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Befitting the St. Patrick's Day Anniversary.

To the Editor of The Register:

Sir—On an occasion like this, the Irish race in the British provinces have a filial duty incumbent upon them, to raise their voices firmly whenever a group of us can be brought together, that the priceless heritage of responsible government as we know it here in this Dominion, be no longer withheld from Ireland. This is a fitting time for Irish people and national organizations to have it declared publicly that the only way to satisfy the just demands of the Irish people is to give to Ireland the Canadian system. Tyrannical misgovernment of any people or race begets dissatisfaction, murmurings and seditions, and leads the way to revolutions. It does so everywhere; it did so in Canada in 1837. But the demands and causes provoking sedition and armed rebellion in Canada were acceded to and removed, and Canada, left to develop itself under free institutions, without any hindrance from the mother country or suzerain power, became contented, and is now at this moment almost an independent nation.

At the late Queen's Jubilee in London, and at the banquet in the Imperial Institute, presided over by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seated at the Prince's right hand, declared in his address that "Canada was loyal because she was free." Never in my remembrance was there such a significant public utterance, so splendidly enunciated, vindicating the principle of self-government or Home Rule, than this by the Premier of Canada. Autonomy in its fullest sense, as enjoyed and practiced in Canada, if given to the Irish people — and Ireland must have it by hook or by crook — will and must make Ireland a contented, a prosperous and a loyal country. But let this be done in time. The reception of the Irish delegation—Messrs. Redmond, McHugh and O'Donnell—at Ottawa and Montreal, were of a very satisfactory character, and an honor to the Irish people of both cities. Montreal was ever forward in contributing liberally to any genuine Irish national movement. And at Ottawa the reception to the delegates was very characteristic. The luncheon, given by Mr. D'Arcy Scott, the President of the St. Patrick's Literary Society, to which much eclat was added by the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, and his colleague, the Hon. W. R. Scott, the Secretary of State, was, considering the circumstances and the occasion, the happiest affair in favor of the principle of Home Rule, we have witnessed in many years. The tact and good sense displayed were of a happy character, and reflected much credit on the President of the Irish national organization. The Irish everywhere felt, and I myself felt it, that the Irish of Ottawa and Montreal honored all of us by honoring, so happily as they did, the Irish delegation.

Mr. John Redmond, on his departure from Ottawa asked, if I remember aright, for a public pronouncement from Canada of sympathy with Ireland's efforts to obtain autonomy in Ireland's own affairs. Working on constitutional lines, Mr. Redmond and his lieutenants had the best of evidence — the comportment of the people of his race at Ottawa and Montreal — that the sympathy for Ireland in Canada was heartily with them. But to append to this constitutional struggle the ultimata ratio of an appeal to armed force in case of expediency, and commit the Irish in Canada to this movement, would be to injure our cause in Canada. It would place the friends of Irish autonomy in Canada, some of whom, from their social position and valuable family and party connections, would be of the greatest service in aiding the Irish cause, in a false position. Therefore, we, the Irish of Canada, are in this instance the best judges of how best we can serve the Irish cause; and not to leave ourselves at the mercy of a bigoted and prejudiced press, ever ready to howl their bigotry, and to raise the cry of disloyalty against any prominent man who publicly exerts himself in favor of the Irish national idea. Have we not seen this recently in the case of Mr. D'Arcy Scott, the President of the Ottawa St Patrick's Literary Society, and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for attending a luncheon in honor of the Irish delegates?

This is, however, history repeating itself. When the "Costigan Resolutions" favoring Irish Home Rule, reached the British Commons in 1882, Gladstone became irritated, and no doubt the majority of the House. One of them, the Baron de Worms, M. P. for East Toxeth division of Liverpool, interrogated the First Lord of the Treasury, whether our own Sir John A Macdonald, being a Privy Councillor, couldn't be impeached for offering such advice (treasonable, I presume), to Her Majesty.

