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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 Evan

gelist.

Friday—The Holy Innocents, Martyrs.

Saturday—St. Thomas of Canterbury,
Bishop, Martyr.

Sunday—Within Octive of Nativity—St.
Sabinus, Martyr.

Monday—St. Silvester, Pope, Confessor.

Tuesday—The Circumcision of our Lord.

Wednesday—St. Macarius, Martyr.

BACRED HEART CALENDA

OAUREM HEART OLLERNDAL.
Thresday—Love of The Sacred Heart—
280,070. Intemperate
Priday—Submission to God — 223,776,
Spiritual Favor.
Statarday—Defence of the Church—007,411, Temperal Favors.
Sunday—Good for Evil—290,632, Special
Various.

Monday-Pray for the Church-Messen r Readers.

Sc. Accauers,
Tuosday -- Probity -- 134,706, Thanksgivings.

Wednesday — Perseverance — 2,726,038, Afflicted.

PRAYER FOR DECEMBER

PRAYER FOR DECEMBER.

O my God, I offer Theo my prayers, works
and sufferings this day, in union with the
Sacrod heart of Jesus, for the intontions fer
which Ho pleads and offers Itlmself in the
Mass, for the potitions of our associates
sepecially for this month for the Jubilee,
1900-1901.

Current Tovics.

The State Department
War in with Washington has reColumbia. Sevind a cablegram from
the United States Charge
d'Affiars Beaupre, at Bogots, stating
that a great battle has been fought at
Girader Point, Magdalone River, Colombis, which lasted two days, and resulted
in a deciler-victory for the Government. It is reported that 400 were
killed and many hundreds wounded,
other vigories by the Government
forces of the etmost importance have
been accounted. The Government
colebrating the victories, and considers
itself greatly ratrongthened by the success of its arms.

The State Department at Washington received word throughthe British Foreign Office and American official sources, that the agreement of the Ministers of the Fowers ambodying the conditions which the Chinese Government must accept point to the initiation of peace negotiations had been signed at Fakin. The agreement is embodied in the following statement of the State Department:

signed at Pekin. The agreement is simbodied 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 Pekin, Dec. 184, 1900, and subsequently amended before signature.
"During the months of May, June, July and August of the corrent year, serious disturbances broke out in the northern provinces of China, in which atrocious crimes unparalloled in history and outrages against the law of humanity and against the laws of humanity and against civilization, were committed under particularly odious circumstances. The principal of these erimes were the following:

Iollowing:
"First—On the 20th of June, his Excollency Baron von Kettoler, while on
Lis way to the Tsung-li-Yamen, in the
performance of his official structions,
was mardered by soldiers of the regular army acting under orders of their
chiefs.

chiefs.

"Second—On the same day the Foreign Legations were stracked 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 Boxors, and who obeyed
the orders of the court, granuating from attacks were made by the regular troops who joined the Boxers, and who obeyed the orders of the court, emanating from the Imporial palace. At the same time the Chicase Gevernment efficially declared by its representatives abroad that it guaranteed the sourcity of the Tecchicase.

Legations.

"Third—On the 11th of June, Mr. Snjyama, Chaucellor of the Legation of Japan, while in the discharge of an of Japan, while in the discharge of an official mission was killed by regulars at the gates of the city. In Pekin, and in several provinces, foreigners were murdored, tortured, or attacked by the Boxces and the regular troops, and such as escaped doubt ownd their salvation solely to their own determined resistance. Their establishments were footed and destroyed.

"Fourth—Foreign comotories, at Po-It is several provinces, foreigners were murdered, tortured, or attacked by the Boxores and the regular troops, and such as escaped death owed their salvation solely to their own determined resistance. Their establishments were looted and destroyed.

"Fourth—Fereign comoteries, at Pothic capability were descerted, the graves opened and the remains scattered hindered and the remains scattered hindered hind

and nationals and of rectoring order During their march to Pokin the allied forces met with resistance from the Chinese army, and had to overcome it

Offices amply has had to extend to by force.

"I rasmuch as China has recognized a recognized recognized a delired to see an only put to the control of the

"(a) The despatch to Berlin of an extraordionary mission headed by an Imperial Prince, in order to express the regrets of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and of the Ohnness Government for the assessination of his Excellency the late Baron von Ketteler, Minister

the late Baron von Research, January, of Germany.

"(b) The exection on the spot of the assassibation of a commemorative moment, boffsting the rank of the deceased, buaring an inscription in the Latin, German, and Chinese languages expressing the regrets of the Emperor of China for the murder.

"IT.

II.

"Noncrable reparation to be made by the Chinese Government to the Jap-ances Government for the murder of Mr. Sajyama.

IV.

"An explanatory monument to be exceed by the Imperial Chinese Government in every foreign or international cemetary which has been described or in which the graves have been destroyed. V.

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

VII.

"The right for each power to main tain a permanent guard for its Legation and to put the diplomatic quarter in a defensible condition, the Chinese hav-ing no right to reside in that quarter.

VIII. "The destruction of the forts which might obstruct free communication be-tween Pekin 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 be-tween the capital and the sea.

"The Chineso Government to cause to published during two years in all the subprofesturs an Imperial decree:
"(a) Embodying a perpetual prohibition, under penalty of death, of membership in any anti-foreign necisty.
"(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 muddered or have been subjected to cruel treatment: and

ment: and

"(e) Furthermore, an Imperial decreo to be issued and published throughout the Empire. ordering shad the Govermore-General (Viceopyr), Governors,
and all provincial or local officials shall
be held responsible for the maintenance
of adda within their for the maintenance arnors-General (vicescope, and all provincia or local officials shall be held responsible for the maintenance of order within their respective jurisdictions, and that in the event of renewed anti-freelend siturbances or any other infractions of treaty coourring, and which shall not forthwith be uppersesed and the guilty persons punished, they, the said officials, shall be immediately removed, and forever disqualified from holding any office of honors.

NL

"The Chinese Government to under-take to negotiate amondments to the treation of commorce and university considered motel by the foreign powers, and upon other matters portaining to their commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them. "The Chinese Government to under

On the last day of enfoundiand December the Anglo-Fisheries. French medus vivendi respecting the Newtound land treaty coast oxpires, and this, it is

land treaty coast expires, and this, it is expected, will create serious complications between these two powers. It is highly unlikely that the Newfoundland Legislature will consent to renow the present arrangements, in which case grave friction will probably ensue, unless Rugland 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 the Essex county gas-fields are giving out has raised a feeling of alarm

Gas Out. Helds 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 Ponnsylauin have been in operation longer than those in Essox county, and saill the supply bilst fair to last for years, if confined to domestic consumption. Both in Pittsburg and Ohio the Companies have suit off, or are shutting off the manufacturers. The failure of the natural gas supply would mean a dead loss to Windsor of over one hunned thousand dollars in the monoy they laid out to take advantage of it. A very conservative estimate of the cost of connections, burners, and all other necessary appeases to enable of the cost of connections, burners, and all other necessary expenses to enable a family to use natural gas at \$35 for each house, most people claiming that the average price would be nearce \$75. Should the gas supply give out, all this invested capital would be a dead loss.

Osman Pasha, son of Turkish the late Amir of Kurdi-Revolution. stan, is in London to

secure promise of Brit-ish neutrality in an uprising the Kurdz intend to lead against Abdul Hamid, the inseed to lead against Abdel Hamid, the Suttan of Turkey, when the neutrality of Great Ethiain, France, Germany, Austria. Italy, and Spain has been secured. Oaman 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 oxpoots Russia to side with Turkey. St. Petersburg will therefore be omitted from his missionary tour of the European capitals, which has begun with his grosent visit to England. Osman, who is a statuesque soldierly man of 48 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 murderisod the Kurd nation. At his instiga-tion we have become a race of murder-ers. Under the penalty of our own lives we have been incited to butcher and massacra the Armonians, with whom formerly we cujoyed the closest bonds of affection and friendship. When the last slaughter at Constantinople was ordered my father, as chief of the Kurk troops, personally saved the lives of thousands of Armenians by holding them away from the Suitan's fary. "I expect that Armenians in great num-bers will come from the United States to join our army. I am sprung from an bers will come from the United States to join our army. I am sprung from an ancestry that has fought Turkish tyrauny for gonerations. Notwithstanding the frequent defeats 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 filmsy pretext that Kurdessia could not exist as an independent State. We not exist as an independent State. We are not so sure that such a fate does not are not so sure that such a fate does not hang over us to-day. We fear the Saltan'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 enpire. We shall have the support of Porsia. If the Czar keeps his hands off we shall achieve certain victory." Osman asserts that his rillitary plans are fully propaired, and will be ready for execution at the latest during the midsummer of 1001. He says that the execution at the latest during the mid-summer of 1901. He says that the famous Hamidia 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 him whenever he may place himself at their head. "Kurdestan," couldinated Oaman, "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 wer is doclared."

close in upon when war is declared."
Osman asserts that Abdul Hamid has
instructed the Ambassador in Loudon
approach the British War Office for the

purpose of inducing it to reject the Kurde' overtures.

Attorney-General Campbellinguinter-view announced that it Manitoba wes the intention of the rament to introduce the Manitoba Gover Manicha Government to intreduce 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 fature the province will have to take into account. It could not afford a allow these negotic to grow up in to allow these people to grow up in ignorance of the Ruglish tougue, and ignorance of the English torgue, and consequently compulsory dducation was felt so 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 con-

Further details of the
Christians massacre of Christians in
Massacred. Macedonia are received
from Salonica. Horrible
cutrages have been committed. In the
village of Bitucha, in Northern Albania,
a borde of Mohammedans crucified every
Christian mais in the olse, fixing them Christian male in the place, fixing the catesian maie in the place, fixing them to trees with stakes driven through the hands and feet. Many of the women were strapked, and all were carried off to Mohammedan harems. Children were olioppen up before their parents' eyes At Graums, south of Bitchuha, women were attacked in front of their husbands and fathers. The men were attributed and fathers. and fathers. The men were terribly mutilated, having their ears, fingers, toes, and limbs out off. Many children were drowned. At Ribaritz the entire were drowned. At Ribaritz the entire population was messacred after the vio. Mms' fieth had been sileed off. At Banishka, a bonfire was made of 20 Christians. At Genevises, a priest of the Molumkovics was, ited in a sack and whrown into the river. The ringleeder of the Mohammedans is the fanalic Itadia Islam, who beasts of having alaughtered 200 infidels with his own hands. The Servison Consul at Mikrovitza estimates the number of Christians of the Christian Consul at Mikrovitza estimates the number of Christians. hands. The Servian Consul at Mitro-vitus estimates the number of Christ-ians killed at 470 men, 110 women, and 450 children. He places the number of Christian women mistreated at 855-The Turkin authorities are indifferent to the outrages, though they were com-mitted in the Sultan's domain.

The Boord publishes the following views of the following views of its London correspond-ont:--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 quard duty, while recent estimates indicate that the Boors must have a total of nearly 20,000 men scattered about the theatre of war. Many of these onjoy the advantage of baring/rested from time to time on their farms. "We understand that private reliable advices have 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 Daily Mail, "to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of the Orange River aroin more or less open revolt, and that there is likely to be aharp fighting on a rather large ceale 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 Magalieburg range. The fighting has continued from Dec. 10 to Dec. 22, before Gen. French's arrival Gen. Clements was holding a line near Hekcott, the Boers holding a line near Hekcort, the Boers holding a lin near neacort, the Boers holding a line of kopies with five guens 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. po...

CLOSING HOLY DOOR.

CEREMONY PERFORMED THE DAY DEFORE
CERTISIMAS,

The closing of the Holy Door took place the day before Christmas, with the utmost permy of the Catholic Church. His Holiness descended to St. Peter's cathodral at 11, and the ceremoiles lasted until 1 pm. The Pope then returned to his apartments, apparently not fasqued. He intoned the "To Denm" 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 mortaring the

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

The spectacle inside the vast Basilica was superb. The cathedral nave was draped with gold-ombroidered scattet cloth, and the perch under which the largetime to be a superb. function took place was transformed into a magnificiently decorated hall On the left of the Holy Door was creefed

into a magnificiently decorated hall on the left of the Holy Door was creded the pontificat 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 equate in front of the cathedral, controlled the incoming crowds, who literally caced to secure the best position.

The Pope left his spartments at 11.45 a.m., berne 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 slighted and entered the church through the Holy Door. He appeared on the threshold, and the solemn and silvery tones of the trumpet appeared on the threshold, and the solemn and silvery tones of the trumpet soleme through the edifice. The chapter of the Vatioan met bim and presented to him holy water, which he sprinkled upon the congregation. Applause being forbidden, a religious silence was ob-served, which heightened the granden and impressiveness of the propent. served, which heightened the grandeur and impressiveness of the moment. Borne now on the Sedia Gestateria so the high altar, he stepped to the ground and kneit 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 kneit for some time, while the choir of the Sistine Chapel chanted pealms.

ATTHE HOLL DOOR.

AT THE HOLY DOOR.

The Pope was then borne to the Holy Door, where he slighted from the ges-tatoria, and west d until the entire proession had nassed out through the d cession had passed out through the door, he leaving the church last and walking to the throne, where he seated himself. A number of secred songs were sung by the papal choir, after which Lee arcse and blessed all the material employed in closing the door. Then he desconded from the throne, knelt before the door, and laid, with the golden trowel, a layer of coment on which he placed three gill bricks hearing commencative inscrip-

sione. Beside the bricks he placed a casket containing gold, silver and bronze medals, and bearing the head of Loo and inscriptions recording the opening and clessing of the Holy Door.

