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ANOTHER PROTEST

It is with the greatest reluctance
The Register again feels obliged to
speak of the Irish buffoon at the St.
Patrick Day concert. This is a sub-
ject that really admits of no room
for discussion. There are no two in
telligent opinions entertained on the
score of his stage clown who thinks
he is jesting when ridiculing the Irish
character. On the "variety" stage he
is bad enough, and surely he is more
than enough in evidence there. People
who are disposed to go out of their
way to rejoice in the sort of entertain-
ment that our theatres provide
know what to expect. And they get
it. But to have the alleged Irish
mimic sprung upon you when you
least expect it, is quite a reasonable
cause of complaint. Catholic papers
have been complaining for years, but
yet have not wholly succeeded in
eradicated the innate perversity of
the average amateur concert commit-
tee. In such matters The Register
does not believe in any beating about
the bush. Our readers will remember
that we have had occasion in the
past to deplore the want of atten-
tion which responsible members of
the Ancient Order of Hibernians in
Toronto exhibit on the national festi-
val. These gentlemen know that their
annual concerts bring together the
largest Irish audiences ordinarily
seen in this city. They know, too,
that in all such gatherings there will
be a plentiful sprinkling of boys, who
are susceptible to the boisterous
raucous and unwholesome make-up of
the character-sketch artist. We have once
or twice been met with the reply
that unless a concert programme ap-
peals to a musical or critical class
exclusively, a few "comic" numbers
cannot be eliminated. That is the
greatest mistake in the world. The
small boy element is the only one
that falls a prey to the "funnyman,"
and unless we are to admit that the
object of part of our amateur enter-
tainments is to deprave the small
boy, it would be the choice of the
lesser evil to sacrifice the entertain-
ments and save the children. But
surely, it is possible to provide
humorous features of a popular en-
tertainment without vulgarity. It is
a reflection upon human intelligence
to confound the two types, and offer
one as a substitute for the other.
This remark applies to all grades of
popular entertainments. Let it be ad-
mitted that genuine humor is a
scarce commodity and that but scarce
is a drug on the market. That does
not go to the root of the matter. There
is a sure demand for the vulgar.
Otherwise it would not be supplied.
Several variety theatres in this town
do a roaring trade in it. But the majority
of people still want their entertainments
clean. The Register is of the opinion
that the St. Patrick's Day gatherings
in Toronto do not want caricatures
of the Irishman. The Hibernians'
concert on Monday night was positively
indisposed in regard to one atrocious
number. It was a matter of pro-
found disgust to hundreds present
that the committee had failed to
profit by past experience. Talking
over the incident later one prominent
gentleman mentioned that he could
not induce his wife to come because
she knew a clown would be provided
and it hurt her Irish pride to see an
Irish gathering treated that way. Is
there no way of inducing the respon-
sible parties to see that their notions
of entertaining are simply monstrous?
Should how the programme is un-
folded. A beautiful young girl dress-
ed with all the care that refined taste
dictates, sings a tender melody. She
is applauded and returns feeling grati-
fied that she was considered as pleas-
ing. The next moment out comes
your variety man, and then who could
expect any discomfiture, retirement
or even intelligence within a hundred
yards of the extravaganza he chal-
lenges? As soon as he makes his out-
burst comes the orator, who is sup-
posed to speak of "liberty and love
of country." One of the
of the

apond to changes like these?
Vaudeville is an intellectual harmony
to it. The concert on Monday even-
ing would have been as a musical
event most creditable to the Irish
people of Toronto if it had not been
spoiled by this crazy plan of making
it an Irish day. Many who in the
early part of the evening were de-
lighted and went away feeling
satisfied and gratified. It is best to speak
of a condemnation of the whole
idea of introducing a character sketch
numbers into a patriotic programme
than to take the risk year after year
of finding out when it was too late
that the artist was loaded.

