

orders to leave Paris to-day. Their petition for authorisation has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. One of the Fathers yesterday delivered a parting address to the congregation, in which he expressed his gratitude for the generous support which had been accorded to the mission for the last forty years. The services will be held in the future, said the Father, by English secular chaplains appointed by the British Ambassador and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris.

A Bishop's Opinions

A telegram from Orleans contains an account of an incident, followed by a demonstration, which occurred on a Sunday recently in the Cathedral there. Notwithstanding the circular which had been sent to the bishops by M. Combes the day before, the sermon was preached in the presence of Monsignor Touchet by Father Bruno, a Franciscan. At its conclusion the Bishop himself spoke from the pulpit, thanking Father Bruno for his sermon, and declared that he did not see that any President of a Republic, or any Minister of Public Worship had the right to close the mouths of members of religious congregations. He claimed that this right belonged only to the bishops, and added that for his own part he would never stop the mouth of any preacher.

A Tyrannical Edict

A Nice telegram to the London 'Standard' says: Great dismay is spread among the Catholics and all Nationalists at Nice by the notice which has just been served at all the churches, schools, convents, religious nursing institutions, and other congregations here to close their doors at once and leave within fifteen days. It had been hoped that the new regulations so stringently enforced in other parts of France would not be put into force here, at any rate, for some time to come.

Suggested Protest

The Passionist Fathers of the Avenue Hoche, Paris, expelled from France by the French Government for no other reason than because they have unselfishly ministered to the religious wants of English-speaking Catholics in or passing through Paris are coming to Highgate (says the 'Catholic Times'). The English Benedictines, ordered to leave Douai, are returning in the summer. Like so many of their French brethren, they are victims of persecution. We think that their expulsion imposes a duty on English-speaking Catholics. If a single Methodist minister were expelled from France for preaching the Gospel, the leading papers of Great Britain, the colonies, and the United States would publish columns of protest. Should not English-speaking Catholics make a formal protest against the unjust and inhospitable conduct of the French Government and have it inserted in all the more important papers of the English-speaking world and in as many of the Continental journals as possible? It would, at least, prove how closely Catholics are united and how earnestly the English-speaking laity sympathise with the clergy in the hour of suffering. Steps could easily be taken by which a committee of representative men would be empowered to draw up a suitable document and to speak on behalf of their brethren.

A Query

M. Clemenceau is an anti-clerical like the late M. Gambetta, but he is clear-sighted enough to see that in dissolving Congregations that devote themselves to the care of the sick and the poor the French Government is doing the State an injury. In an article which he has contributed to the German and Austrian Press, he asks what the State has to put in their place, and how it is to carry on this charitable work? The Constituent Assembly in the days of the Revolution declared, no doubt, for the public care of all the sick and poor; but never in the history of France were the sick and the aged worse provided for, so inhumanly neglected as during the Great Revolution, after its secularisation of the monasteries. M. Clemenceau protests against the suppression of the Congregation of the Good Shepherd because, even if discipline was too severe in one House, the other Houses of the Order against which there was no complaint, should not be punished on that account. The nuns of the Good Shepherd are lodging, boarding, and educating no fewer than 50,000 of the poor children of the French Republic and are thus rendering France a service which the State cannot get people to perform with equal zeal. Whatever M. Clemenceau's religious views may be, he is not blind to the practical fruits of Christian charity.

PORTUGAL.—Irish Dominicans

The visit of King Edward VII recently to the Irish Dominican Friary of Buon Successo, Lisbon, reminds a correspondent that this ancient foundation is encircled with memories of Irish Dominicans, notably Father Daniel O'Daly, or Dominic of the Holy Rosary, who went there from Louvain in 1632. The Irish College of Corpo Santo was founded in 1615 by brief of Pope Paul V. Father O'Daly, aided by Donna Lucia, Queen-Regent of Portugal, built a new college, which was dedicated to the Queen of the Holy Rosary, on May 4, 1639. The great earthquake of 1755 left Corpo Santo a heap of ruins, and four of the Irish friars were killed. However, Father Charles O'Kelly, O.P., rebuilt it in 1760, and when Bishop de Burgo, O.P., visited Lisbon in 1770 he was delighted to see a beautiful church, a college approaching completion, occupying exactly the same site as the former college—the whole costing £40,000.