The Pope lawing reascended the throne, Cardinal-Bishep Serasino Vanuotelli, Great Pentientiary, and four other cardinals performed a similiar ecremony of laying coment and three bricks, after which the masons employed by the Vatican closed the documy with a canvas exceen, painted to resemble by the varican chosed the doctway with a canvas exceen, painted to resomble marble, with a cross in the centre. The cardles borne by the clergy were exinguished, the "Te Detm" was aung, and the Pontiff, having given solemn boundiction.was immediatly carried back to his apartments. It is estimated that 80,000 persons were spectators of the

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 wal of their little rustic church where they of their little rusic church where they gazed in holy awe at the glorious vision before them. Mary Berne, the first to witness this heavenly sight, was at that time a very young and pious maider; and although she has since become a model wife and mother, she is nover irred of locking back and tolling the facts of that eventful night.

of that eventual 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 epend her well-carned recreation usefully and happily near the altar. Thus it was that on the evolugic (the 21st of August, 1879, Mary Beirne had carefully performed the good duty, and then proceed to cross a small field which separated her from home. She had only gone a few steps when the noticed on the grass a strange, bright light, which seemed to a strange, bright light, which seemed to come from behind her. She turned round to see what could have usused it, and a dazzling sight met her eyes. The

gable wall of the church was covered with glowing fames. She became fright-ened, and thoughigthat 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 uncarthly apparition too strangely grand and beautiful to be seen and understood all at once. Unconand understood all at once. Uncom-solously slucked down in fervent prayer still gazing up at the brilliant sight, which was gradually becoming clearer, according as her eyes grow eccustomed to its brightness. Then she discovered that in the midst of the light there were that in it a midst of the light there were three figures—the Blessed Mether in the contre, 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 uset 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 cen a small white lamb, bearing a cross upon one of its shoulders. The whole group was related about two feet from the group, and seemed to frest in the air, a little out from the wall.

Mary Beirne stayed some time is solitary rapture, and then saddenly resolved to run and call as many of her friends and neighbours as she could find, so that she might be sure her oyes were not de-

and neighbours as she could find, so that also might be sure her eyes were not deciving 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 shoes humble, barefooted

two hours, and those humble, barefooted peasants poured forth their wasts and wallings to the Queen of Heaven—the grey-haired men and women speaking in their own musical Iriah, while the little innocent children warbled out the only language they had been taught at chool; but all were equally accepted because the words came straight from their own Irish bearts. Towards night-fill the annualiton slowly felded from fall the apparition allowly faded from human eyes, and then the people de-parted to discuss the wonders of that human eyes, and then the people departed to discense 'the wonders of the vening. Others who were maimed and orippled paid daily visits to the pot and after earnest prayers were seen to walk unbelged towards the place in order to return thankspring. From that time until now pilgrims have througed to Knock from different parks 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 contain to resolve a blessing in another way, either spiritual or temporal. But at the present day there is a very large collection of crutches, shicks, etc., left behind, no longer needed. The original gable wall has completely disappeared, owing to the fact that pilgrim after pilgrim (inthe fact that pilgrim after pilgrim (in-cluding myself) each carried away a small portion of the holy coment, until all was gone; and the late Ven. Arch-deacon Kavanagh was obliged to build deacon Kavanagh was obliged to build another and enclose it with railings, which also form a protection for the pure which extended the pure which extended the bessed Mother which he erected on the same spet and in the same stitude she was said to have appeared. Visitors from all quarters of the globe come annually occure to be supported to Kucok to celebrate the Feast of the Assumption. They generally stay about nine days, as as to be present on the 21st of August, the anniversary of the apparition.

M.F.B.

The "Havana Post," whose editor is in amost daily conference with Cen-eral Wood, the Military Governor, and whose editorials are an almost perfect key to the mind of the Governor, severely critices the agitaters and com-mends the action of the Pope in ap-pointing a Bishop what was neither a Cubau nor a Spanlard, I have no doubt but that the article was inspirdoubt but that the article was inspir-od. Bishep Sherretti has bessed a decree admondshing the latty to shan all public meetings of protect against to action of the Holy See in appoint-ing him. The decree also declares that any elergyman who in future encour-ages or attends such incetings will in-cur the penalty of au-pension.

CROWN FOR OUR LADY.

A superb crown of solid gold and precious gems, made from lewerry, the glits of members of the Sociality of the Blassed Virgin Mary, and other mem bers of the congregation, was fermerly presented and placed on the statue of the Blessed Virgin in St. Patrick's church, Philadelphia, Pa., recently, The crown contained diamonds, pearls, rubics and sapplires, and cost \$1,.

Our Weekly Sermon.

PROOFS OF A PURGATORY

"'mony from the Scriptures and the Fathers.

Purvatory is a middle state of souls—or, as the catechism puts it, a place where couls suffer for a time on he-count of their sins, writes the Rev. W. H. Colegan. There are but two terms attate of souls after death; Hell for the that leare this life in mortal sin, and heaven for those that leave it in a state of grace. But it is clear that of those who die in the state of grace and are destined for each many have not fully paid the dobt of temporal punishment due to healy sins. For it is a law of Divine justice that satisfaction must be given or every but and though the eternal punishment of hell, due to mortal sin, is forgiven, when the guilt of the sin is forgiven, yet even then there still remains the dobt due to Divine justice. That debt, if not paid in this world by penance, must be pould in the urgatory is a middle state of soul-r, as the categorism suts it, a place orld by penance, must be paid in this prid to come before the soul is fit enter into the complete possession

world to come neutral the same state of the reward.

Of this dobt due to the Divine justice we have many examples in Holy Scripture. When the 1-recities murmured against the Lod, and Moses, after much prayer, obtained their pardon; nevertheless, God would not allow any of those that had sinued to enter into the promised land; and the same punisament—a most severe one was inflicted upon Moses and Aaron for their want of faith when they brought forth water from the rock, though doubtless the guilt of their sin was repented of and forgiven. Again, when David had sinued against Urlas and Bethaubee, the prophet Nathan nd Bethsabee, the prophet Nathan was sent to warn him, food let him be repentance. David, after hearing heatmark words, said; "I have sinned against the Lord," and the prophet nauwered, "The Lord also has taken away thy Mn; thou shalt not die. Neverthelees, because thou hat given the neember of the Lord occasion to biasbeen, for thus thing the child that is

ertheless, because thou hast given the enemies of the Lord occasion to biaspheme, for this thing the child that is born to thee shall surely die.

As it was the case, with the chosen friends of God, so it was with others. Sin must be atomed for. If this is not tone before death, it must be done after death, and the place of atomement scalled Purgatory. The Ghurch tells us that there is a Purgatory, and that souls are detained there; but she has decided nothing upon the nature of the punishment suffered by the souls so detained. The Holy Scriptures, too, though they do not use the word Purgatory, yet tell us that some souls, even of those that are saved, anderso, but the first punishment for a while after beath. Our Lord assures us that "He that shall speak a word against the Holy Chest it shall not be forgiven than neither in this world nor in the world to come," on which! St. Augusthe remarks; "Carist would not have said this were their not some sins which though not forgiven in his world are forgiven in this world are forgiven in the world our lord says; "When thou goest with they adversary to the prince, whilst Lord says; "When thou goest with thy adversary to the prince, whilst thou are in the way, endeaved to bu delivered from him, lest perhaps he draw thee to the judge and the judge deliver thee to the exactor and actor cast thee into prison. I say out thou pay the very last mite."
Our Lord is clearly speaking in this
passage, not of an earthly, but of a
heavenly tribunal, at which God will

passage, not of an earthly, out of a heartenly ribumal, at which God will render to every one according to his works in strict justice; and if there be ever to little owing to Divine justice, even that will be expected. 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, yet the general belief of the Catholic C urol's has always been that the souls in Purgatory suffer a double pain—the pain of loss and the pain of loss is very great. The souls in Purgatory know God, Hr. beauty, His goodness, His infinite perfections, far better than any upon this earth, are able to know Hisp, and Leep kaved an intense longing to be with Him, as craying to nglus to be with film, a craying so they the Divine Reauty. They love im with the perfection of love, and mrn uncensingly after the object love. We know how earnestly of the saints flave longed for that they might be with God death, that they may many others St. Paul, St. Torosa and many others wave had that ardent desire "to be have had that ardent desire "t hear craving after Him was very dif-brent from that of the souls in Pur-patory. The maints had a sort of par-ial satisfactio not their desire, a forethal satisfactio nof their desire, a fore-sact of Henven in the presence of Vod within them, but to the poor suffering souls 10 is not thus procent. With sill thigh thirst for God, this craving after two Infinite Bourty, they are baplanded from Illim-for tow long they know not —and this by their own fault and lor

t eir anworthiness. Thus the loss of tiod is a terrible pain to these poor souts. The talk is rendered still more severe by the agentzing grief caused the remembrance of the good on portunitie es they have lost, the grace

by the remembrance of the good op-perbutties they have lost, the graces-ticy have neglected, and higher de-grees of glory which they have lost wen they might so costly have gained them. All this causes great sorrow to the suffering couls and in the opinion of most theologians the pain of loss is even greater than the pain of somes. The pain of sense or feeling is, as is commonly believed, caused by fire, St. Paul, specific of 'the day of the Lord," when He shall ludge each one after death, says, "If any man's work abide which he had built thereon he can'll receive reward. If any man's work burn to stail suffer loss, but he themself shall be saved yet so as by fire." On this passage, St. Ambrose says, "When St. Paul 'yet so as by fire," he shows, indeed, that the min shall be saved but shall suffer the win of fire," and again; "Woo to me if my work burn! For though God will aven lis servants, we shall be saved pa'n of fire," and again; "Woo to me if my work burn! For though God will save lits arrants, we good he saved by faith, but yot so as by fire, and plough we shall not be burned away, novertheless we eshall be burned St. Augustine says; "He wise does not cultivate his field" (that is, take care of h's soul), "but allows it to overrun with thorns" (vices and faults), shall but to the siffer in the next 'lfo wither oternal punishment or the fire of Purgatory." From this you may see that

gatory." From this you may see that suffering of the souls in Purgatory is most sovere; indeed it is the common opinion that the pains of Purgatory is far greater than anything that can be suffered in this life. There dod "renders to overyone according to the works" in strict justice; and "it is a terrible thing to fall intel the surys that although the soul lay be "saved by lire, yet that fire is more sovere than anything that man can

ears that although the soul 'Lay be "eared by lire, yet that fire is more sovere than anything that man can suffer in this life," and St. Thomas & of the opinion that the least pain on man can endure in this world.

The souls in Purgatory, then, suffer intensely. Can we do nothing to deep them? They are in prison. Can we not hasten on the time of their respect can we not in some way payfor them the debt to Divine justice, on account or which they are suffering? We can, for by the Communion of Saints "we are members one of another," lond togother by charity to Christ our Hood; and as we can delp one another on earth by our prayers and good works. I we can be proved the control of Trent declares that "the souls in Turgatory) are assisted by the suffrages (prayers and good works) of the fathful and especially by the loty Scarfice of the clatar." In the suffrage (prayers and good works) of the fathful, and especially by the Holy Eacrifice of the attar." In the Second Book of Machabees we are told that "it is a holy and a wholescene thought to pray for the dead, that they may be lossed from their sine," and the very carilest times it has been the custom for devout Caristians to seek rollef for "the dead who have died in the Lord." Tertuillan, who died in the Lord." Tertuillan, who died in 220, tells us that it was the gustom in the Church that the Holy Sacrifics should be offered for the Sacrifice Mould be offered for the dead on their anni orsary, and he mentions among the duties of a good widow that of praying for her hus-band's soul and causing the Holy Sac riflee to be offered for him on the annirifles to be offered for him on the anniversaries of his death. The practice of
prayor for the dead is witnessed to by
St. Cyprian, St. Cyril, of Jerusalem,
St. Ambrose, St. Jerone, St. Angustine and a hiest of other holy Fathers;
and on the other hand, Arius is rectensis, by St. Epificianius amongstherotics because to taught that "one
should neither pray nor offer searlice
for the dead." Our English forelathers
were earnest believers in Purgatory,
as is witnessed to by the many chantry chapels which they founded, and
by other foundations and charitable
works as well as doles and, alms, some
of which have survived down to the
present day and have their origin in
the foundars' belief in Furgatory. All
Soule College, Oxford, was built as a
work of darity for the benefit of those
who had falled in the war with France,
and all the Fellows were bound by
rule to attend Mass and pray for
these sculs, and the souls of the founders. Other colleges, hospitals, counders of
the founded for a like purpose and
thad similar rules. ersaries of his death. The practice of

thd similar rules.

SIX OILS.—In most conclusive testi-meny, repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the dolly press, proves that Di. THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL—an absolutely pure combination of six of the fleat rem-dial cile of in existence—remedies theuma-tic pulm, eradicake affections of the throat and iungs and cutee piles, wounds, sores, lamaness, tunness, burna, and injuries of horess and costile.

THE CONTENTED MAN

Some of the Things that Constitute Individual Happiness.

In an attempt to elaborate a In an attempt to claborate a subpet dealing with the contentment and
lappiness of human beings, different
writers have various theories as to
what constitutes the desirable posession which men and women strive so
lard to obtain and to hold. The diverse views are as lore but opinious
and cumpts theories colored to suit the
functes and within of the lecturer or
state, giving currences to their or write, giving currency to their own sentiments on the subject.

sentiments on the subject.

