

THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN

The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. TALKS BY "TERESA"

Various members of the clergy are agitating for a simpler catechism. And with very good reason. Some of the answers in Butler's Catechism, which is the one generally in use in our schools, are so abstruse and complicated that it requires much thought on the part of even a mature intellect to comprehend them.

For my own part, I cannot see the necessity of teaching very small children some of the things embodied in the catechism; for instance, the definition of despair. Put it how you will, despair is incomprehensible to a child, and with the definition, "Diffidence in God's mercy," it becomes a confusion worse confounded in the small mind struggling to grasp the possibility of doubting anything with its unquestioning faith in God, parents, and humanity in general. I think that children under twelve, unless exceptionally quick, should not be required to learn much beyond the doctrines that are vitally necessary. Give them, first of all (and the mother can best do this) a clear idea of the nature of God; the blackness of sin, illustrating such sins as are in His sight; the love of God in sending His Son to become man, to save us, that we might live with Him for ever in heaven, and teach them that the holy angels are always around them and see all that they do. Let these truths sink deep into their hearts before you begin to build the superstructure of abstract doctrine. Above all things, I would like to see the mention of hell and purgatory eliminated from the teaching of very young children. Even with older ones, it is best to try and lead them by love, as our Lord did. We should remember that eternal punishment has nothing to do with the little ones of Christ who wear the baptismal robes of innocence, and whose souls are the results of ignorance rather than malice. It is the least terrible warning to hardened sinners and scoffers at the Divine Majesty. The love and tenderness of the Sacred Heart are for the children, and they should have their full measure of it. Let us lead them, by short and flower-strewn paths, to the feet of the Divine Saviour, Who desires that they should come unto Him, and Who has told us that it is not the will of our Father that one of these little ones should perish.

Some small children are sharp enough, as the following incident will show. The sister had been impressing upon the small students that it was a false statement, made with intent to deceive, but a false statement made by a person who honestly believed it true was only a mistake, and not a lie. The pastor, a very reverend canon, dropped in to catechize the children. "Now, children, what is a lie?" Every hand went up. "Very good. One at a time. You, Johnny?" "Please, Father, a statement made to deceive." "Just so; a statement made to deceive. Now, suppose I said I had fifty dollars in my pocket, when I knew I had only five; what would that be?" "A lie." "Certainly. Now, you see the sun shining outside that window? Well, suppose I told you it was the moon, and not the sun, what would you say?" "Dear sister," said the canon again, "that I had never seen, either the sun or moon, and honestly believed that the moon would be a lie?" "No, Father; you would not intend to deceive." "Very good; then you would not be angry with me for telling a lie when I only made a mistake, eh, Mary?" "A small mistake of six looked up modestly. "No, Father; I would pity your ignorance!" "You would pity my ignorance. Now, suppose you said to someone who had never seen the sun that it was the moon, you would be telling a lie, wouldn't you?" "No, Father."

"No! why, how is that?" "Please, I ain't come to the age of reason yet; I'm only six," was the surprising retort.

I have received the following letter: Port Arthur, Jan. 22nd, 1899. Dear Teresa,—It is with not a little trepidation that I beg to submit my, or more correctly, our, difficulty to your kind consideration, and solicit your advice. Two or three young ladies are speaking about getting up a Catholic Club of some kind. There are no such clubs in town, and there seems to be very little unity amongst the young people. Our club would like to be instructive, as well as being banded together for social intercourse. It was proposed that the work to be taken up for a couple of months be—"Evangelism by Catholics." Do you think that too deep or dry a subject for young women, not overburdened with learning? If so, could you suggest something else, pleasing and instructive. Should be grateful for any hints on the subject.

Stammerers! Address Church's Auto-Voice Institute, 9 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. Only Institute in Canada. The cure of every case of defective speech. Open occasionally. FRANKLIN & SYRRE, Principals.