In these St. Patrick celebrations nothing seems more crying for improvement than the selection of public speakers, and many a time have we been pained by the abject truckling stuff, puffed up as Irish oratory, as one peruses it afterwards in the public dailies. Surely these public speakers are misplaced. And to think that these selections are and have been made by patriotic organizations. When I hear a man whose father was an Irishman claiming to be a native American or New Yorker, I regard such a person with contempt, in truth I despise such. It is such trimmers as these that are unfortunately selected betimes to tell us of Irish patriotism and make Irishmen and their sons in love with the memory and traditions of the past. Why, sir, this is enough to make a Scotchman laugh. Again and again have I noticed in English newspapers the replies by editors to the question, what is the nationality of the child born in England, whose father is an Irishman or a German? And the reply always was, if the father is an Irishman, the child is of Irish parentage; if a German the child is German.

Were Ireland a Protestant nation, there is not the slightest doubt that England could not hold Ireland 24 hours unless upon conditions that now exist in Canada. Any other condition the Protestant Irishman would not tolerate. The whole history of the past confirms this. But Ireland is in a servile condition, because of its religion and its adherence to its system. Who, then, but the Catholic clergy is it that, more than another, should hold up their hands, and raise their voices that Ireland should have her natural rights? The concession of responsible government to Ireland, as it obtains in Canada, would infallibly raise the status of the Irish race universally.

A SUBSCRIBER.

St. Thomas, March 10, 1902.

The Penal Laws and Their Effects.

Editor Catholic Register:

Sir—In your last issue your reply to strictures of Saturday Night re Catholics and crime was forcible and conclusive. Probably you gave it a consideration far beyond its worth, as I do not imagine that paper is thought to be anything more than a record and critic of passing events.

The sedate and more carefully written papers are not now indulging in this once profitable crusade against the Catholic Irish. Their writers fear historic records, as they very often receive with wonderful force. I think I may safely say had the editor of Saturday Night consulted history he would have found sufficient therein to enable him to palliate at least a portion of those petty crimes so ably described by you, Mr. Editor. It is fully admitted that laws of a country in accordance with their character elevate or debase the governed. And, sir, if the people are oppressed and governed with penal codes for generations, how can they be expected to elevate themselves with only partial relief in a generation or two? Education being a great lever for the elevation of man what were Catholic Ireland's opportunities under the code? This is one example of the code: If a Catholic schoolmaster taught any person, Protestant or Catholic, any species of literature or science, such teacher was for the crime of teaching punishable by banishment, and if he returned from banishment he was subject to be hanged as a felon. I quote this from several of a like nature and certainly not less atrocious. Domestic happiness under this beautiful code was fostered in this way: If a Catholic wife declared herself a Protestant she was immediately entitled to a separate maintenance and the custody of all the children. This is but a mere glance at this brutal code. Edmond Burke, speaking of this code, says, "It was a machine of wiso and elaborate contrivance and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people and the debasement in them of human nature itself as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

This possibly may be considered ancient history and its effects outlived. But let us come down to almost our own day and generation. The Rev. Sidney Smith, rector of Londesborough, speaking at a meeting held in the rectory to oppose Catholic emancipation, said: "We preach to our congregations, sir, that a tree is known by its fruits. By the fruits it produces I will judge your system. What has it done for Ireland? New Zealand is emerging. Canada is emerging; Ireland is not emerging, she is still ruled in darkness, her children sale under no law live in the very shadow of death. Has your system of exclusion made Ireland rich? Has it made Ireland happy? Has it made Ireland loyal? Has it made Ireland free? How is the wealth of Ireland proved? Is it by the naked, idle suffering savages who are slumbering on the mud floors of their cabins? In what does the loyalty of Ireland consist? Is it in the eagerness with which they would range themselves under the hostile banner of any invader for your destruction and your distress? Is it liberty when men breathe and move among the bayonets of English soldier? Is their happiness and their liberty anything but a tissue of murders, burnings, hangings, famine and disease as never existed in the annals of the world before? This is the system which I am sure with very different intentions and different views of its effects you are met here to uphold."

It was the cruel treatment of Catholic Ireland that caused gifted Protestant Irishmen like Burke, Swift, Grattan, Curran and Goldsmith to rise in defence of their Catholic fellow-countrymen. One instance will suffice to show how law was respected in Ireland. May, 1841, O'Connell was arrested and the prosecution ended by sending him with eight others to Richmond Prison. On the following September the judgment was reversed. It was whilst the appeal was before the Lords that Lord Denman uttered these immortal words:

"If such practices as have taken place in the present instance in Ireland should continue the trial by jury would become a mockery, a delusion and a snare."