Some people lold to the old adapt
that contentment and its twin elater,
tappiness, 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, but they are only parts of the sum total that goes to insure real joyousness of spirit There are thous-ands of men and women who are blessd with robust bodily health, and who d with points bodily health, and who are yet far from the enloyment of reetful repose and pleasurable feelings. As contributing to man's wellings, as contributing to man's wellings, the control and direction of the distribution of the interestion of the omotional faculties, and the proper exercise and use of the will; the direction of the individual being regarded as some foundation on which to rear those mental qualities that are supposed to be a stay, a menitor, and a safe guide te man, so as to emobio dam to shape its own course in life; in a word, to make film master and "Lord of thinself," and, by a set of personal indemnity, to exempt him from the ordianry frailities, errors, pitfuls and suares that beset the path of man in his delly conflict in fighting the last of life, and thus begon in him a buoyancy of splitt and fortitude that far outweigh all of the lit that mortal man is bely to. are yet far from the enjoyment of restlui repose and pleasurable feelthe that the mortal man is held to like that mortal man is held to take these percautions to secure the sanity of the mind and the health of the box; but over and above these needful tailings many others are wanting to give true contentment. Nor will abundance of wealth suffice, nor high station and great titles and monors, for the Grandecs of this world possess all these things and yet they are not quite happy nor contented. A look into the homes of the inflated sich and into the divorce courts would show where and how domestic peace is singularly defined in the pursuit of things tint go by the name of pleasures. For a striking example we ures. For a striking example we might carry the imagination back to text distorie mansion over Dives, the man of "purple and fine lin-en," presided with so much apparent hilarity, gladness of spirit, and what the world then, and now, would call "having a good time," but we know from Scriptural and historical record ow the festivities ended, and what world. With this example micht combine the sad fate of that might combine the said fate of that obser ancient potentate, mentioned in Serjipture, who invited to his banquet a thousand of his lords, who feasted victoriously and drank the choice wince out of the sacred vessels that were set aside for use at the altar. We can imagine the pretended joys that attended that celebrated feast, we can plature the short-lived gratification of that royal entertaines on whice conscience smote him on hearing read to him the dreadful import of that handwriting on the wall. But we need hardly go back to ancient history for examples showing how happeness is sought for and courted amidst scenes of gayety and splendour, which after all, and in bitterness and disappointment. In order to be happy all our desires must be satisfied, and that is where the trouble begins, for monor cannot purchase for us that necessary condition of true lappiness.

The lavish waste of riches can prouve temporary discretions and amusether ancient potentate, mentioned in

The lavish waste of riches can pro-cure temporary diversions and amusements which tend to soften the bitter ness of dissipation, but they are powerless to counteract the feeling disgust that follows indulgence in for-bidden piensures, varieties and hol-

ow pursuits.
Readers who are familiar with the Readers who are familiar with the story of the celestial visitors to earth, know that they sought for the abode of happiness not amongst the royal priaces of kings and princes, nor the mansions of the rich, but in thehomely cettage of the humble working man, wherein they found peace, harmony and frugal contentment, although the form was of the humblest, sort. The and regar conventment, although the fare was of the humblest sort. The air of lappliness that persaded that modest Ciristian home more than made up for lack of wealth and slipplay. The heavenly guests saw that in that domicile everything was honest true. The lives of that contented famlly were passed in an atmosphere of moral purity, rural simplicity, frugal endoaver, and strong falt; in the redaily mess, proves that culculor, and strong fait. In the re-rest of the sheet rem - the concernment of the strong rest of the sheet rem - the concernment of the strong rest of the st

to the asserving poor. If we go to the root of the matter in discussion and look at it with the eye of reason and fully, we must conclude that real, sub-In the, we must conclude that real, sub-stantial and true duppliness on earth consists in the applicase of our free, the cool example we sat before our fellowmen by acts of virtue and discriby, by struct observance of the commandments of God and of His Carel, by Cortinule and patience uncommandments of God and of He Curch, by fortitude and pattence under suffering, by willingness to help a weak brother in als necessities, and he an unfaltering belief that the trials of this life will be remedied and excessive and the next. The man who strive his best and acts under such promptings will not repine because weath and honers have been denied him. On the contrers, he will reloice that in contents his children, pay his debts and attil have something to the good. In following this rule of conduct he will have the consciousness that he is fulling the orethy allotted for him, and is doing his humble part in striving to make the world better than he found it. Church, by fortitude and patience found it.

Contrasted with the picture of happiness revealed in Burns "Cottor", Saturday Night," the vain and perish able so-called pleasures derived from

able so-called pleasures derived from exatted rank and superabundant wealth are nowhere.

The secuningly fortunate ones of so-chi distinction may boast as they please of loys and pleasures, which they do not feel in reality, but the sollowness will be seen in the end is the proverbial Dead Sea fruit turns to aske at the touch of the hand. to ashes at the touch of the hand.
WILLIAM ELLISON.

CHAPLAIN FATHER SINNETT.

nother priest being praised for good work in South Africa.

good work in South Africa.

Rov. W. G. Lone, Chaplain to the Royal Canadian Dragoons in South Africa, who is now delivering lectures set the war, in an interview with a reporter of the Globe, said;—There is one gentleman for whom the theory of the Globe, said;—There is one gentleman for whom the seems to be no thought in the public mind to-day, the Rev. Father Shunett, will tipe 2nd Batt., C. M. R. Decountry seems to be going will over Father O'Louty, and justly so. But Father Shunett deserves just as much public viought and synapathy as Father O'Louty, and justly so. But Father Shunett deserves just as much public viought and synapathy as Father O'Louty, and justly so. But Father Shunett deserves just as much public viought to coard the office. I trust the public will have loved in the office of the coard for the owner of the coard for the Canadian Common of the Shunetter of t

the carried with him cheorfulness and good example.

The local correspondent of the St. Towns Journal writes; The hosts of friends of the Rev. Fauher Sumet Indigetown and Howard will appreciate the kind words of Chaplain Lance most in connection with ratios most in a recent heature given in Toront, and also the culgistic article in a recent number of the Globe. We would suggest that when Father Simulations will de soon, that Howard township and the corporation of Ridgetown extend the Innous chaplain with the public reception in the opera house. He discreves to fully as much as very many who have participated in the struggle.—Ridgetown Londulon.

THE PARIS CATHEDRAL.

New Edifice to the Sacred Heart to Cost Five Millions.

to Cost Five Millions.

It is cetimated that the new cathedral at Paris-the Church of the Sacred Heart, to give the addice its full later, by the time it is finshed will later cost byer \$5,000,000, 1 the has been so long in building that it has been possible to raise the huge sum gradually, though a large proportion of it was given when the idea of its erection was first mooted. When France was defeated by Germany there were many who averred that it was due to the sins of the faction, and precured by public subscription. Presit was suggested difft a consister extendral be put up af a token to luccesting generations that its Franch project was presented of its sline. When made after the world how there are appeared to the sine, when and proposed to poople thing to-day who do not know that the new eathedral of Paris is in reality a gorgeous penance.

To cathedral at Paris is a trife

ance.
The cathedral at Paris is a triffe larger than that at Westminster, and ance.
The cathedral at Paris is a triffe 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 Landon may outstrip its rival. Many churches in England have been built on the brick system.

The brick system of the larger of the brick system of the larger of larger of the larger of larger o

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Mido With Ourselves But Too Often Broken.

No matter fate of the make in cor-recurring No 1 resolutions that we t with ourselves cash year, it is well that because it proves, as and act can, that we are now feeling of our own that we recognize the diments, that we have for our defaults during set, that, it some meanings for the wrongs are either to ourselves bors and it the resolu-Year, it is well that aefection bors and in the resolu to do botten in the fuolf-confessed offenders in the humilie in painting of seekers for partient in a painting of seekers for partient in a those we have made ricting of our wrong doing. I repeat thigh it is not thy sign to-been proud thall ideal brow it seekers pointing in the production mood, and in it there is hope of

tent mood, and in it there is hope of amendment of the first of the fi and inretrie able despair. To re-lieve tottering humanity at such a critica! moulent of impending ruin is the very essence of real brotherly critical moderate of impending runs is the very essence of real brotherly love and egarity combined. In this regard trev' bus errors are sometimes made, each of the best meaning people, who, in their own confirmed strength; and rectitude, are too apt to despit, the weaker brothern, who, by their repeated professions of amendment, and repeated relanguage cause an affront to the dignity of burnan natury, the mistake is that the stainwark brothern are too prone to judge the breaker once by their bwn standard of moral strength and unfaltering fiddity to promise and principle, and acting upon this feeling the the weak stumblers, who are unable to control themselves and keep up their social respectability. In such active meatances there are toxts in the saferd volume, which seem to fit in, mared volume, which seem to fit in, sacrod volutée, vaidob seem to lit in, auch as "il I give all my geode to feed the poor, ard my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profited me nothing," again, "bear ye each others burdens, former is the law of Cirist," and in the fact, sense we have to look at the nothers of the Divine Master, the public according with any age. who visited conversed with, and at with poex, .cak sinners, who probably nover made a good resolution, nor could be pit if they did; The Pharisees murmard at this fraternization, on could he pit of they did; The Pharisecs murmer at this fraternization, on the part of the Mister, with the poor degraded outcasts, yet Christ answord the implication by calling the accusers "thind and leaders of the blind." The 'p'ain inference being that he who has no pity for the sinner is blind, no matter low high the rank and outwrist goodness of the pratended purist may appear. The practical aid given to the wounded wayfarer by the "good Bamaritan." Is the great living teson underseed to all of us, who make clath of a sincere desire to help others in distress. The actual helping hand sums be stretched forth and some specific made lif we would effectually hasts these who mean well, and are struggling to free themselves from hode form of seductive temptation.

By following this line of thought, we men who make New Year's res and wimen who made new tears res-olution have fallen below the level of self-control, for that would be too But we have the right to infer that

But we have the right to infer that many people of respectable character have made moral stambles during the twelve months have past either from ack of proper religious devotions and places practices, or by depending too place upon their own inherent strength to resist the malicious prouplings of the arch temptor—the world, the flesh, and the dovil; and the good resolutions they make at the began ing of the next year is their anxiety of declaration that they feel sorry for their faults of the past into arc determined to make amends or the future. Some enter into

solitan and secret complets with Comsitive, and ask (6) to be the invitor witness of it, 80 or take the piebe at the urrent a sice of their press priest and a proof of Derrigood faith a which their personal sonor is bound up and any suggestion of a likition of faiture would be resemble as an Insult.

ioner is bound up and any suggestion of a like/cool of failure would be resulted as an insuit.

That such compacts are made in honest sincerity cannot be doubted, but also, for the infirmatry of all pronimes and things human. A week or even a month of solid steadfastness may follow, but at the end of that brief respite the temptor comes in hidden guise, and in face of the succeeds assault the previous good resolve faile away like a dream. And the storn battle between good and ovil recommences with redoubled fury.

This is the great error that men make, they are too confidents of their many in the public of their connections with redoubled fury.

This is the great error that men make, they are too confidents of their own retired plungs into the path of will example. The man who loves the danger shall perisa therein. The great body of men paid women who pass their lives in the midst of world.

is allurements are exposed to tempta is allurements are expected to temptate them on all sides; and if they hope to escape the contagion of our example they need a stronger resisting power than what connect from their own good resolutions, however worded their metive may be. It is not in the unabled power of man to determine the safety of his own course through life.

power of man to determine the safety of his own course through life. Men are, at best, but stumblers and moral defaulters by reason of their inherent human feeblouses and they take, the support and supernatural guidance of Holy Mother Church, her strongthening sacraments, her who counsels and sound advice, her material solicitude for their spiritual and ial solicitude for their spiritual and temporal welfare, and her infallible teachings. Without these superhuman prope men may resolve again and again to steer a safer course in the future; they may deploye their evil ways it the past, and firmly resolve to make annuals for the time to come, but the well intended efforts will be in valuances they comply strictly and dathfully with the same rules layed down by their priests, their pasters and spiritual gardians, who are their divinely appointed acceptants, whose duty it is to water over them, so as to give an account of their souls, whose produced hen affect to be able to induce the control of their souls, and prescribe remedies for their own fluoriteomings, it is merely the result of overcrowning conceit, an' their best intentional sciences will come to mangift. voll intended efforts will be in vais

mught. In the opening New Year of the 20th, In the opening New Year of the 2004, Century, when the annual reckenings take place, and people discover titler follies and fraitites in the past, they will, no doubt, determine with more than ordinary zeal to enter upon the new century with a strong purpose of amendment, but, if they desire to succeed they are in duty bound to submit themselves to the laws and precepts of hely obsurch, for there is no other safe rules to follow, nor any other safe rough to travel.

William Eillson.

MARQUETTE STATUE.

The Island of Mackinge Chosen as the

At a meeting of the trustees of the Marquette Monument association held in Chicago, a motion made by President Franklin MacVengh to raise \$30,

dont Franklin Mavvenga to raise \$30.000 with which to erect a memorial in honor of Poro Jacques Marquotte, was unanimously adopted.

After a dokate lasting soveral hours Mackinae Island was chosen as the site upon which the memorial will be creed. The meanment, which will be located in the national park on that island, will consist of a shart of Now England grante, 30 feet high crowned with an herole figure representing Father Marquette, who with La Sallo first explored the Missippi valley and taught the Christian doctrine to the fadicus.

indians.

The idea of erecting a memorial in bonor of Pere Marquette was first suggested by the distorian Bancroft. The orlal association was organized in engo lust your.

bishop Ireland of St. Paul, President MacVongle, E. O. Brown and William J. Onahun. All agreed that Mackingo Island was the most available for the Island with the most available for the monument. Some of the trustees who held proxies for Eastern members of the association, were of the opinion that \$20,000 should be the limit expended in the croction of the monupended in the creation of the monu-ment. President MacVengh and Trus-tee Omehan, who have been the prime movers in the project, insisted that thigher figures would prove more popu-lar, and were confident that \$20, 0 could be easily raised. They produc-ted peldges from prominent Chicagons for several thousands of dollars and eventually wen the other members over to their way of thinking. It is reported that \$8,000 was rais-

ed during the day. Trastee Onahan each Cut the behave would likely be procured by public subscription, Pre-ion plane will take more definites ago at a coming meeting of the trustice

at a coming meeting of the truster-set for an early date in Petroers. At this meeting despais submitted by noted semptors will be considered. The lead of Mackinge at the feet of Lake Michigan, has been selected on the meet appropriate place by vari-ous fitterfield bodies and those meet interested in the plan, and the park commissioners of the state of Michi-gan has dedicated a magnificent site for the measurement of the great explor-er, missionary and priest. It is to be or, missionary and priest. It is to be of heroic size and of great artistic ex-

THE CHURCH IN ITALY.

