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The Catholic Register.

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VOL. XI, No. 11

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1903

(Written for The Catholic Register.)
 One hundred years ago the celebra-
 tion of St. Patrick's Day was a very
 gloomy event in Ireland. It is true
 that the faith, which only sparkles
 the brighter the more it is trampled,
 like the embers of a certain Eastern
 wood, was aglow in the hearts of the
 people, and that the fervor and devo-
 tion of the Catholic population were
 heightened by the afflictions and mis-
 eries that had come upon their land;
 but there was little of hopefulness,
 and less of assurance in the contem-
 plation of the future. The Act of the
 Union had been passed and was in
 full operation; the men of '98 had
 disappeared, either by way of the
 scaffold or of the transportation
 ships; the echoes of Grattan's dying
 appeal had died out in the deserted
 halls of the nation's Parliament; the
 grass was fresh on the newly-dug and
 unshrined grave of Emmet. Tone, with
 all his ambitions and glorious
 plans, had "perished in prison
 alone," and in Bodenstown church-
 yard his ashes slumbered; O'Connell
 had not yet come forth, like a new
 Moses, to guide his people out of the
 Egyptian bondage of religious dis-
 ability, into the promised land of
 Emancipation; adown the future there
 was gloom impenetrable, and vast
 clouds of suffering and national mar-
 tyrdom massed themselves along the
 ever receding horizon of the coming
 years; the prophet could have caught
 glimpses of fiery flashes of electric
 emotion and movement darting here
 and there, through the storm-charged
 atmosphere; and the Irish people cele-
 brated the anniversary of St. Pat-
 rick's in silence, or by stealth in the
 recesses of the mountains, or down in
 lone glens and unfrequented paths.

A century has passed away, and
 looking back over its vast expanse,
 the Irishman of to-day can contem-
 plate the kaleidoscopic scenes that
 marked its course. Successes of a very
 partial nature; losses, disappoint-
 ments, failures and famines, insur-
 rections, partial successes, defeats,
 organizations, agitations and an end-
 less variety of movements—such as
 might be noticed in the lamb under
 the jaws of a lion. What a difference
 to-day! It would require many vol-
 umes to tell the story of Ireland's
 troubles during the hundred years
 that have elapsed; and it would de-
 mand a considerable volume to relate
 the circumstances that surround the
 present and the events that marked
 the past year or two. This is not the
 moment, nor is there space to enter
 into such a vast subject; but we can-
 not but contrast the spirit of hope-
 fulness in which this year's national
 festival is celebrated with the des-
 pair that hung over that day a cen-
 tury ago. At this moment there is a
 golden streak along the eastern hori-
 zon, which is the infallible herald of
 the sunrise—the long-looked-for "sun-
 burst" of Ireland's expected day, af-
 ter so dark and dreary a night.

It would be interesting, and doubt-
 less inspiring, were we able to gaze,
 with prophetic glance, down the fu-
 ture; if we could see Ireland in one
 hundred years hence, in all probability
 we would not believe our senses,
 we would think that it was a dream
 of the night, destined to vanish in
 our awakening. But there is no nec-
 essity of speculating as to the prob-
 abilities or possibilities of the next
 hundred years. With the present we
 have to do, and it is sufficiently

charged with events of importance to
 arrest and hold our attention. As
 we in Canada look across the Atlan-
 tic and follow, as best we can, the
 progress of events in the Imperial
 Parliament, we cannot resist the feel-
 ing that Ireland's cause has entered
 the era of triumph. And we feel a
 very legitimate satisfaction in the
 knowledge that our own Canadian
 constitution, the freedom that it
 guarantees, and the success, in every
 sphere of life, that Irishmen—he they
 natives of Ireland or of Canada—
 have enjoyed in this land, have all
 contributed greatly to the advance-
 ment of that cause, and may be cred-
 ited with a degree of merit in the
 final success that is about to be
 attained.

