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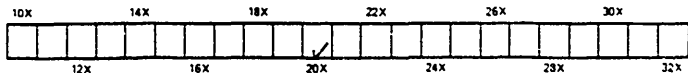
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The Catholic Register.

"True is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 52.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
Friday—The Holy Innocents, Martyrs.
Saturday—St. Thomas of Canterbury, Bishop, Martyr.
Sunday—Within Oath of Nativity—St. Sabinus, Martyr.
Monday—St. Silvester, Pope, Confessor.
Tuesday—The Circumcision of our Lord.
Wednesday—St. Michael, Martyr.

SACRED HOURS CALENDAR.

Thursday—Love of The Sacred Heart—2:30, 9:70, Immaculate.
Friday—Submission to God—223, 776, Spiritual Favours.
Saturday—Defence of the Church—007, 411, Temporal Favours.
Sunday—Good for Evil—290, 532, Special Various.
Monday—Pray for the Church—Messenger Readers.
Tuesday—Probity—134, 706, Thanksgiving.
Wednesday—Perseverance—2, 726, 038, Allied.

PRAYER FOR DECEMBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and sufferings this day, in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which He pleads and offers Himself in the Mass, for the petitions of our associates; especially for this month for the Jubilee, 1900-1901.

Current Topics.

The State Department
War in Washington has received a telegram from the United States Charge d'Affaires Beaugre, at Bogota, stating that a great battle has been fought at Giradet Point, Magdalena River, Colombia, which lasted two days, and resulted in a decisive victory for the Government. It is reported that 400 were killed and many hundreds wounded. Other victories by the Government forces of the utmost importance have been secured. The Government is celebrating the victories, and considers itself greatly strengthened by the success of its arms.

The State Department
Chinese at Washington received word through the British Foreign Office and American official sources, that the agreement of the Ministers of the Powers embodying the conditions which the Chinese Government must accept prior to the initiation of peace negotiations had been signed at Peking. The agreement is embodied in the following statement of the State Department:—

"The following English version is understood to be in substantial equivalence with the French text of the note to be addressed to the Government of China, as agreed upon by the representatives of the co-operating powers at Peking, Dec. 12, 1900, and subsequently amended before signature.

"During the months of May, June, July and August of the present year, serious disturbances broke out in the northern provinces of China, in which atrocious crimes unparalleled in history and outrages against the law of nations, against the laws of humanity and against civilization, were committed under particularly odious circumstances. The principal of these crimes were the following:—

"First—On the 29th of June, His Excellency Baron von Kottler, while on his way to the Tung-Hi-Yamen, in the performance of his official functions, was murdered by soldiers of the regular army acting under orders of their chiefs.

"Second—On the same day the Foreign Legations were attacked and besieged. The attacks continued without intermission until the 14th of August, on which date the arrival of the foreign forces put an end to them. These attacks were made by the regular troops who joined the Boxers, and who obeyed the orders of the court, emanating from the Imperial Palace. At the same time the Chinese Government officially declared by its representatives abroad, that it guaranteed the security of the Legations.

"Third—On the 11th of June, Mr. Suijama, Chargeur of the Legation of Japan, while in the discharge of an official mission was killed by regular troops at the gates of the city. In Peking, and in several provinces, foreigners were murdered, tortured, or attacked by the Boxers and the regular troops, and such as escaped death owed their salvation solely to their own determined resistance. The establishments were looted and destroyed.

"Fourth—Foreign cemeteries, at Peking especially, were desecrated, the graves opened and the remains scattered abroad.

"These occurrences necessarily led the foreign powers to despatch their troops to China to the end of protecting the lives of their representatives

and nationals and of restoring order. During their march to Peking the allied forces met with resistance from the Chinese army, and had to overcome it by force.

"Inasmuch as China has recognized her responsibility, expressed regret, and evinced a desire to see an end put to the situation created by the aforesaid disturbances, the powers have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions enumerated below, which they deem indispensable to explain the crimes committed, and to prevent their recurrence.

I. "The despatch to Berlin of an extraordinary mission headed by an Imperial Prince, in order to express the regrets of His Majesty the Emperor of China, and of the Chinese Government for the assassination of His Excellency the late Baron von Kottler, Minister of Germany.

"(b) The erection on the spot of the assassination of a commemorative monument, bearing an inscription in the Latin, German, and Chinese languages expressing the regrets of the Emperor of China for the murder.

II. "The severest punishment for the persons designated in the Imperial docket of September 25, 1900, and for those whom representatives of the powers shall subsequently designate.

"(b) The suspension for five years of all official examinations in all the cities in which foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

III. "Honorable reparation to be made by the Chinese Government to the Japanese Government for the murder of Mr. Suijama.

IV. "An explanatory monument to be erected by the Chinese Government in every foreign or international cemetery which has been desecrated or in which the graves have been destroyed.

V. "The maintenance, under conditions to be determined by the powers, of the relations against the imposition of arms as well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

VI. "Equitable indemnities for the Governments, societies, companies, and individuals as well as for Chinese, who, during the late disturbances have suffered in person or in property, or whose relatives of their being in the service of foreigners. China to adopt financial measures acceptable to the powers for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of said indemnities and the interest and amelioration of the losses.

VII. "The right for each power to maintain a permanent garrison for its Legation and to put the diplomatic quarter in a defensible condition, the Chinese having no right to reside in that quarter.

VIII. "The destruction of the forts which might obstruct free communication between Peking and the sea.

IX. "The right to the military occupation of certain points to be determined by an understanding among the powers, in order to obtain open communication between the capital and the sea.

X. "The Chinese Government to cause to be published at intervals in all the metropolitan papers an Imperial decree:—

"(a) Embodying a perpetual prohibition, under penalty of death, of membership in any anti-foreign society.

"(b) Enumerating the punishments that shall have been inflicted on the guilty, together with the suspension of all official examinations in the cities where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment; and

"(c) Furthermore, an Imperial decree to be issued and published throughout the Empire, ordering that the Governor-General (Viceroy), Governors, and all provincial or local officials shall be held responsible for the maintenance of order within their respective jurisdictions, and that in the event of renewed anti-foreign disturbances or any other infractions of treaty occurring, and which shall not forthwith be suppressed and the guilty persons punished, they, the said officials, shall be immediately removed, and forever disqualified from holding any office of honor.

XI. "The Chinese Government to undertake to negotiate amendments to the treaties of commerce and navigation considered useful by the foreign powers, and upon other matters pertaining to their commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them.

XII. "The Chinese Government to determine in what manner to reform the Department of Foreign Affairs, and to modify the court ceremonies concerning the reception of foreign representatives, in the manner to be indicated by the powers.

"Until the Chinese Government has complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the powers, the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Peking and the Province of Chihli by the general forces can be brought to a conclusion."

On the last day of Newfoundland December the Anglo-Fisheries, French modes vivandé respecting the Newfoundland land treaty coast spirit, and this, it is expected, will create serious complications between these two powers. It is highly unlikely that the Newfoundland Legislature will consent to renew the present arrangements, in which case grave friction will probably ensue, unless England makes another arrangement with France. The colony's position, however, is so strong with the British public that such arrangement must be decidedly favorable to the colony.

The statement that Natural Gas Out. fields are giving out has raised a feeling of alarm in all the districts that are being supplied with natural gas. The fields in Ohio and Pennsylvania have been in operation longer than those in Essex county, and still the supply bids fair to last for years, if confined to domestic consumption. Both in Pittsburg and Ohio the Companies have shut off, or are shutting off the manufacturers. The failure of the natural gas supply would mean a dead loss to Windsor of over one hundred thousand dollars in the money they laid out to take advantage of it. A very conservative estimate of the cost of connections, burners, and all other necessary expenses to enable a family to use natural gas at \$45 for each house, most people claiming that the average price would be nearer \$75. Should the gas supply give out, all this invested capital would be a dead loss.