In spite of numberless difficulties and obstacles, for the most part due to the determined opposition of the anti-clerical party, to which nearly all the Government employes and officials belong, the ample progress of Catholic enterprise and organization in Italy may be described as a veritable triumpful march, more especially during the last tent years. The hight against breligion, Ignorance, and poverty, and against the attendant evils, both moral and material, which follow in the wake of that sorry triad, is extending over the whole Peninsula, and becoming every day more storm and determined. Although the vineyard is large and moreover intested with poisonous Government employed and officials be and moreover infested with pole words which have in many cases at strangled the healthy plants most stranged the healthy plants, brave and willing workers are not wanting, and their task is slowly but surely nearing its completion. I have said that Italian Catholics are waging a desperate fight against three principal evils which have for many years sopped the vitality of their country, foremost amongst these being irreligion. To successfully destroy this monster, the leaders of the Catholic religion. To successfully destroy the monetor, the leaders of the Catholic movement have gone to the school-room, in order to prevent its instituent, poseming the healthy young malds and hearts often confided to the care ly, poisoning the healthy young maids and hearts often conflided to the caro of men wine ore the actellitos and heartments of the fight has been the hardest, for the fight has been the hardest, for the number of the fath, realizing the importance of the fath, realizing the importance of the step taken by the Catholic party, offered a desporate resistance. But yight has finally triumphed and religious instruction, which had formerly been banished from the Government elementary schools, has now been re-admitted on-sufforance, merely as a "facoltative" part of the programme. Another episode of the battle against irreligion and ignorance is the Catholic University extension system, already #EXESSILLY introduced in many provinces, with the aid of Catholics professors and students. Then the Catholics have founded no fewer than 1.800 popular banks to holp the struggling trades have to holp the struggling trades hand and keep the poor peasant out of the clutches of the usurer, and his children from the tentacles of the insidious propaganta; clover young lawyors and cultured gontleme lave plact themselves at the disposal of the yers and cultured gentlemen have plac-ed themselves at the disposal of the poor, who have only to apply to the "Cat' olic People's Secretaryship" to obtain gratuitous defence in the law courts, advice and instruction. By obtain gratuitous offence in the law courts, address and instruction. By means of religious education, financial ald, and maral guidance, the Catholic party line already done very much towards remedying the crils which afflet the masses in Italy, and their lifet the masses in Italy, and their lifet the masses in Italy, and their lifet the masses which is a most satisfactory manner. I take only given the faintest possible idea of the magnificant organization of the Catholic party would be impossible within the limits of this letter, as the subject describes to be treated in a volume, which would form callying and interesting reading.—Catholic Times. Ву

MOCKERY NEARLY FATAL

Because religion was publicly m ed in a masquerade there was a riot in West Hoboken, N.J., last week, and and it not been for the promptness of Councilman McCarthy in notifying his polles there would have been blood and and probably lanching

Five young men, members of the Ital-ian Philodramatic Club of that town, caused the trouble. They were Victor

lan Philodramatic Club of that town, caused the trouble. They were Victor Briesch. Alfrede Ports, Lonis and Morrio Pochettino and Alberto Fronchi, all off West Hobeker. They are all held under hall to await the action of the grand jury.

Four of them were masquerading as mum. They were flowing gowns and a headdress of black calleo. To complete the limitation they had now pleces of hempen rope that around their walsts.

Tao fifth resembled an original kulght of St. John, although it was supposed that he intended to mesquerade as a Cardund Biscop. He were a red turban, a black calleo robe and had a sword suspended from his left side, with a rope that around his walst and a cross or his breast.

This costumes the young han start of from the windom there of the bright at No. 613 Printeen oximus. They we afferward that they only wintof to saite some fun, and had no blea test they would care a disturbance is they in trened through the street, it is said they trauffected, "ble-

it is said they trouffected, 'theseed' persons and made tarrous mock plous gestures. Protestants were as lauge, inconsed as Catholics, and joined in domining the second point of the hostillo demonstration water formed there was nothing of a secturian obstracter, When Councillana McCarthy first saw the masqueraders they were followed by a large crowd, which was Urentonine violence. McCarthy hurried to the police station.

Accompanied by the Councilman, Sergent Fillmore found the masquerad geant Filimore found the masqueraders giving a mock religious performance near t.o. monastery church in Worth street. They were then surrounded by about five hundred persons, and seemed collisious of the fact that the crowd was in an angry meed that the crowd was in an angry meed and was cleding in on them, while many shouted, "Let us laing them with their own ropes,"

Breaking his way through the tyroatening crowd, Sergeant Fillmore compelled the five "furmakers" to take off their religious costumes.

They then blarted to yalk up Monastery street. Before they had reached Summit a venue. Sergeant Fillmore

ed Summit avenue, Sergeant Fillmore heard that the five mon were again putting on their masquerado costumes. Near Summit as thuc the crowd rushed back to avoid a fusillade of which the Italians were com throw to prevent the crowd from tacking them

tacking them.

Captain Usher and a platoon of police arrived, rescued the five mon from
the crowd and arrested them. On the
way to the station house they were
followed by hundreds, who threatened
vengeance and fought the police to get
at the new.

vengeance and fought the police to get at the men.

At the police station the firy of the crowd broke out anew and Captain Usier had to lock the doors. One of the prisoners said in bis cell that he would nurser the man who caused his

Roy. Andrew Kenny, paster of St. Anthony's Italian church, in Wost Ho boken, said that the Italian Philodra boken, said that the Itaman ammatic Club, of widon the five mass matic Club, of which the five imaquer, aders are members, is composed of men who are not affiliated with any church and that some of the plays they give are calculated to produce an injurious effect on the mainle of an audique.

OBITUARY.

FATHER LARUE.

FATHER LARUE.

Father J. Bie, B. Larue, for some years past procurstor of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Ind one of the years past procurstor of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Ind one of the press of Notre Danse Sweek, after a comparatively brief illness at the presspicity of Notre Danse. The Becoased was born at Lyone, The Becoased was born at Lyone, The Becoased was born at Lyone, The Becoased in Seminary was ordained priort at Paris, France, in August, 1832; and to Montreal in September of Vio Anne year. For four years is was professor of illnerature at the Montreat Rollego, international professor of the Seminary of Semina

Miss Bert²a Doyle, sister of Rev. Fatter Doyle, of st Patrick's church, died at St. Josept's Respital, Hamilton, last Wednesday. Four months ago Miss Doyle came to Hamilton from Grango. Sie was not well then and sought change in the hope of regaining the relation but give rapidly worse until the end came. Sie was a sweet dispositioned young woman and and a large circle of friends. Also remains were at St. Patrick's Educate III Frichy morning, when they were taken to Caledonia, the former home of the family, for interment, leaving on the early morning train.

JOHN MATTHEW WHELAN.

A particularly brilliant young life as lost to the world and to the Church a the death of John Wheinn, of Staul's parish, last week. Only twent A parameter of the property of the the country of the though and to the property of the proper Fatters and Carberry, (School of war Blanck, Cirberry, (School of war Blanck) assisted by Roy, Fatters Lannarche Murray and Cantillon and Mr. Blason otte, The funeral proceeded to Munithly of cametery. The pull-bearer were six brokkers of the deceased Fatter Wielan, J. P., E., W. and J. Two fatter, mother and two sisters by the fatter wards of the second of the second of the second fatter wieland. The fatter wards of the second of the second fatter, mother and two sisters by the fatter wards of the second of the se

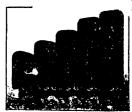
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We take great pleasure in announcing that a prize of fifty dollars \$50,00) will be offered by this office for an essay upon the follow-ing subject: "History of the Cath-olic Church in Canada during the Mineteenth Century." The condi-tions governing the essay are as

(1) No essay to consist of more than seventy-five pages of fool-scap ms. or less than sixty pages. Writing to be made on only one

(2) All authorities quoted to be named in margin, so that they can be verified. Authorities must be given for facts stated.

B) The essays to be sent under seal to this office on or before the 1st of Feb. 1901. Each essay to be signed with a pseudonym. In a second envelope the name of the writer, and his or her pseudonym, will be sent to the editor and marked confidential. (8) The

(4) The decision of the prize will be left to a committee of three gentlemen with whom we are in correspondence, and will be an-nounced when their acceptance has been made known to us.

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NOTICE.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

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

Agreement files of time.

Whatever rest we shall have gained at must be found in the years of the conturies yet to come. It is not only our century: it is our country's cen-tury. A hundred years hence what will Canada be? Just what we Can-adians make it. Broad minded patunselfish purpose, moral con at, physical courage, union and nt, physical co union and friendship will cement the walls of the country's courts together, and build them up in lofty proportions and last. ing elegance, and make them a home for entold millions a century hence. Be it ours to live for this and for a uch higher ideal than this. w. hive for the God above us. To make Him bester known and served; to show by our example the truth of His deaching, the power of His grace, the Light of His doctrine. This is the work which more truly than all others Ries before us at the beginning of a r year, the dawn of a new centure as the work which, if well do This is the work which, if well done, will tring in its train happiness and a fair share of prosperity. This is the work which, if not done, will bring address and death upon us and ruin upon our country. Let us, therefore, welcome the new year cad century with that affection which gives promone of brighter joys when we become better acquainted. May the Lord keep their coming in and their going keep their -may the sun not burn us as the day grows--may the court yards of our country widon--and may wiedom over dwell in her balls. To our readers and their families we extend our best wishes for a happy New Year. May sunshine be abundant. And may its clouds of serrow be laden with the heavenly rain of consolution and contentment.

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

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

shore as spotless as the driven snow.

page untarnished by fault or fa

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CENTURY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

miles—that many will be called

ew chosen, as in centuries past; these

things go without saying. We turn to Ireland.

Our reason for tauching upon Ire

land first is that it is a real link be

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

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

EDITORIAL NOMES.

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

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

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

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

planears of clathes that the Iris aughi them to wear; seratching profutous backs that seasty food and dirty habits gave there against some By all mean friendly trea. the name of the street-it is too

And now the American women are And now the auterioan women are taking up the cudgols against Mor-monism and Polygamy. At a mass meeting held in Philadelphia last week to protest against Mormon Poly gamy, Dr. S. J. Elliott, of Utab, in the course of her remarks, said:
"Polygary is spreading with Mormonism. It is not confined to Utah, but exists in Idaho, New Mexico Wyoming, Nevada and Colorado. If more States were added to the in which the Mormons already have political power, it would be im presible to strive against them." The adonted resolutions urging Congress to take action in favor of an Congress to take action in favor of an amendment prohibiting polygamy and making its practice punlshable with disfrauchisement. The action is timely, it is not now too late to squelch this abominable practice in the United States, and if the agital time is the property in least now the legisland. tion against it is kept up, the legisla-give bodies must take some action gainst it. We in Canada have not this danger as yet to contend against, but we have to be on our guard lest it preep in upon us unawares. The method used by the Austrian women of handling the missionaries of this seet commends itself to us. One of One of the missionaries had to run the gau let of 800 irate women armed with patons, while his co-worker was treat-ed to a bath in a horse pond. Energetle measures in the beginning migh eve us much trouble in the future.

An example of living faith and de rotion to the Blessed Sacrament was iven last week in St. Louis. One of Oatholic churches caught fire iere, an rasp of the flames before the existnce of the fire became known. The pastor, Father Spigardi, rushed into the church, which was filled with oke and flames, and wrapping his about his head, rush alter to take out the Blessed Bacra-ment. He succeeded in [getting the Holy Eucharist as far as the gantre of with the heat and the smoke. The firemen found him lying unconscious on the floor with the ciborium 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 Eucharist; 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

President Harper of the U niversity of Chicago, after making a thorough investigation into the causes of the widespread religious doubt and indife among Protestants of the pre ent time, has some to the conclusion hat ignorant and irresponsible Sunay School teaching is most to blame says:

oodness, spirituality and prayerfulnes never of themselves make suitable Sur school workers. Teachers must be and to regard their Bibles from a his sal point of view, and must be inter

Thile we have no quarrel with Presi hile we have no quantum with that the doctrine of private tought that the doctrine of private pretation had made it impossit have "ignorant and irresponsible inday School teaching." We had en under the impression that the oly Ghost came to illume the minds each individual so that he might sp the Biblical truths with no ger of ignorance creeping in. Acding to President Harper, the inter-etation of the Bible is a purely an work which requires years of man work whiten requires years or seful training, and a lifetime of lee, hard study. The Church has an teaching since the beginning at specially trained men should be seen that it should be the state of the state rprot the Bible, and that it should he left to the whims and fancies very Tom, Dick and Harry to put mark of interpreting genius upon te and pieces of texts to suit his Protectants are beginning and out, in many and divers ways, the the Catholic Church is possessed goodly share of wisdom after all.

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 times that are and have been. Our Protestant friends had better come in

The Chinese situation seems to be at a stand still. The spectacle fur-nished to the civilized world by its representatives in arms in the Far East is certainly something to pender Continual bickering, petty over. Continual blettering, petty jea-lousies, looting, massacring, and mur-dering, have been placed before the United 1?) Nations of the earth as a compensation for the depredations done them in the arcotition of a semibarbarous, 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 savagory 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 aword 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 Buccancers in pillage, and robbery. Indeed, the i-civilized Japanese 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 comurnes which are not likely to give any details that might better be suppressed. The Press have 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 mass-acred or scattered, than which the Boxer movement could do nothing nore. The introduction of armed orce 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 bickerings 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.

Every once 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 n 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 Ohristians. within his domit nions. The "Sick man of Europe" is looked upon as harmless. Ha is harmless in so far as he is no longer powerful enough to menace the Powers with armed force; he is huamless in so far as he is no longer a factor in the politics of Eu rope; he is harmless in so far as he is utterly incapable of sweeping westward over Europe as another Attilia. Ho 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 Obristians. And th 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

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 proportion 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 rosaive specification of the part of the city; as to demand and rosaive \$25,000 ransom under the threat of alvies and willing to all us by your good alvies and instimation commel and by an

accorded to, denotes a state of affairs very dangerous to rootety, 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 schome successfully for ages, and it is still very much in vogue, but America is yet new to the same. The idea of children being in danger of being stelen away from their very homes and nubjected to borrible fates at the white of despera does is something to make our guar-dians of the less think. Strenuous efforts will doubtless be made to cap-ture the ruffline who perpetrated this outrage. There scenes no possible way outrage. There scenes no possible way of guarding against such methods and onl, remedy is the speedy bring ing of the gang to justice.