During the coming session of Par-
 liament it is the intention of Hon.
 Mr. Costigan to move a resolution
 approving of the resolutions that were
 the outcome of the Dublin Land Con-
 ference. The Government will sup-
 port that movement, and it will be
 carried very probably unanimously.
 When we look back over the twenty
 years that have elapsed, since the
 first Home Rule resolutions were in-
 troduced at Ottawa, we cannot but
 note the effect that they, and each
 succeeding set of like resolutions,
 have in shaping public opinion in the
 old country. We must also consider,
 apart from Canada's many contribu-
 tions in money to the various funds
 that were necessary to carry on the
 great struggle, that this colony has
 contributed Hon. Edward Blake, one
 of our foremost statesmen, jurists and
 orators, to swell the ranks of Ire-
 land's Nationalist Party in the Im-
 perial House. If the present election
 in Galway should result in the return
 of Mr. Devlin, Canada will again
 have largely contributed to the ac-
 tive propaganda of Ireland's cause in
 the arena of British politics. Look-
 ing, then upon the situation, as a
 whole, we, the Irish-Canadians, should
 feel a great degree of satisfaction in
 the prospects of a speedy termination
 of Ireland's difficulties, and the grant-
 ing to that long distracted country of
 at least the same degree of legisla-
 tive autonomy that we enjoy.

St. Patrick's Day, 1903, is there-
 fore a memorable occasion, one that
 is fraught with untold importance to
 the children of Erin in every land. It
 is an event that should call forth the
 deepest and most vibrating devotion
 of the race; and that devotion should
 find its expression in a two-fold pray-
 er—a prayer of invocation—that the
 Almighty may guide the legislators
 and rulers of the hour in the path
 of justice that they may learn the
 wisdom of restoring to Ireland the
 rights that one century ago were
 wrenched from her—and a prayer of
 thanksgiving, a Te Deum of gratitude
 to the Ruler of all things, for the
 blessings of the present season of
 promise and of hope.

Douay Bible in the Public Schools

New York, March 3.—Rev. Dr. Wil-
 liam F. McGinnis, president of the
 International Catholic Truth Society,
 in a lecture delivered in the Church of
 Our Lady of Good Counsel, in Brook-
 lyn, advised Catholic teachers in the
 public schools to read to their pupils
 the Douay or Catholic version of the
 Bible. He said that when it was de-
 cided that the Bible must be read in
 the schools several Catholic teachers
 felt that they could not conscientiously
 use any version but that of their
 own Church. Dr. McGinnis said that
 the Catholic Truth Society recently
 asked State Superintendent Skinner
 if the Catholic version might be used
 and was told that it might.

Commenting editorially on the sug-
 gestion of Dr. McGinnis, The Sun
 says:
 "It seems, however, that no Douay
 Bibles have been issued by the sup-
 plying department of the Board of Edu-
 cation. It is unquestionably fair
 that if Roman Catholic teachers prefer
 to use that version, or if they feel
 that its use is obligatory on their
 consciences, they should not be re-
 strained from reading from it under
 the rule we have quoted. The Bible
 is not read in the schools in the in-
 terest of any church, but to give to
 our secularized public education a
 slight flavor of religion, or as a rec-
 ognition of religion. This purpose is
 attained, of course, whether the read-
 ing is from the Protestant, or King
 James, version or from the Douay
 version, authorized by the Roman
 Catholic Church. Both impart a relig-
 ious influence, if the mere perfunctory
 reading of a passage from the
 Bible can be said to exercise such an
 influence."

OBITUARY

JOHN McNAUGHTON.
 John McNaughton, a former King-
 ston merchant prince, died in the
 House of Providence on Monday, aged
 81 years. He was a native of Mont-
 real and was in business there for
 forty years. The deceased was a
 staunch Catholic.

TO POPE BY WIRELESS

At the request of His Eminence Car-
 dinal Gibbons a message of congrat-
 ulation was sent to Pope Leo XIII.
 Monday night by wireless telegraph,
 and in the morning word was receiv-
 ed at the office of the American Mar-
 coni Company that the message had
 gone through without a hitch. When
 Cardinal Gibbons requested that the
 message be sent, it was at first de-
 cided to send it from the station at
 South Wellfleet on Cape Cod, but
 Marconi, who is now abroad, is not
 quite through with his experiments
 there, and so it was decided to have
 the message transmitted from the
 station on Glace Bay, Cape Breton.
 Following was Cardinal Gibbons' message:

"Baltimore, Md., March 2.
 "Pope Leo XIII., Rome, Italy:
 "American hierarchy, clergy and
 laity send congratulations on jubilee.
 "JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS."
 This message went from Glace Bay
 over the 2,400 miles of space to Pod-
 hu, without trouble of any kind, and
 from there it was transmitted by
 wire to the Pope in Rome. The high
 power station now in course of con-
 struction at San Marino, Italy, was
 not sufficiently far advanced to re-
 ceive the message direct. John Bot-
 tometo, manager of the company, was
 in high spirits over the successful
 sending of the message.
 "There was no hitch anywhere," he
 said. "We could have sent the mes-
 sage from South Wellfleet just as
 easily as not, but in Marconi's ab-
 sence thought it better to wait un-
 til he had placed the station in com-
 mission. We expect a return message
 soon."

