The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IX.—No. 21.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, May 26 - Red-Whit Sunday, (Pentecost), Double first class, with octave, Monday, May 27. Red-Of the Octave, Double first class.

Tuesday, May 28 Red Of the Octave. Double first class

Wednesday, May 29,—Red Fast, Ember Day, Of the Octave Semi Double. Thursday, May 30, -Red-Of the Octave, Semi Double,

Friday, May 30 -- Fast Ember Day, Of the Octave Senn Double Saturday, June 1 -- Red -Fast, Ember Day Of the Octave, Semi Double.

CURRENT TOPICS

Penal Days in England.

Mr. Locky, in his history of England Mr. Lecky, in his history of England in the Eighteenth Century, states that the mether of Dr. Lingard, who 'ared till her ninety third year, had a perfect recollection in her childhood of going to Mass disguised as a peasant, while the priest who was to celebrated the Mass, and was liable to imprisonment for life for that "crime," was disguised in a smock coat as the driver of a carrier's year.

Jews Re-Adopt the Harp

Ireland's national instrument has of the become decidedly popular among wealthy London Jewesses, and more than one Irish teacher of the harp resi-dent in the British Capital has a sur-prising number of Israelite pupils on her books. The Irish musiclaus who went books The Irish musicians who went over to London for the rocent Celtic Festival in Queen's Hall were in rerested to hear that the Boer war has had the effect of compelling many of the pupils to abandon their music tessons

Irish Flock to America.

The total number of emigrants who left frish ports last month was 8,575. as against 8,105 for the corresponding month of last year. Of these 8,241, or over 96 per cent, were bound for the United States. For the four months of the year past the total of emigration from Ireland was 18,802, being an increase of 2,209 over the number for the same period in 1900.

To Pack a Jury.

To Pack a Jury.

Here is a brief word picture of the practice of jury.packing in Ireland. The evidence was given in the case of Editor ModHugh:

Mr. John Tarrant, solicitor, examined by Mr. Macinerney, said he was solicitor in the trial of Muff ny and McGuire. He received a copy of the jury.panel. It contained 258 names.

Were the majority of them Catholics? Yee.

Yer.
Is it the fact that in that trial 22 men ere ordered to stand by by the Crown?

Yes.
Were they all Catholics? Kes. Is it the fact that the men who were

sworn to try the prisoners were Protest-ants? Yes. What was the religion of the two pri-soners? Catholics.

Protestant Unionists Only.

Here is a frank confession of jury packing in Iroland, taken from The Morning Post, a leading apologist of the Government's cours: "The authorities Government's cours: "The authorities are bound to pick men who will find according to law, and in doing so their choice falls on men who are Protes auta and, probably, Unionists. It is so use disguising these facts. The best thing to do is to be frank about them, and to say that, as things are in the west of Ireland to day a jury of Roman Catholics and United Loaguers cannot be trusted. Though we presume there are good reasons for continuing the forms of trial by jury in Ireland, it is difficult to see what they are."

Union Condemned by Unionists.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., who is well remembered in Toronto, has frequently gone upon record as a Unionist, knowing that the Union was carried by force and fraud. Lucky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Continued. the Eighteeuth Contury," contains the following passage: "There are indeed fow things more discreditable to English few things more discreditable to English political literature than the tone of Progrish pallitation and even of eulogy that is usually adopted towards the authors of this transaction. Scarcely any element or aggravation of political immorality was wanting, and the term 'horor,' if it be applied to such men as Castle reagh or Pett, exace to have any real meaning in politics. Whatever may be thought of the abstract merits of the arrangement, the Union as it was carried was a crime of the deepest turpitude—a crime which, by imposing every dircumstance of infamy a new Governcircumstance of infamy a new Govern-ment on a reluctant and protesting nation, has vitated the whole source of Irish opinion.

General Buller and the Irish.

General Baller feels that he has not been appreciated by the Government for his part in the war, and had a neat revenge on the War Secretary last week. Mr. Switz MacNeill, in the House of Commons, had asked the War Secretary for an explanation of the omission in General Buller's despatches of all mention of the part played by the Irish Fusiliers in the relief of Ludyamith and especially in the battle of Pieter's Hill, where they behaved with such unequalled gallantry. Mr. Brodrick in his loftiest manner declined to make any it quiries of Generals as to why they men tioned or omitted to mention any particular corps in their deepatches. Next General Buller feels that he has not cular corps in their despatches. Next day Nemesis came in the shape of a lot ter to Mr. MacNoill from General Buller stating that by a clorical error the Welsh Fasiliers were menticued by him instead of the Irish, and that when he discovered the error he not & the War Office to correct it, and thought they had done so. Mr. Brodrick's feelings on finding that Sir Redvera Buller had written to Mr. MacNeill over his head in order to enable Mr. MacNeill to expose his ignorance can more easily be imagined than described.

Centenary of Globerti.

The centenary of the birth of Abbo Vincenzo Gioberti is at present heng calebrated in Rome. He embraced the Church, says the Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, and at sixteen years of age he had a position in the Royal Chapel at Turip. Later his writ ings made him known, and he became the leader of the democratic movement the leader of the democratic movement which dreamed of a federation of the Italian States under the Pope. In connection with his opinion, however, he found himself an exule from Italy for fifteen years. Returning when war was declared with Austria, he was received everywhere with the greatest enthusian everywhere with the greatest enthusi asm, the present Pope, then Archbishop of Parugio, showing him great honor, the Roman University making him and inscribing him among its doctors, the City of Rome giving him its citizenship, and Pius IX. receiving him in private audience. Afterwards he became from mier, but, on a question of State policy, resigned, and died in Paris in 1852

Blake and Gladstone.

The speech of Hon Edward Blake, which we printed last week, made a great impression on the House of Commons. One of the parliamentary correspondents writes: Hon Edward Blake respondents writes: Hon Edward Blake made a speech in which close argument was combined with impassioned eloquence. He allowed for once his heart to guide his intellect. He spoke with out a note, and his audiouce, as the speech proceeded, caught the enthusiasm of the speaker. The rhythm of the sentences, Mr. I'lake's commanding pessand expressive gestures—above all, the certainty that he was giving utterance to his most interaction of the Irish had sacrificed much for the Irish cause—produced a storm of plaudits cause—produced a storm of plaudits
soth on the It.sh and the Radical
benoles. Mr. Blake spoke till the dinner time, when he resumed his seat;
the Chairman left the chair for the usual interval of twenty minutes, and then a tribute of admiration was paid to Mr. Blake which in 1889 was paid, under similar circumstances to Mr. Gladstone The cheers were renewed again and again within the Chamber of the House, and the Irish members as they followed Mr. Blake out of the House indulged in loud and prolonged cheeri ".

Newspaper Imaccuracy.

Newspaper Isaccuracy.

Some Cauadian papers, among others alleged Catholic newspapers, have nublished wishout comment, a New York deepatch attributing to a Catholic Church holds death the punishment of heresy. This paragraph has been eagerly snapped up by Mr. S. H. Blake; but Dr. Fallon, in his reply, remarks: "Mr. Blake's temper will not be improved by the perusal of the subjoined letter ad dressed by Father Harney to The New York Herald":—

dressed by Father Harney to The New York Heraid":—

Sir,—Though I tried, when interviewed, to correct the most glaring among the original defects of a report of remarks made by me last Friday night, they have rather been exaggerated, and an impression has been given which is utterly different from what I meant to convey, and think that I did convey, to my audience. Out of the meant to convey, and think that I did convey, to my audience. Out of the bree daily papers of New Branswick which reported my answers, only one took them up in this mocmplete and consequently very anisleading way.

I never said, or even hinted that the Catholic Church had ever taught that heratics about he appropriate with death

Carloilo Caurch had ever taught that heretics should be punished with death. I did say that the Catholic p-oples had by civil enactments made heresy a crime, and had put heretics to death. Protestant peoples had done the same. In fact it would hardly be fitting or wise for oither Protestants or Catholics to throw stones in these matters.

The day has gone by, never to tetuin thank God, when any Christian people will persecute their brothren in the name of Christ.

John B. Harkey. New Brunswick, N.J., May 7, 1901.

The Popes and the Jews. Professor Starbuck, a Pro'estant con tributor to The S cred Heart Review. says: " Waiving Protostautism for the present, it is true that even in the depths of the middle ages, when nudurbtedly religious hatred, in the best men, was much stronger than could have been wished, Rome was string to excite the fercest hatred against every form of alien belief? It is not I see here, in alien belief? It is not. I see here, in my extracts from the Regesta of Iunoceut III, how tuis mighty Pope bends his imperious will not to persecute, but to protect the Jews, by pronouncing excommunication against all who shall impede them in the exercise of their rolligion. I see how St. Bernard pleads for mildness toward God's ancient and still elect neonly with such paramatic along. mildness toward God's ancient and still select people with such persuasive eloquence that their rabbis likes his words to those of Jehovah Himself I see how the stern Pope Gregory the Nieth, who set up the luquisition, is even more benignant in his words concerning Israel than the sainted abbot. I see how, when all the world hunted out the Jows, the Popes welcomed them into their terrisers. I see in Rome the one city where tories. I see in Rome the one city where no synagogue was burnt, and where no I-raclite was murdored or plundered for his croed. I am far from pretending that a'l is fair in even the Papal treet ment of the Jews, but it was fair enough to call out from their chief assembly public acknowledgment and thanks, now just a hundred years ago."

Ottawa Correspondence.

Ottawa, May 14. -- In closing a brief communication last wook, I mader passinv reference to a sense of disappointment, if not of irritation, created by the defeat of two Irishmen-one a Liberal and the other a Tory-at the last elec tion for the Provincial Ligislature, at Ottawa; and, if I resume further con sideration of this , testim, I do so do void of all feelings of a party character. Mosars. George O'Keefe, a Liberal without repreach, and Bernard Slattery, a Conservative equally irreproachable. were so ected as standard bearers by the respective political parties to which they were each long and closely identifled But that spirit of blind sectarian intolerance, which is unworthy of the age, and decidedly unworthy of an abid ing place in a community so proportionately blended with religious, races and nationalities as Ottawa, rose above its political predilections, and banished from the polis, defeated but not disnon-ored, the two Irish Catholics whose names I have already given. To heat such a festering sore, and to remedy so abnormal a state of affairs at the seat of the Federal Government is, I believe, of the Federal Greenmont is, I believe, the aim of Irishmen in this city at the mext provincial elections. "Where are your men?" said the late John Sandfield Macdonald in reply to a demand made by a number of prominent Irishmen for a fuller representation in the councils of the Provincial Government, s well as in the L gislature itself. The area insulting question has been added.

councits of the Provincial Government, s well as in the L gislature itself. The ame insulting question has been frequently heard in Ottawa from the wardheelers and tooters of both political parties. Well, I will answer the question, and thus gratify an impertinent curcestry. Without any desire to drop the names of those gentlemen whom fanaticism singled out for defeat at the last provincial election, I will give the names of some of our "men," who, although not up to the standard of the ward politician, will not, I think, bring diahonour, in any Legislature, to the race to which they belong, and amongst those whose names is uppermost in people's minds, and pronounced more readily from people's lips, is that of Mr. D'Arcy Scott.

Mr. Scott, who is the clever son of the Sceretary of State, is a young man who entered public life when several years younger than he is at present. It was a crime for Mr. Scott to attempt anything of the kind, until his hair commenced to take a silvery turn, but judging from the experience which industry has in a few years accumulated, and the broader development of his fine taleats, we can readily predict that when he adde half of the present century to the years which he has already reached, the awful

of the present century to the years which he has already reached, the awful orime of being young at any time will be scarcely remembered. Mr. Scott, who has accepted a tow evenings ago a third term as President of the St. Patrick's term as President of the St. Patrick's Literary Association has, through his saterpriss and ability marked an important epoch in the history of that organization, and signs are in the air that the right man has been selected for the right place, and that they are bound to keep him there.

Mr. Charles Murphy, barrister, of O. tawa, in another of those time.

Mr. Charles Murphy, barrister, of O.tawa, is another of these "men" whose fine abilities are at his country's service. To the prophets of wisdom who have frequently told us that Mr. Murphy was a "coming man," I now beg leave to tell that that gentleman has actually arrived, that he is here for actually and is here to start and that nas actually arrived, that he is here for act as an estime, and is here to stay; and that if he should be clothed with repre ou tative honors, as I am certain he will be, they will have fallen upon shoulders quite competent to bear thim to a degree, alike crolitable to himself and the race to which he fairly claims ancestry. Mr Samuel Bingham is another of these when in the most of the second of the secon "men" not unknown to fame, and as he holds civic, social and polifical aspir-scious I will I trust be pardon d, if it falls to his lot to secure a more lengthy notice. For two years Mr. Biogham filled the position of Chief Magistrate, the highest in the gift of his fellow citizens, a id it is no exaggeration to say that, figuratively speaking, he cavel pad the Civic Chair in a radiant blaze of glory. Glancing over his many achieve ments, his crowning triumph rests on the extraordinary success which a tended him when, for the first time in Ottawa him when, for the first time in Ottawa history, he gathered together nearly a thousand women, and f d them to the very verge of explosion with the choicest dainties and delicacies for which the Russell House was rendered tributary. Besides strengthening his "pull" on people having votes in this happy manner, Mr. Binghau made herculean efforts a least his wame decolumner. ner, Mr. Binghan made herculeau efforts to have his name deeply engraven on iron, on the summit of a lofy pedestal standing at the end of a bridge which standing at the end of a bridge which stand the end of a bridge which stand the end of a bridge which stand have contributed largely towards carrying him safely over to whatever destination he sought, I deeply regret that his efforts were attended with so disastrous a failurs. But the boldest and brightest strategem which the Ex. Chief Magistrate employed to garnishee, for possible contagencies, a floating Chief Magistrate employed to garnishee, for possible contingencies, a floating vote, was when he rigged himself out in the full glories of gold chain and cocked hat to welcome a representative body of O-angomen which had met at Ottawa during his incumbency; and so it the glitter of golden pharaphernalia was not enough to strike dumb, without astonishment, a crowd of any color, whether orange or green, Mr. Bingham commenced one of his many brilliant orations, in the course of which he held up to view his own genealogical tree. That settled it!

settled it ! Amongst other names frequently mentioned in connection with the representation of Ottawa in the Provincial Logislature are Mr. Richard Tobin, a level headed and progressive resident of St. George's Ward, as w. I as that of Mr. M. J. Gyrman, a clever barrister, and a man of splendid character in this city. More later on.

RAMBLER.

La League Française au Canada.

THE REGISTER publishes with plossure the following concerning a lecture delivered by Mr J. P. Tardivel, on March 10, 1901, before the Catholic Union, of Montreal. The particulars are from Semaine Religiouse:

The Rev. Director of the Catholic Union of Mouteal, Father L. Lalonde, S.J., and many of the gentlemen who had the privilege of hearing Mr. Tardivel's masterly lecture on the 10th of March last having expressed a strong desire to see at published in pamplet form so that it makes be utilized. form, so that it might be utilized for the purpose of disseminating informa-tion, Mr. Alphonse Leclaire, with the author's kind consent, undertakes to be ready to fill all orders by the 10th of June, if a sufficient number reach him before the 4th of June.

before the 4th of June.

A full report of the lecture will be found in the May number of The Revus Cauadienne, and the heads of our cut cational institutions will thus have the opportunity of reading it before souding their orders. Furthermore, they will be in a position to see whether or not there is a shadow of exageration in recommending the dissemination of this pamphies as a patriotic act deserving of the warmest encouragement at the the warmest encouragement at the hands of all those who have at beart the interests of the French-Canadian

the interests of the French-Canadian race.

Nor is the subject treated one of merely passing interest. The lecture will be real with as much pleasure and profit twenty or thirty years heads as it is to day. While addressed especially to French Canadians, it may be read with advantage by all who desire to obtain information about their fellow-countrymen of French extraction.

The price is to be 10 cents a conv. The price is to be 10 cents a copy,

postage free.

But, for educational institutions (sem-But, for educational institutions (seminaries, colleges, convents, academies, and all other schools), the price will be reduced to 4 cents, if not less than one thousand copies are ordered; and to any dollars a hundred. Special terms also in behalf of booksellers. Only a limited number of copies will be issued. All orders to be sent to Mr. Alphonse Leclaire, 20 University street, Montreal.

Archeishop's House, Montreal, May 7th, 1901.

Alphonan Luclairn, Esq., 290 University street, Montreal.

290 University street, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—Some little time ago I was very much impressed on reading in the city papers an abstract of a lee ure delivered by Mr. J. P. Tardivel becore the Catholic Union of Montreal, and entitled "The Freuch Lauguage in Canada."

I have just read a fu'l report of this lecture in the May number of The Ravue Tanadi-nue," which you have been so kind as to send me

It is, in my opinion, an eloquent and powerful appeal in favor of the beautiful Freuch lauguage which our ancestors bequeathed to us as a sacred heritage, and which we should be foutle our efforts to preserve inviolate.

and which we should reloable our efforts to preserve inviolate.

I heartily approve of your intention of bringing out in pamphles form Mr. Tartily accellent and well considered cessay, and I sl on d be glad to see copies of it in every French Cauadian home, and in all our educational institutions throughout the Prevence, from the high cest 4 the leavest. es' to the lowest.

It is well ca cutated to dispels cloud of prejudice, and to clear us of many false nupressions which have remained so long unexpered that they seemed likely to all different equals to. With kind regards to yourself, and best wishes for the success of your undertaking, I remain, etc. PAUL, Archbp. of Montreal.

CATHOLIC ART FOR CATHOLIC HOMES

The beautiful oleographs which The Catholic Register is offering to paid-in-advance subscribers has already met with so much appreciation wherever our agents have shown them that we have thought well to add to the list advertised in our last issue. Costly pictures are given absolutely free. They are suitable for any home, and will grace the palace or the cottage. It is confidently asserted and all who see the Pictures instantly recognize the fact, that newspapers have never before offered premiums costing near y so much. Our list now includes the following aubjects, which subscribers are at liberty to select

Thece Homo," 18x20 also 12x16 Mater Doloroso 18x20, also 12x16 The Virgin and Child 18x20 The Holy Pamily, 18x20 "Plight Into Rgypt, 18x20 "Immaculate Conception," 18x20 Chilst Enterin, Jerusalem" 15x20. Also a beautiful portrait of the Holy Father, 12x16, which should be in every Catholic home in Canada,

Human Sympathy Makes Appeal.

For THE RESISTER.

The articles of Mrs. John Richard Green, wid aw of the English Instorian, two of which have already appeared in The Ninoteenth Century, are so ele quent of that rare human sympathy that rises above all hate and passion that they cauno' correctly be called war ar icles The object of Mrs Green is to enlist the sympathy of the English peo ple in behalf of the Boer prisoners in St. Helena. Mrs. Green writes in a manner that must convices all of the extremity of suffering to which these poor people ore reduced Some day they will return to their own country, and unless they are now, in their deep distresse, to experion to some kindly consideration they and their descendants will ever hate England with an abiding hate. Mrs. Green says of vhem :

"I saw some sinking day by day into deeper gloom; and it was pitiful to observe the men, old and young, that carried their wooden stools after the Sunday ried their wooden atools after the Sunday service, and formally ranged themselves round the pastor in a class for special consolation. 'No pen can tell what we have suffered, no pen can ever, ever tell it,' a young giant said to me. One told me of the awful scene in the ship that took them from Natal. There was a sterm in which they arrested to such sook them from Natal. There was a storm in which they expected to sink, and every wave that flung the ship down the men shouted a great hurrah! The captain came to sak this man what its meant. He did not know that shout for meant. He did not know that shout for death. I feared, as I watched some of these men, that evil would come in the form of melascholia, developing into acute an violent manis. Among others, I hear Madame Cropje goes about for ever restlessly thinking the English want to burn her and her husband."

Mrs. Green is not alone in the effort

want to burn her and her husband."

Mrs. Green is not alone in the effort to awaken in 13 igland some consciousness of the future danger of this conviction of wrong and barning injustice now sinking into the heart of the Boer race. tion of wrong and barning injustice now sinking into the heart of the Boer race. The Daily News, for instance, says: 'Death is reaping a rich harvest in those camps of concentration in South Africa, which British Ministers still persist in calling, with a hypocrisy which must rouse the envy of General Weyler, 'camps of refuge.' The figures of Mr. Brodr ck s reply in the House apply only to the camps in Natal and the Orange River Colony. The camps in the Transvant, where food is barder to got, surprobably much worse, but the figures from the Orange camps are sufficiently horrible. Out of 2,814 men, 41 died during February, or a rate of about 175 per 1,000 in tue year. Out of 5.621 women, 80 died, or a rate of about 170 per 1,000 Out of 11,245 children 261 died, or at the rate of 260 per 1,000 in in the year. The normal death rate varies from 160 to 260 per 1,000. This terrible massacre of the innocents is going on from month to month in South Africa in these camps, and yet permission is withheld from the occupants to jin their frie ds outside. They are called by Mr. Brodrick "rest camps." Pethaps this is Mr. Brodrick's way of saying that the only refuge for these poor women and children is—leath."

Perhaps this is Mr. Brodrick's way of saying that the only refuge for these poor women and children is—leath."

Some signs are not wanting in Eugland that the people are growing tired of the harsh jit compirit. At the annual meeting of the National Liberal Club, over six hundred members attended, with L rd Carrington in the chair. Mr. Wilberfore, the spokesman of the Jingo Liberals, movel a resolution censuring the committee for not having expelled Dr. Clark, for his letter to President Kruger. Mr. Wilberforce read at large D. Clark's letter. This gave rie to an extraordinary demonstration. The vast majority in the room cheered wildly at overy refl. clon on Mr. Chamberlain, and punctuated the most salient passages with crics of "Quite right." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Raphael, a Jow financier Mr. Sammels, speaking for the Committee, denounced the resolution as mischlesous one and declared. for the Committee, denounced the resolution as a mischievous one, and declared, aundst great applause, that if it were passed, Lord Carrington, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and other members of the Committee would at since resign. In two brief debate which followed, Mr. Conybeare, so well known in Ireland in the old League days, delivered a passionate and elequent eulogy of Dr. Clark, winding up with the declaration "and this man, this robel, this traitor, as you call him, has had all the time his son fighting for England in the front ranks in S ath Africa Mr. Conybeare was cheered to the echo, and a lover of peace, propo ed the "previous ques-tion." But L rd Carrington insisted on the ameadment being put. This was done, and although a mest elaborate "whip" had been made by the Jugoes, only 43 voted for the amendment, which received practically no support outside the Jew and stockbroking crowd.

Bishop Clouthier on the Schools.

Montreal, May 20 .- Bishop Clouthier of Three Rivers, referring to education, in a recent sermon said it was threaten ed by three great perils; the pentral school, the compulsory school and the freschool. "The neutral school," said His Grace, "was formally condemned by the Church, and on many occasions by the last Popes, Prus IX and I so XIII., and it is this bateful school which NIII., and it is this baseful school which was sought to be imposed upon ton Catholic parents of Manitobs in 1890 by a law which injures at the same time positive law by the blow it aims at the constitution of the country, the natural law of perents and the divine law of the Church. Whatever suyone may say,

this unhappy Manitoba school question is not yet sottle?, and the principles which dominate this question of education, such as laid diwn in the teachings of the Church, are not yet fully applied of the Church, are not yet fully applied in practice in the western province. My brothers, I have just come from Rime, where I was able to inform myself on what was thought of this question, and I can toll you this, at Rime they still expect the full realization of the promises made in this regard. The question can therefore, not be considered settled so long as these promises are not fully carried out.

Translation of Bishop Talbot's Body.

Iranslation of Bishop Talbot's Body.