NEWMARKET.

Midnight mass was celebrated here on Christmas ove and was attended by a large coppregation.

The decorations this year were very calebrate and beautiful, reflecting great credit upon those who had the nature in land, under the skilled direction of Miss May Bredrick. The arch over the sancturary and the walls of the church were hung with evergreens, and the attar was particularly beautiful being decorated with namerous colored lights and over the stabrated were the letters L.H.S. in coloured Boats. After mass the usual Christmas offering was taken up, and after wishing the congregation all the compliments of the season Rev. Father Morris presched an elegaont sermon. At nine of clock he colorated mass in Bradford, and again in Newmarket at eleven of clock.

On Thursday last Mr. Honry Pogg of thus town passed peacofully away at the sign of oligity, two years, and was for fined by all the rights of the ohren Errich and the rights of the ohren Errich and the stable to young men of this fown was held to device some way of showing their appreciation of the kindly interess airways manifested in them by their stones and the following stones that could be had. They were accordingly procured and last Friday ovening immediately after dovotions were concluded in the thorn a committee of nix young men waited upon mittee of nix young men waited upon bit at his house and the following address was read by Mr. Wm. Burns, the presentation was make by Mr. Patrick Ruan:

Dare Farmer Morris, P. P., Newmarket;

Daring the ton years you have spen in Newmarket; you have one d

our fallow man, without custaces of cred or race, and friend we thank you and hope that you may long romain to Newmarket where you are so well known and loved. We sak 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 ongetgation.

Signed by J. J. Dolan, Charman, Thos. Boyle, Sec. P. Ruan.

Signed by
J. J. Dolan, Chairman,
Thos. Dorke, Sec.
P. Ruan.
Wm. McMars.
Wm. McMars.
Wm. McMars.
Wm. McMars.
Wm. McMars.
The Rev. Father was taken completely
by surprise end although visibly
affected made a suitable reply in which
he thanked the young men for their
handsome and appropriate gift.
Mr. Walter Cain, formerly teacher in
the Soparate School here, and now prinipal of Lindery S parate School, is
home for Xmas holidays, while Miss
McCabe, our present teacher, is spending her holidays at her home in Zypher.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

THE REV. FATHER MACDONALD RECEIVE

THE RRY, FATHER MACDOMAD RECEIVES A XMAS GITT.

A very pleasing event took place last Sunday in the Ronna Catholic Church, Floob. Oat., of the occasion being the presentation of a Xmas Gift to Rev. Eather M. cDonald. The rev. gentleman was visibly affected by the unexposite token of love and esteem. After the reading of the adverse by Mr. T. J. Grompley, in behind of the committee in thanks. The sadding of the adverse by Mr. T. J. Grompley, in behind of the committee in thanks. The saddress is the first thanks of the presence of the presence of the presence of the present of Floob and adjacent parish, in the Discose of Assandria.

Rev. and Dear Father MacDonald, parish priest of Floob and adjacent parish, in the Discose of Assandria.

For the presence of the presence of the presence of Floob and adjacent parish over the control of the presence of the

exemplay life, given wan example of that undelgoed picty love of justice and androng patience that creates a unity of rentinear to the proper between the priest and the proper that a only to be found in the field where the bright process and "tholic charity dwells."

I would not be found in the field where the bright process and "tholic charity dwells.

The providence may be under the property of the process and include produced has so confinently endowed you.

Your digity wan a price in God's Holy Church 1 your duty as a citizen of our common country, your modesty of heart all rapel words of a flattering nature; but your parishioters cannot permit another Christians testival to pris over without acknowning the process of the proce

cubric in our Christiau wellars in a more tangille manuer.

We would ask you to accept from us a small tolem of gratitude to you this cutter, which we have purchased for your consenterer and conduct, and which we present to you see a Christmas gift, and fervently pray that died in his mercy will syare you life for many, many years to come to use and eploys it in our cold winters, subrinise criging to our spiritual wants here helew nee or many, many years to come to use and colyoft in our cold winkers, administering to our splittual wants here below, and when He sees fit to remove you from this field of labor, our servout prayer shall be that you will be entironed on high in the areas of perpetual love with God and His angels, where parting is unknown. Signed at Finch, in the names of he partis, by a committee of your beloved partialioners, this 22nd day of December, A.D., 1909.

DUNCAN MORAB, T. J. GORMLEY, THOS. MODONALD JAS. MANION, J. O'DONOHUE, J. M. CAMPBELL.

The great lung heater is foundlin that ex-cellent medicines sold as Bickle's Anti-Con-amptive Syrup. It spothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the threat and air passage, and is a soverige credi-for all coughs, colds, hourseness, pain or soroness in the cheet, brenchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in coutemption.

THE CHURCH IN CUBA

Bishop Sharretti gains a brillant vic tory.

Bislop Sharretti has s pastop starrett his wont a decider victory in the celebrated church pro-porty contest in the Diocess of Hav-and, The Commission, consisting of ana. The Commission, consisting or three judges of the Supreme Court, ap-pointed to decide the controversy have three judges of the Supreme Court, appointed to declab the controversy manualmously given it as their opinion in a preliminary report that the Government of Spain libegally selted church property in Cuba and devoted it tognibile 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 tentime to use certain pieces of property, the Church was to be paid an annual rental for the same. The Commission decides first justice demands that this property, now in the passession of the Cuban Government, shall be restored to the Church, and that the Church shall be compensated for its use since January, 1, 1859, the date of the American coupation. With regard to the property allenated price that the Catatal of the terms. regard to the property allenated prior to that flate the Commission holds that the Church has no recourse, except against the Spanish Government.

VALUE OF RESTORED PROPERTY. No report luns yet been madd us to any specific piece of property, but the application of these principles will re-store to the Church several million dollars worth of property, including such buildings as the Custom House and uni-versity. Under the Spanish regime the Sovernment 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 pro-perty, and is much calculated to in spire confidence in the bighest tribunal of Justice in Cubu.

NEW CUBAN MARRIAGE DECREE. Upon the recommondation of Secre-tary of Justice, Governor General Wood issued a new marriage decree for Cuba the End of this month, to go into Cupa to the man of the month, to go into immediate effect. The decree is quite long and gives various powers to ec-clesiastice which [Aey did not previous-ty enfor. Ecclesiastical interies are now recognized in direct contradiction now recognized a direct contradiction to the provisions of the Brooke mar-riage decree. It is also provided that the proceedings which may be institut-ed in connection with a marriage shall be before the priest or minister that may be called upon to perform the cere-mony, which dispenses with the neces-sity of the parties going before the civil authorities for that purpose. The character of the decree is a matter of surpriso, inasmuolina it is so radically surpièle, insemuolipa it is so radically different from she infamous Brooke marriage decice, il cifect it is a compliment of the decree of a few months age, which again gave legality to instringes celebrated before ecclesiastics. The authority of ecclesiastics is greatly entarged. The article provides for a register in which all the religious in the island are to is described. PHILIPPING FRUARS IN HAVANA

PHILIPPINI FRANS IN HAVANA, Roy. Father Pauline Dian, O.S.A., vicar apostolic of Igott. Para, late of the Philippine beauty possed through Haven foundly on his way to linear little of blor. He was accompanied by three other priests and a lay brother. Father Dian says that things are in a bad way in the Philippines, as the Americans control only

the coast. What is most desirable is pours. He foldes Counch routers would be well with tweet way theowar resulted. At passest there was are one hundred and thory Americans in a convoit in Mantia, all those who were contains a country of each of the action to the detect their parlianer. The same is true of the other friend. Were it not for their bing forbidder to do so by Archibidop Coupello, in Saye, the friend would generally leave for non-fields. n Central and Souta America ratter oun await the posits of the

A CABLEGRAM FROM ROME.

The opposition to Dishop Sharretti The opposition to he dop contracts on the ground of this being a foreigner has lately created quite a site in He-vania, chiefly be reason of a public statement of General Maximo Gomez to the effect that if they could not as the tract it they come not secure the pracerdo recall of the Bosop, force would be justified to tenero his removal. A Cuban paper it has, was had pottlemed the Boly of thirty-five pricets, principally Cuban Bisop. Some prievite have also attacked public meeting of protest.

A counter meeting was held a lew nights ago, composed of a number of most prominent Catholics of Havano whom were the Marque of Pl nar dol Rio and Senor Golate, a leadi banker. A cablegram was sent to His Holdiness stating that the best prople of Mayana were loyal to Bishop Sharrettl, and that those opposing film were not representative Catholics. The following cablegram was received in reply.-

Rome, December 7, 1900 Pinichet Habana .- The sentiments of submission to the Holy See expressed in your cablegram of the 5th characterize good Catholics and His Holiness nav-ing received them with satisfaction blesses you and all the members of the numerious associations in whose name

M. CARD. RAMPOLLA

SIX OILS.—The most conclusive testimony respectedly laid before the columns of the delity press, proves that Dr. Thours' Ecuror TRIO UIL—an absolutely pure combination of six of the fixest remedial oils in existence—remedies rehumatic plan, eradicetes affections of the throat and luggs, and curen piles, wounds, sorce, lomenest, tumors, burns, and injuries of horses and cattle.

DOMINICANS BACK TO FRANCE

Professors and Students Leave the Convent in New York.

The Dominican Fathers of the Prov ince of Lyons, who came to the Arch diocese of New York in 1893 and estab lished a convent for their stude Sherman Park, have sent back to France their students and professors, only a few religious now remaining in only a few religious now remaining in the beautical convent. The harshness of this climate, coupled with the hus-terlites practiced by the novices, were a combination too trying upon the strength of the majority of young hear reared in sumy France; these the Su-periors left called upon to abandon this cleant, American, however. their pleasant American home

The church and convent at Sherman Park, were solomnly dedicated by His Grace Archbishop Corrigan on Oct. 30, 1894. The location is a beautiful one, and is only fifteen minutes by tall from New York. The Fathers of St. Dominio will endeavor to dispose of their pro-perty to some religious community of men or women, for they do not like the thought of having the sacred edi-fice in which the praises of the Lord tave been sung day and night for six

years tall into profance bands.
Like other religious orders in France,
the Dominicans have been the object of reientless and bitter persecution. On Oct. 20, 1880, the Dominican students releases and bitter persecution. On yo into a part of the Province of Lyons, who were then stationed in the Convent of Carpingon where then stationed in the Convent of Carpinless and purpose and the province of Lyons, who were then stationed in the Convent of Carpinless and the Lyons of the Province of Lyons, who were the stationed by an irreligious government. They emigrated to Switzerland, where they omigrated to Switzerland, where they remain they of the Profession and they are considered the Profession stated for another they found to more Loopitable retreat. In the little integer of Rightsoft not for from the Beigian frontier, the province of Lyons had for slage mostifate and control of the state of the same circles were oblighted to serve in the ergs. Take law was mined to destroy the they control for the religious life by expensing the to the corruption of the barraches. Discrete an area of the off the swip the state of the same product that all Fribelman and of the product from military service in the Proceeding the treatment of the product that the Fribelman and of the product from military service in the Product from military service in the product from military service in the Proceeding to the product that the Fribelman and of the product from military service in the product of the Province of Lyons, who were

CONTROL OF CHARLES CONTROL CANADIAN RY

NEW YEAR'S RATES
GENERAL PUBLIC
Single Pliat Class Fare going
Dec 27, 20, 31, 1800, 1801 year
Arming until fan. 2, 1801, 1801 year
Arming until fan. 2, 1801, 1801 year
Arming until fan. 2, 1801, 180 On sorred 1 pet Certificate a pool I. Strate Tree and On-thermore, the St. Cons. Fare and On-thody potentials, to 100 molecular to transparely and to 100 molecular potentials. On P. pt. Arthy 1 Novel 1 See Many, We I-sor and 1 on 1 four 1 from Novel 1 See Marty, We I, and Det 6 it, M. S. and by Det Rot Fronz, Supported at Eddic. N. V.

of Selv.

A. H. Setsian Construction of the Co

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rear till the ago of thirty. The arev-late of Lyons resolved to seek prefule in 6 of Lyons resolved to seek y rotals for its morithate causing of Europe. From 1890 to 1892 tone students were sent to a convent at Jerusalem, Manuschie Tather Labore, the provincial of Lyons, in leoking about forf another spot cause the environment of new York Cays and what the corollatems at of the Archibistop established the Sherman Park foundation. The returning rotates who would be liable for military daty in France will be sent to the Bendingan content at Jerusalem until they have completed

Jerusalem until they have completed

A Cur. for Rhe. session,—The intersio of aria acid into the bit of wastes is a brill tal case of the acortic pathor. This tyregu-larity is owing to a deranged and unbraiting condition of the lines. Authors expless to the condition of the lines. Authors expless to the condition of the lines are the condi-tion of the lines. Authors when the land of the lines are the lines of the land of the lines are the lines of the land of the lines are the lines are the land of the lines are the lines are the lines are the land of the lines are the lines are the lines are the land of the lines are the lines are the lines are the lines are the land of the lines are the lines are the lines are the lines are the land of the lines are the lines are the lines are the lines are the land of the lines are the l

The Home Circle.

THE GIKL FROM CARRYLAND.

B: Nora Hopper

Along the long's aftern I gut the Sun-ner gross;

Due Stennon Hee below me, and the beatmen as they pass

Cry out to me, "fiel hisse the work and give you full your band,"

They are all kind because they mind I'm new from fairyiand.

I'm nowly come from fairyland; a xwelvementh and a day
I speet among the gentle folk and fanced the time away.
And all the wille a fairy girl went in my homespun gover.
And won me lova and lot me love the bree "th of Carrick town.

Here omes a lod I never loved, and calls ms "Gra machree," and thinky eyes I used to know look thrungs and cold on me.