A VISITOR FROM THE WEST.

Mr. Joseph Fahey, of Winnipeg, was
 a visitor in Toronto last week. Mr.
 Fahey's former home was in Belle-
 ville. He was for over 20 years the
 most popular conductor between Port
 Arthur and the coast, but his activi-
 ty in labor circles ended his railroad
 career some time ago. Mr. Fahey
 has gone into business in Winnipeg,
 and is prospering apace. He is a
 probable Parliamentary candidate.

THE CARDINAL PRELATES OF CANTERBURY.

(From The London Catholic Times.)
 St. Augustine, a Benedictine monk,
 founded the See of Canterbury at the
 order of Pope St. Gregory the Great
 in the year 597. A successor of St.
 Augustine, the great Archbishop
 Theodore, who was a native of Tar-
 sus in Greece, and was sent to Eng-
 land by the Pope, was the first to
 organize the dioceses of the land; and
 did it so well that the Anglican
 Church of the present day bears with-
 in its outer form to his work.
 These were the days of "Soul Scot"
 and "Light Scot" and "Rome Scot."
 What the Bishops of that time were
 like and what their doctrine was, and
 how they performed their ceremonies,
 can be seen by consulting the "Ben-
 edictional of Ethelwold," a priceless
 ancient manuscript now preserved in
 the Duke of Devonshire's library at
 Chatsworth. From the Norman con-
 quest in 1066 to the days of Arch-
 bishop Wareham and the so-called
 Protestant Reformation, the See of
 Canterbury was filled with a contin-
 uous and glorious line of Catholic
 Churchmen headed by Archbishop Lan-
 franc and St. Anselm. Then came such
 men as St. Thomas of Canterbury, to
 whose shrine all England and Europe
 made pilgrimages for over three hun-
 dred years; Cardinal Stephen Lang-
 ton, the great patriot prelate who
 was consecrated by the Pope himself
 at Viterbo on June 17, 1207; the
 Benedictine monk, Cardinal Simon
 Langham; Cardinal Robert Kilwarby,
 the Dominican Friar; Archbishop
 Beckham, the Franciscan Friar; Car-
 dinal John Kemp who received the
 Pallium from Pope Nicholas V.; Car-
 dinal Thomas Becket, who performed
 the marriage ceremony between
 Henry the Seventh and the Princess
 Elizabeth of York, and who was made
 Primate of England by the Pope at
 the petition of Parliament and the



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Council: Cardinal John Morton, Lord
 High Chancellor of England, a vivid
 word picture of whom occurs in Bles-
 sed Thomas More's "Utopia." These
 were the men of renown, Catholic and
 Roman, who filled the See of Canter-
 bury in the days when as yet the An-
 gelican Church had not commenced its
 existence.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION.

The return debate between St.
 Mary's C. L. & A. and the Catho-
 lic Student's Union, was held at the
 club rooms of the latter on Friday
 evening last. The subject, "Resolved,
 That the Canadian System of Gov-
 ernment is Better Than That of the
 United States," was discussed very
 fully and with much effect. The affir-
 mative, for Catholic Students was up-
 held by Messrs. Sheehan and Fergus-
 son, and the negative, for St. Mary's,
 was taken by Messrs. Johnston and
 Pious. The judges were Rev. Father
 Plomer, Mr. L. V. McBrady, K. C.,
 and Mr. W. T. Kernahan, C. A. After
 careful consideration judgment was
 given in favor of the affirmative.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The above society have several boys
 of from eight months to seven years
 old, and 106 little girls of five years
 for whom they desire to procure good
 foster homes. Apply to F. Hynes,
 Agent, 25 Shuter street, Toronto.

LEO AND HIS PREDECESSORS.