Here, Mr. Editor, was a people denied the right of trial by jury, the right to sit in Parliament, the right to vote, the right to educate their children; and notwithstanding those cruel enactments they are to-day the most law-abiding and the most moral people in the world. This can be accounted for in one way, and that is in the great moral teaching of the Catholic Church. And assuredly had it not been for the powerful effects of that religion the Irish people must have gone back to barbarism.

If writers will insist on regaling their readers with the shortcomings of Irish Catholics why not make public that which had a powerful influence to foster and create crime? Give the public a knowledge of the laws that governed Ireland by publishing the penal code. Historians like McIntosh, Hallam, Agnes Strickland, Lingard and many others have made an attempt to vindicate the Irish Catholic character. But those histories appear to be as scarce in the editors' sanctums as they are in our public schools.

Sir, this brings up a grave question which should not be slightly glossed over or a conclusion arrived at by quoting a few statistics. But should the descendants of the persecuted Irish possess certain shortcomings they are in free Canada superior to the influences not their own making. That which is too often the reverse I think can with safety free the editor of Saturday Night—that of bigotry—as I do not think there is room for it in one possessing such an abundance of real good nature, and it would be repugnant to his manly heart, I know the man.

GEO. EVANS.

March 6th, 1902.

(The Register has no discussion with the editor of Saturday Night. His record in speeches such as that delivered by him at one of John Ross Robertson's meetings in the Pavilion, preclude all profitable controversy.)

BLEEDING PILES.

Two Letters from Mr. Walker Explaining the Severity of His Case and the Permanency of His Cure by Using

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Some people seem to think that it is too much to claim that Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure every form of piles, but facts go to prove the truth of this claim. These are interesting letters from one who has suffered much and been cured:

In November, 1901, Mr. Sherwood Walker, a fireman on the Canada Atlantic Railway, living at Madawaska, Ont., writes: "I am a great sufferer from bleeding piles. Sometimes the protruding piles come down, causing much misery and uneasiness, and at other times I am subject to bleeding piles, and they bleed to such an extent as to make me quite weak. If Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure this awful ailment you will have my everlasting gratitude."

On March 1, 1902, we received the following letter from Mr. Walker, which speaks volumes for Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles of the most distressing form. He writes: "According to my promise, I now take pleasure in writing to you. If you remember, you sent me a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for bleeding piles some three months ago. I used it faithfull, and can say that it has entirely cured me of bleeding piles.

"I would have written sooner, but I wanted to be able to tell you that it was a permanent cure. This you can use for the benefit of other suffering people. There are several people here who have been cured of very severe cases of protruding piles by using this great ointment."

So far as we know there is no other preparation extant which is so successful in curing piles of the most aggravated kind as Dr. Chase's Ointment. Its soothing, healing powers are marvelous, and its cures thorough and permanent. Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Catholic Higher Education.

(Editorial in The Globe.)

Citizens of all creeds will appreciate and sympathize with the energetic effort that is being made to improve and extend the facilities for the higher education of the Catholic youth of Ontario. St Michael's, Toronto, has done good work of this character, but the buildings are inadequate, and it is proposed to make very extensive alterations and additions, so as to accommodate two hundred more resident students and a hundred more non-residents. By this means not only will the usefulness of the college be augmented, but the various courses offered by the University of Toronto will be rendered more available to Catholic young men.

Canada is undoubtedly about to enjoy a remarkable "growing time," and there will be room for educated, energetic young men in commerce and in the professions, including those in which science is applied to mining, the building of railroads, agriculture, manufacturing, and all other branches of development. In this work the country requires the co-operation of all its sons, without distinction of race or creed, and every movement in the direction of improving the means of higher education is to be welcomed. We hope that St. Michael's will be successful in obtaining all the aid it requires for the improvements which are contemplated.

CONDOLENCE.

Toronto, March 4.—Sacred Heart Court 201, Catholic Order of Foresters: It having come to the knowledge of our Court of the death of the brother of one of our members the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

To Edward J. Rosar:

Dear Sir and Brother—Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself and remove from your family circle your dearly-beloved brother. Resolved, that we your fellow-members of Sacred Heart Court 201 do extend to you and your family our deepest sympathy in this your hour of affliction. Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting and also sent to the Catholic press.