CANADA AND MILITARISM

Mr. Chamberlain and Brodrick
will have their hands full trying to
create a real army in England with-
out devoting any portion of their
bustle to Canada. Mr Brodrick
made a speech in the House of Com-
mons the other day, in which he de-
scribed the latest inducements offer-
ed to British recruits. He said the
private soldier of the future will
have more spending money on Satur-
day night than the best paid mil-
itary chieftain. But anyone can see with half
an eye that the British mechanic of
the future will have no spending
money at all if the cost of militar-
ism continues to mount up. Mr Brodrick's
idea is that only the soldier
ought to be the privileged possessor
of Saturday night beer money. It is
a noble idea. It puts the seal of of-
ficial approval on Kipling's doctrine
that killing is the godliest trade on
earth. Mr Brodrick wants 200,000
men at least similarly provided with
more than the average share of
spending money in Canada, and he
thinks it can be done. If the Cana-
dian working man does not covet the
same future as his British friend he
will pray that Mr Brodrick's ambi-
tion be not realized. Mr Chamber-
lain has it appears written to the
Canadian Government inviting atten-
tion to Mr Brodrick's plan at the
forthcoming coronation conference of
Colonial statesmen. Mr Chamberlain
is eager to back Mr Brodrick in or-
der to show the people of England
the formidable military strength of
the Colonies under his management.
Mr Chamberlain is doing his best to
get between Mr Balfour and the Pre-
mier, upon the expected retirement
of Lord Salisbury. The Colonial
statesman had better keep their
weather eye upon the Colonial Secre-
tary. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not dis-
posed to discuss a huge Canadian
standing army at the coronation con-
ference. He has written to the Im-
perial Government "that he is anxious
to consider questions of possible
trade advantage to Canada and the
Colonies but it is evident he does
not consider a standing army one of
our most pressing industrial needs.
The project are already trying to
bring the pressure of a manufactured
public sentiment to bear upon Sir
Wilfrid. They have tried that before
and have made it servicable. The
prosperity of the country during the
last three years has prevented the
people from thinking too seriously
upon the burdens of militarism. It
may need the stress of a few lean
years to thoroughly wake Canadians
up to the sure of the load they will
have to shoulder if they but allow
the ungodly mob of their own way.

DEATH OF FATHER QUINLIVAN

The death of Father Quinlivan
has been felt in Montreal as a loss to
the Canadian priesthood, and here in
Toronto that wide sense of bereave-
ment likewise felt. Father Quinlivan
was the ideal parish priest, and the
affection in which he was held by
the Irish people of St. Patrick's par-
ish was well shown by the abandon-
ment of the regular parade on St.
Patrick's Day.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Has a King ever served Mass
in recent years? This question is an-
swered by the recent experience of
Monaghan. Rejoice the Papa
Nuncio at Madrid who is passing
through San Sebastian on his way to
Rome was asked by the Queen Re-
gent to celebrate Mass next morning
in the chapel of the Royal Castle.
Young King Alfonso acted as his
server—probably the first time that a
dual-authorized King has acted in
that capacity.

Health of King Edward, which was
drunk standing with acclamation. At
the conclusion of the dinner those
present sang "God Save the King."

The Earl of Denbigh, who is to
presenting King Edward VII. at the
Pontifical Jubilee of Leo XIII. is the
second head of the house of Fielding
who has been a Catholic. His father
became a convert about half a cen-
tury ago. At the time, extraordinary
to relate, he was building a Prote-
stant church near his place in Wales.
After his conversion he handed the
new church over to the Franciscan
Friars, the diocesan authorities of
St. Asaph, meantime, protesting vig-
orously.

His Majesty's Ministers assumed
the responsibility of advising him to
desist from his announced visit to
Ireland. Their own action with
which Ireland was in no way con-
cerned they now represent as a re-
flection upon the people of the island.
The reflection is upon themselves
alone. If they speak the truth, and if
Ireland would be unsafe for the
King it is the Government made it
unsafe. But the King could be ex-
posed to no special danger in a country
so peaceful as Ireland. It is not like-
ly that he would want to rent any
of the vacant farms. An Irish judge—
a prominent Castle politician—repre-
sented an Irish county last week by
being in an alarming condition, be-
cause no one would go upon an evic-
ted farm. The judge had not a single
criminal case before him, and yet he
harangued the people on their law-
lessness. "If King Edward visited that
country and came away again with-
out carrying a farm, he would, we
suppose, deserve to be classed among
the legal heroes of this judge.