The anger that a fairy earns lies to mellico a free, and the love I want not I find my pillow wet.

What will I do day in day out, where she has waiked and slept?

My wheel it knows a stranger's hand, a stranger's care has kept in stranger's care has kept mother's nouth from hunger, my mother's oyes from tears, and while my own voice echoes like a stranger's in my ears.

For half my heart's in fairyland, and half is here on earth,
And half I'm spoiled for sorrow, and half I'm straige to mirth;
And my feet are wild for dancing, and my neighbors' feet are slow—
Why did you take me, gentle folk?

(Why did you le. me go?

—CHE GAEL.

. THE HORSE SHOW STOCK.

There is a stock, new with the season, called the Horse Show stock. The reason for the hame was differently given by two furnishers of lades stocks. The first said it was because stocks. The first said it was because stocks. The first said it was because stocks footen the property of the first said it was because the particular stock appeared during the New York Horse Show and was specially dressed bore of the third was specially dressed bore of the particular stock looked reaches the was consisting of two colors being that it was retired to one, the colors being that it was the stock looked reaches in excess the stock looked reaches the was of the colors being that it was the stock looked reaches in the stock looked reaches looked reaches the stock looked reaches looked reaches the stock looked reaches looked reaches the stock looked reaches looked reaches

BACTERIA IN THE HOME.

Dr. Mabel Austlin, bacteriologist at the city and county hospital, addressed the Woman's Civic Loogue at the order of the Woman's Civic Loogue at the Comment of the Loogue at the

verticles, bacteria, says Br.
" are believed to be the cause theria, typhoid fever, erysipelas, w, communitation, most preus of poleonins, and other varieties of diseases. Hence the impertance

see, living to combat tour how to combat tour lables, sence of a bnotorium is desired to the presence of frest, and organic matter. Under exemple surroundings some

drying. Many coming to are also fit falls the appriations.

As to the more usual encounters with the matigan bacteria, it should be born in mind that subjour is of little value for distinction. Formandelysic as far more effective Boiling water will kill any germ in five minutes.

All uwellings barber bacteria, and tany are only scattered throughout the air by ordinary sweeping and dusting. Honce carpets should give way to rug on farmiwood floors, and the right should be elaken outdoors. Floors, walls, and furniture should be dusted with damp globbs, Water and milk should be fleeted to a temperature of 170 degrees and not boiled. Therefore, the cooking will kill the bacteria in food. Green vegetables or fruit should not eater at all when there is, a ty-

NEATLY DRESSED WOMAN.

NEATLY DIRESSED WOMAN.

There is an exquisite charm about a neatly itersect woman Sie does not wear her hilt loose, as if it is just about to fall on her shoulders, says Woman's Life Her gloves are not ripped at the exams, nor are any buttons missing from her boots. Her voil does not reveal a hole over her thin or dies the binding of her skirt show ragged in places. Not manty women show their tidness in these details, but the well grounded woman considers that neglect in chose little things is full of shame to womangkhal. Note the well dressed tailor built woman, lier lott gown fits her without a crease, and there is neither speck nor spot on it. Her liner collar and cuffs are snowy white, and romain properly

PARISIAN HAIRDRESSING.

PARISIAN HAIRDRESSING.

The tendoncy to-day is toward dark and natural thue, Our kulghts of the comb are endagaroring to abolish the top of fize head, which, for some feasies, and the comb are endagaroring to abolish the top of fize head, which, for some feasies, particularly the hair on the top of fize head, which, for some feasies, and the combine of a first state of the many for any other, writes a commentator on Parisian noods in a foreign contemporary. This time, thowever, its success is scribusly comprised if one may judge from the protity models one sees, The becoming waving of the hair will be maintained as herestoror; the party cut is still convolved in pulic, the aureoise of thair still-based and foresteed, and to dish still-based and in the content of the still convolved into a knot from white exact, protonged into a knot from white exact, protonged into a knot from white exact, which we see in most of Winterphalter's potentials. Is similar to the waved bandoaux and caseado of curle at the back, which we see in most of Winterphalter's potentials. Is similar to the waved bandoaux and caseado of curle at the back, which we must the fair Eugenie's was like in the days of the Third Empire. For a moderately tail and graceful woman with regular features it w impossible to dayle a style more attractive, but we must dress up to the Our bodies must sweep is poid lines and reveal a generous display of shoulders. Pointed browning of shoulders. Pointed browning of shoulders, and the still of more humorous cransments. However, solid in the struck in the continue heading in garlands, dindem combs, which may be struck in our display of shoulders. Profit to the chipment appearance of about collines the indirect present of the form of the head, and concenting the our beneath purified bandeaux, gives to the head the impocent appearance of about collines the indirect present of the colline of the head who in the colline beneath of the colline of the head was and the province of the monest without failing into oxagorati

BOLERO IN BROADTAIL.

The luxurious tendency of the day is apparent in every department, but it is quite as grap deally illustrated in furs as anywhere else Furs of some kind are one of the necessary elements of the control of the control

favorance, a particular favorance, a neaff yed her being particularly sayible for young women. The variety of the present is preater. Can ever, and it is a possible favorance for the asked from the cape, it in the variety computantions of the T. To most mustar of all to a long solkin cost with double reverse one of bleck and one of with the lamb. White everal forms a poneter is et act of large marginer grammer, a very short large marginer in the white the large marginer is the white here.

ABOUT WRINKLES.

the New York Sun, in which occur these items and illustrations of now fashions in furs.

Ermino is very much used for trimming, but its not a becoming fur for day wear and figures mestly on ovening wraps.

Chincilia, very exponsive and most perishable, is in high favor for collars, revers, hats, muffs and trimmings.

Attistic jewelled buttons are used on the fur coats.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

" . THE SHINIEST DIME.

One little girl had five little dimes; She had counted them over a go play
To plan tow to spend them for Christmas day.

For pape and manus and baby boy And grandpa and grandma would all enjoy Her little gifts as much as a score Of other presents that cost far more.

Four of the dimes were dull and old, But one was sliding and new, I'm told; And once the little girl said to'a friend, "Thie new one is almost too pretty too spend."

At last the Christmas shopping was tions,
The dimes were spent, yes, every one;
And Annette secund the happlest girl
ulive
As she hurried home with her parcels

She had a secret for mother's ear.
"I bought a nice present for papa She had a scoret for mother's ear.

"I bought a nice precent for papa
deur,
And for krandpa and grandma and
baby, too;
But I spent the shinlest dime for
you!"

"Jessie L. Britton, in St. Nicholas.

The late Blebon Ullathorne, of the Benedictine Order, who was at one time a missionary in Australia, relates a remarkable course of the state of the

fibrally it be annon stately tree. All I de ree in lds vain attempt to express we of average it of the tief, acre at rio 1 life rooture.

Paris, Fillippe Leronge, a young French girl, and a pot cow, Fanchette, which was almost the only support of her family. To save the animals from the Germans else was, under the care of Filippe, allowed to graze ouly at night and kept lidden in the daytime, and here we commence the story.

It was Filippe's task every night, as seen as she had cleared away the support kings, to come with Fanchette of the headen where she grazed, and stand guard over her for the hours accessary to give her sufficient time for ter meal, it was a lonely and freary vigit, and man, times Filippe felt her heart sink white undergoing it.

felt her heart sink who undergoing it.

In a might, when the new moon gave lust enough light tu make out objects clearly. Fillippe was suddenly startled by the sound of many berseef feet coming along the road. It needed no glance in that durretten to know that a boty of horsenen were approaching at a slow gallop. With the switteness of the winds fellow to Fanchicte's slob, and, with her hand on the gentle creature's shoulder, was about to push dere way toward a clump of tall bushes. But aliast through some carclessness the bell find not been removed, and either it gave out a tlinkling sound at this moment or Filippe's swift running had drawn attention to thereif. At any rate, before she could not the rown tongue, "Hold on thered we see youl Don't be trying to get iteat cow was;"

Overcome with terror, Filippe could

swift running had drawn attention to hereelf. At any rate, before she could more the cow, a gruff voice called to her in her own tangue, 'Hod on there in we see you! Den't be trying to get liteat cow away!"

Overcome with terror, 'Hilppe could only stand with her hand against the cow's shoulder, looking in the direction whence the gruff voice had come.

The soldiers had now halted, Some had aiready dismounted, and were climbing the fence. Others tore a wide grap and extered through it on their grund should be a sufficient of the country of

kill me Iret!"
"Lot go that cow, girli" said the
same haren volce, now unpleasant!"
near to her. "We must have her."
"What do you want of ber?" naked
Filippe, raking her head at this point
and wondering at her own bravery,
"To ent!" was the gruff response,
these works Filippe burst into

teers. C
To cat! Her beautiful Fanchette? No, no, no!
"Are you going to get away or not?"

no. no!

"Are you going to get away or not?"
The man nuestioned again. "If you do not, I'll have you taken away by force, Come!"
She lid fort move, but stood with her arms firmly clasped about the neck of Fauchette. The officer turned to two of the men who had demounted and were standing near. "Selse her!" he had.

were standing near. 'Selse heri" be head.

They started to obey orders. Filippe saw them coming, and the acreamen rung far and near. They were schood by an engry exclamation from the direction of the road, and the next processes are supported that the self of the self o

slunk away. Only we write a conground, and the dropped his head, looking confused,
"What does this mean?" sternly domanded the newcomer. But he didn't
walt for an answer; he seemed to comprohend the situation at a glance.
"There, little girl, do not cry!" he
said in the kindest tones. "They shall
not take your cow, Return home with
her. It is late for a little girl like
you to be out!"
Then while Filippe, smiling through
her tears and courtesying, drow Fanticatte away, the commander turned
to the men, and size could hear him,
after saw had gone come distance, augrily reprimenting the soldiers.
Filippe did not know until long afterward taxt the noble-looking horseman
who had cano just in time to save her
dear Fanchette was no less a personage than Frederick William, crown
atten as Greenaux.—Dumb Anlimals.

BIRD AND SNAKE.

A traveller relates that while passing through a small forcest in Brazilie was attracted by the rapidly series of class of alarm of a bird and webling to learn the couse, he made his way to the tree where he thought the sounds proceeded, and, looking up saw Sutt a seprent was slowly winning itself up toward a nest of unfleding the surface, was, circling twice or thrice over the top of the tree, swiftly darted further any into the forcest, and in a few stecouls resurred with a large leaf in the most, while it instantly pinced over the top a business of the forcest and in a few stecouls resurred with a large leaf in the most, but he it instantly pinced over the nost, but on putting its record the most, but on putting its filler, descended with the serpent wound itself showly up the tree and record the most, but on putting its large of the country was a surface of the server of the surface of the country was a surface of the surface of the

IL DOG'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

You a Unistance tree last for a dog, and he likes it too. Liked it, did I say? He stooght it the levellest thing he had were seen and barking couldn't fall foogh to conveys his feet, less too the last tall, all were sulmated to the last

down beside it, put his little pawaytogedere and beg for some of the goodles
that you minutes — that's what his
that you minutes — that you want
the state of the candles
to the n few at a time. And how
they the endy the fun.
That was two yours ago. Last
year Time got another little tree,
and dressed it up in her room' where
no one could soe it. When she had
finished it, she opened the foor and
came out into the hill with it in her
hands intending to take it down into
the parlor when no one was looking.
But a yair of sharp eyes in the
hower hall spied her the minute she
started; and what an excitement
there was! Don't you think a dog
can remember such a splendid, thing
as a Chelstmister or a whole year? If
you don't, you would have been convinced if you could have seen the ryparce
that was expressed in overy motion
of his clastic little body, as he seanposed up the stairs and round and
round Time, narking with all his might,
and almost upsetting her and her
precious burden. He superintended the
pircling of the tree in doe parlor; then
make here off post-haste to tell his
minute backing of her down to
tell from that something the door
told her that something the door
told her that something to her all the way to come quick. She
followed hi mile, and there stood The
had the Christmas tree.

"Why, Time, said her mistress, I
had fergotten all about it!"
But Shep Bad, "Not I' and he wuddon's at down before it and began to
bey.

"When't that a funny time to place in
dog?"

doniy sav comus beg.

Wasn't that a funny thing to place a

when your conditions of the story; and you may be sure that there will be another than tree for a merry little dog again this year.—Churchman.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

A letter written by the Saint to Priest.

Controller Bird S. Coler, who has long been an enthushantle collector of rare books and manuscripts, has re-colved a letter, written in 1659, which

The letter was written by St. Vincons de Paul, whose devotion to she poor in the seventeenth century made like renowned. Mr. Color discovered the letter in a catalogue of a recent auction sale in London, and sent word by cuble for the purchase of the manu script. His whites were compiler with, and the letter, still clearly leg

with, and the letter, still clearly legible, except in two or three places where worms had done destructive work, is in good condition. The letter, it is understood, sold for about \$125. The letter, written in old French, was addressed to a fellow priest, whose name is not entirely clear. Mr. Color beshud the letter translated, and it reads, From Paris, this 19th of September, 1659.

Sin.—The grace of our Lord be with

From Farls, this 19th of September, 1859.

Sir.—The grace of our Lord be with real control of the 29th of August, and have much jor at the good account whileh you forever. I have realved your lotter of the 29th of August, and have much jor at the good account whileh you give of the Missions of Loretto, God be praised for the graces which He sends to the laborers and poor people. I cannot enough thank Him for the fact that you have taken possession of the douse of Moneelgneur the Cardinal Bugny. There is reason to thop that God will bless those who shall inhabit it through the merit of the kind Sir (Seigneur) who has ceded it to you, and for the sake of him who shall inhabit it through the merit of the kind Sir (Seigneur) who has ceded it to you, and for the sake of him who shall inhabit in the sake of him who has procured it for you, I mean Monselgneur the Cardinal of Guory, who is admirable in his goodness as well as admirable in his goodness as well as a surface of the Cardinal of Guory, who is a surface of the control of the control of the control of the control of the part of the control of the form in the thought of having gone away from him and his benefits in control of the control of the control of the form of the thin wo may respond to the expectations of this Holy Cardinal.