The Federal Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The twentieth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the head office in Hamilton, Tuesday, the 4th inst. Lieut.-Colonel Kerns, Vice-President, was appointed Chairman and David Dexter Secretary.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The directors presented their annual report, as follows:—

Your directors have the honor to present the report and financial statement of the company for the year which closed on December 31, 1901, duly vouched for by the auditors.

The new business of the year consisted of 1,793 applications for insurance, aggregating $2,479,500, of which 1,704 applications, for $2,385,768.50, were accepted; applications for $93,731.50 were rejected or held for further information.

As in previous years, the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the company have been increased by $178,584.06, and have now reached $1,449,935 58, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to $2,319,925.58, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, $1,290,849.94, showing a surplus of $1,029,075.64. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital the surplus to policyholders was $159,075.64.

Policies on 56 lives became claims through death, to the amount of $126,745, of which $5,000 was reinsured in other companies, a rate of mortality considerably under that provided for.

Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums $30,638.70, with annuities, the total payments to policyholders amounted to $182,925.67.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds in first-class bonds, mortgage securities and loans on the company's policies amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded results better than the average results of insurance companies doing business in Canada.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business.

The field officers and agents of the company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful in the company's service.

The assurances carried by the company now amount to $13,058,777.61, upon which the company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus, as above shown.

The work of the current year, now well under way, has produced results even better than for the same period last year, leading to the belief that a like advantage may be maintained throughout the year.

DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.
WM. KERNS, Vice-President.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:

Gentlemen,—We have made a careful audit of the books of your company for the year ending December 31, 1901, and have certified to their correctness.

The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and found to agree therewith.

The financial position of your company, as on December 31, is indicated by the accompanying statement.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. MASON
H. R. STEPHENS } Auditors.

Hamilton, March 1, 1902.

"FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1901.

Premium income		$ 433,501 03
Interest		57,451 64
Capital stock		7,715 03
		$ 501,773 69
Paid to policyholders for death claims, endowments, surrender values and profits	$ 182,925 67	
All other payments	136,310 16	
Balance	182,537 86	
		$ 501,773 69
Assets, December 31, 1901—		
Debentures and bonds		$ 221,172 84
Mortgages		619,091 65
Loans secured by policy reserves		225,539 50
Cash in bank and other assets		273,530 50
		$ 1,449,935 58
Liabilities—		
Reserve Fund		$ 1,233,036 31
Death losses awaiting proofs		20,600 00
Other liabilities		13,383 63
Surplus on policyholders' account		159,075 64
		$ 1,449,935 58
Guarantee capital		870,000 00
Total security		$ 2,319,925 58
Policies w d issued securing		$ 2,385,768 50
Total assurance in force		$13,058,777 61

On motion of Lieut.-Colonel Kerns, seconded by Mr. Macpherson, the report was adopted.

The medical director presented a statistical report showing a favorable mortality experience.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and, at a subsequent meeting David Dexter was elected President and Managing Director, Lieut.-Colonel Kerns and Mr. Macpherson Vice-Presidents.

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What One of Canada's Leading Business Houses Thinks of Our Paper.

Toronto, March 3, 1902.

The Catholic Register Co., City:

We have been using the columns of The Register in connection with our business for some years and are pleased to say that results have always been very satisfactory. The constituency reached by The Register is an important one, and we know of no other medium so well situated in this respect as The Register.

Yours truly,
CREELMAN BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
J. J. Seitz, Gen. Mgr.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Wheat is Steady—Toronto Live Stock Trade—The Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, March 11.

Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

The grain receipts were light on the street market this morning. The prices were steady.

Wheat—Was steady, one load of white selling at 73c to 75c per bushel and one load of goose at 67c per bushel; one load of buckwheat sold at 60½c per bushel.

Oats—Were steady, 500 bushels selling at 43c per bushel.

Hay—Was easier, 28 loads selling at $12 to $14 per ton for timothy and $8 to $10 per ton for clover.

Straw—Was steady, 4 loads selling at $9 to $10 per ton.

Eggs—Are easier, selling now at 12½c to 15c from the farmers' waggons.

Toronto Live Stock.