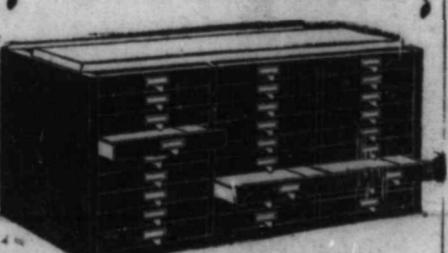
(The Catholic Times.)
 The Popes in past ages achieved ex-
 traordinary results for the benefit
 of humanity and the advancement of
 civilization. Their authority it was
 that put an effective check upon the
 tyranny of temporal princes. They
 may, in fact, be said to have saved
 society, the family, and public mor-
 als. But in their struggles for the
 betterment of the people few, if any,
 had so many difficulties to contend
 against as those that have beset the
 labors of Leo XIII. Surrounded by
 the officials of the hostile power es-
 tablished at the Quirinal, he has found
 himself deprived of the independence
 which former Popes so fully enjoyed.
 All the arts of statecraft that the
 Italian Government could exercise
 have been employed for the purpose
 of limiting and restricting his influ-
 ence in Italy. Whilst this has been
 the state of affairs in Rome, His
 Holiness has had to handle the most
 delicate questions in dealing with
 foreign governments.

THE BELL OF ST. PATRICK.

We must not forget the "sweet-
 sounding bell of Saint Patrick,"
 which is still in existence. It was
 made by one of Patrick's disciples,
 Macceth, and blessed as it was,
 seems to have been used by Patrick,
 as blessed bells are still used by
 pious people, in order to keep off
 danger, and especially the dangers
 which come from those spirits of evil
 who walk the earth seeking whom
 they can draw from the grace of
 God.

At one time Patrick made a retreat
 of forty days and forty nights. At
 the close, these spirits of evil inten-
 tion came around him in the shape of
 birds, whose blackness hid from him
 the heavens and the earth. Patrick
 immediately put himself anew to

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prayer, recited the Psalms of David,
 then rang his bell, and finally, see-
 ing their persistency, threw it among
 them in holy anger, so that a piece
 was broken out.

Another time this bell played a
 fairer part in the story of Patrick.
 During an interview between the
 Angel Victor and the Saint, whom he
 protected so faithfully, Patrick made
 some very bold requests for the Irish
 people; so bold that Victor hesitated
 about their being granted. But when
 he returned to Patrick, he told him
 that his prayer had been heard, and
 commanded him to "ring the sweet-
 sounding-bell," and kneel down and
 bless the people of Erin.
 It was a little iron bell, and once
 when he flung it down among dense
 bushes, a twig of birch grew through
 the handle, which has been kept with
 the bell.—Selected.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 9.—Mgr. Sbarretti
 spent Saturday, the first day of his
 official visit to the archdiocese of
 Montreal, in visiting a number of the
 leading religious communities. In
 the morning he called at the Grand
 Seminary and Montreal College, and
 in the afternoon at Villa Maria Con-
 vent and the Community of the Precious
 Blood at Notre Dame de Graces. At
 each of the above institutions His
 Excellency replied to addresses in
 English and French.

Last evening a number of leading
 citizens attended a reception at the
 Archbishop's Palace, in honor of the
 visiting delegate, who in conversing
 with his visitors, expressed himself as
 well pleased with his surroundings in
 Canada.

At St. James' Cathedral, at High
 Mass yesterday, an official welcome
 was tendered to Mgr. Sbarretti, the
 Apostolic Delegate, on behalf of His
 Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. Before be-
 ginning the second of the series of
 Lenten sermons, Mgr. Archambault
 read an address to the Apostolic
 Delegate.

THAT BLESSED "REFORMATION."

Sir Rowland Blennerhasset is not a
 Catholic, yet this is what he says in
 the course of an article in The Na-
 tional Review.
 "The Reformation was, to a great
 extent, a reaction against the renaiss-
 sance, and Germany was the cradle
 of the Reformation. However much
 any one may admire the robust ear-
 nestness of Luther, the refined intel-
 lect of Melancthon, or the great qual-
 ities of other leading reformers, few
 educated men will now deny that in
 destroying as they did the intellectual
 movement associated with the mem-
 ories of Erasmus, Dean Collet of St.
 Paul's, and Sir Thomas More, they
 stopped Europe in its march to en-
 lightenment, and rekindled the dying
 embers of religious persecution, and
 theological hatred."