An event of so race a character as the final laying to rest of the benes of a Bishop with was one of the last to exercise powers as Vicar-Apostolic in England is one which is fell of attraction for all who have an interest in modern ecclesiastical history. St. Edmund's College has the bodies of other Vicars-Apostolic, and last week, with full rite and ritual, received that of Bishop Talbot, which for over one hundred years had been lying in the Protestant cometery of Hammerremith, London. The Bishop was coadjutor for some time to Dr. Challener, and afterwards himself became Vicar Apostolic of the Southern District He had founded Old Hall, the School which was the beginning of the present flourishing college. He was the last priest against whom the informer Payne appeared before Justice Mansfield to obtain the £100 which was the award of those who could prove that a Roman priest had said Mass. How he was discomforted by the judge, and how for his apparent partiality to the present the index of the recommendation, all this is well known. The forted by the judge, and how for his apparent partiality to the priest this judge had his windows smashed by the Gordon rioters, all this is well known. The Bishop died in 1700 and was buried in Hammersmith Cemetery. After a good deal of delay, permission was at length obtained from the Home Secretary for the removal of the body. The old leaden coffin was placed in a new and very elegant wooden one, and journeyed to St. Edmund's on Wednesday afternoon. It was met at the lodge gates of the college by the students, a number of priests who had been invited from London, the professors of the College and Monsignor Ward, the president. To the music of the "Miserere" it was borne to the college chapel, where Vespers of the Daad were sung. These were followed later by the Matina and Lauds for the dead, and at 11.30 on Thursday Canon White, of Hammersmith, ang the Requiem Mass After this the body was inserred in the passage leading into the college chapel. Among the clergy who were invited to assist at the ceremony were:—The Revs. Garrie Francis Stanfield, G. R. Assist at the ceremony were:—The Revs. Gaorge Carter, Francis Stanfield, G. B. C.x. Henry Greech, Pollen, S.J., Duplerney and others. The coffic plate bore the following inscription:

The Hon and Rt, Rev. Jas. Talbot, Lord Bishop of Birtha, V.A., Obiit. 26 Jan., 1798, Etat 64.

The King and the Pope.

In the British House of Commons last Thursday Mr. MacNeill saked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would state the reason of the omission to make, by means of an ambassador extraordinary, the formal communication of the accession of King Edward VII. to Pope Leo XIII., and on what grounds had a compliment conferred on the heads of other states, including the Sultan of Tuckey, been withheld from the Sovereign Puniff.

Mr. Baifour:—There is ne diplomatic representative between this country and the Vatican. It has not been the practice to communicate officially to the Pope the events that befall the Royal family, and which are announced to foreign sovereigns. His Majesty's Govoroment are deeply sensible of the kindly sympathy the Pope has expressed toward this country on account of the recent national herearcment, and in addition to the official notification of the late Oveen's death. a militable in addition to the official notification of the late Queen's death, a suitable acknowledgment of the sympathy has

Death of the " Miners Friend."

Pittston, Pa., May 20.—Father Ed. ward S. Phillips, the "miners friend," ward S. Phillips, the "miners friend," who met a mysterious death in Now York, was buried in the Catholic cemetery in this city this morning with impressive ceremony. On the altar of the elifics where Father Phillips had served as altar boy and priest, clergy from every section of the State were gathered. Thirty minutes after the doors of St. John a the largest Catholic edifice in John's the largest Catholic edifice in North eastern Ponnsylvania, were opened, 6,000 people filled all the available space and it is estimated that 15,000 were in and about the church. The floral gifts repres nted nearly two hundred accieties

Ireland and Scotland.

London, May 20 .- The census of Ireland shows the population to be 4, 156, 546, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. This is less than during the previous decade. less than during the previous decade. Scotland's population numbers 4, 471,557 persons. In 1891 the figures were 4,025,647. The gross total of the population of England and Wales is 32,525,716, made up as follows:—Administrative counties, 18,850,492; county boroughs, 9 189,190 The total increase over 1891 is 3523,191, being an increase of 12,15 per cent, during the decendiam, compared with an increase of 11 65 per cont. during the intercensal period from 1831 to 1891 Forty-eight of the administrative counter record increases; the remaining fourteen show decreases. remaining fourteen show decreases.

His Holiness, theo XIII, has given audience to a group of Catholic journaldience to a group of Catholic pathan-ists from Belgium. Liney form part of the Association of Catholic Journal-ists of that kingdom, and they were charged with the honorable task of presenting as a gift of nomage to the Holy Father the contributions gath-Holy Eather the contributions gathered amongst vacir Catholic brethren. The following persons were members of the group,—Leon Malie, Secretary of the Association and carter-in-chief of the Courier de Bruxelles, Henry Darchy, editor of the Patriote, Victor Jouert, editor of the National de Jouvert, editor of the National de Bruxelies, M. Jamax, of one Patriote, Henry Hennes, tormer editor of the Escaut, and doseph Petri, editor of the Dages Sambre

M. Leon Mallie, in the name of those belonging to the Association, read the address, "Most Holy Father," he said; "for the third time the Association of the Catholio Journalists of Beltion of the Catholic Journalists of Bel-gium has the happiness to lay at the feet of your Holiness the tribute, gathered by their care, of the fillal piety of the Belgium Catholics. The product of our subscription is raised this year to 113,250 francs, (222,200). The work is henceforth secure, thanks to the benevolent patronage of his to the benevolent patronage of his Emmence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and their Lardships the Bishops; it will be continued every year, and we are confident with an equal

Thus the tradition is re-established of the anoent Pontifical Entrennes, or New Year's gifts, created formerly by the Belgian Catholics in an impulse of generosity in order to assist in a feeble degree the wants of the Holy See, and which the necessities of the

See, and when the necessities at the great struggle for the Catholic school was alone able to interrupt.

"To-day, when new persecutions are directed everywhere against the Ohurch, and that our eternal adver-Ohurch, and that our eternal adver-saries seek to namive the action of the Papary, by exhausting the resources indispensible to the exercise of the Sovereign Pontificate, our appeal has sufficed to awaken the zeal of the Belgian Catholics, and, on three occa-aions, we have seen all classes of soci-ety contribute with equal promptitude

to our subscription. "May your Holiness find in this con-

"May your Holiness find in this constant unanimity the testimony of the unalterable devotion of ohe Belgian Oatholies towards the Holy See, and their profound love of the Pontiff whom they learned to love in their own land."
Then they asked the benediction of this very interesting and representative group the Hely Father responded in affectionate terms. He referred to the fact, which they stated, that this was the third occasion on which such a deputation come to him.
"It is a new proof of your faith and

a deputation come to him.

"It is a new proof of your faith and
of your filial picty," continued Leo
XIII., "with which We are deeply impressed. This proof is very agreeable
to Us, not only for the annual assistance which you bring to Our necessities, but also, and with more reason,
for the spirit which it witnesses of
your devotion to the Apostolic See, a
devotion especially consoling to I's in
these duys, when an anti-reliatious cone duys, when an anti-religious conloose in other Catholic cours tries, causes Us great and profound

"Receive, when, dear children, the ex "Receive, when, dear children, the expression of Our gratitude and of Our satisfaction, and he the interpreters of these sentiments to the members of your Association and to all the subscribers. He kind enough to tell them on your return, that their former Nuncio, to-day a nonagenarian Pope, preserves for the abole nation of the Belgians his amount affection, and utters rows the most fervent for its annulses and properties. It will alhappiness and prosperity. It will always be happy and floatishing if, proud of its invincible constancy in the Catholic Farth, it shuts its ears

the Catholic Farth, it shuts its ears
to dangerous principles."

His Holiness then bestowed his benediction on all present, and on all conmeeted with them.

The fact of such a recupion shows
that His Holiness is in excellent
health. Day by day he gives audiences to many different persons, only
the more unpartiant being recorded. the more important being recorded. This morning the Pope received four of the new Bishops who came to Rome for the Consistory, and several other persons of distinction.

It is again reported that his Emin-

It is again reported that his Eminence Cardinal Ledodhowsky, Prefect of Propaganda, has expressed his desire to resign his very important office. The cause of this is the fulure of his sight. The does prevails that he wall not citogether give up the Prefecture of Propaganda, and that a Cardinal Condition will be ossigned to aim. He will continue to live in his present apartments at Propaganda. What is appearably interesting in his case is, that he is the first ron-stalian who for centuries havined that office. His appointment as Prefect of Fropaganda dates from 1900

Mgr. Lorenzelli, the Papal Nuncio at Paris who recently came to Rome, has had a very long audience with the Pontiff. Conjecture attributes importance of an exceptional nature to the interestions of the hollowed that

had a very long nuterics with the Pontiff. Conjecture attributes importance of an exceptional nature to this audience, as it is believed that the Nunoir related to the Pope the proceedings that led up to the bill introduced into the French Chambers directed to blie ruin of so many fleligious orders. Leo XIII ke mly teels the lagratitude of the leaders of the Republic who have acted in this manner after his many and constant effects to bring the Catholics into harmony with the Republican torm of government. Nothing else can be tone than want and appeal from "Philip drunk to Philip scher," though the conduct of the rulers of Fissice would lead one to conclude that Philip has not been worder for years past, and not been sober for years past, and that his delirium is not yet over. The Nuncio, Mgr. Lureuzelli, will, however, return to Paris in a few days. That fact indicates that L. o XII. is not inclined to resort to extreme measures with France Cardinal Rampolashas had a long juterview with the Nuncio on Saturday motning. Cardi-

nal Mathieu, the French Cardinal in

Ourka, has also had a long conversa-

Ourki, has also had a long conversation with him, and has given a reception in his honor.

The President, of Speaker, of the
French Chamber, M. Lani Deschanel,
was in Rome list week. On Saturday
accompanied by M. Guillaume, Director of the Academy of France, and by
Mgr. Indhesne, Bitector of the French
School of Archaeology, he, accompanied by Madame Deschanel, went to the
Forum, where he passed three hours
in examining the mans and learning
their distory. Afterwards, he visited
the Chamber and the Senate of Italy,
and left Rome yesterday for Naples. and left Rome pestertay for Naples. It appears to be a foregone conclusion that the Government, at spite of the pressure brought to bear upon ri, will allow the Satisfies to assemble and "oute" on the 1st of May, the Feorst of Labor, in this land. The Feast of Labor in this land. The greatest bleerty of specco will be given them. Plat is quite in harmony with the policy of a Covernment which twee its continued existence in office to the toteration of the Social-istic elements in the Chamber of De-puties. On their side the chiefs of the Socialistic Party have assured the Government that the agreetion on May Day will not overpass the boundaries of legality, and will assume less a demonstration in favor of Labor than a pronouncedly arti-clerical defant characteristic will console the Government for its conducension to the Socialists.

IRELAND.

On the first Sunday in May, the in-itial procession in honor of the Blessed Virgin took place in the Church of Mary Immaculate, Inchicore.

The occasion of the inauguration of the May procession was availed of by the members of the Irish National Pilgrimage to Rome, for the purpose of presenting an artistically designed and beautifully illuminated address to the Rev. Father Ang. O.M.I., as a testimony of their appreciation of his valuable services to the Figrimage, which he conducted with such signal

Mr. O'Malley Moure read the address as follows:—
"Rev. and Dear Syr.—Phe Committee and members of the Irish National Pil-grimage who visited Rome during the Holy Year of Jubilee, desire to ex-press to you, and to place on enduring record, their grateful recognition of your arduous and successful labors in making the Pilgrimage worthy of Ire-kend and worthy of the occasion. At the call of the Commettee, to which was entrusted by the Plenary Council was entrusted by the Plenary Council of the drish Bishops assembled at Maynooth the kask of organizing the Pilgrimage, you fithrew yourself heartly into the work. You put at the service of the Committee your great experience, your capacity for organisation, and your mexhaustible energy and zeal, which have not for the first time been exercised, in securing for Irish faith and devotion the opportunity to manifest themselves at the feet irish watta and devotion the opportunity to manifest themselves at the feet of the Wicar of Christ, and round the Fombs of the Apostles. Thanks gratefully to your efforts, the Pilgrimage assumed dimensions not altogether incommensurate with its purpose and name. To you, too, was it due that there grew round it an Association even more representative of Athedoyalty of the drich people, to the centre of Catholic unity and the illustrious person of Pope Leo XIII. In its name the pilgrims were enabled to lay before the throne of Peter in adequate expression of h's Irish subjects' feature. The Pilgrims owe it to you that their journeyings were made with the minimum of inconvenience, inseparable from the travel of so large a body. They will never forget the cheerfulness with which you surmounted difficulties, the friendliness with which you met all their demands, with which you met all their demands, commensurate with its purpose and mounted difficulties, the friendliness with which you met all their demands, and the inspiring fervor that helped them to realize the significance of their presence in the Eternal City, consecrated to the Church by the blood of its martyrs. While the memory lasts of those unique privileges, do which as Catholies and Irishmen they were recruitted to share. Their crafts.

for the Pilgrams will also endure. God for the Fue-bless the Pope."
The year of Jubilee did indeed bring The year of Jubilee did indeed bring Father Ring in the course of his re-

were permitted to share, their grate-ful recollection of your devoted labors

ply said; - consolation to the heart of the Holy Father, and many of his desirer realized. But what of the new cen-tury? How has it dawned? What has it brought it the Vicar of Christ? has it brought at the Vicar of Christ I answer and say it has brought sorrow and afflections, the Cross-aye, and the Crown of Thorns, too. Here I am bound to speak with due reserve and caution, and that I may not err on the side of exaggeration I shall remind you of the words addressed by his Holiness to the Cardinals and rPelates assembled at the Consistery held on the 15th of dast April. "The great trouble which afflicts Us is to see that the trials and sorrows that Catholies trouble which afflicts Us is to see that the trials and sorrows that Catholics have to face, fer from diminishing, become more serious day by day, and spread from one quarter of Europe to another like a real contagion. A great number of men separated from each other by long distances, but unit-

ed by a common purpose, are making open war on religion, and despising with as much ingratitude as pride the blessings witch Jasus Christ brought to the luman race. The obbrought to the human race. The object and intention of the campaign andertaken against the Religious Orders in a neighboring State is to destroy them pradually. Neither common law nor equity, nor the most brilliant proofs of good works, have succeeded in averting this catastrophe. Furthermore, it is desired to prevent youth from heing educated by those who have prepared so many eminent men for their social careers. Whilst the most ample liberty is allowed to people to live as they wish, it is refused, or restrictions are made, in the case of those whose rule it is to live in perfect innocence according to the preperfect innocence according to the practipuous of Divine tradition. As Our own difficulties and trials, it is searcely necessary to recall them here. To the scisery of the condition in

which the Sovereign Pontiff is placed—a condition which could not be more unworthy of his office, or more intolerable—to all the injury inflicted on the property and freedom of the Charch, they are evalently desirous of adding another indicately, two particular results of which would be the 'profunction of the sanctry of Christian matriage, and the description of the foundation of domesic society due to the sanctry of the foundation of domesic society due to the sanctry of the same way in other nations at this the same way in other nations as this moment, the manifest abject and design of the vicinities to negle violent actacks upon Christian institutions. These are sad signs for the future, and in all likelihood.

We may infer from them that the pre-int unhappy and will be succeeded by times star more unhappy." Those are said and solomn words. I must impress them upon you, not to discourage or disheartin, but to lause you to greater, nobler, more become efforts for the Holy F, ther, for the Church in every nation for the persecuted re-ligious Orders and Congregations, for the missionaries in forcion lands, and for the salvation of souls everywhere for the salvation of souls everywhere But hat your efforts in behalf of others may be fruitful you must be must be made your own tensoral sanctification. To-day you will renew all your resolutions of the holy year of Jubilee, and you will ask the prayers of Our Lady that you may keep them steadfastly. Mindful of the designs of the Holy Father in operating marking the Processing marking. the designs of the Holy Father in on-secrating manking to the Sicted Heart, you will henceforth do all that in you dies to practise and to propa-gate the devotions springing from that consecration that thereby you may secure grace for yourselves and take some part in bringing others to the knowledge and love of the Divine Redeemer.

the knowledge and love of the Divine Redeemer.

Father Ring then ecited special prayers to the Holy Father, those gresent responding. The hymn "God Bless the Pope" was subsequently sung. The encubers of the Pilgrimage were enrolled by Father Ring as honorary members of the Association of the Blessed Virgin Mary Immaculate and invested with the Scapulars of the Sacred Heart.

DERRY GOES ON RECORD.

DERRY GOES ON RECORD.

At the weekly necting of the Guard-zans of Derry Union, Mr. W. E. Scott D. L., Chairman, presiding, a remark-able incident occurred, which resulted in the rejection of a lady member s get consisted of a fine picture in handsome get frame, size about 31-2 by 11-2 feet, enclosing a next engrav-ing of "Ecce Homo," of which, as is generally known, abe original painer was the celebrated Italian artist, Gaado Reni. The donor said it was meant as a memorial of the late Queen Victoria. Lae impression con-veyed at the meeting was that, while possibly no objection would be made possibly no objection would be made to a sculptured or pictorial representation being received of her late Majesty, the temporal ruler of one nation there was a clear objection to the picture of Our Lord, the Eternal Ruler of all nations, being placed in the infarmary of the workhouse. The entire matter was thus raised,—

Mrs. M. Morris said—i am sure you all remember the metancholy occasion on which we met in akis room and

all remember the melancholy occasion on which we met in this room and passed a unnumous vote of sympathy with his Majorty the King on the death of his brioved mother, the Queen. On that occase it I had the melanoholy pleasure of referring to the noble and sympathetic qualities of the deceased Monarch, and to the beautiful and graphic description giverf by the press of her death and the surroundings of the death channoir. surroundings of the death chamoerhow, in ther last moments, she gazed so affectionately on the picture of Our Divine Lord, which she always kept in her bedroom. I on that occasion was struck with the happy thought that we should remember her in more than

we should remember her in more than words, and to accomplish that I wish to present a face-simile of that picture and to ask that It be husin in a conspicuous place in the new infirmary in memory of size I size Majesty. The Chairman—'What is the picture f Mrs. Morris—The putture is "foce Home," and an exact facesimile of what the Queen had in her bedroom. Mr. Hali—I move that there he no sectariam pictures shought into this house ("Oh!")

Mr. Browne—Surely no Christian cau call a picture of the Lord sectarian.

call a picture of the Lord sectarian. Mr. A. J. Irwin said in the arrangement of the Roya' death chamber the Queen had many thing, included, which other people considered wrong and out of place. Mr. Walliam Browne—There can be

no objection to a picture that is a copy of a painting for which the Brit-ish government paid several thousand

Mr. It wm-Let the Government keep it : we don't want it. est to the accen

tance of this, because it will be only on encouragement to other people to bring others here.

The Chairman said that if the picture to be presented were one of the late Queen herself it would, doubtless,

be accepted by the Board without any difference of opinion.

Mrs. Morris—But it is to the Queen's memory I want this picture thing up and because the Queen herself had a

and because the Queen herself had a similar picture in an chonored place in her bed chamber.

Mr. P. Lynch—It strikes me that if a pecture of the Queen is worthy of respect, a picture of Qur Lord should be worthy of still greater respect.

Mrs. Morris had the picture brought into the Boardroom at this stage, and unwrapped it, so that the members could see it.

could see it. Mr. Shannon - We don't want it here.

The Chairman-Do you make a mo tion?
Mrs. Morris-Yes; I move that the picture be accepted in memory of the late Queen, and I am genuine about

Mr. Hannigan-I second that. Mr. Irwin-I move that it be not

occepted.

On a division, the acceptance of the picture was refused, seven voting for, and eighteen against.

UNITED STATES.

Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, Hishop of Trenton, N.J., bas sent the follow-ing letter to the Hon. P. J. O'Connor, Supreme Fresident of the Catholic Superior Irestanta Knights of America, whose national convention was held a few days ago in St. Louis, Mo.— Dear Sir.—In reply to your courteous

fetter regarding the Feder tion of Cambolic Societies of the United States, mone sacreties of the times states, let me say that my postion is a over extended beyond that of an adviser. The movement, however, his hen nd-voosted by many leaders among the societies, but only recently has nt-

A Committee on Plin and Scope of Constitution, etc., not at my residence on April 10, har, for tage purpose of determining the best course to pursue. The data in hand were insufficient to enable the nembers to dray up a fear side plan for federation. The formation of a constitution suitable to so large an organization is not an easy matter, seeing that the societies have different aims and interests, and are, besides, composed of diverse nationalities.

In my opinion the Peditation cannot succeed if a constitution be adopted which will allow the averal societies to approach too closely. There should be a central body, forming, as it were, a death, an which the societies, by taking membership, will become the spokes. This method preserves the identity of caca society and prevents rival organizations to an clashing. Several questions pre-ent themselves for the consideration of any society

for the consideration of any society desirous of for warding the movement, 1. The there need of f. derivour? The answer, it seems to ne, must be so the affirmative. Lassing over other reasons, thus to my mind is the most important—the possession and the enjoyment of the full rights of citizenship, We all know how Catholics are discriminated up inst, that we should possess freedom of conscience in public institutions, and that the school question should be settled on some basis which would satisfy the consciences of Catholice. Why should a syssis which would satisfy the conscien-ces of Catholics. Why should a sys-tem of schools be inviatained at common expense, wherein an element exists, which prevents us from obtainmon expense, wherein an element exists, which prevents us from obtaining the benefits of those schools? Why should we be compelled to bear the burden of a system which is obnexious to our convictions regarding education—which we hold should embrace the whole man, cultivate both his moral and his intellectual faculties—make a good as well as a wise man make a good as well as a wise man or woman !

I might refer to the Indian schools. I might refer to the Indian schools, chaplains in the army and navy, representation on the boards of public institutions to provide for religious worship, and to guard the faith and the morals of the Catholic immates. The press, however, has made our people so familiar with the injustice perpetrated upon Catholics at home and injust new possessions, that it is unpressure to develon treas subject. mecessary to develop tuese subjects. They must, hevertheless, be referred to in order that our Catholic laymen to in order that our Catholic laymen may recognize that the "Policy of Silence" has allowed us to the pushed against the wall, and encouraged our enemies to deprive us of our rights as well as prevent us from enjoying them.

2. What are the objects to which federalized

eration should be devoted? Social, civil and religious. These objects must be kept within proper bounds. It must be kept within proper mounds, it might be better, perhaps, not to embrace them all in the beginning. Our religious right, in so far as they are included in the rights of American citizenship, should be amply sufficient for the federation, until the cims and the methods of the organization have become familiar. become Jamiliar.

3. Shall National Federation be formed on Diocesan, Archdiocesan or

formed on Diocesan, Archdiocesan or State lines?

This is a most important question, and should receive the serious thought of the societies. Much may be said in favor of State lines, and then again strong reasons are arged in favor of Dioc san, as this method will elimin-ate all danger of conflict receiving ate all danger of conflict regarding di-ocesan interests. It will be necessary to consider, in this connection, how the central federated Diocesan, Archthe central federated Diocesan, Archi-diocesan, and National bodies or boards, shall be formed; because it appears that the societies should touch only in the central body if harmony is to be preserved.

i. Should your society appoint a com-

i. Should your society appoint a committee of men experienced in Pacliamentary matters to draft a constitution, Then meet the zub-committee already in existance, and endeavor to formulate a coostitution for national federation, to be presented to ecclesiastical authority for criticism and approbation? The committees from the various organizations should communicate with Mr. Thomas P. McKenna, Long Branch, N.J. In the meantime, discussion of the question already referred to should be continued to excite interest, and State or Diocesan Federal interest, and State or Diocesan Feder

interest, and State or Diocesan Federation proceed wherever the Bishops are opposed to the movement.

I look upon this undertaking as very important. If it is begun and continued on legitimate and conservative timed on legatimate and conservative limes, it will be productive of the greatest good; but should it be launched without due thought, and embrace features which cannot commend themselves to the wisdom and prudence of the clergy and the laity, the result will be deplorable. By taking sufficient time for the views of the societies to manifest themselves and by forming a constitution, which taking sufficient time for the wiews of the societies to manifest themselves and by forming a constitution, which will, so far as possible, coincide with the views of all, success may be attained. When the committees, from at least the principal national organizations, have met and adopted a constitution, the Stational Convention of Edgenties and headly and the stational convention of Federation can be called, and the members thereof will have something to were on, and to put into final shape. these committees should have met and finished their work before the

shape. It ness commettees should have met and finished their work before the first of Ootober.