Let themselves into a club for mutual improvement and social intercourse. I do not think the subject mentioned by my correspondent either dry or deep. There are hundreds of subjects bearing upon discovery and inventions by Catholics that would prove most interesting study. The invention of printing, by William Caxton, and of gunpowder, by the monk Roger Bacon, were two of the great discoveries that influenced the history of the world. But I would like to say, do not reject the study of a great invention simply because the inventor was not a Catholic. Such inventions as those of James Watt, Professor Faraday, and, in our own day, Edison, are well worthy of study in their bearing upon the resultant benefits to society. Do not try to do too much at first. Ascertain, as far as possible, the individual tastes of the members of a club, and do not continue the study of a subject which has become wearisome. A small entrance fee of 50 cents and a subscription of 10 cents per month would pay incidental expenses, and the club could organize "At Home," concerts, etc., in the winter, and picnics during the summer months. If the meetings are made bright and attractive, and free discussion encouraged, the club may hope for a reasonable amount of success after it becomes known. I wish the venture every success, and would be pleased to help at any time. The editor of the Register is always pleased to insert notices of meetings, etc., for any of the readers, and accounts of interesting occurrences are always welcome. TERESA.

IN THE CURRENT MAGAZINES

Houghton, Mifflin and Company, of Boston, Mass., the publishers of the Atlantic Monthly, announce a special rate to new subscribers of fifty cents for a trial subscription to the Atlantic Monthly for three issues. The Atlantic never was stronger or better than it is to-day, and this offer affords an excellent opportunity for new readers to become acquainted with the magazine. The February number is brilliant and interesting. One of the leading contributions "deals with the outlook for the American policy of expansion, in regard to which Hon. A. Lawrence Lowell shows that there has never been a time for a hundred and fifteen years when the United States has not had a continually increasing number of colonies. This writer says:—"The task of managing colonies outside the continental limits of the United States is exposed to two dangers of an opposite character, says Hon. A. Lawrence Lowell, in the February Atlantic. One is that of attempting to apply the principles of government where they are not applicable; the other, that of taking a selfish view of the relation. We must reject all a priori political dogmas, and avoid premature experiments in democracy; and at the same time we must not allow the colonies to be considered as mere markets for our goods, a lucrative opening for our commerce, or a happy hunting ground for our politicians. The success or failure of our dependencies does not affect them alone, or the Americans who trade or dwell there. It will react powerfully upon us, and that is the reason why colonial expansion fills many people with alarm. Rome appointed her provincial governors for short periods on political grounds, and the result was that they looked upon the office as a means of personal profit. The republic could not stand the strain. It fell, and the emperors rose upon its ruins. England governs her colonies by means of a permanent corps of trained administrators, independent of party, and they have contributed to her greatness without endangering her institutions.

Mr. Markon Crawford continues in "Via Crucis" his fascinating romance of the second crusade in the midwinter number of The Century. Mr. Paul L. Frank's papers on "The Many-Sided Franklin" has for its subject the philosopher's attitude toward religion. Franklin became disgusted with Calvinism in later life, and turned to Episcopalianism, but seldom attended services. One usually thinks of Franklin as anything but a religious man. Yet he was a believer in God and immortality, and the efficacy of good works. Franklin had that rarest kind of tolerance which tolerates the opinions of others, and though he lavishly asserted that "orthodoxy is your duty," his whole life was one contradiction of the system, for the faith or lack of faith of his circle of friends ranged from the most doctrinal of ministers to the most radical of free-thinkers. For such rigid rulers as the Rev. Dr. Cooper and Maher, of Boston, for the enthusiast Whitefield, for the Anglican Bishop of St. Asaph, and for the Abbes de la Roche and Morelet he showed as much affection and respect as he did for Hume, Locke, and Deism. Thomas Paine, and others closer in accord with his own views. Nor was it ever a one-sided regard. No man in Pennsylvania exercised such influence over the Quakers. Massachusetts made him her agent in Great Britain, and he served her faithfully, even to the defending of her religious intolerance against Eng-

lish criticism. In France the patriot band consulted him frequently and followed his advice in the changes of the revolutionary War, and, possibly necessary in the Catholic Church in America.