The Ontario Legislature has pro-
rogued, and the only distinct impres-
sion left upon the public mind by the
sessional period was the very sad one
created by the unexpected death of
the Premier's wife. Many eulogies
have been pronounced upon the do-
mestic and public qualities of the late
Mrs. Ross, and her fine character was
indeed worthy of appreciation and
praise. Her bereaved husband has the
sympathy of all classes and parties.

The closing scenes of the session
were marked by the familiar charges
and counter-charges over railway do-
nations. Prohibition has managed to
emerge from a chaotic discussion in
something like the form of an issue.
Mr Whitney has come out squarely
against prohibition. This is likely to
be the chief bone of contention on
the hustings. There will not be a
solid prohibition vote, however, nor
is there a likelihood that the licensed
trade will throw its influence with
one party or the other. It is difficult
to see what good either the discus-
sion or the referendum can do. From
present appearances the prohibition
agitation has an interminable fu-
ture.

A distinguished priest has been
celebrating his 80th birthday in
England. This is Monsignor Nugent,
of Liverpool. The octogenarian priest
has had a remarkable career as a
journalist, lecturer and organizer,
and he is almost as full of vigor to-
day as at any period of his life. He
started The Catholic Times in Liver-
pool to give employment to Catholic
boys who were picked up from the
poorest quarters of Liverpool. Every-
one knows what a financial success
Monsignor made of the paper, which
he landed over a few years ago to
Father Berry of the Catholic Boys'
Homes. When the Monsignor started
as a second publication, The Catholic
Fire-side, he was thronged over more
than editors usually are with manu-
scripts from all parts of the globe. He conscientiously
read every line of every MS. him-
self and the work was mostly ac-
complished while travelling in steamers
and railway trains. He rejected or
approved or annotated and wrote
personally to the contributors, with
the result that he was the means of
bringing many young writers to the
surface. He has been all his life a
vigorous supporter of the Temperance
movement.

A boom in the manufacture of Irish
harp is announced by the Central
Branch of the Gaelic League. It is
of interest to recall that just one
hundred years ago John Eggar, of 25
Dawson street, Dublin, had built up
quite a reputation as an Irish and
pedal-harp maker. From Lady Mor-
gan's Diary we learn that in Mar-
ch, 1805 she treated herself to "an Irish
harp made by Eggar," as the first
fruits of her literary earnings by the
publication of the "Notre," and in
January, 1846, she published a new
rare collection of Irish airs and some
songs through Holden, of Parliament
street. A few years later she sent
an Irish harp, also made by Eggar, to
the Marchioness of Aberdeen, who
was an ardent musician, and who
acknowledged the gift as follows:
"Your harp is arrived, and for the
honor of Ireland I must tell you it
is very much admired and quite beau-
tiful. Lady Aberdeen played on it for
an hour, and thought it very good,
almost as good as a French harp.
Pray tell poor Eggar I shall show it
off to the best advantage, and I sin-
cerely hope he will have many or-
ders in consequence." Curiously
enough, it was Lady Morgan's own
performance on one of Eggar's harps
that procured for the instrument its
celebration in the famous "The
Autobiography of Abbe Gavan, when play-
ing, Thomas Charles Stanger, the

married in January, 1813. In Sep-
tember, 1831, the great violinist, Pa-
ganini, was a guest at Lady Mor-
gan's in Dublin, and admired the
Irish harp very much.

The London Daily News is remind-
ed by the completion of Pope Leo's
92nd birthday, that he is the only
Pope who has walked down Piccadilly
and occupied a seat in the Disting-
uished Strangers' Gallery in the
British House of Commons, where he
had the pleasure of hearing a speech
by Daniel O'Connell. The Pope has
always been fond of recalling this
experience when receiving Irish pil-
grims and visitors. The Pope, then
Archbishop Pius, spent the whole of
February 1819 in London for the
first few days as the guest of the
Brazilian Ambassador, and after-
wards in apartments off Piccadilly.
He admitted Regent street, and spent
several afternoons in Hyde Park. He
was introduced to Lord Palmerston
by the Austrian Ambassador, and at-
tended a reception at the Foreign
Office. Queen Victoria whom he had
previously met when Papal Nuncio at
Brussels, invited him to a State re-
ception at Court and he was also
present at "a great ceremonial in
which the Queen took part." Pope
Leo at that time had a servicable
acquaintance with the English lan-
guage, and conversed in it with
Charles Leyer, the Irish novelist,
Lady Seymour the Welsh family, and
Dr. Whately, the Protestant Arch-
bishop of Dublin with whom he had
established cordial relations.

One Protest of Hundreds

To the Editor of The Register:
Dear Sir—On last Monday evening,
March 17th, I attended the very ex-
cellent concert and lecture, given un-
der the auspices of the Ancient Order
of Hibernians. I was pleased by the
fine talent presented that evening,
with one exception, and that excep-
tion, I am sorry to say, was in the
nature of an insult to every Irishman
in the hall, and given by a man who
I am sure was paid for his services.
I refer to the so-called comic singer.
Now I know a great many people
took for a "comic" singer, at a con-
cert such as that one was, and I do
not decry the practice so long as the
performance of such a man is comical
and not silly. But when a "comic
singer" comes out on the platform on
the 17th of March with his silk hat
tied on and his knees bending under
him, a handkerchief around his neck,
and in every way a most ridiculous
if not despicable character, and one
who was such a fool as to sit all
night on a back fence calling to his
sweetheart (who by the way, has a
beautiful Irish name), and who was
not intelligent enough to see that he
was sitting behind a vacant house,
and represents that man as a typical
Irishman, then I say that he has
trespassed too far on the good nature
of an Irish audience. There are good
comic songs and plenty of them, and
if a singer must caricature some na-
tionally let him caricature some
other than the Irish on St. Patrick's
Day and further than that Mr
Editor, on any day before an Irish
Catholic audience.

One feature of it struck me as rather
pathetic, and that was that there
were five hundred children there
and it is a well known fact
that they pay more attention to a
comic singer than to any one else,
and it did seem too bad to think
that they should go away with the
impression that a typical Irishman
was one such as depicted by the
comic singer.

I am sure that Mr Slattery did
not bear the song I complain of, or
he would have stopped the singer, or
else he would not have said in his
beautifully concise and eloquent ad-
dress that we were assembled there
to elevate the Irish people.

Yours sincerely,
ANDREW J. McDONAGH

Mission at the Central Prison

The annual mission of the Catholic
inmates of the Central Prison is
held from the 4th Sunday to the
Easter Sunday. There are 1,000
in the prison eighty-nine Cal-
vinists and of these sixty ex-
posed the sacraments last Sun-
day. The prisoners, it will be
remembered, devote the whole of
their labors and it is only at night
that they have time for preparation
and devotion. During the mission the
heads and the Litanies were recited
every evening.

On every Sunday morning the Cath-
olics in the Central Prison devote the
time from 7.30 to 9 o'clock to pre-
paration for Mass, attending Mass
and prayers after Mass. The heads
are said always before Mass. The
Catholic chaplain visits the prison
every Monday and Saturday evening
and sees the men as they are going
out. Confessions are heard on Wed-
nesdays, and as many as seven are
seen at communion every Sunday through-
out the year. It is also interesting
to know that missions are held on
the Monday and Saturday within the
octave of the Feast of the Immacu-
late Conception and in preparation
for the Christmas communion, in ad-
dition to the annual mission as
above. Another mission is held on
the Monday and Saturday of Pentecost
week to complete the Easter
communion. In the interest of these
who are making preparation for first
communion every evening till they are
communion the chaplain visits the
prison.

A sad accident is mentioned in con-
nection with the mission. On Sunday
last, one of our men who was
preparing for communion fell over a
low railing in the prison and was
killed. He was in the prison as a
vagrant and had committed no crime.
His body was buried.

Rev. Dr. Fallon on O'Connell

Ottawa, March 18.—The Russell
Theatre was crowded yesterday when
the former pastor of St. Joseph's
Church, was greeted as the orator of
the national festival. His audience
was one of the most brilliant ever
assembled in Ottawa. After a few
introductory words from the presi-
dent of St. Patrick's Society, Mr
D'Arcy Scott, who was chairman of
the evening, Dr. Fallon began his
address on "Daniel O'Connell, the
Liberator."
Mr Scott, in his introductory
speech, said he hoped Dr. Fallon
would soon be returned to the peo-
ple of St. Joseph's Church and he
was sure that in welcoming the rever-
end doctor back to his old home again
he had the best wishes of not only
the Irish of the city but of all na-
tionalsities.
Dr. Fallon's audience listened in
rapt attention to the life story of
the greatest Catholic patriot of Ire-
land, the man whom Dr. Fallon con-
sidered the greatest layman in the
world's history.
Dr. Fallon in opening his address
said he realized the task before him
was to tell the life story of a man
who has been compared to Moses,
Judas Maccabeus, Constantine and
Charlemagne. They would have to go
back to the days of John the Bap-
tist, St. Anthony and Peter the Her-
mit to find his like. O'Connell was
the greatest man of modern times.
When undertaking the task of speak-
ing about such a character as O'Con-
nell's, Dr. Fallon said he might be
open to the charge of having a very
high opinion of himself, but he was
not there to deal in general princi-
ples, he was to speak of the life of a
man whose struggles for his coun-
try were not equalled by any under
God's heaven.
While trying to understand the in-
fluence of a man like Daniel O'Con-
nell it was necessary to know the
condition of his country at the time
of his entry into it and its condition
at his close. The Irish nation had
passed its golden age and days of
sadness had fallen on the land when
O'Connell entered upon his patriotic
career. When O'Connell began his
work the laws which bore upon the
Irish people were described as the
most unjust, corrupt, venal and mer-
cellous; and Montesquieu said they
could only have been forged by devils
and registered in hell.
These laws were denounced by
Burke and Brougham, by Sydney
Smith, who said a man might better
be a baboon or a red monkey than
an Irish Catholic under such laws.
That was the way those laws were
regarded by men who were not Irish.
Irish Catholics could not aspire to
parliament, the bench, the magis-
tracy, the bar, the army or navy,
they could not be constables or jurymen,
they could not even become
game-keepers. An Irish Catholic
could not own land or bequeath it.
If a Catholic son left the faith of his
father the latter's property passed to
the apostate son and the parent
became a life tenant. Irishmen were
forbidden to seek an education abroad
and learning was denied them at
home. If a Catholic wife left her hus-
band and religion she passed beyond
her husband's control and was given
part of his estate. There was a
price on the heads of Irish Catholic
bishops and priests. The disgrace of
these laws, Dr. Fallon said, can never
be effaced, not will it be forgotten
that English laws said it was an
honor for an Irishman to inform
against his country.
In 1797 there came a young lawyer
to the distressed land. Before his
coming some of the laws had been
amended, but there were many dis-
graceful statutes against the Irish,
and the young lawyer came back with
hate in his heart against those laws.
Then he determined to change the en-
actments which bore so heavily upon
his native land. He would show his
people that they had the rights of
freemen. He was of Irish birth, in-
struction and bearing, and the man
who should bring the people to bet-
ter times.
Dr. Fallon described with pleasing
effect the County of Kerry, where
O'Connell was born on August 6th,
1775. The wild scenery in which
O'Connell grew up, the stories of his
native land, of her monks and priests
and teachers, who had gone through-
out the world, preaching and teach-
ing, building monasteries and church-
es, these bright pictures of a happy
past contrasted with the dark times
in which he lived, sent the red fire
deep into O'Connell's soul. He had
to go abroad to get an education and
he went back to his unhappy land in
1794 and saw the horrible scenes
which marked the closing days of the
rebellion of that year. The Irish
were crushed, despised, scorned at in
their own land. "I wonder if we
understand what he felt like, to come
back to find his father and mother
and his country bound down under
such a system of laws," Dr. Fallon
asked.
When speaking of such things, Dr.
Fallon said, people should not wonder
that the blood of Irishmen
boiled hotly and that the feeling
which led men to give a blow for a
blow, blood for blood, an eye for an
eye, became uppermost in Irishmen.
But it was to the credit of the Irish
people, said Dr. Fallon, that they
were willing to let their plot be given
up on condition that the old goal of
help be not brought to the aid. The
Catholics which O'Connell had in

face were pictured. The people were
disheartened and discouraged. They
had been beaten at every turn. Fight-
ing, legitimate agitation, eloquence,
bravery, had not availed them any-
thing. The bitter pen of Dean Swift
had only scarred the face of the op-
pressor, the examples of Flood,
Grattan, Curran and Emmett had
not won for the people what they
wanted, and that glorious young pa-
triot Emmett had told his friends
not to write his epitaph until Ire-
land should be free.