There is another point to which I would like to call special attention. When we Catholics unite in a body we select a name which includes, as a rule, the word "Catholic," Sometimes, of course, the nature of the work renders this necessary, but there are occasions when the use of this term missepresents our nostion. No one hears easions when the use of this term mis-represents our position. No one hears of a Methodist or of an Episcopal De-bating Society," but with us, whether the society be religious or merely composed of Catholics, the name "Cacomposed of Catholics, the name "Catholic" is often put in the foreground, and not always to its credit. It is partly due to this that the scots can advance their claims before legislative bodies, and are not thought to act otherwise than us Americans exercising the prerogatives of citizenship, Whereas, when we advocate any measure, our citizenship is overshadowed in the minds of others by our Church,

and we are looked upon not as Amer iena seeking our rights, but as Cath-olics essecting the claims of our Church This is an unfortunate post-tion, and in abstacle to the attair-

nent of justice

Too much implies a cannot be laid upon the fact that this is not a movement instigated by the Chutch. It is a laymen's most ment in defence of the rights of citizens. It embraces also social features, and is not confined to more citizential. The desire is to social relatives, this is not control to mere civic rights. The desire is to form an organization of laymen who will, among other things, aim to de-fend and to protect the religious rights included in American citizenship. It is evident, nevertheless, that it should follow lines which wouldn't merit the disappraval of the Church; because the Hitracehy of the United States is theroughly American and will not counterance anything tending to the formation of a Carbohe party. In fact, Feder from must not interfere with political iffiliations.

You know what was accomplished by time and particle for the A. O. H.

in the matter of reorganization because you had a large share in the work. The success of our efforts hals me hope that now also like means will produce smaller results in favor of federation.

Very sincerely yours, JAMES A MEAU Bishop of Trenton. MUSALIT

BOURKE COCKRAN HONORED In the presence of a large number of clergy and laity, the Hot. Bourke Cocktan was investe, by Arrabishop Coringan lass fue also afternoon with the Lactate Medal, which is given the Lacture Steam, which is given every year by the university of Notre Dame, Ladians, to the person who it decides as the most distinguished Ca-tholic tayman of the year in America. This custom was inaugurated eighteen This sustom was inaugurated eighteen years ago by the university, the first recipient of the honor being Dr. John G. Shea. The late Augustin Daly recived it another year. Mr. Cookran is the youngest layman upon whom the honor has ever yet been conferred. The medal has been called the Lucture ended because the custom corresponds for this construct of that follows

sponds in this country to that follow-ed by the Pope each year of giving on Lautare Sunday in Lant a golden rose

Lactare Sunday in Lant a golden rose to the most distinguished Catholic woman in Europe.

The ceremony took place at the Archepiscopal residence. About twensi-five priests and layman were present, incly ling Bisnop Farley, Bishop Chartard, of Induan polis, Mgr. Riley and Bishop McDandd. Father Morrissy, of the university, was present to make the presentation speech Hereferred to Mr. Cookran's success in the bar and in the forum.

"To men of other faiths" said Father Morrissy, "you have shown that con-

"To men of other faiths" said Father Morrissy, "you have shown that conscientious obedienc to the laws of your church were the surest guarantee of a life of public usefulness, and to men of your own faith you have shown that true religion does not clip the wings of lawful ambition, but aids the wings of lawful ambition, but aids and directs it in its dilght, and that the conscientious practice of the Ca-tholic faith is no longer a handleap in the race for the prizes of life."

Mr. Cockran at the conclusion of

this speech stepped forward and the medal was pinned to his breast by the Archbishop. In accepting it, Mr. Cockram sast;—"The essence of Chris-Ccokram saal; —"The essence of Christics revelation is equality of all men in the eyes of flod, from which has sprung the equality of all men before the law. Democracy is the final fruit of the Christian religion, and Catholio citizenship the reliable basis of civic patriotism under the republican form of government. Every service exacted by the State and Church enjoins as a matter of conscience, and every act which the State prohibits by every act which the State prohibits by law the Church forbids under pain of

"Even in the matter of divorce, though there is an apparent wiff though there is an apparent differ-ence, there is in fact tharmony between the Church and State. For although the law spactions divorce under ce tain circumstances, accordy believes it should be encouraged. We might just as well say the the stones in the foundation of this building could be foundation or this building could be separated without any harm being done to the structure reating on it was to say that the family ties could be released without danger to the State. The family is the very foundation of the State, for the State is but an aggregation of families. But he Church and State agree that divine in duality and State agree that divorce is deplorable. The Catholic Church is the greatest agency in the country in counteracting the course of divorce."

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON LABOR UNIONS.

Cardinal Gibbons, being asked by a reporter for the Atlanta Constitution what he thought of trades unions, he said ;—

broughout Great Britain and the United States there is to-day a con-tinuous network of syndicates and trusts, of companies and partnerships, trusts, of companies and partnerships, so that every business, from the construction of a leviathan steamship to the manufacture of a needle, is controlled by a corporation.

"When corporations thus combine, it

is juite natural that mechanics and laborers should follow their example. It would be unjust to deny to work-ingmen the right to band together be-cause of the abuses incident to such combinations unwarrantably seeking to crush or absorb the weaker rivals Another potent reason for encourag-ing labor unions suggests itself to my mind; scoret societies larking in dark places and protting the overthraw of existing governments have been the bane of Continental Europe. The repressive policy of these govern-ments, and their mistrust of the intel-ligence and virtue of the people have given rise to those mischievous organ-

agence and write of the people have given rise to those mischievous organizations; for men are up to consider in secret if not permitted to express their views opens. The public recognition amongst us of the right to organize implies a confidence in the intelligence and honesty of the masses; it affords them an opportunity of training themselves on the school of self-government and in the art of self-discipline; it takes away from them every excuse and pretext for (the formation of dangerous societies; it exposes to the light of public scrutiny the cor titution and have of the association and the deliberations of the members; it inspires them with a sense of their responsibilities as citizens and with a laudable desire of meriting the approval of their fellow-citizens."

FRANCE

Ex-Minister Meline, who has been addressing the Alliance of Progressi t Republicans at Remiren out in the Voges, nas, in general, won Catho-tos support for any projectors. The re support for his prictances. The 'Univers' insists that he is the man whom all Catholies should stand by in the coming elections. The same thing is said, but with certiful reservations born of dorbit about the smeerity of any Republican politicion, by other Ca-tholic papers. It is certain, thou ver, that M. Melme and Senator Ribot, al-so an ex-Minister, powderfully added the accredited Catholic representaover the Religious Orders. The CA-Minister made a strong point at Re-minister made a strong point at Re-minimont when he indicated the policy of "Republican defence" of the pre-sent Cabinet. The Republic, he resent Cabinet. The accounts, he re-minded has hearers, was not threaten-ed at all. M. Loubet had already pointed that out at foulon. What they now wanted was a policy of na-tional reconciliation." All friends of

frond reconcilistion." All friends of France will hope that M. Meline and his party may be strong enough to bring this about.

The national pilgrimage to Lourdes of the one of France was a magnificent demonstration. It showed that whatever may be said or written, France as sith, a tailfolic country. cent demonstration. It showed that whatever may be said or written. France as sith a tatholic country to the core. Over 60,000 men from all parts of France, especially from Brutany, that mystic country which has so muchin common with Ireland, took part in the pilgrimage. Among the pilgrims all classes were represented. Phere were Senators, Deputies, members of noble families, generals, admirals, officers of all ranks, private soldaers, peasants, clenks, and shopkeepers. The Bishop of Tarbes presided, and the canopy was carried during the procession of the filessed Sacrament by Admiral de Cuverville, Senator for Finistere, General Jacquey, the Marquis de Ferronays, and M. de rament by Admeral de Cuverville, Senator for Finistere, Ueneral Jacquey, the Marquis de Ferranays, and M de Gaikhard-Bancel. Father Lemius, O. M.I., of Montmartie; Father Bruno, of the Capuchuis, and d'ather Coubet, S.J., delivered addresses and sermons which produced deep impressions on the hearts of the pigrims, and the hills around the Church of the Rosary shook with the sounds of the voices of the believing multitude, as they repeated their professions of faith. Controversy has meanwhile arisen over Father Coubet's case. Both the "Figuro" and the "Gautios" affirm that the celebrated Jesuit preacher so

Controversy has meanwhile arisen over Father Coubet's ease. Both the "Figaro" and the "Gaulois" aftern that the celebrated Jesuit preacher so freghtenei the Bishop of Farbes, Monseigneur schoepter, that his Lordship asked Father Lemius it interfere. The Oblate, however, only asked the people to desirt from cheering the Jesuit, who was delivering magnificant denanciations of the Freemasons and the followers of Barabhas. The end of Fater Coubet's address was received with deafening cries of "Vivent les Jesuits," and the people wanted to earry the priest in triumph through the town. It is expected that there will be questions about all this when the Chambers meet in the middle of the month. Father Coubet's suggestion about a Catholic Defence Organization has been asted upon at Lille, where Frocesson Groussan, of the Catholic University there, has founded a committee of militant Catholics, who intend to oppose the maxement a commette of militant Catholics, who intend to oppose the movement against the Relicious Orders, which is practically against the Church itself.

self.

A very our ous book has recently been published by Retreaux in Paris. It is called "Protestant Infiltrations and the French Clergy." The author is a Jesuit, Tather Fontaine. He has evidently written in view of the Pope's remarks about Americanism, and also of the latest letter of the Sovereign Pontiff to the French Clergy. It is shown by Father Fontaine that some medern French writers on exegests and theology have not conducted their inquiries in the true Catholic spirit. They have not taken into proper account the traditional teaching of the Church as furnishing infallible oriteria or tests of truth. The same writers are accused of an attitude towards sonolastic theology similar to that of the followers of Luther, and this although the Sovereign Pontiffs have always prized the loctrines of the schoolmen. These French ecclesiastical authors, by the way, are evidently unaware that there are even some non-Catholics who can praise A very ourious book has recently evidencly unaware that there are even evidency thaware that there are even some non-Catholics who can praise the schoolmen in a just and liberal spirit. Dr. Stuart, for instance, whose "Outlines" are in many examination lists, including those of T.C. D., distinctly states that the schoolmen were "men of mighty intellect," that "Sciolists decry them," and that the "Greatest medern and that that "Sciolists neery them," and that the "greatest moderns owe more to them than they confess." Just like the modern, who so often write and talk as if the ancient, had never ex-isted and had never paved the way for

isted and had never paved the way for them.

Madame Paule Minck, who was cremated at Pere Lachaise Connetery on Wednessay last, was a strange type of her sex. Like Louise Michel, she struggled for the poor and the oppressed, but showed a good deal of rabid animosity towards religion Even the offic al Republican birth-registrar refuses to inscribe the extraordinary names which she wanted to give to her sols. One she called flucifer Blanqui Vereingstorix, and the other was Spartaous Blanqui Revilution Minck. Blanqui was her old friend the Communist, who was responsible for the phrase, "Ni Dieu, ni Maitre." Paule Minck actually fought against the Prussians in 1870, and was weunded by a builet outside the walls of Parls. She was of Polish origin. Of late years she founded a soup-kitchen for the destitute at her soup-kitchen for the destitute at hor own residence, but, unlike the Protestant preselytisers in Ireland long ago she did not try to inflict her subversive doctrines on the wretched people whom she fed.

The great demand for a pleasant safe and reliable untidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in thekle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound and acts promptly and megically in subduing all coughs, coldbronchitis, inflammation of the lungs cto. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from

To the Editor of The Register To the Editor of the Register, A "Challenge to the Ror, an Catholics of America" has be a rather freely distributed to cally in some of our larger 'American ellies and towns It offers a most numfrent reward to Catholics, clerical or lay, if they succeed in preving from God's Word certain doctrines taught and practised, according to their notion, in the Church of Rome Luckily for the option donor, the upper is unsigned, and ulent donor, the paper is unsigned, and consequently would not merit any re-cognition whatscever, were it not for the boldness of the assertions, and the extent of the circulation, thus possibly endangering the sample faith of our hard-working Catholies, and planting the poison of bigotry still deeper in the hearts of our separated brethren.

The "Challenge" as it reads, is false to the teaching of Christ and His Apostles, consequently false to God's Jord. It is moreover talse to hisford It is moreover take to his-hy both ecclesistical ma profans, isleading as to the teaching and factices in the Catnolic Church, il-ligical in its make-up, and a com-lomerated massing and contusing of betrine, discipline and want is nei-hier doctrine nor discipline. When the foundation is weak, we must not expect much of the edifice. When the fremises to an argument are false and alterical, we cannot hope to abide by fremses to an argument are false and allogical, we count hope to abide by the conclusion. Now what is the soundation, what are the premises whereon this indiculous challenge? Is built? It is propped up on the following presumption, that God's Word is wholly and entirely contained in the Bible—that our sole Rule of Faith is the Bible. If we once succeed in showing that this theory is unsound, false to Critici's teachings and this Apostic's, then our unknown challenger the's, then our unknown challenger amust needs find at least a logical basins for his tirade against the Church of Rome. He evens to have considerable regard for Scripture and the vertainty admit that the Bible is a trustworthy book. In it he will find evidence that Christ is a livine Messenger, and hence mea should receive his message with due submission. But how can we receive this message with certainty, since Christ died. almost how can we receive this message with certainty, since Christ died almost mineteen hundred years ago! What is the sure way of receiving this message unadulterated and fattifut to the doctrines of the Divine Message! Chillingsworth says, The Bible, and the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants." The Bible then, according to these, must speak of itself. Is this the method Christ dearied to have imployed in the spreading of this salutary message? There is only one answer to be derived from the New festament, and that is an emphatic 'wo." tament, and that is an emphatic ' Ao.'
The Savior taught by word of mouth,
and we have no example either of
writing being attributed to Him, or of any commission to his followers to adopt this system of teaching eternal truths. Their work during Fis earth ly career is outlined in the tenth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, and in the ninth chapter of St. Luke's.

They are sent to preach, to delwer an oral message and to heal the sick. "And going out they went about through the towns, preaching the Gospel and healing everywhere." Iowards the close of the Synopto Gospels we pel and healing everywhere." Iowards the close of the Synoptic Gospels we behold a final commission given to the Apostles, "Golus, therefore, teach ye all nations; baptizing them in the zame of the Eather and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them is observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. And behold I am with you all days, even to the consumnation of the world."—Matt xxvii, 49-20. "And He soid to them; go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, he that believeth not, shall be condemned, "Mark xvi. 15-16. "And that penance and the remission of sins should be preached in His name unto all nations, beginning at Jerusalem unto all nations, beginning at Jerusalem"—Luke xxiv, 47. "You shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria, and even to the uttermost parts of the earth."—Acts 1, 8. It is evident from these and kindred texts that Christ's method for the propagation of his work was oral instruction, preaching, hearing, avitness, etc. Note well, moreover, "that the Divine Messenger promised His infallible assistance to the Apostles, "Beholl J am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." And He promised also to days, even to the consummation of the world." And He property days, even to the consummation of the world." And He promised also to send another Paraclete or Comforter to abide with them forever, to teach them all truth and bring to their minds all things whatsoever the Sav-ior may have said to them "-Vide St. ior may have sai John xiv, 15-26.

We find, then, from the Bible, depending upon its trustworthiness as an historical record, that Christ esan instoreat record, that this leads the stablished a tracking-body to make known his salutary truths to all nations, even to the uttermost parts of the earth; that He promised His abiding presence and the presence of the Holy Spirit with this Body-Representation against erranger ing presence and the presence of the Holy Spirit with this Body-Representative as a guarantee against errancy and corruption; that this presence was not merely to extend to the Apostle's life-time, but was to continue with their successors "all days even to the consummation of the world."—Matt xxviii, 20. "And I, will ask the Father, and He shall give you another Paraclete that He may about with you foreven."—St. John xv. 16. Here it may be well to ask how the Apostles understood Christ's commission? Succept their interpretation will be more authoritative tian any ulterlor to their time. Thapter after chapter of the Acts of the Apostles bears witness that they understood and carried out the commission of the Messias in the manner stated above, viz., by oral instruction, preaching, hearing, witness, etc.—See Acts I, 2; II, 14; III, 12; IX, 20, etc.

Then as to the Epistles or Letters

Then as to the Epistles or Letters Then has to the Epistles or Letters of Sts. Paul, James, Peter, John, Jude—they are chiefy a supplement to enforce the Aposte preaching.—e. R., I Cor. xi, 2; II Cor xi, 4; Gal. L, 8 & Ephes., I, 13; St. James, I, 22; I Peter, I, 22; II Peter, J, 20; St. Jude, I, 3.

There is but he exception, and this even hears us of when we exsert that the Bible is northe sole Rule of Faith to the Thessemians, verse 14, "Therefore, brethre's stand fast, and hold edge in the control of the cont

the traditions which you have learned, whether by word or by epostle. Fur-thermore, the 'Apostles commissioned their co-laborers and successors to adtheir co-laborers and successors to adhere to this method of oral instruction; vided Tim., iv, 13, vi, 20. "The things which thou hast heard of me by many witness, the same commend to faithful men who shall be fit to teach others also."—If Tim, 2, 2. The Christian Apologists and Fathers of the second centary speak in the same stram. Clement, of Rome, Irenaeus, Tertullian, et al., tell us of the authoritative weight of tradition as understood in the proper way. Take, for instance, the words of St. Clement;—"Christ was sent from God, the Apostless from Christ..., they preached in countries and in towns, and the first fruits of their ministry, having tested them in the power of the Holy Sprit, they appointed to be overseers and ministers to all that would believe." "The Apostles made their appointments and arranged a succession, that sehen they had failen asleen, the pointments and arranged a succession pointments and arranged a succession, that when they had failen asleep, ethically the service of the succession of the succession of the second to us that the Catholic view of the spreading of God's Word has been fairly well explained. Until "Mr. Challenger" succeeds in proving that the Bible, and the Bible alone, is the Rule of Faith, he can hardly expectanyone to bother much about his assertions. sertions.

sertions.

We may, however, bog the reader's pardon for commenting upon the following absurbities, — "Romanism," says Hon. Mr. Challenger, "is really a novelty. Protestantism is founded on eternal truth" Myb, even profane history will tell you that the Roman Catholic Church was old and hoary before what is called Protestantism was dreamed of. The old as sect among Protestants is not more than four hundred years old, while the Catholic Church can trace ber lineage back to the Apostles themselves. The words are misplaced. Protestantism should be placed in the first clause, Romanism (pardon the objectionable expression of the remaining that the contract of the Church Charch and the contract of the be placed in the first clause, Romanism (pardon the objectionable expression) in the second. The Church Calendar, a Protestant Episcopal organ published in New York City, while objecting to the official title of its church and regarding the same a misnomer, has this to say of up-to-date Protestantism;—"Protestantism carries with it the inherent stigmal of weakness, and the implied shame of defeat. And now this name relegates the church in this land to bad comthe church in this land to bad comthe church in this land ito bad company, since it has come to be the common denomination of ail, be they who they may or what they may, who do not own obedience to the Pope of Rome of follow the law of Moses. A heterogeneous crowd at is, of all shades of opinion, of all varieties of faith, or of no faith, respectable in morals, or lax, or distinctly immoral." — pg. 73, Church Calepdar, art. of Prof. Bishop of Springfiel i. The above statement must be regarded by every sincereof Springfiel I. The above statement must be regarded by every sincereminded person as true to the accepted position of Protestantism nowadays. Where, we ask in the name of truth, is the raindation upon Eternal fruth? Which, then, of the two-Roman Catholicism or Protestantism—is really a novetty—the former, that grand old historic institution built upon Peter, the Rock, or the latter, the Kingdom divided against itself three hundred aimes? times?

Again, "Mr. Challenger" is altogether too safe offering to pay \$50.00 do any Roman Catholic who shall produce a text to prove St. Peter had no wife. Roman Catholics do not claim that St. Peter was anmarried; in fact, the second nocturne Lesson of the Breviary for the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate, May 6, which I have recently perused, mentions very positively that St. Peter had a wife. And we know from the sacred text sticl that Peter's mother-in-law was sick with fever and was miraculously healed by the Savior. Besides this, ithere is in the so-called "challenge" a frightful jumbling and misrepresentation of Catholic decirine and Catholic discipline, e.g., the reference to "more mediators than one" "that the Virgin Mary can save us" "that priests ought not to marry," "that the wine at the Lord's table ought only but aken by the priests. The writer of this deceitful and misleading "challenge" should first seek correct information about Catholic belief before he attemps to formulate propositions so utterly false and unfair to the Church which he antagenizes. It is not difficult to read between the lines of this infamous paper, and therein discover, not good faith and sincerity, but the Again, "Mr. Challenger" is altogethficult to read between the lines of this infamous paper, and therein discover, not good faith and sincerity, but the triple-headed monster of spite, malice and jugglery with which he may hope in Na. to destroy one jot or tittle of our cherished faith. Lest, however, our adversary think that we are opposing him with words and not actions—the latter are far more powerful—we take occasion to add the following:—"his wonderful defender of Protestantism and slanderer of the Cathing: "This avoiderful iterator of Protestantism and slanderer of the Catholic Church, who offers financial rewards, but whose name and address
are prudently concealed, attempts to
mislead the unwary by giving the
dates of decrees of various councils
concerning twenty-two Catholic doctrines and practices, with the inference that in such years these doctrines
were first taugh, by the Church. Now,
the International Catholic Fruth Society, Arbuckle Huilding, Brooklyn, N.
Y. city, humbly offers \$500.00 to aryone who will place a similar amount
in the hands of any representative
gentleman of this city, the loser's
money 40 go to public charity, such
amount to be paid by us, if we are unable to prove that each and everyone
of the twenty-two doctrines was
taught by the Church centuries before
the date assigned by the unknown
challenger. iestantism and slanderer of the Cath

challenger. JOHN J. MAHON. pro. International Catholic Truth So-

ciety. Brooklyn, N. N., May 6, '01.

For the Overworked-What are the ror the Overworked—What are the causes of despondency and inclineholy? A disordered liver is one cause and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered liver means a disordered stomach. n disordered stomach, and a disordered stomach means disturbances of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection and the victim feels sick all over Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a recognized remedy in this state and relief will follow their use.

A CARDINAL'S PRIVILEGE

From the New York Sun-

In a Cardinal's residence the princi-

In a Cardinal's residence the principal apartment, called the throne room, is dreped in red. In the place of hones drawing the portract of the reigning Pope under a red silk canopy fringed with gold. There is an armchair on the floor, reversed or turned to the wall, thus reserved until the Pope should visit the Cardinal.

When the Cardinal is dead his coffines placed for some hours beneath this canopy and the picture of the Pope is turned with its face to the wall. Ed with the official red hat that the Pope will give Mgr. Martinelli when the latter goes to Rome some time hence to be invested with the full plentitude of his office. He can never wear at again. It will be put on his coffin and then hung up in the church of his aitle till his successor is apof his title till his successor is appointed.

But he will have four other hats to But he will have tour other hats to wear, he he need not lack for covering. When he takes a walk he can use a shree-cornered hat of black felt, tasseled with jet. When in rochet and mozetta outside a church, he wears a red felt hat. When he of in his cappa and under a canopy, he done the pontifical hat in the Corpus Christi processions he has a large hat of straw, covered with red sik and bound with a ribbon of jet and gold. He does not wear at. One of gold He does not wear at. One of fres suite carries it before him.

fres suite carries it before him.

AWhele in Rome, ctiquette does not allow a Cardinal to walk. He must have a carriage and pair. When he goes out beyond the city walls an attendant follows him. Going to a public ceremony at the Vatican, he is entitled to a gale train of these carriages, and if a Prince, to four.

It is preceded by four servants in livery embroidered with his arms, the first carrying his hat, the second his

I e is preceded by four servants in livery embroidered with his arms, the first carrying his hat, the second his cushion and the third his red silk umbrella. He is accompanied by his secretary in black with a silk mantle and a train bearer in a cassock of violet silk, with buttons of black velvet, a girdle of violet silk and a crocia or violet woolen coat, witla silk facings and short, wide sleeves. This coat has a typet forming in front a long pocke. For the Cardinal's breviary and the documents he takes with his to the Valican. He also has a gentle man in the costume of Henry II. of France to carry his beretta.

In the Pope's chapel the Cardinals kneel at the benches on which they set They wear at ceremonal functions a cassock with a train of cloth in winter and of moire in summer. Collars, shoes and stockings are red. The girdle is of red moire, with gold tassels, the rochet of lace and the mozita the same as the classes. In Rome the rochet as covered with a red mantelletta; cutside the city it is uncovered. If we hat is red felt with gold

mantelletta; outside the city it is un-covered. (The hat is red felt with gold tassels.

