

Crown Attorney Curry thinks that if gambling is to be stopped in this city, the fountain head of the vice must first be cut off. In his opinion, the Woodbine races are the root of the evil. They create the taste for plunging, and they develop it. So too does the brand speculation of the wild-cat order, whether it be on a large or a small scale. We do not wish to oppose ourselves to the opinion of so eminent a student of crime and vice as Crown Attorney Curry; we do not pretend to say that horse-racing is not conducive to gambling; we do not mean to declare that bucket-shops are not evils; but we do not say that if the betting at the Woodbine were cut off; that if a general cleaning up of bucket-shops were made there would still be gambling. Crown Attorney Curry may suppress the betting at the Woodbine, but he will find that gambling will still hold its sway during the winter; he may clean up every bucket-shop and still find play for money going on. Cards, craps, faro, roulette, and the rest of it, have a fascination of their own, and do not emanate from the acquired habit of betting on horses. We do not purpose defending betting on races. It is an evil. It is an evil, particularly in that races are not notoriously honestly run, but apart from that it is an evil in itself. Even were the racing run "on the square," we should not care to defend betting on the even, but we do think that if betting were forbidden at the race tracks it would not make a particle of difference as far as the vice of gambling during the winter season is concerned.

A smallpox scare has again reached Ontario. The dread disease br- an in the north, and by the escape of a patient seems to have spread itself pretty well. While, on the one hand, our health authorities in Ontario are both competent and alert, on the other, people themselves should take every precaution to prevent this dangerous plague from becoming widespread. At such times as these we hear the anti-vaccination agitators rise in their wrath. Vaccination is simply a giving of the disease in a very mild form. Accidents have happened whereby the application of the vaccine has caused blood-poisoning, but under the modern conditions of securing safe matter for inoculation, the danger is so remote as to be unthinkable. The public safety, as well as that of the individual, demands that means be taken to prevent the possibility of this death-dealing plague spreading, and the individual should not hesitate to put up with a little inconvenience that both he and his neighbors may be rendered immune from so dread a disease. Parents should see to it that their children are properly vaccinated. It may be the means of saving them from death or disfigurement for life.

The insurance companies, prompted doubtless by the recent disastrous fires in Montreal, have issued orders to their agents materially raising the rates in the congested or down-town portions of our Canadian cities. It is claimed that, owing to the crowded condition of these parts of the cities, and to the almost innumerable dangerous elements that are hived in these centres, the risk is something enormous. This movement is thought to be but the beginning of a general advance in the rates of insurance which will eventually spread to all portions of our cities and towns and even to the rural districts.

The recent body-matching at Peterborough has created a great deal of bitter feeling in that town, and a shudder of horror has spread all through Ontario. The very thought of having one of our own dear ones stolen from the grave for dissection purposes; the idea of the beloved one whom we cherished when alive, and whose remains we revere as hallowed; the thought that the body of one we so lately mourned and wept over—the thought that our beloved dead, the dead whose memory is enshrined in our hearts, should be taken from the grave to satisfy the curiosity of a stranger, that it should be carved up by some unfeeling wretch, whose only thought is of self, is enough to make one shudder, to drive one to extremes in an effort to inflict a suitable punishment upon the perpetrator of such a deed. Our medical schools furnish the students with subjects in sufficient numbers, and a student who is guilty of stealing bodies from a graveyard should be given such punishment as

will prevent his needing any subjects for some long time to come. In the old days, when a student had no means of obtaining bodies other than that of robbing graves, there was some excuse for the theft, but in these days there can be no possible excuse for such sacrilegious work, and it should be punished in such a way as to put a damper forever upon such grossly inhuman work.

HOME RULE.

Continued from Page One.

presumably, for the decline in population. Since 1850 British taxes have diminished 3s. per head, and Irish increased 11s. 11d.

Counselled not good old Tory Dr. Johnson well when he admonished the Irishman; "Do not unite with us, sir, it would be the union of the shark with his prey. We would unite with you only to destroy you." John Bull has never been known to keep terms with the weak a morant longer than suited his convenience.

Now what was the "Unionist" reply to the several counts in the above demonstrably true financial indictment, based on the report of an exceptionally capable Royal Commissioner? That the Report was inadmissible because it was tainted with the Home Rule heresy that Ireland is a "separate taxable entity." She must continue to be outraged only fleeced, impoverished, and depopulated, as being but an insignificant part of that majestic imperial "Empire" on which the sun never sets and the tax-gatherer never goes to bed.

Indeed, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, almost in so many words, parodied Lord Palmerston's candid dictum that "Tennant's Right Means Landlord's Wrong." He laid down the principle that justice to Ireland, Scotland or Wales is, and must be, an injury to the predominant Partner, and a necessary offence in the light of the Higher Imperialism. And this, there can be little doubt, is also the contention of the Perksite "Liberal Imperialists." They apparently cannot, or rather will not, give the slightest heed to a system of Government, like that of Switzerland or the United States, in which the interests of the parts (Cantons, and States) are not sacrificed to the whole (the "Republic"), nor those of the whole to the parts. When will it dawn on "Imperialists" of every stripe that Federalism is a far stronger bond than Imperialism, and that it is more ignorant arrogance for them specially to dub themselves "Unionists."

FEDERAL HOME RULE.

The true "Unionists" are the Federalists or Home Rulers, because their form of Union rests on the enduring foundation of justice to every component part before even the requirements of the whole are considered. If the Parish—the Commune—is safely trusted, the "Empire" may be safely trusted, to take care of itself. "Parliament ever cries for more money for the Service of the State. Just Heaven! Of what service is the State? Every day and every hour legislatively spent, or rather mispent, at St. Stephen's, is but a fresh argument in favor of radical Decentralization, National and Local.

If the Grand Old Man but had the "emption" to bring a truly statesmanlike measure of Home Rule All-Ireland, instead of his puerile "one horse" Irish Bill, how different might, nay, would have been the situation today. He discovered, as I foresaw from the first, that the part of Home Rule was greater than the whole, Euclid notwithstanding. And, by the way, I take some credit to myself for having advocated All-Ireland Home Rule, in these columns, for more than twelve months before any other publicist or politician in these islands even remotely hinted either by voice or pen at a Federal solution of the national Administrative problem, obvious, indeed, as is such solution.

But again the destinies of Ireland and of the "Empire," are in the lap of the gods:—
Thou art not conquered; Beauty's en-sign yet
Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks,
And death's pale flag is not advanced there.

Ireland, North and South, Protestant and Catholic, practically as one man confronts the British Legislature with a demand for the peremptory "ending" of Strongbow Landlordism. Now, in principle, the Peasant Landlord's claim to exclusive ownership is as indefensible as that of Feudal Squire; but the proved evils of Peasant Proprietorship are not to be discussed at the far-end of any article. They are too grave and untraceable for that. But, pre-empted by the following True Solution of the Inimitable old Newcastle words of the imitable old Newcastle Schoolmaster, Thomas Spence (1775):—
"The land, with all that appertains to it, is, in every Parish, made the property of the corporation or parish, with as ample power to let, repair, or alter all or any part thereof, as a Lord of the Manor enjoys over his lands, houses, etc., but the power of alienating the least morsel, in any manner, from the parish, either at this or any time hereafter is denied. For it is solemnly agreed to by the whole nation, that the parish that shall either sell or give away any part of its landed property shall be looked upon with as much horror and detestation as if they had sold all their children to be slaves, or massacred them with their own hands. Thus there are no more or other landlords in the whole country than the parishes, and each of them is (Sovereign Lord of its Territories, doing whatever the people think proper, and not as formerly to support and spread luxury, pride and all manner of vice."—Reynolds Newspaper.

REBELLIOUS PRIESTS.

The Philippine junta in London has received word that Judge Felt, head of the United States Philippine commission, has imprisoned Canon Chanco and Padres Seville and Roxas for refusing to recognize the authority of Archbishop Chapelle. It is reported that the priests will later be deported to Honolulu.

MULHALL'S STATISTICS

Figures showing the Religious Standing of the World.

The new religious statistics of the late Michael G. Mulhall, published a week or so before his death in December last, are of unusual value. Mr. Mulhall was commonly regarded as the most eminent statistician in the world, and his principal work, "A Dictionary of Statistics," is an accepted standard of reference. The accuracy of his scientific method of estimate is indicated by his remarkable forecast of the present population of the United States, published in the North American Review for July, 1890. His estimate then made was 70,200,000. The actual number returned in the official report of the director of the census, made last year, was 70,301,799.