A Royal Visitor

Quite early this morning (telegraphs Reuter's Lisbon correspondent, under date April 6), King Edward, fully

enjoying the warm sun and clear atmosphere, was out sightseeing. At half-past 10 his Majesty paid a visit to the Convent of the Dominicans at Buon Successo. He was received at the convent by the British Minister and his wife, the head priest, and the chiefs of the Irish College, the Corpo Santo Convent, and the Irish Church. Inside the grating through which the outer world is observed the lady superior and the nuns presented to the King their pupils. They were dressed all in white, except for favors of the English colors, and formed in lines from the cloisters to the reception-room, where the King sat on the throne of John of Portugal. Here a touching little ceremony took place. A young Irish girl, blushing prettily at the unaccustomed honor, presented his Majesty with a nosegay of roses and maiden-hair fern tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, and a design representing the arms of Great Britain. Bowing low, she said, 'Will your Majesty deign to accept this fragile token of the undying gratitude and ardent loyalty of your faithful subjects of Buon Successo?' The King thanked her smilingly. Afterwards his Majesty drank a glass of port wine 100 years old and ate a piece of cake, while four nuns sang 'Kathleen Mavourneen.' 'God Save the King' was played by another nun on the harp, and the chief of the Irish Catholic College delivered an address. The King remained 25 minutes at the convent.

ROME.—An Audience

On Friday, April 10, the Holy Father, Leo XIII., received in private audience Colonel Vaughan, his youngest daughter Alice, and her grandmother, Mrs. Pope. He spoke a few affectionate words to each in turn, expressed his sorrow at the illness of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, and dismissed them with his Apostolic Blessing and his best wishes for 'una buona Pasqua.'

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Jesuit Fathers

The Jesuit Fathers in Rhodesia are keeping up the reputation of the Order for learning. Several important books in Chiswina and Sindelbale have lately been written and printed at their missions at Chishawasha and Empandeni.

UNITED STATES.—A Venerable Archbishop

Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who, on Sunday, March 22, observed his eighty-fourth birthday anniversary, celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on March 29. The Archbishop comes of an old Catholic family, which for more than a century and a half has lived in the vicinity of Baltimore. The Bishop himself was born in Cincinnati in 1819. The Elder family has furnished many members to religious Orders.

Golden Jubilee

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, will be presented with 250,000 dollars on the occasion of his coming golden jubilee. When his Grace learned that a meeting was to be held to prepare for the celebration he wrote: 'Whilst profoundly grateful for the intended honor, I must presume on the friendly feelings of my spiritual children to permit me to insist that there shall be no other than the religious celebration of the event, and that the money which would be spent on any secular celebration, with as much more as the faithful of this archdiocese wish to offer on occasion of the jubilee, be given to some one of our charitable institutions to be designated by yourself.' In less than half an hour a sum of 50,000 dollars was subscribed towards the gift.

FIRST DISTRIBUTION of CASH BONUSES to consumers of "KOSIE" TEA closes on 31st May, 1903. 1st prize, £10, to the consumer who returns coupons representing the greatest quantity of "Kosie" Tea. 2nd prize, £5, to the next highest, 3rd prize, £3, 4th prize, £2, 5th prize, £1, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th prizes, 10s each, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th prizes, 5s each.

You may be TOO LATE to take part in the first distribution, but you can START EARLY for the next, which closes on 30th November next. In these distributions the smallest consumer has a chance, as coupons not sent in for present distribution can be saved and sent in for the next, or any future one. Bonuses distributed on 31st May and 30th November in each year. Remember "Kosie" Tea is sold at 1s 6d, 1s 9d and 2s. GOLDEN TIPS, a specially choice high-grown Tea, at 2s 6d.—***

MAKE NO MISTAKE!—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly develop into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptom of trouble try TUSSICURA, which everyone who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep TUSSICURA, and you should insist on having that and nothing else.—***

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggons and carriages while oiling, etc. It is one of the handiest and best Jacks made. One man can easily lift a ton, and its weight is only 14lb. It is quick in action. A trial will demonstrate its wonderful utility as a great saving in muscular exertion. See it. The price is only 15s. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents.—***

In cases of attacks of Colic, Cramp, or Spasms, Evans's WITCH'S OIL will be found invaluable.—***