Osman Pasha, son of the late Amir of Kurdistan, is in London to secure promise of British neutrality in an uprising of the Kurds intended to lead against Abdul Hamid, the Sultan of Turkey, when the neutrality of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain has been secured. Osman declares that an army of 200,000 Kurds and Armenians is ready to take the field under his banner and wage a fight for independence. He expects Russia to side with Turkey. St. Petersburg will therefore be omitted from his missionary tour of the European capitals, which has begun with his present visit to England. Osman, who is a stoic and soldierly man of 49 years of age, talked of his people's grievances and aspirations. He said: "Abdul Hamid has hopelessly demoralized the Kurd nation. At his instigation we have become a race of murderers. Under the penalty of our own lives we have been incited to butcher and massacre the Armenians, with whom formerly we enjoyed the closest bonds of affection and friendship. When the last slaughter at Constantinople was ordered my father, as chief of the Kurd troops, personally saved the lives of thousands of Armenians by holding them away from the Sultan's fury. 'I expect that Armenians in great numbers will come from the United States to join our army. I am sprung from an ancestry that has fought Turkish tyranny for generations. Notwithstanding the frequent debate we have administered to the Sultan's troops, he has managed by means of intrigue to rob us of the fruits of victory and keep us in a state of subjugation amounting to servitude. When he whipped Turkey in 1878 freedom was denied us under the flimsy pretext that Kurdistan could not exist as an independent State. We are not so sure that such a fate does not hang over us to-day. We fear the Sultan's inhuman excesses must inevitably bring him into conflict with some of the great nations of the world. We have determined to strike for our freedom before such a crisis overtakes the empire. We shall have the support of Persia. If the Czar keeps his hands off we shall achieve certain victory.' Osman asserts that his military plans are fully prepared, and will be ready for execution at the latest during the mid-summer of 1901. He says that the famous Hamidid cavalry, the flower of the Turkish Army, of which he himself is adjutant-general, is composed entirely of Kurds, who are ready to fight for their head. 'Kurdistan,' continued Osman, 'is admirably constituted for offensive military operations, being the seat of most of the Sultan's artillery forces, which the Kurds will simply close in upon when war is declared.' Osman asserts that Abdul Hamid has instructed the Ambassador in London to approach the British War Office for the

purpose of inducing it to reject the Kurds' overtures.

Manitoba Attorney-General Campbell in an interview announced that it was the intention of the Manitoba Government to introduce the system of compulsory education into that Province at an early date. This step had been decided upon after mature consideration by the Government, as it was felt that something must be done to insure the proper education of the large foreign population which in the near future the province will have to take into account. It could not afford to allow these people to grow up in ignorance of the English tongue, and consequently compulsory education was felt to be a good remedy. There was also a large class besides foreigners who would be compelled under the new law to send their children to school. The Government would not at present consider the matter of free text books.

Further details of the Christians massacre of Christians in Macedonia are received from Salonica. Horrible outrages have been committed. The village of Bitunoh, in Northern Albania, a horde of Mohammedans cruised every Christian male in the place, fixing them to trees with stakes driven through the heads and feet. Many of the women were attacked, and all were carried off to Mohammedan harems. Children were chopped up before their parents' eyes at Gramus, south of Bitunoh, women were attacked in front of their husbands and fathers. The men were terribly mutilated, having their ears, fingers, toes, and limbs cut off. Many children were drowned. At Kibharitz the entire population was massacred after the vicars' flesh had been sliced off. At Banishka, a bonfire was made of 20 Christians. At Genevies, a priest of the Melnikovics, was tied in a sack and thrown into the river. The ringleader of the Mohammedans is the fanatic Haidi Islam, who boasts of having slaughtered 200 infidels with his own hands. The Serbian Consul at Mitrovia estimates the number of Christians killed at 470 men, 110 women, and 480 children. He places the number of Christian women mistreated at 886. The Turkish authorities are indifferent to the outrages, though they were committed in the Sultan's domain.

The Boer War. The Record publishes the following views of its London correspondent:—

Wrong impressions prevail regarding the relative strength of the forces actually engaged in the South African struggle. Perhaps two-thirds of Lord Kitchener's army is doing garrison duty, while recent estimates indicate that the Boers must have a total of nearly 20,000 men scattered about the theatre of war. Many of these enjoy the advantage of having rested from time to time on their farms. "We understand that private reliable advices have been received in London," says The Daily Mail, "to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of the Orange River are in more or less open revolt, and that there is likely to be sharp fighting on a rather large scale before the invasion is crushed. The tactics of the Boers in rallying as many as possible of the Dutch in the back country to their cause are proving successful." Gen. Clements operating in combination with Gen. French has cleared the Boers out of Magaliesburg range. The fighting has continued from Dec. 10 to Dec. 22, before Gen. French's arrival. Gen. Clements was hotly engaged near Hekctor, the Boers holding a line of kopjes with five guns and a pom-pom. Under cover of an effective fire the British forces advanced, and after four hours' fighting took the whole position, with sixteen casualties, including two killed. The Boers lost twenty killed.

CLOSING HOLY DOOR.

CEREMONY PERFORMED THE DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

The closing of the Holy Door took place the day before Christmas, with the utmost pomp of the Catholic Church. His Holiness descended to St. Peter's cathedral at 11, and the ceremonies lasted until 1 p.m. The Pope then returned to his apartments, apparently not fatigued. He intoned the "Te Deum" in a resonant voice, and throughout gave evidence of being in excellent health and spirits. He used the artistic golden trowel subscribed for by the Catholics of the world in decorating the

three gilded brooks which he placed as a first layer on the threshold of St. Paul's door. The whole pontifical court participated in the ceremonies.

The spectacle inside the vast Basilica was superb. The cathedral nave was draped with gold-embroidered scarlet cloth, and the porch under which the function took place was transformed into a magnificently decorated hall. On the left of the Holy Door was erected the pontifical throne, covered with red and gold. On the right hand of the door stood tribunes for royal personages, princes, Knights of Malta, prelates, representatives of the Roman nobility, and other distinguished persons.

Inside the church every inch of space was occupied by a throng which gathered early in the morning. A strong detachment of troops, stationed in the square in front of the cathedral, controlled the incoming crowds, who literally raced to secure the best positions. The Pope left his apartments at 11:45 a.m., bore in the sacred chair and preceded by clergy with lighted candles, Bishops, archbishops, and cardinals, and escorted by the pontifical noble guards. On his arrival at the portal of St. Peter's he alighted and entered the church through the Holy Door. He appeared on the threshold, and the solemn and silver tones of the trumpet echoed through the edifice. The chapter of the Vatican met him and presented to him holy water, which he sprinkled upon the congregation. Applause being forbidden, a religious silence was observed, which heightened the grandeur and impressiveness of the moment. Borne now on the Sedia Gestatoria to the high altar, he stepped to the ground and knelt before the most precious relics of the Catholic Church, which were displayed on the altar.

Then the procession reformed and proceeded to the chapel of the Sacrament, where the Pontiff again knelt for some time, while the choir of the Sistine Chapel chanted psalms.

AT THE HOLY DOOR.

The Pope was then borne to the Holy Door, where he alighted from the sedia gestatoria, and went to the entire procession had passed out through the door, he leaving the church last and walking to the throne, where he seated himself. A number of sacred songs were sung by the papal choir, after which Leo arose and blessed all the material employed in closing the door. Then he descended from the throne, knelt before the door, and laid, with the golden trowel, a layer of cement on which he placed three gilt bricks bearing commemorative inscriptions. Beside the bricks he placed a casket containing gold, silver and bronze medals, and bearing the head of Leo and inscriptions recording the opening and closing of the Holy Door.

The Pope having reascended the throne, Cardinal-Bishop Serafino Vannutelli, Great Penitentiary, and four other cardinals performed a similar ceremony of laying cement and three bricks, after which the masons employed by the Vatican closed the doorway with a canvas screen, painted to resemble marble, with a cross in the centre. The candles borne by the clergy were extinguished, the "Te Deum" was sung, and the Pontiff, having given solemn benediction, was immediately carried back to his apartment. It is estimated that 80,000 persons were spectators of the ceremony.

THE IRISH LOURDES.

A TRUE DESCRIPTION OF KNOCK.

It is now over twenty years since the simple, pure-hearted peasants of Knock clustered together round the gable wall of their little rustic church where they gazed in holy awe at the glorious vision before them. Mary Bern, the first to witness this heavenly sight, was at that time a very young and pious maiden; and although she has since become a model wife and mother, she is never tired of looking back and telling the facts of that eventful night.