From the New York Freeman's Journal we quote the following from Mr. Mulhall's paper read before the recent Australasian Catholic Congress (Mr. Mulhall was a Roman Catholic and a private chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII):—
"The population of the world in 1898 was estimated at 1,450,000,000, of whom little more than one-third were Christians, viz:—

	Christians	Mohammedans	Jews	Pagans
Europe.....	348,500,000	5,600,000	6,500,000	.....
America.....	126,400,000	.....	.....	1,300,000
Asia.....	12,600,000	109,500,000	200,000	667,800,000
Africa.....	4,400,000	36,000,000	400,000	91,000,000
Oceania.....	9,700,000	24,700,000	.....	4,400,000
Total.....	501,600,000	176,800,000	7,100,000	764,500,000

"We find that more than one-half of mankind is still enveloped in paganism, and that the degrading tenets of Mohammed hold sway among many of the principal states of Asia and Africa. If we proceed to classify all Christians under three heads they will be found to stand thus:—

	Catholics	Protestants	Greeks	Total
United Kingdom.....	5,400,000	14,700,000	.....	40,100,000
France.....	37,700,000	700,000	.....	38,400,000
Germany.....	18,600,000	2,700,000	.....	51,300,000
Russia.....	8,300,000	3,100,000	73,800,000	85,200,000
Austria-Hungary.....	33,800,000	4,100,000	3,300,000	41,200,000
Italy.....	31,100,000	60,000	.....	31,160,000
Spain-Portugal.....	22,700,000	.....	.....	22,710,000
Scandinavia.....	10,000	9,200,000	.....	9,300,000
Belgium and Holland.....	7,990,000	2,710,000	.....	10,700,000
Rumania, Greece, etc.....	1,900,000	4,130,000	12,500,000	18,430,000
Europe.....	240,000,000	91,500,000	89,500,000	348,500,000

	Catholics	Protestants	Total
Europe.....	167,500,000	91,500,000	348,500,000
United States.....	9,900,000	62,300,000	72,100,000
Canada.....	2,100,000	2,800,000	4,900,000
Spanish America.....	45,600,000	100,000	45,700,000
West Indies.....	2,500,000	1,100,000	3,600,000
Australia.....	900,000	2,900,000	3,800,000
Philippines, etc.....	5,700,000	200,000	5,900,000
Asia.....	3,100,000	700,000	12,600,000
Africa.....	2,700,000	1,700,000	4,400,000
The-world.....	167,500,000	163,300,000	330,800,000

As to the relative strength of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the chief missionary countries of the world, Mr. Mulhall gives the following table (compiled in 1893) from the American Protestant Statistical Association, showing the ratio of Protestants to Roman Catholics in these countries, to be as one to five:—

	Catholics	Protestants	Total
India.....	1,199,000	534,000	1,733,000
China.....	1,116,000	88,000	1,204,000
Siberia.....	70,000	20,000	90,000
Japan.....	30,000	20,000	50,000
Syria, etc.....	663,000	20,000	683,000
Asia.....	3,078,000	662,000	3,740,000
Africa.....	2,690,000	1,740,000	4,430,000
Manila, Java, etc.....	5,720,000	220,000	5,940,000
Totals.....	11,458,000	2,622,000	14,080,000

"The English Catholic Register for 1893 gives the number as 1,870,000. It is interesting to ascertain which phase of Christianity increases numerically the faster throughout the whole world. As to this, Mr. Mulhall says:—

"There can be no doubt that the principal Protestant nations, such as Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, are advancing with rapid strides in population, whereas such Catholic countries as France, Ireland, Spain and Portugal, have little or no increase yearly. But when we come to make a survey of the whole of Christendom, we find that the numbers are pretty equal. The following table shows the annual surplus of births over deaths, that is the natural increase—exclusive of the returns for the Greek Church—according to official returns for five years, ending December, 1897, the figure for each religion being in the ratios corresponding to the latest census reports, viz:—

	Catholics	Protestants	Total
United Kingdom.....	55,000	385,000	440,000
France.....	10,000	.....	10,000
Germany.....	240,000	420,000	660,000
Russia.....	80,000	30,000	110,000
Austria-Hungary.....	365,000	45,000	410,000
Italy.....	319,000	1,000	320,000
Spain and Portugal.....	130,000	.....	130,000
Scandinavia.....	.....	104,000	104,000
Holland.....	25,000	38,000	63,000
Belgium.....	55,000	.....	55,000
Switzerland.....	10,000	14,000	24,000
Other Countries.....	6,000	3,000	9,000
Europe.....	1,295,000	1,040,000	2,335,000
United States.....	210,000	1,230,000	1,440,000
Canada.....	26,000	35,000	61,000
Australia.....	17,000	58,000	75,000
Spanish America.....	792,000	8,000	800,000
West Indies.....	20,000	9,000	29,000
Total.....	2,360,000	2,380,000	4,740,000

An examination of the relative progress of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism in the English-speaking countries, however, reveals, he states, a much larger percentage of gain for the latter faith:—
"In the United Kingdom during the century, and representing an outlay of at least £20,000,000 sterling. The progress of Catholicity in Great Britain is chiefly among the educated classes, as appears from a work just published by Swan & Sonnenschein, London, which states that since the Tractarian movement of 1850 the persons who have gone over to the Church of Rome include 445 graduates of Oxford, 213 of Cambridge, and 63 of other universities, besides twenty-seven peers, two hundred and forty-four military officers, 162 authors, 129 lawyers, and 60 physicians. Among the graduates were 46 clergymen of the Established Church. The secession of so large a number of distinguished persons from the Church of England to enter the Church of Rome has been accompanied by a reaction among the masses of the English people, who have gone over largely to the Methodist and other sects. This is apparent from the returns of marriages in England and Wales during forty years in the different places of worship, showing the following ratios:—

	1855-65	1866-75	1876-85	1886-95
Church of England.....	860	761	720	697
Roman Catholic.....	48	42	43	42
Dissenters.....	94	197	237	261
Totals.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

"In the decade ending 1865 the Church of England stood to dissenters as 9 to 1, but at present it is less than 3 to 1. The dissenters have gained what the fallen off in the forty years. We see that in England and Wales slightly less than 1 per cent. of the population is Roman Catholic, as compared with 4 per cent. in Scotland, 78 per cent. in Ireland, 40 per cent. in Canada, 14 per cent. in the United States, and 22 per cent. in Australia.
"The Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States recently celebrated the centennial (1899) of the consecration of the first bishop, Dr. Carroll, of Baltimore, and so rapid has been the growth of Catholicity in that country that it now possesses more bishops than France, Austria or Spain. There are, moreover, 10,500 churches, 530 hospitals and asylums, 930 colleges, and 3,100 schools built and maintained by Roman Catholics in the United States.

THE SUN SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY OF Ontario

ANNUAL REPORT

The annual meeting of this Company was held in the Company's office, Toronto on Monday, the 18th inst., with a good attendance of stockholders present, a number of whom came from outside the city, among these were Messrs. J. Ballantyne, of Kincardine, H. D. Henderson of Whitechurch, Jas. Black of Rockwood, Josiah Taylor of Hamilton, Geo. W. Hudson, of Lucknow, Alex. Campbell of Lorne and others.

The chair was taken by the President, J. T. Gilmour, Esq., M.D., who opened the meeting by reading the notice, which had been sent to all stockholders, calling the same, and prefacing the proceedings with some remarks expressive of his satisfaction and pleasure at seeing so many of the stockholders present, and promising them a good report for the past year's business.

The Secretary was then called upon to read the Director's Annual Report, from which the following interesting facts and figures are taken:—

Total Assets, Dec. 31, 1900.....	\$ 351,010
Net earnings for the year on Paid-up Capital.....	27,002
Mortgage Loans (being first mortgage on productive property).....	335,859
New loans made during the year.....	117,739
Permanent stock (paid-up).....	123,099
Carried to credit of accumulative stock (on amount paid-up).....	10 per cent.
Total Subscribed Capital.....	\$ 571,600

Regular and stated payments are being made from time to time on the subscribed capital, increasing rapidly from month to month.

The report stated that all loans made by the Company were on the periodic repayment system, fixed sums of principal and interest at certain times paying off loans in stated periods, and that said payments were promptly made during the year. Funds were well out all through the year and earning good interest, consequently larger profit returns than in any past year. Six per cent. annual dividend was paid on all permanent stock, in semi-annual instalments.

After the reading of the report remarks were made by several of the stockholders present, expressing much satisfaction with the past year's business and greater confidence than ever in the company. The report on motion was adopted.

Following this last the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and at a Directors' Meeting immediately following the usual officers were elected. The Director's and officers for the year are:—Whitford Vandusen, Esq., Banker, of Tara, President; Ambrose Kent, J. P., Toronto, Vice-President; J. T. Gilmour, M.D., H. Dewar, K.C., H. Wilberforce Atkins, M.D., B.T. Bastedo, Esq., W. J. Fawcett, Banker, Bridgen, and Pemberton Page, Manager and Secretary; Auditors, J. F. Lawlor, J. L. Atkinson.

THE CORONATION OATH.

Editor "Catholic Register":—

Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable journal to make a few remarks on the advisableness of the Parliament of Great Britain to eliminate from the formula used in administering the Coronation Oath that most obnoxious clause which proclaims the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and the belief in the Real Presence as held by Catholics, with the intercession of the saints, to be idolatrous.

Now, sir, in considering the mighty possessions over which he is called to rule, King Edward VII. will behold millions of his most loyal subjects professing the Catholic faith, and, therefore, their belief in the real presence of Jesus in the Sacrament of the Eucharist. He will see them on bended knees asking the saints of God to intercede with the Most High in their behalf. He will behold them in thousands at the foot of the altar whereon the Divine Lamb is being offered to God as a propitiation for the sins of man, and yet he shall be obliged to swear that what those loyal subjects of his believe and practice is nothing more than superstition and idolatry; putting them in the same category as his Hindoo subjects in darkest India.

Where is the man, whose blood does not run cold when he has been insulted by one whom he reveres and serves? And yet, is this not the case in the present instance, when a ruler loved by his people, from whom he expects (and rightly so) loyal obedience, is made to conform on oath that which they hold most dear, and for the defence of which they would willingly sacrifice all—yes, even their very lives—idolatry.

Where is the man, Catholic or Protestant, whose heart is not filled with indignation at the very thought of such a thing? Where is the man calling himself a Christian who does not wish to see such an abominable assertion thrown out of the formula used at the coming coronation?

I affirm that such an oath is not only an insult to every Catholic, the world over, but a blot on the history of England.

It is not my object, Mr. Editor, to enter on a religious discussion, on subjects of belief in question, sufficient to say, that as Catholics, we believe those articles of our holy religion, and as Catholics we demand a redress.

How can a monarch expect love from subjects whose religious belief is denounced by him with an oath? We ask for British fair play; we beg no favors; we are satisfied with our lawful rights, but these we claim and will not cease to demand until they are granted us.

Why should Catholics above all other subjects of the Empire be denounced as idolaters? I think it is high time to ask a redress, and I trust ere long it will be granted.

"CATHOLIC."

Montreal, Feb. 21, 1901.

Socialism.

New York Sun's Comments on the Encyclical.

The subjoined is an editorial utterance of the New York Sun on the latest encyclical of the Holy Father on Socialism:—

"The theory on which the Pope's encyclical on Socialism, published in the Sun of yesterday, rests is that the only true and sufficient remedy for the ills of human society is religious rather than secular or political, and consists fundamentally in the application of the principles laid down by Divine faith, having regard, indeed, to the temporal advantage of the lower orders, but designing therewith to fit their minds for the enjoyment of things eternal."

"That is, the eternal life to come and not merely the temporal life in this existence is the important end to which to direct the aspirations of men."

"This, unquestionably, is the substance of Christian doctrine as expounded in the Gospels, whether the precise interpretation of it is Catholic or Protestant; and it conflicts radically with the Socialist spirit and teaching concerned with the improvement of temporal conditions only. To invite and direct mankind to the attainment of the 'one thing needful,' that

final good, for which we came into the world, is put forward by the Pope as the supreme obligation of religion.

"Accordingly, the Pontiff has never encouraged Catholics to form associations for the assistance of the poor, or introduce other schemes of the kind without at the same time warning them that such things must not be attempted without the sanction of religion, without its inclusion and aid. In other words, the only 'Christian democracy' he recognizes is a democracy inspired with the faith and the spirit of the Church of which he is the earthly head."

"Having laid down this fundamental principle, the Pope proceeds to warn Catholics not to be 'beguiled by an excessive ardor for charitable enterprise,' which possibly 'induces an relaxation of due obedience' to the Church, but to be 'entirely submissive to episcopal authority,' and 'ready to give up their own ideas and listen to the bidding of the rulers of the Church, absolutely as his own.'"

"This is not doctrine which will be tolerated by the political Socialists, and its repeated utterance by the Pope will tend to increase among them the hostility to institutional religion with which their movement is already charged. It indicates that the Roman Catholic Church will steadily oppose their activity by denouncing their theory as un-Christian and pernicious, and will lend no countenance to any enterprise for the improvement of social conditions which is not impelled and governed by faith and obedience to its authority."

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