A Cardinal's walking dress is always a black sinarra or cassock, without train, with Lippit and false sleeves. train, with tippit and false sleeves. The cording and buttons are of scarlet. As Cardinal Martinelli is a member of the Augustinian Order, this will be the color also of his ordinary costume like the habit of the order. But the skull cap, beretta and hat are always scarlet. The ordinary walking-dress is covered with a ferreiolone of violet moire, with a collar and facings of the same materials. In winter there is also a cleak of violet or scarlet cloth with gold cording.

The Cardinals di caria, or those residing in Rome, are entitled to a year-

The Cardinals of carla, or those residing in Rome, are entitled to a yearly meome, or piatto cardinalizio, of 32,000 fire (about \$6,400), which is paid out of the Poter's pence. The Cardinals dwelling ordinarily have these spenses and apriments; At the entrance, an ante-chamber for the domestics. Above a credence are the arms of the Cardinal, under a canopy. On the wall are suspended has two kneeling-oushions, one of red and the other of the baselite and the triples of oushions, one of red and the other of violet silk, and his two umbrellas of the same colors. These last are for covering him when he is making a solemn entry into a church or following the viaticum barcheaded. The second room is for the Cardinal's secretary. The third is called the antechamber of the beretta, because the red beretta is placed there on a console before a wrucifix. Then comes the throne room, which has already been described.

When a Cardinal asserts that the

When a Cardinal asserts that the Pope has said this or that, or has given such an order, he must be believed on his word without being obliged to on his word without being obliged to prove it. This is called the oraculum wwoe vocis.

Cirdinals should be therty years of age. Mgr. Martinelii will be one of the youngest members of the college. He is how tifty-three. Cardinal Ske-bensky. Archb.shop of Prague, is the youngest being only thirty-right. Car-dinal Yives y Puto comes next. He is forty-seven, then Mgr. Martinelli

fits in.

When the Sacred Conage is complete there are seventy Cardinals—viz., six b.shops, fifty priests and sourced deacons. Cardinals of a lower order have, with the consent of the Pope, the right of option to pass to a highen the right of the rose can choose the order. The diacons can choose the vacant places of the Cardinal priests if they have been deacons for ten years and have been ordained to the priesthood. The senior Cardinal priest in Rome when one of the six bishopin Rome when one of the six bishoprios fulls vacant has the option to succeed to it, with the exception of the Sees of Ostia and of Porto, which are reserved for the Dean and the Submean of the Sacred College. The Dean is the senior Cardinal dating from his promotion to one of the sees. There are now sixty-seven Cardinals—forty Italians and twenty-seven of other nationalities. It is said that Pope Tea XIII desires always to have the membership near the plenum, or Pope I ca XIII desires always to have the membership near the plenum, or limit, and that he said just before making out the recent list of twelve new Cardinals;—
"Better that there should be as many as possible to choose from in the next conclave."

the next conclave."

Pope Paus IX having had the longest reign, created the most Cardinals, 179. Pope Lee XIII has buried 136 Cardinals since he begin his pontifi-

Besides Cardinal Martinelli, seven other Cardinals have had to do with the Church in North America They are Cardinal Cheverus, the first Bish-op of Boston; Cardinal McClosky Archhishop of New York; Cardinal Gibbons, of Battimore; Cardinal Tas-

chere in of Quebec, Cr. bind Persico, Bokop of Sayannah, Cardinal Maz-zella, the Jesuit (hologram and pro-fessor at the College at Woodstock, Md.; and Credinal Satolia, former del-Ma; and Crional Satoll, former defeate to the United States. Of these, Cardinals Cheverus, Persico and Mazzella Ead left this country before they were created Cardinals.

Most of these facts about the Cardinals are related on the authority of the learned desuit, the Rey William Montage of the Cardinals are related on the Rey William

Humphrey who has written so enter-tainingly of the machine y by which she Supreme Pontiff giverns the vis-ible Caraohe Church

BIG GAME IN THE PATH

Mr F W Emett, in an article in the Wade World Magazin, on the Uganda Railway, refers to the depre-dations of homs during the construc-tion of the line

in the forest region, he says, the hig maneless hons are to be found. But it is at Isayo and Kimaa, where the more dimercous animals abound, and where the greatest damage has been occasioned. In July last a man-cater who caused the death of Mr. Ryali, visited kimaa and terrorized the natives who were shapping in the stations. tives, who were sleeping in the sta-tion. In the middle of the night their slumber, were disturb a by the an-gry growling of the beast, w's had climbed on to the low, flat roof of the to the fow, hat foot of the building and was middly endeavoring to tear off the corrugated iron sheets Fortunately for the immates he did not succeed in this, but on inspection next morning it was found that the sharp edges of the iron sheets were covered with blood from the inon's paws. The infinitely heart effect with results and the state of the state with blood from the mon's paws. The infuriated beast, after varinty endeavoring to effect an entrance through the roof, squatted outside the station door until 630 a m., and on finding that this was not opened for his benefit, cettred to a distance and chewed into pieces a number of red and green signal flags. In the hon districts bomas or zarebas 10 feet in height have to built for the protection of the Indian and native workmen, but there Indian and native workmen, but there indian and native workmen, but there is at least one instance of a lion endeavoring to surmount this obstacle. On this occasion the animal was found dead next day impaled on one of the sticks forming the rateba. This occurred at one of the railway engineer's camps.

neer's camps.

As showing how accustomed hons are becoming to the presence of the locomotive, an official who travelled on the Uganda railway only a few weeks ago told me that between the stations of Simla and Makindu only a few weeks ago told me that between the stations of Simla and Makindu only a few weeks ago told me that between the stations of Simla and Makindu only a few weeks ago he saw four magnificent animals cating a zebra within 50 yards of the rails. In the earlier days of the line the train would have stopped while the passengers alighted to have a shot at the lions, but this is not now permitted. One of the methods employed for catching lions on the line is to construct a trap of railway sleepers. This is divided into two portions—the outer cage is open at the end, but has a heavy sliding door suspended by telegraph lines. In the inser cage, which is, of course, closed, a number of Punjah police spend the night, and when Leo, attracted by the smell of his prospective meal, enters the outer cage, the outer trapdoor is lowered and the animal is captured. But this day not always succeed, and I lately heard of an instance where the lion so far performed his portion of the program as to enter the outer cage, but munaged to escape despite the frantic firing of the Indians in the As showing how accustomed hons cage, but managed to escape despite the frantic firing of the Indians in the inner cage, who in their terror had, I suppose, forgotten to lower the trap. It 4s satisfactory to learn, however, that the heast was shot by a European a few days later.

But lions are not the only kind of wild beasts encountered by the railway pioneers, us the following further extract from Mr. Emett's interesting article shows:

On one occasion a herd of fifty elephants came within fifty yards of the camp at Lamuru railway station. The officials, startled by the tremendous officials, startled by the fremendous noise made by these monsters, turned out, and after driving off the greater portion of the berd cane upon seven, cows and an enormous bull, which was bringing up the rear. When only 15 yards distant this brute, without the least warning, turned, and, with shrill trumpetings, charged Dr. Waters, who trumpetings, charged Dr. Waters, who was among those in pursuit of the animals. The doctor, seeing that matters were becoming unpleasant, started to run along the narrow track, which was only a yard wide, but tripped and At this critical moment the elephant was not more than half-a dozen yards off, and the impetus of his charge was so great that he shot right beyond the prostrate form of the doc-tor, and, wonderful to relate, did not touch him. Scarcely realizing his good fortune, Dr. Waters rose and turned into the bush, where he saw the savage beast eagerly trying to get his wind. In this, however, he did not accord and controller water of to succeed, and eventually made off to rejoin the cows. The whole affair did

succeed, and eventually made off to rejon the cows. The whole affair did not occupy three minutes. In addition to the elephants around Kikuyu there are large heads on the Mau escarpment, where it is extremely probable that the railway people will have much krouble with them when the line reaches that region.

Hippes and rhinos are also to be met with at various points along the railway. The former, which are perfectly harmless do not actually encroach on the line, but they are to be seen in large numbers in the Athi River, in Lake Navasha, take Elmenteita, lake Nakaru, and in the Victoria Nyanza, in fact, along the whole line from Athi River to the V ctoria Lake, it is ourrous as the train runs past Lake Navasha to see schools of these unwieldly monsiers disporting themselves in the water. On one occasion Dr. Waters managed to shoot and kill two hippos on Like Navasha with two shots, one right and one left.

SHE MEANT IT

A short time ago a young couple presented themselves at the Old Charch. Sheltield, to be married. The ceremony went smoothly is a marriage bell until the chargeman

asseq:-"Wil thou have this thin to be thy
wedded husbane t"
'No. I won't, and I have often told
hum so"

him so."
"Why, then, did you come to church?" queried the clergyman. "Only to tell bim, once for all, before

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you and all present, that I'm have nothing more to do with nim.'
And she bounced out of church.

THE GATES OF THE WEST.

I stood by the window one evening
As the sun was sudding dow,
And the shadows a mantle were weaving To cover the earth below

And the crimson gates of the west Were flooded with amber and gold— A gleam of the home of the blest, Whose glories to us are untold.

And I wondered if the bright angels, When they bore our loved ones away fo the beautiful home oer the river, Where he is an endiess day, Passed through those clouds bright and golden

As they went to the land of the blest As they went to the annual of the vent has just over yonder, hear the golden gates of the west.

-Ine Angelus.

THE SONGS OF ERIN

"Music shall outlive all the songs of the birds."-Old Irish I've heard the lark's cry thrill the sky

o'er the meadows of Luck.

And the first joyous gush of the thrush from Adarc's An i wood. At thy lone music's spell, Philomel, magic-stricken I've stood.

When, in Espan afar, star on star trembled out of the dusk

When Dunkerron's blue dove murmur-

When Dankerron's blue dove murmured love, 'neath her nest I have sighed.

And by mazy Culdaff with a laugh mocked the cuckoo's refrain;

Derrycarn's dusky bird I have heard poing joy hard by pain.

And 'the swan' last lament sobbing sent over Moyle's mystic tide.

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TORONTO.

Prying joy hard by pain.

And the swan last lament sobbing sent over Moyle's mystic tide.

Yet as bright shado as pass from the glass of the darkening lane, As the roses type sight soon must die, when the zephyr is stilled, in oblivious grey we pe each lay that those birds ever trilled. But the songs from her strings shall amnortally wake

—Alfred Perceval Graves

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THURS'DAY, MAY 28, 1901. THE BRITISH CENSUS.

The Registrar-General has now given out a sufficiently elaborate statement of the British census returns to enable us to trace the lines of progress and decay in the sister islands during the last decade. It is a repetition of the old story. The lines are all familiar. England, Wales and Scotland have gone on along the path of advancement. Ireland continues on the down grade, with hardly any slackening of speed. From Haydn's Dictionary of Dates we take the figures below of Irieh population in modern days, which the period since the Legislative Union of 1801 may be fairly designated. Ireland before the Union had a population well in the neighborhood of 10, 000,000 The rebellion of 1798 9 cost 150,000 Irish lives, whilst the recording angel alone has kept the ter rible record of the Cromwellian permoution. The first counting of the Irish people after the Union appers to have taken place in 1841. We give the figures from that year onward:

1841......8,196 597 1851......6 574,278 1861......5 798.967 1871 5,402,759 1881.....4,800,000 1891......4,706;162 1901....4,456,546

The figures for 1901 are from the Registrar General's returns sabled to the daily papers of Tuesday of this week. The cable correspondent adds: "This is a decrease _1 5 8 per cent. This is less than during the previous

The cable correspondent apparently knowshow to make figures lie. In ectual numbers the decline in the population of Ireland has been greater. in the period of 1891-01 than in that of 1881 91 by over 150,000 persons. Upon whatever basis the percentage is calculated, the stated result is a falsification of the official figures before us.

In the period of sixty years under review the Irish people have prospered and multiplied in every land under the sun except their own. And still Lord Selisbury only a few days ago made the harshest speech that has ever been hurled against the Irish people by an English statesman. The bad impression which that speco made may have moved the king to undertake an early visit to Ireland, as the cable from Dublin announces this week in the following words:-

"Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant, has made an authorisative announcement of King Edward's wish to visit Irelaud as soon as possibles. He further said that nobody takes a greater or more statesmanlike interest in the well-fare of Irelaud than the King, and he added that he was able to personally testify to His Majesty's desire during his reign to do all he can to promote the prosperity of the country. The Earl also asserted that the true Irish policy now was to attract the people from the now was to attract the people from the country districts into the towns, so that industries might be developed."

Earl Cadogan has certainly shown his own desire to use his influence and authority wisely in Ireland; but the King will find that as long as statesmen of Lord Saliebury's incurable prejudice insist upon believing the Irish unfit for the working out of their own salvation, so long will Ireland go down to further misery under the unnatural hand of alien government.

To return to the ecneus figures, we find that Scotland is now almost on an equality of nopulation with Ireland, having 4 471,557 people, while the population of England and Wales has incressed from 29,001,018 in 1891 to 32,525,716 in 1901.

A XLCI SSARY WORD.

It is through no desire to be censerious that THE REGISTER refers to The Irish Canadian's excited defence last week of Mr. William O'Brien's paper, the seizure of which, in Dablin and other Icish cities, is held by our contemporary to be a proof of tyranny, and "a link in the long chain of outrages which shall eventually lead to the plagues," etc. Mr. O'Brien's " Irish People" has done splendid and most effective work for the national organination in Ireland; but the article which provoked this seizure was quite beside human reason, not to speak of respect for religion and authority. Any defence of .nch au article here in Canada is in reality vain, inasmuch as it reflects no shadow or note of public opinion; but it may turn out very injurious on the part of our contemporary by misuse in the hands of clever and designing persons. No argument is required to establish the necessity of having the latter objection publicly stated without loss of time. The Catholic Union and Times. of Buffalo, and a paper well entitled to speak for the Irish Catholics of the United States, very clearly expresses this necessity even with regard to Catholics who are not British subjects when it says :

If the assault made on the King and the Cardinal were not condemned by Catholics and Irishmen, the Protest ants of Great Britain and the rest of the world would get the impression that the Catholic Church tolerated in-sults to the civil power and that it-cause of Ireland was bound up with the indecont expressions of personal contempt for the Fuglish sovereign. The consequence of this impression would be that those Protestants would have their prejudices against the Catholic religion intensified and their hostility to Irish interests renewed. The editorial of the Dublin paper was worse than a blunder—It was a crime.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

Some interesting facts are pointed out in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Quebec, referred to in another column. The thing that will strike most of us, however, is the decline in the number of pupils attending the Protestant Separate Schools of the adjoining province. In a recent issue we pointed out the decline in the number of pupils attending the Public Schools in Ontario. As against this sympathetic falling off in the general attendance of the Protestant children, the Catholic schools in Ontario, like those in Quebec, are experiencing a steady growth. Some time ago one of our contemporaries asked us to discover the true explanation of the contrast provided by the two sets of schools. That may not be done lightly or without the most careful enquiry; but the facus as they appear are certainly calculated to attract keen attention.

AN "ECCE HOMO" IN DERRY.

A North of Ireland Orangeman visiting England happened to her the name of the Pope referred to with marked respect in a company of Pretestant friends. He was silent, bit somewhat impressed. Presently scoeone asked him what his opinior wis. "Is it the Pope," he answare, downtfully: " well, his reputation is not so high around Portadown." It is not a far cry from Portadow to Darry, and sa a report publishe on our second page would indice, the two places are on all cars oinging to their local promoses. A lady member of the Derry Board of Guardians, by way of a loyal memoral to the late Queen Victoria, proposed to place an "Ecce Homo" on the prkhouse walls. But the Darry "guidians" would have none of it. By overwhelming re-solution they deeped it "securism," and even refused oast their Protest ant eyes upon il although assured that Queen Victo passed from life with her eyes fasted upon the picture which she ken a her bedroom. There are any numeral strange true stories of this kind a nnection with northern Irish towis. When Kensit was in Balfast last tar bowed some of his seed on fat gound. One of his disciples disturbed ine set oe in St. George's (Protestani) obure one day by calling out aloud "Popery opery." when the Apostles Creed w being

read. The action of the Darry B. of Guardians will strike every rea, of THE REGISTER with all the more n. der when they look upon the been,

attainable by the most modern appliances of art printing. The work is all done in Germany, the home par excellence of art printing to-day. There is nothing of equal merit and cost pro duced elsewhere. THE REGISTER is making an unparalleled offer to paidin-advance subscribers.

UNHAPPY ITALY.

Once quiet, and always beautiful, Italy is gaining a world wide notoriety for lawlessness. The best informed visitors to the country blams the Gov erament, under which it is prophesied, content can never reign. The newspaper organs of the Government are growing alarmed over the attention which the perturbed condition of the country is receiving, and the Tribuns undertakes to state that the news printed in English and American papers is all false. A correspondent of The London Standard denies in turn the assertious of the Tribuna,

and says : The series of robbories and murders that meets the eye of paterfamilias at his breakfast table in Italy is of the most barefaced description. From Romagua and the South, from Leghorn and Massa Carrara in the North, and gentle Tuscany, the tale of cowardly murder is eyer the same. Florence itself, once quietest of sleepy hollows, has become alon of robbers and assassins to such as den of robbers and assessing to such an extent that the subject formed the tonic extent that the subject formed the topic about a fortuight ago, of a public parliamentary debate. Rome swarms with a plethora of police, taken from other cities to their manifest disadvantage, and other tourist centres are undermanned in their police departments, and the public of arminal cause. writhe in the hands of oriminal gange. The fact is, and the sooner the Government wakes up to it the better, the whole country is seething with discontent and suppressed rebellion—taxation and cruel, crushing starvation, stalks abroad, while the prisons vomit for the their swarms of polluted criminals, amnestied on every pretext in a way that makes one think of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. And the cry is "Yet they come," for an approaching happy event in the Royal family is to fix the date for turning loose another tatch of cut-throats to prey on this luckless lolk.

If Italy were not a Catholic sountry. writhe in the hands of criminal gange.

If Italy were not a Catholic country, the misgovernment which is responsible for the deplorable conditions above described would long before this have driven the population into revolution.

MR CHAMBERLAIN'S DED

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's political couch these days is no bed of roses. If made of the softest down a would not be a pleasar! place, hauned con-Jameson raid. Mr. Umybeare, ex M.P., speaking in the Falham Town hall last week mole the following declaration : "A certain Tory member Parliament,

"A certain Tory member Parliament, by name Lyttleton," proceeded Mr.Conybeare, "was out in Mashonaland not long since, and he had a conversation with Mr. Rhodes who, of course, was the prime mover and engineer of the Raid. They were talking about the question of the complicity of Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. Rhodes said sukrely and bluntly, as is his wont, Joseph Chamberlain knew everything that went on; he was up to his neck in averything appertaining to the question everything appertaining to the question of the raid." Mr. Lyttleton said: " Mr. Bhodes, this is a very strong charge to bring against a public man, a statesman, in the position of Mr. Chamberlain. Have I your permission to repeat it?" Mr. Rhodes said, "Certainly you have." When Mr. Lyttleton came back he placed the facts as he received them placed and races as ne received, subset from Mr. Rhodes before Lord Salisbury, who, I am informed, had Joseph Chamberlain, his heachmen and lieutsmant in the Cabinet, confronted with Mr. Lyttleton, in his presence, and the only answer Chamberlain had to make to this demning accusation was to him out damning accusation was to him out against Cecil Rhodes, 'Traitor! traitor!' making authority, is a fact. I am not the statement on my own authority, because I was not there, but no responsible authority. I state it as a fact, and I hope that the prople of this country will grasp it, and ponder it, and bring it bome to the man who is the one great guilty field, who has brought this war about."

While charges of this kind are publisly made by responsible men against a member of his Majesty's Government, Great Britain must be the loser by the Boer war, no matter though every Boer man, woman and child in South Africa be put to death.

STRANGE CASE OF LORD O'BRIEN.

The deputation of English Catholies to the King has already been the subject of so much discussion that it is high time it was allowed to pass in to history. However, the redoubtable "Lord O Brien of Kilfenore," whom the most dignified of English papers have, in the most natural and habitual manner, alluded to as "Peter the Packer," has managed to project the shadow of his own greatness upon the subject, colipsing at once the King, the Cardinal and all others premiums are the best reproducties. The concerned. Some of the English premiums are the best reproducties Catholies do not quite relieb from the original famous paintings his, and The Catholie Times gives

voice to their disgust. Here is an ex tract from its editorial comment:

"The Times states that 'Lord O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Iroland, was prevented by pressure of other business from forming part of the deputation.' We protest most emphatically against the assumption that he has any right or title to come forward as a representative of the Catholics of England. We never read of any public styles he has rendered to the Catholic Church, but we have read a great deal strvice he has rendered to the Catholic Church, but we have read agreed deal of his success in packing juries to the exclusion of Catholics. Only on the day immediately prior to the deputition The Daily News, referring to his conduct during the hearing of an application for an attachment order, owing to comments on jury-packing, said:—'Lord O'Brien, formerly known as Peter the Packer, does not command the respect of the Irish popple.' We do not know who inserted the announcement that Lord O'Brien intended to be a member of the deputation; but if he was invited of the deputation; but if he was invited it was a downright insult to the Catheis was a downing it insult to the Catholics of Ireland, especially when for do nouncing jury packing one of their Par liamentary representatives, Mr. Mo-Hugh, is suffering six months' imprisonment, meted out to him by this same Lord O'Drice." Lord O'Brien."

OUR FRENCH CANADIAN CITI ZENS.

This week THE REGISTER gives free advertisement to a Montreal publisher out of pure regard for the French-Canadian people. It is a pity. we think, that the French Canadians are not as well studied in some parts of the Dominion as they are in other countries. The English papers, for example, are commenting at the present moment on the characteristics of the race as described by writers in The Apgle-American Magazine. The London Daily News has an interesting review of the articles, friendly and unfriendly, to the French - Canadians, appearing in the magazine named. It m' it be interesting to us here in Canada to observe how the position of Quebec in the Dominion strikes au English writer, who judges its people from what magazine writers have to say of their institutions. Following are extracts from The Daily News:

"Canada is a country where two languages exist side by side, not only by sustom but by fixed law. Fronch is not only the language of Fronch-Canadian society, not merely the language of the Canadian Catholic Church, but it is one of the languages of the Languages of the Languages. Canadian Casholic Curren, but it is one of the languages of the Canadian Parliament. All legal proceedings in central Canada may be conducted either in French or in English, or in both. A member of the Casadian Parliament may speak in either language, and the proceedings of the Canadian Parliament are published in both. Pulitical meatings are hold in in both. Political meetings are held in both languages. The Cauadian Premier himself, Sir Wilfred Laurier, speaks equally well in either. These privileges equally well in either. These privileges are not mere causal excrescences: they are the carrying out of the terms on which the French Canadians surrendered, nearly a century and a half ago, and without which it is doubtful whether we could ever have conquered Cauada. The loyalty of French Canada, which is to the foreigner the most striking fact in the British Empire, is the direct outcome of a compromise heteror two come of a compromise between two races, and the statesmanlike fidelity with which we have observed and respected the feelings and beliefs of those who have consented to our rule. Respect for their language, respect for their civil law—these were the three foundations on which our forefathers who knew how to build up an empire, constructed the edifice of the Cauadian Dominion."

Commenting on a friendly article over the signature of George Lemay. The Daily News continues:

"He (Mr. Lemay) quotes a French writer, M. de Taurines, to the effect that the French language in Canada is 'infinitely better and more correct than the popular tongue in France.' He draws attention to the admirable French graws attention to the admirable French papers of Ganada—journals which are, as we can vouch, fully up to the level of the English papers. He points out that many French-Canadian authors, poets, and press writise have here personned. by the French Academy. He points to the number of statesmen that French the number of statemen that French Canada has produced—Lafontaine, Papineau, Morin, Sir George E. Cartier, Chapleau and Lucrier. He quotes their posts—men like Frechetto and Lugendre—and their novelists—men like Sulte and Casgram. As far as America is concerned, he carries the war into the near to country. He sales whether the enemy's country. He asks whether the pious Ca'holic of Canada is any more to be depreca'ed than the Christian Scientist of America? He draws attention to the great inflow of French-Can-adians into the United States, where adias into the Onical States, where they maintain their national traditions, and continue to speak the French langu-age. 'Rhode Island,' he says, 'elected a French-Canadian L'eutenaut Governor a resonance of the second of the second of the second of the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine. New Hamnshire and Vermont. The United States caused destroy their language or religion any more than Great Britain. And, finally, as to cleanliness—a point on which the average Englishmun is far tco ready to throw out cheep and vulgar sibes - be asks whether the cleanly little house of the French-Capalian in Quebec are not more creditable than the slume of New York. In other words he comes to the conclusion that by preserving this race along with its language and its traditions, the British Empire has not only saved itself, but has conferred an inestimable benefit upon North America by varying and despening its civilisation. Is this not a picture from which we may draw a less me in dealing with other parts of our Empire?"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Edia Ashmoad Bartlett, M.P., Is retiring from politics. There are others like him in the Unionist party who have inflicted thomselves altogether too long upon public life.