A DANGEROUS TENDENCY IN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

(From The Pilot.)
 There is no little danger for all of
 our distinctly Catholic societies in
 the growing tendency to over-empha-
 size the social features. We have no
 quarrel with legitimate social pleas-
 ures, and a Catholic society does
 much which provides innocent recre-
 ation for its young people and a social
 clearing-house, so to speak, for old
 and young.
 But this achievement should not
 represent the metes and bounds of
 its activity. Catholics are far too in-
 telligent for such limitation, and our
 constant intercourse with non-Catho-
 lics puts upon us the responsibility of
 being prepared to meet them at need
 on higher ground than business or
 amusement. All our Catholic soci-
 eties aim at making their members
 better instructed and more devout
 Catholics.

A member who willingly co-operates
 in the lighter work, but shirks the
 more serious and lasting, has not
 properly at heart the welfare and hon-
 or of his organization. The dance,
 the whist, the concert and the recep-
 tion should not be set above the lec-
 tures, the conferences, the charitable
 and reformatory work, the gain in relig-
 ious love and loyalty which are
 the foundation reasons for the soci-
 ety's existence.

In this life we ought to aim at an
 equal and uniform piety by raising
 ourselves above the inequalities of
 our tempers.

Arrival of Sir Gavan Duffy's Remains in Ireland

Dublin, Feb. 28.—In a stormy life
 there was, perhaps, no more stormy
 passage than that which Sir Charles
 Gavan Duffy was compelled to ex-
 perience on his way from England to
 his last resting place in his own be-
 loved country. The body was con-
 veyed from Nice to Paris, from Paris
 to London, from London to Liverpool
 and last evening, after a terrible sea
 passage, it reached the north wall
 about eight o'clock. Thence the re-
 mains were conveyed to the Pro-
 Cathedral, Marlboro street. The ter-
 rible storm, needless to say, inter-
 fered with the due reception of the
 remains at the North Wall. Several
 times during the morning and early
 part of the day deputations were
 at the Wall awaiting the arrival of the
 boat, which should have come early
 in the morning. Amongst those who put
 in an appearance were: Alderman Hen-
 nessy (Lord Mayor Locum Tenens);
 the High Sheriff (Councillor Fana-
 gan); Mr. Rossiter, Mr. T. D. Sulli-
 van, and others. About half-past
 seven last evening the Liverpool boat
 Ulster, bearing the remains, arrived
 at the North Wall. A hearse was in
 waiting, and the remains were con-
 veyed to the Pro-Cathedral, Marl-
 borough street, followed by a consid-
 erable crowd. There they were receiv-
 ed by the Very Rev. Father McEntee,
 Adm., and the Rev. William Flanagan,
 C.C. After the ceremonies at-
 tending the obsequies in the Cath-
 edral, the burial will take place in the
 O'Connell Circle at Glasnevin Ceme-
 tery.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF LONDON.

London, March 10.—The election of
 officers of the Irish Benevolent Soci-
 ety took place to-day. Mr. T. W.
 Scandrett took occasion to congratu-
 late the retiring president on the suc-
 cess of the past year's work. As a
 successor Mr. Scandrett nominated
 Mr. T. J. Murphy, a nomination se-
 conded by Dr. Sippi, and carried with
 the greatest enthusiasm.
 The naming of the first vice-presi-
 dent fell to Ald. Forristal, who nomi-
 nated Mr. John Stevely. The nomina-
 tion was also unanimous, Mr. Wm.
 McPhillips seconding.
 The other officers chosen were:
 Second Vice-President—Mr. Philip
 Pocock.
 Third Vice-President—Mr. Denis Ma-
 son (an old war-horse, as his mover,
 Mr. B. C. McCann, called him).
 Secretary—Mr. Wm. A. Martin.
 Treasurer—Mr. P. F. Boyle.
 Auditors—Messrs. John M. Daly and
 Ed. Ryan.
 Physicians—Drs. J. D. Wilson, Ni-
 ven, Moore, and Fred. Guest (St.
 Thomas).

ENGLISH PILGRIMS IN ROME.