We expect the lant decision of Monselgneur the Cardinal Antholic, regarding the execution of the founda-

we may respond to the expectations of this Holy Cardinal.

We expect the hat decision of Monselgment the Cardinal Anthonic, regarding the execution of the foundation which he approved for Loretto, since he did not wish to see/him at the last visit.

I send you a letter and memoran' dum which have been sent me by Mr. Riemoux dector, who has the direction of the priests (?) of the Grand Hospital for the redutilitation of an Application who has returned to the Church, I beg of you to work for high.

VANUELTS DE PAUL.
Controller Coler had the Juttor frement and will probably present be to the Broodlyn Society of St. Vincens de Paul.

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DR. S. L. FRAWLEY DENTIST, 21 SLOOR ST. V

REVIEWS.

The Christmes number of the Cr adian Churchman is the sect in t line of religious publications to thus reacted our office. The engra-ings are magnificent. We congra-inte the Churchman on the exceller of their number.

The Christia. Guardian has a cellent Girlstmas number, bot point of appearance and of excel in matter. We congratulate Mothodist contemporary on the

We have received from D. H. McBrit & Co., Akrea, Onto, one of their just famous art series—the Murillo. The lidea of the series is in: clucation one. Engravings of the famous pain lings of the world are presented book form and are gotten up vercarefully and yet cheaply. These egravings are placed in the hands the offildran and serve thom as mode for drawing. The idea is good. The taste of the children cannot but I cultivated to appreciate all that boot in e-t by following the green masters.

Donahor's Magazine presented more than usually good bill-of-fare its Christmes number. The engrings are particularly fine and the mater is in keeping with the sease "Thougants foo Christmestide," by R. Matthow Russel, S.J., is the leading tide. The casay is beautifully lib trated. Guerc is a sketch of "Todidren's Respital of the "Banbi Gosu" in Rones, by Marle Denex Walse, also fully litherated, "J. Journ in Belgium," gives an insight life in text country, "The First P sident's Home" lets us into the built of the washington, Christmas a oblice stories are litherally given. In all Bouncook's is a credit to the plistors. Corner Washington and Box ton streets, Boston, Mass.

"Winnin' Th' Grande."

MARY E. CONWAY.

threath, pence, Senor, yes, ol grande," and he put a graylon groun to poly and the put a graylon groun to the put of paper in Pat Began'd hands notes from his capacious ped of ... Mike, lind mo fifty dollarism estalt to his companion. Two notion smaller than a two hundre-dealar bill."

nv."
"The young desavor!" cried the eleunt blick, who took the ticket from
a bourse "twon't be played till
be the played till
contracted the four days more. Savonine-two-four, a very good number,
akee twenty-two-nearly all the
sander conner in numbers that makee
venty-two, they say," he added, muscity.

gly.
"Ye seems t' know a lot about thin;
ye bury many?"
"No, only wance in a while; but I've
block. Take is your first, len't it,

"No, only wance in a while; but I've no luck. This is your first, len't is, Pat?"
"Yis, an' likely to be me last. It was a foolish thing for me, the faither of a fat sheep on a trillo like that, but I was sorry for the crayther."
"Well, I'll tell ye winst I'll bo-I'll po apvise wid ye," replied his brother, pocketing the ticket, just as they reacticed the corner of the Caile to Reconquests.

Reconquests.

The place Bank, where Pat Hogen and the corner of the Caile to Reconquests.

Reconq

"(food-bye, Mios., God bress ye; come out when ye can."
"Good-bye Pat. Tell Mollie she must look me up a nice young wife"—and with tint "stale message" as Mrs. Hogan called it, when it was repeated to her, the brothers parted, little dreaming how many years would pass ere tiny exchanged words again.
Like a dutful instand Pat told his wife all "he sed an' done" while sway

for thrifty soul rejoiced at the un-ted high price the wool brought, her found, good-natured face of with pleasure when her hus-laid his toll-hardened hand on

lushed with plensare when as a send lath his toll-hardened hand on ers, saying;
"An, thanks to yer own good mangement, it's very little I had to take goment, it's ton wan for ut had so small list of things to buy as me jan' not ran in all it' partiade has such a well ept house nor such well brought up, omfortable-kokling dillder."
"I'm thinkin', Fat, ye bought more or lasked for—that's live bundles the oys has brought in."
"light ye are, acushla, I got ye ome fine grocerries against th' time ather Join'il be comin', an' he added vith a half laugh, "I bought a trille or mysell—mayne for yer all." He wit bis hand in his pocket—after fumbing for a moment—"Mike didn't give t back to me—but shure it's all the men. I bought a lotthey ticket for lifty dollards."

it back to me-but shure it's all tel;
same. I bought a lotthery ticket for
fifty dollards-"
"When is it played, father?" asked
Jack, the eldest, who was sorting "the
fine groories," with his sister Mary.
"The four-teenth, I think."
"Then tit's for the grands—the five
laundred thousand?"
"M, th' little onap sed twas th'
grands—an' trude be played to mirgrands—an' trude by the played
"Onl I father, they always as its trugrands what manes th' ticket shey sell
you'll take the big prise."
"Well, shurs that's a good thing
anny way. I'll be glad to got me fifty
dollard back an' somothing more. Yet
incle says he'll go fathes wid me-d
takink it's because it's me first."
"Xes, he's great on that. When I
was at school last year he sent me to
by tickets, he said I bad a lucky
hand, but I never knew what he got.
What was the number of your triket
father?"
"Treighty.two. No. stay, it made

i urande, cl grande, last ticket to tay, senor, buy, you'll got the lay, senor, buy, lay lin bedded."

You're right, Moille, you're right, and they some lay, yo serveedly listed to the way, yo serveedly listed to the lay to importunate "lovero". In the barrel on the crysthar, is said the sum of the chung, as he calls thim. An' he's said he's sund' and mherable, and kind give no better than the said liberthy to the layer of the layer wool nor have and kind give to better than the said. His bright eyes flashed and his the, con teath gilstened as he pixel. In the layer of the said, grandin, and thinkin' go kan' in han. We'll see about a takier, for I want the girls and the layer of the said, grandin, and the layer.

eells more wool nor nim.
"But he must spend a dajo,"
"Ye 'dred he does spind, an' I lon't
like kir 'nares no more nor yoursel',
I always 'teerd it said, gamin an'
dhrinkin' go lain' in han'. We'll see
about a talcher, for I want th' girls
to larn as well as bh' boys, an' I'm
afeard we can't got one talcher to
do them all."

do them all."
"No, Pat, lot us got a good man to talch thim readm", writin', arithmetic, an' church listinory. I'll larn thim the Cholosian meself, siture I aliways proble pranty un for Carladian Deciderite with the characteristic and the characteristic control of the charact

of cornel we count got one tablear to the term of the country and the country

Slowly and carefully the unconclous man was brought back to the house be left in perfect health a few hours proviously. It was night before the doctors from the city reached the Li-

tunch.
'A compound fracture of the right log, the side of the head badly injured; with care and time to may be brought mach."

A compound referred to gen right of the blood blody injured; with care and time to may be brought with care and time to may be brought with care and continued the land her children; "First class medical maintenance and good maring," and the factors part 1 at large and maring some company patient in the factor eight months safferings borned and continued to the wife and children the time good partsh priest, the borned are taken of the wife and children combined to the wife and children combined to the before any slight bloodshort that he offer any slight bloodshort that he offer of the before the factor of the character of the before the character of the before the factor of the character of the before the factor of the fa

and, but I never kinew what he got, first was the number of your three first was a form of the first was the number of your three first was the number of your three first was a four to heer three first was a four to heer three first was a sorin an a four to heer three first was a sorin an a four to he for in bed, that the first was a sorin an a four to he first himself. One of the children saw Ramon rides the first himself, when the young people one in bed, Pat and Molllo sat up sliking over their affairs; the mother who came up in the totell himself, when the young hilling over their affairs; the mother who can be imperited into dealing the how to the city to school. Pat objectorie, for were citier given to drink, or be imperited in the young agent as a usual.

The manager, Mr. C. Greball Vapor, we taken a broken the first was a broken the three first was a broken the first was a broken three first was a broken to the surprise he found Mike the first was a broken to the surprise he found Mike the first was a broken to the surprise he found Mike the first was a broken to the surprise he found Mike the first was a broken to the surprise he found Mike the first was a broken to the surprise he found Mike the first was a broken to the surprise he found Mike the first was a broken to the surprise of the first surprise to the surprise of the first surprise of the first surprise of the first surprise to the surprise of the first surprise to the surprise of the surpr

of mine in the west enough. I am-I thin! - I would have "statumered the perturbed would-be horrower.

Well, etc., my friend bon Miguel ero is the roam for you. Expose the robbested country like a book. What he ways about the variety of the result of property layer cepted by the company.

ally about the cides of property is necepited by the company.

Just then a tall, blonde youth came in and wasspered a few words to his principal.

An yes—to be sure—an—just show in ain my private parior. An—its to minuster—an" he murmured in a confidential, and improvive undertone, a as some on bis and the—an—president—de-Adies, see you again soon, and with an engaging grin and bow, the great man went out to mystify some one clse

Wiblin a month Don Miguel was a frequent stater at the Hurley manion, and Don Phillip got his loan fin the Palonales for ten years at 15 per cent annual, and was being inflated in some of the many "good chings" known to his friendly mentor. And into tow many financial ples had Don Miguel introduced als fat fingers!

"Yes, I always know finance and not atthemistic years in other Illia ye

Miguel introduced dis fat fingers!

"Yes, I always know finance and not gathernishing was my forte. I like to see wool baled—in the barraca—not growing on the sheet by back," he said to Mis. Hurloy, who was enchanted with his with and greatly esteemed him for the high social position in bad fattained; for Mise was now a luminary in banking circles.

Bise was guite "sure her poor sister and countrilled family" were entire and countrilled family" were entired by in the wrong, that Don Miguel was the soul of honor—a perfect gentleman.

in soul of all fifty five years old he beget Mise Hurley. He was not her titled of a loter and it was with much the deal of a loter and it was with much the deal of a loter and it was with much the deal of a loter and it was with much the deal of a loter and it was with much the deal of a loter and it was with much the deal of the like the like the deal of the like the

her), by the golermanta who leoked after its two and heir.
The chief was it in high fever, very ristles, who is he health summed doctor came, he ordered complete before the ordinary of the requestion of the requestion for its was grass of the country. With all her faults, the motiver, on her return, fleet to Raulis bedded, and for a low sours the parameter with the sufferer. Nothing care for this little nufferer. Nothing could save him, between counted in tother care for diagnostic the parameter of the sufferer. Nothing could save him between counted in tother care did save three days later his mother that down the burden of life.

The horror of her unprepared death-

the burden of life

The former of her unprepared deathbed was the last blow, and Den M
was with difficulty led from his wifes
room to be removed in a low weeks to
the beame asylum.

The company sold up his properties,
widel, under skillful manipalation,
burely produced enough to pay "very
varsonable legal expenses," so there
was nothing left for the poor old
manifac.

reasonable legal expenses," so there was nothing left for the poor old manuae.

The Hurleys meaning to the save energhtered the vircek and the sate of poor held the save the save energial from the vircek and the sate of poor held the save the sav

tors. Stylicent de Paul was sent about the time to take charge of the Ireane Asylun—a Government establithment. In the paying department she found much room for insprovement—but the insane poor were in a state of misery and neglect beyond belief, and yot all the inmates of the Barracas Asylum were to be admitted within a few says.

were to be admitted within a few Mays.
On turning over the list of names
of the new arrivals she saw "Miguel
Hogon, Irelandes, deliro de las persecuciones, 63 ance de edad, pobre de
solommend. Michael Hogan—irish—insame on the subject of persecution—
sixty-three years old—absolutely destibute.

Three days later Patrick Hogan and his wife with Jack, a sedate and happy young lumband and father came to Busines Aires to visit Sister Marie

The adminstrator of the asyum was consulted, a comfortable room—one of the finest in the house was allotted to 'Don Miguel'—the best specialist called to attend to this case; his brother left order that no expense be spared for the well being of the patient. Slowly, very slowly, the cloud lifted—the body grew daily weaker and before summer came again, a telegraphic message was sent to Estancia Santa Mirla.

fore summand was sent to Estancia commessage was sent to Estancia commessage. Wirla.

"Uncle Michael's mind completely restored-strength falling rapidly—come. Maria Patricia.

"Uncle dear, do you feel able to pee

stored-strength falling rapidly—come. Maria Patricia.

"Unclo dear, do you feel able to pee visitors?"

"If It's Pat an' yer mother, yis, Mary"—nd the frail old man looked anxiously towards the door; the Sister went out and in another moment Pat Hogan was at his brother's bedside and the few words brother by sobs exchanged between them showed they were frenche again.

"Call in Molle an' Jack If be's wid ye an' Mary too."

Mollie, her still comely face bathed in tears, came in folding her daughter's land. Jack followed.

The kind-hearted woman stooped over and kissed the dying man's furrowed cheeks, she could not spak a word.

"Jack you were right," said his uncle—"lorgive".

"That man," interrupted Pat, there's will to lave you to us."

"No," said his brother speaking more clearly, "God has been very good to "No," said his brother speaking more clearly, "God has been very good to me, so have yea all. Shurd Mary here third me like a mother," and the faded hue eyes sought the Stater's face.

"But I'm kind to go. Jack you were right—your father won the grande an' I robbed him. But God gave aim the best grande of all. His grace to lade a good life an' blun, an' yer mother to bring up a fine family, "aye, that is the grande'—The Pilot.

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the Degree of Bachelor of Music of Sureau University

the Degreed Backelor of Arms. "Fauron Consent Upon Stedio and Stedio Rev. Benediction of the Brook, and awards Tockers' Cartification. It is the Callegate Department yould are prepar-ing the Callegate Department yould are prepar-ted by the Callegate Callegate of the Callegate Callegate Layers, Fritain and Callegate of the Callegate of the Degree Callegate of the Callegate of the Callegate and Typewint Callegate of the Callega

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TRE C PP V

G)

General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

St. Patrick's.