Sir Alfred Milner is to be consulted by the Imperial Government with regard to the disposal of the 25,000 Boor mon, women and children classed as prisoners of war. There have been suggestions already that these poor people be sent to Cauada and Australasia, to "work on, the Government railways." Sir Alfred Milner, by all accounts, does not love them, and it will be interesting to know what fate would be condemn them to.

The Montreal coroner's ju-that last week brought in a verdict on the espital chargo against a man named Leplaine should have added as a rider "while ere tically instue " This wretched murderer loft a silly letter, that recked of his sur feit on the modern novel. A laborer in a foundry, he still found time to feed plen tifully on so-called love stories which seem to have reduced him to a state of mental imbecility. The modern novel is an agency of the Evil One.

General Hector Macdonald, the man who enjoys an admiration quite unique in Great Britain, because he "rose from the ranks," has come out as an advocate of conscription. General Macdonald knows the army, but he may not know the country and the people. It is an extensively accepted opinion that conscription would sweep away the gates before British emigration and let the flood loose. As a preliminary, however, it would certainly prove a most unpopular policy for any Government, and the Uniquists are too fond of power to risk it for the sake of the armv.

A little while ago the Cauadian people expected to see the Senate abulished, But what actually happens is that, in future, each Senator will receive \$1,500 instead of \$1,000 as compensation for inflicting himself upon the country. This little Senatorial wind tall comes about by the unanimous desire of the members of the House of Commons to pay themselves one half more than the old roale of wages. The parties have been coquetting with each other since the opening of the session, the Liberals wishing the Conservatives to make the proposal and vice versa. Last week they arranged matters; and all the while the Senate had been saying noth ing. Here is a noble opportunity for the Upper Chamber to assert its independence and honor. But even independence and the other thing must have a limit.

Two facts were emphasized by the

incidents of last week's strike on the Albany street railway. In the first place militarism has already so strongly asserted itself in the United States that it supercedes the civil power on comparatively slight provocation; and once in voked, it becomes so intolerant of its brief authority that no distinction is made between peaceful citizens and an enemy in arms. The militia manued the street cars at Albany for a day, and in twelve hours two stones were thrown at the cars. These were unquestionably isolated acts; but they were answered by a deadly volley from the militia men, two of the victims being killed instantly as they sat at their doors. This deplotable contempt of the military for civil rights and human life has inspired one new idea in the public mind. It is probable that, in future, when capital and labor undertake to quarrel with each other to the peril of the general public, which on their account is subjected to military anthority, they will be treated as common street brawlers. The city of Albany gave the disputing Traction Company and their employer twenty four hours to settle their differences, otherwise the charter would be declared void. This is but the simple assertion of public right. The same thing should be done by the State when great railways and their employes paralize commerce and terrify the community. It means compulsory arbitration no doubt: but, whatever it means, it is a common-sense remedy for these constantly recurring struggles of capital and labor.

There is truth and humor in a story told by The London Chronicle about the woes of Irish police pensioners. The Chronicle recalls W. S. Gilbert's general observation that the life of the policeman is not a happy one, but add: We should be sorry, however, to think that it is really so unhappy as some of the policemen in Ireland auggest. At a public mexing of the Royal Irish Constabulary pensioners, held on Saturday in Dubliu, one of them proposed a resolution, urging a claim for increased pensions, because "from the odious and irksome duties which we were cal'ed upon to discharge from 1879 to 1890, we were estrauged from kith and kin, and earned for uarselves the undying hatred of our race. and most of our public hodies have passed a resolution not to give us any employment because our masters who paid us for the dirty work and shattered our constitutions by unnatura! duties --

sending some of us to an early grave, and others to a lingering death diontal componsate us and keep us from the workhouse."

The following resolution on the death of Abbe Verreau; passed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Inspection, Quebec, is an indication of the satisfactory feeling on the part of the min ority over the school laws of the Lower Province :-" Received, that having observed with deep regret the demise of the Rev. Abbe Verreau, who, from the establishment of normal schools in this province, in the year 1857, occupied with marked success the important position of principal of the Jacques Cartier Nor mal School, the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction desires to put on record its appreciation of of the educational labours of the eminent ecclesiastic now removed from his lifelong service, to express by the transmission of this resolution to the Hon. the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to the press, its high estimate of one who, in the history of our native land, has become a recognized authority; and to offer a tribute of profound sympathy of his personal friends in their sor low at their less of an aimable and much rospected friend, whose faithfulness in duty has been a continual inspiration to his colabourers."

The London Daily Telegraph rays:-The little scene between Lord O'Brien, C.J., of Ireland, and Mr. Bodkin, K.C., of the same kingdom, was terminated rather happily by the counsel's reminder to the Chief Justice that there had been a parallel passage of arms between one Peter OBrien and Mr Justice Keogh, at the Cork Assizes in the year 1877. Oldly enough, the career of Keogh, J., was not unlike that of O'Brien, C. J. One of the founders of the Catholic Defense Association, Keogh was a strong supporter of the popular cause and a firm friend of the tenantright movement. But he accepted office from an English Government and was never forgiven. The opinious of O'Brien, C.J., also contracted as he grew olderand the duties which no was called upon to perform as law officer of the Crown while the Coercion Act was in force were looked upon by enthusiastic politicians as inconsistent with the principles of his younger days.

Another example of the policy of one law for Englishmon and another for Irishmen is furnished in the case of Mr. McHugh, who while under sentence for libel is not allowed to write. When Mr. W. T. Stead was in jail, he was afforded every facility for working, as the following letter testifies:-To the Right Hon. the Home Secretary.

Sir-I read with with some astonishment your statement in the House of Commons last night that I was not allowed to edit and conduct The Pall Mall Gazette when in prison in December, 1885.

It is true that this is a matter which occured a long time ago, and you could not be expected to have any personal knowledge of that; but lapse of time and your own lack of information cannot alter the fact which is, that the statement above quoted as having been made by you to the House of Commons is not only inaccurate but absolutely contrary to the fact.

For the time I was made a first-class misdemeanant in November, 1885, until I left Holloway Jail in January, 1886, I continuously edited and conducted The Pall Mall Gazette, just as if I had been in my office on Northumberland street. subject only to the limitation that I was forbidden to write on the matter which led to my mearceration and that I could not receive anyone who wished to see

I have the honour to be your obedient servant .- WILLIAM T. STEAD.

A great sensation has been caused in France by the revelation of the innocence of a condemned priest, who was executed for murder in July, 1394 He was the Abbe Bruneau, and was assistant to the Cure at Eutrammes. One morning the aged Cure was foully murdered and robbed. The Abbe was arrosted, tried, and condemned. He died protesting his innocence to the silent crowds assembled at his execution, and on the scaffold handed a scaled packet to the executioner, directed to the Prooursion of the Republic. Now the housekeeper of the murdered Cure has just died at Nantes; and before her death, in the presence of witnesses, confessed that, with the help of a male accomplice of evil character, she had murdered the old priest in order to rob him. She then went to the Abbe and confessed her crime. The confession seaied his lips, and he died not only innocent, but in full knowledge of who the real culprit way. The people of Laval new demand that the contents of the scaled packet shall be revealed, and are honoring the young priest's memory as that of a mar--Jr to the confessional seal.

Information for S. II. Blake.

The Montreil Stir state that lost week a called on His Grace Vie dishop Bruches to obtain in any creative kratement as to Pa's oath which Mr. 8 H. Blake has been discussing. His Grace kindly loaned a copy of the Roman Pontifical of Clement VIII, and Urban VIII, published by order of Benedict KIV, and issued by the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Propagation of the Farth at Rome, in 1879, which contains the bath taken by the Bishof the F3th at Rome, in 1870, which contains the bath taken by the lishopy of the C tholic Church all over
the world. A translation of the relevant portion of the oath by Prof. Geo.
Murray, B.A., Oxon, is given below.
The sentence which seems to have given rise to the controversy is as follows in the latin text, "flueroticos,
schismaticos, et rebelies eidem Donnino nostro, wel successoribus practicus
in nosse terscular et impignabo."

no host to, and successoribus praedictis pro posse fersequal et impugnabo. His tirree the Archimshop interprets the sentence to mean that the Bishops are bound to "foliow up and oppose to the best of their power, all here toes scaismates, etc. This does no me in that they are to take up arms against them, but samply that they are to combat the doctrines connected by whem. As an example, the Arch shop referred to his action in the case of the Delp.t marriage. The doctrine put forth by Mr. dustice Arch bold was considered antagonistic to the factorings of the Church and list trace accordingly audiessed a length His tirace accordingly audressed a let-ter to the fathful comb thing such doctrines.

doctrines.

The Letin verb "pros que' literally means to "follow up perseveringly." "to pursue," and it is in this sense that His Grace accepts it in the oath administered to ann at the time of his consecration. The wirb "majagnare" means literally "to fight against," "to oppose," "to ussall."

consecration. The verb "impagnare" means hierally "to fight against," "to oppose," "to ussail."

In translation of the Bishops leef of the Church, from this hour henceforth will be faithful and obedient to the Blessed Aposile Peter, to the Holy Roman Church, and our Sovereign Lord, the Pope, and his successors, regularly elected. I will not, on any pretext whatever, be a party to any plan, conspicion of the party of a party to any plan, conspicion of the against all men the Roman Apagry and the Supermacy of St. Peter. I will conduct myself with due respect to any Legate of the Apostolic See in going and returning and I will assist him in his needs. I will be careful to preserve thefend, advance, and promote the rights, honors, privileges, and authority of the Holy Roman Church, and our Sovereign the Pope, and his successors aforesaid. Not will I engage in ony design, act, or conduct in which, contrary to the Sovereign Pope himself, or she same Roman Church, any thing unfavorable or prejudent is devised against their persons, rights, honor, position, and power. And if I learn that anything of this kind is being managed or promoted by anyone whatsoever, I will prevent it as far as I can, and will notify it as soon as possible to the same Poptiff, or to any one through whose means the knowledge of it may reach him. I will observe, with all my power, and will cause to be observed by others, the rules, decrees, or intraces or directions, reservations, provisions, and injunctions of the Holy Fathers. So far as I am able I will pursue and fight ngainst hereites, nehismatics, and those who are opposed to the Sovereign Pontiff, and his successors before mentioned."

The bainese of the foot attending the Synots

the Bishop's thry of attending the Sy-nots of the Church, and other purely ecclesiastical duties.

nots of the Church, and other purely ecclesiastical duties.

As the Jesuits' ow has also been called into question in the controversy above alluded to, a Star reporter also called on Father A. E. Jones, S.J., the well known prohivist of St. Mary's College. The revercad father atted that there before three classes of Jesuits; the lay brothers, who take the simple vows; the coadjutor priests, who do not take the full vows of obedience to the Holy Father as to missions, and the professed father. There is no difference observable between the two fatter classes, in any of the institutions conducted by the Jesuits, but it is generally arranged to have rectors of colleges coadjutor priests, who can do business and hindle the funds of the society. There are certain positions in the society, however, which can be filled only by the professed fathers. Thee permission to leave the Order can also be more easily obtained, subject to certain restrictions, by the coadjutor priests.

ily obtained, subject to certain restrictions, by the coadjutor priests.

The Jesuits' solemn rows are a respectition of the simple rows, with the addition of the tow of Jevoting themselves to the tearing of youth and the obedience to the Holy Sather in the matter of missions. The forms of rows are as follows:—

FORMULA PROFESSIOMS QUATU-OR VOTARUM.

ly Court, and before the schere present and to you flevel ather (N). Superior Gone of the Society of Jesus, in the place of God, and to your successing the place of God, and to your successing the formula as in the Latin extly prepared Poverty. Chastity, and Obedience, and subject to that Obedience, a special crief for the education of youth, according to the rule of life set forth in the Society of Jesus, and as set forth in the Society seconstitution. If furthermore promise special obedience to the Superior Pontiff in the matter of missions, as set forth in the Letters Apostone to the Superior Pontiff in the Letters Apostolic and the constitution.

matter of missions, as set forth in the Letters Apostolic and the constitution of the Society."

As I know of no parthorized English version of the solimin rows of the Society, I give the above English translation, for which I alone am responsible but which I think renders perfectly the original (Signed). A. R. JONES, S. J. Rev. Father Jones adds that as professed Jesuats, the manhers of the Society take no clean yours sive those given above. Those who are not professed take the vows of poverty, chastify and obedience and If they are pricess also, that of teaching the young

NOWS OF POVERTY.

o'The professed however,' says Father Jones "man matery after their profession, promise to sanction no incovation in the constitution in minovation in the constitution in maters regarding poverty, saye when extens regarding poverty, saye when extens the constitution in material professional ters regarding poverty, save when excumstances may seem to justify them in rendering the practice of religious poverty in the Society even more strict."

"They furthermore promise individually to accept no ecclesiastical dignity or prelacy, unless it be forced apportently or prelacy, unless it be forced apportently of obedience, and under pain of sin; and to notify the Society when they hear that it is contemplated to single out a member of the Society as candidate for such dignity; if forced into accepting such dignity; it forced into accepting such dignity, they promise never to refuse to listen to the advice given by the General and to heed that advice, provided they themselves judge that the advice given pants out the wiser course to be adopted."

"In all clse, as to any engagement

adopted."
"In all cise, as to any engagement taken, the society differs in no respect from any other body of the secular of regular clergy. The many published standard works on eanon law may be consulted on any point where information is required for instance, Bonix, Maupack, Urandelande, R. de M., etc.
"As for any yow, oath, promise or

R. de M., etc.

"As for any vow, oath, prelaise or engagement of any kind, which would be meompatible with loyalty to any country in which we exercise our functions, and under whose protection we live (and this understood a "ardling to the teaching of the Apostle St. Paul). I am ready, when the interest at stake is of sufficient importance to justify so solemn a proceeding us solemnly to take God to witnes that it has no existence in fact, b. is the ostcome of malicious hatrea to the members of the socaty, and has been forged, like the famous "Monitu secreta," as a weapon against the society.

reta," as a weapon against the society.

"And, furthermore, I am ready, as solemnly to offirm, this during my solemnly to offirm, this during my solemnly to offirm, this during my soleme, the solement of the lege, in this city, no other doctrine on the point in question, was inculcated than the one of obedience to our temporal rulers in secular matters, as holding the place of God.

"Since I became a member of the Society of Jesus, which I entered on the 7th of December, 1837, until the present day, having sojourned for different periods in Canada, France and the United States, and Laving had every opportunity of knowing what was going on around me; and during my three years of philosophical studies, and four of theology, of becoming

The Source Of Energy

Is the Brain, Says Sir Henry Thomp-son, the Great English Authority on Nervous Diseases—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Creates New Nervo and Brain Cells.

Sir Henry (Thompson says;—"It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for the present generation to tealize the contrast presented in respect of the demand now made on mans activity, esquently that of the brain, during say, the tast thirty or forty years.

"The wear and tear of existence has enbrimously increased, and the demand for rapid action, and intense exertion of the ner-ous system is certainly tenfold greater now."

enormously anexcased, and exact in for apid action, and intense exertion of the ner ous system is certainly tenfold greater how of the necessary result of this extreme demand for brom activity, since that organ is the sole source of energy on which all the functions of the body, including that of digestion, depend, is an insufficient supply for the important process. Under these circumstances nothing can be more important that to provide food of a kind and in a form which will economize the work of the stomach."

It is impossible to anceive of a preparation better suited to the requirements of an exhausted nervous system than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great restorative in pill form.

Business men exhausted by overapplication to study, women exhausted by overapplication to study, women exhausted by the weakening irregularities peculiar to their sex, and il men, women and obliders suffering nervous exhaustion or quostration, can be cared positively and perminently by two-months' treatment with the great food sure—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This famous prescription of Dr. W. Chase, contains in concentrated form all the climicals required to form now red torpureles in the blood, and create new nerve lissue.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is nature's great greatorative. It immediately stops the wasting process which debilitiates the system, forming airm flockers and naving new energy.

(Signed)

A. E. JONES, S.J. Stops the wasting process which debiling and the system and cures by building up the system, forming irm flesh and massle, and giving new energy and virility to every erg to of the body; 50 cents a box at all dealers or Virgin Mother and the whole Heaven-

f diy acquianced with the ac trine so, acty. I have never he ad in other doctrine caught, nor taught any other myself, that this of unfolgred loyalty to our country and our rulers. I know that this declaration will make hittle impression on those who are systematically bent on decrying the Jesuits, and of their wild sayings and absurd accusations we take little head, but it will be accepted by those who are honest in their constictions. heed, but it will be accepted by those who are honest in their convictions and who can easily have recourse in this country, to my many friends of every religion of they wish to ascer tom whether they may safely place reliance on my statements."

QUEBEC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Mointreal, May 18—The principal features in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, lately issued, are the decrease in the number of Protestam schools, pupils and teachers, the increase of Roman Catholic Schools, pupils and teachers, the marked increase in the number of French pupils studying English, and the still greater proportion of English pupils studying French, and the decline in the number of religious teachers in the schools. ers in the schools.

There were last year thirteen schools, forty-two pupils and nuneteen teachers less among the Protestants than the preceding year, while there

actic seven y-none seried (39% pur-pls) and I fry trice is chery more among the Catholics

The increase of Figure 1 papels also study Lindbon amounts to 11.25, the percentage of Linglesh speaking pupils learning Frence is make his her All scrools are supposed to track both languages, but while two-thirds of the Protes are pupils learn English. Roman Carrindo papils hearn English, Still it is found that while the great majority, even of the Laborets among French-Canadhans can speak English, there are many even among the English-speaking professional men, who cannot speak French The increase of Fr hen pupils also

NO HOME should be without it Pain-Killer, the next all round medi-oine ever mide. Used as a limment for breises and swellings. Internally for cramps and diarrhoea. Avaisabstitutes, there is but one Pala-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 60c.

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Great rumber of Ladies' Straw Sailors selling. The kind we sell for 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each are hard to heat.

Ladles' Skirts.—Latest styles and beautifully made and trimmed at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.00 each. See them you'll be pleased.

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Ladies' Blouses .- Very choice from 500 light up to \$2.50. Very special, all styles Men's Furnishings, Etc.—The down town stores may blaw as hard as they please about their prices for stylish hats, shirts, tie., collars, underwear, etc., but they cannot do as well for you as we can—Your eyes will convince you that we do not over

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The Welsbach Light



Welsbach Mantles lead the world, and are superior to all others. Same as are used in

The Street Lights Here. CASOLINE LAMPS

ings, etc., giving 100 candle power per light, at a cost of only 50c per month. Absolutely safe and non-explosive, and approved by association of fire underwriters.

Write for prices and circulars.

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38 Toronto Street. Toronto.



PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed Inspector of Peniteatiaries, Ottawa and endorsed Tender for supplies, will be received until Monday with of June includes for parties desirous o contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1901, for the following Institution namely—Kingston Penitentiary—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—Manitoba Penitentiary—Hills Columbia Penitentiary—Begua Jail

Dorchester Petilentitary.
Manitoba Penitentiary.
British Columbia Penitentiary
Regula Jail
Prince Albert Jai
eparate tenders will be received for each of
the following classes of supplies—
1. Four (Canadian Strong Baker s.)
2. Beef and Mutton (fresh.)
3. Forage.
4. Coal (anthractic and bituminous)
5. Cordwood.
6. Groceries
7. Coal Oil (in barrels)
8. Bry Goods.
9. Drugs and Medicines
10. Leather and Finding.
11. Hardware.
12. Lumber
13. Details of inf. mation as to form of contract
together with forms of tender, will be farmished
on application to the Wattlens of the various in
stitutions.
4. All supplies are subject to the approval of the nucions. All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden
All tenders submitted must specify clearly the he institution, or institutions, which it is proposed to supply, and must bear the endorsation of at least two temposcible surelies. Tapers inserting this motice without authority from the king's Printer will not be juid there for

Inspector of Pentientiane Department of Justice. Ottawa, May 13, 1901.

HAMILTON LADIES' DEBATE.

A feature of last Monday evening entertainment in the C.M. B. A shall. Hamilton, was a debate on the sub-ject, "That war is more beneficial than peace," between members of the

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Rebuilt, practically as good as new, \$15 up. No clergy man should be without a writing machine. From eight to ten duplicate copies of sermons can be made, and the writing will always be legible. Machines will be sold on installments of \$5 per month. Guaranteed for one year. Write for samples of work and full parficulars.

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Young Ladica' Sodahty of St. Patrouge Radies Sodatity in St. Patrick's L. and A Club The debaters were Misses E Hennessey, A Brebeny and E. Hur-ley, and Messrs P. Labey, J. McCoy and J. Oberrier.



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a fortune by the rise and fall of values on the stock market, but remember there is one safe solid investment that never falls below its face value-your insurance policy.

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THE CHANCE GOD GIVES.

"I'll pass this way but once," a fool "And therefore I will taugh and take my case; Let others toil and sweat and fret and

And miss the chance God gives them.

But I will journey down the careless And ope my eyes to none but happy days."

"Pil pass this way but once," another "Hence all that God laid out for me

Thence all that God laid out for me to do,

I must be doing as I fare whead,
That He may say 'Well, done,' when
I am through—
By word and deed I'll do my best to
Spread
Good encer along the pettways that
I tread."

The wise man did his work and did it well, And people blessed him as he went

Along.
And fewer tears, because he labored, fell. And higher swelled the chorus of the

Song—
The song of joy God meant that men should raise,
The splendid song of brotherhood and

The usiless fool ment dawdling here

Unmindful of all feelings but this What if men sang or sobbed ! He did

not care—
ne morn he woke to find all pleasures flown! His tongue was thick and dry — he cursed his tot—
And shrivelled up—and passed—and

was forgot.

-E. S. Kiser in Chicago Record-Her-

LOVE THE TEST.

Our capacity is measured by our power of love. We can do or learn to do whatever with all our soul we wish and will to do. As we are succeptly reached through our affectiors, our nature is best explained by them. Hence love is the test of the kind, of being we are; it is the proof, that we are disciples of Him who is God's love made a sufferer and a sarrifice.

DUTY AND TRUTH.

No man who sees the truth, however distant, can conscientiously go on as if it were not there. Thousands of years are, wast periods, but the love of human fiberty and nappiness shall reach out and cling to the eternal. Let every man who believes faithfully do his share, sow the seed that he has received, and in God's time the glorious barvest will come of a pure, truthful people.

PATIENCE NEVER DOUBTING.

We must be humble and patient; never doubting but that whatever we ask for the gipery of God and the salvation of our soul will be surely granted to us in God's own good time. If we are not heard, we may be sure that what we are praying for will not redound to fits glory, nor our own utility; and so we should desist from wishing for it; God has promised to open to him who knocks; but He did not say He bould not keep us waiting.

THE MOTHER'S SURROW.

Jesus went on His way through the Jesus went on His way through the streets to Calvary John, the Virgin and Magdalen the outcast stood by the Mother of the Son of Goi. The Apostlea had fled. Jostled by the crowd, Mary stood at the corner of a street by which her Son would pass. He saw her blue montle. Their eyes met. Oh, what a meeting! One motaent—but it was equal to an age of spile. Higher, darker suiged the waves of sorrow in the Mother's soul. Grace held her up. The next moment Jesus fell under the weight of His cross and His Mother's sorrow.

MEN OF CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE.

We need men, but men with con-We need men, but usen with conscience and character; men who are not afraid to be virtuous, men who believe in law because they believe in God, and who love their fellowmen because he is the child of God, men who are proud to be Christians, and whose lives of integrity, self-sacrifice and patriotism are Illumined by the Faith which has come to them by religion. Let us be true to out ideals; left us try to make the whole world better by our lives; let us be true to religion as taught by Carist.