Rome, March 10.—The Pope to-day
 received with great solemnity the
 Duke of Norfolk and a delegation of
 British Catholics, who presented the
 Pontiff with greetings and offerings.
 The Duke read a loyal address, which
 the Pope answered, expressing his
 appreciation. The Pontiff looked very
 well considering his late illness. He
 said he felt quite himself again.
 The following was the most impor-
 tant passage in the Duke of Norfolk's
 address: "We cannot forget the noble
 series of encyclicals in which you
 have regulated the affairs of the
 church with the kingdoms of the
 world, while strenuously asserting
 that independence of the Holy See
 which Catholics throughout the world
 will never cease to claim."

THE DAILY EXAMINATION.

Which of us can sit down at the
 close of a day and say, "To-day I
 have done all that was in my power
 to do for humanity and righteous-
 ness?" Ah, no! we look for large
 things and forget that which is close
 at hand. To take life "as God gives
 it, not as we want it," and then
 make the best of it is the hard les-
 son that life outs before the human
 souls to learn.

The Heintzman & Co. piano
 is a "thing of beauty" in tone
 and construction. It has been
 called

CANADA'S ARTISTIC PIANO

It is a favorite with the leading
 foreign musicians who use it on
 their Canadian tours.

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Charity Sermon in Hamilton

Hamilton, March 9.—Before a very
 large congregation in St. Mary's
 Cathedral last evening, Rev. Father
 McMenamin, of Luanan, preached the
 annual charity sermon on behalf of
 the St. Mary's Benevolent Society.
 He took for his text words from
 Matthew xxv. 34-36, "Come, ye bless-
 ed of my Father, possess the king-
 dom prepared from the foundation of
 the world for you. For I was hungry,
 and you gave me to eat, I was thir-
 sty, and you gave me to drink, I was
 a stranger, and ye took me in."
 Some people, he said, thought the
 world was made for them alone.
 Christ had shown the great difficul-
 ties such people had in entering heav-
 en, and had also shown how the poor
 were blessed by Him. Charity was
 part of the foundation of the church.
 Go where we would in any kingdom,
 nation, or city, and we would find
 the poor just as Christ had. There
 were many examples of the great
 charity Christ Himself had displayed
 on earth. Even at His death on the
 cross He had shown His charity,
 when He said, "Father, forgive them."
 What an example this was for us.
 God was most merciful and just,
 and we must do something in return
 for Christ, who had said, "What you
 give to the poor you give to me. I
 was hungry, and you gave me to eat;
 thirsty, and you gave me to drink."
 Another example of Christ's charity
 was when He saved the woman from
 the mob. He had asked them her sin,
 and they said that, according to the
 law, she deserved death. Then Christ
 said to them, "Let the first amongst
 you who hath not sinned cast the
 first stone," and the crowd moved
 away, grumbling. Then Christ said
 to the woman, "Sin no more; thy
 sins are forgiven thee." The above
 was only one of the many examples
 of God's charity of doing away with
 jealousy and hostility. When the rich
 man's son came to Christ and asked
 what he should do to be saved, Christ
 answered "If thou wouldst be perfect,
 sell thy goods and give them to
 the poor," but the young man
 went away sorrowing. We had to do
 something to merit heaven. Christ
 supplied us with the material to build
 our crowns in heaven, which must be
 very beautiful. It was necessary to
 perform some obligation, such as
 helping the poor and making sacrifi-
 ces. Who had anything to-day that
 was not received from God? God did
 not ask us if He were to put us in
 this world, nor did He ask our per-
 mission to take us out of it. This
 was His will, and it all came from
 God alone.

REQUIREMENTS OF RELIGION.

Religion is not more exacting than
 philosophy; far from demanding from
 mankind any sacrifice that an honest
 man can regret, it spreads a secret
 charm over all his duties and pro-
 cures for him two inestimable ad-
 vantages—a profound peace during his
 life and a sweet hope at the moment
 of his death.



If You Do

YOUR duty you will make cer-
 tain that there is sufficient
 money forthcoming to meet
 all the reasonable requirements of
 your family, not only now but
 by and by.

Taking everything into consid-
 eration, what is the best means of
 ensuring this supply? What is the
 best form of investment to meet
 the case? A 5% GOLD BOND in
 the North American Life would
 provide for your family should you
 die, or for yourself should you live.
 Write for pamphlet explaining
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Home office,
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 L. GOLDMAN, Wm. McCabe,
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 with every other city in Amer-
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 fashions.
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 No other store in Canada can sell
 them.