The parish of Knock was too poor to employ paid women to clean the little chapel, yet at all times there would be found some young girl willing to spend her well-earned recreation usefully and happily near the altar. Thus it was that on the evening of the 21st of August, 1879, Mary Bern, had carefully performed the good duty, and then proceeded to cross a small field which separated her from home. She had only gone a few steps when she noticed on the grass a strange, bright light, which seemed to come from behind her. She turned round to see what could have caused it, and a dazzling light met her eye. The

gable wall of the church was covered with glowing flames. She became frightened, and thought that the whole place was on fire; and walking over nervously toward the wall, she examined it and saw that it was not the blaze of a fire, but of an unearthly apparition too strangely grand and beautiful to be seen and understood all at once. Unconsciously she knelt down in fervent prayer still gazing up at the brilliant sight, which was gradually becoming clearer, according as her eyes grew accustomed to its brightness. Then she discovered that in the midst of the light there were three figures—the Blessed Mother in the centre, with her hand raised in an attitude of benediction, and a look of such deep love expressed on her face that would bring comfort to the most wretched of sinners. Standing at her right side was St. Joseph, with bowed head; and at her left St. John, holding an open book; while in the background could be seen a small white lamb, bearing a cross upon one of its shoulders. The whole group was raised about two feet from the ground, and seemed to rest in the air, a little out from the wall.

Mary Bern stayed some time in solitary rapture, and then suddenly resolved to run and call as many of her friends and neighbours as she could find, so that she might be sure her eyes were not deceiving her. In a few minutes an enthusiastic crowd had gathered on the spot, and each and all of them confirmed the truth of her wonderful report.

The vision remained in sight for fully two hours, and those humble, barefooted peasants poured forth their wants and prayers to the Queen of Heaven—the grey-haired men and women speaking in their own musical Irish, while the little innocent children warbled out the only language they had been taught at school; but all were equally accepted because the words came straight from their own Irish hearts. Towards nightfall the apparition slowly faded from human eyes, and then the people departed to discuss the wonders of that evening. Others who were misled and crippled paid daily visits to the spot and after earnest prayers were seen to walk unimpeded towards the place in order to return thanksgiving. From that time until now pilgrims have thronged to Knock from different parts of the world, and even from America, and I have often heard them say they never went away discontented, and that whenever they did not obtain their special request they were certain to receive a blessing in another way, either spiritual or temporal. But at the present day there is a very large collection of crucifixes, sticks, etc., left behind, no longer needed. The original gable wall has completely disappeared, owing to the fact that pilgrim after pilgrim (including myself) each carried away a small portion of the holy cement, until all was gone; and the late Ven. Archdeacon Kavanagh was obliged to build another and enclose it with railings, which also form a protection for the pure white statue of the Blessed Mother which he erected on the same spot and in the same attitude she was said to have appeared. Visitors from all quarters of the globe come annually to Knock to celebrate the Feast of the Assumption. They generally stay about nine days, so as to be present on the 21st of August, the anniversary of the apparition. M.F.B.

AGITATORS CRITICIZED.

The "Havanna Post," whose editor is in almost daily conference with General Wood, the Military Governor, and whose editorials are an almost perfect key to the mind of the Governor, severely criticizes the agitators and commends the action of the Pope in appointing a Bishop who was without a Cuban nor a Spanish. I have no doubt but that the article was inspired. Bishop Storvick has issued a decree admonishing the laity to shun all public meetings of protest against the action of the Holy See in appointing him. The decree also declares that any clergyman who in future encourages or attends such meetings will incur the penalty of suspension.

CROWN FOR OUR LADY.

A superb crown of solid gold, and precious gems, made from jewelry, the gifts of members of the Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and other members of the congregation, was formerly presented and placed on the statue of the Blessed Virgin in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, Pa., recently. The crown contained diamonds, pearls, rubies and sapphires, and cost \$1,200.

Our Weekly Sermon.

PROOFS OF A PURGATORY

Testimony from the Scriptures and the Fathers.

Purgatory is a middle state of souls... or, as the catechism puts it, a place where souls suffer for a time on account of their sins...

Of this debt due to the Divine Justice we have many examples in Holy Scriptures. When the Israelites murmured against the Lord, and Moses, after much prayer, obtained their pardon...

As it was the case with the chosen friends of God, so it was with others. His must be atoned for. If this is not done before death it must be done after death, and the place of atonement is called Purgatory.

But though neither the Church nor the Holy Scriptures have expressly defined the nature of Purgatory and the manner in which souls are purified there...

Six Oils.—The most conclusive testimony, repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil is an absolutely pure combination of six of the finest medicinal oils in existence...

Our unbelief. This is the loss of God is a terrible pain to these poor souls. The pain is rendered still more severe by the agonizing grief caused by the remembrance of the good opportunities they have lost...

The souls in Purgatory, then, suffer intensely. Can we do nothing to help them? They are in prison. Can we not hasten on the time of their release? Can we not in some way pay for them the debt to Divine Justice...

A Cure for Asthma. Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy...

THE CONTENTED MAN

Some of the Things that Constitute Individual Happiness.

In an attempt to elaborate a subject dealing with the contentment and happiness of human beings, different writers have various theories as to what constitutes the desirable possession which men and women strive so hard to obtain and to hold.

Some people hold to the old adage that contentment and its twin sister, "happiness, are comprised in a "sound mind in a sound body." These two qualities are undoubtedly essential to the comfort and peace of every human being...

The Jewish waste of riches can procure temporary diversions and amusements which tend to soften the bitterness of dissipation, but they are powerless to counteract the feeling of disgust that follows indulgence in forbidden pleasures, varieties and hollow pursuits.

The Paris Cathedral. It is estimated that the new cathedral at Paris—the Church of the Sacred Heart, to give it the office its full title—by the time it is finished will have cost over \$5,000,000.

to the deserving poor. If we go to the root of the matter in discussion and look at it with the eye of reason and faith, we must conclude that real, substantial and true happiness on earth consists in the uprightness of our lives, the good example we set before our fellowmen by acts of virtue and charity...

Contrasted with the picture of happiness revealed in Burns' "Cottor's Saturday Night," the vain and perishable so-called pleasures derived from excited rank and superabundant wealth are nowhere.

Another priest being praised for his good work in South Africa.

Rev. W. G. Lane, Chaplain to the Royal Canadian Dragoons in South Africa, who is now delivering lectures on the war, in an interview with a reporter of the Globe, said:

"There is one gentleman for whom there seems to be no thought in the public mind to-day, the Rev. Father Sinnett, with the 2nd Batt., C. M. I. The country seems to be going wild over Father O'Leary, and justly so. But Father Sinnett deserves just as much public thought and sympathy as Father O'Leary. While not detracting from the one, I would like to exalt the other. I trust the public will have loyal thought for the Roman Catholic chaplain with the 2nd Batt."

The local correspondent of the St. Thomas Journal writes: The hosts of a "woman journal" in the hearts of the Canadian women to South Africa as chaplain, will thank Rev. Mr. Lane for the words which refer to the reverend father. Those who have the good fortune to be acquainted with Father Sinnett will testify, as Mr. Lane has done, to the simple benevolence of the good priest.

It is estimated that the new cathedral at Paris—the Church of the Sacred Heart, to give it the office its full title—by the time it is finished will have cost over \$5,000,000.

The cathedral at Paris is a trifle larger than that at Westminster, and the indications are that it will be more beautiful. But Paris has a start of twenty years, and by that time London may outstrip its rival.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO. General Agents, Montreal 17 St. Bernard Street

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THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION Office and Safe Deposit Vaults 59 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE OF LUNATIC, GUARDIAN, LIQUIDATOR, ASSIGNEE, ETC.

CHAPLAIN FATHER SINNETT. Another priest being praised for his good work in South Africa.

