

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IX.—No. 8.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—Seven Founders, Confessors.  
Friday—Thorns and Crown of our Lord.  
Saturday—St. Peter Damian, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor.  
Sunday—Quadragesima.  
Monday—St. Felix III., Pope, Confessor.  
Tuesday—St. Margaret of Cortona.  
Wednesday—St. Anther, Pope, Martyr.

## Current Topics.

**Of the Asylum population last year, 4,498 were lunatics, and 654 idiots. Of the lunatics 2,198 were males, and 2,300 females. Their nationality is given as follows:—**  
Canadians, 2,989; born in Great Britain or Ireland, 1,821; born in British colonies other than Canada, 17; foreign born, 321. Eighty-four came to this country from the British Isles through philanthropic agencies. Last year 254 patients recovered, being 28 per cent. of the number of admissions. There were 293 deaths, being 5.80 of the asylum population, compared with 4.87 during the previous year. The number of patients employed was 3,878, or 76 per cent. of the population. The London Asylum had the largest number of inmates, 1,152. There were 1,149 at Hamilton, 848 at Toronto, 704 at Mimico, 681 at Kingston, and 645 at Brockville. The expenditure last year for asylum maintenance was \$694,977.42. The per capita cost from 1896 to 1900 was \$126.26, compared with \$182.07, from 1891 to 1895. Among the causes of insanity in the 723 patients admitted last year, 61 cases were ascribed to worry, 86 to domestic trouble, 10 to religious excitement, 82 to drink, 84 to adverse circumstances and business troubles, 261 to hereditary tendencies, 5 to love affairs, and 26 to overwork.

**Thirty Catholic Peers, Catholics including the Duke of Norfolk, have protested against the solemn declaration made by the King in the House of Lords of his belief in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The tone of the oath, which was prescribed by an act passed in the reign of Charles II., is distinctly provocative. The King declares that he believes that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and water into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof, by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass as now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous. In making this declaration the King swears that he has not received any dispensation from the Pope. Similar oaths by which private persons and ordinary officials were bound have been modified so as to do away with offensive and contentious matter.**

**From the details of the Money expenditure in the Auditor-General's report it appears that the expenditure on the Paris Exposition was \$260,165. The expenditure for the maintenance of dairying service was \$47,000, and for cold-storage on steamships \$69,000. Last year \$10,000 was paid in compensation for hogs and sheep slaughtered, and the expenditure for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in sheep totalled \$19,991. The sum of \$2,000,000 was voted to defray the expenses of the Canadian contingent, and up to the end of the fiscal year \$1,459,358 was paid out. The expenditure on capital account for arms, etc., artillery, and rifle ranges, was \$280,850, out of an appropriation of \$589,900. The maintenance of a guard at the Welland Canal cost \$1,006, and \$178,986 was expended on the Yukon contingent. The Halifax provisional garrison entailed an expenditure of \$118,265, out of an appropriation of \$160,000. The exploratory survey for the Klondike district entailed an expenditure of \$24,457. The expenses in connection with the arrest and trial of counterfeiters cost \$8,894, and in connection with the arrest and trial of the Banque Ville Marie officials, \$8,496.**

**Cattle Simultaneously with the holding of a convention in Ottawa for the prevention of tuberculosis, a number of cattle importers are seeking to get rid of the tuberculin test. They have had a conference with the Minister of Agriculture, among those**

present being Mr. Edwards, M.P.; Prof. Adams, Prof. McEachron, Montreal; Dr. Bryoe, Toronto; Dr. Coventry, Windsor; Mr. David McRae, Guelph, and others. Mr. Edwards championed the present regulations, which required a strict test by tuberculin on all imported cattle, while in quarantine. Mr. McCrae was in favor of the total abolition of the test in every case, but if this could not be done the regulations should be modified so as to remove the present injustice which exists regarding the test of thoroughbred cattle for breeding purposes. Mr. Fisher is opposed to the abolition of the test, but was willing to make changes in the regulations as to the manner in which it should be applied. It was agreed that legislation should be introduced abolishing the law, which now prohibits selling the hides of tuberculous stock, and scientists agree that there is not the slightest danger of contagion in the hides.

**A few days ago Count Affairs in Von Walderssee wrote to the generals under his supervision, notifying them to have all their available troops ready in two weeks for an expedition lasting 80 days. Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Voyron the French commander, have received letters asking for their cooperation, and expressing a desire to know what forces they can spare. In recommending his letter Count von Walderssee says: "Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace, and also to circumstances rendering such a course desirable, it will probably be necessary to resume military operations on a large scale, especially toward the west." It is not thought likely that General Chaffee will agree to such a plan without instructions from Washington. The French commander, however, is expected to do so. Count von Walderssee's plan contemplates offering the command of the expedition in the first instance to Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander, but it is believed that in view of his recent illness, Gen. Gaselee will inform Count von Walderssee that he is unable to accept the command. In that event, it will be offered to Gen. Voyron, provided the French fall in with the arrangement, which Count von Walderssee believes will be the case. Such an offer to Gen. Voyron would have the effect, it is thought, of overcoming the differences which have existed between the French and the monarchist of Count von Walderssee's confidence in the military ability of the French contingent. For long, an announcement is expected that the destination of the proposed expedition is Siam-Fu. The foreign envoys believe its object to be to compel the Chinese to accept the terms of the powers. It is thought when it becomes known that the expedition has started the Imperial court will hasten to comply immediately with all the demands of the joint note. The spect of active service. Many believe the Chinese army will strive to the utmost to protect the province of Szechuan against invasion.**

**The town of Cumberland, which lies across Mialing land, which lies across Disaster from Union Bay, B.C., where the Alaskan lines call to fill their coal bunkers, was shaken by a most terrific explosion at 10.30 on Friday morning. The source was located at No. 6, which is situated right in the mining town. In a very few minutes crowds gathered at the pit-head, and willing workers hurried there and there the majority being men of great excitement, doing whatever they could to help, and to say, was, "After the explosion there came fire, and entombed in this hall of fallen coal, broken and crushed mining timbers, and debris are sixty-five men; forty of whom are whites, and the remainder Asiatic. The staff of workers known to be in the mine are computed at that number, and since the explosion, none have reached the surface. From the force of the explosion, which covered the ground in the vicinity of the pit-head with a layer of crushed and broken mine timber, men of experience fear the worst. Little hope is expressed that any of the unfortunate imprisoned below will be brought out alive. Number 6 shaft is nearly 600 feet deep, and the workings are connected with the shaft of No. 5, which is a mile and a half away. A mounted man dashed across at once to the place, and a search party was sent down into the workings from No. 5. After getting near the doors between the two shafts this party was forced back, having encountered fire-damp, and they had to race at all speed backward in order to avoid being overcome by the quick-travelling gases. Between the two pits fire was found to be raging, but whether this is because coal has been fired or the broken mining timber is burning is not certain. Rescue parties ineffectually tried, also, from the pit of No. 6, to get down to the buried men, but they were unable to get to the bottom, the cage not being lowered with safety more than two-thirds of the way down. The fan and hoisting gear is intact. All hope has been abandoned that any men would be taken out alive. The scene on the top floor of No. 6 baffles description. Twisted pipe, scraps of iron and wood, splinters from several pounds' weight down to sawdust, some being blown clear from the bottom, the whole being covered with black damp. Of the white men dead in the mine, twelve have widows in fore districts, with twenty six boys and girls made fatherless. A second explosion of fire damp occurred at the Cumberland mine of the Union Colliery Company, where sixty miners have been entombed since Friday morning. The second explosion occurred in the No. 5 shaft, through which repeated efforts had been made during the day to reach the entombed men, who are in No. 6 shaft. There were no fatalities from the second explosion, as the danger of that part of the mine going became so apparent that the men were ordered out of it a half hour before. Everything within a radius of half a mile from the shaft heads is covered with a deposit of black dust to a depth of several inches, like a**

**The hope is expressed Imperial in England that the reference in the King's speech to the intention of the Government to propose certain changes in the constitution of the Court of Final Appeal, may mean that the Ministers are about to attempt the formation of a final tribunal that would have and deserve the confidence of the whole Empire. At present the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council supplies the want, but its methods of procedure are halting to a degree, and important portions of the empire are without direct representation upon it. The suggestion is made that a Court of Imperial Justice should be constituted, representing the Empire's highest legal intellect and experience, and including among its members a leading lawyer of Australasia, another from Canada, a third from India, and a fourth from South Africa. To these might be added two for England and one each for Scotland and Ireland. Such a court would probably do as much as anything else to bring about Imperial Federation.**

**I. N. Ford cables to the Tribune:— One of General Buller's brigade commanders in the Natal campaign asserts with an air of confidence that hostilities will be at an end by July 1, and that the final skirmishes will occur in the Standerton district. This forecast may not be more trustworthy than scores of guesses which have preceded it, but a spirit of optimism now prevails among British officers here**

and the end of the war is currently believed to be in sight. They explain that General Kitchener has been massing his infantry along the lines of communication, and organizing two large mounted forces, with a flying system of transport, for following Botha and De Wet. Time has been required for the various concentrations and equipments, but mobile columns are now available for beating wide districts and driving the game before them. General French is clearing the eastern district of the Transvaal, forcing Botha's scattered commandos back upon the Swaziland frontier, and General Kitchener himself is at De Aar directing the series of large mounted columns in pursuit of De Wet. French's operations, while not decisive, are most harassing, for he has captured a portion of an ammunition convoy and droves of cattle and many horses, and in clearing the country he has cut a wide swath from Belfast to Ermelo. De Wet, with Plumber's Australian bushmen close behind him, has struck the railway north of De Aar, and lost a portion of his ammunition and supplies. His object in invading Cape Colony has probably been to attempt to concentrate Heriot's Kritzinger's and his own forces, and instigate a general uprising among the Dutch by the capture of some important stronghold on the lines of communication. Kitchener is where he can mass his mounted forces and the colonial defence troops, and set one column after another in motion against De Wet. Old soldiers here do not believe that De Wet will escape, but De Wet is a wily fox.

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**THE GREAT DIFFERENCE. And just here, Mr. Editor, is the great (subjective) difference between the two religious ideas—a distinction that your acumen does not seem to have touched. We believe—it is so patent—that Christ founded a society; that it was an organized, organic body, not a mere aggregation; that He made it the depository of His revelation and its infallible expounder; that He commissioned it to teach as His representative (He that hears you, hears me); that its function, then, was to teach with authority; that its prerogative was to claim for its doctrines their acceptance; that this church was designed, and consequently destined, to speak to the end of time in tones of pristine purity; that to think of it as having ever lapsed away into paganism would be blasphemy, for being Christ's own institution, it is indefeasible. This may be summed up by saying that our Lord established, for all time, one institution to teach religion, and requires obedience to its voice. Now, the Catholic church claims to be such an institution. On the other hand, the Protestant denominations do not make such claims; in fact, they put forth express disclaimers. It is, then, a simple matter for us to keep our faith intact; we hear the church. Loss of freedom? We are not frightened by an empty phrase. When a man learns arithmetic, he loses freedom of thought; he forever commits himself to say that nine times nine are eighty-one. We cannot conceive how we possibly suffer a disadvantage by submitting to that truth whose overlordship is our very aim and object. Not to accept it, hot to be found and compelled by it, would be stultification. And it may be added that here the unresisted bands of logic are not less welcome because they are entwined with strings that wrap the heart.**

**FOR A PROTESTANT the matter is different. He is his own teacher for each individual tenet; he does not have to hear his ministers; he hears just to the extent that it pleases him; it is they and their ideas that are tried, doctrine by doctrine, in his private judgment. It has been asked how it is that a Catholic convert is able to change his belief on so many various points. He adheres, first to this, the identity of the Catholic church with the church of Christ; and everything that follows as an easy corollary. He does not have to change his private judgment in detail; he merely drops it; it becomes utterly irrelevant. His first proposition accepted, he has only to let himself conform. Truly, if a man holds that the church speaks with the**

authority of God, and therefore cannot teach wrongly, what is there for him to do by every consideration of reason and morality but to listen and believe? This is the cord that binds his fascis of doctrines, and prevents their being snapped and splintered, this is the gravitation that brings a scattered mass into round coherence, not fluctuating, but fixed, not wavering, but steady; not loose, but organic; this is what gives us Catholics an unmovable equilibrium in belief for which our neighbors, with their inconstant guide, may long, and their participation in which is the supreme wish of our friendship, the object of our prayers.

## FREEDOM OF THOUGHT.

This is the Principle on Which the Creeds Split.

A correspondent of the New York Sun writes: You said, last Sunday, "In the last quarter of the last century the very foundations of religious faith were destroyed in the great mass of the thoughtful minds of the Protestant world, and, as the case of the late Professor Mivart indicated, were shattered in those of many intelligent Catholics, though the Pope makes their preservation essential to salvation." Many, to be sure, is a relative term and not easy to criticize; but you might rather have cited Mivart's case as an isolated one, standing apart from any class. He was mourned by the church, but simply as one of her children falling away; but in guiding souls to heaven, she does not weight, but number, or, rather, all are of equal weight, being cast at the same mint. What made Dr. Mivart's defection notable to her was the chance that it might be manifolded in others. It happened however that he had no following, not even a corporal's guard. He had no school.

## VAUGHAN AND MIVART

It might be noticed, too, that it was Cardinal Vaughan who quietly insisted that Dr. Mivart should not fight religion and wear its uniform. If you bring up this case, you might contrast it with examples of Protestant bodies permitting attacks on religion even from their clergymen. It is a matter of open, unhidden report that the rector of a prominent institutional church of this city had spoken sneeringly of the holy apostles, scoffed at the doctrine of hell, and taught his hearers to desanctify their Bibles to a level of profane writers, such as Kipling. Yet he holds his pulpit undisturbed. Let a priest preach thus and he would end with empty pews, as when the congregation of Aring rushed away in a panic. It would be his last sermon in the parish, and eventually, we would look for him doing penance in a monastery, unless, indeed, setting up a church of his own, an ipso facto Protestant. No centennial has found the church more jealous for the truth and the faith more widespread and solid. Whatever the attitude of others, we Catholics accept our creed unswervingly, unhesitatingly, gladly. We have no private judgment in the face of what we believe is Christ's living personal oracle.

## ORPHANS' ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Following is a copy of the address:— My Lord, Rev. Father, Ladies and Gentlemen:— An older boy than I should, surely, be chosen to address you on this first festival of the new century; but you see, dear friends, every boy who had a friend in the world was sent away to be cared for after the House of Providence fire; for there is little more than standing room in our present quarters, for the handful of boys before you. So, as the big people say, "it devolves upon me" to speak for the orphans to-night.

I have heard a great deal about this new century, but I suppose I am too young to understand all the reasons why it is thought such a great event in the life of the world. I do understand this, however: At the first orphans' festival of the next century, you, my friends, will not be seated there—I shall not be here. None of the little ones who will then stand here with outstretched hands—few of those who will then occupy your places, listening to the orphans' appeal—few, if any, of them will know that you or I have ever lived. But, dear friends, your good influence will not die; and your example in caring for the orphans and sheltering the homeless poor will cause future generations to rise up and bless you long after your names have faded from the memory of men. There is another institution in Hamilton that I hope may be still flourishing a hundred years hence, and that is the daily press. Long life, I say, to the Post and the Herald and the Times and the Spectator! The sisters told us all about the noble work these papers did for us when our home in Dundas was burned; and I wish to-night to thank, not only the press, but all the kind, generous people of Hamilton who gave money to rebuild the House of Providence, and who sent us food and clothing when we needed both, for we had not even a bed to lie upon. Just one word more, my dear friends, before I bid you good-night; when we boys return to Dundas we hope you

will all come out to see us. We were always glad to see you when we lived there before, but now we shall be doubly proud and happy to show you our new home, for which we shall, in great measure, have to thank you. CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES. As is customary, His Lordship Bishop Dowling, at the conclusion of the reading of the address, expressed his thanks to the people of Hamilton for their generous support of the orphanage. He asked the mayor to read a few figures relating to the orphanage. Mayor Hendrie was pleased to do so, and he informed the crowd that 4,783 children had been cared for since 1852 by the orphanage. Last year there were 264, and the ages of the children ranged from 6 months to 14 years. At present there were 65 in the orphanage. The Government grant per day, was 2 cents, a child, and the city grants 2 cents. His city's grant for children under the protection of the Children's Aid Society was 5 cents. His Worship spoke briefly of the noble work the orphanage was doing, and Mr. Carscallen spoke briefly. Among those who occupied boxes were; Sheriff Middleton, Rev. Fathers Mahoney, Coty, Hinchev, and Brady—Herald.

## HAMILTON'S ORPHANS

Forty-Eighth Annual Festival a Grand Success.

The 48th annual festival in aid of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, in the Grand Opera House on Monday afternoon and night was a grand success, and every one connected with the worthy festival was pleased. It was evident to the most casual observer that the orphans have still all the good friends that are necessary to see that they are cared for and brought up so as to be good men and women, and that, after 48 years of giving, the people of Hamilton continue to esteem it a privilege to contribute to the noble charity of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. Both afternoon and night the theatre was filled with enthusiastic audiences, the afternoon crowd being too large for the accommodation. The afternoon portion of the festival was given largely by the orphans themselves. The program was as follows: Flag drill, orphans; two choruses, orphans; recitation, Morris Walsh; song, Leo Neilligan; recitation, J. Padden; dance, Irish jig, Chas. Hayes; comic song, J. Morrison; comic song, L. Vizard; recitation, Miss McGrath; farce, Claude Newton, Herbert Allen and Flora Barkis.

## EVENING PROGRAM.

Selection—Irish Music. . . . . Van Mane XIII Regiment Band  
Quartette—Crossing the Harbor Bar. . . . . Adam Geibel  
Messrs. Wodell, Swartz, Robertson and Gayer.  
Solo—Angelus. . . . . Opetri  
Duet—Boleto. . . . . Miss M. E. Nolan.  
Recitation—The Bravest Battle. . . . . Misses Carmela and Grace Corbano.  
Solo—Love in Springtime. . . . . Miss Jeanette Lewis.  
Piano Solo—Polonaise. . . . . Chopin  
Quartette—Off in the Still Night. . . . . Miss Helen MacMahon  
Messrs. Wodell, Swartz, Robertson and Gayer.  
Solo—Fiona. . . . . S. Adams  
Recitation—Baron's Last Banquet. . . . . Miss Helen MacMahon.  
Duet—(a) Harvest Field, Mendelssohn; (b) Corinthian Folk Song, Koschat; (c) Tuscan Folk Song, Caracillo. . . . . Misses Corbano.  
Solo—(a) The Rosary, Nevin; (b) The Garden of Sleep, Isadore Delare. . . . . Miss Ruby Shea.  
Solo—Irish Folk Song. . . . . F. Note  
Quartette—Up-to-Date Medley. . . . . Miss Ruby Shea.  
Hamilton Quartette Club.  
J. L. Cherrier was the accompanist and Geo. S. Lynch-Staunton, K.C., master of ceremonies.

## HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE.

Dundas' Charitable Institution Being Rebuilt.

The work of rebuilding the House of Providence, Dundas, which was totally destroyed by fire last September, has commenced, but it will be many months before the new building will be ready for occupation. When it is completed, however, Dundas will have one of the finest charitable institutions in the Province. The work of preparing the plans and superintending the construction has been entrusted to Robert Chocey, architect, Hamilton, which is an assurance that it will be well done. All the walls of the old building have been torn down and very few of the old bricks will be used. The new home will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and will comfortably accommodate 225 old people and orphans, and 25 or 30 sisters and attendants. The new building is being erected on the site of the old one, which in every respect must be desirable. Situated on the crest of a hill, it commands a grand view of the historic town. The beautiful grounds make it a pleasant place for those who have fought the battles of life to spend their declining years. The building will be a classic in design. The outer walls will be Milton pressed brick and the trimmings cut free stone. It will cover more ground area than the old building, will be one storey higher and will be fitted in the modern style. Including the basement and attic the new home will be five stories high. The central corridors dividing the rooms will be wide and airy, giving better ventilation than the old home had. The roofs are to be slated, the sky line being broken by a handsome classic cupola on the main building and dormers, and clock turret with flagstaff on the wing. The building will form a three-sided square, with north east and south wings, leaving a large central courtyard. The lavatories, etc., will be in annex, and the laundry and chapel will also be detached from the main building. The front or east wing will be 140 feet long and 43 feet wide; the north wing 125 feet by 10 feet; and the south wing 120 feet by 40 feet. The laundry will be 37 feet by 40 feet, and the chapel 80 feet by 33 feet. There will be four general staircases reaching from the staircases to the attic, and also a private staircase, which will give ample access to all parts of the building and provide plenty of exits in case of fire. The building will be heated by the latest direct and indirect hot water system. The plumbing, both in work and fixtures, will be the latest and most improved style of sanitary plumbing, and all through the building will be most comfortable and convenient. The water supply will be pumped from a stream to the south of the building into large lead lined tanks in the attic and distributed through the building as required. The tanks will have a capacity of 5,000 gallons. The sleeping apartments throughout will be large, with high ceilings and lighted by electricity. The clubs, rooms, dermatics, community rooms and sitting rooms will also be large and well lighted and being taken the greatest possible care being taken to make the building not only comfortable but healthy. The contracts have been awarded as follows: J. M. White, carpenter and joiner work; James Flanagan and Sons, lathing and plastering; Adam Clark, heating and plumbing; and K. J. Scully, painting and glazing. The contract for electric light wiring has not yet been let. Mr. White is clerk of the work. The committee that has charge of the work hopes to be able to raise sufficient funds by subscription before the close of the present year to clear off all indebtedness. Already about \$20,000 of the required amount has been subscribed.