THE DOUAY BIRGE.

THE DOUAY BIBLE.

The "Douay Blible" is the name commonly given to Cae Holy Sor plures current among English speaking Catholics. The "same is misleading, for the Bible was not translited into English at Douay, and only a part of it was published there, while the version now in use has been so seriously altered that it can scarcely be considered identical with that which first went by the name of the Douay Bible.

After the accession of Queen Elizabeth. William Allen, a member of an old Lancashire family canon of York, and doctor in theology at Oxford, subsequently a Cardinal and Archbishop of Mechlin, presed over to Louvain where he formed a friendship of one Vandeville, a professor in the aniversity. The idea struck Alley of creeting a college in forcigi parts for English ecclesiastics, and in 1502 Vandeville was sumaioned to Doury as professor of theology.

ville was summoned to houry as pro-fessor of theology.
Owing to political troubles, its mem-Owing to political troubles, its members, a few years after its foundation, took refuge at Rhams. There they wet to work at an English version of the Bible made from the Vuigate, but with diligent comparison of the He-

~ brew and Greek texts. The divines thefily concerned in the translation of the New Testament were Cardinal Allen, mentloned above, Dr. Gregory Martin, Dr. Richard Bristow and John Reynolds, all of them bred at the university of Oxford. The qualication was delayed by lack of means, but in 1632 the New Testament was published at Rhelms, the Old in 1605-10, at Donay.

The first Donay Bibles were proscribed by English laws. Booksellets and others found having it for sale were hanged. Cardin it Wiseman said that no English Catholic could enter Donay without tears. The descented college and chaps! recall the lundreds of martyrs who perished in English. No Catholic can look on the oraginal Donay Bible without respectively and Donay Bible without respectively and Donay Bible without respectively.

iana. No Catholic circ look of the or-iginal Donay Bible without respect and awe. Every copy is linked with sufferings, pathaps with death, under the terrible penal laws of England, Ireland and Scotland—Irish Catholic

THE PRIEST IN THE SICKROOM

Apropos of the recent discussion of

Apropos of the recent discussion of the effect of the presence of a minister of God in the siex room, the following passage from the stary of Loke Delmege, in the American Ecclesiastical deview, is timely,—
"And when rooted from his wretched pallet at midnight, he—an aged priest in a poor city parish—drew on his dingy clothes and murmured, 'What poor soul wants me now? And when lighted by the right nurse atong the gloomy wards, where tossed poor, disseased humanity and some sleepless patient caught the light of his holy face, and murmured; 'God bless you,' and when he came to the couch of the dying and saw the happy look creep into the wistful, cager face that now turned to dearn tranquilly, for here was the man who could transform the King of Terrers into an Angel of Light—he murmured as he unervered the pax and kn-it before the Divine Healer of Ilumanity; 'Lora! Lord! how wonderful art Thou!' and how generous! And what a dread Purgatory I shall have for the heaven Thou hast given me here.'"

SAINTS OF A CENTURY.

A list of the decrees of beatification

A list of the decrees of heatification and canonisation ordained by the Holy See, "during the unsetenth century" has recently been prepared by the Sacred Congregation of Rites
This list shows that the Pontiffs, Paus VII. 1800-22; Leo. XII. 1822-29, Pius VIII. 1829-31; Cregory XVI 1831-45; Paus IX. 1846-76; and Leo. XIII., have pronounced 310 beatifications, while the names of seventy-eight holy men and women were put on the roll

while the names of seventy-eight holy men and women were put on the soll of saints.

Leo XIII has pronounced thirty-one bearifications and ten canonisations during his pontificate.

Leo XIII has taken particular interest in the martyrs who suffered under Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth Nothing, it is said, gave him greater pleasure than the bentification of Cardinal Fisher, Margaret Pole and Sir Thomas More.

Two hundred and tive out of the 310 persons beatified during the century were martyrs, 24 confessors and 7 virgins.

Of the 310 beatified, 206 died for the Lord, most of them in Japan during the skuughter of the Christians there. The majority of the 40 martyrs canon-ised suffered death in Tonquin in 1885

YEARNING TO ENTER THE CHURCH.

From the London Catholic Times A correspondent, who gives name and nodress, writes;-"I would feel much indebted to you if you could find and address, writes;—"I would feel much indebted to vou if you could find space in your paper for the enclosed appeal from a troubled facart. In heart I belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but I cannot as yet see my way to making a confession of faith. If it were only a question of renouncing fortune or prisonal earthly happiness, I feel I would gladly sacrifice all to follow the dictates of my conscience. But there a reason of a personal kind is given), I am therefore excluded from all the blessings of the True Church, and yet feel my need of them more and more deeply. I have no one to whom I may turn for comfort. If you will be so good as to publish the enclosed lines, perhaps some picus soul may be moved to pray for me. Surely there is nothing impossible with God."

Out in the cold I wander, burdened with my sin,

out in the cold I wander, burdened with my sin.
So near the Home of prece-will no one let me ir?
I hear the songs from hearts made holy, glad and free,

holy, glad and free,
I sigh and wen, but unly not join
their hormony,
Like one who does a wrong, I some-times slip away,
Near to the alter of my God, to kneel

and pray,
Before His presence to adoring bow
at least—
Though I may not partake of that
Celevial d'east;

For arms are round me clasped to keep me in the cold.

And there is not one hand to draw me to the Fold.

But, oh, ye do not know, ye sons and

daughters bload
Of our most Holy Church, that one
is seeking reat;
I therefore pen thuse lines that some
dear heart of love
May send on my behalt one ardent

prayer above.
Oh. I would ever bless, when once ab-

heart unknown whose prayer of p.ty let me in:

H. D. UNHEARD OF.

"Say," remarked the transient guest at the Grand Arizona Hotel "haven't you any napkins around here?" "Napkins! napkins," mumbled the water in a puzzled way; "o. you're if detective, ain't yet? I reckon yer mean kidnappers, don't yet?"

******************* CHILDREN'S

CORNER

ቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀ

Ob, the sweeping swing of the bluegray wing.
As they circle before the eye,
And the swerving dip of the breast

And the swerring up of the adrip
Of the guilt that seaward fly!
They king and balance, they waver and float
With an idle air and an alm remote,
Then suddenly cleave the sky!
And naught know we of their query

And naught know we of their query or quest,
As they pause a breath on the blue wave's breast,
Or the secrets had in the closing blue Where they sail and sail and are lost to view.

The Criterion.

THE LITTLE SPRIG OF CONTENT.

Edith is only a schoolgirh, but she has some of the wisdom that is better than any to be gained from books. She does not spend net time fretting over things she does not have. She enjoys what she has, "Don't you wish you were going to the seashore?" asked Margaret. "I should like it," said Edith, "But I'm glad I'm going to grandpa's. I always have a good time there" "Worldn't you like to have u new dress like Mary's!" said Jeesie.
"Yes; but I like mine dust as well," was the answer.

was the answer. Edith has "the little sprig of con-tent," which gives a l rich flavor to everything—Selected.

RULES OF POLITENESS.

To be polite is to have a kind regard fro the feelings and rights of others. the as police to your parents, bro-thers, sisters and schoolmates as you are to strangers. Look people fairly in the eyes when you speak to them or they speak to

Do not bluntly contradict anyone. It is not discourteous to refuse to

do wrong.
Whaspering, laughing, chewing gum
or eating at lectures, in school or ut
places of amusement is rude and vul-

places of amusement is rude and vutgar.

Be doubly careful to an 'd any rudeness to strangers, such as cutting out
to them, laughing or making remarks
about them. Do not stare at visitors.
In passing a pen, pencil, knife or
pointer, hand the blunt end toward
the one who receives it.

When a classmate is reciting alo not
raise your hand until after the has finished.

When you pass directly in dront of
anyone or accidently annoy him say,
"Excuse me," and never fail to say,
"Thank you," for the smallest favor.
On no account say, "Thanks."

A TRUE HORSE STORY.

A remarkable instance of equine sa-gacity was exhibited recently which comes to us testified to by several re-liable witnesses. Abonas Drunniond, a teamster in our city, owns a horse which has been afflicted with lane-ness for two or three weeks past. This morning Mr. Drunmond turned him get these the cormon hongs that out upon the common, hoping that fresh air and exercise would benefit the animal. Upon gaining his liberty the crippled horse hobbled along on three legs direct to the blackmith shop of William Eiger, entered the shoeing department and stood there holding up his injured foot, with his head turned and his eyes antelligently fixed upon Mr. Eiger. This peculiar act on the pirt of a brute attracted Mr. E's attention, and induced him to examine the foot held invitingly up for inspection. The result of that examination was the discovery of a long nail driven into the frog, which i was the cause of the lameness. Of course Mr. Eager removed the nail. Mr. Drummond generally has his horses shod at Mr. Eager's shop, and the suffering brute undoubtedly reasoned that this was the place for him to go for relief. Equinc intelligence according to the common acceptation of the term, is not so rare, but when a horse deliberately concocts and executes a plan for relieving his injured foot of a rusty nail, he certainly can lay claim to a small portion of the reasoning out upon the common, hoping that fresh air and exercise would benefit a rusty nail, he certainly can lay claim to a small portion of the reasoning faoulties which are supposed to ele-vate the human race above the level of brutes.

of brutes.-Chicago New World. CAPTURING A LIONESS

Mr. Cleveland Moffett, who has been writing up "Studies of Ibrilling Lives' interviewed some circus attaches, from one of whom he obtained a story of George Conklin, the famous lion

of George Conklin, the famous lion tamer.

"We were showing out in Kansas, and one night a cage fell off the circus train, became unlashed or something as she swung round a curve, and when we stuck out heads ou to the sleeper there were a pair of greenish, burning eyes coming down the side of the track, and we could hear a ruh-ruh-rr-r-rush- something between a bark and a roar-that didn't cheer us up any, you'd better believe. Then George Conklin yelled; 'By the law, it's Mary. Come on hoys; we must get her." And out we went. Mary was a full-grown honess, and she was loose there in the darkness, out on a bare prairie, without a house out on a bare prairie, without a house or a fence anywhere for miles."
"Hold on," said I; "how did your

train happen to stop when the cage fell off ?" With indulgent smile he explained

With indulgent smile he explained that a circus train running at night always has guards on the watch, who wave quick lanters to the engineer in any emergency.

"Well," continued the man, "George Conl, lin had that cage fixed up and the lioness safe inside within forty minutes by the clock. Dof Why, it was easy enough. We unrolled about a hundred yards of side wall tenting and carried it toward the dioness. It was a line of men, holding up a length of canvas so that it formed a long moving fence. And every mon carmoving fence. And every man carried a flaming kerosene toca. There was a picture to remember, that line of heads over the canvas wall, and the flaring lights gradually circling round the lioness, who backed, growling and switching her tail—backed away from the fire until, presently, as we closed

in, we had her in the mouth of a fun-nel of canvas, with torches every-where excep just at her back, where the open cage was. Inca. Conklin-spoke sharply to her, just as if they were in the ring, and snapped his whip and the next thing Miss Mary was safe behind the bars. It was a pret-ty neat job, I can tell you."

NEVER-I OR BOYS.

Nover make fun of old ago; no matter how decrept or unfortunate, or evil it may be. God's hand rests lov-

ingly on the aged head.

Never use intoxicating liquor as a beverage. You must never become a drunkard; but beer, who and whisky will do you no good, and mry wieek your life. Better be on the safe side. Make your influence count for sobri-

Never make sport of one of those miserable oreautes—a drunken man or women. They are wreeks, but God alone knows the stress of the storms, which drove them upon the breakers. Weep rather than laugh. Never tell or listen to the telling of filthy stories. Cleanliness in words and acts is the sign manual of a true gentleman. You cannot handle them without becoming fouled. Never cheat or be unfair in your play. Cheating is contempathly anywhere at any age. Your play should strengthen, not weaken, your character. miserable oreatutes—a drunken man

acter.

Never call anybody but names, no matter what anybody calls you. You cannot throw and and keep your own

hands clean.
Never be quel. You have no right to hurt a fly needlessly. Cruelty is that trait of a bully, syndness is the

they trait of a bully, Induces is the mark of a gentleman.

Never lie, liven waite lies leave a black spot on the character. What is your opinion of a lite? Do you wish other people to have a like opinion of yourself?

Never make fun of a companion because of a misfortune he could not help.

Never hesitate to say no, when ask-

Never hesitate to say no, when ask-

Never hesitate to say no, when asked to do a fining. It will often require courage, the best kind of courage—moral courage; but say no so distinctly that no one can possibly understand you to mean yes.

Never quarrel. When your tongue gets unruly lost it in—if need be bite it. Never suffer it to advertise your ill demoer.

it. Never suft'r it to advertise your iil demper.

Never make contrades of boys who are continually doing and saying evil things. A boy of well as a man, is known by the company he keeps.

Never be unkind to your mother or father. When they are ded and you have children of your own, you will discover that even though you did your best, you were able to make only a part payment of the debt owed them. The balance you must pay over to your own calidren.

rnem. The balance you must pay over to your own children.

Never treat other boys' sisters better than you do your own

Never fancy you know more when fifteen years old than your father and mother have learned in all the years of their lives. Wisdom is not given to babes.

OR. KLOBE AND HIS CITIES

The following remorkable letter has been addressed to the Freeman's Jour-

nal, Dubim :-Sir.—Since my arrival in London

md. Dubin;—
Sir.—Since my strival in London from Capetown, on Eriday last, Laave seen in your paper of 19th ultimo "A Reply to Dr. Klobe," signed by ten priests of the Western Districts of the Cape of Good Hope. On this "Reply" I wish to offer some remarks — I should be sorry if the Irish prople were to think that the political views of these elergymen wore the views of the genuine Irish at the Cape.

On the question of the present war public opinion is very Jingo at the Cape. In Capetown the two leading mapers are in the hands of millionires and, of course, write ap their masters views. One who, anxious to study both s'des of the question, wou'd be seen reading the South African News, which takes the side of the Boers, would be severed at. That "rag" should not be read. The news-vendors are half-ashamed or half-afraid to sell it. Hence the Colonial Irish, who know next to nothing of Ireland or here history, are often pro-English and some of them out-and-out Jingos; and of those (who have been born in Ireland, but have resided for many years at the Cape, some have succumbed to the England and Ireland these people deem it "more respectable" to be thoroughly English, and these people deem it "more respect-able" to be thoroughly English, and it pays better. Should there be any honors or emoluments flying about, an English-Irishman stands a better dhance of vatching some of them. Still, there are genuine Irish at the Cape. These are entirely at one with the Nationalists and the priests and bishops of Irishand.

of freland. Now, with regard to the "Reply to Now, with regard to the "Reply to Dr. Kolbe," the very first sentence contains an untruth—not advortently uttered I am confident. These reverend gentlemen hay—"We, the undersigned, being a majority of the Catholic priests of the Western Districts," etc. The Catholic priests of the Western Districts number twenty-one. Ten is not a majority. They then tell us they "have remained silent under much provocation while Dr. Kolbe was carrying on his political campaign in carrying on his political campaign in favor of the Boors." I suppose it must have been trying to these gentle-men that anyone should have refused

men that anyone should have refused to see eye-to-eye with them in matters political. Did they reflect on the pain they must have caused others in publishing their letter?

They attack Dr. Kolbe for this remarks about the Dominican Sisters of Natal, and cay they do not intend to discuss politics, but before closing their letter they have got up to their eyes in politics.

Whother it was the English or the Dotch who burned the church in Natal is a debated question. I have it

poten who oursed the church in Natital is a debated question. I have it from a Canadian priest who investigated the matter that the church was burned by the English on the day after the Boors had cleared out. Certain it is that the Boors have shown

tain it is take the moors have shown not antipathly to our priests or nuns, save in cases where those latter made themselves conspicuously nata-licer.

But takes attack on Dr. Kolbe, nominally in defence of the nuns of Newcastle, is but a peg on which to hang a political onslaught. Nebody knows better than those reverend gentlemen

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that our nuns and brothers at the Cape have no abler defender, no more succee friend, than Dr. Kolte. No-

Cape have no other defender, no more senere friend, than Dr. Kotte. No-hody base contributed more than he to make the schools of the Dommean Nuns in Capetown the success they are. For years he has aught science, degher mathematics, and classics in these schools. For their asse he has got together the finest private masseum in the Colony. He has taught even the teachers. Can any of insertices show such a record?

The writers tell as they sio not intend to discuss politics. Yet they assert "The war in South Africa was just and necessary" Dr. Kolbe, in abis letter, which they dub "Pure politics," this said no more than that it was neither just nor necessary. They say, "We are unable to endorse Dr. Kolbe's praises of the action of a large section of the Irish people at home during the war." On which I ask, (1) Are these gentlemen talking politics here? (2) Are the Nationalists of Ireland at their back, merely a large section of the Irish people? Are they not, morally speaking, the nation?

large section of the Irish people? Are they not, morally speaking, the nation? Now, the truth is, these reverend gentlemen are all anti-trish. Hence, their attack on Dr. Kotbe. Two of those ten are Germans, who never saw Ireland, and know nothing of her history. One of these, who is my own assistant, was in duly intercourse with me for weeks after this letter had been written, and yet never breathed a word about it do me. Five men born in the colonies, and one in England, but not one of them, except, perhaps, one, who must have thought-England, but not one of them, except, perhaps, one, who must have thoughtlessly signed this letter, is Irish in sentiment. One of these regards the priests of trekand as so many rebels. Two are it ish by birth, but are row Chaplains to the English torces, and delight to rub shoulders with his Majesty's officers. Of course, these gentlemen could not endorse Dr. Kolbe's praises of the Irish. I need say nothing of their encomium of the Irish troops that have come out here. And troops that have come out here. And these gentlemen tell us, "They love Ireland dearly." Ireland, perhaps, might reply—Save me from my friends.

M. COLGAN. London, 6th May, 1901.

THE EVENING TRAINS. The first train leaves at 6 p.m. For the land where the noppy blows And mother dear is the engineer, And the passenger laughs and crows

The palace car is the mother's arms. The whistle, a low, sweet strain; The passenger winks and nods and blinks,

And goes to sleep on the train.

All 8 p.m .the next train starts For the poppy-land after, the summons clear falls on the ear, "All aboard for the sleeping car."

But what is the fare to poppy land?
I hope It is not too dear; The fare is this—a hug and a kiss And it's paid to the engineer

So I ask of Him who children took On His knee in kindness great, "Take charge, I pray, of the trains eadh tlay. That leave at 6 and 8."

FUNNY PLACE FOR A PRECIPICE. From the London News.

A prominent member of the Dublin Corporation, who was Lord Mayor a couple of years ago, used a marvelous meta, nor in opposing a large soheme of electric lighting for the city all a recent meeting. "You are," he declared with well-member, "standing on the adde of a precision that will ad a recent meeting. "You are," he declared with vehemence, "standing on the edge of a precipice that will be a weight on your necks all the rest of your lays." Fins effort makes a good companion to the statement attributed to an English elegaming of the South Atican war: "The young men of England are the backbone of the British Impire, What we must do is fo train that backbone and bring it to the front."

THAT BRUTAL MAN. "What is meant by the expression 'Generally speaking t'"
"A woman, I suppose."

THE TORONTO GENERAL THE EXCELSIOR LIFE

OF ONTARIO LIWITED

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After The Battle.

lante

The vulture gloats o'er his hateful re-

past, ,And darkness gathers around-And therkness gathers around—
The streaming fire
Of the Gatting gun,
Shrappel and bombshell
At last are dumb.
The ghastly work
Of the day is done;
And the horrors of
The night begun;
Soldiers are dying, one by one,
Soaking their blood in the ground

Friend and enemy, Briton and Boer, Lying around by the hundred score, Catching the moon's pale light. Covered in blood,

And dust and sweat, Agony on each Feature set, Clutching the place Quivering, gasping, Where the lead was met—

Struggling yet— Beating the air in the throes of Death, Rendering indeans night. Who can describe with speech or pen

The Great Guns' throats are silent at. That cry of thousands of so i ging That breaks on the horrified ear i-

That breaks on the horrifled ca
Moan of anguish.
Shriek of pain
Itavings fleros
Of delivious brain
Itsing and falling
And rising again,
Mingled Augusther
In terrible strain.
Like waves of a sea of agony,
Filling the soul with fear.

And for what is all this bloody strife, This reckless slaughter of human life, What can such sacrafice mean t 'his bus the way

Tis but the way
Of a nation great
Settling account with
Another State
Forming forever
A kingdom of hate
Twixt the two sides
Of the human debate,
Paying the price with the life-blood
red,
Of the soldiers of Boer and Queda
—From Belgian Times and News, Feb.
10th, 1900.

Stanmore Grange

"This, M. Le Cure, must be my farewell visit, I fear, for I am seriously thinking of turning my face towards England's shores once more."
The good Cure tapped his santif-box preparatory to opening it, and before replying helped himself to a liberal pimetr of its content:
"Well, my good young friend," he said, "much as I shall regret your absence. I think your decision a wise one. When looking at you 6 often say to myself softo voce, you know—Why stand you here all the day idle?"

Come, now, Monsieur, don't be too "Come, now, Monseur, don't be too hard," protested the young man, "have I not ever hoped that some day or other you would hold out to me the possibility of aspring to better and holer things?"

The Oure closed his snuff-box with a sharp click.

"No need, my dear boy, so open up that mestion again. I think I have

"No need, my dear boy, no open the that question again. I think I have already told you very emphatically that among the in my graces bestowed upon you by Almaghty God. He has not seen fat to include that of a vocation to the relagious. He nor the holy priesthood, you have, however, many duties in another state of life to fulfill. It is now inter years since you came of age, and what have you done? Your estate is left entirely in the came of age, and what have you done? Your estate is left entirely in the hands of your agent; are you sure that he administers justice and kindthat he administers justice and kind-ness to all those over whom he has control, or, on the other hand, may he not be using the means within his reads to serve his own ends and pur-poses for

Cecil Stanmore's bandsome face hore an expression of gravity as he lis-

neu. 'You are r.ght, Monsieut," he said, "You are right, Monsieut," he said, "I have been a very foolish young man indeed. Though I never intended to shirk my duty, I see I have been very remiss, but I will endeavor now to make reparation to the best of my white?"

make reparation to the best of my ability."

"Have you seen the new statue of St. Anthony just erected in the church?" asked the Cute.

"No. Monseut, I have only just returned from Jurges, where I have been staying for a couple of weeks," replied Cecil.

"Well, then, my dett son, this is, as I am sure you already know, the feast of St. Anthony, go now and pray to him. I have heard he is a powerful advocate to find the right partner for those who ask him, and I wish you would also say a prayer for the soul of the generous benefactor who gave the statue."

Cecil Stanmore reverently knelt with howed head to receive the sood priest's blessing, and a tear dimmed the Cute's eye as he warmly shook the young friend's kind.

The Cute stood where he young friend left in m, gozing into squee It

Cure's eye as he warmiy shook the young friend's Lind

The Cure stood where he young friend left nin, gozing into squoe It was a novelty for the busy prost to indulge in day dreams, but at that precise noment he was oblivious of his surroundings—his memory had flown back to thereter years before when he first knew Ceal, a bright and happy little boy of cheven. At that time the good Cure, broken down in seath from excessive and incremitting labor in a large and seatered pariss lying on the outskirts of the old Belg an capital, was compelled to abandon hes atdoors duries for a while in order to regain the strength that had been so severily stronged and shattered. Gladly, therefore, had he availed himself of the professed totorship of Ceal Stammer, it was just the thing he wanted.

Ceal was a sonownat deheat a my having just recovered from a se this littless, and being an only child time was no care his parents would not bestow and lavisse upon him. He was deemed too dehe to, for a time at least, to rough it at school with other boys. His parents, therefore, thought themselves happy and privileged in securing the services of the good Cure. The Cure had his own tacthod of imparting knowledge; he simost disparting to the prize made little journeys together across the briny deep, and occasional sujourns on littituitus and normal topoges of the great universe roomed us.

Cecil caus pleasantly and easily accomplicate to both tutor and pupil; it broughs to deek and renewed strength and occasional sujourns on littituitus and not the work her curried me sound and perfect we would sometimes make little journeys together across the briny deep, and occasional sujourns on littituitus and after a lapse of two years the curried me sound and perf

Cecil Stanmore made his devotions before the illessed Sacrament and then turned to the newly erected sta-tue of St Anthony, the aspect of which pleased his artistic eye and devocional mind 'ntensely, it represented the saint in his usual posture, hold

votonal mind intensely, it represented the saint in his usual posture, holoing in one hand the white lily of purity and in the other a book on which stood the infant Jesus careasing the saint with infinite tenderness. Cecil thought he hou never seen a more devotoral or life-like statue.