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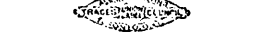
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Before another issue of our page the old year will have passed into that grave which already contains so many. A new one, with new hopes and aspirations will have taken its place. And with the change of years comes the change of centuries. Whatever passing doubt may have lingered in the minds of some this time last year, all are certain that with this year dies the nineteenth century and the twentieth century will be ushered in on Tuesday next. In the meantime and all the time the stream of life flows on. As a river in its current meeting some rocky corner takes a turn and passes along, so humanity in its flow to eternity strikes the rocks of the centuries, and turns aside to flow on in almost the same direction. The exact bearings of life are hard to take as we are moving along; and each 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, moccasins and fallows 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 vast possibilities. How will it be with us—personal reader and impersonal journal? As for the century, it is our century, the only one within whose sleep 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 youthful breast, or stir the flame in our soul, they have this light upon their forehead:

"We are the heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time.
 Whatever rest we shall have gained it must be found in the years of the centuries yet to come. It is not only our century; it is our country's century. A hundred years hence what will Canada be? Just what we Canadians make it. Broad minded patriotism, unselfish purpose, moral conduct, physical courage, union and friendship will cement the walls of the country's courts together, and build them up in lofty proportions and last. Elegance, and make them a home for untold millions a century hence. Be it ours to live for this and for a much higher ideal than this. We live for the God above us. To make Him better known and served; to show by our example the truth of His teaching, the power of His grace, the light of His doctrine. This is the work which more truly than all others lies before us at the beginning of a new year, the dawn of a new century. This is the work which, if well done, will bring in its train happiness and a fair share of prosperity. This is the work which, if not done, will bring sadness and death upon us and ruin upon our country. Let us, therefore, welcome the new year and century with that affection which gives promise of brighter joys when we become

better acquainted. May the Lord keep their coming in and their going out—may the sun not burn us as the day grows—may the court-yards of our country widen—and may wisdom over dwell in her halls. 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 sorrow be laden with the heavenly rain of consolation 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 page untarnished by fault or failure; a sheet as spotless as the driven snow. It is to be the turning-point in the lives of thousands of our fellow-beings; a spot marked by monuments of follies that are dead and buried deep; a line of demarcation sharply and clearly drawn between the methods that have been pursued in the past and the brilliant path of righteousness that is laid out for the future. All this is in thought. It is a figment of the brain; a beautiful coloring of what one ought to be, born under the subtle influence of the falling shades of night or amid surroundings that develop thought and make one strong in resolution and determination. It is an easy thing to change one's life for the better in thousands of little ways—and big one's too—when seated in the glowing with wreaths of fragrant tobacco smoke that curl up around one soothing him, and rendering him happily free from care for the time; amid this thought producing incense, resolutions are framed, doomed in the vast majority of cases to be forgotten with the cloud-dispersing light of day. Resolutions are easily made and quite as easily broken. The idea of firmly resolving to correct our lives, to live better, 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 every man or woman with the slightest indication of brain power. Resolutions are good in themselves—they show that the person making them 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 something must be done towards overcoming our failings and lay plans for so doing, we have gone a long way towards becoming better men and women. The difficulty is that our resolutions are made in a lump. We resolve to smother a dozen small vices 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 adage, 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 resolutions of amendment, but had not gone beyond that embryonic stage, and had not made an effort to overcome their vices. As it was written then so it is to-day. Resolutions, good intentions, are formed, but that is all there is to it. They are all broken in a week or less. There is but one way of resolving, and that is to fix upon one single point for correction 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 leading one, for from it are sent out shoots and branches which thrive and develop into minor ones. With the predominant passion killed, these offshoots, these branches that derive their nourishment from this their body, must of necessity also wither away and die. Attack the big fault first and it alone; direct all attention to it, and this concentration of 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 vice. All our energy directed against one single fault must eradicate 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 spiritual year in our lives. Thus must we have many new years in every 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 Ontario, and as such its progress has not been as great as it should have been. There have been internal dissensions in the Senate in days gone by that did not tend to elevate the standard of the University as a long, steady concerted pull would have done. In 1895 there was a declaration of war between the Faculty and the student body; a veritable 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 spoiled their stand by personal petty attacks that saved of spite rather than giving indication of a desire to co-operate with the authorities 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 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 individuals to assist the university in its struggles with poverty. In such a state of affairs there is but little wonder that there are financial straits to be tidied 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 Government. What may be understood by a "reasonable 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 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 sufficient to render them capable of adding post-graduate courses to their curriculums, to the effect that they have become famous the world over. It has become necessary for the graduates of our University to go to the United States or to Europe to complete their education. The difficulty is a real one, and one that does not rest with the Government entirely. The Government feels that it has been devoting as much toward the maintenance of the university as it can well afford. The difficulty, as we see it, lies with the students, with the graduates. With comparatively few exceptions—so few that they can be counted on the fingers of one hand—the graduates of Toronto University have not contributed one cent 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 betterment of her standing. The movement has been inaugurated among them, until perhaps this year, that could have any tendency toward assisting the authorities in their endeavors to make the university a thoroughly 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 during the days spent as undergraduates. To our mind it is due largely to the fact that the students are not connected 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 he ever 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 residence 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 a full four years' course. We see that the graduates are about to erect a memorial hall at the university. The idea is a good one, as it will be a permanent gathering place for them, and a mark that there is such a thing as an Alumni at Toronto—a Central Association with branches extending throughout the country. At last the graduates are moving in the right 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 financial assistance; that they owe the undergraduates, in other words the University, a college residence sufficiently large to accommodate every student at the college. Until that has been accomplished, Toronto University will be lacking in an essential feature of education.

THE CENTURY.

To review the deeds and tales of one hundred years in a brief newspaper 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 our memory that we can mention all the former or refer to all the latter. Religion, politics, art, science and literature have all a claim upon our attention in the record; for all have made deeds and progress to their credit. Europe of today is different from Europe a hundred years ago. Pius XI. had been hurried from Rome, a prisoner of France, and had died at Valence in 1700. In July, 1800, his successor took possession of the capital of the Christian world under the title of Pius VII. One of his earliest and most important acts was the making of the Concordat with Napoleon. Then followed the unsuccessful attempt of the ambitious Corsican to imprison the Holy Father and wrest from him concessions which would have nullified his Papal authority and would have driven France into schism. Through his pontificate (1800-1823) he was most zealously and actively engaged in checking the unbridled pride and ambition of Napoleon. Even amongst great Popes Pius 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 will and unscrupulous spirit of a haughty Emperor. Turning to the venerable pontiff who, with his four score years and ten, is closing the century and opening the Twentieth, we find even a greater than Pius VII. Like his predecessor, Leo Thirteenth has had much to do with kingdoms and powers. He is a prisoner. Still he has brought an Iron Chancellor to Canossa. 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—England, Ireland and Scotland, in the colonies, in the United States—what a change! A hundred years ago Quebec was the only diocese in all Canada; and Baltimore and New Orleans the only two in the United States. Missionaries visited at rare intervals the scattered houses of settlers, 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 testimony that religion has been full of faith and activity in this wonderful century. Missionaries have

borne the torch of faith not only to the wealth-seeking people of the Church, but also to the countless multitudes who sat in darkness. They too often met the martyr's fate and won the martyr's crown. The century was characterized by important 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, Manning, and Faber in England; as long as we recall Chateaubriand, Le Maistre 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 are concerned they are to be variously estimated. Balmeo the Spaulard, and Rossetti the Italian, were amongst the most original thinkers of the century. The latter, before turning his mind to philosophy, wrecked his reputation as a Catholic leader by attacking the temporal power of the Pope. Two dogmas have been embodied in the matter of our faith—the Immaculate Conception and the Infallibility of the Pope. The Vatican Council which is still unfinished, was the first Ecumenical Council since that of Trent. The restoration of the Jesuits in the early part of the century by Pius VII. reorganized this body of defenders of the faith against the advancing attacks of liberalism. Every century has attacked the Church in some particular point, as an army concentrates its forces for a special purpose. During the nineteenth century it has been liberalism—an offshoot of the French Revolution. The injury which liberalism has done to the Church is both negative and positive. Its negative results are to be found in the indifference of so many to religious practices. Its positive evils are evident in the minimizing of religious and spiritual principles, the criticism of authority, and the want of a public spirited Catholicism especially as regards the interests of the Holy Father. Looking at the century as a whole, we have deep reason to thank 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 be called Catholic as nations, we see no threat or impending danger of a national church. Zealous and learned bishops led by the Popes have done much to place the training of priests upon a good foundation. With union with the centre of authority and jurisdiction; with virtue and learning in the sanctuary, we may feel confident that the incoming century will present to history a record of noble zeal and high intellectual culture. That the Church will gain here and lose there; that her tears will mingle with her smiles—that many will be called and few chosen, as in centuries past; these things go without saying. We turn to Ireland.