Boys' Lonor roll for Dic.

Boys Lord roll for Die.

Form IV.—Son. Div.—Excellent.— A.

Komikon, W. Hamin, E. Malone, J. MoEan, J. Rexan, J. O'llo arn, H. O'Dovogkue, A. Schrieber, C. Smith.

Jun. Div.—Excellent.— J. O'Toole, F.

Boebler, J. Crutty, C. March, B. Wells

Good.—B. Hork, J. Hiesk, E. Halloran,
M. O'Grady, F. Robucy, Jos. Walker,

Jus. Walker, W. Lavelle.

Form III.—Son. Div.—Excellent.— E.

Boobler, M. Walsh, G. Roche, Good.—V.

O'Hagan, J. Toblin,

Jun. Div.—Excellent.—W. Chare, H.

Jordille, T. O'Hoarn, Good.—F. Shearns,
L. Saportta,

Form II.—Son. Div.—Excellent; — J.

Form II.—Son. Div.—Excellent; — J.

Burns, F. Rocch, C. Hoek, E. Seltz, A.

Dironski, Good.—A. Keolor, J. Marthows,

Jun. Div.—Excellent.—F. Guny, Good.

thows.

Jun. Div —Excellent—F. Guny. Good

R. Newton, J. Fletcher, J. Mulrooney.

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

ition.

Form IV.—Sou, Div.—I., Jag, O'Hovany, Joe, Regan, and B, Wan, Hanna, Jun, Div.—I. Raell Wells; 2. Joe, Toole, and B, Jos, Heek, Form III.—Sou, Div.—I. Edw, Booker, 2. Gordon Acobe; and 3. Martin Auler, Jun, Div.—I. Thos, O'Hearn; 2. Cilifrid Cause; and 3. Matthow Mecpin.

Wilfrid Canse, may be some bin.
Form II.—Sen. Div.—I. Anthony Ma-Forn II.—Sen. Div.—I. Anthony Ma-Forn II.—Sen. Div.—I. and 3, Carl Heek and Jas. Lobradea (tdo). Jun. Div.—I. Francis (ilay, 2, Federlek Konny; and 3, Jos. Lobradeo.

The late Edward Dickson was burded from St. Patrick's Church on Friany last. Mr. Dickson has been alling or some time and was well prepared to his death on Wednesday week last. In while soul rest in peace. It is our said daty duty to chronicle is week the death of Mr. Charles Lee Chesnut Place on Saturday last. Is remakes were burded from St. strick's observed on Monday morning st. R.I.P.

His remains were buried from Statick's ohurebon Monday morning lasts, R.I.P.

A very lend dentits occurred in St. Patrick's Parish Last week, when Mrs. Latelle had been in her usual good beaths. She west out and got chilied, dying very suddenly of acute inflamation. She left a husband and ten children to mourn her loss. This remains were buried in Stratford. The family has the sympathy of the community. On Sanday evening at Veopers, Father Ward Preached on matrimony, church was packed to the doors, Standing room being at a premuin. On Wednesday, St. Stephon's Day, Mass will be aung at S.I. Ib by the children's choir.
On Thirsday, the foast day of the Very Rev. Father Leowekamp, High Mass will be sung at S.I. by the children's choir.
On Charlettand Day solome High Mass will be sung at S.I. by the children's at God but door even to make up one of the grandest rendering of mass music ever heard in Thornto.
The effect was grand.

The effect was grand.
At the lest mass, Guilinant's in F.
was well rendered. The soldats were
Mrs. O'Hart, and Miss K. O'Donghue,
soprance; Misses L. Murphy, and M.
O'Donghue, alto; Messers. A Thompson,
and J. O'Donghue, tenors; Mosers. F.
Edilstor, and F. Murphy, basees,
Musical vespers were sung in the
svenlag by the same soldard.

The Christmas closing at the De La Balle Institute took place Taursday evening at 4 p.m. Many of the city clergy, the members of the school board, and a few friends made up the list of invited guests, Rev. Father Ryan presided, The program was in hands of the literary union. Beddes a few well closen choraves, vocal selections by B. Breen and H. Clark, was a very interesting dehate on the instiffication of the Boxer hovement. The affirmative was sustained by Messrs. F. Regan, J. Costello, and E. Kelly, Zand was favored with the decision. Messrs. E. Byrnes, F. Schreiner, and E. Duffy upheld the negative.

At the concludon Rev. Father Ryan expressed timeself delighted with the efforts of the boys, Rev. Father Ryan expressed timeself delighted with the efforts of the boys, Rev. Father Lanning was the donor of swered valuable money prizes to the senior and junior sections of his Catcohism class. On the awarding of those prizes the several classes and of the application of the pupils.

eral classes and we will be public.
Imong the other gentlemen prestures Rev. Faktor Tracoy, Trustee
A. Carey, Mesers, R. Connors, A. Jey, W. Winterborry, J. O'Hagan
d F. Larkin, Miss N. Costello kindly calded at the plano.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

CHRISTMAS ENAMINATIONS.
Form 1-D. Coll, 1; J. Clancey, J. Flaggan, 2; A. Dissette, 4; E. O'Connor, 5; Kirby, 6; L. Langley, 7; H. Murpby, G. J. Ketotheon, 10, B. Joyle, 11; L. Grant, 12.
Form 11-Junicars-J. Adamson, 1; H. Jark, 2; J. Coogblin, 8; A. Grossl, 1; W. Gallen, 5; H. Stanley, 6, A. Smith, 7; B. Brech, 8.
Senlors-ti, O'Donegius, 1; F. Walsh, C. Johnson, 3; A. O'Donnell, 4; F. abrecques, 6, J. Norre, 6; M. Walsh, i.

anjrequist, 6, 3. Aorra, 6, 3. Adam, 7 Form III.—Juntons—W. Oster, 1; J. Larteilo, 2; F. Hurley, 3; J. T. Jomeson, 6. Sections—F. Eccanal; J. Whitaker, 2; B. Brines, 6. Adams, 6. Adams, 7 Form J. C. Manney, 6. Adams, 7 Form J. C. Manney, 7 Form J. J. Doyle and Contello, 2; 2. Junkors—W. Oster, 1; E. Duffy.

Mt. John's.

Josef Roll for December, 1900. Sealor Fourth. Excellent — Ambrone Lamousceville,

Berton O'Nell, Lenora Kew, Etholedir, lory, Evelyn Fedey, Katte Quidey, Junior Foort I. Excellent - Helon MeBride, Neille Curry, Helon Creation, Teresa M., Mallon, Gox)-Frank O Belem Egith Cul-len,

Majion, Goxi-Frank O Bdin, Enità Cal.

lei, Sontor Tidri.

Excellent—Look Butler, Ju'un Fitzeraldi. Heltem Quidele, Marcolla
ivern. Matraurita Henrico, Herritade
Monachan Secophine Harricon, Editoria, Matraurita Henricon, Editoria,
ivern. Matraurita Henricon, Editoria,
ivern. Matraurita Henricon, Editoria,
ivern. Matraurita Henricon, Editoria,
ivern. Matraurita Henricon, Modi; 2,
Lonora Kowi, 3, Etiol Gloux,
Junior Fortib. - Bar Grandine,
Sentor Fortib. - Helon McHelde; 2,
Marcella Gearon; 3, Charles O Belen
and Gertrate Monagham, equal.
Junior Tairid-1, Helena Quileley, 2,
Marcella Gearon; 3, Charles O Belen
and Gertrate Monagham, equal.
Junior Tairid-1, Mary McBride, 2;
Erelyn Kew; 3, Irona McGuffin,
Sentor Second-1, John Giroux, 2, Arthur Annett; 3, Grace Hobberlin,
Junior Second-1, Clarence Kew, 2,
Janes Price; 3, Wille Gearon.
Neither into hor absent during the
months of November and December,
Sentor Chasses—Liclen Christman,
Helson Quigley, Wilfrid MacDonal,
Helson Quig

CHRISTMAS CLOSING AT ST. MICH-AEL'S SCHOOL.

The boys of St. Michael's School held their regular Christmas closing Thursday morning. As customary, the Exercises were open to only a limited number of friends. Rov. Father Tracey presided and distributed the promiums to the successful prize winners. After a teat programme of songs, class reditations, and music had been executed, a spelling match was held between the pupils of Form I.V.

songs, class recitations, and music land been executed, a spelling match was held between the pupils of Form I.V.

The event of the morning, however, was a kindly worded and neatly executed address to Rov. Father Tracey. The deep interest which the Rov. Father has taken in the welfare of the school, his frequent and fruitful visits to the class rooms, his constant of forts for the spread of Cathollo Dectrine, have been so many titles to the gratitude of the boys. The address made special mention of the zeal and devotedness which has prompted Rov. Father Tracy to open up new arenues for the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils. The Sunday Catechiam class, the propogation of edifying and interactive Catholle publications, the thetherical and moral improvement of the pupils. The Sunday Catechiam class, the propogation of edifying and interactive Catholle publications, the thetherical control of many works of Catholic art. But the control of th

St. Mary's

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

quiem Mass was said for the repose of the real was all for the repose of the real of the late David Shoemak-Laten and all the late David Shoemak-Laten late laten laten

taking part.

St. Mary belool-Boys.

Senior Fourth-Excellent-John Hag-erty, Martin O'Rellly, E. McCaffrey, Good-Richard Kinsella, Wilfrid Le-

Good-Richard Kinsella, whired Levelor, Junior Fourth.—Excollent —Lawronc, Dance, Edward Carley, Francis Flanagan, William McDowell, Good — John Lynch, Arthur Grossl, Ed. Madlgan, John Coughilm, George Roc, James Vonnit

Younte.
Soilor Tidd-Excellent-F. Wade, A.
Cavanngin, J. Overend, J. Cozens, A.
Seen, J. Wilson, P. O'Sullivan, E. MeEvot, A. Dee, W. Orr, J. Murray, B.
Backel, F. Kelly, L. Deftecher, Geod-J.
Sterling, L. Curran, L. Kelly, L. Medistribute.

Buckel, F. Kelly, L. Delectorer, special-sterling, L. Curran, L. Kelly, L. McGinnis, Junior III—Excellent—W. Massey, J. Witney, J. Clarke, M. Cosgra-b, E. Laudreville, Good—J. McMarot, J. Cambrellie, E. Wiste, J. McGenn, Sentor II—Excellent—W. Maloney, M. McCarthy, J. Mathews, L. Devancy, W. Mona'an, N. Kelly, Good—W. Colling, I. Minc, B. Hartnett, J. Bauer, W. Dyverend, G. W. Richardson, J. Bellmore, W. Bourdon, F. Campbell, B. Donnova, M. Mend, J. Mull'solland, W. McGinn, J. Skam, F. Stellinger, F. McClean, Gonral profilelency.—Senior Fourth—Lawrence Dance, Edward Cabley, J. Congilia, 2014. Pages 1981.

Jun. Fourth-Lawrence Dance, Edward Cauley, J. Congilin. Senior III.-A. Dee, B. Buckel, J. Cosers.
Jun. III.—Jos. Charke, W. Massey, J. McCool.

ST. PETER'S.

To Clabelines services at St. Peter's were conducted with a more than estable per material period of the country of material period of the country of the pro-common were real need at each by the clarch whor, the boys cheir, and the holice of the boddist, The latter had also taken carrie of the decentions and the clumed was adorted with wretther and white blossoms. The various services were all largely attended.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

St. Lesophia church was prettly decorated with holly and overgreen, the effect of the decorations round the nitropial to the belief heightened by a large number of roses and with blooms. High mass was celebrated before a large congregation at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Father Kelly. Under the direction of Mr. John Howardb, the church chief rang Rosswig's mass and a number of Cirilstans hymns in a most impressive manner. Miss Jenuile Murray officiated admirably at the organ.

ST. BASILS. .

The usual brilliant musical services were rendered at St. Basil's, on Christian Boy, under the durention of Frather Murray Haykan's Sixteenth Mass was sung at 10.30. The following solution too kpart in the singing Mrs. Warde, Misses Malloy and Boucy, and Mesers. Ward, Miller and Costello.

St. Michael's.

Mass was celebrated every half hour at the Cathedral on Christmas Day, beginning at his octock. The children samp at the carly mesons. At the Solemn High Mass at 10 39 Hayden's Third Mass was accept ably readered. The following soloist took part in the single of the mass:—Jirs. Small, Vals. Miner, Miss McAvoy; Mesors, Auglin, Halle and Letthouser.

St. Michael's School.

Boys' Department. . HONOR ROLL FOR DECEMBER.

Form IV.—Excellent — Seniors — J. eltz, T. Glover, T. Hymes, L. Annett,

HONOR FOR DECEMBER.

FORM IV.—Excelent.— Senbors.— J.
Seitz, T. Glover, T. Hymes, L. Amett, F. Kennedy, D. Kennedy, A. Besman, M. Hennessy, E. Foley, D. Davis, Good.

J. Hennessy, E. Foley, D. Davis, Good.

J. Hennessy, E. Foley, D. Davis, Good.

J. Hennessy, J. Kenney, J. Kenney, J. Wellow, J. Kenney, J. Wellow, J. Kenney, J. Kenney, J. Wellow, J. Kenney, J. Wellow, J. Garken, J. Cook, J. Wellow, J. Garken, J. Kenney, J. Wellow, Good.— F. Ungaro, J. Wellow, J. Wellow, Good.— F. Ungaro, J. Wellow, J. Wellow, J. Garken, J. Kenney, J. Wellow, J. Kenney, J. Maccomana, P. McCalfrey, C. Doylo, J. Kelly, F. Mordin, Christian, J. Seitz, G. T. Hynes, J. M. Hennessy, J. Melonesy, J. Wellow, J. Kelly, F. Mordin, Christian Doctrine— J. J. Seitz, