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A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Before another issue of our pape the old year will have passed into that grave which already contains so many. A new one, with new hopes and sepir-ations will have taken its place. And with the change of years comes the change of centuries. Whatever passenange of centuries. Whatever pass-ing doubt may have lingered in the minds of some this time last year, all are certain that with this year dies the mineteenth century and the twenticth century will be ushered in on Taesday next. In the meantime and all th time the stream of life flows on. As a river in its current meeting some along, so humanity in its flow to eternity strikes the rocks of the cen-turies, and turns saids to flow on in almost the same direction. The exact hearings of life are hard to take as we bearings of the are nact to sake as we are moving along; and oach man's life has more philosophy for others than it has for himself. We cannot compare the past with the future. The former is freighted down with stern experience, success and failure strongly crowded together. The latter has only hopes to offer-this strong one especially, that the faults of the past can be avoided or corrected in its wast possibilities. How will it be with us-personal reader and impersonal gornal? As for the century, it is our century, the only one within whose class of one hundred years our life will act, and hope and rest. Whatever deeds, good or bad, public or private, they will all be enrolled on this century's page of time's history. Whatever hopes may fill our youth ful breast, or stir the flame in our soul, they have this light upon their forshead: We are the heirs of all the ages in the

Agreement files of time.

Whatever rest we shall have gained at must be found in the years of the conturies yet to come. It is not only our century: it is our country's cen-tury. A hundred years hence what will Canada be? Just what we Can-adians make it. Broad minded patunselfish purpose, moral con at, physical courage, union and nt, physical co union and friendship will cement the walls of the country's courts together, and build them up in lofty proportions and last. ing elegance, and make them a home for entold millions a century hence. Be it ours to live for this and for a uch higher ideal than this. w. hive for the God above us. To make Him bester known and served; to show by our example the truth of His deaching, the power of His grace, the Light of His doctrine. This is the work which more truly than all others Ries before us at the beginning of a r year, the dawn of a new centure as the work which, if well do This is the work which, if well done, will tring in its train happiness and a fair shere of prosperity. This is the work which, if not done, will bring address and death upon us and ruin upon our country. Let us, therefore, welcome the new year cad century with that affection which gives promone of brighter joys when we become

better acquainted. May the Lord keep their coming in and their going keep their -may the sun not burn us as the day grows--may the court yards of our country widon--and may wiedom over dwell in her balls. To our readers and their families we extend our best wishes for a happy New Year. May sunshine be abundant. And may its clouds of serrow be laden with the heavenly rain of consolution and contentment.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS. With the first of every year there

comes the thought of turning over a new leaf in the book of life; a fresh

shore as spotless as the driven snow.

page untarnished by fault or fa

a sucr's as spotters as the arriver snow.
It is to be the turning-point in the lives
of thousands of our fellow-beings; a
spot marked by monuments of fellow
that are dead and buried deep; a line
of demarcation sharply and clearly drawn between the methods that have d in the past and the been pursued in the past and the bril liant path of righteousness that is laid out for the future. All this is in thought. It is a figurement of the brain; a beautiful coloring of what one ought to be, born under the subtle or amid surroundings that develope thought and make one strong in resolution and determination. easy thing to change one's life for the better in thousands of little ways— and big one's too—when seated in the glosming with wreaths of fragrant cobacco emoke that curl up arone soothing him, and rendering happily free from care for the time ; amid this thought producing incense, vest majority of cases to be forgotten with the cloud-dispelling light of day. Resolutious are easily made and quite as easily broken. The idea of firmly resolving to correct our lives, to live batter, to become more useful, to make our faults give place to the opposing virtues—all these things are good and commendable; they are all worthy of the most careful consideration of man or woman with the slightndication of brain power. Rens are good in themselves—th show that the person making then has come to realize that he is not perfect, and that is indeed a long step towards perfection. Once we come to the idea that things are not as they should be in our lives, then we have taken a long stride towards correcting our faults; once we realize that some-thing must be done towards over-coming our failings and lay plans for coming our failings and lay plane co-so doing, we have gone a long way towards becomins better non and women. The difficulty is that our resolutions are made in a lump. We at once; we determine to do away with all our failings at one fell stroke. The usual result follows. We have undertaken too much, and nothing at all is done. The task is found too great in the actual carrying out of the plans formulated in the quiet privacy of our chambers, and all go to the wall together. "Hell is paved with good intentions," says the old addge, which means nothing more or less than that the poor lost ones had the grace given them to change their lives for the better, but never co operated with it : that they had formed reso ions of amendment, but had not see beyond that embryonic stage, and had not made an effort to over and had not made an eners to over-come their vices. As it was writ then so it is to-day. Recolutions, good intentions, are formed, but that is all there is to it. They are al broken in a week or less. but one way of resolving, and that is to fix upon one single point for cor-rection at a time, and follow it up with good wholesome, watchful, active work against the fault that is to be overcome. Let that fault be our lead ing one, for from it are sent out shoots lop into minor ones. With the pre-dominant passion killed, these off shoots, there branches that derive nourisument from this their body, must of necessity also wither away and die. Attack the big fault first and it alone; direct all attention and this concentration of to it thought and of act will produce a never-failing remedy against it. Let us resolve then, at this the beginning of the New Year, to attack our leading vices. All our energy directed against one single fault must cradicate it. Nevertheless, there must be many "New Years" in this work of fighting to become better and stronger

One vice overcome, means a new beginning against the second strongest fault in our nature; a "New Year's Resolution": a beginning of another piritual year in our lives. Thus must we have many new years in overy year of our lives, and all aiming at the one object—the correction of our faults, the building up of virtue in our virtues, the co-operation of work with resolution.

UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT.

From time to time Ontario is treated to bitter complaints as to the efficiency of our Provincial University. Lack of funds; incapacity of Professors; dissatisfaction among students—all these things have been making the people of Ontario painfully aware that things are not as they should be at the Provincial seat of learning in the Queen's Park. Toronto University is decidedly the centre of education in Onta rio, and as such its progress has not been as great as it should have been. There have been internal dissension in the Senate in days gone by that did ot tend to elevate the standard of the University as a long, steady concerted pull would have done. In 1865 there was a declaration of war between the Faculty and the student body: a ver itable strike, in which the students refused to attend lectures. Whatever may have been the merits of the case in the beginning, the fact remains that the students applied their stand by personal petty attacks that savored of spite rather than giving indication of a desire to co-operate with the au-thorities in an endeavor to straighten out the causes of complaint. The Professors have been, and are to day, accused by the students of being too difficult to approach. It is stated that there is nothing in common between the two bodies. In fact, the troubles and trials of the great university must be enormous I when they come to a head so frequently. A university under Provincial control, and depending upon the State for subsistence, is necessarily hampered at times for lack of funds. Comparatively little money is ever received from private indiduals to assist the university in its struggles with pov-erty. In such a state of affairs there is but little wonder that there are flu-ancial straits to be tided over. In a recent speech, the Hon, Mr. Harcourt, Minister of Education, promised to see to it that any reasonable request of the University authorities would receive all possible attention from the Govnent. What may be understood "reascaable request" is, quite natural to suppose, a sufficient amount to carry on the work of the University with efficiency. We want more than that. There was a time when Toronto that. There was a time when Toronto University had no superior and few equals on the American Continent. She has been outstripped in the race by universities that have had endowments, that have been more than suffisient to render them capable of adding post-graduate courses to their curriou-lums, to the effect that they have become famous the world over. become ismous the world over. Is has become necessary for the gradu-ates of our University to go to the United States or to Europe to com-plete their education. The difficulty is a real one, and one that does not rest with the Government entirely.

The Government seels that it has been devoting as much toward the mainof the university as it can well afford. The difficulty, as we see it, lies with the students, with the gradnates. With comparatively few ex-ceptions—so few that they can be counted on the fingers of one hand— the graduates of Toronto University have not contributed one sent toward the strengthening of the position of their Alma Mater in the world of learning. Not only that, but they have not even lent their influence toward any movement for the better ment of her standing. The move ment has been inaugurated among them, until perhaps this year, that could have any tendency toward assist-ing the authorities in their endeavors to make the university a thoroughly efficient one. An indifference toward efficient one. An indifference toward the College seems to enter into the souls of her graduates. This is not as it should be, and there must be some reason for it. Apart from the fact that the Alumni Associations have been widely separated affairs, located in a centre here and there with absolutely no connection between them, which is rather an effect of this

indifference than a cause, the main reason of the lack of interest in the

university's affairs seem to arise dur-ing the days spent as undergraduales. To our mind it is due largely to the faut that the students are not con nested closely enough with the inner workings of the university; they do not rub together sufficiently, all of which is the result of residence in boarding-houses scattered throughout the city. A day student never has, nor will be over have, the same attachment for his school as a boarding student. As a matter of fact, the better part of a university education is lost in Toronto owing to the fact that there is no adequate residence for the students. To our way of thinking, a student receives more real learning in a year's rest-dence in a school where he is continually rubbing up against young men of his own or greater mental calibre than he can gather from books in full four years' course. We see the years' course. We see that nates are about to creet a the grad memorial hall at the university. The idea is a good one, as it will be a per-manent gathering place for them, and a mark that there is such a thing as an Alamni at Toronto-a Contral Association with branches extending throughout the country. At last the graduates are moving in the right direction, and it is to be honed that direction, and it is to be hoped that they will not cease in their efforts until every graduate of Toronto is enrolled on its lists, and not only that but that they will come to the thought that they owe their Alma Mater fin-ancial assistance; that they owe the undergraduates, in other words the University, a college residence suffi-ciently large to accommodate avery student at the college. Until that has been accomplished, Toronto University will be lacking in an essential eature of education.

THE CENTURY.

To review the deeds and tales of one hundred years in a brief news-paper article is too much. It is aggravatingly too much when that century is the Nineteenth. Its achievements have been too many and its events are too fresh in memory that we can mention all the former or refer to all the latter. Religion, politics, art, science and literatigion, politics, art, science and litera-ture have all a claim upon our attan-tion in the record; for all have proud deeds and progress to their credit. Europe of today is discrent from Europe a hundred years ago. Pius XI. had been hurried from Rome, a prisoner of France, and had died at Valence in 1790. In July, 1800, his auccessor took possession of the capital of the Christian world under the title of Flus VII. One of his earliest and most important acts was the making of the Concordat with Napo-Then followed the unencoessfu attempt of the ambitious Corsican to attempt of the ambitious Corsions to imprison the Holy Father and wrest from him soncessions which weald have nullified his Papal authority and would have driven France into schism. Through his pontificate (1800-1828) he was most realously and actively engaged in checking the unbridled pride and ambition of Napoleon Even amongst great Popes Pins VII. who ushered in the Nineteenth Century, will stand out prominently as a man with apostolic zeal and courage— one well able to face the stubborn one well able to face the stubborn will and, unsernpulous spirit of a haughty Emperor. Turning to the venerable pontiff who, who with his four score years and ten, is closing the century and opening the Twentieth, we find even a greater than Pins VII. Like his predecessor, Leo the Thirteenth has had much to do with binederm and source. He is with kingdoms and powers. He is a prisoner. Still he has brought an Iron Chancellor to Cancesa. He has the happiness of having the world's episcopate more closely united to the See of Peter than ever before.

In English-speaking countries-in England, Ireland and Scotland, in the colonies, in the United State what a change! A hundred years ago Ouebes was the only dioce i all Canada; and Baltimure and New Orleans the only two in the United States. Missionaries visited at rare intervals the scattered houses of set celebrating Holy Mass and administering the sacraments to the pioneers who were forming the germs of great Catholic settlements. The material progress, the establishment of institutions of learning and charity, the march of charity and benevolence are strong testimo hat religion has are strong testimo hat religion has been full of faith and activity in this wonderful century. Missionaries have

contury was characterized by moort ant religious movements. The Oxford movement, in which the illustrious John Henry Newman took so great a part, was one of these. As long as we remember Newman, Manring, and Fabor in England; as long as we recall Chateaubriand, Le Maietre and Lacordaire in France-or Kenrick, England, Spalding, Brownson in the United States, we feel confident that religious activity is still living, and vigor of thought thrills in its brain. So far as Catholic philosophers ar concorned they are to be variously estimated. Balmez the Spaulard, and estimated. Balmez the Spaniard, and Rossini the Italian, were amongst the Ressini the Italian, were amongst the most original thinkers of the century. The latter, before turning his mind to philosophy, wreeked his reputation as a Catholic leader by attacking the temperal power of the Pope. Two dogmas have been embedied in the dogmas have been embedied in the matter of our faith—the Immaculate Conception and the Infallibility of the Popo. The Vatican Council which is still unfinished, was the first Ecu-menical Council since that of Trent. The restoration of the Jesuits in in the early part of the century by in the early part of the conduct by Prus VII. reorganized this body of defenders of the faith against the advancing attacks of liberalism. Every century has attached the Ohurch in some particular point, as an army concentrates its forces for a special purpose. During the nineteenth cen-tury it has been liberalism—an off-shoot of the French Revolution. The injury which Liberalism has done to the Church is both negative and posi-tive. Its negative results are to be found in the indifference of: so many to religious practices. Its positive oviles are evident in the minimizing of religious and spiritual principles, the orticiers of authority, and the want of a public spirited Casholicity especially as regards the interests of the Holy Father. Looking as the century as a whole, we have deep reason to thank God for the benderal God for the blessings bestowed, as well as for the struggles the Church has undergone—the growth it has attained and the triumphs it has won. If there are no nations which to day can really are no nations which to day can result be called Catholic as nations. we find no threat or impending danger of a national church. Zealous and learned blabops led by the Popes have done much to place the training of prieste upon a good foundation. With union with the centre of authority and juris iction; with virtue and learn the sanctuary, we may feel confident that the incoming century will present to history a record of noble zeal and igh int high intellectual sulture. That the Church will gain here and lose there; that her tears will mingle with h miles—that many will be called

borne the torch of faith not only to the wealth-searching people of the Church, but also to the countless

multitudes who sate in darkness. They too often m ' the martyr's fate

won the martyr's orown. The

land first is that it is a real link be Irish people have done more hundred years to spread the faith to the four quarters of the world than any other nation. Forced into exile, they carried with them a double love -the love of Church and the love of Native Land. In the earlier part of the century numbers came without priests, for before the emancipation no priests could be spared, nor could they have acted publicly even if there were any. As soon as the Euraneipa-tion Act was passed, and education was possible, the number of priestly vocations increased, and young men were trained for foreign missions, to secome the Hughes, the Spaldings the Walshes and Reans of America the Moran's and Carr's of Australia, and the Doyles, the Murrays, and the Logues of Ireland itself. Practically speaking, Ireland has made conside able progress, but not so much as her. the names of her zealous children the century stands pre-eminent that of Daniel O'Connell, with whose noblenoss of character, heroic courage, and partial success all are familiar partial success all are familiar. The last few years of the century are not encouraging. From O'Connell to the present Irieh party is a humiliating come down. Even the young Ireland party of fitty years ago and the Parnell party were something to admire, and insected how. The termentary hit inspired hope. The former was bril-liant with talent. The latter was strong with union. In the Irish part

ew chosen, as in centuries past; these

things go without saying. We turn to Ireland.

Our reason for tauching upon Ire

of to-day, with faw excel 119, WB 861 little talent. As for union, that seem impossible. So we must be patient that scores and patience must be exercised this time with one own. There is this conforting thought, that if Ireland progresses as mach in the next cen. progresses as Loon in the late upon a truy—she will take her place upon a proper footing with England amongst the nations of the earth And her sens will radk amongst the foremost statemen, soldiers and Churchmen in whotever lands their skiled fathers

who to the results of the results of the results of the condary. A hundred years ago our results of the condary. A hundred years ago our results of the resu number live hundred [23-23-30]. Seat-tored here and there if i ie vast forests the pioneers faced . disulties that would have stricken . I wu the less brave, and worn out put less hardy. Where now are pro thous villages and basy towns, then illed an Indian and hosy towns, thorelled an Indian trail or a single hants? No roade no mills, no churches, not schoole, and to-day the country is well supplied with them. The progress has been steady rathor than repid. Every decede marked the inprovements. There has been the glyance from strict colonial governit and to a semi-bagislative condition. This was supersed by responsible gowernment, and was followed by the colfederation of various provinces, which is henceforth to be known in history as the Dominion. No one person, no one event, can be mentioned as the pivot upon which the destiny of our country which the destiny of our country turned. We have reaped the harvest-of our forests. Our simbor has built many of the cities of the States—and many of the cities of the States—and the ships of Britains as well as our own homes. Our land fiords abun-dant produce for our geople. And within our borders untoll wealth lies buried—which the industry and skill of rising generations will use for their own advantage, and for the prosperity of this Canada of ours. We pause Much remains to be said upon the literature, art and inventions of the last bundred years. In the meantime as we stand at the grave of the nine-teenth century—" Eternal rest grant it, O Lord," is our prayer. It has been a century of feverial resolutions amongst the nations, M unrestful moments amongst peoples and in society. Civilization has idvanced, but without sufficient (are for the future, and without proper regard to future; and without proper regard to the principles which conicol the des times of the human race is they guid the centuries on their or ward

EDITORIAL NOMES.

We wish our readers a happy New Year; a new year of joy and prosper-ity; a year of spiritual and temporal advancement and enlargement.

The Boer war is beginning to look The Boer war is beginning to look like the fag end of the Filipino Baseo. Just when everybody was ready and exceedingly willing to throw up his hat at the squelching of the burghers, there somes word of renewed activity in Datch siroles. The end cann me too soon for either side.

We are pleased to note the everincreasing number of Literary Socie-ties that are growing up around and attaching themselves to our several attaching themselves to c Churches both in Toronto where. It indicates a strong, healthy intellectual tone, and promises well the fature of our young men. These societies are so many training schools and the continual subbing of mind against mind in debate and in paper annot but wear off corners or narrowness and brighten the antire They do away with falling into groove stir up the members to a inenactivity that has been sadly meded in times past.

The citizens who have the huistor-The citizens who have in number-tune of dwelling on Sullivan creek have petitioned to have the name of that thoroughfere changed at the ground that it is "Too Irish," Per-Perhaps the name "Sullivan" does ground that it is "Too Irish," Fer-Perhaps the name "Sullivan," does awor somewhat of the Green Ic, but that is no disgrace to anybody int the Sullivan family. When the Sul-livans were kings and princes in the grand old days of Ireland's freedom and intellectual supremacy over the Western world; when the Sull'yans were dwelling in castles and lording it over large tracts of splendid land, most of the forefathers of the dwellers on Sullivan street were half starved savages roaming over the barren hills of Bootland, clad in tattered and dirty