Our reason for touching upon Ireland first is that it is a real link between religion and our country. The Irish people have done more in these 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 Emancipation Act was passed, and education was possible, the number of priestly vocations increased, and young men were trained for foreign missions, to become the Hughes, the Spaldings, the Walshes and Ryans 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 considerable progress, but not so much as her soul would have wished. Amongst the names of her zealous children in the century stand pre-eminent that of Daniel O'Connell, with whose nobleness of character, heroic courage, and partial success all are familiar. The last few years of the century are not encouraging. From O'Connell to the present Irish party is a humiliating come down. Even the young Ireland party were something to admire, and inspired hope. The former was brilliant with talent. The latter was strong with union. In the Irish part

of to-day, with few exceptions, we see little talent. As for union, that seems impossible. So we must be patient—and patience must be exercised this time with our own. There is this comforting thought, that if Ireland progresses as much in the next century—she will take her place upon a proper footing with England amongst the nations of the earth. And her sons will rank amongst the foremost statesmen, soldiers and churchmen in whatever lands their skilled fathers found a home.

Canada presents a pleasing picture at the close of the century. A hundred years ago our people did not number five hundred thousand. Scattered here and there in vast forests the pioneers faced difficulties that would have stricken down the less brave, and torn out the less hardy. Where now are the "barren villages and busy towns, thickly an Indian trail or a single hamlet? No roads no mills, no churches, no schools, and to-day the country is well supplied with them. The progress has been steady rather than rapid. Every decade marked the improvement. There has been the advance from strict colonial government to a semi-liberal condition. This was approved by responsible government, and was followed by the consideration of various provinces, which by heretofore to be known in history as the Dominion. No one person, or one event, can be mentioned as the pivot upon which the destiny of our country turned. We have reaped the harvest of our forests. Our timber has built many of the cities of the States—and the ships of British as well as our own homes. Our land affords abundant produce for our people. And within our borders untold wealth lies buried—riches 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 hundred years. In the meantime as we stand at the grave of the nineteenth century—"Eternal rest grant him, O Lord," is our prayer. It has been a century of feverish resolutions amongst the nations, of unrelenting moments amongst peoples and in society. Civilization has advanced, but without sufficient care for the future, and without proper regard to the principles which control the destinies of the human race, they guide the centuries on their onward march to eternity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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

The Boer war is beginning to look like the fog end of the Filipino insurrection. Just when everybody was ready and exceedingly willing to throw up his hat at the squelching of the burghers, there comes word of renewed activity in Dutch circles. The end cannot come too soon for either side.

We are pleased to note the ever-increasing number of Literary Societies that are growing up around and attaching themselves to our several Churches both in Toronto and elsewhere. It indicates a strong, healthy intellectual tone, and promises well the future of our young men. These societies are so many training schools and the continual sabbings of mind against mind in debate and in paper cannot but wear off corners of narrowness and brighten the entire surface. They do away with falling into grooves and stir up the members to a instant activity that has been sadly needed in times past.

The citizens who have the misfortune of dwelling on Sullivan street have petitioned to have the name of that thoroughfare changed to the ground that it is "Too Irish." Perhaps the name "Sullivan" does favor somewhat of the Green Isle, but that is no disgrace to anybody but the Sullivan family. When the Sullivans were kings and princes in the grand old days of Ireland's freedom and intellectual supremacy over the Western world; when the Sullivans were dwelling in castles and looking 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 Scotland, clad in tattered and dirty

assassins of clothes that the lady...
And now the American women are taking up the cudgels against Mormonism and Polygamy.

This is but one instance of hundreds, showing her stand to be the only proper one in spite of the Protestant attempts at criticism at her expense in those that are and have been. Our Protestant friends had better come in out of the rain.

And now the American women are taking up the cudgels against Mormonism and Polygamy. At a mass meeting held in Philadelphia last week to protest against Mormon Polygamy, Dr. S. J. Elliott, of Utah, in the course of her remarks, said: "Polygamy is spreading with Mormonism. It is not confined to Utah, but exists in Idaho, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada and Colorado. If four more States were added to the nine in which the Mormons already have political power, it would be impossible to strike against them."

The Chinese situation seems to be at a stand still. The spectacle furnished to the civilized world by its representatives in arms in the Far East is certainly something to ponder over. Continual bickering, petty jealousies, looting, massacring, and murdering, have been peeling before the United Nations of the earth as a compensation for the depredations done them in the atrocious of a semi-barbarous, wholly fanatical section of the Chinese people. It is difficult to decide whether the Boxers or the Allied Powers have shown the greater amount of cruelty and savagery in the campaign of pillage and murder. The Russians have been accused of driving whole towns into the rivers to drown, or die by the sword or rifle ball; the Germans have had stories told of their cruelty that would do credit to the most bloodthirsty savage of the American wilds; the French have surpassed the famous Buccaneers in pillage and robbery. Indeed, the semi-civilized Japanese seem to be the most humane wagers of warfare in the whole lot. England and America have not been subjected to a criticism of their actions out there, simply because all our press despatches come from these sources which are not likely to give any details that might better be suppressed. The Press here in their concerted (?) action given a decided set-back to the future of Christian missions in the East. These will, of necessity, be begun all over again with the disadvantage of having the excessive cruelty and barbarity of the Christian soldiers to palliate. The missions have been destroyed, and the missionaries and their converts massacred or scattered, than which the Boxer movement could do nothing more. The introduction of armed force into China can do nothing more than demand retribution which the Powers could have done far better from their several capitals. The Allied Armies, by their continual bickering and quarrels, have done much toward making the Chinese think as highly of European threats as the Turks now do. It is a great pity that these forces were ever sent to China.

An example of living faith and devotion to the Blessed Sacrament was given last week in St. Louis. One of the Catholic churches caught fire there, and the edifice was well in the grasp of the flames before the existence of the fire became known. The pastor, Father Spigardi, rushed into the church, which was filled with smoke and flames, and wrapping his arm about his head, rushed to the altar to take out the Blessed Sacrament. He succeeded in getting the Holy Eucharist as far as the plate of the altar, when he fell, overcome with the heat and the smoke. The firemen found him lying unconscious on the floor with the eucharist pressed closely to his bosom, and brought him out safely. We may never be called upon to do such a heroic deed as Father Spigardi, but we can show our faith and our love quite as well in a quiet way. We can visit our Divine Lord at least once a day in the Blessed Sacrament; we can make it a habit to spend a few minutes in His august presence at least every day; we can receive Him spiritually a thousand times a day; we can talk with Him; we can press Him to our bosoms in spirit just as Father Spigardi did in deed.

Every one in a while cablegrams reach this country announcing some terrible massacre of Christians within the boundaries of Turkey. Whole villages have been wiped out, and the women carried off into worse than slavery. None of the perpetrators of these numerous and ever-multiplying outrages are ever brought to justice. In fact the Sultan himself either personally or through his agents has only too often been directly responsible for the slaughter of Christians within his dominions. The "Sick man of Europe" is looked upon as harmless. He is harmless in so far as he is no longer powerful enough to menace the Powers with armed force; he is harmless in so far as he is no longer a factor in the politics of Europe; he is harmless in so far as he is utterly incapable of sweeping westward over Europe as another Attila. He is not, however, harmless toward his own poor Christian subjects who have been subjected to years of persecution, outrage and murder, precisely because they are Christians. And the great Christian powers have stood mutely by and suffered their co-religionists to be murdered under their very eyes. The Concert of Powers, it is true, makes a feeble effort to demand retribution, but it is so feeble and done with so little heart, that the Sultan has laughed them to scorn. Jealousy, greed for territory and power has sacrificed thousands of Christian lives in Turkey in the past, and there are as yet no signs of abatement for the future. Truly Europe is ripe for arbitration as against standing nations in arms.