St. J. S. Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., contributes to the February number of the "North American Review" an article entitled "Imperial Responsibility—a National Dilemma," wherein he undertakes to map out with all the cocksureness of the "foreigner" the new position which he thinks the United States will henceforth occupy among the nations of the world. The responsibility for the government of the Philippines will, he asserts, be great, but if it is approached with high aims, a single eye to the general good, and a reverence for justice, incalculable moral gain will accrue to the country as its reward. A. H. Gousaud, discussing the subject of fish for food in the North American, says:—"The alimentary value of fish is indisputable, it is wholesome, nutritious, and in its wide range of qualities and flavour affords the most refined diet as well as the primary cost. It is the cheapest of flesh foods, and should, therefore, be the universal aliment, everywhere a staple dish upon the family board. To most, however, it is substantially a luxury; in many localities it is not obtainable fresh, and so falls into public disfavor; but even where presented in acceptable condition, the accommodation is usually effected with difficulty and expense, involving a corresponding limitation of price. Thus it is that the consumer is dissatisfied, the dealer is discontent, and the producer, the poor fisherman, rightly or wrongly, for he profits least. It can be truthfully said that there is no branch of civilized effort wherein the producer receives so small a proportion of the ultimate or consumer's price, as does the toiler of the sea for the unchanged product of his labour."

A striking feature in the recent numbers of the Scientific American is a comparison of the armies and navies of the world, illustrated by especially fine photographs, and evidently compiled by experts. In the field Russia's enormous strength is something to wonder at. It can hardly avoid the impression that "Adam Zed" might make meat of half the armies of Europe, and should he fight in alliance with France, the prophet would need an extensive vision to say what the consequences might be. In its latest number the Scientific American is illustrating the French navy, which is hardly a fighting machine to be despised. The writer of the article accompanying the photographs says:—"In many respects the French navy is unique among the navies of the world. There is no other in which the ship as a whole differs so markedly from the armaments and armaments from the battleships and cruisers themselves." The French naval armaments have always worked with a free hand, and if we bear in mind the ingenious quality of the French mind, there must be a wide field for speculation as to the power of the French fleet in a naval war.

The leading article in Demorest's Magazine for February, under the title of "The Real Jesus of the Gospels," is a most gracefully written account of how Tissot painted his famous series of sacred pictures. The writer is an intimate friend of the great French artist, and has heard of his own lips the story of the inspiration of his work and his years of labour in the Holy Land. In every sentence, this article is excellent; but its most touching paragraphs deal with the conversion of the artist to a life of devotion. He once

attended Mass, not to scoff, perhaps, but to amuse himself, and he remained to pray. A vision of the saviour came upon him, and he has since devoted his life to the task of re-creating Jesus to others. The illustrations are nine photographs of the most interesting pictures in the collection. The fact that these paintings are now being exhibited in this country adds to the general interest of the article.

Almost everyone who is fond of animals has heard of Mr. Dolph, the American artist. In fact, as Mr. Dresser says, in his account of this "Painter of Cats and Dogs," to be a Dolph cat is like being a Legion of Honour man.

Casey's Magazine is an admirably interesting monthly to the general reader. In fiction it is always in the first rank, but none of its various departments are more attractive than the Directory of men and women "in the arena," and its review of new discoveries and curious facts. The February number refers with satisfaction to the announcement that Mr. John Morley has already begun the task of writing his autobiography. Mr. Morley's first work on Burke was published, and he has amply justified those who place him in the first rank of biographers by his "Life of Cobden." In connection with Mr. Morley's present task, it will sharpen public expectation to make it known that he will reply in some manner to Mr. Lecky's amusing attack last month upon Mr. Gladstone's character and capacity.

JOHN DALY MAYOR OF LIMERICK. Dublin, Jan. 21.—John Daly, the Irish political prisoner, who was released from Portland prison in 1894, has been elected Mayor of Limerick in a unanimous vote, under the new Irish Local Government Act.

LEO XIII. ON THE LOVE OF JESUS. Some beautiful verses on the effects of the love of Jesus Christ have been addressed by Leo XIII. to a friend. They were published in "Vox Urbis." The poem is said to be worthy of a good poetic translation.

A CHURCH BURNED. The Catholic Church at Rockland, Ont., was burned to the ground on Thursday. Fire started in the furnace room.

Uncommon Good. An old woman, aged four months, having had several children, and being very old, was in the habit of giving away her old clothes, and was very generous. One day she gave away a pair of old shoes, and was very generous. One day she gave away a pair of old shoes, and was very generous.

Extended Insurance

One of the many liberal features contained in the Unconditional Accumulative Policy issued by the Confederation Life Association is the provision for Extended Insurance. After two full annual premiums have been paid, the insured is entitled, without application, to Extended Insurance for the full face value of the policy. Paid-up and cash values are also guaranteed. Rates and full information will be sent on application to the Head Office Confederation Life Association, Toronto or to any of the Association's Agents. J. K. MACDONALD, Manager. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000. Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto. DIRECTORS: HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, President, EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President, WM. T. KIBLY, JOHN FOX, EDWARD STOCK, Successors: JAMES J. POT, Q.O. Deposits Received from Sirs, upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon. Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on every form of security, on mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures. Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased. No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property. Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. JAMES MASON, Manager.

THOMAS MULVEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, FROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, 11 QUEEN'S BANK CHAMBERS, 2 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

FOY & KELLY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Office: Home Savings and Loan Company's Building, 90 Church Street, Toronto. J. J. Foy, Q.C. E. T. Kelly, Esq.

MCNEADY & O'CONNOR, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Office: Home Savings and Loan Company's Building, 90 Church Street, Toronto. L. V. McNeady, Esq. T. J. W. O'Connor, Esq.

HEARN & LAMONT, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, FROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY. Office: Toronto and Wellington Streets, Toronto; 100 King St. W., Toronto; Bond's Block, Tottenham. EDWARD J. HEARN, JOHN LAMONT, B.A. Solicitors, 100 Queen's Avenue, Toronto. Toronto Telephone No. 100.

ANGLIN & HALLON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, FROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY. Office: Land Registry Chambers, 4 W. Con. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto. F. A. Anglin, Esq. J. W. Mallon, LL.B. Solicitors, 1000.

MACDONELL, DONALD & THOMPSON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, FROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY. Office: Land Registry Chambers, 4 Toronto St., Toronto. A. C. Macdonnell, Esq. W. J. Donald, Esq. JOHN T. C. THOMPSON, Esq. Telephone No. 1076.

CAMERON & LEE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, FROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY. Office: Land Registry Chambers, 4 Toronto St., Toronto. D. C. Cameron, Esq. W. T. Lee, B.C.L.

DON'T DO IT. Don't order your Card for the winter until you've tried one of ours. We know it's the best in town and want to prove it to you—see how well all that's necessary. Care to know that you get full weight, well selected card—see that the long and long letters in the "bottom end" we know of. Our Phone numbers are 121, 122, 123, 124 and 125. P. BURNS & CO., 38 King E.

WE WANT YOUR WORK. Latest Styles of your Printers' Art. And we are going to have it if GOOD WORK and LOW PRICES will do the business. PROGRESSIVE PRINTERS. No such Printery in ye West and no such Types since ye discoverie of printing, as ye Printerman now has. The Catholic Register JOB DEPARTMENT 40 LUMBAR ST. TORONTO. TELEPHONE 488.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1851. CAPITAL - 2,000,000. FIRE and MARINE. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT. WM. A. LEE & SON. 10 ADELAIDE STREET EAST. THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. BEST FIRE and Marine and the Most Durable Form of Life Insurance Obtainable. For desired information apply to an Agent of the Company or to E. SUTHERLAND, Manager. HON. G. W. BOGGS, President. HEAD OFFICE: 414 Queen's Building, corner Jordan and Melville Sts., Toronto.

THE York County Loan and Savings Company. THE BEST SYSTEM for accumulating money. THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. Incorporated 1866. Head Office—Opp. General Post Office 1 Toronto, Ontario. E. F. CLARKE, M.P., President. J. H. HARRIS, Esq., Vice-President. E. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Manager. TOTAL ASSETS \$1,000,000.00. Deposits in sums of \$500.00 and upwards with both Depositors and the General Government. ATTRACTIVE PLANS. LIBERAL POLICY CONTRACTING. Monthly Payment Depositors. AGENTS RECEIVED, apply to Head Office.