hence it is that in Italy and Franca and Belgium (you are sure to drop upon some old Grish marasscript, and if you find an Grash meaniscript you will find that it contains something solid and useful.

an firsh manuscript you will find that at contains something solid and useful. All these would be lost if we let our language die. Then in addition to the treasures of literature which may be rescued from forgerfulness by a knowledge of Irish language, there is another thoug that I am always convinced of—that we will never have a true harit of nationality, and I believe the will mever retain the heauti-

ful parity and innocence of Catholic-ity, if we do not endeavor to preserve

our ancent language. I do not mean to just that we should despise the lan-guage that we have been taught in the pohools, the English language,

the ishools, the English language, which is a magnificent tongue; but there is no season in the world why we cannot speak both languages, and I selkee that if a man can speak both languages he will have a great advantage over those who speak only one. We, therefore, have every reason the congratulate ourselves on the edfort made at the present day to revive our grand old tongue, and you may be sure that the lattle 1 can do to encourage and further that effort

to encourage and further that effort

re iwe will boever retain t

The Catholic Chronicle

The Holy Father has undoubtedly been thuch pained by the attacks made on the Religious orders in France, Spain and Portugal. The conduct of the French Government is particularly suggracious and unfair. No man has done more to consolidate the present Republic than His Holiness, who, at a time when it was in serious danat a time when it was in serious danger, busing to the secret activity of people district to it, publicly proclaimed the necessity of supporting it, and thus induced large numbers of the Catholies of France to raily to its aid. This policy assuredly did much to save the Republic from its enemies and no place it on a firm position. The acturn which the present Government is nakkag for this important ment is making for this important act of good-will on the purt of the Pope shows how little they are ani-mated by feelings of partiotism and

His Holmess Leo XIII, has named His Holmess Leo XIII, has named Dr. Lesber, the leader of the Centreparty in Germany one of his domestic prelates. The conferring of this distinction on a man who has so cumulantly distinguished himself in public work in Germany has given great satisfaction to his fellower antrymen Dr. Lieber has continued with remarkable success the great work inaugurated by Wendhorst, and it is no small tribute to the sense of unity entertained by German Catholics that after so many years of political warfare the party is as powerful to-day fare the party is as powerful to-day
as it has been at any period in its
varear, and practically dominates the
Parliamentary situation.
AUGUSTINIAN PRIOR-GENERAL.

Most Rev. Father Rollruquez, Prior-General of the Augustinans, has just celebrated the silver jubilee of his or-dination. The music was by Perosi, sung by the young members of the Oktder. THE POPE AND YOUNG MEN'S

ASSOCIATIONS.

The Holy Father has addressed a noble epsetic to Signor Paolo Pericoli, President of the Italian Catholic Young Men's Association. After alluding to the origin of this now flourishing institution and stating that he ishing institution and stating that he has followed its rise and development with futherly interest and pride, his Holiness goes on to enumerate all the advantages which modern society may derive from similar associations, which lead its youngest and most promising members into the right path, and are a powerful factor of Catholic organization and progress. The letter closes with the bestowal of Aposter closes with the bestowal of Apos-tolic Benediction on the Italian Cath-olic Young Men's Association, joined with the p ayer that it may find imi-tators in all Catholic countries ANTI-CLERICALISM IN THE ITAL-

ANTI-CLERICALISM IN THE ITAL-IAN FARLIAMENT
IANTI-clericalism has been more than usually rompant in the Italian Cham-ber of Deputies lately, the Socialists being, as usual, the most rabid de-nouncers of so-called acts of treason on the part of Catholies. For it must be known and although the Italian Constitution contains an article which affirms that the Catholic religion is Constitution contains an article which affirms that the Catholic religion is the religion of the State, that article has long ago been forgotten and is constantly disregarded. One honorable member, Signor Socie, the other day actually reproched the Minister of War, General Pouza di San Martino, for allowing the soldiers to wear scapulars of the Blessed Virgin, which he declared to be treasonable objects; and the same gentleman likewise complained bitterry because a respectful telegram of thanks had been addressed to the Pope by the Prefect of Areztelegram of thanks had been address-ed to the Pope by the Prefect of Area-so in recognition of a substantial con-tribution towards a local work of charity. These instances will suffice to show what are the sentiments of the italian Parliament towards the Sovereign Pontiff, who is practically in the hands of these impartial legis-lators.

ENGLAND.

Preaching at the Church of the Holy Name, Manchester, Fither Vaughan referred to an article that had appeared in the "Standard." In that Journal an anonymous correspondent field by liften; "Just how, when there is so, much discussion as to whether the King's Oath shall by altere i, the form of oaths taken by the Jeau is will be instructive reading, and should be instructive reading, and should be taken to heart by every English man and woman." Then rour the text of the "instructive reading." The "Standard," said the preceder, instead of testing the "elegant preparation" of calumay for germs of something equivalent to peripheral neuritis, greedily gulped down the delicate morsel so much to his taste, and proceeded in that day's leader to deliver himself of the following sase comceeded in the day's teaser to driver himself of the following sage com-ments on it, "A correspondent to-day reminds us of so oath which the Jes-uit priests are accustomed to take It may be news to our readers that there are in this country a number of persons enjoying the immunities and toleration of English law who are solemnly sworn to regard the Ruler of these realms as a heretical usurper, and who pledge themselves to disown allogisment to the Fine of English allegiance to the King of England, and to refuse obed/ence to magin-trates or officers appointed by him." Father Vaughan said, of, course the Father Vaughan said, of, course the editor was not long in making the discovery that he had been duped, that the "Jesuit Oath" was a product of an anti-Jesuit firm, and that ite label bore the significant text, "Made in Germany in 1891" In that country it had been largely patronized by the public till the fraud was detected, and then the article disappeared from the literary world till a few days ago, when it shone forth, like the new star in Perseus, on the pages of the "Stanwhen it shope forth, like the new star in Perseus, on the pages of the "Stan-dard." However, that did not ex haust 'he history of the "Jesuit Oath" Father Gerard, S.J., had traced it to the days of Master Titus Oates, whe the days of Master Titus Oates, whe it was produced by Robert Rolson, and printed by order of the House of Commons. But in those days it was not labelled, as now, "Jesuit Oath," but Hot House of Composin Plotters'" oath, Kather Waughan haid it was disappointing to in judges the great subject has been

him as an Englishman to find no ex-pression of regret from the "Stan-dard" for having so seconsly calumn-iated a body of English gentlemen. The regret seemed rather to be that the charge could not be substartiated. There was another charge brought against Englishman by the "Stan-dard." The Cacholic English Hierarchy was found fault with for not presenting a conglitulatory address to the King on the occasion of hig accession to the Throne. The "Standard," said Father Vaughan, could hardly be son to the Thronc. The "Standard," said Father Vaughan, could hardly be ignor an of the fact that the Catholic Bishops were not "on the privileged list," and could not, therefore, no matter thow much they wished it, be admitted to present an address. And yet that respectable organ of English thought and feel ng, the "Standard," instead of offering to the public the true explanation of the action, or rather of the inaction, of the English bishops, preferred to tell its readers that "it is impossible to ignore the fact that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in this country has ostentationally refreshed from any public actional middle those demonstrations of respect tendared by the representatives of practically every other religious body," etc. Was not the "Standard's" line of action a mineteenth century commentary on the text. "They took up stones, therefore, to cast at H.m."? Father Vaughan said that his experience went to prove that there was not any section of the great community of England so intensely and enthusiastically loyal to the Throne and to its august eccupant as the English Cetholic community. Its loyalty was rooted in its religion, which was indestructible and indefectible.

THE CORONATION DECLARATION. THE CORONATION DECLARATION.

The Opposition whips here notified
the Government Whips that the Liberals declined to serve on the joint
committee of both Houses with reference to the Accession Declaration. No
reason is assigned for this determination, but it is surmised that the Opposition leaders are afraid of provoking extreme Nonconformist hostility
by taking any part in abrogating, or

by taking any pirt in abrogating, or even modifying, the insulting occlara-tion against Transubstantiation. The notorious Victor Michael Rior-dan, alias Ruthven, anti-Catholic lec-turer, has been committed for trial by the county mag.strates at Newport, Isle of Wight, on a charge of talawfully arounding William Woodhumby shooting at him with a revolver during a disorderly scene which occurred at the Shanklin Institute, where the

at the Shanklin Institute, where the prisoner was lecturing. The number of Catholic military and acting military chaplains now serving with the forces in South Africa is 33 of whom five are sick and in hos-

IRELAND.

Speaking last week in his cathedral, Armagh, just after his return from Rome. Cardinal Logue Said :—There is not any spot to Ireland where zeal for ese previval of the Irish language should find a more sustable home than there in this old city of St. Pat-rick. Here he fixed his See; here he preached the Gospel there he came to rest after his labors, and by his wisrest after his labors, and by his wis-dom and advice to direct young Chris-tians whom he had won to Christ; and you may be sure tithat to all his exhor-tations and all his addresses to the people and all those instructions which he communicated to the Church which he had founded there was not to be found a word in any language except the old language which you are except with the later and which you erdeavoring to learn and which you are audeavoring to revive. He may have based, and, indeed, no doubt did base, as we do at the present day, the Latin language in celebrating the the Latin language in celebrating the Divine mysteries and in the other offices of the litting; but you may be
perfectly hure that the Irish language
was that in which the first principles
of Christianity were communicated to
our forefathers. Hence, if there
should be an interest taken in this
grand old tongue of ours in any part
of Ireland that interest should be special in this old city of Armagh. It is
a great consolation to those who are a trreat consolation to those who are going down the Mil, who are about to vanish in a few years from the scene of their labors, to find that at the present day there has been such a magmficent movement set on foo for the revival of the Irish language It trees great pleasure to me, because I remember the time when, as a professor, I undertook, in addition to my other duties, both in Paris and in Maynooth, ito deach Irish to a small other duties, both in Paris and in Maynooth, to deach Irish to a small class, if found very little anxiety on the part of my discaples, and very little zeal in dheir efforts to learn their native kongue. It was dead, or next to dead. Many were inclined to look upon it, as some of our neighbors regard it stul, as a barb-rous language that was not worth the trouble of learning, and it was only the very few who, touched by its beauty, and animated by a real mational spirit, made an effort to learn it. I had a task then which was far less grateful than the lask which your teacher, Mr. Nugent, has at present. If he has any difficulty at all it is a difficulty to restrain the zeal of his pupils, and I had a great difficulty in exoting their zeal and enfusing into them some little taste for our grand old kongue. But a change has some over the spirit of the dream. At the present day we find in every part of Ireland, from the extense aprit to present day we find in every part of

been found in a worse condition than you have yours in. You have just been for time to save the Irish lan-guage from rum, because even still it. present day we find in every part of Ireland, from the extreme north to the extreme south, from the cast, where the Irish language was dying out, ito the west, where it language out, ito the west, where it language to the part of every Irishinam and every Irish women to make themselves acquainted with the language and its beauties, and to qualify themselves for appreciating (the magnificent inheritance of literature which has been left to us by dearned Irishinen of the past, and which would be left to us if this as spoken, and spoken well in a great many partis of the country. CATHOLICITY IN ULSTER That the Church is making immense headway in Ulster—a fact which there can be no denying—is gratifying not can be no denying—its gratifying not only to the sturdy men of the North, but to Irishmen everywhere. It cer-tainly seems as if the day is not far distant when Ireland will be complete-ly Ostholic from end to end. To the Catholics of Uister the credit is large-

ph of their Hamilty rook place on Sunday last, when the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor, preached in St. Patrick's Church, Saul. The object was to defray the debt incurred in the rebuilding of Carrow-Carlin Church and the erection of as school and parochial house. As a result of his Lordship's elequent appeal considerably over £700 was subscribed on the spot, and this in'a poor district. Father M'Gatry, the energetic pastor, may well feel proud of his people. getic pasto his people. A NEW FRANCISCAN SAINT.

tok noup by young and old ai, the pasent day. I was not so much surpuised to find our young people giving themselves to the study of Irish. They have memories that are fresh, and intellects that are clear, and they are still free from the many trials, troubles, and anxieties which engross the attention of those more advanced in years. Alu whon I saw old men' and fadies—ladies of course are never old (laughter)—but when I caw old men and fadies of a certain stage in life giving themselves with so much energy and so much zeal to the study of the tanguage. I said to myself that the time has foresthed and the draw spirit has foresthed and the draw spirit has foresthed and to the study of their land that a time is coming when there ishell steal over them nerves and sinew and flesh, and when the grand old finsh kongue will use up int all its beauty, and all its cloquence, and when it shall do in the future as it has done in the past, when it shall prophesy to the nations and be a guide and a light to Europe in future times and has been in the past. Hence it strikelt it was a special pleasure to That the sap of sanctity has infused itself into each of the branches into which the Franciscan Order has ramwhich the Franciscan Order has ramified since its foundation, just as the branches of a tree derive their sustenance from the parent trunk, has been abundantly testified by the fruits of holiness which each of them has prochaged. One of these branches has produced. One of these branches is the Capauchin Observance. is the Capauchin Observance, which had its origin in the reform introducted by Friar Mathew of Boscio, at Observatine, in the sixteenth century. Among the saints it has produced are to be counted St. Laurence of Brindisi, St. Felix of Cantalice, St. Joseph of Leonissa, St. Bernard of Corleone, St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen. Blessed Cr.spin of Viterbo, St. Veronica Giuliani, and St. Seraphin of Monte Granardo, not to mention others. The latards, not to mention others. The latest member of the Capuchin Order who has been raised to the honors of the attar was the Blessed Sister Mary Magdalen Martinengo da Barco, a Capuchus and Capuchus an puchin nun of the Convent of Our Lady of the Snow, Bressia, Italy, re-cently beatified by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. 1

cently beatified by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

The Martinengos belonged to the most illustrious of the ancient nobility of Italy. There were two branches of the family who recognized as their common ancestor that Tebaldo who in 953 was Imperial Vicar of Otho L. and in reward of his valor held feudal possession of fifteen castles. The Martinengos of Barco traced their descention Gianfrancesco di Leonardo, a captain in the service of the Republic of Venice, nephew of Pope Paul II. Erom this union was born Count Francesck Leopardo, whose wife, Margherita, daughter of Count Secchi of Aragona, was the mother of the Blessed Mary Magdaler Martinengo, born in Brescia, an ancient city of Lombardy, on October 5, 1687. Her mother died five months after the birth of the child, whose baptismal name was Margaret, and whose earliest education was entrusted to a member of the U. sulme Community founded in Brescia by St. Angela Marici. From the tutelage of one Isabella Marazzi she was transferred to an Augustinian Convent in which two of her aunts were nuns, and afterwards to the Convent of Santa Spirito, She received the yell on the 8th of September, 1706, the veil on the 8th of September, 1706, in the Church of St. Mary of the Snow, Bressia. She became a perfect model of the cloistral virtues and a typical Capuchin oun of the most fer-

model of the cloistral virtues and a typical Capuchin oun of the most fervent and thorough character. Her practice of the virtues proper to her state rapidly reached the henoic degree, and she bound herself by an extraordinary vow to perform all he actions in the most perfect manner possible. She was chiefly remarkable for their self-imposed penances, which were appalingly severe, such as, in the words of the promoter of the Faith, were enough to make one shudder. They are related in detail in the Lives of this holy religious which have been very fully written in Italian and French, and in the epitome of her life by Father Sisto, of Plsa, of which a translation has just been brought out by the Iriah Capuchins. She died on the 27th of July, 1737. Miracles attested her sanctity. Two of these, approved by the Congregation of Rifes, for her beatification, are recorded at the close of her biography.

Triduums are about to be solemnized

Triduums are about to be solemnized in the Capuchin churches in Dublin, Cork, ann Kilkenny, in celebration of her beatification, which there is reason to anticipate will in due time be most probabily followed by her canonization. Her panegyric will be preached by special preachers. At the Church of Our Lady of Angels, Church street, Dublin, the pulpit will be auccessively occupied by Very Rev. Father St. Geoge, O.S.A., Prov.; Very Rev. J. M. Moore, O.P., St. Mary's Priory, Tallaght; Rev. Father Verdon, S. J., St. Francis Xavier's, Gardiner st., and Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, C.S.Sp., Blackrock.

SCOTLAND.

The sad news has reached Edinburgh of the death of the Rev. Father Mea-gher, S.J., at Stonyhurst College, whither he had gone a few months ago from Edinburgh, advanced in years, for well-earned rest and quiet Edinburgh, where Father Magher resided at Lauriston for ten years, the intelligence of his demise was, thought not quite unexpected, received with very smeere regret, for the aged priest was well known, much respected, and greatly beloved by the Catholies of the Scottish capital. Touching references were made to the event on Sunday in the city churches, and prayers asked for the ripose of his soul. Father Meagher was 68 years a member of the Society of Jesus, and as a priest he labored twelve years in Labon. Portugal, sixteen years at Richmond in Yorkshire, two years in Worcester, besides other places in addition to the time indicated in Edinburgh.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND. Edinburgh, where Father Meagher re-THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

to encourage and further that effort wall talways be at the service of the members of the Gaelic League, and of all who are co-operating with them in the promoting and speaking of Irish. There is no doubt but you will succeed as in other countries the language has At the reunion of the Catholics of Wigtownshire, the Right Rev. Dr. Turper, Bishop of the diocese, presided, and in his opening address said that in 1860 there were just two Bishops in Scotland, fless than forty prests and less than 40,000 Catholics, and only twelve Catholic churches in the whole country. To-day they have six Bishops, 485 priests, 340 churches and chapels, 63 religious houses, 29 charitable institutions, 245 congregational schools, and gearly 500,000 of a Catholic population. In Wigtownshire one hundred years ago there was neither priest, chapel nor school, and history did not say how many C tholics there At the reunion of the Catholics of of Catholics of Ulster the credit is largely due. Although not overturdened with the goods of this world, they have never been appealed to in vain when the object was a religious one. In fact, their generosity in this respect is proverbial. A siriking example of the last century, did not say how many C. tholics there

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had not failed in producing good re-

UNITED STATES. The Rome correspondent of the New

York Freeman's Journal writes;— Very little remains to be said about

the forthcoming consistory which has already been so much discussed in the press of Europe. The private consistory has now been definitely fixed for the 15th, and the public one for the 18th of April. The remes of the fu-18th of April. The names of the fu-ture cardinals are those I have alture cordinals are those I have already given A considerable number of hishojs in all parts of the world will be preconised, and two of these are of considerable inferest to American Catnolies. Last week I referred to the mistake made by the Western Watchman in congratulating Father O'Brien on his nomination to the See of Portland. I said at the time that such an appointment was, to say the least, highly improbable, and I wish now to supplement the statement. The

now to supplement the statement. The successor to Bishop Healy has not been absolutely appointed as I write, but it is now practically certain. I am not at liberty to mention the name am not at interty to mention the name of the future bishop, but when I say that he is a very distinguished member of the clergy of the diocese of Boston, and that he is very well and very favorably known in the Eterna' City, it will not be very hard to guess whe the i vho the is.

The question of a successor to the late illishop Wigger, of Newark, has been before the authoratics of the Pro-paganda during the past week. In this case also the appointment has not this case also the appointment has not yet been definitely made, but the friends of the Very Rev. Father O'Comor, Vicar General of the diocese, will not be very imprudent in congrabulating him on his elevation to the tranks of the hierarchy. Both of these new dignitaries will in all gnobability be precomised at the coming consistory.

Another piece of news which will be very warmly welcomed in the diocese of Rochester, and by no one mote than by the bishop, may be prudently published from, although the official announcement of it will not be forwarded to America for a few days to come.

ed to America for a few days to come. When Bishop McQuaid was in Rome Continued on Page Three

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Continued from Page Lwo. last your correspondent announced that file visit was connected with are educational question which had no-thing to to with the famous contro-versy tellative to the teaching of the classic. In the schools of the Christian Brothans

As a matter of fact the prelate came on what might have seemed the for-lorn hope of securing the privilege for his seminary of St. Remard of being his seminary of St. Ranard of being gllowed to confer all the degrees in theology and philosophy on the students who satisfied the examiners. Such a privilege is granted very larely indeed to diocesan institutions, and it may be surmised that the prelates hardly expected to have his request granted in full. Indeed he would have good reason to be satisfied with the privilege of conferring the degree have good reason to be satisfied with the privilege of conferring the degree of bachelor and licentiate if the two faculties had been conceded. But Mgr. McQuard pleaded his ease so well that a few days after the publication of this in the Freeman he will know by the official degree which is about to be issued next. Saturday, that his petition has been granted, whole and entire. Henceforth St. Bernard's Seminary will be able to confer the degrees of Dooter of Dranity and Doctor of Philosophy, together with the degrees leading up to them. He has had do wait he rily a year for the reply, but it was one that was well worth wasting for worth waiting for

PORTUGAL.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS OUTBREAK. Senorita Dona Rosa Calinon, daugh-ter of the Brazilian Consul at Oporto, for a long time was desirous of quit-ting the paternal abode either to reting the paternal abole either to retire to a convent or reside with some
friends. It appears she was fully
justified in doing this, as her home life
was simply unbearable. As soon as
her father, who is a Freemason, got
scent of her intention he threatened
do the her fent to a lumith asylum,
but as all the doctors who examined
her declared her to be sane the father's project could not be carried out.
Naturally this act on the part of the
part of the father caused a greater
estrangement between him and his
daughter, and each succeeding day it
became worse than on the previous became worse than on the previous one. At last the daughter had reone. At last the daughter had re-course to law for protection and pow-er to obtain freedom of action. This she secured, but from kindly motives some friends persuaded her to try to put up with everything. She endeav-ored to do so. Things, however, be-came so strained that she arranged to go out with some young indies, intend-ing never to return. Somehow, her marents became very restless, and the parents became very restless, and the daughter, a though in possession of every right to do as she pleased, was fainthearied, and failed in carrying out her intentions. This is the whole history of the circumstances in consection with the commence of the circumstances. nection with the recent anti-religion outbreak in Oporto. The young lady has finished her 32nd year and will soon be 33. Consequently, she is not juvenile, and, as may be judged, Jea-uits had nothing whatsoever to do with the affair, or had any member of any religious order.

SPAIN.

One aspect of the anti-religious agi-One aspect of the anti-religious agi-tation in Spain that is not generally recognized is the Woman's Rights fea-ture of the situation. In all the lengthy comments and artiples in the Spanish press on Ubao and Calmon cases there seems to be hardly any perception of the right of a woman perception of the right of a woman of years of discretion to choose her own way of living, and the assertion of such a right is looked upon as a daring intringement of the rights of months will like the rights of

naring maringement of the rights of parents and "the family."

In practice a woman in these Latin countries appears to have no liberty of action at all, and to be subject all her dife either to her parents or to her fusband in a way and to an extent that Canadian women would consider kilayery. sider Blavery.

One thing is intimately connected

with the anti-religious movement is the dberian Republican idea; the Rethe überian Republican idea; the Republicans in Spain and Portural desire u union of the two countries, under a republic, and this idea in itself if not a bad one, as it would be a step towards a Latin Federation with the Latin Republics of South America and the French Republic in Europe. Unformanially, the Republicans in the Penasula adopt anti-elericalism as one of the planks of their programme, under the bad French influence, and therefore the trouble raised in Spain by the "Electra" drama, and the Ubao case and Caserta marriage, has roused case and Caserta marriage, has roused the active sympathy of Portuguese Republicans and stimulated them to action. No doubt this association of the anti-religious feeling with the Pe-publican party makes the King of Portugal fear to put himself into op-position with the agitation, as it might in that case develop into an an-isidynamics research with pright ti-dynamite movement which might become difficult to control.

· BELGIUM.

The Ghent Branch of the Association of the Perpetual Adpration and the Work for Poor Churches has recently celebrated the jubilce of its founda-Work for Poor Churches has recently celebrated the jubilce of its foundation by a solemn triduum, held in the Explatory Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in that city. On the termination of the devotional exercises a general meeting of the members look place, which was presided over by His Lordship the Bishop of Ghent. The central house of the Ladies of the Prepetual Adoration at Brussels was represented by two religiouses. Madame de Robiano and Malame de Limburg Stirum, who were amongst the original founders of the Institute. A very interesting report on the origin and progress of this work at Ghent was read by Chanoine Van den Gheyn, director of the local essociation. The various branches throughout the diocese now recken upwards of 24,300 members. Since the association was started it has contributed amongst 1977 Poor churles of the last of the last of the Poor Church of the Poor church was started it has contributed amongst 1977 Poor church of the members. Since the association was started it has contributed amongst 907 poor churches in Belgium ecclesiastical vestments, sacred vessels, and other requisites, the value of which falls tittle short of £50,000 tesides furnish. ushing foreign missions with articles valued at some £12,000.

PORTUGAL.

southern land as a country in which Oatholic processions wend their way majestically through the streets, perfumed with orange blossoms, and past throngs of devout and falthful worshippers. They will remember that the Catholic king is styled "His Most Fatthful Majesty," and that Church and state are linked together in harmonious union. But, alas, all this is very different indeed from the sad reality. The plain fact is that in no country of western Europe is religion in so deplecable a condition as it is an Portugal at the present moment. The once glorious Catholic Church of Portugal is now a heap of crumbling ruins. The Bishops, however excellent as individuals, are excessively timorous and servile as a body. Whenever it imperatively necessary that that they should speak out fearlessly and unflinchingly, they take refugo in inglorious silence, though at the same time they are perfectly well aware thad the ferocious enemies of religion are playing havoe with the faith of the people. southern land as a country in which

The population of Malta is entirely The population of Malta is entirely Catholic, and naturally their representatives united without exception in voting for an address to the King, requesting the alteration of the anti-Catholic Declaration. The Chief Secretary alone took up an extraordinary and inexplicable position. As an elector in England, Sir Gerald Strickland could not, he said, approve the intercould not, he said, approve the inter-vention of the Council in the business of the British Parliament. Sir Ger-ald, states that he cannot forget that of the British Partiament. Sit wellald, states that he cannot forget that
Westmoreland was represented for
many generations by his ancestors until one of them was debarred from
Parliament because he refused to take
the oath prescribed by the Test Acts
All the other speakers spoke in a spirited way, but with great dignity,
against the outrage to which Cathohes are subjected, and Mr. Semin, in
a very able speech, answered the objection to altering the Oath because
it had long been on the Statute-book
by asking why, if the customs of the
distant past are to be preserved at
all cost, the nation has adopted modern ships and artiflery ? ern ships and artiflery ?

FRANCE.

In the debate on the Massociations Bill a magnificent oration was made by that valiant champion of Catholicity, the Comte de Mun. In concluding his address, the Comte spoke as follows.—If you have against you the conscience of Catholic families, and many of those who dal not belong to that belief or to any beltef; if you have against you the university, who have you for you? Not the jurisconsults, for the most emineut amongst them have met in motest; nor vot the have against you the university, who have you for you? Not the jurisconsults, for the most emineut amongst them have met in protest; nor yot the eminent members of 'he higher chication, for they condenn you in the name of our foreign interests. Then there remain to you the political parties, or rather coteries, the Masonio lodges. Doubtless that is enought, I am aware, to obtain in the mass of the nation that consent and that adhesion without which the strongest Governments cannot realize any project.

AUSTRALIA.

In his Lenten Pastoral Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, denounced as a vile calumny the charge industriously circulated by the Protestant press that the Catholic Church tolerates and authe Database Charch tolerates and au-thorizes deceit and lying. His Emm-ence, on that subject, quotes the au-thoritative exposition of the Church's teaching contained in the Catechism of the Council of Trent.

Father Colman Casey, a native of Carna Co., Galway, has died in Australia, after nine years' successful fabors in the diocese of Wilcania.

SOUTH AMERICA

"Couler de l'Ouest" says that The "Couler de l'Ouest" says that Dr. J. H. Roy, of Kankakee, has received information of the death of Rev. Abbe Degrenne from the results off the attack by bandits on the from the role of the attack by bandits on the from the Venezuela, where he had been engaged in his sace dotal dutes for some anonths. The Abbe visited Dr. Des high venez are Roy bight years ago.

TO IRELAND.

Ah, there you are, asthore, machree, most charming to heloid,
When I first saw the light of day,
'twas mid your green and gold. \{
Your mountain peaks are now in view,
your falls and valleys fair,
And there's no land throughout this

earth, with you, dear, can compare. I've abought of you in distant lands, and climes, far, far away, And often with an aching heart to God for you did pray.

The exile's thoughts are first of home. no matter where he be: And now, thank God, my native land, And now, thank God, my native land, your shores once more I see.
Oh, inother dear, why must it be that you we still in chains?
Your kons have fought for other lands and giv'n their blood and brains.
You book to me just as of yore, your fields are fresh and green, oh, gra machree, but there you are, my first love in the sheen.

When first I left your native heath
to cross the deep, blue sea,
Fond hearts were there, but sew,
alas! they will not welcome me.
The graveyard now contains their
bones; ho more l'il see their face,
And I will miss their loving kiss also

when fond embrace.
Though years have passed since last
I haw your valleys and your hills.
Your glories I have ne'er forgot, your
soprows nor your alls. their fond embrace.

Historic, dear old Kerry Read, you look just as before; The Fastnet rock, Bull, Cow near dear

old Baltimore.
With pleasant sail we'll see Kinsale before it is high noon.
Oh, how I long to tread your shores, dear motherland aroun!

old Raltimore.

dear motherland aroun!
Once have I greet you with a cheer
from out the ocean's roar,
This hays me for the years I've (been
away from you, asthere!
—"Rocky Mountain" O'Brien

Portugal is supposed to be a Catholic country. Many think of this soft

NOIES AND COMMENTS.

The pastoral of the United Episco-pacy of Ireland, issued after he Na-tional Synod of Maynooth, has been translated into irish, and is being pub-ished by the great hading daily paper lished by the great leading daily paper of the country, the Freeman's Jour-

Whether the title, "Defender of the Fosth,' is to be retained on the foinage of the King suggests that in the tame of George III the idle title of "King of France," which the English Sovereigns had maintained, was dropped. The title, "Denfender of the Faith" was conferred in 1521 on Henry VIII by 160. X. The King wrote a book in Latin against Luther and sent it do the Pope When Henry murdered Sir Thomas More and Cardinal Fisher, Paul III, in his bull of excormanication, cancelled Henry's title of munication, cancelled Henry's title of Defender of the Fatth, which was, however, conferred upon him by a sta-tute of his service parliament.

A further decline of the population, if recorded by the census now in progress, will be regarded as a calamity even in England. How different was the spirit fifty years ago. The report of the Census Commissioners of 1851, dealing with the period of the famine of 1846-17, is concluded in these words;—"In conclusion, we feel it will be gratifying to your Excellency—the Earl of Charendon, who bribed Birch, the predecessor of Fig. 4, to malign the Irish featurers—to find that, although the population of Iteland has A further decline of the population though the population of Ireland has been diminished in so remarkable a monner by fataine, disease, and emigration, and has been since decreasing, the results of the laish census are on the whole satasfictory."

Whatever compensation the Imperial Whatever compensation the Imperial Government may hope to reap from possession of South African republics, Uncle Sam aiready considers himself recouped beyond all expectation for the loss incurred in the Phillipine war. The Americans in fact claim to have got possession of the Garden of Eden itself. We quote the following from a New York daily,—The innouncement comes from Dr. D. F. Becker, of the United States Geographical Survey, who went with our troops to the Phillippines, that the original Garden Philippines, that the original Garden of Eden was located somewhere in Luzon. of Eden was located somewhere an that archipelago, probably on Luzon. Dean Hall, of the University of Minnesota, a geologist of national reputation, is so well convinced that Dr. Becker has put his finger, so to speak, on the very spot where the Garden of Eden must have been, that he waxes eloquent and proclaims that, 'in bringing under our flag the original Garden of Eden, we shall secure a treasure beyond financial or political valuation.'"

Very often unobservant visitors to Ireland bring away the impression that it is a country of little literary activity. The Library Year Book for 1901 indeed does not concede much to the Western Isle as compared with England. The population per library of Ireland is 204,054 is against 88,943 in England, and 60,761 in Wales. When we remember, however, that so far as the legislative power to establish libraries is concerned, Ireland is at a grea disadvantage compared with the mest of the Three Kingdoms this discrepancy is easily explained. The Rural District Councils of Ireland have not yet obtained the power, possess-Very often unobservant visitors to and District Councils of Ireland nave not yet obtained the power, possessed, for several years past by the Parish Councils in England and in Scotland, to establish free public libraries and reading-rooms in rural districts. A proposal to extend this power to the Irish local authorities in a Libraries Amendment Art. introduced the Irish local authorities in a Libraries Amendment Act, introduced last year in the House of Lords, was defeated owing to the determined opposition of no less a person than the (present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Lord Ashbourne's objection seems to have been founded on his opinion that if the rural districts had the power they would not use it.

The Diocese of St. Paul will celebrate

The Diocese of St. Paul will celebrate its golden jubilee in July. In a circular letter Archbishop Ireland recalled the arrival in St. Paul of its first spritual head. Bishop Cretim.

The second day of July. A.D. 1851, is a memorable date in the history of the Catholic Church on the Upper Mississippi Valley. On that day our first bishop, Rt. Rev. Joseph Cretin, arrived in St. Paul, with commission from the Supreme Pomitif of the unive sal Church to take spiritual charge of souls within the vast expanse of territory which reaches from the St. souls within the vast expanse of ter-ritory which reaches from the St. Croix and the St. Louis on the east to the Missouri on the west, and from the state of Iowa on the south to the British border on the norm.

As the bishop stepped ashore from his steamboat he was welcomed by the solitary priest, Rev. Augustin Ravoux, who before that time had cared for the few hundred Catholics living withing the limits of the new diocese, and led by him to the log chapel on the river bluff which was to be for the moment his cathedral. In the bishop's dirry we read; "Et die 2a Julii Sti. Pauli enaccentem civitajem petitit; et cum effuso corde oves suas As the bishop stepped ashore from tiit; et cum essuso corde oves suas in pauperrimo Sanctuario ligneo allocutus est et benedixir.'

Such that day was the diocese of St.
Paul. It was indeed the mustard seed
—planted, however, in fertile soil, to be wetered by carnest hands, while God from on high poured blessings upon it. That in fifty years it has grown into a great and beautiful tree, the ecclesustical province of St. Paul, with its six prosperous dioceses, gives in the year 1901 acceptable testimony.

CHARACTER OF JUDAS ISCARIOT.

CHARACTER OF JUDAS ISCARIOT.

By John Ruskin

We do great injustice to Iscarlot in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money-dover, and, like all money-lovers, didn't understand Christ;—couldn't make out the worth of Him, or meaning of Him. He didn't want Him to be Willed. He was horporstruck when he found that Christ, would be killed; threw his money away instantly, and hanged homself. How many of our present money-seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever was killed? But Judas was a common, selfish, muddle-headed, pilfering, fellow; his hand always in the bag of the pom, not caring for them. He didn't understand Christ; yet believed

In Him, much more than most of us do; had seen Him do miracles; thought He was quite strong enough to shift for Himself, and he, Judas, night as well make his own little by perquisites our of the affair. Christ would come out of it well enough, and, he have his threty pieces. Now, that is the money-seeker's idea oll over the world. He doesn't hate Christ, but can't understand Him-doesn't care for Him-sees no good in that benevolent business, makes his own little job out of it at a'! events, come what out of it at al' events, come what will. And thus out of every mass of men, you have a cectain number of bag-men-you "fee-first" men, whose main object is to make money. whose main object is to make money. And they do make it—make it in all sorts of unfar ways, chiefly by the weight and farce of money itself, or what is called the power of capital, that is to say, the power which money, once obtrined, has over the labor of the poor, so that the capitalist can take all its produce to himself, except the laborer's food. That is the modern Judas's way of "carrying the bag" and "bearing what is put therein."

CANADIAN NEWS.

OTIAWA.

The new Catholic parish in Ottawa East Mill be known as the Holy Fam-ily parish. For the present mass will be celebrated in a building on the

be celebrated in a building on the Scholasticate property. Later on it is a dikely a church will be built. Archbeshop Falcomo, the Papal delegate, has taken possession of his new residence on the can it bank west of Bank street near Foster's tannery. Archbeshop Buhannel was present and formally handed over the house to the delegate in the name of the bishops of Canada. The students of Ottawa University, in which the Papal delegate has been up to the presentizes ding, were given a holiday on the occasion of his departure. The delegate's residence will be known as "Villa Falconio."

IRISH CONCERT IN LONDON.

The concert that was given in London for the 9th under the ausp.ces of the Irish Benevolent Society was well attended. Apart from the lecture by Rev. George Gilmore the programme included long "The Harp That Once Through Ifara's Ha'lls," "Killarney," and "Rory Darling," receiving much applance and floral expressions of appreciation. "The Meeting of the Waters" and 'Some Baok to Erin' were sung by Mr. John M. Daly, whose ability as a singer of Irish songs was never blown in better light. Several selections were given by Mr. Peter Dolan, the famous Irish piper, who was enthusiastically upplauded. Dr. J. D. Wilson and Mr. Thomas Coffey moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Gilmore at the exactusion. The concert that was given in Lon-

HAMILTON.

The (Young Ladies' Reading Circle of The Frong Ladies' leading there of St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, met Thursday at the C.M.B.A. Hall. Rev. Father Coty occupied the chair. Miss Emma Celebey read a paper on the Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula Musical selections were played by Misses dullin and Lynch. Resolved;—"That for the same work, quantity Misses Mullin and Lynch. Resolved;—
"That for the same work, quantity
and quality, women should receive the
same salary as men," was the subject
of debate, being decided in favor of
the affirmative. Misses Hurty, Lynch
and Mooney spoke for the affirmative.
Misses Maggil, Knight and Kelly for
the negative.

On Thursday evening a smoking concert was held in St. Patrick's Athletic
Club's house, Hamilton, in connection
with the membership competition be-

with the membership competition between the Reds and the Greens. Among those who took part were Messas. E. Brebeny, T. Sweeney, W. Kelly, A. McDonald, V. Burke, J. Walsh, J. McCoy, J. Cox, J. Nelson, W. Moledy, U. Kelly, A. Burke, C. Coxo. Melody, J. Kelly, A. Burke, C. Casey J. Allen, and J. Carroll. A sketch, "Hard Up," cleverly interpreted by B. Braidwood and J. Hardman, completed

the programme.

The judges, J. Doherty, F. Ryan and
M. Garrell, awarded the prize for best
costume to M. Connelly.

MONTREAL

The new sanctuary lamp erected in St. Patrick's Oburch has excited considerable interest and admiration. It is perfectly novel in design, and though simple in its conception shows much ingenuity of construction. In consists mainly of a large vessel, almost upherical in slaupe, six feet in diameter, composed of colored glass and tievels, mounted in antique brass and tinder which hangs a conical bowel of much smaller diameter. This bowel of much smaller diameter. This latter part contains the lamp proper. This massive piece of construction, which is 22 feet high and weighs 2,200 pounds, is suspended from the ceiling by a brass tube, enclosing a powerful chain of iron, to which is affix a the bleetrie light current. the electric light current. A most appropriate ornament terminates the lower portion of the lang. A prominent Celtic cross of jewels, which bring out the bright hues of green ther leaves of the shamrock. Naturally the lamp appears to best advantage when the striking effect of electricity is disappears to best advantage vien the striking effect of electricity is displayed from the meteror, showing the various details of the work. The metal workmanship comes from New York. York. The remaining portion was furnished by Mr. Locke, who has the more of having personally designed and thaborated the whole enterprise. Eighteen hundred dollars is the cost of this meatoring. of this masterpiece. The amount will be presented, it is expected, to the be presented, it is expected, to the church by six families, whose names will be insertibed at the feet of the six angels. The inauguration ceremony and blessing takes place on Sunday next ut high mass. The Very Rev. Fr. Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Torontom will deliver the sermon.

Congregated in the beautiful chapel of the monastery of the Precious Blood at Notre Dame de Grace, on April 10, at Notre Dame de Grace, on April 10, was a large number of relatives and frashes of Sister Mary of the Passion, nee Margaret Clarke, to witness her profession in the order of the Adorers of the Most Precious Blood, Mgr., Racket attended, and in the name of the Archbishop received the solemn wows of the newly professed sister. He was assisted by Rev. Father Daigneau, pastor of St. Pierre aux Liens. Sister

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REAK FAST SUPPER

COCOA

Mary is the only surviving daughter of the late Mr. P. Clarke, of Cote des Neiges, and the third member of her family to embrace the religious life. The last annual report of the Catholic School Commissioners gives the total excepts as \$204,751.18, and the total expenses as \$199,683.50, leaving a balance of \$5,067.68, to provide for the engagement of the staff of St. Bridget's school, general repairs and alterations.

The regular meeting of Division No. 7, A. O. H., was held in their hall on the 11th, President Coffic being in the the 11th, President Coffic being in the chair. The following gentlemen contributed to the success of the evening —Messrs. White, Lyons, Clarke, J. Turgeon, Malette, Mullius, Roderick, Fitzpatrick, McEntee, Clune, Wheeler, Carriot, and Manson, Birney and Halloran.

The number of immigrants who have passed through the Dominion Immi-gration Agency in Montral, so far this gration Agency in Montral, so far this season, is over two thousand, according to Mr. Hoolahan, ihe agent in charge of the office. This is more than twice the number who had gone through at the same date last year. Mr. Hoolahan, is also authority for the statement that the travellers this year are of a better class than formerly. They are not only able to pay their expenses, but most of them have a comfortable cash balance besides. There was not a single pauper among the number.

the number.
Mr. Hoolahan attributed the im-Mi. Hoolahan attributed the imgrovement to the fact that the resources of Canada are becoming better
known, and to the efforts of the lanadran Commissioner in England, lord
Stratheona. The majority of the immegrants who have gone through so
far this year were English. Next came
the Irish. It is expected that the present month and May will see a large
number of immigrants coming to our
shores.

The Ladies of Charity of St. Pat-

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's parish gave a grand cuchre party on Thursday evening, the 11th, in their hall on Alexander etreet.

Mgr. Rozier, the Lenten preacher of Notre Dame, delivered his farewell address to Montreal at the Monument National on Easter Monday evening, before a distinguished audience. The eloquent preacher spoke on "The Twentieth Century," which he predicted would be one of great triumph, He dwelt upon the importance of ideas or dwelt upon the importance of ideas or principles, contending that they were capable of causing the greatest social disorders. Ideas working in silence caused all the noise and clamor of the world. Among those present were, His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, Chief Justice Lacoste, Mr. Justice Ouinet, Hon. Llomer Gouin and Rev. Abbe

Troix.

Devision No. 7, A.O.H., had a cuchre party for members on Wednesday,

10th tast.

Branch 232, C.M.B.A., held the last of the winter series of cucl re parties in the Drummond Hall on Easter Monday evening. The prizes were won by Miss M. Meanally, first ladies; Miss M. Shea, second, Miss M. Hynes, third. First gratleman's prize, Mr. H. Ryan; second, A. Galhes; third, J. Ellemon. The regular meeting of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., was held on Easter Monday evening in St. Patrick's Hall, St. Alexible Direct, president F. J. Curran

evening in St. Patrick's Hall, St. Alexander Direct, president F. J. Curran in ithe chair.

Mr. P. J. Ryan, the senior organizer and the founder of the Federated Trades and Labor Council of Montreal, and its first president, has received from dressdent Gompers, of the Amer-ican Ecderation of Labor his commis-sion its general organizer for the Fed-

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POPE LEO SPEAKS.

Two very important subjects were referred to by the Holy Father yesterday when the Secret Consistory took place. The persecution of the Religious Orders in one part of Europe or another, and especially in Francefor the events recently reported from Spain and Portugal are not as serious as they have been represented—was accurately estimated by the venerable Pontiff when he said in effect that the campaign was intended to destroy the religious congregations altogether in order to prevent; the youth of the country being educated by them.

As is well known to Catholic readers of the daily press, the French Chamber has passed a vote, an "odious vote," as M. Pierre Veuillot calls it in The Univers, the object of which is to annihilate the religious orders and congregations. This vote passed only after a fierce debate and a gallant defence on the Catholic side. The ratification of the Senate is now all that is wanting. The vote is an act of rank and palpable injustice, because seide from religion and the future of Christian schools, it means simply this, and nothing more . that free education is suppressed.

But, after all, such acts are only incidents in the life of the Church. She has survived fiercer assaults and she knows that her religious orders are not annihilated by oppression. France will some day reawaken and shake off the chains which base politicians have forged for a free people.

The other matter to which the Pope made reference he plainly regards as being graver than the persecution of the religious orders. Italy, which has hitherto been free from the stain and evil of divorce, is threatened today by her Socialist deputies with a marriage law on the French plan. Rich Italians who desire the modern luxury of divorce, have been compelled to go to Switzerland and the United States to take out officen hip papers as a preliminary. But Parliaments are realizing more and more every day that they exist for the rich, and so it happens in Italy that homemade facilities for breaking the marriage tie are demanded. The religious life of Italy, however, appears to be in revolt against the bill, which may yet cost the Cabinet its continuance in office. Modern Italy has fallen greviously away from her ideals, but the nation still holds Christian wedlock sscred.

The following protest against the bill was presented in the Chamber on March 18 :-

Cardinal Sarto, patriarch of Venice, in the names of the Archbishop of Udine and of the Bishops of Verona, Chioggia, Treviso, Padua, Adria, Ceneda, Vicenza, and Concordia, begs that the Chamber reject the project of law, should this be submitted to it, which is now before the Senate, and which establishes the chiligatory procedures of civil marriage obligatory precedence of civil marriage over the religious rate.

The solemn protest which has been heard from the lips of Pope Leo may inspire Italian women from the first lady in the land to the humblest to assert themselves for the honor of Christian womanhood.

BIBLE AS A TEXT BOOK

The Optario Educational Association, on Thu sday last, passed a reso-Intion: "That the Bible should be a text book in the Public Schools." The mover was a Mr. G. C. Fraser; and the newspaper reports would indicate that the educationists had a lively time on his account. Fear was ex-

not qualified to interpret the Bible but the supporters of the resolution got over this difficulty by appointing a committee to show how it may be done. It is impossible to guess what scheme this committee may devise to conciliate every opinion. What, with private judgment the recognized Protestant rule of interpretation, who is going to admit the intallibility of a group of teachers ?-teachers who were told to their faces by Principal Grant (who knows everything) that there is need in the schools for their betters-"need for better teachers, with longer and riper experience," was Rev. Mr. Grant's way of putting it. So far, however, the school teachers of Oatario have only said that they will show how the Bible is to be authoratively interpreted to the rising generation. They have not even begun

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In another column we publish a series of resolutions adopted on Friday last by the Conference of Catholic Colleges at Chicago, held this year under the presidency of the Right Reverend Rector of the Catholic Uniersity of America. The resolutions have been drawn strictly along the lines laid down by Mgr. Conety in his opening address, upon the subject: "The Catholic College in the Twentieth Century." Their importance is appreciated by the friends of Catholic education, not only in the United States but also in Canada, where the same problem is surely, if more slowly, forming itself.

In the United States to-day nearly two hundred Catholic institutions designated as colleges, are competing in one form or another in the field of higher education. Originally intended as feeding schools for the theological seminary, these institutions have gradually developed preparation for business and the professions. In his introductory remarks Mgr. Conaty pointed out that the Catholic body in the United States has an almost complete system in educational work, the foundation of which is due to the unselfish devotion of the Religious Orders. Against this system there is the wellequipped and thoroughly unified organization of State instruction, sustained by public funds, with a trend which there can be no mistaking. In 1881 the roling political party put a plank in its platform which Mgr. Conaty thus describes :

All powers of government were to be centralized in the general government, and social and religious unit ation was to be established by means of universal and compulsory education.

This is the problem which the Catholic system in the United States must face. What is the plan by which the mighty machine of secularised education may be successfully met! Dr. Conaty stated his view in a few words to the Conference:

To unify and solidify, as well as to improve our system in all its parts, from kindergarten to university, is the main purpose of this Conference.

He stated his conviction that there never has been a more critical moment in the battle of religious education against the secularized ideal than at the present time. Obristianity is dependent upon the life of the Christian school idea. It is insisted that the time for isolated action has passed; that concerted aggion for the general good should be the motto of all Christian educators. Until the present the general Church interest has been the safeguard; but with changing conditions the mere name Catholic is not enough. The Catholic system will be judged only by comparison with State education, "We must," said Mgr. Conaty, "compete with the best, and in the ways in which the best-equipped colleges work, or we lose the

Another fact, which he noted, is that institutions of all sorts are being endowed by private munificance of non-Catholies. Business colleges, schools of engineering, art schools. conservatories of music, trade schools, are starting up in all large centres, attracting even Catholis students, the more easily because they do not appear as State schools, but rather as the effort of generous individuals to the broader education of the public. But the fact remains: they are not Catholic, and the tendency is not towards a respect for Catholic ideals. Like these institutions, the flood of scientific and other publications comes largely from nou-Catholic sources. pressed that many of the toachers are | Though greater work has to be done,

the Catholic Church is not, however, idly watching the tendencies of the times. In the United States last year the Church spent \$25,000,000 on education alone, waking no account of buildings, and had under her training 1,000,000 pupils, 10,000 of whom were under Oatholie Collegiate insti tutions. Coming again to his plan for the future, Mgr. Conaty said :

No one will question the wisdom of unificat ... It has always been a characteristic of the Church. It is the watchword of she hour. It is seen in her government, her discipline, her docting ner government, nor discipline, her doc-trines and her methods. Her unity has made her irresistible. The rods tied in the bundle caunot be broken. Edu-cation unified, systematized, co-ordin-ated, makes the union which will have strougth wherewith to hattle success fully against falso education. One strand needed to our cable is the high school, levy the high school server, will be How the high reheat system will be worked out is a question for serious con sideration. We know that it is largely a question of fluance, while there is also the question of principles as to the right to tax the people for education beyond the grammar grade. Face to face with conditions as they exist, the working out of the high school problem is one that demands the carolul attention of all who are interested in Catholic higher education. As to the college, between the upper millstone of the university and the lower millstone of the high school, it is important not to lose sight of the trend of public opinion, as made by the State and non-Catholic universi-ties upon the high school movement. We cannot brush the difficulties aside; we must face them like men and care fully consider them.

In urging this plan as a practical solution, Mgr. County was but speak ing as Leo XIII. spoke to the Bishops of the United States in 1889, when he

We exhort you all that you should take care to affliate your universities, your seminaries, colleges and other Catholic institutions according to the plan suggested in the constitution in such manner as not to destroy their

It will be seen that the sixth resolution of the Conference loyally declares for a perfect organisation, in which all minor advantages will be sunk for the promotion of the Catholio educational ideal; and thus, as Mgr. Conaty put it. every college will feel that it exists not merely for the students that pass through its own halls, but for the schools below it, as also for the university above it, the university existing for it as well as for the whole system.

CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cardinal Gibbons and the Archbishops of New York and Philadeldelphia have tooded an appeal in behalf of the Catholic Indian M.ssion Schools. which calls attention to an act of the United States Government not at all to the credit of the republic. Those schools have ever been the choice factor in Christianizing and civilizing the Indians south of the border. In the past, under the name of contract schools, they were supported by Government money, although to an extent meagre in comparison with the sums spent by the Government on its own schools. Gradually the Government appropriation was reduced, and this year no assistance has been received. The sum required to maintain the schools is \$140,000, and an appeal has been issued to the Catholic people of the United States to come to the rescue. One of the sentences of the appeal reads as follows :--

Shall this generation of Catholics be the first one in the annals of history to prove unfaithful to the apostolic spirit of the Chaccin? Shall indiffer an appropriate with the blood of martyrs? ta void the blood of martyrs the heroic labors of a Las Canas, Marquette, a Brebeuf, a Jogues, a De Smet, the Franciscans of the Pacific Coast and the Mexican border, and of numberious saintly priests and nums who have spent their lives in gloomy with nave spons sherr lives in ground wildernesses among barbarous peoples? Shall such a course of action be justified by the curse-provoking reply of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

We quoted some figures tast week showing an estimate of \$25,000,000 a year of voluntary contributions to their parochial schools alone by the Catholics of the republic. So generous a people will not allow the Catholic Indian Mission Schools, which are as necessary as the parochial schools, to die through want of support, because the Government has shirked the national responsibility.

A WORTHY MAN.

All denominations of Canadians will congratulate the Auglicans upon the selection of Bishop Bond, of Montreal, for the office of Metropolitan of Canada, in succession to Archbishop Lewis, of Kingston. The new Metropolitan, who is a Cornishman by birth, has been some sixty years in Canada, and referring to all that time, though he has had an average clergyman's experience, there is not a class of the

public to day could indicate aught in record that is not admirable. He was quick to appreciate the good qualities and the sober, virtuous traits of the French-Canadian people when he first observed them, and when the occasion arose he was not slow to express himself. In Montreal his character has been held in high respect by the religious mejority of people; and here in the West, where his influence has not perhaps been folt at all, his feir fame has travelled.

THE TAX-PAYERS' RECKON-ING.

The budget which will be brought down to-day in the British House of Commons has already caused many a pang to the public mind. As no one outside of the ministry knows what tariff changes may be announced or what disturbance of commerce may be created by the present necessity for moreasing the taxation, the nation has for weeks simply been waiting to hear the worst. Various trades, anticipating that the blow will fall upon them, have held meetings to protest against an added burden of taxation.

Large speculative movements were begun a month ago by the tea, tobacco, spirits, sugar, and other interests. while the unfortunate and unorganized legions of income-tax payers are quite helpless to shelter themselves from the approaching storm.

The nation realizes that the government is in serious financial difficulty; and the ministry is taking one chance in a score of impressing the public with the idea that the circumstances will be met without blundering. The problem before the government is rendered all the more difficult by the conflict within the cabinet, the unscrupulous ambition of Mr. Chamberlain impelling his newspapers to decry the ability of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Balfour, in order that the way may be cleared for his leadership in the Commons, it the party should survive the damage that he will dare to inflict upon it. Thus Mr. Chamberlain, who took a gambler's chance when he smashed the L'beral party, is prepared to act likewise with the Congervatives.

It is not too much to say that the fate of the government is thus made to depend upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's ability to checkmate Mr. Chamberlain. The latter desires that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should fail to please the public; and fail he certainly will if th _s is to be a large imposition of new taxation. There is a deficiency in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000 to be arranged for, and the Chancellor has a choice between two courses, either new taxes or an addition of the \$800,000,000 to the national debt. Kruger said it would cost England \$500,000,000 to conquer the Transvaal. The war has cost much more than that already, not counting the 15,000 lives the official figures showed last week. Still the war drags on, and still Mr. Chomberlain calculates, and plays his game upon the national roulette table. The end of the game must depend upon the enthusiasm for the spectacle of the British tax payers and how much more they are prepared to lose,

THE KING'S DECLARATION.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, recaived recently a copy of the resolu tion passed by the municipal corporation of the Irish Capital protesting against the King's declaration. In acknowledging it, he says:

I should regard it as a grevious cal-amity if the slightest vectice of room were to be left for the notion that either were to be lest for and notion and occupa-the modification or the abolition of the offensive Royal Declaratio, could be regarded as a set off against the delay of even a single Sessio, of Parliament in the removal of the various pressing grievances-inancial, educational, and national ar well as religious—upon the removal of which, as a matter of elementary justice, we must without ceas-ing continue to insist.

The Archbishop makes a list of the Irish grievances awaiting settlement,

and adds: Anxious as I am for the abolition of the offensive clause of the Royal Declar-ation, I can take, I confess, but a second-ary interest in the matter; for I cannot but think that, whether as regards the interests of religion or those of our country, there are several ways is which the time of Parliament could be more the time of Parliament could be more profitably spent than in legislation for the purpose merely of exempting a Sovereign who believes our faith and our religious workip, as practised by us, to be "superstitious" and "idolatrous" from the disagreeable necessity of having to avow before the world that he entertains this shocking belief about us.

This is only a logical view. While Ireland is treated by the Imperial Par-

on the maginatur of the last contury, a Continued on Page Three

liament as a foreign country in subjection, Irishmen can well afford to be independent of the King's perfunctory opinion of their faith.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

During the reign of the late Qucen Victoria an increasing spirit of kind ness and cordiality marked the relations of the Pontiff and Sovereign. Rome Correspondents are now commenting as an act of discourtesy by His Majosty's Government, the sending of a letter, instead of a special embassy, to Rome to communicate to His Holmess the accession of King Edward VII. to the English throne. In this connection it is recalled that the Pope sent Mgr. Granito di Belmonte, as his Special Delegate, to convey his good wishes to the new King on his accession. In 1897 he sent Mgr. Cesare Sambucetti, now Papal Nuncio in Bavaria, to congratulate Queen Victoria on the 60th anniversary of her accession. Ten years previously, he sent to the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee, Mgr. Ruffe Scilla, specially delegated to convey his congratulations to Her Majosty. And it is also recalled that in 1887 the Duke of Norfolk was selected to go to Rome with the gifts of the late Queen on the occasion of the Papal Jubilee of 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In our times the work of Catholic journalism is one of the most important -nav. one of the most necessary-in the whole world .- Leo XIII.

Mr. Clarke Wallace and Mr. Talbot, of Bellechause, have been calling each other choice names. They are reported to have narrowly escaped coming to blows. The most satisfactory thing about the quarrel is that no one elso is at all likely to interfere in it.

An era of better understanding between English and Irish Catholics in public life was marked in the House of Commons the other day on the vote upon the proposal to bring on the Catholic Disabilities Bill. On this question the Irish Party took with them into the lobby Lord Edmund Talbot, the brother of the Duke of Norfolk, a Tory of the Tories.

Bishop McFaul: "An able Catholic press can greatly assist the Church in her divine mission, purify the atmosphere of the home, keep it Catholic, and the rising generation in touch with Catholio thought and action as well as inspire that courage in defence of faith, virtue and right, which is born of truth. We should endeavor to have Catholic papers and magazines on the news-stands, and educate our people up to read and ask for Catholic literature. Supply will follow demand."

William D. J. Croke, Rome correspondent of the Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times, has the following reference to Mgr. Falconio: "The persistent mention of Mgr. Falconio, O.F.M., Archbishop of Larissa and Delegate Apostolic to Canada, as the successor of Mgr. (or rather Cardinal) Martinelli almost bears the meaning of his appointment having been decided upon. The rumor is currently and boldly circulated in circles of the most varied kind in the Roman Curia, and this is the more remarkable because Mgr. Falconio went to Canada as late as 1895."

Mr. Chamberlain has had another rebuff. The Federal Cabinet at Melbourne has decided that it was unable to recommend the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary, that the Boer prisoners be sent to Tasmania. One of the first suggestions on this head was that the prisoners should be sent out to Canada to work upon the Government railway and compete against Canadian labor. Mr. Chamberlain evidently believes he as still dealing with Crown Colonies in Canada and Australia

Boston has just come through a school fight very much like our recent contest in the Toronto High School Board. Augustus D. Small was candidate for the position of principal of the new South Boston High School. Being a Catholic, a determined effort was made to defeat him. His qualifications for the position were admitted, and the opposition was organized on straight sectarian lines. Mr. Small was, however, elected by a substantial majority. In connection with this same subject of anti-Catholic organization in American cities, it may be mentioned that a phalanx of bigots opposed Carter Harrison in the Chicago election because his wife is a Catholic, and he himself a graduate of a Jesuit College.

Some of the papers have been telling the Canadian people to hold their pockets open to receive the largess of the Imperial Government in return for | touches as "the mind of a Jesuii" are colonial service in the war. The Im-

perial bounty is now announced 14 14 that the War Office will in future pur chase but British homo-grown boof which is interpreted to include the col onios-for the army. Throw up your hats and Joll! And when you under. stand that is what the War Office is always doing-except two per cent. of imported most from the United Statesyou will feel how patrictic it is to laud the Imperial Mountain that in two years has beought forth a mouse.

The latest issue of The Tablet to hard makes the following aunounce. ment :-" We are glad to aurounce that his Majosty the King has signified his pleasure to receive a deputation from the Catholic Bishops and laity of England after Easter. We pointed out a fortnight ago that nitherto the Catholic body has not been upon the "privileged list" -that it was not among those who by prescription or otherwise had acquir ed the right to be received by the Soy ereign. Under these circumstances the present action of the Fing calls for our warm acknowledgment. We understand that the Bishops will probably have associated with them on the occasion some of the members of the Catholic Union and the School Committee,

April 4 was the one hundred and wenty-seventh anniversary of Goldsmith's death. The occasion did not pass unnoticed in London. A good number of people are said to have visited the simple gravestone in the quiet corner of the Temple graveyard. Tue Goldsmith Society placed a wreath and a cross of daffodils and ivy on the grave, and although the attendance was not very large the scene was impressive. Several short speeches were made touching on Goldsmith as one of a band of brilliant Irishmen of the time, and as one who saw in a clear light the solution of many social questions. Extracts from "The Traveller" and "The Descried \illago" were recited.

The London Daily Mail mentions the following novel circumstances: The Earl of Denbigh's little daughter, who was christened the other day, will probably be unique amongst Roman Catholics in having the King for her godiather. The King is what may be called an honorary sponsor for Victoria Mary Dolores Fielding, who has Lord Gainsborough for her acting one. Lord Denbigh, who is one of the King's Lordsin-Waiting, is the head of the Fieldings, a family famous in war.

To-day the public consistory will be held in the Etornal City. It is on this occasion that the red hat will be given to the new Cardinals resident in Rome or in other parts of Italy-that is to say. to all except the Apostolic Dalegate to the United States and the Archbishops of Cracow and of Prague.

No ordinary man can be a hero to his sister-in-law; and Joseph Chamberlain, the tin statesman of the Jingoes, is no exception to the rule. Joseph's sisterin law is Mrs. Richard Chamberlain ; and this is the fashion in which she smashed the popular idel before a public meeting at Cannington on Monday night last: "It is all very well," she said, "for men like my brother-in-law, Joe, to say that farm-burning is all right, but how can be know about farms or farming? Who was his father? He was a little screw-maker, r very respectable profession, but it does not teach much about farms. It is no good sending out screwmakers or anything of that sort. The war was not made for England, but for Johannesburg capitalists, who could not spoak English."

Mr. I. N. Ford, London correspondent of the New York Tribuue, summarizes a article on the late Queen's char acter, which has appeared in the Quarterly Roview. We are told that the author of the article " attempts, without blind or evcophantic laudation, to ascertain what were the elements and procomes of evolution of the Queen's char. acter." The explanation given of the Queen's prejudice against Mr. Gladstone is this: "It started in a suspicion that he gave her too much work to do, until she was, as she put it, dead best. He tried, in his eagearness, to press her to do what she considered to be his work. and when she resented it, and he renewed the attempt, she formed a portinacious prejudice sgainst him which never was removed. The author states that it was always an element in her prejudice with regard to Mr. Gladstone that he was too High Church and had the mind of Jesuit." The Queen's own attitude toward religion is "discussed judiciously." She "liked Roman Catholics much better than Anglican zitualiste, but possibly because aho felt no responsibility for their opinions." In this very able article the "judicious" author has evidently a single idea in his hoad, viz, to offend no religiout opinion brutally, but irritate all just enough to make a popular demand for his workmanship. In that sense it is well done, although such artistic valgarly common tricks.

RELIGION AND THE STATE

Catholic Colleges of the United States Agree upon a Plan for more successful Competition with the State.

Chicago, April 13.—The third annual gathering of the conference of Cath-oles colleges closed here to-day. Mgr. Conaty presided. As in previous years the conference was held in the large assembly half of St. James' High School. The following letters were

Washington, D.C., April 13, 1901 Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., Rec-tor Catholic University of Amer-ica, Chairman of the Association of

ica, Charrman of the Association of Catholic Colleges.

Rt. Rev. Dear Sar, -1 regret that again this year, t with be impossible for sine to be present it. Checago at the united convention of your essection. Could I so attaine it, I would gladly be there, for, as I have dready assured the Association through you. I am heritay in symprify with its scope and purposes, and I would do all many power to encourage ets members to earn st and sincero efforts toward the race uphishment. As I is lave I have said before, the educational work done by Catholics up to the present time is deforce, the educational work done by the bosers up to the present time is deserving of great praise. Wonders have been wrought in the face of difficulties which have been by no necaus light. That so much has been done light. That so much has been doned season why more ought to be attempted. Fo ach eve still greater tresults what would seem to be needed as precessly what your Association mins to do. Unification of coser results what would seem to be needed as preesely what your Association wims to do. Unification. Please or too be needed as preesely what your Association at the confination of educational work, so that a complete and perfect system shall exist, based on the strong and broad foundation of good parochial schools, the superstructure consisting of well graded and highly perfected academies, colleges, semantres, and undergradurie universities, all cultivasting in the Institution, the foundation of which Our Holy Father counts as one of the glores of his Pontificate, are, it would seem to me, the things most to be desired at present to enable the Catholic efforts to cope successfully with those being made by secular or sectarian forces. It is only by such co-ordi ation that the desired elevation in a andard can be brought about. The time should be insteared when an academic degree conferred by a Catholic institution in this country shall be equal in all respects to one conferred by any other, and when this equality shall be recognized by tall. We have not more when natural values are appreciated first. Catholic education, it is true, offers first, and as most important, supernatural value. This it must and shall always containe to do. But there is not reason why it should not offer at the same time a natural value equal to and surpassing that which non-Catholic ducation can possibly hope to offer. Let Catholic educations, then, unde their strength, and it will not be long before we shall have a system in this country which will give to our young men results which no ther institution could dream of presenting My earness prayer as that God may bless every effort made an this country to further the interests of truly Catholic education.

With sentiments of highest esteem and fraternal charity, I temain, Yours fraternally in Christ, SBAETIAN ABP, of Ephesus. Apostolic Delegiale.
Baltimore, Md.
Eastet, Sunday, 1901.

Easter, Sunday, 1901.

Easter, Sunday, 1901.

My iDear Monsignor;

While I will be unable to attend your coming Convention in Chicago, I awail myself of the occasion by renewing the expression of the deep interest I take in these annual remaining of home of the educational guidestand the intellectual forces of the country. We can not too much insist on the great advantages to be derived from concerted action on the part of our educational leaders. You give strength and encouragement to each other, you stimulate honorable emulation and arrouse a noly enthusiasm in the cause of education.

By comparing notes and interchange

the cause of education.

By comparing notes and interchange of views you impart valuable information to one another. Above all you unity your system and march with serred rams in the great cause of Christian enlightenment.

1 hope the coming convention will fully equal the preceding ones by the farmony of your deliberations, and by the remeatal within you of the spirit of your sublime vocation.

Fasthully yours in Xt.,

J. CARD. GIBBONS

Rt. Rev. Monsanor Conaty, D.D.

Rt. Rev. Mons.guor Conaty, D.D., Rector Catn. University.

Rector Cath. University.

A declaration of the Catholic position on education in the United States was adopted at the closing session resolutions comprising the declarations received unanimous assent of the seventy different colleges, practically the Entire collegiate system of the Catholic Church in America. The delegies on adjourning were enthusiastic over the results of their labors, feeling confident that the conference has been a marked success.

has been a marked success.

The declaration adopted was as fol-

First.- That this association of Ca

first.—That this association of Catholic colleges requires its president. Rev. Thomas J. Comaty, respectfully to call the attention of the Bishops of the Jinited States at their annual meeting to the work of this conference in regard to our collegiate conditions, and especially to the importance of the high school movement. Scoond—That the tendency of education and well defined effort in certain quarters seward absolute state control in complying all private education after the control in certain quarters seward absolute state control in complying all private education after the first process of the chizons of the liberty of maintaining schools in which their religion simil be made an essential element.

Third.—That we remind legislators of the chizons of the liberty of maintaining schools which nur people have made to us by our American citizensilip, and conscience guaranteed to us by our American citizensilip, and abandon all.

Therefore the deficit in certain the manual of the liberty of maintaining schools which nur people have made schools which nur people have made from false by the fact the the it bears schools which nur people have made schools

the unfair and unjust discriminations resulting from much of the education-al degislation, and we appeal to the fairmindedness and sense of justice of the American people to protect us from such illibratity. Fifth.—That this conference of Ca-

those colleges convences as that we are justified in asserting that out are quartited in asserting that our co-operation of all interested in high-er Catholic education, and we piedge ourselves to use every effort to protest hill more our collegiate condi-

Saxth - That we call upon all Catholass to recognize the importative need of a more perfect organization of our educational system, we assure them that with a fuller development of the Carbole High School we shall have a complete system, with its readship in the un versity, and thus we shall concontrol do maintain a high collegeste

REVIEWS.

THE GAEL FOR APRIL

THE GAEL FOR APRIL.
The April issue comes to hand profusely illustrated and freighted from cover to cover a B Spilling concludes his appreciative and mistrative paper on "Irish Music and Minstrelsy." J. M. Synge contributes a piper entitled "The Last Fortress of the Celt," describing the inhabitants of the Island of Innishmann, the most western of the Arran group off the western of the Arran group off the coast of Galway. A "History of the County of Tapperary," by Sarah Bler-nerhassett, with handsome half-tone illustrations shows the new Dillon Bridge, Carrick- m-Suir, Main Street, Bridge, Carrick- m-Suir, Main Street, Carrick-on-Suir, and Carrickbeg, from the Tappernay side of the river. The postry on this issue includes "Where the Printroses Grow by the Nore," by Mary A. O'Re.lly, and "Ballad of Grey Norrs," by Rev. James B. Dollard. The Gache department contains an eulogy on the late Denis Fleming by "Seandun," with translation in parrallel columns. The article contains a lel columns. The article contins a reproduction of a photo of Denis Flemine. The Gael is published at 150 No sau street, New York,

The current weekly serial volume of Cassell's National Labrary, is "Love's Labor Lost," which Prof. Morley notes in his introductory note to have been wratten when Shakespeare was about written when Shakespeare was about one and thirty. There was in that time a daunt fushion of ingenious speech which had been introduced into England from Italy, whither young gentlemer vent to rub off the rust of college manners. Shakespeare happily plays with this fashion.

FEW DIE ON THEIR BIRTHDAYS.

The New York Sun says, -The sleath of the French actress, Sophic Croizette, on her fifty-fourth birthday, is ette, on her litty-fourth birthday, is another instance of c comparatively rate co.no.dence. Although of course tho netual number of persons who die on (their birthdays is large, it is with considerable difficulty that a list of aven a few such was not tograther even a few such was got together years ago for the now defunct Ameri-can Notes and Queries. The list pub-lashed in that paper consisted of only

can tNotes and Queries. The list plats is the aimes,—
Shakespeare, born April 23, 1561, died April 23, 1616.
Sir Thomas Brown, author of "Religio Medici," born Oct. 19, 1605, died Oct. 19, 1682.
Timothy Swan, composer, born July 23, 1758, died July 23, 1842.
Marsa Taglioni, dancer, born April 23, 1804, died April 23, 1842.
John McLean Taylor, a nephew of Zachary Faylor, born Nov. 21, 1828, died Nov. 21, 1875.
St. John of God, a famous Portuguese paint, born March 8, 1495, died March 8, 1550.
John Sobieski, king of Poland, born June 17, 1629, died June 17, 1690. A great biorm marked has entry into the world, as well as his extr.
Moses, according to the Falmud, was born ton the seventh day of Adar; and died on the same day, 120 years later, "his age being exactly the same length of time which Noah preached to the ante-deluvlans."
Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake feric, born August 23, 1785, died

ante-deluvians."
Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lako Erie, born August 23, 1785, died August 23, 1819, as his ship was entering the harbor of Port of Spain Trin-

To this list Raphael is added usually, because he was born on Good Friday, 1433, and died on Good Friday, 1520; as Good Friday depends on Easter, which is a movable feast, this citation when is a movable reast, this exaction is not accurate, loannuch as the first date was March 28, and the second April 6th.

To this list of nine persons of all degrees of fame the name of Croizette

must now be added. The Boston Pilot adds to the list the name of Patrick Donahoe, born March 17, 1811, died March 17, 1801.

AN ECCENTRIC WOMAN.

"Of course, you quite understand that I shall call upon Mrs. Winfler for your character," remarked Mrs. Taggedly to the girl she had just engaged.

"Certainly, m'm," replied the girl,
"although I would rather you didn't,
for Mrs. Whiffier is so eccentric that
sky is not always to be relied upon."
"In what way is she recentric!"

She insists that her husband is quite

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS WILSLAN

The many friends of Mr. P. Wheland of No. 51 Anderson street, Montreal, will hear with regret of the sad death of hes son, Mr. Homes Whelan, who Pissed away at the age of 21 years.

ROBERT McCAUSLAND

The death is announced at New York of Mr. Robert McCausland, brother to Mr Joseph McCausland, painter and stemod glass manufacturer, of this esty. The late Mr McCausland spent cay. The late Mr McCausianu spent his dophood and youth here, but had been living in New York for the pish forty 3c irs. He kives one brother and have testers, surviving; also a ne-phew, Inspector O'Conno., of the Neg-lacted Claddren's Department.

BROTHERS OIL AT THE SAME

Quebec, April 6 - Rev. J. G. de Blois, Quebec, April 6 - Rev. 1. G. de Blois, prirsh pars of 8. Ohloin de Crambonine, died the oth i day at the Presbytery of Hampton, where he stayed over fur a day to assist in hearing confessions. On the same morang, and at about the same hour one of the brothus of the deceased died suddenly at Ste. Marguerite.

M. O'CONNOR, BRIGHAM.
Brigham, Que.—Michael O'Connor is dead from la gappe, aged 86 years. Deceased was born in Ireland and camo to Canada 54 years ago.

MR. JOHN FORING

Belleville, March 30.—Mr. John For-in died yesterday. He was a contrac-tor and executed many contracts for the Government, including Regiopolis

E. K. O'CONNOR.

London, April 3.—The funeral was held this morning of Edith Kathleen O'Connor, to the Roman Catholic cemetery. Many sorrowing friends of the bereaved family were present. Rev. Father McKeon celebrated the funeral mass.

MISS SHANNON, LONDON.
London, April 4th.—The funeral of
the late Mass Shannon took place from
the residence of her meee, Mrs. Brown
246 Talbot street, on Wednesday morning, to St. Peter's Cathedral. Miss ing, to St. Peter's Cathedral. Miss Shannon was a resident of Ingersoll, and haghly esteemed by all who knew

Mr. James P. Kealey died on Sunday nt his home, 203 Bay street, Ottawa, after a langering illness. He was, only twenty-three years old. He held a responsible position with the Auer light Company, Bank street. Although so young, he had been to Honolulu and worked for a time in Vankouver. He was a son of the late Patrick Kealy of the waterworks dequartment. He was a nephew of Mr. 19. J. Coffey, county registrar partment. He was a nephew P. J. Coffey, county registrar

MONSIGNOR MeMAHON DEAD.

Washington, April 15.—Monsignor James McMalton died at the Carholic University to-day. He was 84 years of age. He had been at the university for about eight years, but had no official connection with the institution. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country many years ago, the greater part of his hie work having been done in New York and vicinity.

MRS. CAMERON GREENFIELD.

MRS. CAMERON GREENFIELD.

On Monday morning, March 17th, there died at her residence in Greenfield, at the age of 92 years, Anne, relict of the late O. K. J. Cameron. The deceased lady was the last surveving member of an old and highly respected family. Although advanced in gears she felt the youthful spirit strong within that, and enjoyed the best of health until a few months ago. Her death came without any previous serious illness. Her death was a most happy and edifying one, fot tified as she was by the rives of Holy'Church, she gladly yielded up her pure soull to her creator. She was born at St. Andrew's. Ont., but the year 1809. In June, 1871, ishe, with her late husband, who predeceased her ten years ago, came to Greenfield where she has resided continuously ever since.

NORMAN LONEY.

Cornwall, April 12.—Many friends in Cornwall will warmly sympathize with Wr. and Mrs. J. E. Loney in the very kreat doss i ey lave sustained in the kleath of their eldest son. Norman, a bright and popular young nan, twhose kleath occurred on Easter Sunday a Lachine, P. Q., where the family has resided since dast year. The family has resided since dast year. The remains were brought to Cornwall for interment, and the funeral took place on Tuesday morning to St. Columban's Church, the Requiem Muss being celebrated by the Rev. Vicar-General Corbett, and thence to Flanagan's Point Cometery. The members of the C.M. B.fA. attended in a body.

MRS. ANNE CAVANAGH.

Peterborough, April 16.—The remains of the late aune Gavanagh, relict of the late John Cavanagh, arrived here from her late home in Hayward. Wisconsin, yesterday morning, and twere conveyed to the residence of her knother. Mr. T. Cavanagh, 340 Btewart-st. (From thence the funeral

Way, who passed away Tuesday, 16th lest, ut his residence, 248 Bathurst aftreet. Deceased, who was about 65 years of age, had been along for about three months, and was a native of the Isle of Wight, England. He went to her at an early age, and followed that life for some years, and eventually is teled in Toronto in the fifties, when is engaged on the provision business. He built up a large trade and accumulated a compagency. He retired from business in 1883. Deceased was a familiar figure round town and was a devout and rathful normals but its \$1. Mary of Church. Deceased was united twee, first to Marguret ber of St. May's Chirch. Decession was united twee, first to Margiret Donovan in 1855, who and in 1885, and ugain in 1890 o Mary Murray, who survives him. He leaves tive children-Dr. Junes P. Dr. Harry J., George, and Mrs. Dr. Ryynolds, all of Cheago, and Walter at home.

J. L. DUSSEAU.

The Thorold Post of Ap. 1 12, has th following, It was with extreme scalars: but
the residents of thoroid is since forceday morning of the death of Joseph I mo by, youngest con of Henry and Mary Out of all The young man bad Many the cut. The young and had been till ween any trouble for the pist few months, resulting from a colo confinated the hast summer. Since the fore part of December he had been gradually frahag, and has friends could not but see the end approaching, not withstanding the almost superhuman efforts expended for his receivery. He was born at Thorold, and has significant of the R. C. Church. He was ever popular with those with whom he came en contact, being of a very lovable disposition. He leaves to mourn his loss a father, mother, five sisters, and two brothers—Mary, Elizabeth, Annie, Louisa, and Albina; also Hen-

and two brothers—Mary, Elizabeth, Annie, Loussa, and Albina; also Henry and Eggnor.

The funeral was held Thursday morning, proceeding from the residence Ormond sixteet, to the R. C. church, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. II. J. Sullivan. The junior choir, of which deceased had been a faithful member up to the time of his illness, sang the mass, Miss McBride taking the solos in the Kyrie. 'At the offertory 'Jesu salvataking the solos in the Kyrie. 'At the offertory "Jesu salvator monds" was given, the solos being taken by Miss Mayme McAndrew Josseph Foley rendered "Calvary" very effectively at the close of the mass, after which Rev. G. A. Williams, now of Forents, spoke in glowing terms of the exemplary lafe of the deceased Fa-ther Sullivan then sang the "labre" over the remains, and as the pall-hear-ors kemoved the casket the children sang a soleation from Don Lorenzo Petos's oratorso, "The Resurrection of Lazarus." The cortege then proceed-ed to Lakeview cemetery, where interment took place. The pali-bearers were A. O'Erren, Louis Conion, John McKeague, John Giroux, Joseph Do-herty and Harry Phillips. The flowers were profuse and beau-tacki, resting on the casket and around

the remains.

To the mourning family the deepest sympathy of all is extended, in which the Post - accrety joins.

Happiness as never found by those vho kek út en the run.

who seek út on the run.

Hefore every decisive resolution the dice of theath must be thrown.

There are minds limpid and pure wherein life is like a ray of light playing in a drop of dew.

There is energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of an orator's gen?:s.

One of the hardest weeks to uproof is selfishness. Nothing can do this but "the expulsive power of a new faffliotion."

My dear friends, let us tell tales.

My dear friends, let us tell tales. While we are telling tales, the tale of dide approaches its end and we are

happy. He lalone who can resist the genius of the age, the tone of fashiun, with vigorous simplicity and modest cour-age, as a man.

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Special attention is directed to the facilities pos-sessed by the School for glung instructions in Mining Engineering, Practical Instruction is given in Drawing and Surveying, and in the following Laboratories:

Laboratories:

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The School has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils. Special Students will be received, as well as those taking regular courses.

For full information see Calendar.

L. R. STEWART, fee'y.

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A good company to insure in is one that is financially safe, and whose profits compare favorably with those of the best companies. Such a company is the

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L. Goldman, Secretary.

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The assortment is of a size that makes shopping here a pleasure. No order is so large but that it can be covered in either of these lines out of our extensive stock:

Chinese and Japanese Mattings. We show for the first time plain color damasks, in rose, blue, and green These have all the appearance of carpets,

saics, floral style designs. Prices, 75c, §1.10, and §1.35 per yard. Best Scotch Printed Linoleums, 2 yards and 4 yds, wide, at 40c., 75c., and §1.00 per square

36-in. wide, 35c. per yard. Extra heavy yard. Plain Cork Carpets, noiseless, for of-Linoleums.—Sole agents for Staines cee, in browns, texra cottas, and Celebrated Inlaids, in Pompeian Mobile, 65c., and \$1.00 per yard.

Parquet Squares and Rugs

Ours is a large stock to select from. No house pretends to keep a stock of Rugs such as is shown here. You can buy a Rug of any size or color, or if we have not got it in stock we will make up on short notice the particular size and color you want. Some suggestive sizes and prices:

WALL PAPER

This is our newest department—added to the business this spring. Our aim here, as in other departments, will be to offer goods of the customers will now be able to high artistic merit at moderate prices, and our customers will now be able to

select wall coverings, carpets, and draperies which harmonize and carry out any desired scheme of decoration. We have obtained exclusive control of Zuber's famous French Wall Papers for Ontario. A few particulars: Dainty Striped Wall Papers, for bedroom, in aelft blue and white, light blue and cream, and pink and green combinations, 15c, per roll.

'Artistic Self-color Silk Stripes, for

TUCOMAN CURTAINS AND PORTIERES

These goods are found in rich assortment on the second floorlines that are exclusive to our own business-goods that are bought special and are special in price with us.

Silk Turcoman Curtains, plain, with handsome borders and dados, also figured all over in blue, old red, green, etc., Aft. 6 in. wide by 10 ft. 6 in. long. Special, \$16.50 per pair.

Oriental Tapestry Curtains, a beau-

Camphor Wood Chests

Real Camphor Wood chests, moth-proof, for keeping furs, etc., heavily, bound with brass, special prices,—

Size 29 in x 15 in. \$ 9.50 Size 35 in x 18 in. \$12.50 Size 41 in. x 20 in. \$15.00

Orders from out-of-town shoppers have very careful attention. A tasty booklet for home furnishers free on naming this paper.

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Syrups are prepared from the pure fruits. No oils or extracts used.

.T. F. CAREY, Phm. B.

******* SANDWICH BREAD"

When you want something extra your next "At Home ' plione 5553, and your onler will be attended to promptly, and you will have the satisfaction of having on the table Sandwich Bread that is perfection. One trial convinces even the most fastidious palate. It's the same price as other bread, So why not have the best?

> . C.Tomlin, H. C.Tomlin,

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! Now is the time to have your TRUNKS and VALISES repaired or a new one made. We make Trunks of all kinds-We build them to last. Trunks taken in exchange for the newer kinds, Also Commercial Travellers' Trunks built.

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THE HOME CIRCLE

MY CRUCIFIX.

Fair image of my dying King. Press nearer, deeper, to my heart, Though Thy dear limbs be stained and

Thy brow entwided with crown of thorn,-To me Thou thus most precious art, With tear-stained face and lips apart, Ah, Thee I love; to Thee I ching!

Like grieving Mogdalen of old, Upon each wound a kiss I'll press. Oft have I turned from Thee, my God, And spurned the path these feet have

Thou, slender hand, oft raised to bless, The driven natis have paned Thee less Than sins of mine. Then let me hold To guilty hips Thy furgers cold.

O, Master! See the red drops flow From thorny wounds upon Thy brow. These stains my tears shall wash

dway, Unworthy lips I dare not lay Upon Thy face, but humbly bow And plead, O patient Christ, that

On human hearts this grace bestow,-Thy cross to love, Thy love to know.

-Sacred Heart Review.

ABOUT EDUCATING DEVILS

Geo. II. Angell, of Boston, asks :- Is

Oco. II. Angell, of Boston, asks;—Is it the duty of our colleges and universifies to their count. I and the world to educate devids!

If hot, why not require substantial evidence of good character from every student who applies for admission, and give diplomas at graduation only to those who have sustained a good character through their college course—say a characour sufficiently good to entitle them to act in the responsible positions of physicians in our families or fleachers of youth in our public and private schools.

We think any college or university that will take this stand, and live up to (t, will be as free from bazing and other outrages as our normal schools, theological beminaries, and Catholic colleges now are. It will win the confidence of parents, obtain the best class of students and liberal gifts to add its work, and its diploma will have much greater value than college and university diplomas now have.

In huch institutions it will be easy to furroduce humane education to prevent wars and hasten the coming of peace on earth, not only to men, but the lower animals.

the lower animals.

TEN MILLION HUMAN BEINGS IN BONDAGE.

"There are at a low estimate 10,000, 000 human beings who are in servitude in the Celestial Kingdom. China has 80,000,000 families. And this makes tdue in the Celestial Kingdom. China has 80,000,000 families. And this makes one slave to every eight families. The average is greater in South China, where nearly everyone owns slaves. There is scarcely a Chinese family of means in Nankin, Canton, Macao, of Amoy but possesses one or more slave girls. Slave boys are less common, but the girls are found in every street and in almost every house. Girls fetch from £2 to £20 and upwards in South China. They are sold at any age from three to fifteen, and most sommonly at seven or eight. The prettiest girls are the most desirable, as in case of marriage or sale they will bring more to the family which buys them. Most of the slave girls are bought to work about the house. It is cheaper to buy a servant than it is cheaper to buy a servant than it is cheaper to buy a servant than of eight you can have her services until she is fifteen, getting eight years of work for nothing but her for perhaps fen times the original price. Theoretically there are no slaves in Hong Kong, as it is British territory, but in reality the city is full of them. They are the maid-servants and nurses of the Chinese. Every small-footed lady needs slaves to help her about, and in the houses of the rich, where there are many daughters, it is not uncommon to fing from twenty to thirty are many daughters, it is not uncommon to fine from twenty to thirty slaves in a single family

NEW AMERICAN SAINT.

Bishop Baraga, the apostle of the Chippewas, is the latest candidate for Chippewas, is the larest candidate for canonization among the ecclesination of the Confied States, writes Father Elliott in the Catholic World Magazine. Miready the process of canonizing Bishop Neumann has progressed through the earlier stages. Baraga is affellow countryman of Neumann's. He came to thus country in 1829. He began this manistry by preaching to the homographic of the West. He relates an incident of his preaching in a Production of the five of the Processiant chairch in Ohio in secular clothers, and the adds that "I intended to task my fashop for permission to clothless and the adds that "I intended to thisk my firshop for permission to leb the allways travel around in the committy the seek such lost souls, and way with each one until he should be Thisproughly Enstructed, beptized and Mirringthemed in the faith." But his supericies considered the ministry among the Indians mare fruitful. He was bent to the northern pensists of Michigan, and there for many years he lived and labored among the Indians.

superains considered the ministry among the Indians more fruitful. He was bent to the northern pennsula of Michigan, and there for many years he lived and labored among the Indiana.

In this incossivit journeys as priest of bishop its often suffered untold befrekips, and dore miseries of every description, theing several times in imminent danger at death. Not did be flinch at the deadly cold of that climate, often travelling many weary miles on snow shoes, pæcking on his beck this personal baggage and all the articles becessary for the holy sacrifice, bleeping under the open sky or in isome westeded Indian wigwam Meanwhile his robstinence was simply miraculous. He would travel all day, breathing in a cance from dawn to dark, or slaing pausilly along on canow shoes through the tracklessforest, and first and last crave for his deliverance was simply miraculous. He would travel all day, bendling in a cance from dawn to dark, or slaing pausilly along on canow shoes through the tracklessforest, and first and last crave for his deliverance was simply miraculous. He would travel all day, breathing and first and last crave for his deliverance was simply miraculous. He would travel all day, breathing and first and last crave for his deliverance was simply miraculous. He would travel all day for the form of the scarling pausilly along on cancer the set in the case of the first deliverance was made little the first and first and last crave for his deliverance was simply and crackers, cheese and ten. For the last twenty odd years of his life he has been the fillowing of the form had a face-male of the form and for the form had a face-male of the form and for the form had a face-male of the fillowing with the liverage and all alcoholic drinks he was a total all cholic drinks he was a total all cho

ing and enforcing it among his ladians

A CURIOUS STORY.

The following ourious story aboutp Edward VII. We take from the Australian "Catholic diress":

"A story that the Prence was bappiezed a Catholic went the rounds many bears ago. In well-informed Catholic circles in England the story is excepted as ubsolutely true. Here it is, When the time came for the baptism of Albert Edward, then a bald and browling mfant, water was brought from the Jordan. The Archbishop of Cantoliury and the Bishop of Tandon airamped to divide honors on the occision with the result that one houred the water, while the other read the form of biptism. This was the perfection of Protestant politeness, but all the same it was blunder which made the biptism invalid. After the caremony, the Queen of the Belgrass, but of the young English der which made the biptism invalid. After the ceremony, the Queen of the Belgasias, the fit the young English Soverearn's confidential friends, who had been an observant witness, spoke to the Queen privately, and pointed out that the interesting infant had not been mide a Christian in the proper way. Wreading was much troubled asked, "What can I do?" "Oh," and He Meister from Belgraum, "It is sand Her Majesty from Belgann. "It is easy enough," adding, "I have here in the palace a Belgan priest, my chaptum, thet me call him in to baptize the child properly, and no one outside will be any the wiser." The young Queen of England at once gave her consent, and the Catholic baptism was guie through, with only two witnesses."

A STRANGE PACK OF CARDS.

In the "Questions and Answers Column" of the New York Sun, the following currous old story is told It is said to have appeared at least as early as the year 1773,—

early as the year 1773,—
Richard Lane, a private in the Forty-second Foot, the "Black Watch,"
of the British army, was brought before the mayor (Lord Prevest) of Clasfore the mayor (Lord Prevest) of Clasof the British army, was blooked fore the mayor (Lord Prevost) of Clasgow, charged with playing eards during divine service. He said that he had no Bible or prayer book, and was using his pack of cards instead of the more regular book. He was directed to explain what he meant, and answered; "When I see the ace, it reminds me of the One God; the deuce recalls the Father and Son; the tray, the three persons of the Trinity. The four spot reininds me of the four evangelists; the five, of the five wise virgins; the six, of the days of creation, and the seven, of the seventh day, the Sabbath; the eight recalls the righteous persons in the ark; the virgins; the six of the seventhion and the seven, of the seventhiday, the Sabbath; the cight recalls the righteous persons in the ark; the nine, the ungrateful lepers; the ten, the Commandments. The king suggests the King of Heaven; the queen, the Queen of Sheba who sought wisdom from Solomon. The knave —"here he hesitated, but on being urged went on; "The knave stands for the constable who arrested me—" The mayor interrupted to remark that the constable seemed to have been a fool, even though not a knave. The soldier continued; "There are 365 pips in the pack, which recall the days of the year; fifty-two cards, one for each month, and thirteen tricks represent the number of weeks in a quarter. Thus the pack of cards serves as a Bible, a prayer book and an almanae." Thus the pack of cards serves as a Bible, a prayer book and an almanac.

THE SENTENCE OF JESUS.

A correspondent of Notes and Quera correspondent of notes and queries extracts from the Konische Zeitung what is called "a correct transcript of the sentence of the death promounced against Jesus Christ." The following as a copy of the most me-morable judicial sentence which has norable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world—namely, that of death agarnst the Saviour, with the remarks that the Journal Le Droit has collected, the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christiam. Until now we are not hware that it has ever been made public in the German papers. The sentence is word for word as follows; "Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, fintendant of the province of Lower Galice, setting in judgment in the presidential heat of the preatore, sentence Ucsus Christ to death on a cross between two robbers, as the numer-

tences Uesus Christ to death on a cross between f.wo robbers, as the numer-ous and notorsous itestimonials of the people prove. 1. Jesus is a mislead-er. 2. He has excited the people to griftion. 3. He is an enemy to the laws. 4. He calls Himself the Son of God. 5. He calls Himself the Kang of Layard. 6 He want both the termiles laws. 4. the calls Himself the Son of God. 5. the calls Himself the Kang of Israed. 6. the went into the temples followed by a multitude carrying pulms i'm their honds. Orders;—The first centulation, Quintus Cornelius, to bring Hims to the place of execution, forbids all persons, roch or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus. The witnesses who have signed the execution togainst Jesus are; 1. Daniel Robani. 2. Capat. Jesus to be taken out tof Jerusalem through the gate of Tournes."

The tentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its dark side are the following.

THE LOST PYX.

Some may the mot is binned; that the billar thress-and-Hand Attests to n deed of Hell; But of clee than of bale is the mystro tale That arecent Valefolk tell.

Ere Cernel's abbey ceased hereabout there dwell a priest, In later days sub-priot, Offthe brotharboad there, whose bones

are low bare. In the field that was Cernel choir

One hight fin his cell at the foot of you dell

The priest heard a frequent cry;
"Go. Yather, on haste, to the cot on the

And shrive a man waiting to die

Sued the priest in a shout to the caller without. "The night howls, the tree trunks

bow; One can barely by day track so rugged n way. And can I, then, do so now?"

No further word from the dark was And the priest moved never a limb; And he slept and dreamed; till a vis-

age seemed To krown from Heaven at him .

In a sweat he arose; and the storm

shrivked literill,
And tunote us in savage joy;
Whide High Sto; trees—twanged to
(Bubb-Down Hill,
And Bubb-Down to High Stoy.

There beemed not a holy thing in hail, Nor the up of light or love, From the abbey north of Blackmore To the abbey south thereof.

Yet he plodded thence through the derk immense.
And with many a stumbling stride
Through copse and briar climbed high and trigher
To the cot and the sick man's side

Whan he would have unslung the Ves

sels uphung To his arm in the steep ascent, He made the loud moan; the Pyx was of the Blessed Sacrament.

Then in dolour and dread he beat his

head;
"No carefuly prize or pelf
Is the thing I've lost in tempest But the Body of Christ himself."

He thought of the visage his dream revealed. And turned toward whence he came Hands groping the ground along foot-track and f.eld,
And head in a heat of shame.

And there on the hill betwixt vill and

will
He moted a clear straight ray
Suretching down from the sky to a
spot hard by,
Which shone with the light of day.

And gathered around the illumined ground Were common beasts and rare All kneeling at gaze, and in pause pro-Attent to an object there.

'Twas the Pyx, unharmed 'mid the cirof Blackmore's hairy throng. Whereof were been, sheep and does, And hares from the brakes among.

And badgers gray, and conics keen, And squirrels of the tree, And many a member seldom seen Of Nature's family.

The ireful winds that scoured and swept
Through coppies, clump and deli,
Within that holy circle slept
Calm as in hermin's cell.

Then the priest bent likewise to the

And thanked the Lord of Love, And blessed Mary, Mother of God, And all the sounts above.

And turning straight with his price-less freight
He reached this dying one.
Whose passing sprite had been stayed
for the rite
(Without which bliss hith none.

And when by grace the priest won And served the abbey well, He reared this stone to mark where

That midnight miracle. London Shep-

THE WABASH RAILROAD.

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The second of th

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA CHILDREN'S

CORNER

PURITY.

Be pure, my child; hve like a frag-rant flower; So when the Master looket's down

on thee.

Be it any day or hour, He may, beholding thee, be glid in Lock thou to heaven, and so above thy

The radiant wings of angels shall be

apread. And in the Lallowes glory that they

See that thy Father may have joy in flee, For in this world is naught more fair to see

Than one fair soul in perfect purity,
So shall He have thee in His guard

and care; Meet for his garden, thou shalt blos-

som there.

-From the German.

HOW, TO BE HAPPY.

"Are you almost disgusted with life, little man?
I'll tell you a wonderful trick,
That will boing you contentment, if anything canDo something for somebody, quick!

"Are you awfully tired with play, lit-

the girl?
Weary, discouraged and sick?
I'll tell you the loveliest game in the world—
Do something for somebody, quick.

"Though it rains like the rain of the flood, little man, And the clouds are forbidding and

thick. You can make the sun shine in your soul little man-Do something for somebody, muick!

Though the stars are like brass over-

head, little girl,
And the walks like a well-heated,
brick, And our earthly affairs in a ferrible

Do something for somebody, quick! RULES OF YOUNG ATHLETES.

Moderation is the keynote of athletic success. A few principles used by well-known athletics may be followed with profit;—
Do not try to do too much.'
Begin with simple and gentle exercise.

Never attempt work directly after

Food should never be taken immediately after exercise. At least a half-hour should clapse before eating. Light exercise before breakfast may

be taken with advantage, but a dry biscuit or crust of bread should be eaten before beginning.

If the muscles become lame or exhausted, give them a good rub down

with witch hazel or liniment.

Regular and thorough exercise with dumbells or Indian club for ten minutes, morning and evening, will gradually increase the strength and health of the entire body to a surprising exercise.

tent. Don't drink water when overheated.

WHITTIER'S DOG.

During one of the last birthday celetrations of the poet Whittier, he was visited by a celebrated oratorio singer. The lady was asked to sing, and, seating henself at the piano, she began the beautiful ballad, "Robin Adair." She final hardly begun before Mr. Whittier's pet dog came into the moom, and, becating himself by her side, watched her as if fascinated, and listemed avith to delight annusual in an animal. When she finit hed he came and put his paw very gravely into her hand and looked her check. "Robin takes that us a tribute to himself," said Mr. Whittier. "He also is 'Robin Adair'". The dog, hearing his own name, evadently considered that he was the thero of the song. From that moment during the lady's visit, he was her devoted attendant. He kept by her jade when she was the carried her satchel in firs mouth to the gate, and watched her departure with every evidence of distress.—St. Nicholas.

A GENTLEMAN.

I was once spending the night in a beautiful home in a large city. At about nane o'clock my host, a gentleman of about fafty-five years of age, get up, went out into the hall and put on his tovercoat and rubbers. Returning (to the parlor door, he said;—"Exouse me, please, for just a few minutes. I tam going to say goodnight to my mother."

minutes. I tem going to say good-night ito my mother."

His mother fived three blocks dis-tant, and for thirty years her son had never fished to go and bid her good-night, if he was in the city; "No matter what the weather may be, no matter who his guests are, my husband never fails to run over to his mither's and bid her good-night!" said the gentleman's wife when he had

gone.
"Neither he nor she could sleep if
this duty find been neglected. When
his business compels him to be away
from the city, he writes to her every
day, if brily a single line.
"Her mental powers are beginning to

"Her mental powers are beginning to fail, and she forgets many things, so fifst her mand is a blank on some points; but when me o'clook comes she always knows the hour, and says; 'It its filme for Henry to come and bid me good-night.'"—Will Carleton's Magazine.

A CURE FOR COSTIVENESS.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly, from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parmelec's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

News of the Week.

Sir Edward William Watkin, the great English railway nomer, is dead. Some alarmidus been caused by the fall of an eighteen-foot pillar in Westminster Wibey.

A Bover out at a clused to present boys to the Exhan for confirmation

A Bover outate refused to present boys 40 the fished for confirmation unless they confessed. The fact caused treat indignation, and a crowded mass meeting was held to bring the curate to Jook.

Another case of smallpax was dissovered on Robert street, Toronto, and the hatient, a little girl, removed to the dissipate.

Mrs. Carrie Nation was fined \$500 for obstructing the streets of Kan-

for obstructing the streets of Kansas Chy, Olo, and given until six o'clock Monday evening to leave the

o'clock Monday evening to leave the city.

A commuttee of some half-dozen members of the Homanon Cabinet has been appointed to draw up the program for connection with the visit of the fluke and Duchess of York to Canada. Beyond the fact that their Royal Highmesses will arrive on or about September 17th and will spend a month an the country, of which at least a fortnight will be consumed in a trip to the coast, very little has been settled with regard to the movements of the Royal pair in the Doments of the Royal pair in the Do-

minon.
Hoa. Sydney Pisher has sent a ciroular to the census commissioners,
warning them against the use of an
unatuborized schedule in which a return of young men over sixteen years was to be made, and ordering the forwarding of all such schedules to Ot-

A London cable despatch says; —
Stormy scenes will attend the ceremonrous inscallation of the Right Rev.
Arthur Winnington Ingram as Mishop
of London on Wednesday Mr. John
Konsat, the irrepressible crusader
against "Romanism in the Church of
England," objects to Dr. Ingram's confirmation on the ground of his alleged
learnings toward Catholicism. He acouses the new Mishop of the Metropolitan Docese of a fondness for masses,
the comessional, incense, candles, and
"other ritualistic conspiraces" Macked by his determined supporters, Mr.
Kensit will go to Bow Church prepared to make trouble when the VicarGeneral, In accordance with ancient
oustom, demands public objections to A London cuble despotch says;

conston, demands public objections to the new (Bishop's consecration. The ceremony of prorogular the On-tario Legislature on Monday after-noon was witnessed by a bare score of members and a sprincling of the general public. His Henor Sir Oliver Mowat was in good health. The fol-lowing paragraphs were in the speech

Mowat was an good heath. The following paragraphs were in the speech from the throne;—

I have assented with much pleasure to the act respecting the University of Toronto. The changes made in the disassistance gravited for the maintenance and extension of the departments which bear upon the industries of the Province will, I am conflictit, add materially do the usefulness of the university and its its claims upon the continued confidence of the people. The acts also for mending and consolicating the laws mespecting public and high schools have my hearty approval. Your efforts to facilitate transportation throughout the Province by amplifying the machinery for the abolition of itells and by granting \$1,000,000 for the improvement of public indignays, are, I believe, in the public interest.

The measure for the encouragement of the manufacture of best root sugar deserves public favor.

I notice with much satisfaction the I notice with much satisfaction the recognition so well deserved which is given to the volunteers who served in South Africa, as awill as to the volunteer militia of Ontario who served on the frontier in 1866 and 1870. The grant of 180 acres of land to each of the volunteers and their families is. grams or 100 nores or land to each of the volunteers and their families is, I believe, a wise appropriation from the problec domain.

the trabbe domain.

The energies of the Toronto detective department are using concentrated upon extensive robberies which occurred at the Bank of Commerce and the Imperial Bank on Saturday ast, and there is some ground for hope that the culprit will be apprehended. Several bank officials met Winton, the robber.

The man who was so successful with The man who was so successive with the two austitutions named evidently planned to include several other banks in his scheme, and the fact that he opened accounts in eight banks shows that the tame to the city well supplied with means. with money.

A despateb from Havana says the Cuban Constitutional Convention took no action regarding the proposal to appoint a commission to go to Washington in urderence t othe future relations between Cuba and the United States. The whole time was taken up by Senor Juan Gualberto and Gen. Sanguilly. Senor Gomez said in substance that the black blood m his veins made him opposed to the Americans, Entimating that their treatment of his race stamped them as unfriendly to the negro. "I would rather be under the sovereignity of Spain," he exclaimed, "than that of the United States." A despatch from Havana says the

A New York Herald cable from Par-A New York meraic cacie from the is says;—A private letter from the United States Consul-General at St. Petersburg says almost every item in the Yoreign newspapers concerning the recent austrebances between the students and the meraic process.

recent aisturbances between the students and the police were grossly exaggerated or false."

An important army order has been said to the effect that any British solder raising the white flag in the presence of the enemy will be trued by court-martial. This may be an admission. presence of the enemy with the tradi-court-martial. This may be an admis-sion that some of the incidents in which parties of froots have been made prisoners by the Boers have not been creditable to the captives. The order assimilates the procedure in the army with the procedure in the navy.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH -Mr. STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH—Mr.
Thomas S. Bullen, Sunderland, writes,
"For fourteen years I was afflicted
with piles, and frequently I was unable to walk or set, but four years
ago I was cured by using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have also been
subject to Quinsy for over forty years,
but Eclectric Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Piles nor Quiasy have troubled me since."



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THE PROFESSOR'S SACRIFICE

The last mord was written, the work man done. The most pile of closely written manuscript on the table before him represented months of pafore him represented months of pa-tient hold before which the strongest day daborer would shrink appalled. Days whose long mental strain knew no relations, when the needs of the body were almost forgotten; nights when the taxed brain, still whirling under the fierce pressure, could not be scothed to rest. soothed to rest.

But now et was done, the work that would rouse the udmifration of all his confreres, that would give him the only anmortality so, which he hoped; the work that, like the mighty tower of old, was reated defaultly against the gower and wisdom and justice of the diving God.

Not that the professor had any such satume intention; indeed, he cherished vague, hender mensories of a certain phadowy old cathedral, through whose meensed under, echoing with solemn chants, the had been led by his sweetfaced Catholic mother at the far-off mast.

But this memory only lingered like a poetic fancy, a morning dieam. His mother had died in his early child-hood; his father, a careless parent, had married spain; and life had become stern, hand prose. A godless home, godless schools, godless teachers, had thone their work. Now at durty-five, the professor was as honest to pagam as any who lived before the Star of Bethlehem beamed on the darkened world II down in his deep,

darkened incided If down in his deep, strong hature, there were any doubts, olamorings, ilongings, he silenced them with the shibboleth of his clan. "I cannot hee—I do not know."
The professor was a bachelor. Many yours ago a beautiful and noble women had crossed his path, to whom his heart had yielded the homage that is only given once in a liftined. His love had been hopeless; aircady her pure soul final chosen the "better part" and, a few months after her gentle but decoded rejection of his suit, she had entered a religious order abroad Since then Soience had been the only queen of his life, and right royally

man entered a trengmos order aboutly gueen of his life, and right royally frad she rewafded his service. As a writer, 'ecta.cr. teacher, his fame extended over two continents; and now this work which he had just completed be felt, with a thrill of pride, would be his crown.

It was the close of a wintry day when the professor put the last stroke upon his manuscrapt, and rising, with a flong high of relief, looked out of mis window. If he avestern sky burned with a crimson sunset that was flashed back from the city's apires and case ments hugh! It melted softly into the violet blandows gathering among the violet sleadows gathering among eastern hills.

the eastern fills.

There was no warring of the light and darkness; but in the opaline gulf, between, one istar already trembled on the very borderland of night and day. Just opposi'e the professor's apartments was a little Gothne church, with whose pustor, an old French priest, the had a slight acquaintance. It was bodality evening, and as he stood watching the sunset, the solemn tones of the organ, accompanying a tones of the organ, accompanying a chorus of sweet young voices, welled

chorus of sweet young voices, wereathrough the air.

"Father Blanc seems holding high festivel this evening." said the professor with a smile, as he flung up the bash that he anight better hear, the music which recalled the sweet

the music which recalled the sweet dream of early childhood the clearer vision of her who had turned from him into high mist-veiled paths beyond his sight and reach.

Anid awary with the long strain of effort, the professor stood lost in softening freverie when as hearty clap on the shoulder boused him to meet the cheery gaze of his old friend, Doctor Grey, who had entered unobserved.

"I knooked three times, Lester, and secong the door ajar ventured to push

"I knooked three times, Lester, and, seeing the door a jar ventured to push it open. What's the matter? Are you hypocitical?"
"No," jarid the professor laughing, "I was simply relaxing; unbending the flow after a long strain. It has been it year since I have taken time to dream."

to dream."
"I am glad to find you at leisure,"
continued the doctor, diristly, "I came
with an odd request. There is a poor
young chap dying in "La Misericorde"
who begra to see you."

young chap dying in "La Misericorde" who begs to see you."
"Who as the?" aske I the professor.
"Oh, tyou don't know him. His name is Ward—Philip Ward—and though not more than twenty-three or four, not more and twenty-ting the fines, I judge, run the gamuil of life protty trapidly. It has brought him down in a quick decline, and he is in a fine day, usind and body."

"But what can I do fon han f" quer-

ied (the professor.
"Absolutely mothing that I can see."

"Absolutely holfling that if can see," was the gram answer. "It's one of those queer slying dancies that one camplet account for; but he seems to think you can quiet him; give him backbone ito meet the inevitable. It seems thalf he has attended your lectures; read your books; in short, regards you as a sort of high priest of the new scientific out, and feels that you can obeer or encourage him. I you can cheer or encourage him. I told him I would see you this evening

for the poor lad's hours are numbered. [Will you come ?"

"Cortainly," answered the professor, though conscious of chilling reluctance to visit. "I will go with you

It was but a short distance to "La Miscricurde." It was a superbnew, building the bequest of a wealthy philanthropist to his mative city—entirely firee and quon-sectarian in its beneficence; manged by trustees, and attended by physicians of all denominations. Its founder has made only one binding clause—that it should be under the Sisters of Cherity for ever."

"And a level-heated arrangement," said Doctor Gray, as he led his friend through the grounds and entrance

said Doctor Gray, as he led his friend through the grounds and entrance hall. "No fussing; no love-making; no fighting for places and salaries. There's a woman here in charge that I believe could command an army; they imported for for us. She has been through war, famine, and pestilence above, and fears nothing. She like the feart of a salar, and the lead

The professor threw down his pen. I all the professor three was done. The most pile of closely written an anuscript on the table before him copresented months of particular full before which the stronger day daborer would shrank appalled. Days whose long mental strain knew in the professor of t strong man to hold him in his parox-

> They entered to half-open door at he spoke. On the spotless bed, in the middle of the little room, lay the pitiful wreck of a once glorious man

The gaunt, wasted frame still show ing what had been its oarly strength and grace, the well-shaped head, with its dark, curling locks, must once have been w fatting model for an Apollo or an Antraous. Now it lay so rigid and ghastly or fits pillow that the doctor

ghastly on the pillow that the doctor thought for a moment all was over "Gone, has he ?" he asked of the man who had thet han near the doorway. The nurse shook has head.
"No, ba; just won out after one of his wild spells. He will break out again in a minute; his pulse is strong yet. I shou't see how he holds out." "Keep firm as quiet as you can! This is Brofessor Loster, the gentleman he has been asking for. When he rouses, let him see him."

lot him see him.

Idt ham see him."

And the doctor hurried away to his other patients.

"You lare not a clergyman, sir?"
said the nurse doubtfully.

"No," was the answer.

"Because I couldn't youch for my patients."

"No," was the answer.
"Because I couldn't vouch for my patient's civility if you were. He raves at the very mention of one. Take a chair, lift, the is rousing now."
The dying man turned restlessly on his faillow as his visitor scated himself at this bedefide. The face that met the professor's gaze was that of an absolute littranger, yet the dark burning eyes, lumken in their exvernous sockets, thashed with recognition.
"Professor Lester!" was the hoarsely-gasped greeting "Yau've come to me; I thought you would."
"Certainly," was the kindly reply, as the iprofessor look the icy hand extended to tim. "I am glad to be of any bervice to you. What can I do for you!"
"Do for me! What have yo been doing all these years."

"Do for me! Wdart nave young all these years."

"All these years," repeated the professor, mystified. "My dear friend, I fear foot mistake me for someone else. We hrave never, to my knowledge, met before. I do not know you."

"But I have known you," panted the sick man eagerly. "I've heard your

"But I frave known you." panted the sirk man eagerly. "I've heard your lectures; read your books, your writings. You've traught me to see things as you bee them, prafessor, to break loos: from tall the cursed shackles the prating, canting fools would put on us; to be a man—a free man. I've done ft."

The implessor shrank from the evil

the it of the a man-a recommendation of the colding that that the shear into the dying eye. "There wasn't any heaven or helt to stop me; so why shouldn't a fellow have his swing? Mine was a wide swing and a fane one, though it seems it maken't to be a long one. Now they the stop me to die "was hiver convulsed the gaunt frame—"to die. I've believed in you, professor. You've studied and read and lectiled any all these things, I know. I've heard you knock all the priests' and pairsons' teachings to bits. I want tyou to tell me mow, again, so it I want you to tell ma now, again, so it will stready me, what this thing they call klying is i"

will steady me, what this thing they call dying is?"

There was a moment's silence; the professor found himself mastered by a hortor, a repulsion too deep for words. This shartened, evil wreck boasting himself his pupil; appealing to him for guidance and help. But this mast no time for protest of argument; the burning eyes, the working lips, the dealth-damp on the brow, compelled is brief and kindly reply;—"Death is the end of all pain, all weakness, all sorrow, all suffering," he answered gravely.

"Do you know that? How do you know it?" gasped 'the sick man, clutching his drand.

"That's twhat comes troubling me in the darkness; that's what burns in my forain and sounds in my wars; that

my forain and sounds in my cars. ; that what is driving me mad with--cold, orecepting fear. Do you know, it's the end? Because if you do, I'll snap any fingers at death and all that the cold is the cold of the cold of

it brings. I'll believe what you tell me. Look in my face; tell me—as man to man—do you believe that dying is the cald of all? Do you know?" The professor, honest gentleman that the was, could only reply;—"My friend, d casswar you as I think, as I believe. I carnot see, I do not know?"

as I believe. I camen see, I do not know."
He was temprepared for the awful subburst that threeted his reply. "Liar! traiter!" here the words that with a korrent of awful imprecations fell from lithe fushing lips. "You have fled line to the brink of hell, and you do not know."
[Shrick after shrick rest the air as the worstehed man waithed in another

the swretched man writhed in another wild paroxysm of rago and pain and

fear. Shocked beyond words at his own part in this seeme of despairs the pro-fessor sat mute, bewildered, helpless, while the strong nurse strove to hold while the strong names across to hote the struggling partient, when a slen-der, white-colfed tigure glided to the bedside. "Leave me to him, Sister Angela," warned the attendant; "he may harm

you."
"Hegone, woman, begone," hoursely cried the dying man; "don't come near me with your cant. It is too late.

I am flost."

"Not but, not yet," buswered a low "Not but, not yet," baswered a low voice, sweet but sterm in its melody. "You shall listen ito me, Ward. I will not search you. If an going to kneel here beside you and hive yo the God infinite goodness and love, before whom you soor will uppear, that He may have pit; on your poor soul, and in this last hour of His mercy spare you land save you yet."

And kneeling thoughing words that a child himple, itouching words that a child.

he himple, touching words that a child-could have undergood, for mercy, for phy, for pair tous

It was a heaver mighty in the faith;

unfaltering in its liope; angelic in its tender charsty. When it was ever the dying man was sobbing like a passionchild. Ins hand clasped in that of the aweet maint deside him.
"Send l'ather Louisthere; he will see him now," she whatpared to the at-

tchdont. As the man left the room the pro-fessor followed him, gropingly, like

tessor dollowed him, grophally, like one diazzled after dong darkness. The asim, pure eyes of the kneeling, sister fluid not turned to the stranger in the bhadowy room, but worn, changed, spiritualized into higher hauty as the was, the professor recognized Sister thageta at the first glance. She was the woman he had loved in the long ago.

Two days afterward a bulky package was acceived at "La Miscricorde," directed to Sister Angela. She read the accompanying letter with amazement; "My Dear Madam.—I trust you will not consider this an intrusion of a forgotten hast upon the noble duties of
the hresent. I was a reluctant visitor ut your hospital last Thursday,
summoned there by an unfortunate
youth whose dyang arraymment of me
and my mis.pprohended teachings I
can hever forget. I recognized you
at hesbedside, and in the light of your
life-work desaw mine. Years ago I
made you an offering which you wisely irefused, the was, as I see now, beneath your acceptance. Ifo-day I vennot consider this an intrusion of a formeath your acceptance. Ho-day I ven-ture to make you another. The pack-age I send you is a work upon which I have expended all the powers of my ripened years. It is an attack upon that Christian faith which makes leves like yours possible.

"With that death-bed scene before me, d dare not give it to the world. Iday to at your feet. Do with it what you will. Faithfully and respectfully yours,

LAMBERT LESTER." There were tears in Sister Angela's eyes as she gazed at the bulktof closely-written manuscript. She knew enough of Lambert Lester's career to understand what this "offering" was

Then in a little brazier before the altar of the Sacred Heart she made the burnt offering, and as it blent with swedt odours of incense, the pagan sacrifice went up to heaven, and Sister Angela's pure prayer arose with it that he who walked so uprightly the darkness might see and know the

And that prayer was heard. The professor's dim morning dream is grain a reality. Holding a mother's hand, he again walks through holy ways "as a dittle child."

THE BALLAD OF GREY NORRIS

Norms of Keem, the rich Lord of Achall, To find good soil for his garden bed Sent down his vassals to Doogort Ab-

To filch this dust of the holy dead Full deep they burrowed, with ribald

(Bestzing (Besneath the walls and the cross-marked Biones Dark clay they took for his garden's

dressing, Piling in heaps the uncovered bones,

Bleached and whitened by rain and

wind-blasti
Naked and putiful things wore they,
'Till bpoke Grey Norris, "A great fire
build ye,
Consume this plague from my sight away.'

They built the fire 'gaint the abbey's (It's blood-red mark doth the pea-

sant ishow), The frallowed relics of God's own ser Vants Orumbled to ashes within its glow.

Norris of Achill, one night walked

homeward By the dark road through the abbey Sudden me stopped and his veins ran icy,
A great red wolf-hound against him
stood.

Was it a bound?—for the form was

changing— Lo! so be looked 'twas a fiery horse. Grey Norris shielded his eyes in terror.
Then gazed again—on 'a shrouded

The dead approached him all grisly

starting, And caught his hand in a cold, cold clasp; Home thro' the might wout the Lord

of Achill,
And never the dead hand loosed its
grass. Loud in the castle they heard a knock-

And quick unbolted the ponderous door; Grey Norris entered his marbied hall-

A hibbering madman forevermore.

Rev. J. B. Dollard in the Gael.

THE CROWN AND QUINLAN'S ASS.

An Irish exchange reports a scene in the House of Commons;—Mr. Reddy put the following question; "I beg to ask the chief secretary whether his attention has been called to the case of the larceny of Quinlan's ass, which was the only case to go before the grand jury at Trilamore assizes, and to the remarks of Mr. Justice John-

The attorney-general for Ireland said his attention had been called to the newspaper report of this case. The magistrates returned the accused in the case for trial on the charge of lar-

the case to train in the charge of intecept. The depositions in the case discolered a strong prima face case.

Mr. Reddy—May I sak is it not true that Judge Johnson consuced the crown solicitor for bringing this case

Mr. Flavin-"Com the right honor

. Flavin—"Can the right honorgentleman say what was the age
usulan's ass?" (Laughter.)
: attorney-general did not reply.
: Roche—"I desire to know, will
right horiorable gentleman act on
unggestion of Judge Johnson, viz.
when Quinlan's ass comes to the
this days he be stuffed and carepreserved in the National Nutie Dublic." (More lawy re-Air. Flavin—"Cam the right honorable gentleman say what was the age of Quinlan's ass?" (Laughter.)
The attorney-general did not reply.
Mr. Roche—"I desire to know, will the right honorable gentleman act on the suggestion of Judge Johnson, viz., that when Quinlan's ass comes to the end of his days he be stuffed and carefully preserved in the National Musicolar in Dublish." (More laughters)

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT

MACDALEN ROCK IN BENZIGER'S MAGAZINE

greeting recalled the days when they had been close chums at Stonyhurst.

"From the Hotel Metropole imme-

diately. Previously from South Australia."

"You have been touring, I recollect.

And now have you come home to set-tle down to a country squire's lafe ?" Mayfield asked.

"Probably not; but I have no plans."
The tone was somewhat dull.
"Not for to-day even?"
"No. I have been wanderun; aim-

lessly about. London is unalterer,"

Jem said.
"Then l'Il tell you what I'm at the Langham. Had to come up to town over some confounded law business;

Dine with me, and we'll go afterward

to the Haymarket. There's a play running there written by a friend of, my wife's."

Jem agreed. The meeting between

the two men had taken place not very far from the office occupied by Mr. Mayfield's lawyer, and that gentle-i man's thoughts were more occupied with his old friend than with his l. w

business as he walked on and when the two parted.
"I'll see something of Jem, anyway."
he said to himself. "Bertha would not, welcome him at the Laurels on ac-count of his treatment of Miss Court-

days, the talk at length drifted to the subject he was anxious to avoid. , "And so you're ma'rried?" Jem said,

"Oh, Bertha! Bertha and I were very good friends once." "We were married two years ago, and after a short wooing," Mr. May-

Yes. I heard something-nothing

"I dare say not. However, here are the facts. I need not say how I lov-ed Marjon."

tern as a sort of workroom while he

want to find our where the picnic was

want to grad our wante one point wind held. He shad some intention of join-ing the party."

"Yes," Mr. Mayfield Baid, as Jem

a wretched mistake. You did not give mo time ho know my mird, and I mis-took friendship for dove. Get now an-other has fraught me that such a mis-

take must be righted. I know that

you will agree to the canceling of this unfortunate engagement. I think I should say that it is Francis—' The letter broke off there. Possibly Marion had been intermupted while writ-

"Much to Charlie Newcombe's surprise, I finsisted on returning to town. From there I sent Markon the letter that gave her the freedom she craved, and next day I left England."

Mr. Mayfield subbod his bead, a way

Mr. Mayfield rubbed his bead, a way he had when puzzled. When he spoke however, it was to suggest they sat out for the theytre.

"A Women's Way" was by so means badly written; the principal characters in the play won taken by well-known actors and antresses, and the somery and dresses were superb. Nevertheless, neither Jem Kennyon nor his commanion waye it very close at-

his companion gave it very close at-

Mr. Mayfaald nodded.

offter a pause. Mr. Mayfield nodded.

a loss what to say.

years before

hesitated.

ing."
"Well !"

"To anyone I know?"
"Yes; Bertha Newcombe."



Jem Kennyon, of all men!" Edgar, Mayfield ejaculated, delightedly. "Jem old fellow, where did you spring from?" Jem Kennyon laughed. His friend's to Mr. Mayfield. "Those were Mar-

addition. I words.

"What does it mean?" he whispered to Mr. Mayfield. "Those were Marabrow a'noi

ion's words,"
"I don't know," his companion replud, when he took in the nature of
the question. "Only-" Mr. Mayfield
stopped, doubtful of his own wisdom, and wished his wife were near. Then he foliuted out, "Mass Courtney is the author of the play."

"Mass Courtney! Is she not married?
"She wasn't a week or two since."
"And she wasn't a week or two since."

"And she wrote this play? I re-member she often said she could write

member like liften said she could write one, but I never knew she attempted anything of the kind."

"'A 'Womin's 'W iy' has been before the lipuble for a length of time, but I never witnessed it before."

"Come away, M iyfield," Jem said, excitedly. "I miy have made a mistake. Come somewhere where we can talk." And an hour or so later the two wire stall endeavoring to explain the concidence.

explain the concidence.

"Dad Marson write any portion of the play at Abboyland, do you than'?" Jem asked for the fixth time, and his friend shock has head. How should be know? He did know that it was while trained with the control of the play and the shows?

while staying at Abbeyland that she learned that she had lost the greater part of bur fortune.

"Her guardian absconded, or something," Mr. Mayfield explained. "I have heard Butthn say how quietly she ftook the news."

"Lost her fantune ? ' "The greater part of it. However, she did not grieve over than misfortune; and she carns something by her writings, I believe."

count of his treatment of Miss Courtney. I never could understand Jem
behaving so badly in that affair. I
suppose he must have felt that his
action was shabby when he started
out to travel round the globe. I must
not touch the subject of matrimony
this evening or I'll blunder. Bertha
says I always do."

Notwithstanding Mr. Mayfield's efforts to confine the after-dinner conversation to remainiscences of college
days, the talk at length drifted to the writings, I believe."

At dength the two separated for the night. Mr. Mayfield was afoot early next inorming, and despatched a telegram to his wife. Her reply caused him to send a second message. Then, with what the fondly hoped was an impassive countenance, he sought Jenn, and found him at luncheon.

"See here, Vem," he said. "I am going home this giternoon. Come with me, and stalk over old times with Bertha. She'll be delighted to see you."

Jem idemuting.

tha. She'll be delighted to see you."

Jem idemunred.
"I twon't trake a refusal, old fellow—so there. You can return as soon as you please." And Jem consented to incompany his friend to the Laurels. He wondered a little at Mr. Mayfield's restlessness and very evident exertement as the train bore them southward, but his own affairs occurred his mind for the mostlinger.

and after a short wooding, Mr. May, field enformed his friend; and then he made an effort to get back to Stonyhurst, but Jem was not so disposed. "It was at the Newcombes' place that I met with the—" Jem paused for a word—"with the disappointment occupied his mind for the mostipart.
"There, there," Mr. Mayfield said impartiently, after he shad peered from the door of the pretty village stationhouse, "never mind the luggage, Jem. One of the porters will see to be rill the cert course. Compalers." that sent me wandering from Eng-"At Abbeyland?" Mr; Mayfield questioned doubtfully, and rather at the cart comes. Come along!" "Yes. I was engaged to Marion Courtry at the time. You knew passing his arm through Jem's, he led him to where a sylish landau was

ham to where a synsh landau was drawn hp.
"I have brought an old friend with me, Miss Courtney," Ohr. Mayfield said to the daty who occupied a seat in the vehicle. "You haven't forgotten

"Yes. I heard sometiming—atoming definite, you know—of—of—"
"Of the engagement being broken off?" Jem put in .
"Yes. Of course Bertha didn't, nor does not understand—" Mr. Mayfield paused, and remembered that his wife insisted that Jem Kennyon had been near much to blame even if she did the vehicle. "You haven't forgotten Jem Kennyon?"

Jem took off his hat with mechanical politeness, and held forth his hand. 'He did not notice that Marion Courtney's voice shook as she murmared some conventional words, nor that the soft pink flush faded from her checks, Mr. Mayfield shoved him into the carriage.

"Please tell Bertha, Miss Courtney, that if have a message to deliver to insisted that Jehr Kenholm had been very much to blame, even if she did not, as she admitted, understand the entire circumstances under which the engagement between Marion Courtney and Jem Kennyon had ended five

that I have a message to deliver to Dr. Gray," that gentleman said.—"No, no, from,"—to the coachmon—"you need not wait. I prefer walking

Mr. Mayfield modded.

"Well, we were engaged, and our marriage was to take place or the autumn. Marion had been staying at Abbeyland, and when Charlis Newcombe asked me to wun down from town with him for a few days I gladly consented. We arrived unexpectedly, and found the entire family, and Marion biso, these at a picne, or something of kirut fiend. Charlie left me in an apartment used by his sirers as a sort of workroom whale he "And how," Mr. Mayfield said to himself, he the carriage moved away, "surely they can put everything straight during a five-mile drive."

straight during a five-mile drive."
Mr. Mayfield was not mistaken. His wife met him at the hall door.
"O Edgar, it was all a dreadful mistake. The letter Mr. Kennyon saw was a copy of one to be used in the play Marion was writing. She didn't wish anyone to know she was attempting the like. Then she got Mr. Kennyon's letter, in which he merely tempting the tike. Then she got Mr. Kennyon's letter, on whoch he merely said that the best thing he could do in the new state of affairs was to leave her free. Marion maturally thought he referred to her loss of fortune." "And now !"

"Oh, it is all right, of course. I could hardly make any sense of your first

"I was felly turning over some magazes when the wand from an open window blew a few loose pages of note-paper from a writing-table across the floor. Its I lifted the last sheet I saw it was partly covered with Marion's writing, and was intended for line. The opening words of the communication were a shock I remember them too well. They were; Thear James—Since coming here I have learned that our engagement is a wretched mistake. You did not give telegram."
"One can't explain much in a tele-gram," Mr. Mayfield put in apologet-ically.

"And Marion wondered why I insisted that she should go to the station. And, Edgar, the wedding is 10 be almost immediately."

"They dread lest there should be an-other troken engagement, perhaps," Mr. Mayfield said, and laughed.

It may be only a triflire cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the medicine that Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, and an affections of the throat, lungs and

UNIQUE.

"I think we ought to give this wedding a display head on he first page," said the city editor.
"Our of the ordinary, is it?" asked

the managing editor
"Well, I blould bay it was," answered the city editor; "why, there was no bower of roses,' no 'floral bell,' no 'wide-sproading canopy,' no 'blushing bracks,' nothing 'beautiful in its simplicity,' no 'solomn strains' to the

wedding merch, no-"
"Enough," cried the managing ediior; "double lead it and give it a scare
kand; it's the only one of the kind."

BIVISCHIER FOR THE CATHOLIC

tion which was nevertly competed for in Glasgow was ewarded to an Irish-man, Mr. J. J. Maran, who comes from Sligo. Mr. Moran is well-known in the publishing world much of the Hon, Edward Blake, M.P., has consented so preside at the next meeting of the London Metropolitan Branch of the United Irish League, to be held in the Richelieu Room, Hotel Cecil, on

ERSONAL

A distordry contemporary notes the fact that the Scotch medal for elecu-

April 21th, when Mr. Wm. Boyle will read a paper on "The Gentlemen of Ireland." A Glasgow telegram states that Arohbeshop Eyre has been seized with a hight attack of paralysis, and his condition is causing some anxiety. The Arohbeshop, who is 84 years of age, has theen in elegage of the Catholic Church it Glasgow ance seventy-eight.

eight. A neventeen-year-old actress, in regard to whose future circer there has gard to whose future circum there has own fouch interesting speculation on account of her success, is Miss Maud Poaly, who asknown as "the youngest leading woman on the American stages," the youngest Juliet. Miss Fealy was practically discovered by the late Augustin Daly, who built hash and a series of the grand ambithe late Augustin Daly, who built high hopes on her, and formed ambi-

tious plans for her career. The oldest French Canadran newspaper in the city of Quebec, "Le Courier du Canada," has just suspended publication. Hon. Thomas Chapais, ex-president of the Legislative Council, and ex-firovincial minister, was its chief editor tand owner. "Le Courier du Canada" was founded in 1877, in the interest of the Conservative party, by Sir Hector Langevin, the Abbe Racine, who died as Bishop of Sherbrooke, and who died as Bishop of Sherbrooke, and the date Dr. J. C. Tache.

Madame Elizabeth Van Hess Ten Brocck, who died on the Feast of St. Joseph, at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Eden Hall, florresdale, Pa., was an extremely interesting personality, chiefly as a convert to the faith from the old Dutch Frotestant stock, which has given also for the Church in Amerhas given also to the Church in America the late Most Rev. Jas. Roosevelt Bayles, D.D., eighth Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Rev. Henry van Rensselaer, S.J., of New York.

Harriet Spencer DeCosta, wife of Dr.

Harriet Spencer DeCosta, wife of Dr. Benjamn F. DeCosta, the well-known convert, died at her bome in New York last week. Mirs. DeCosta was a daughter of Harvey Spencer, and was a widow when she married Dr. DeCosta. Her eccentricities are said to have been caused by the death of her son. Dr. DeCosta and his wife were son. Dr. DeCosta and his wife were personally presented to the Pope on a visit to Rome some years ago, and received the Pope's blessing, which Dr. DeCosta afterward enumerated as among the influences which led him to Jeave his former faith.

Mrs. Kingsley-Tarpey, who published that week a first volume, entitled "Idylls of the Fells," is a daughter of the late Mr. John Kingsley, of Manchester, who was in early years a devoted friend and fellow-student of Thomas Davis. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in his "Memoir of Thomas Davis" "Dutter some of Kingsley's letters." Duffy in his "Memoir of Thomas Davis," quotes some of Kingsley's letters to his friend. It was in replying to him in 1845, asking for guidance in the study of Irish history, that Thomas Davis made his most earnest injunction to study Gaelic. "The native language," he insisted, "should be cherished not only because it was the most necessary instrument of all original research in our early history, but because without it the geography, music and nomenclature of the century would be unintelligible."

A POLISH NOVELIST.

Henryk Sienkiewicz has written purely from a love of the art. Indeed for Poland, authorship, unless combined with journalism is a luxury which none but the rich can afford. Authors those are the hacks of the booksellers. The conditions of Grub street prevail, land the payment for asheet of exiteen pages falls below what even a moderately popular author in England receives for this thousand words. Fortunately for modern literature, Sienkiewiez is a man of fortune. 'A curious particularity about Sienkiewiez's unethod of work is that he invariably uses red ink. His red inkl is as much his detish as the golden drying-sand is Zola's, or the little Nuremberg figurines are absen's. He is a great straveller and a lover of sport and adventure. He has held his own against pirates, he has shot lions, be has fought awith crocediles on the A POLISH NOVELIST. he has fought with crocodiles on the banks of the Kingarzi Wami, and has been attacked by an infuriated hippo-

She is a pretty Canadian girl, spend-ing the winter in Berlin and wrestling with "that awful German language," which Mark Twain has so delightfully described; but if her German is painful to her neighbors it cannot be more astonishing than the English to which she is compelled to listen. She has written back to her friends in America the record of her exploits in belleship and as modestly as is becoming in one with a long line of social suc-

botamus.

cesses. "I must write you an extract," she says, "from a note one of the German officers wrote me. He is r ationed at Bremen, but came up here for his holi-days and took me to a dance. The espirits bear witness I shall never go to another Garman dance. But this

is the extract;—
"I am glad that I made your asso-cirtion on my holydays, and that I could be about you on the last hours of my pressure at Berlin on the ball, which shall be by you the most agree-

able dancing."
"As if that were not sufficient in the way of elegant English phraseology for me to think over for the cinter." she contanues, the has sent me a photograph of hunself and has writ-

"May it be an aremaining remem-

"May at the an archammag lenking brance of some wonderfully fine together spent fortunately days."
"Heigho! Ills mother has been here to megotiate with my mother in true Gorman style—but nay. I fear that after we were married, our days would be the beautiful to the state of t not be no 'wonderfully fine together

ment fortunately

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Many are afreed, performing the visits of the mission in the city. At any flour of the day twenty or that; plous finen and women may be seen at any of the four churches preserted by she Archbishop, the Cathedral, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, and St. Basil's. The plengy of the city have nearly all begun the visits. It is well to point out (that the present time of the year is the most agreeable of all for performing the preserbed exercises, as the warm aveather may not have set in before the sexty visits can be accomplished.

NEW ALTARS IN THOROLD.

Archbishop O'Camair and Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, on Tuesday morning aftended at flhorold and consecurated two new marble altars in Father Sullivan's Church.

. WATHER RYAN IN MONTREAL.

Rev. Wather Frank Ryan, of the Ca thedral, as m Montreal, preaching a two weeks' masson in St. Patrick's Church.

FATHER BERGIN RECOVERED

Rev. Cather Bergan, paresh priest of St. Cecilia's, it is satisfactory to state, has well recovered from his recent ill-ness. Father SherMan is reported to be improved but as still very ill. PREACHING A MISSION.

Rev. Father Meller, C.SS R., St. Pat-rick's parish, is absent in Carbondale, Penn., preaching a two weeks' me-

TRE-OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS

The Catholic schools of the city reopened on Monday morning with a
large attendance of pupils. All the
schools have the same report to make.
As many as two hundred and fifty
children attended the 6.15 mass in St.
Patrick's Church before the school
hour.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SCCIETY.

The igeneral meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will take place Sunday afternoon, April 21st., at 3.30, in St. John's Chapel, Church stree ... His Grace, Archbishop O'Connor, will be present.

FORESTERS AT ST. HELEN'S

The imembers of St. Helen's Court, No. 1191 C. O. F., to the number of lifty, received sholy communion in a body in St. Helen's Church on Sunday.

MISSION IN ST. PATRICK'S.

A mission will be held in St. Pat-rick's parish beginning May 5th. It will dust three weeks. The preachers of the exercises have not yet been named. The first week will be for the married women, the second for the un-married women, and the last week for the men.

(VISIT OF FATHER CONWAY.

Rev. Father Conway, of Campbellford and therefolk, diocese of Peterborough, was a guest at the Palace
Thoronic, on Tuesday. Father Conway
is twell remembered as the priest of
Adjala tand later of St. Paul's, Toronto. He wears the honors of his sevbuty years with vigorous grace. He
has been fifty years in the priesthood.

ST. BASIL'S CATHOLIC UNION.

St. Basil's Catholic Union held their blooms meeting of the season on Monday the 15th hat. An cioquent address on the "Expectancy of Faith" was kelivered by Rev. R. McBrady, C. S.B. Others who took part in the programme were Messrs. J. D. Warde, H. sind C. C. McNamara, Lugene Bracken, J. M. Lalor and W. O'Connor; Rev. Fr. Murray, C.S.B., and Mr. Moyre, the last two daecting the musked iportion of the evening's enteritamment. It is expedient that next year there will be either amalgamation for affiliation for hierary work between St. Basil's Catholic Union and the Uniholic Students' Society.

ST. MICHAEL'S L. AND A A. The third annual concert of St. Michael's L. and A. A. was held on Monday evening in St. George's Hall. Mr. L. V. Molfrady occupied the chair and there was a good audience to ap-preciate the fine musical treat prepared by the entertainment committee, od by the entertagment commeteer, viz., N. W. McCalthy (charmen); L. J. Céroux, J. S. Harnett, J. Patton, A. Bouey, J. P. Grancy, F. Moran, J. J. Grainey, D. McMilan. Those who took thart in the programme were Mr. Foote, Mr. C. Alechan, Ma. W. Henry, Mr. H. C. Halle, Mr. O. Murphy, Mrs. Borner, Miss L. Crow, Mass M. Boucy, Miss Occonnor, Miss A. McCarron, Miss GleEvoy, The indiress of the headers Mr. McGrathy was greatly. Miss McEvoy, The iddress of the chairman, Mr. McBrady, was greatly appreciated.

ST. MELEN'S SODALITY.

The Young Liddes' Sodairty of St. Helen's parish had a very pleasant reunion on Wednesday evening. April 11, at St. Helen's schoolhouse. There was union on Wednesdry evening, April II, at St. Helen's schoolhouse. There was a large iturnout of the members and their trionds. The evening was very pleasantly spent in eards and games and efter refreshments had been supplied by Caterer O'Neil, dancing followed, the fun being kept up until a late shour. Miss Alecia Mallon carried off the first prize in the progressive cuchre contest, Miss Agnes Hishon getting the shoners for the booby prize. The musical entertainment was subly carried out by the Misses Mottram, Dault and Kr by. Everyone twas well pleased with the success of the entertainment and the committeelbare decided to hold an "...t Home" at ten early date. The Reverend pastor, Father Walsh, and his able assistant, Father McGrand, assisted to make the untertainment a success.

THE ST. MARY'S WILL BE STRONG.

Manager Jack Clarke of the St. Mary's Senior League Baseball Clu's, thinks very highly of the talent he lies secured for this season. The following relayers are under contra 1.—
W. O'Brien, C. Waggans, Fred Hickey, W. Rend, Will Tickering, "Denny" Megure, Jos. O'Crady, Jim Delaney, C.

with the second postment builty and him to the second

I was a state of the same of t

H. Good, W. Caristic, Frank Heydon, 'Stiff' droic, "Buid" Burns, Jack McBode, Ches Koelber, Ed. Hartnett, Nek Murphy, Wes. Wilson, and Chas. Hanrahan

Neck Murphy, Wes. Wilson, and Chas. Hearraken
The new men on the team are "Infl" O'lli vin, who caught for the Crescents lost freen. Afris discount for the Crescents lost freen. Afris discount Christie of the Atlantics, metermediate champions of 1800. "Domy" McGuere, the orack shartestop of dast year's Wellingtons, captain; Jos. O'Grady, last year with St. Michael's attermediate team; Frank Heydon, who played second base in the Mantreal League last season; Chas. Kochlee, deft fælder for the champion Waterloo team, and Jim Delancy, who played for Cortland in New York State League in 1899. Wes. Wilson, who is a Toronto boy, played to 4899 in Montreal, and last yar dedged bullets in South Africa. Pitchers Real and Hickey are expected to do great work on the slab thas season.

KERNAHAN-HANRAHAR Z.

KERNAHAN-HANRAHAN Z.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Basa's Oburch on Tuesday morning when Mi. W. T. Kernahan, Sectres, of the O'Keefe Brewery Co. was united in materiage to Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Hanrahan, the well known contractor, of Mattlane street. The supital mass was celebrated by 'Rev. L. Brennan, C. S. B. Miss Josie Kernahan, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by Chas. Hanrahan, brother of the bride. After the ceremony the haris went to the house of the bride's father, where a sumptious feast was partaken of, after which the happy couple left on the 11 am. train for New York. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties seing present.

Mr. Kernahan, on Saturday evening last, mas tendered at McConkey's a damer by friends on the occasion of his approaching marriage. Two score and five were present.

and flive were present.

HOME SAVINGS BANI

The World, of Wednesday, published the 'bllowing aditorial;—Officials of at least one bank in this oity lave had no cause for fear at the hands of the elever Mr. Winton. I or nearly a year now the Home Savings & Loan Company thave had as use a device, simple, but "hereby effective, to prevent the rassing of cheques from their proper amount. On the left hand of the kheque is printed a red list of amounts ranging from So to \$1,000, and under this the words, "Not to gxeed the amount struck out." The intention is that the drawer of the cheque shall strike out with his penthal bum praisted in red nearest equal to the amount of the cheque. If he doesn't strike it out, the ledger-keeper does, which safeguards the paying teller. 'As a further precrution, the cheque is also made of sensitive paper, which shows at once, planny and unsatskably, "the application of any cheque is also made of sensitive paper, which shows at once, plainly and unmistickably, the application of any acid. (Yesterday afternom a World reporter was shown how any would be sheque-raiser would come to grief, if the tampered with one of these cheques. At the same time acid applied the unique of a prominent city bank removed ink almost instantly and without the least trace.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL. HONOR ROLL, P. YS' DEP'T.

The following boys were awarded testanomials for conduct, neatness, and application during the month of March.

and application turing the month of March.

Fourth Form, Sen. Div., excellent—T. Glover, L. Annett, J. Seitz, W. Finnean, N. Hennessy, Ed. Foley, T. Hynes, Jun. Div., excellent—A. Heck, W. McIllmurray, Good—W. Sheedy, A. Grant.

Third. Form, Sen. Div., excellent—H. Cassidy, J. Quann, J. Fitzgerald, F. Ungaro. Sen. Div., good—G. Kelly, J. Bonner, C. Cook, J. Walsh, T. Quealey, W. Hennessy. Jun. Div., excellent—J. Gavagan, J. O'Neail, B. Brown, good—E. McGrath, H. Regan, W. Murphy, J. Komy.

Second Form, excellent—H. Campbell, J. McCaffrey, F. Murphy, Good—F. Moran, M. Quealey, C. Doyle, J. Kelly, P. McCaffrey, J. Mechan, A. Thompson.

MONTHLY EXAMINATION, MARCH.

MONTHLY EXAMINATION, MARCH.
The following are the names of the
boys who distinguished themselves in
the monthly competition;—
Fourth Form, Sen. Day.—1st, J. Seitz,
2nd. T. Glover, 3rd, N. Hennessy, ifferst
in Christian Doctrine, C. Bassman; 1st
in mental arithmetic, N. Hennessy, J.
Seitz, W. Finucan, equai; 1st in written arithmetic, N. Hennessy, J. Seitz, ten arthmetic, N. Fennessy, J. Seitz, equal; 1st an reading, C. Bassman, E. Foley, equal; 1st in dictation, E. Fo-ley, 1st an geography, J. Seitz, N. Hen-messy, equal, 1st in grammar, J. Sertz, 1st an disstory, T. Glover; 1st, in drawing, J Seitz, D. Davis, equal; 1st in panmanship, T. Hynes, J. Seitz, T.

pannansam,
Glover.
Fourth Form, Junior Division—1st,
Fourth 9nd. W. Sheedy, 3rd. A. J. Kenny,; 2nd, W. Sleedy,; 3rd, A. Heck, Eirst in Christian doctrine, W. McGowan; in mental arithmetic, theck, J. Kenny, A. McDonald, equal in written arithmetic, F. Euright, A. McDonald, qual, in reading, A. Heck; in diotation, A. Heck, J. Kenny, geography, M. Dahoney, grammar, F. Enraght; in history, W. Sheedy; in drawing, J. Kenny, in penmanship, W. Sheedy.

PROTEST TROM A CENSUS VICTIM

To the Editor of The Register;—
(Sir;—Wall you please tell us in this work's news if possible if it is compuler, y dar us to tell those census men who are traveling the city now all our private offairs. They ask such questions us;—Are you of sound mind? Can you hear and "see good?" How old tare you, and what day of month ware you born on? What is keeping you? What is your busness? Have you deen working at "this same thing these last few months?" Just as though you nad to tell them if you chose no turn your and for a few days to some other work! And many three tire who wall not care tel tell all this (just put you self in their place for a moment); consequently many less will be told. It is like tasking a song of your affairs. If Carry Nation were here the might do some good now, though; don't approve of what she this been doing.—T. N. F. To the Editor of The Register ;-

GENERAL

A CHURCH BURNED.

Farnham, Que., April 16 .- At 2.30 to-Fainham, Rac., April 16.—At 2.30 to-day fare was discovered in the Catholic church, and the local fue department was mable to concrot it. The building has a total loss. The fire spread to near by buildings, but was soon contactled. The church was built in 1850 by stone, and was valued at \$50,000.

NEWMARKET.

NEWMARKET.

Newmarket, April 16th.—Miss Marguret Breen, of Toronto, former teachers of the Separate school here, spent last week in town renewing acquaintance with her host of friends. Her popularity as at teacher was shown by the large number of her former pupils who gathered around her at the skatton to may good-bye ete she left for Tdronto Saturday evening. Alss Breen had a kindly word and smilo for each one and premised another else, in the near future. viscu in the near future.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S PAS-TORAL

Montreal, Que., April 15.—There was a large congregation present at St. Patrick's church yesterdhy, as it was amounced that Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, would preach. Unfortunately Father Ryan unissed the train and did not reach Montreal until last evening. However, Pather Quinlivan read the archbishop's paytonal letter on Christarchbishop's pastoral letter on Christian anarriage and commented upon it. If the Church's authority was supreme in withstanding demands for divorce, which had been the case for ages, it must also be supreme in deciding when a marriage was null. a marriage was null.

THE MONTREAL MISSION

Montreal, April 16—The inauguration and blessing of the splendid new semetuary lamp at St. Patrick's Church dook place Sunday before high mass. The certimony was performed by Rev. Father Quint, van. the pastor, assisted by Rev. J. St. John, b.S., and Rev. R. E. Collaghan, as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir rendered Fowler's Mass of the Sacred Heart, and at the offertory Prof. Dubos rendered a collo solo. The service terminated with the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light," By a ohoir of 80 maletyoices; A retreat intended has a preparation for the jubilee exercises or visits to the churches, takes place this week at St. Patrick's Church. The ladies have their exercises this week, while next tweek the men will attend the devotions.

The prescher for the retreat is Rev. The preacher for the retreat is Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto. Father Ryan is very twell known in this city where he was for years connected with St. Mary's College. On Sunday evening the spaceous church was crowded to the doors. Father Hyan dwelt on the rights had duties of women. The attendance at both masses this morning was very large. was very large.

PETERBOROUGH.

Petarborough, April 06.—The last of the fortnightly entertainments given under the auspices of the Literary Committee of St. Peter's Total Abstincommence of Structure strotal Assemble come Society, was held last evening and the interest and enjoyment that has attended them during the season was manifested in great measure up-

was manifested in great measure upon likes occasion.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell occupied the char, and the capital programme was served in two courses, consisting, first, of music, and, secondly, of an address by Mr. M. T. Kunney, barrister, of Landsay, apon the life of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, patriot, poet, philamthropist, and publisher. The musical programme was taken part in philanthropist, and publisher. The musical programme was taken part in by the Misses Doris, who rendered a delightful instrumental duett, and Mr. C. Pakenham, who sang a solo in excellent voice. Miss K. Hurley's offices as pianist during the evening, were falso greatly appreciated.

The chafirman introduced Mr. Kinney, who entered upon an eloquent, able, tand fryhly interesting handling of this publict. Mr. Kinney's 1 that there is no rator may have preceded him there, but never did his audience anticepate so great a pleasure as his address proved to be.

He held his audience in rapi attention, tand with great applance was a state of the substantial and the substantial and the substantial and the substantial and with great applance was a state of the substantial and substantial and the substantial substantial and the substantial substantial and the substantial subst

tion, tand with great applause was a vote of thanks to the speaker received, if the ving been moved by the Vener-able Archdeacon Casey, and seconded by Mr. M. O'Brien.

SAD, FATAL ACCIDENT.

Ottawa, April 15.—Martin O'Neill, of Ottawa, passenger brakesman on the Canada Atlantic railway, met a 'ragic death at 5.30 pm. on Saturday at Alexandria. He was doing duty on the fast train from Montreal due in Ottawa at 6.35, had gone between two of the cars when the train pulled upat Alexandria, probably thinking that something was wrong with the coupling apparatus. His head was caught between the buffer and the beams. Martin O'Neill was the son of Mr. Garrett O'Neil, of 254 Wilbrod, and resided with his father. He was 25 years of age and had been employed on the Canada Atlantic for over four years, and was considered a careful and trustworthy employe.

Before going to: the Canada Atlantic he was 'mployed on the Ottawa electric care.

The late Mr. O'Neilt was an attention Ottawa, April 15 .- Martin O'Neill, of

he was imployed on the Ottawa elec-tric cars.

The late Mr. O'Neilt was an atten-dant of St. Joseph's church and was a brother of Mrs. Redmond Quain, Messrs. (William and Angus O'Neill, of Ottawa, and John O'Neill, of Monureal. He was a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters which organization will be represented at the function will be represented at the function of the Catholic Order of the St. Joseph's Church.

THE TATE BISHOP SWEENY'S ESTATE.

St. John. N.B., April 10.—A petition was presented in the Probate Court or Lucaday, by dishop Casey and Monsignor Country, praying for letters testaments. A the estate of the late

13 7 S

9,1,

Bishop Sweeny. The estate is valued at 69,000 real and \$1,053, personal, and under the available is left to Bishop Casey, to be devoted to church purposes.

TORTURED A PRIEST.

Shanghai, April 10 -A local French Shanghai, April 10—A local French newspaper litates that bragands have destroyed three towns in Thibet, and captured and tortured a French priest. Mu-Shot, the Viceroy of the Provance of Szechuan, at the request of the French Consulate. Chung-King, has sent a force to rescue the priest.

ARCHPISHOP MARTINELLI.

Mgr. Regenald Pio de Raymond, who had been appointed ablegate to bring the biretta and zuchetta to America to be vonferted upon Archi, shop Martnelli upon his assumption of the Cardinalare, has decline to the mission, dreading yea stokness. Dr. Marchetta, auditor of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, has been appointed ablegato in place of Mgr. Raymond.

POPE THANKS CONVENTION
Chirago Apil 13.—A cablegram from
Pope Leo was receaved by Mgr. Thos.
I d Conary at the convention of the
Catholic Educators. The message was
in reply to a cable sent to His Holimess when the convention opened, and
was as follows;

"The Holy Pather thanks you for the
good wisnes expressed by you in the
name of the Convention of Catholic
Colleges, and bestows me most hearty apostolic benediction.

"Cardinal Rampolli." POPE THANKS CONVENTION

THE SCATTERED IRISH.

The following obstuary, which is published in the Dublin Daryl Express, is such a remarkable systemic of the dispersion of the Irish all over the world, that we have a real over the world. person of the Irish all over the world, that we make no apology for quoting it us at knads;—"Geraghty—Accidentally killed at Johannesburg, South Africa, John Geraghty, aged 37 years, son of Patrick Geraghty, of Roscommon; and brother of Jas. Geraghty, of Pretoria,; brothet of George and Katie Geraghty, Roscommon; and of William Geraghty, of Galway; and of William Geraghty, of Calway; and of New South Wales: and of Annie Corley, of Suva, Fiji Islands. Deeply regretted. R. I. T."

AS BY A MIRACLE.

St. Louis, April 6.—Sister Laura Kuhn. of St. Joseph's convent, has apparently been cured of a cancer, after eighteen years of suffering, at a time when his apparently at the point of death from the malady. The seeming miracle which it is claimed was performed occurred on St. Joseph's day, Offarch 18. It came at the end of a mine days' novena for the recovery for the nun, participated in by all the Sisters of the convent.

She felt no relief from the sore which afflucted her stomach until the ninth day, when she awoke from sleep with the exclamation, "I feel no pain." The fbandages which covered the cancer were removed, and no sore remained, have a white sear. Since then Sister Kuhn has been doing her routine duties and those not suffer from the

duties and does not suffer from the

cancer.
Although the wonder was worked several days ago, the Sister made no attempt to blazon the supposed mir-acle to the world, and it only leaked out from the closed walls of the con-vent by degrees.

AN EVIDENCE OF GOOD TIMES.

It is always a pleasure to The Register (to chronicle business events that denote prosperity. By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. W. E. Blake, the enterprising proprietor of the West Side Book. ing proprietor of the West Side Book, store, as removing to more central premisers. Mr. Blake having found his present floedtion unadequate, has decided to remove to No. 602 Queen street invest, hear Bathurst street. If promptitude in filling adders, perseverance and energy are factors in the upburding of thusiness, then we can surely a ophesy much success for Mr. Blake. Not only in his city trade, but also in his growing out-of-town mail order flus mess which, by the way, is a special feature of this store, The Catholic Register is always kept on sale.

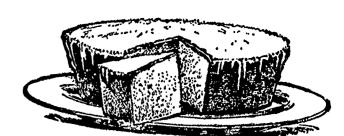
RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of Ladies' Auxiliary, Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibermans, a resolution of condolence unanimously passed, dendered to the family an expression of profeund sorrow on the death of Mr. Grogan, father of Misses Annie and Maggie Grogan - Magy Dupley - State of Maggie Grogan - Magy Dupley - State of Misses Annie and Maggie Grogan.-Mary Dunbar, re-cording-secretary.

At the last regular meeting of St. Joseph's Court 370 Catholic Order of Forestars, "he following resolution was passed;—It was with feelings of profound regret the members of this court learned of the death of Bro. court learned of the death of Bro. Philip DeGrouchey, a ploneer Forester of Toronto. This court feels keenly the doss to our Order of this zealous and successful apostle of Cathelic Forester, by Ontario, but in Forento particularly. Moved by Wim. Hitchell, seconded by Jos. Caderei, E.at this court femder to the wide wand family of our late lamented brether its sinera and heartfell, symmethy for the or hat harded hearth for the core and heartfelt sympathy for the core affliction they have suffered in the irreparable loss of a true and devoted husband and a tender, loving and affectionate father.—P. J. Murphy. Recording-Secretary.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S OPINION.

"The question about the King's Coronation Oath has led to the digging up of a curious store of antiquities. The Coronation ceremony itself is a relic of the time when the Crown was normally, and even to some extent really, elective. Henry I. proclaimed himself "elected by the clergy and the recople," and at the coronation of John, if we may trust the chronicler, the threibishop of Canterbury asserted the privilege of election in the most decisive terms. The Champion



ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

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DECLINE OF BRITISH INDIA.

London, March 26,-Mr. J. M. Mc-

London, March 26.—Mr. J. M. Melean, formerly Conservative M.P., for Oldham and for Cardiff, has written a most powerful letter te, the "Westminster Gazette," dealing with the decline of the population in British India, where he spent five and twenty years as editor of a leading Bombay newspaper, a Fellow of Bombay University, and a member of the Bombay Municipal Council. "In spite," writes Mr. Maelean, "of the simple but terrible figures recorded in the Indian Census, I read in the papers a glowing delegram in which it is stated that the Finance Minister has examined the seconomic progress of India and found it to be satisfactory, and that the general results are considered to be 'exceedingly good'."

BIRTHS. CLANCY-On Friday, at 35 River St.,

the wife of M. J. Clancy, of a son. MONAHAN—In Montreal, at No. 639 Ontario street, on April 7th, the wife of l'atrick Monchan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KERNAHAN-HANRAHAN-On Tues-day, April 16, 1991, at St. Basil's Church, Mary Hanrahan, dughter of John Hanrahan, of Maitland-street, 10 W. T. Kernahan, son of

DEATHS.

CURRAN—In Hamilton, on Tuerday, April 5, 1901, Wellie, eldest daugh-ter of Michael and Mary Curran, aged 22 years.

CONROY-In Montreal, on April 10.

Joseph Patrick, second son of Jas. Conroy. (Funeral from his father's residence, 400 St. Patrick street.

Tribley.—At St. Bioget's Asylum, Quebec, on March. 29th, Arasta Orohan, relist of the late Daniel Tribley, aged 63 years and 5 months, native of the Parish of Grange, County Vaterford, Ireland.

NOLAN At Kungston, Ont, on April 5th, 1301, Charles Well'am, young cost son of the fate Capt. Michael Nolan.

O'REGAN-At Bucte, Mont., on April 2, 4901, Mrs. O'Regan, formerly of Apple Hill, aged 62 years. MULLEVEY-In Montreal, on the 12th mst. William Mullevey, aged

azin last. William Mullevey, aged 36 bycars, second son of the late Jas. Mullevey.

LONOVAN-At 242 Logan street,

Montreal, Arthur, aged 1 year 3 months and 10 days, youngest son of Frank B. Donovan.

of Frank B. Donovan.
WAY—On Fuesday, April 16, at his
late residence, 248 Bathurat street,
James Way.
CLANCY.—On Sunday, the Infant son
of 7. J. Clanoy.
McGUIRE.—In Montreal, on April 14,
Annie Louisa, second eldest and beloved daugnter of John McGuire, of
the Montreal fire department.

the late J. Kernahan.

Alum is used in some baking pow-ders and in most of the so-called phosphate powders, because it is cheap, and makes a cheaper powder. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon-the stomach, liver and kidneys.

6

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

who challenges gainsayers 'o judicial combat is a curious relic of the Middle Ages; as the anoming is of the functions of the mediaeval priesthood. The title, Defender of the Faith, was bestowed on Henry VIII. by the Pope for defending the faith which Henry's Protestant Buccessors so offensively abjure. The objuration is a relic of the struggle against the Papal and despotic aggressions of James II. The term "sacred Majesty," if it is ever now Mised, is a legacy of the Roman Emperors, who invested themselves, with "hivinity and set up their statues to be worshipped. "Our Most religious and gracious King" was the style, in acts of Parliament, of Chas. II. If the King at his accession had rafused the offensive declaration, what would have happened? His succession depending on the Act of Parliament, which required the declaration, he could not have accended the throne, the passant to the Act. It might have been impossible because there would have been no one to give the Royal assent to the Act. It might have been accessary to have recourse to a convention such as that which gave the crown to William and Mary. Nor will it be easy to perform the task intrusted to a c. titee of framing a new Protestant test. Any Protestant test that can be devised will give offence, to Catholics, while religious tests for civil offices are altogether things of the past." LATEST MARKETS. Toronto, April 17.—Receipts of farm produce were light, two loads of grain and two of bay, with 125 hogs.
Wheat—One load of whate sold at 69c, per bushel, and one load of goose a, 67c, per bushel.
Hay—Two loads sold at \$13 in \$15.50 per to.

Play - two loads sold at \$15 In \$1000 per ton.

Dressed Hogs - Prices firmer it \$8.25 to \$8.65 per cwt. William Harris, Jr., bought 125 dre sed hogs for the Harris Abbatoir Co. at \$8.25 to \$8.65 per cwt. Grain—
Wheat, white, bush, 69c.
Wheat, red, 68 1 2c.
Wheat, fife, 70c.
Wheat, floose, 61c.
Peas, 65c.

Ryc, 51 1-20. Beans, busin, \$1.20 to \$1.40. Barley, bushn, 46c. Oats, 34c. Buckwheat, bush., 53c.

Buckwheat, bush., odc.

Seeds'Alske, choice, No. 1, \$1.75 to \$7.00
'Alske, cpod. No. 2, \$6.25 to \$6.50
Red Clover, bush., \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Timothy, per bush., \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Hay and Straw—
Hay, per ton, \$13 to \$15.50.

Straw, cheaf, per ton, \$5.00 to \$9.00.

Straw, loose, per ton, \$6.00.

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Fruits and Vegetables		
Potatoes, per bag\$0 25 to Carrots, per bag 0 40	\$0	30
		50 45
Turnips, per bag		00
Cappage, per doz	Ó	30
Onlons, per bag		40 50
Poultry	v	ou

Poultry—
Chickens, per pair \$0 50 to \$1 00
Turkeys, per lb. 011 013

Bairy Freduce—
Hutter, lb. rolls \$0 18 to \$0 20
Eggs, new laid, per doz. 013 015

Fresh Meats—
Beef, forequarters, cwt. 44 50 to \$5 50
Beef, findquarters, cwt. 40 00 07 50
Mutton, carcase, per lb. 00 00 07
Veal, carcase, per cwt. 7 50 8 50
Lamb, pearling, per lb. 06 00 00
Lambs, spring, each 5 00 050
Dressed hogs, cwt. 5 00 050
Dressed hogs, cwt. 5 00 050
Dressed hogs, cwt. 8 25 8 05

FARM PRODUCE-WHOLESALE

Hay, baled, car lots, ton \$10 00 to \$10 75 8traw, baled, car lots, ton \$5 00 05 00 Butter, dairy, lb. rolls. 0 15 0 16 10 totter, large rolls. 0 14 0 15 Butter, large rolls 0 10 0 20 Butter, creamery, boxes. 0 19 0 20 Butter, creamery, lb. rolls 0 10 0 21 Butter, creamery, lb. rolls 0 10 0 21 Butter, creamery, lb. rolls 0 10 0 13 0 14 Eggs, new laid, doz. 0 11½ 0 12 Geese, per lb. 0 07 0 08 Turkeys, per lb. 0 10 0 12 Ducks, per pair 0 50 0 75 Chickens, per pair 0 50 0 75 Chickens, per pair 0 50 0 75 Chickens, per la. 0 10 0 11 Dressed hogs, car lots, per cwt. 7 00 7 25 cwt.

4 00

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