President Harper of the U university of Chicago, after making a thorough investigation into the causes of the widespread religious doubt and indifference among Protestants of the present time, has come to the conclusion that ignorant and irresponsible Sunday School teaching is most to blame. He says: "Goodness, spirituality and prayerfulness can never of themselves make useful Sunday school workers. Teachers must be trained to regard their Bibles from a historical point of view, and must be interpreters. While we have no quarrel with President Harper's statement, we had thought that the doctrine of private interpretation had made it impossible to say "ignorant and irresponsible Sunday School teaching." We had been under the impression that the Holy Ghost came to illumine the minds of each individual so that he might grasp the Biblical truths with no danger of ignorance creeping in. According to President Harper, the interpretation of the Bible is a purely human work which requires years of careful training, and a lifetime of hard study. The Church has been teaching since the beginning that specially-trained men should interpret the Bible, and that it should be left to the whims and fancies of every Tom, Dick and Harry to put a mask of interpreting gales upon the text and pieces of texts to suit his taste. Protestants are beginning to find out, in many and diverse ways, that the Catholic Church is possessed of a goodly share of wisdom after all.

The recent kidnapping of young Oudaby from Omaha, Neb., by professional bandits, is a new phase in crime in this country. Though not the first case of the kind, yet the success of the venture is more than likely to develop it to enormous proportions. The idea of a band of ruffians so bold as to carry a boy off from the centre of the city; as to demand and receive \$25,000 ransom under the threat of

blinding him unless their wishes were conceded to, denotes a state of affairs very dangerous to society, to say the least. The plan is a bold one, but in the hands of desperate men it must be successful. The brigands of Italy have been carrying out such a scheme successfully for ages, and it is still very much in vogue, but America is yet new to the game. The idea of children being in danger of being stolen away from their very homes and subjected to horrible fates at the whim of desperadoes is something to make our guardians of the law think. Strenuous efforts will doubtless be made to capture the ruffians who perpetrated this outrage. There seems no possible way of guarding against such methods and the only remedy is the speedy bringing of the gang to justice.

NEWMARKET.

Midnight mass was celebrated here on Christmas eve and was attended by a large congregation. The decorations this year were very elaborate and beautiful, reflecting great credit upon those who had the matter in hand, under the skillful direction of Miss May Broderick, who presided over the sanctuary and the walls of the church were hung with evergreens, and the altar was particularly beautiful being decorated with numerous colored lights and over the tabernacle were the letters I.H.S. in gold and silver. The mass was a beautiful Christmas offering was taken up, and after wishing his congregation all the compliments of the season Rev. Father Morris preached an eloquent sermon. At nine o'clock he celebrated mass in Bradford, and again in Newmarket at eleven o'clock.

On Thursday last Mr. Henry Pogg of this town passed peacefully away at the age of eighty-two years, and was fortified by all the rights of the church. The funeral which took place on Saturday was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. An evening recently a meeting of the Catholic young men of this town was held to devise some way of showing their appreciation of the kindly interest always manifested in them by their pastor, and knowing that Father Morris is an enthusiastic curler it was decided to present him with the best pair of curling stones that could be had. They were accordingly procured and last Friday evening immediately after devotions were concluded in the church a committee of six young men waited upon him at his house and the following address was read by Mr. Wm. Burns, the presentation was made by Mr. Patrick Ryan: To the Rev. Father Morris, P.P., Newmarket.

DEAR FATHER MORRIS:—It is as representative of the young men of your congregation that we presume to wait upon you this evening to express in some measure our appreciation of your spiritual and temporal welfare. During the ten years you have spent in Newmarket you have endeavored yourself to every one of us by countless acts of piety and kindness. With a fatherly pastor, and knowing that Father Morris is an enthusiastic curler it was decided to present him with the best pair of curling stones that could be had. They were accordingly procured and last Friday evening immediately after devotions were concluded in the church a committee of six young men waited upon him at his house and the following address was read by Mr. Wm. Burns, the presentation was made by Mr. Patrick Ryan: To the Rev. Father Morris, P.P., Newmarket.

As our pastor and friend we thank you and hope that you may long remain in Newmarket with your eyes well opened and saved. We ask you to accept this gift with our heartfelt wishes that this Christmas season may be fraught with many blessings to you, and hoping that you will remember in your prayers the young men of your congregation. Signed by J. J. DOLAN, Chairman, THOS. DOYLE, Secy, P. RUAN, Wm. BURNS, Wm. McHALL.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The Rev. Father MacDONALD RECEIVED A very pleasing event took place last Sunday in the Roman Catholic Church, St. John, Ont., of the occasion being the presentation of a Xmas gift to Rev. Father MacDONALD. The gift was a suitably and elegantly bound volume of the lives and letters of St. Francis, and was presented by Mr. T. J. Gormley, in behalf of the committee in charge. The Rev. Father, in his own name, made a suitable reply, thanking his parishioners for their generous gift, and expressing the hope that happiness and prosperity may be theirs in the future. The addresser, Rev. Father MacDONALD, parish priest of St. John and adjacent parish, in the Diocese of Alexandria. Your dutiful and obedient parishioners of St. John and adjacent parishes, affected by the unlooked upon and unexpected gift, desire to convey to you through this humble address and presentation a faint expression of our appreciation of your zealous and devoted labors in the cause of the Holy Church in our midst. No words of ours can adequately express to you our high appreciation of the many and faithful services rendered by you as our beloved pastor since you have taken charge of the parish. In the discharge of your duties you have been ever faithful and zealous, never sparing yourself in storm or sunshine, but always relieving your flock by your good advice and judicious counsel and by an

example life, given us a couple of that unyielding piety, faith and endurance, patient that creates a unity of sentiment between the great and the people that is only to be found in the fold where Christian piety and its fruits flourish. We are not here to flatter you for your many and unending charities of both body and mind with which God in his providence has so abundantly endowed you. Your dignity as a priest in God's Holy Church your duty as a citizen of our own country your modesty of heart all these words of a flattering nature but your parishioners cannot permit another Christmas festival to pass without acknowledging our appreciation of your untiring efforts in our Christian welfare in a more tangible manner. We would ask you to accept from us as a small token of gratitude to you for the comfort and consolation which we present to you as a Christmas gift, and fervently pray that in his mercy will spare your life for many, many years to come to use and enjoy it in our cold winters, administering to our spiritual wants here below, and when He sees fit to remove you from this field of labor, our regret shall be that you will be ethroned on high in the arena of perpetual love with God and His angels, where parting is unknown. Signed by a committee of your beloved parishioners, this 22nd day of December, A.D., 1900. DUNCAN McRAE, T. J. GORMLEY, THOS. McDONALD, JAS. MANTON, J. O'DONOHUE, J. M. CAMPBELL.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as DICKIE'S Anti-Cough Syrup. It soothes and soothes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many who were supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

THE CHURCH IN CUBA

Bishop Sbarrotti gains a brilliant victory.

Bishop Sbarrotti has won a decided victory in the celebrated church property contest in the Diocese of Havana. The Commission, consisting of three Judges of the Supreme Court, appointed to decide the controversy have unanimously given it as their opinion in a preliminary report that the Government of Spain illegally seized church property in Cuba, and devoted it to secular uses. The Commission also reported that by virtue of subsequent agreements the title to this property was acknowledged to be vested in the Church, and while the Government was to continue to use certain pieces of property, the Church was to be paid an annual rental for the same. The Commission decides that justice demands that this property, now in the possession of the Cuban Government, shall be restored to the Church, and that the Church shall be compensated for its use since January 1, 1899, the date of the American occupation. With regard to the property alienated prior to that date the Commission holds that the Church has no recourse, except against the Spanish Government.

VALUE OF RESTORED PROPERTY. No report has yet been made to any specific piece of property, but the application of these principles will restore to the Church several million dollars worth of property, including such buildings as the Custom House and university. Under the Spanish regime the Government turned over to the Church in Cuba about a quarter of a million dollars annually. The report of this Commission is a direct condemnation of the acts of the Spanish Government in despoiling the Church of its property, and is much calculated to inspire confidence in the highest tribunal of Justice in Cuba.

NEW CUBAN MARRIAGE DECREE.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of Justice, Governor General Wood issued a new marriage decree for Cuba, the end of this month, to go into immediate effect. The decree is quite long and gives various powers to ecclesiastical which they did not previously enjoy. Ecclesiastical authorities are now recognized as direct contradiction to the provisions of the Brooke marriage decree. It is also provided that the proceedings which may be instituted in connection with a marriage shall be before the priest or minister that may be called upon to perform the ceremony, which dispenses with the necessity of the parties going before the civil authorities for that purpose. The object of the decree is a matter of surprise, inasmuch as it is so radically different from the infamous Brooke marriage decree. If effect it is a complement of the decree of a few months ago, which again gave legality to marriages celebrated before ecclesiastical. The authority of ecclesiastical is greatly enlarged. The article provides for a register in which all the religious in the island are to be described. PHILIPPINE PRIARS IN HAVANA. Rev. Father Paulus Blas, O.S.A., the vicar apostolic of Iquique, Peru, late of the Philippine Islands, passed through Havana recently on his way to his new field of labor. He was accompanied by three other priests and a lay brother. Father Diaz says that things are in a bad way in the Philippines, and as the Americans control only

the coast. What is most deplorable is that the people of Iquique, Peru, would be well wiser to have the war terminated. At present there are one hundred and thirty Jesuits in a convent in Manila, all of whom were at work in the interior having abandoned their parishes. The same is true of the other friars. Were it not for their being forbidden to do so by Archbishop Campbell, he says, the friars would generally leave for new fields in Central and South America rather than await the results of the war.

A CABLEGRAM FROM ROME.

The opposition to Bishop Sbarrotti on his ground of being a foreigner has lately created quite a stir in Havana, chiefly by reason of a public statement of General Maximo Gomez to the effect that if they could not secure the peaceable recall of the Bishop, force would be justified to secure his removal. A Cuban paper at Havana, who had positioned the Holy See, said that fifty priests, principally Cuban Bishops, some priests have also attended public meeting of protest.

A counter meeting was held a few nights ago, composed of a number of most prominent Catholics of Havana, among whom were the Marquis of Pinar del Rio and Senor Gola, a leading banker. A cablegram was sent to His Holiness stating that the best people of Havana were loyal to Bishop Sbarrotti, and that those opposing him were not representative Catholics. The following cablegram was received in reply:—

Rome, December 7, 1900. Pinchet Habana.—The sentiments of submission to the Holy See expressed in your cablegram of the 5th characterized good Catholics and His Holiness having received them with satisfaction blesses you and all the members of the numerous associations in whose name your opportune message was sent. M. CARD. RAMPOLLA.

DOMINICANS BACK TO FRANCE

Professors and Students Leave the Convent in New York.

The Dominican Fathers of the Province of Lyons, who came to the Archdiocese of New York in 1893 and established a convent for their students at Sherman Park, have sent back to France their students and professors, only a few religious now remaining in the beautiful convent. The harshness of this climate, coupled with the austere practices by the novices, were a combination too trying upon the strength of the majority of young men reared in sunny France; hence the supporters felt called upon to abandon their pleasant American home. The church and convent at Sherman Park were solemnly dedicated by His Grace Archbishop Corrigan on Oct. 30, 1894. The location is a beautiful one, and is only fifteen minutes by rail from New York. The Fathers of St. Dominic will endeavor to dispose of their property to some religious community of men or women, for they do not like the thought of having the sacred relics in which the presence of the Lord have been sung day and night for six years fall into profane hands. Like other religious orders in France, the Dominicans have been the object of relentless and bitter persecution. On Oct. 30, 1890, the Dominican students of the Province of Lyons, who were then stationed in the Convent of Carpentras, near Avignon, were brutally expelled with their professors, in accordance with certain decrees enacted by an irreligious government. They emigrated to Switzerland, where they prosecuted their studies until 1893, when the Protestant Federal Government ordered their withdrawal. The poor Dominican students and their professors, returned for another foreign country, Holland, where they found a more hospitable retreat. In the little village of Rijkswijk, not far from the Belgian frontier, the province of Lyons had their stage novitiate and convent of studies for eleven years. In 1899 a law was passed in both Houses of France, by which all young clerics were called to serve in the army. This law was aimed to destroy the very life of the religious life by expelling the young applicants to the priesthood to the suppression of the barracks. There was a loophole for escape, however, as an article of the law provided that all Frenchmen out of France by the age of twenty would be dispensed from military service in the event of their being a regular position in the army or navy, etc., on condition that their names would be inscribed in the French consulate in the nearest town, and that they would appear before the French consular agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. NEW YEAR'S RATES. GENERAL POLY. Single First Class Rate going Dec. 27, 30, 31, 1900, 1901 returning until Jan. 2, 1901. Single First Class Rate and Oct. 1st, going Dec. 23, 29, 30, 31, 1900 and Jan. 1, 1901; returning until Jan. 3, 1901. TEACHERS AND STUDENTS. Single First Class Rate and Oct. 1st, going Dec. 23, 29, 30, 31, 1900, 1901 returning until Jan. 2, 1901. Try Great Eastern Long Chestnut Throat Balm, for all Coughs and Colds. For the Lyons and for building up the system take Peptonized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Quinine. T. F. Carey, Pharm.B. PHONE 644.

Rogers Fine Furniture. BRASS BEDSTEAD

—In all brass and brass —enamel. We have a —very complete stock, —embracing the best —English, Canadian and —United States makes —at very reasonable —prices.

Chas. Rogers Sons Co. LIMITED. 97 Yonge St.

City Hall Drug Store. 84 QUEEN STREET, WEST. YOU CAN DEPEND THAT our drugs are all chemically PURE and that your prescriptions are safe in our hands, and that our prices are very moderate. Try Great Eastern Long Chestnut Throat Balm, for all Coughs and Colds. For the Lyons and for building up the system take Peptonized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Quinine. T. F. Carey, Pharm.B. PHONE 644.

"ENTIRE WHEAT" BREAD

It's a health bread for elderly people troubled with dyspepsia or lack of appetite. Ask grocers or delivered direct.

H. C. TOMLIN, NIMMO & HARRISON. Business and Shorthand College, I.O.O.F. Bldg., 5 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

Up-to-date Courses: —Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and English Courses. Individual Instruction, Enter Now. Write, or call for free information.

Impurities in the Blood.—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Farnell's Vegetable Pills will prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs. As a corroborative these pills are in the greatest. Until the age of thirty, the province of Lyons resolved to seek refuge for its nomadic outside of Europe. From 1890 to 1891 the students were sent to a convent at Jerusalem, Manville Father Labare, the provincial of Lyons, in looking about for another spot where the environment of New York City and with the cordial consent of the Archbishop established the Sherman Park foundation. The returning novices who would be liable for military duty in France will be sent to the Dominican convent at Jerusalem until they have completed their studies. A Cure for Rheumatism.—The intrusion of acids into the blood is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affliction will find a cure in Farnell's Vegetable Pills. In its action upon the kidneys it purifies and moistens the blood, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

The Home Circle.

THE GIRL FROM FAIRYLAND.

By Nora Hopper
Along the lonely shores I cut the Summer grass...

I'm newly come from fairyland; a swiftness and a day spent among the gentle folk...

Here comes a lad I never loved, and calls me "Grazing mares, and kindly eyes I used to know look strange and cold on me...

What will I do day in day out, where who has walked and slept? My soul is like a stranger's hand...

For half my heart's in fairyland, and half is here on earth, and half I'm strange to meet...

THE HORSE SHOW STOCK.

There is a stock, new with the season, called the Horse Show stock...

The tendency to-day is toward dark and natural dyes. Our hairdressers are endeavoring to abolish the fashion of arranging the hair on the top of the head...

PARISIAN HAIRDRESSING.

The tendency to-day is toward dark and natural dyes. Our hairdressers are endeavoring to abolish the fashion of arranging the hair on the top of the head...

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE SHINIEST DIME.

One little girl had five little dimes; She had counted them over a good many times...

GOD'S WITNESS.