He knelt on, heedless of the flight of time, though he searcely gave utterance to vocal prayer. His dand reverted to the years that were irretrievably pass and gone. He blamed himself for shirking duties that had been laid upon him, but there should be an end to it now the responsibilities of life. In his betevement and loneliness his heart yearned more then ever for the sympathy of his old friend, the Cure of St. Etienne, whom he ever regarded as his "friend, philosopher and guide." Ite now clung to him with still greater

Etienne, whom he ever regarded as his "friend, philosopher and guide." He now clung to him with still greater affection, he was the one link between the desolate present and the happy, joyous fast.

The trustees appointed an agen, to look after the estate during Cecil's minority, and tithe young man returned to the Continent to continue the studies that had been incerturated by his parents' death. Time went on and at laste he came of age, but still fac lingered, shrinking from the thought of eturning to his once happy home.

To be the heir and sole possessor of Stømnore Grange and all the rich, bread acres appertaining thereto was a position calculated to make many a young man swell with pride, but pride and pomposity had no share in Cecil's composition.

How long Cecil knelt there before St.

composition.

How long Cec. | knelt there before St. How long Cecil knelt there before St. Anthony's statue reviewing the past and making generous resolutions for the future he knew not, so absorbed was he in his own reflections. He thought be was alone, but in this he was mistaken.

He was aroused at last from his resure by the maximum of a force.

was mistaken. He was aroused ut last from his reverse by the movement of a figure draped in deep nourning. It was a young girl who dond kneit there long in deep and silent prayer. She rose to 190 now, however, but before doing-so approached the statue to light ap a votive candle.

Cecil's eyes koilowed her movements, and artist that he was he could not fail to be struck with the rare beauty of her countenance—so sweet, so pure, so gentle. But as he stole a second glance he perceived sorrow and suffering were evidently depicted on the fair young face; the flickering light from the candle revealed a large, bright tear, ghistening like a diamond on the dark, long lashes.

Margatet Seager, after paying this last tribute to St. Antaony in the church she loved so well, tried to stifle the sob that rose like a lump in ther throat. When would she stand agam within the precincts of that sacred edifice, the wonderet! Never

her throst. When would see stain again within the precincts of that sacred edifice, the wonderelf Never again, perhaps. With anguish she though of the dear remains of him

though of the dear remans of him who beneath the soft, freshly-distourbed turf was sleeping at a last sleep.
Overcome with a sense of her lone-liness and her loss, she hastily quitted the church without perceiving that she had iropped her rosary. It caught, however, Ceut's quick eye, and ho stooped to pick it up, intending to foll with the retreating figure, but his arti tie apprecia ion and love of the beau. In a process of a moment to admire its exquiste heauty and workmonths. It was the finest specimen he had ever seen—mother-of-pearl beads mest tabouately mounted in elegantly wrought silver.

He hurried then to overtake the young lady, but, alast he was too late. Just as the reached the church door she had entered a carriage and was being driven rapidly away.
Suppressing an exclamation of annoyance Cecil possed the rosary into his pocket; the only thing do be done was to hand it so the Cute. Doubtless he could easily restore it to the owner.

Once more he presented himself in

once more in the control of the Cure's presence "This, Monsieur," he said, drawing forth the rosary, "was dropped in the charch by une jeune democselle. I have brought it to you that you may

return it to her"
In a moment the priest recognized

In a moment the priest recognized the resary.

"Quel dominage," has exclaimed, putting his hand up to his forehead and slowly allowing it to travet across his hald head, "la pauvre printe! How grieved she will be."

"But, Mondeur, surely it will be an easy matter o return it o her the next time she comes to church?"

"Non, mon garcon," replied the Cure, "she has stirted for Ostend, and to-morrow she inlends crossing over to

England. Well, I must send a to her through the post now; but meanwhile I know how sorry she will be thinking she has lost it."
"She seemed to be in deep moorning," said Cerll, interested enough to try to glean a mule further information.

"She seemed to be in deep mourning," said Ceell, interested enough to try to glean a mule further information.

"Yes, Indeed, poor child. She has passed through the crucible of suffering. Left nu orphan when a mere baby, she was ad pict by her sant, and uncle-la-law, who, being childless, bestowed upon her the wealth of their deep affection. They lived in Brussels a portion of every year, so they had become great friends of mine. About a year aga Monseur had the misfortune to lose his good wife; he and his nicce sought to find solace in their sorrow by traviling After journeying around they and settled down here ugain, when unfortunately Mr. Oldham was taken fill and died suddenly, situ there the trouble did not end; no will was found, and the whole of his property, which he intended leaving to his adopted daughter, was claimed by a coust—of whom he find stoown very little, and carred for still less—as being the next of Kin; the poor girl is consequently left without means for being his wife's niece only, she inherits nothing according to law, but I trust St. Anthony will now befriend her."

"What a sad history," said Ceerl sympatheteally, "and what will the poor young lady do now, I wonder?"

"Oh, she is prave, so brave, "sand the Cure; "she is quite crushed, it is true, all the death of her adopted parents, but no 4 o the monetary loss, she does not seem to mind that at all. Her intention is to seek a situation in the teaching line, for she is highly accomplised; and which that object she has returned to England, to stay wells a friend whole she looks out for a position that will suit her. Let me see, I have her address about me, I think Vola! here it is—care of Mrs. Lamoureux—"

"Surely not having ut 13 South Parade, 41—" broke in Ceen, excitedly, "

"Vo.da i here it is—care of Mrs. Lamoureux—"

"Surely not diving at 13 South Parade, ii—" broke in Cecil, excitedly, "Exactly," said the Oure, looking up in surprise. "Do you know her?"

"Why, she is no other than my sespected godmother," replied Cecil; "she has only recently settled in II—, and as you already know, that is the nearest town to Stammore Grange, and it was my antention to ride over and see her on my return. If you like, Mons cur, I will keep the cosarty, and when I to home I will call on Mrs. Lamoureux without delay,"

"Very good, my young friend; that is a wery satisfactory arrangement," said the Ourc, feeling relieved of a responsibility, and with a few more adieux Cecil departed

Gathering together his belongings, he started on the following hay for Bruges, where he was detained by business a little longer than the anticipated; however, he set said at last for England to take up his residence in his beautiful Sussex home.

his beautiful Sussex home.

After an absence of several years Ceoil Stanmore stood once more beneath
the portal of his ancestral home, unexpected and unannounced. All mature was talorned in his most festive
adornment at this home-coming of
"the young squire," us he was-rommonly called.
Cecil was deeply touched at the acclamations of delight with which he
was received on all sides and in every
direction. It was the dawn of a new
era for those poor people who had suffered much since the decease of the
squire and his good lady.
Cecil was not unmindful of the rosary in his charge and he was impatient to restore it as speedily as possible to fits owner, but unavoidable business with his agent detained him for After an absence of several years Ce-

ble to Its owner, but unavoidable bus-iness with his agent detained him for a few thays, and more than a week had elapsed from the day he found it before he had his horse saddled and set forth on his projected visit to his godmother, Mrs. Lamoureux.

"There, I do think St. Anthony ought to grant my petitions now. Don't you thank so, dear Mrs. Lamoureux? This is the last day of the no-

vena, you know."

The speaker thad just finished plac-The speaker had just finished placing some expulsite roses around the small statue (that stood on a bracket in Mrs. Lamoureux's drawing-room, and she concluded her sentence by turning her sweet, expressive countenance towards her friend.

Mrs. I amoureux and ceased her embrodery, and her hands lay idly in her lap as the watched Margaret's deft langers so vastefully acranging the flowers.

flowers.
"I to think he ought to send your rosary, dear,, but as for the other restriction, ed., Margazet, I was just thinking and hoping that St Anthony had no handbar, and your shome. sent me a daughter, and you " home. My dear, il with you would never

heave the."

Margaret can e bver and sat down on a low stool near Mrs. Lamoureux.
"Dearest and beat of frænds," she said "I know you would spoil me if you could, but I cannot consent to be u burden on you always. I am poor now, and must work for my living, for you know I lost everything at my uncle's death, but don't think I have any regrets about that—no, indeed." ancies neare, our don't think I have any regrets about that no, indeed." Ars. I amountuix tooked down sym-pathetically at her young friend, who contribute.

Mrs. Lamoureux took hold of her hand. "Well, Maggie," sle said, "I have usked St. Anthony to find me such a place, and although I want him to send me my rosary without delay, well," she added with a smile, "I am not going to hurry him over the other matter. Let me see—like is June, and if he would find for me a suitable plac in September I should enjoy three months of your scolety—that is, If you will be burdened with me for so long a time, dear Mrs. Lamoureux."

Mrs. Lamoureux took hold of her hand, "Well, Maggie," she said, "I have kizen ear to all you have to say; now you in turn smut listen to my plans. In the first place, as for being a burden to me, you know that is absurd and all nonsense. What I propose is—"
But all Yurther conversation was

pose is—"
But all further conversation was there interrupted by the announcement of a visitor.
"Mr. Cecil Standore."

"Mr. Ceell Stanmore."
Mrs. Lamoureux aross and faced the caller in astonishment. "Ceell my dear boy," she exclaimed, "is it really you? Can I believe my eyes!"
"You have excellent testimony." replied Ceell laughingly, as he heartily shook hands with his godmother, and

then he was introduced to Margaret. "Well, this is an unexpected plea-sure," said Mrs. Lamureux "I thought you were abroad. When did you return?"

you return?"

"Only a few tlays since," replied Cacal, and I was compelled by a two-fold duty to call upon you wita as little delay as possible—the combined duty and pleasure of paying my devoirs to my respected godmother, and the duty of restoring this"—and he drew out the rosary,—"to Miss Sea-Ker."

Margaret gave an exclamation of de-

Margaret gave an exclamation of delight at the light of her restored treasure, and Ceell shought, beautiful as the looked the first day he saw her in her sorrows and her tears, surpassingly so was have now with the look of radiant happiness on her face "Oh, where did you get at I how did you find it?" has asked, as she took it from his hand. "But I rather suspect St. Anthony had something to do with it," she added, as her heart sent up an ejaculation of thank-giving. Ceell then related the incident of his finding the rosary, with which facts the reader is already acquainted "I do not wonder that you regretted losing it," said Ceell in conclusion "It as such a beautiful rosary, it must be very valuable."

"It was given me by my aunt and uncle as u souvenir of any First Commington," answered Margaret. "For

"It was given me by my aunt and uncle as a souvenir of any First Communon," answered Margaret. "For that reason I walte it most."

And then they talked of other matters—Cecl's travels abroad, where he had been and what he had seen, the pictures he had painted, and various offer subjects.

had been and what he had seen, the pictures he had painted, and various offer subjects.

A very pleasant afternoon was passed, and evening closed in all too soon for Cecil. He made his adieux and rode leisurely home in the fine summer twilight, whilst an unwonted feeling of contentment took possession of his heart.

This was but the beginning of frequent visits from Cecil. He found his godmother's advice invaluable concerning various plans and projects, and whatever philanthropic scheme he had on hand. If a children's ten or school treat was to be organized, he invariably wanted to consult and ask the advice of Mrs. Lamoureux, whom he playfully designated his "fairy godmother," and a week seldom passed by without his paying her a visit. Cecil meanwhile divived more and more pleasure from his intercourse with his friends, but the was no self-deceiver, and his own feelings soon revealed to him the fact hat, worthy as Mrs. Lamoureux was o' inestimable esteem, yet it was someone else with a younger and faher fact who was the object of his greak attraction. Yes, Cecil had awoke to the fact that his heart had passed into the keeping of another. He was aware of Margaret's intention to leave Mrs. Lamoureux in the month of September, and as August drew to a close he dreaded to think that the ray of sunshine that does not she withdrawn and leave him once again cold and ionely on the wintry path of life.

But before Margaret had concluded her arrangements with the surserior.

But before Margaret had concluded that before Morgaret and constants her arrangements with the superioress of a certain convent an incident occurred which completely upset her pre-arranged plans and entirely turned the tide of events.

ed the tide of events.

Mrs. Lamoureux, who was not of a robust constitution, contracted a severe cold, which terminated in an attack of pneumona, and although there was no immediate danger, it was sufficiently serious to cause grave anxiety to those about her. Under the

was no immediate danger, it was satisficiently perious to cause grave anxiety to those about her. Under the circumstances Margare, which not entertain an idea of leaving ther friend. She took charge of the patient, and soon proved herbelf to be a skillful and efficient nurse.

Mrs. Lamou eux, thanks to the good nursing, and unremitting care beatowed upon her, shou made rapid strides towards recovery. The period of convales recovery were happy time to her, and she was able to appreciate them, to the full all the love and attention that was lavished upon her; the sight of Cecil's exquisite flowers and the delicious fruits which he ceased not to bring in abundance tempted they required mustiff.

and rate exotics refreshed her vision, and the delicous fruits which he ceased not to bring in abundance tempted her returning appetite.

One thay to artis the end of Norember Mrs. Lamoureux, who had quite recovered from her read. Margaret had gone to afternoon Bindiction, and Cecil, availing attack of his feelings in her regard and midden has sence, anburden delassent of his feelings in her regard and midden was no subject of surprise to Mrs. Lamoureux. Sae had one suspended how matters stood, and the up a she wis no material action, and the grantified of the prospect of a union between two was overess emently sated to each other. Such a union would remove from her man all further anxiety with regard to Margaret's future, and at the since time make Cecil the happeat of men.

Well, Cecil, she said, "you must plead your over cuse, and I most us a lamoureux spoke with confidence—who had not left to some time past the telestale blush that manted

Mrs. Lamoureux spoke with confidence—who had not coll for some time that the thetale blush that manifed in Margaret's check when Cecil Stanmore was announced.

"Illess you for those words, dearest of farry gedmothers," said Cecil fervently. "Thus encouraged, I shall put my happiness to the test without delay."

Acting on nie godinother's advice. Occil eloquently pleaded his cause, with the happy result that Margaret with the happy result that Margatet was not cult retsuaded to remain with Mrs. Lamoureux till her year of nourning was over, but at the end of that period to exchange ners in the garb for a bridal array.

Once more the mostly of June came result and well at the fourt of Sr.

Once more the mouth of June came round, and with it the feast of St. Ant. ony. It was an unusually not summer, and the long, struggling street up which the Cure of St Entienne tradged was almost deserted; people were gird to be out of the glare of the midday sun. But it was not altogether the heat of the day that made the Cure civily his shouthed hat made the cure with the algorithm. under his arm while he vigorously mopped his forehead with a large red handkerenief; it was rather his perturbed state of mind that caused the large beads of perspiration to stand

out upon his brow.

"My poor Parre," he murmured.

"What can I do for you?" And then he fell to wondering whether perchance there were a few france stowed away in an old purse that he had not used for some time. "Seven little mouths to be fed daily," he sighed, "and no bread to go in them. But how wrong of me," he added. "Does not 'le bon Dieu' know how to provide for all their needs?"

The Cure had just been vasiting one of his parishioners, Plerre Lebeau, a poor but very good man. He was a mason, and only that morning, whilst engaged in his work, had fallen from a building, the result of which was a broken leg. He was the father of seven small children, and the Cure had been doing and mother. How the

been doing no best to console the poor stricken wife and mother. How the family were to be provided for during the weeks that Payre must necessar-

By he laid up, the Cure knew not.
"It is the feast of St. Anthony," he softly said, as he reached the church door. "I must go now and ask the

door "I must go now and ask the sate's intercession."

The Cure reverently entered the church and knelt in fervent prayer. "Now I can rest whilst I say my off ee" be said to himself as he reoff ce" be said to himself us he regained the presbytery, but as he laid his hand on the knob of the presbytery door 'A lody and gentleman have called to see you, monsieur," was the message he received. The Cure turned the handle and in a moment he was face to face with his two young friends, Cecil and Margaret. "My children," he exclaimed, as he looked from Margaret's blushing countenance back again to Cecil's beaming one is it possible? What is the meaning of this?"

It was Cecil who was spokesman,

ing of this?"

It was Cecil who was spokesman.

The meaning of it is this, monsieur, we are on our wedding tour."

"The explanation if scarcely necessary," said the Cuxe, as he rubbed his hands gleefully, "but I am glad—very glad—delighted. But bow came you," he added, "to keep the old padre in ignorance of this great event?"

Again it was Cecil who spoke, "The fact of the matter is, monsieur, we just wanted to pay you a surprise

Again it was Cecit who spoke. The just wanted to pay you a surprise visk."

"Wel it is not only a surprise, but a very pleasant one. 'Oh, my dear young friends, what a happiness it is to me to see you, especially under such happy auspices. What great events nave happened since this day last year. Do you remember it, Cecili "Rather," laughed Coal. "I don't forget that you sent me to pray to St. Anthony, and the incident of seeing a certain young lady let fall her rosary was by no means forgotten." "Oh, to be sure," rejoined the Cure; then, turning towarus Margaret, "So you recovered your rosary. I congratulate you."

"Oh, mon bon Pere, I always thought there was a special blessing attached to that rosary," said Margaret, with animation.

Caell now came forward, and as he

animation.
Cecil now came forward, and as he placed some crisp notes in the Cure's and he said, "This, monsieur, is an offering for St. Anthony's bread it is the first installment of a huge debt

that I never can repay."
"Two thousand francs," cried the
Cure, and the eyes he turned up nowards heaven were swimming in tears. Cecil and Marguet saw that he was

tears.

Cecil and Marguett saw that he was deeply moved, and when he had recovered his composure he told them of the accident that had befulen Pierre Lebeau, and the consequent state of distress to which his family was reduced. "How opportune is your generous gift," he added. "It lifts a load of anxiety from my mind with regard to this poor family."

Margaret and Cecil listened with interest. "Fill tell you what you are to do," said the latter. "You must make Margaret und myself the bankers of this good Pierre, and you have carte blancae to draw on us ad libitum. He must have the best of medical attendance and everything calculated to facilitate his recovery, so you know where to upply for fresh funds. "God bless and reward you both," said the Cure with fervor, and then, as his eyes again with up towards heaven, he added, "How good is the good God."

Cecil and Margaret now rose to depart.

"What stay do you make in Brus-

Part. "What stay do you make in Brus-

"What stay do you make in brussels i" queried the cure.

"We make no stay," answered Cecil
as he took up his ha! "Margaret
wants to visit her uncle's grave, and
then we journey on towards Paris.
Our destination is Rome, for we intend kneeling at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff."

"Ah." said the Curc, with emotion,
"it is children such as you who rejoice
the Holy Father's heart"

Coul and Margares both knelt be-Cell ind Margare, both knelt be-fore the aged priest, and with uplinted hands he blessed them from his heart "Farewell dear friends," he said, "farewell! May happiness be ever shed around your path, as side by side and hand in hand you glide upon the stream of life. Possibly we may nevand hand in hand you gate the stream of life. Possibly we may never meet again, for I am an old man now, and my earthly pilgrimmage must soon be e'er; but we can at least, lock forward to a happy and everlasting reumon upon the eternal shores."—Catholic Fireside.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION regarding the popular integral and external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil,— does not, so far as is known, exist. The despit, so far as is known, exist. The testin only is positive and concurrent that this article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, enecks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpressant effects when taken internally.

A READY ANSWER.
When Lord Ellenborough was chief justice, a bricklayer was one day called as a witness in an action. When he came up to be sworn, his lordship said to him; "Really, witness, when you have to appear before court, it is your duty to be more clean and decent in your appearance."

"Upon my life." replied the witness.
"if your torish p comes to that I'm
thinking I'm every bit as well dressed as your toriship."
"What do you mean !" said the judge

angrily. "Why, faith," said the laborer, "you come here in your working clothes, and I come in mile." EDUCATIONAL.

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31 to 35 Elizabeth St., Cor. Albert, Toronto.

ALWAYS ON HAND-Mr. Thomas H Porter. I ower Ireland, F.Q., writes, "My son, 18 months old had croup so badly that nothing gave hun relief until a neighbor brought me some of Dr. Thomas' Eclecure Oil, which I gave him, and in six hours he was cured. It is the best medicine I ever used, and I would not be without a bottles of it in my house." tle of it in my Louse."

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE PICNIC.

The Register cannot too strongly bepreak a generous patronage of the House of Providence plenic, which will by held us usual on the grounds, and on ithe usual day, May 24th. There is no more deserving charity in Toronto or any other city than the House of Providence. It is a credit to the Oatholic people of Toronto, and to all the people of Toronto. Its charlly is for all. Its calls are many and its needs proportionate. A great deal of the work in its behalf must necessarily depend upon the voluntary co-operation of our Catholic people. The annual picnic has, of course, become an institution in the city, and although many might desire to give their aid without the left hand knowing what the right hand gave, they cannot do better than help to make the pionic as great a success as in past years. There will be an excellent programme of entertainment in the afternoon and evening. Has musical attractions will be better than ever, and in the evening the usual display of fireworks will be seen when the grounds will be lighted by electricity.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH MISSIONS.

The mission now being given in St. Patrick's Church for men by three elowent members of The Redemptorist uent members of The Redemptorist Order, Reverend Fatters Hogan, Maloney and Mamel, has proven an eminently successful one. It is confined to the male members of St. Patrick's parish and the crowded attendance at every service shows the devotedness of the incinters of the parish. Every point in connection with Catbolio dootrine is being lucidly explained and every help is given to those who desire to make their peace with God. The confessionale are open from five velock in the morning until ten o'clock at might, and we would remind the gentlemen of the parish tank they should select the opportunity so graciously given. Last week a so graciously given. Last week a mission was presched to the married and single women of the parish, and it is, of course, meedless to say it was a very successful one.

.. IRISE MUSICAL ARC SOCIETY.

A most enjoyable re-union of the fright thusical Art Society was held in St. George's Hail last Friday byoning. The members were present in full force, to the number of about 175. Anong the attractive features of the evening was no excellent programme contributed by the following prominent singers of the society,—Miss Katie Ulai ke, Miss Mids Fainle flart, Miss Katie Haines, Miss Lillie Cottam (mandolin selfos). Miss Annie Dolan and the Messre, H. C. Halle and Frank Fulton, Go. McEherson, B. Mowilliams and C. Mechun. A short address was given by the President Mr. Andrew Oottom, who spoke of the great enthusiasm manifested by members in the success of the society, and The members were present in full great enthusiasm manifested by members in the success of the society, and said that next year's fastival he had every confidence would be on a much assuder scale than ever. In conclusion he wished all present a most enjoyable evening and they certainly itself. What amounted to almost am ovation, was tendered the richly midted lady. Mrs. Elias MacPherson, who condusts the society, at the close of the evening's entertainment.

REV. FATHER RYAN.

Rev. Frenk Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, is taking a month's holiday in the west. He will visit Chicago and other cities before redurating

durning.
Confirmation will be administered in
St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday

East Minday the crowd of Subilee vis the characteristic provided Subilee visitors to the appointed churches of the city was very large. St. Paul's. St. Mary's and the Cathedral parishes were represented by large congregations.

A. O. H.

At the last regular meeting of Aux.
No. 2, D. of E., the following resolution of condolence was passed;—It having pleased Almigrity God to remove from our milest by the hand of death the beloved father of our much estemed sister members. Margaret and Mary Cronin, swalle bowing in submission to the will of God, we extend to our sister members and the femily our sincere sympathy in this their bour of affliction.—Mrs. Pahey, Neille Walsh. lie Walsh

TO OUR PATRONS.

You will find in the advertising columns of this peper only good, clean advertisements. We refuse hundreds of dollars monthly from concerns who wish us to insert matter exploiting articles of an objectionable kind or the description wheren may be couched in language which cannot but have an ill effect upon the morals of the resulting faultic. We likewise refuse many speculative advertisements which are written in order to draw the hard-errued money of the trusting public into schemes which on the face are annafe, but which we are sorty to may succeed very often in their objects, namely, the sutting of dollars into the promoters' pockets, and of robbing tanuceut investors. We maintain that the advertising columns of a newspaper should be kept as fice from immoral or deceptive matter as the news or editorial columns and by that opinion we abide. Our advertisers are selected with care, and a permatel of their notices will convince you that we carry out our idea We stand by the worth of our advertisers and recommend them to our partons. TO OUR PATRONS

From time immemorial prophecies that different and professional men around Montreal. Deceased was a clever writer, a conscientious historian and constitutions to which they refer. In Ireland from St. Columbicitle down to the present day his and other prophecies present day his and other prophecies. One of St.