The trade this morning at the Toronto Cattle Market was so brisk that many of the buyers were unable to obtain enough cattle to fill the small amount of freight for which they had contracted. A few of the heavy buyers had purchased the major part of the cattle before they arrived on the market, and the others were obliged to go without or to pay very high prices for the cattle which arrived on the market unsold. Export cattle were the strongest sellers and were quickly bought up at prices which showed an advance of from 5c to 15c per cwt on the prices of last week. Butchers' cattle also were in good demand, and sold at an advance of from 5c to 10c over the prices which prevailed last week. Sheep were strong, but did not score any advance in price. Lambs also were quite strong, but sold at the same prices as last week.

The market receipts were 63 loads, which included 1,207 cattle, 825 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs and 50 calves.

Export Cattle—Were strong and in good demand. They sold at from $4.80 to $5.05 per cwt for choice ones and $4.50 to $4.80 per cwt for medium.

Butchers' Cattle—Were stronger, selling at $4.40 to $4.70 per cwt for picked lots, $4.25 to $4.00 per cwt for choice ones and $4 to $4.25 per cwt for common to fair.

Feeders and Stockers—Were steady, but sold well at the top prices of last week.

Sheep and Lambs—Were steady, but the lambs were strong and all sold out quickly. Export ewes brought $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt and lambs sold at $4 to $5.25 per cwt.

Calves—Were selling at $2 to $10 each.

Hogs—Were steady, selling at $6 per cwt for choice and $5.75 per cwt for lights and fats.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

East Buffalo, March 11.—Cattle—Receipts light; fairly steady; veals, tops, $7.75 to $8.25; common to good, $5.50 to $7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; strong; Yorkers, $6.35 to $6.45; light do, $6.10 to $6.30; mixed packers, $6.45 to $6.60; choice heavy, $6.55 to $6.00; pigs, $5.00 to $6; roughs, $5.75 to $5.90; stags, $4.25 to $4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,200 head; sheep scarce and strong; lambs fairly steady; choice lambs, $6.10 to $6.20; good to choice, $6.05 to $6.05; culls to fair, $5.75 to $6.00; sheep, choice handy wethers, $5.50 to $5.80; common to extra mixed, $5.10 to $5.50; culls and common, $4 to $5; heavy export ewes, $4.75 to $5.25; yearlings, choice, handy wethers, $5.90 to $6.10.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; steady; good to prime steers, nominal, $6.00 to $; poor to medium, $4 to $5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.25; cows, $1.25 to $5.50, heifers, $2.50 to $5.75; canners, $1.25 to 2.40; bulls, $2.50 to $4.75; calves, $4 to $6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.75 to $5.90. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; mixed and butchers', 5.95 to $6.40; good to choice heavy, $6.30 to $6.47½; rough heavy, $6 to $6.25; light, $5.85 to $6.15; bulk of sales, $6 to $6.30. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; sheep steady to strong; lambs, best steady to strong; good to choice wethers, $4.90 to $5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.75 to $4.40; western sheep, $4.00 to $5.85; native lambs, $4 to $6.60; western lambs, $5.25 to $6.60.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day.	Closing to day. Cash.	May.	Cash.	May.
Chicago	..	..	..	70⅞
New York	..	82⅞	..	..
Toledo	84½	84½	83½	83⅝
Duluth, 1 hard	73½	..	70⅞	..
Minneapolis	74⅞	74⅞	..	73⅝
Milwaukee, 2 hard	70	77⅞	70½	70¼
Detroit, 2 red	83	83	81	81
St. Louis	84¼	83¼	83⅝	82⅝

British Markets.

London, March 11.—Close—Wheat on passage, quiet and steady, maize, on passage, quiet and steady; wheat, English country markets of yesterday, steady; French country markets, strong.

Paris, March 11—Close — Wheat—Tone dull; March, 21f 00c; May and August, 22f 00c.

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THE OPINION OF AN ADVERTISER.

To the Editor of The Register:

Dear Sir—It gives me much pleasure to state that the advertisement which I have in The Catholic Register has well paid me. As a rule I find it difficult to tell from which source trade comes through advertising, but on several occasions I know good patrons have come to me through your paper.

Yours,
E. McCORMACK.
31 Jordan street, Toronto.

McGINTY WATCH.

Great fun maker. Fools everybody. Nickel Plated Hunting Case. Press the crown and open flies grinning in utility. Keyless—may be set ahead. It is the latest novelty out and a good one. Mailed, for silver, 25 for 25c. McFarlane & Co., 112 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

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