The late Bishop Ullathorne, of the Benedictine Order, who was at once a remarkable occurrence. A beautiful and almost full-grown fig tree grows over a grave in the cemetery at Sydney, in Australia...

BIRD AND SNAKE.

A traveller relates that while passing through a small forest in Brazil he was attracted by the rapidly increasing cry of alarm of a bird...

A DOG'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

You a Christmas tree just for a dog, and he likes it too. Liked it, did I say? He thought it the loveliest thing he had ever seen...

NEATLY DRESSED WOMAN.

There is an exquisite charm about a neatly dressed woman. She does not wear her hair loose, as if it is just about to fall on her shoulders...

SEAF JACKET WITH CARACAL VEST.

Black baby and perhaps the most popular fur coats that there is, and this no doubt is due in a great measure to the fact that it is less clumsy and more easily fitted to the figure than any other fur coat...

ABOUT WRINKLES.

Lines about the mouth that are in any way objectionable may be the result of mental as well as physical causes. It is a good idea to keep the "rainy moon" of a mouth, or "locking down in the mouth," which is produced by melancholy...

HOW PHILIPPO'S COW WAS SAVED.

During the war of 1870, when the French troops were marching on Rome, Philippo's cow was saved. It was almost the only property of her family to be saved from the hands of the Germans...

favoured, the letter in fox mode into a puff, and the being particularly stylish for some women. This variety in fur garments is a pointer to the fact that the fashion is to be found in the varied combinations of fur. The most unusual of all is a long black coat with double collar, one of black and one of white fur...

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F. ROSAR, UNDERTAKER, 110 KING ST. W. TORONTO.

McCabe & Co. Undertakers and Embalmers, 229 Queen St. East, Toronto.

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING Undertaker & Embalmer, 869 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

MONUMENTS, Work and best designs at lowest prices in Granite and Marble.

For Croisiers, Beads, St. Anthony's and Miraculous Infant Jesus of Prague's Medals, Little Chapel of St. Anthony and Cancelled Postage Stamps.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary and Church Ornaments.

Are You Deaf?, All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING treated successfully.

DR. S. L. FRAWLEY, DENTIST, 21 BLOOR ST. WEST, Graduate of Toronto and Philadelphia.

REVIEWS, The Christmas number of the Canadian Churchman is the best in the line of religious publications.

Donahoe's Magazine presented more than usually good bill-of-fare in the Christmas number.

"The Reign of Law," by James L. Allen has reached us from the publishers, The Copp, Clark Company, Toronto.

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General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

St. Patrick's.

Boys' Honor roll for Dec.

Form IV.—Sen. Div.—Excellent—A. Flannigan, W. Hanna, E. Malone, J. McE...

The following are the names of the boys who obtained the highest number of marks in the monthly competition.

Form IV.—Sen. Div.—1. Jas. O'Hearn; 2. Joe. Regan, and 3. Wm. Hanna.

The late Edward Dickson was buried from St. Patrick's Church on Friday last.

A very bad death occurred in St. Patrick's Parish last week, when Mrs. Lavelle had been in her usual good health.

On Sunday evening at Veopers, Father Ward preached on matrimony, church was packed to the doors.

The effect was grand. At the last mass, Gullman's in F. was well rendered.

The Christmas closing at the De La Salle Institute took place Thursday evening at 4 p.m.

At the annual meeting of the St. Mary's Literary and Athletic Association last Sunday in the club rooms.

At the annual meeting of the St. Mary's Literary and Athletic Association last Sunday in the club rooms.

At the conclusion Rev. Father Ryan expressed himself delighted with the efforts of the boys.

Among the other gentlemen present were Rev. Father Tracy, Trustee D. A. Carey, Messrs. R. Connors, A. Sibley, W. Winterberry, J. O'Hagan and F. Larkin.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS. Form I.—D. Coll, J. J. Clancy, J. Fin...

Form III.—Juniors—W. O'Farrell, J. J. Clancy, J. Fin...

Form IV.—Sen. Div.—Excellent—A. Flannigan, W. Hanna, E. Malone, J. McE...

Form I.—D. Coll, J. J. Clancy, J. Fin...

ST. PETER'S.

The Christmas services at St. Peter's were conducted with more than usual interest.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

St. Joseph's church was prettily decorated with holly and evergreen.

ST. BASIL'S.

The usual brilliant musical services were rendered at St. Basil's, on Christmas Day.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

Mass was celebrated every half hour at the Cathedral on Christmas Day.

ST. MARY'S.

On Monday morning at 7.30 a requiem Mass was said for the repose of the soul of the late David Shoemaker.

HONOR ROLL FOR DECEMBER.

Form IV.—Excellent—Seniors—J. Seltz, T. Glover, T. Hynes, L. Annett, F. Kennedy, D. Kennedy, A. Baerman, H. Hennessy, E. Foley, D. Davis, Good...

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

Form IV.—Seniors—1. J. Seltz; 2. T. Hynes; 3. N. Hennessy; 4. L. Martin; 2. W. Sweeney, 8. W. McGowan.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL.

Form IV.—Excellent—J. Halloran, D. W. Dew, E. McLure, L. Henderson, Good—P. Foley, E. Tracor, H. O'Byrne, L. Markle, F. Murray, F. Murphy, J. Scanlon, J. Plumtree.

ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL—BOYS.

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ST. PAUL'S.

At the six o'clock mass the boys choir sang under the direction of Rev. Bro. Odo, with Miss Rigney as organist.

MIDNIGHT MASS.

Midnight Mass will be sung at all the city churches on Monday night next.

BROCKVILLE.

Married at the Catholic Church, Brockville, by the Rev. M. T. Stanton, on the 26th November last, Mr. Edward O'Brien, to Alice, daughter of Mrs. John Mackay.

APPOINTED TO BROCKVILLE.

Rev. Father St. Arnaud has been appointed assistant to Rev. Father Stanton, Brockville.

DR. FLANNERY MOVED.

In accordance with orders from Bishop McEvay, Rev. Dr. Flannery, for the past five years parish priest in Windsor, will be transferred to Seaforth.

WALKERTON C.M.B.A.

At the annual meeting of the Walkerton branch of the C.M.B.A. held last week, Mr. John O'Malley was elected President.

OTTAWA CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

Provincial High Chief Ranger Boudreault, Provincial Secretary Morel and Provincial Trustee Vincent Webb visited St. Dominique court, Ottawa, and distributed a part of the fire relief fund to the 49 members of the court that suffered in the great disaster of April 28.

ST. JOSEPH'S COURT.

St. Joseph's court is also in a flourishing condition financially. Capital court and Emerald court were visited by the committee.

THE PROVINCIAL COURT.

The provincial court will likely be called to meet in January. Organizer O'Meara who has been working near Gravenhurst, has reported that he has been meeting with marked success in his attempts to advance the interests of the order.

WARD NO. 1.

WARD NO. 1 VOTE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF W. T. STEWART As Alderman for 1901

WARD NO. 2.

WARD NO. 2 Your vote and influence are respectfully requested for the re-election of DANIEL LAMB As Alderman for 1901.

WARD NO. 3.

WARD NO. 3 Your vote and influence are respectfully requested for the re-election of JOHN M. BOWMAN As Alderman for 1901

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

active duty the first of the year, have given serious annoyance in Catholic circles and drawn from Father F. J. Barry, Cancellor of the archdiocese, an authenticative denial.

There is absolutely not a particle of justification for the statement that Archbishop Feehan is to retire or resign or in any other way lay down his office as head of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago.

At the six o'clock mass the boys choir sang under the direction of Rev. Bro. Odo, with Miss Rigney as organist.

Can Recommend It. Mr. Euse Bormber, Tuscarora, writes: "I am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally,



JOHN SHAW OUR CHOICE FOR MAYOR

WARD NO. 3 Your Vote and Influence Are Respectfully Requested for the Re-Election of JOHN F. LOUDON AS ALDERMAN FOR 1901.

WARD NO. 3 Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited for the re-election of ALD. E. STRACHAN COX ELECTION JANUARY 7, 1901.

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WARD NO. 3 Your vote and influence are respectfully requested on behalf of the re-election of JOHN M. BOWMAN As Alderman for 1901