Where Sheridan, Burke and the
others failed, O'Connell fought and
won. Although the people were dis-
couraged, they took new hope under
O'Connell's leadership. Grattan said
he stood by the birth of his na-
tive land when her parliament was
given, and he said he followed her
hearts to the grave when parliament
was suppressed. But O'Connell tried
another way and succeeded. The
sword had been hailed as the means
by which freedom was to be won, but
O'Connell brought a mightier weapon
into the conflict and by means of
constitutional agitation turned the
oppressors back upon their tracks.
Soon the voice of a young Irishman
was raised in the law courts and the
people were amazed at the audacity
he displayed, and at the vigor with
which he denounced packed juries and
answered the judges. He bearded the
Attorney-General of Ireland when the
latter tried to force upon O'Connell
injustice. O'Connell soon found a
wider field for his energies, and to
the work of the Catholic committee
he turned his attention. Irishmen had
been driven from their native land
into exile. It is an awful thing to
exile an individual, said Dr. Fallon.
Some of the Irish leaders believed
in maintaining a dignified silence, but
O'Connell would have nothing but
constitutional agitation. Every time
the representative Irish committee
was suppressed O'Connell revised it
under a new name, and one of its
planks was that it would always obey
the law, but exercise the right to agi-
tate.

In 1828 O'Connell was elected a
member of parliament for County
Clare, but upon going to take his
seat was asked to subscribe to the
oath now known as the Coronation
Oath. O'Connell claimed his right to
a seat under the Emancipation Act,
but this was denied.
He came again and again until at
last, after another election he was
admitted and at once took a fore-
most place in that great legislative
assembly. The man who had been ac-
customed to speaking to the simple
Irish peasants was one of the great-
est orators in parliament, and before
the tide of his eloquence swept pre-
judice and bigotry. He believed that
every victory is possible to argument
and appeals to reason.

The power of O'Connell over the
people was shown in the way he sum-
moned a meeting of 500,000 Irishmen
on the plains of Clontarf, but when
the assemblage was forbidden, O'Con-
nally sent messengers throughout the
land telling the people that they must
not meet. The refusal to permit the
meeting was only given the day be-
fore the time appointed, and thou-
sands were already on their way to
the plains, but at O'Connell's com-
mand not a man turned up, and the
English soldiers and English cannon
under the Duke of Wellington had
no occasion to use force. The fact that
the meeting was forbidden when it
was so soon to be held, said Dr.
Fallon, showed that the Duke of Wel-
lington apparently wanted an oppor-
tunity to attack the peasants.

Then O'Connell was arrested, tried
found guilty and imprisoned, but the
House of Lords quashed the conviction.
There were no telegraphs in those
days, and the news came to
Ireland by boat, and then the words
"O'Connell is free," were written
upon the flags and borne by trains
throughout the land. O'Connell was
given a tremendous welcome upon his
release, but the imprisonment had
told upon his spirit, and he was a
changed man. He was sixty-nine years
old when thrown into prison. After
his release a famine fell upon the
land, and O'Connell went to London
to make his final appeal for help for
the dying people. Then he went to
the continent, was everywhere hailed
as a great patriot and at Geneva he
died on May 15th, 1847. By his own
directions his body was taken back
to Ireland and his heart sent to
Rome. This was the life story of the
great liberator, the man who had
done so much for his fatherland and
for the broadening of the freedom
of the world.

As Dr. Fallon sat down the cheers
were deafening. Often during his ora-
tion the audience applauded.
The musical part of the programme
was provided by Miss Theresa Flanagan,
soprano, Toronto, Mr H. R.
O'Connor and Mr. Jos. Lyons, Ottawa,
and others.

The heart which does not possess
Jesus Christ is like the sheaf without
the grain; it is tossed about by
temptation as the straw is swept
away by the wind.

The intimacy begotten over the
wine bottle has no heart. No one ever
knew a good feeling to come from it,
or any honest friendship made by it.
It only entices men and ruins them.

Why will you allow a cough to in-
crease your throat or hurt and run
the risk of filling a consumptive's
grave, when, by the timely use of
Baker's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the
pain can be allayed and the disease
arrested. The Syrup is pleasant to
the taste, and unobtrusive in relieving,
heating and curing all affections of
the throat and lungs, coughs, colds,
hoarseness, etc., etc.

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

This conservative, solid and reliable
company places before our readers to-
day the report of another very
prosperous year's business in life
insurance. There are many features
of the additions and gains not only
of the year but of the past half
decade, which enlist our interest. On
one point the report is especially
striking, because it exemplifies the
increasing tendency of the best in-
surance business of our day. A sum
exceeding \$300,000 was paid out dur-
ing 1901 to living policy-holders in
the Mutual Life, while the total in-
surance in force was augmented by
over one-third of its amount. This
points to a remarkable fact, but, all
the same, a fact which will of a
certitude become more and more
remarkable in the future. It means in
a word that the young men of the
present generation are going into en-
dowment insurance in preference to
savings accounts in banks, and fur-
ther it is largely those who have
neglected endowment insurance at
the most advantageous time who are
taking out death policies. The leading
line companies are all experiencing
this foresight of young men. It is in
the middle life of the average mar-
ried man that he feels the burden of
the family; and perhaps the endow-
ment plan of insurance is really the
surest provision ever devised for
meeting the expense of children at
school, while the father is still the
only bread winner. We observe that
President Melvin repeats his con-
servative view of the present value
of money and the certain tendency
towards a lower rate. This is a
matter that should also be considered
by every intending holder of pay-
life or endowment insurance. The
entire report indeed is charged with
the profitable experience of a first-class
company.

MR WINTERBERRY'S APPOINTMENT.

The Register is pleased to note
the appointment of Mr. William Win-
terberry as secretary to the Judges of
the Ontario High Court, in the room
of Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, who has
gone into the legal partnership of
Lee and O'Donoghue. Mr. Winterberry
though still a young man, has been
prominent for many years in connec-
tion with various leading Catholic
societies. He has been a chancellor of
the C. M. E. A., and for many years
an officer of the St. Vincent de Paul
Society and Sacred Heart League.
His numerous friends have been
gratified to hear of his choice for
this appointment, knowing that it
could not have come to more com-
petent hands.

A BUILDER—ARE YOU LOSING
WEIGHT?—"The D & L" Emulsion
will always help and build you up.
Restores proper digestion and brings
back health. Manufactured by the
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Do all the good you can in the
world, and make as little noise
about it as possible.

However wise a man may be, he
ought to seek counsel and direction
from God's priests.

The noblest souls are sad, the igno-
blest are melancholy, and cattle
and some men are never sad.

Dare to change your mind, confes-
sion your error, and alter your conduct
when you are convinced you are
wrong.

Pleasure is as legitimate as prayer,
it has in its place as great a
function in life, it is in its way
necessary to true growth and devel-
opment.

TIME HAS TESTED IT—Time
tests all things that which is worth
living, that which is inimical to man's
welfare perishes. Time has proved Dr.
Thomas' Electric Oil. From a few
thousand bottles in the early days of
its manufacture the demand has risen
so that now the production is run-
ning into the hundreds of thousands
of bottles. What is so eagerly sought
for must be good.

AS AN INVESTMENT

We believe our 5% Debentures
to be one of the safest
and surest that you could pos-
sibly enter into. It is safer
than a Bank, because you
have all of our Permanent
Capital Stock, and the whole
of our Assets, consisting of
first mortgages on improved
real estate, as a guarantee
behind the Debenture. It is the
surest because the half-yearly
coupons are attached to the
Debenture and can be cashed
at any bank in the country.

Write to-day for our booklet, entitled
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