Columbialle's was that they shall bury the first at Iona but by the will of the living God, it is in Down that of the hying tood, it is in nown that I shall rest in my grave with Patrick and with Bridget—three bodies in one grave." This prophecy was literally fulfilled, and as the old poem says—"Three saints one grave do fill—Patrick and Bridget and Columbkille."

In Scattend are proposely are bubbles.

In Scotland proposeles are believed as implicitly as they are in Ireland. Campbell in has "Lochlel's Warning," makes the seer forctell the disaster of Culloden.

or Cultoden.
In England Mother Shipton's prophecies are household words. Some old prophecies in reference to the new King's reign wre being revived. A lady, writing to a London evening paper, quotes a prophecy which was re-ferred to in 1830 by a correspondent of "No es and Queries" as having been repeated to him before Queen Victoria, came to the throne. It is as fol-

10008;—
In Ahree hundred years and more
Sixth Edwards (Mass shall be laid low,
When Seventh Edward he shall reign
Sixth Edward's Mass shell—be said again.

Another correspondent in the same year gives a different version, and the authorship of which was attributed to Cardinal [Pole; --

Sixth Edward's Mass 300 years and more shall quiet be. But in Seventh Edward's reign again restored shall be.

Another wersion has been furnished as follows;-

For three hundred years and more For three hundred years and more Sixth Edward's Mass stalt in find low When Seventh Edward he doth reign, Sixth Edward's Mass shall be ugain All these indicate that the idea was general that in 300 years after the Reformation a religious change would take place in England. May they not also indicate that the obnoxious oath taken by the Seventh Edward will in his reign be removed from the Statute his reign be removed from the Statute

OBITUARY.

P. S. MURPHY, MONTREAL.
Montreal, May 20.— Inc. funeral of
the late P. S. Murphy, which took
place at nine o'clock from his residence, 82 Durocher street, to St. Patrick's Church, was widely atten ed.
number of the schools sent their pupils in large numbers to do honor to
the memory of one who had been a
friend t. education. Many prominent
citizens were present.
The chief mourners were Mr. E. A.
Murphy, son; Messrs, L. Teroux, and
F. O. Hopkins, sons-in-law; A. A. Mellleur, brother-in-law; Messrs, W. S.
Murphy, W. G. LeMesurier, Dr. J. G.
McCarthy, Dr. J. Harrison, A. A. Perry and George Perry, nephews of the
deceased.

The service at St. Patrick's Church

was most impressive. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Mass was celebrated by Rev. Pa-ther Martin Callaghan as deacon, and Rev. Father Spellman as sub-deacon, In the sanctuary were Mgr Racloot, V.G., Rev. Father Devine, S.J., Rev. In the sanctuary were Mgr Racleot, V.G., Rev. Father Devine, S.J., Rev. Father Coffee, S.J., Abbe Boutrassa, secretary of Javal University, Rev. Fathers Quinlivan, S.S., Leclaire, S.S., and McGrath, S.S., of St. Fatrick's Church. After the ceremony at the church the remains were conveyed to Cote des Neiges cemetery for hurial. Among those who have seat offerings of masses and other spiritual exercises are the Olier school, Mrs. Ed. McCarthy, Dr. J. G. McCarthy, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. W. t. Murphy, the Archambault family, Mr. Rgal Angers, Mad. Rambau, the Misses Viger, John Hatchett, Hon, Gideon Ouinnet, Mrs. Campion, R.S. Sharing, Mad. and Miss Marchand.

The deceased Mr. P. S. Murphy was born in Corris Carlow, in 1820, and was a son of the late Mr. Daniel Murphy, well known as an accountant in this city. His elder brother was the late Senator Edward Murphy. In 1851 he married Miss Jane Amelia Perry, daughter of the late Mr. Allen Perry, Mrs. Louis Terroux and Mrs. Fred O. Hopkins.

The deceased was prominent in fin-

The deceased was prominent in fin The deceased was prominent in fin-ancial and commercial circles. He was one of the founders of the Mont-rael Rubber Company, which is now known as the Canadian Rubber Com-pany. He was also at one time man-aging director of the Laurentian Ry which is now a portion of the C. P. R. system.

system.

Mr Murphy always took a deep in terest in all matters concerning edu-cation. For more than thirty years he was a member of the Catholic Board of School Countries and Board of School Commissioners, and was up to the time of his death a member of the Catholic Committee of

was up to the time of his death a member of the Cratholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec. He founded the P. S. Murphy endowment prizes at the Montreal Polytechnic School, and at the Catholic Commercial Academy. For his services to the cause of education, he was decorated some years ago by the French Government as an "Officiar d'Academie."

The deceused gentleman was a deep student, and possessed a vast fund of information on subjects connected with the errly instory of Canada, and especially with that of Montreal He was the author of several procludes on the subject published by the Numismatic and 'Antiquarian Society, of which he was a prominent member. The bereaved family are the object of the sincerest sympathy of all classes ond, creeds.

REV. ATBE VERREAU.

Montreal, April 16.—Rev. Abbe Verreal, founder and principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, died at 2.15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was stricken by patalysis a week ago and did not regain consciousness.

His death causes an almost irreparable loss to the Roman Catholic educational circies of this rovince. He was doubtless the mest prominent of French Canadian educationists. I'ortyfour years ago be founded the Jacques four years upo be founded the Jacques Jartier school, which, ander his man-agement, has turned out hundreds of teachers and professional men around

spent nearly all his life at his Normal School, on Logan Park.
Hospice Anthelme dean Baptiste Verreau, was born at L'Il-let, Que, on September 6th, 1828. Educated at the Quebec Seminary, he was ordained præst in 1851, and after serving as a professor at the schalary for some prast in 1851, and after serving as a professor at the schainary for some time, he was appointed principal of Ste. Therese College. Removing to Montreel in 1850, he assisted in founding the socieur listorique de Montreal, of which he was the first president. On the establishment of the Jacques Carter Normal School, in 1857, he was appointed to the principalstra, an office whose duties he discharged to the time of his death, with great ability. Since 1867 he held the disar of Canadian history in Laval University. Abby Verreau was a Litt. D. Laval (1878), a member of the Societe des Antiquates de Normandie D. Lavat (1878), a member to the So-cette des Antiquates de Aormandie and an Officer de Instruction of France. Abbe Verreau was 1890 one of the leading members of the Royal Society of Coulant. In 1873 he was society of Conat. In 1813 he was commissioned by the Quebec dovern-ment to make investigations amongst the Buropean archives for documents beating upon excits in "anadian dis-tory, and he emooded the aesult of changles in a voluminous report He also rade many important contri-butions on Canadian history, and pub-lished several hazorical works of value. It is believed that the deceas-ed possessed he most complete library of Canadiana in existen

of Canadiana in exister. The remains well be transferred from the Jacques Carrier Jornal School, at 8.30 o'clock Priday morning, to the St. James Cathe tral, whose the funeral service will take place at 89.30 o'clock. A chbishop Bruches will officiate, and the pupils of all the Catholic schools will attend.

JOHN MCGEE.

Died on Tuesday, May 15, at his late residence in Arthur toxushlip, Mr. John McGee, aged 72 years, once a na-tive of the Co. Down, Ireland. Detiw of the Co. Down, Ireland. Deceased came to Canada when quite a young man, and for the most part settled in the above township, where he become a successful farmer. On Thursday his remains were followed by a large concertse of sorrowing relatives and friends. The paltbearers were chosen from amongst the deceased's old frends, and were Messrs. Juo. A. Callehan, Duucuv McIntosh, Juo. O'Domell, Chas. Heffernan, Ed. Gagnon, James Penrose. Requiem mass O'Donnell, Ohas. Heffernan, Ed. Gag-non, James Penrose. Requiren mass was celebrated at Arthur by the Rev, Fatther Doacriy. After mass, the Rev Fatther in feeling terms said tribute to the high, sterling qualities and true Christian character of the deceased gentleman. After which the corlege re-formed and slowly wended its way to the cemetery, where interment took place. took place.

CANADIAN NEWS.

MONTREAL

ANOTHER CLANDESTINE MAR-

Montreal, May 17.-A marriage be-tween two Catholics before a Protes-tant minister declared null and vold by the Court of Review this morning. The judgment was ununitious, being rendered by Justice Mathieu, Curran.

rendered by Justice Mathieu, Curria, and Lemieux.

The carcumotances in this case are different from Caose in the Delpit marriage. The parties were married in the United Stares, where they had gone in order to avoid the obligations of the Canadian law.

On June 30th, 1891, Margue te Elizabeth D rocher, a minor, of Granby, Que., and Joseph Degre, of St. Alphonse, Que., went to East Franklyn, Vt., where they were married before Rev. Edwin Prouty, a Protestant minister It has not been ascertained whether Degre, had then lattianed his. minister It has not been uscertained whether Degre-Lad then attained his majority. Both were Roman Catho-

the publications required by articles 57, 58 and 130 of the Civil Code, before the celebration of marriages were not made by the purties in this case. They did not secure either a dispensation from them. Morcover, Miss Durocher did not obtain ner parents' consent to the marriage.

er did not obtain her parents' consent to the marriage.

The town of Franklyn is just on the border line, near Granby, and the couple returned to the latter place on the day following their marriage. It was held that it is evident that they went to the United States in order to avoid the publications, and the necessity of obtaining their patents consent. They lived together for a certain time—which is not given—and separated. which is not given—and separated. Neither of them is now willing to re-

Neither of them is now willing to resume married life.

On November 43, 1899, Mrs. Degree obtained from her bishop a decree stating that marriage was null and wird, and on January 3,1990, her for their sued her husbana for separation and to have the marriage adjutteated as void according to the ecclesiastical semence. The case came before Mr. Justice by not who maintained the action in separation but dismissed that tion in separation but dismissed that in nellity, hat taking the same ground as Mr. Justice Archibald in the Delpit

as Mr. Justice Archibald in the Delpit case.

The case was taken to the Court of Review where Judge Lynch's judgment was reversed thir morning.

The main reason given by Mr. Justice Mathieu, who rendered the decision of the court was that the marriage had not been performed before the competent officer, who is the parisa priest of the contracting parties. According to article 135 of the Civil Code, a marriage is util when the parties go to a foreign country in order to avoid the law.

Mr. Justice Lemicua's notes were quite claborate, going over the whole history of our marriage lew and contradicting in every point the judgment in the Delpit case. The honorable judge claimed that the object of the code in forcing people to marry before taken own priest or minister was to prevent objections from coming up after extemony is performed. The praster was more likely to know private lives of the parties and could be of great assistance in doing away to hostacles. Marriage was the he of great assistance in doing away h obstacles. Marriage was the most sacred of contracts, for apps, it depended the morality and honor of

contract, then all that the courts had to do was to confain fais decision.

Such a provision was not proventive
to the leberty of men, in man was
free to adopt any of the religious denominations, but if he chose one, he was bound to follow its teachings.

BERLIN NOTES.

The young ladics' society of St Mary's oneith fore, gave a very suc-cessful entertakament in the St Mary's L. & D. Society's hall, hast work the unit town of the control cessful entertainment in the St Mary's L. & D. Soccey's hall, host week fire well-known drama entitled "Through Riotim to Sambinne," was the production tendered. The play treats of the life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, whose life is sufficiently well known, so at 18 no. necessary to give a lengthy synopsis. The caste is a large one and all the characters took their parts like professionals. The caung of Miss Ameline Noll, as Elizabeth, was the best pace of acting done by an amateur that has been seen in Berlin for a long time. Her conception of her part was almost perfect. She was ably supported by the members of the young hadies' society. The proceeds will be given to the new church budding fund, and will not the next sam of \$100. The building operations on the next church are progressing slowly but surely. It is the intention of the commutee to complete only the walls this year; but when computers of intention of the committee to com-plete only the walls this year; but when completed, the parishioners of Berlin will be able to boast of having the most beautiful church in the the most beautiful church in the neighborhood. The German society of St. Jerome's College will produce that well-known German drama entitled "Francesco Carara," in the S. M. S. fall on the 22rd of May. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of German books for the College brary. On Pentecost Sunday the children of this parish will make their first holy communion.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN GOES NORTH.

iWinnipeg, Man, May 20.—Archinshop Langevin left on Sunday for Dawson City and the Klondike district, where he will stand a couple of months visiting the mines. His Grace was accompanied by Mev. Latter Cornellier, of Mattawa, Ont., who has a thorough knowledge of Indian dialects and will be of much assistance in visiting the missions. iting the missions.

OPIAWA.

Ottawa, May 20.—By special invitation of Dr. Constantineau, director of Ottawa University, the members of the Parliamentary Fress Gallery visited the new science building of the university. The science department is to be opened in the autumn, and the apparatus and fittings are now being installed. The newspaper men were shown the building by Dr Constantineau and several of his assistants. They enjoyed the visit very much. Chief interest centred in the museum. This department is further advanced than the others. It contains a large number of bandsomely mounted specimens of unanals, birds and reptiles. The bird collection is unusually large, and is said to be the most complete in the Dominion. The specimens are placed an mahogany and plate glass Cases, usualled at a cost 'of \$10,000. placed on managany and plate glass cases, installed at a cost of \$10,000. The fittings in the chemical, mineralogical and other departments are also very complete.

very complete.

After suspecting the huilding the newspaper men were entertained to a very enjoyable luncheon. At its close several toasts we're proposed and songs rendered. Replying to a toast to the university, Dr. Constantineaussid the new building has been erected without any government assistance. He explained how this had been possible. The university has a staff of 45 professors, and all but two receive nothing except their board and clothing. He said that the new scientific department would be opened this fall. sae saed that the new scientific de-partment would be opened this fail. He injimated that there would be night classes as well as day classes, and that lafer on it was expected the university would also have a medical familie.

faculty.
The newspaper men left, we'll pleased with what they had seen, and impressed with the importance of Ottawa Unlversity as un educational institution

Hon. J. R. Stratton, Provincial : ccretary, and Hon. F. it. Latchford, Cormissioner of Eublic Works, will spean at Rev. Father Fitzpatrick's annual church pione at Lakefield on

May 24th.
Father O'Leary has been appointed chaplain to the 6th Royal Rifles, Que-

Beautiful Pictures

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The agents of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER are authorized to offer the following famous pictures as premiums:

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY

London, May 16.—King Edward, who was dorn on November 9, 1811, has decaded that his birthday sholl be eel birded May 21th of each year, thus continuing the holiday litherto observed by sill the public departments —Queen Victoria's birthday—and giving an impetus to the colonial snovement to observe the date as Empare Day.

MARRIAGES.

DIESBOURG-McGUIRE-On May 6

MESBOURG-MCGUIRE-On May 0, at St. Peter's Cathedral, London, by Rev. J. T. Aylward, Theodore P. Diesbourg to Susie Ursula, daughier of the late Geo. McGuire.
ROONEY-HENRAFTY.-On April 29, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, Peter Rooney to Laura Agnes Henratty, both of Norton Greek, Que.
CONNOLLY-O'DONOGHUE-On April 30, in St. Antoine's Church, by Rev.

30, in St. Antoine's Church, by Rev Eather Heffernan, Catherine O'Do noghue, second daughter of Michael O'Donoghue, of Roakfield, Lachiae, Montreal, to John Connolly, second son of the late Peter Connol-

ly, Dignmoran, County Tyrone, Ire-

hand.

MALONEY-QUIGLEY — In Longue
Pointe, on April 29th, by the Rev.
Father Lacoure, David Maloney to
Annie Quigley, daughter of the late Martin Qulley, of Longue Pointe SULLIVAN-SOMERS—In New York,

SULLIVAN-SOMERS—In New York, on April 28, in the Church of the Holy Name, Mr. James Sullivan, of New York, to Mary Somers. McMaHON-MCNA' GHTON —At Cry-sler, Ont., on May 2nd 1991, by Rev. Father MacJonald, D. McMahon to Miss McNaughton, we cond daughter of Michael McNaughton, of Cam-bridge. bridge.

DEATHS.

CORCORAN—At her residence, 306 Centre street, Montreal, May 5th, Johanna Feehan, reliet of the late Richard Corcoran.

O'NEILL—At Musquash, N.B., on May 8, John U. O'Neill, in the 19th year of his age, cliest son of James and Catherine O'Neill.

BRIODY-At the family residence, lot 7, con. 4, London township, on Tuesday, May 7, 1901, Mary, relict of the late James Briody, in her 90th

O'BRIEN-In Montreal, May 11th, Aunastacia, youngest daughter of An-nastacia and Latrick O'Brien, aged 1 year 4 month and 20 days.

CASSIDY—At South Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, May 7th, 1901, John Cas-sidy, beloved son of the late John

Cassely, gardener, Montreal. DOHERTY-At his residence, 238 Seig-

Cassay, garcener, Montreat,
DOHERTY—At his residence, 238 Seignuers street, Montreat, on Sunitay,
5th anst., Patrick Donerty, aged 74
years, late collector of the Water
(Department, City Hall,
GRANT—In Montreat, on the 5th inst.
at her residence, No. 122 Champlain
street, Stachel Dance, widow of the
late John Grant, aged 62 years and
8 months.
DOYLE—At 77 'Anne street, Toronto,
on May 8th, 1901, Marie Terésa,
daughter of Sternard J. and Julia
M. Doyle, aged 10 years.
OCONNELL—At Quebec, on the 8th
of May, Mary Ellen O'Connell, in
religion Mother St. Stanishus; age
ed 14 years, eldest daughter of the
late John O'Connell.
OAMPBELL—Died suddenly, on May
11th, nt the residence of his brothet, 113 Lewis street, Westmount,
Montreal, Joseph Henry Campbell,
aged 2' years, youngest son of Jas.
Campbell, of Inverness. Que.

Montreal, Joseph Henry Campeel, aged 2 years, youngest son of Jas. Campbell, of Inverness, Que. CARRAGHAR—levence Leo Carragahr, Seloved son of Patriok Carraghar, Montreal, at the age of 15 years, 1 month and 28 days.

KELLY—In Montreal, on May 11th, 1901, Catherine Fiblayson, widow of

TOYAL SAKING POWDER OG., NEW YORK

the late Wm. Kelly, aged 63 years

the late Wm. Kelly, aged 63 years and 6 months.

DANIELS—In Montreal, on the 13th insta Emma Bourdeau, between Wed wife of Michael Daniels, aged 36 years. PHOENIX—In Menfreal, on May 10, Joan. Phoenix, native of Causeway, Co. Kerry, Ireland, employ d in His Majesty's Customs for the past 16 years.

years. FHZGERALD-At Quetec, on May 12th, Frances Fitzgerald, only son of the late Garret Fitzgerald.

KENNEDY—In Montreal, on the 16th instant. Anne flansey, addow of the late Francis Kennedy, in her 58th ager.

58th year. MURPHY—In Montreal, on the 17th inst. Peter Satsfield Murpay, in the 81st year of his age.

LATEST MARKETS.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

W a quote :		
Wheat, spring	\$0.73	\$0 60
Wheat, spring Whoat, white, straight, new Wheat, red, new	0 721	00
Wheat, rod, new	ŏ +5°	0 00
Wheat goose	0 671	0 68
Wheat goose Bu kwheat	0 011	000
Page	0 66	0 80
Peas	0 00	800
Barley	0 47	
My	0 614	0 00
UAUS. IT THE ARREST	0 37)	0 37
Hay per ton	12 00	13 00
Straw, per ton	8 50	9 00
Drewed Hegg	8 76	0 10
Butter, ID. rolls	0 14	0 18
Eggs, new laid Chickens, per pair	0 11	0 13
Chickens, per pair	0 75	1 25
Turkeye, per lb	ŏ 12	o 16
Ducks, per pair	0 90	1 25
Reese test II.	os os	0 10
Geese, per ib. Potatoes, per bag Apples, choice	0 80	0 35
Attales of per bag		
Aldries choice	210	4 00
	8 00	0 00
Beer, fore quarters	5 (0	0 00
Mutton	8 (4)	9 00
Beef, fore quarters Mutton Lamb spring, per lb.	0 03	0 11
••		

William Levack bought 200 cattle at the following quotations;—Common to good butchers, at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt; \$4.25 to \$4.75 for choice picked lots; and \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt, for those of heavier weight.
(W. H. Dean bought & loads exporters, 1200 to 1300 the, eich, at \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Jones & Halligan bought 6 loads exporters at prices ranging from 85.15 to \$5.25, and for one choice lot a little more than the latter price was paid. Dunn Bros. bought in exporters at

more than the latter price was paid. Dunn stress bought six exporters at "Maper owt.

R. J. Collins bought 40 butchers' cattle for Montreal market at \$3.50 to "1" 425 per cwt.

J. O'leary bought one lond exporters, 1275 sbs. each, at \$5.25 per cwt. one load mixed butchers' and exporters, at \$6 per cwt.; half a dond of feedors, knort keeps, at \$4.65 per cwt.

A. Zollner bought 9 loads exporters, 1300 to 1350 lbs. each, at \$5.20 per cwt.; two loads shulls, 1800 lbs. each, at \$4.20 per cwt.

Whaley & MoDonald; commission merchants, sold 22 cattle at \$4.80 per cwt.; 23 cattle at \$4.50 per cwt.

Beall & Stone sold 8 exporters, 1250 lbs, each, at \$5.20 per cwt.; 4 bealt & Stone sold 8 exporters, 1250 lbs, each, at \$5.20 per cwt.; 4 butchers' cattle, extra choice, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 8 fat cows, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt.; and one milch cow at \$4.0.

Corbett & Henderson longer one load of butchers, 1029 ibs. each, at \$4.40 per cwt.

Crawford and Hunnisett bought 7 loads mixed butchers' and exporters and feeders at \$4.50 to \$5.20 per cwt.

7 foads mixed butcherst and exporters and feeders at \$4.50-to \$5.20 per

owt.

B. Passmore, Emadale, Ont., bought one load mixed butchers', at \$4 per

one loan mixed sectioners, at we per owt.

W. J. Neally bought 135 mixed butchers for Fank, Illackwell Co., at \$3.75 to \$4.85 per owt.

James Wilste sold 19 good butchers' cattle, 1050 lbs. each, at \$4.65 per owt.

cattle, 1950 lbs. ench, at \$4.65 per cwt. T. Halligan bought one load mixed butchers and exporters, 1380 lbs. each, at \$5.25 per cwt.; 9 butchers' eattle, at \$4.15 per cwt., and some common butchers' cattle at \$3.65 W. B. Levack bougat 40 calves at

86 each; 30 skeep at \$3.85 per cwt. F. Hunnisett, Jr., bought one load of butchers' cattle, 1030 lbs. cach, at \$1.70 er owt.: 12 veal calves James Armstrong bought 1 milch

James Armstrong bought 1 milch cows at 832 to \$10 caca.
William McClelland hought 3 loads of butchers' cattle, 1025 lbs. each, at \$4.40 to \$1.70 per cut.
Wm. Mayne bought 1 load mixed butchers' and exporters, 1200 lbs. each, at \$4.60 per cut; tone load exporters, 1350 4bs. each, at \$5.25 per cut.
1 John Scott isold one load butchers' cattle, 1000 4bs. each, at \$4.25 per cut., less \$5.00.
James Morten bought 4 butchers'

cattle, 1000 us. each, at \$4.25 per cwt., least \$5.00.

James Morten bought 4 butchers' cattle, 1000 lbs. cach, at \$1.75 per cwt.; 3 butchers' cattle, \$925 lb., each, at \$4.70 per cwt.

H. Maybee & Son bought 22 cattle, 1050 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 14 butchers' cows, 1000 lbs. cach, at \$3.45; 26 cattle, 1025 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt.

cwt. William Crelock bought 7 fat cows, 1300 lbs. each, at 31.45 per cwt.; 5 cattle, 1010 lbs., each, at 84.25 per cvt. Robert Hunter bought 14 nutchers' cattle, 4000 lbs. each, at 34.50 per cwt. Alex. Levack bought 35 good to choice butchers' cattle at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per owt.

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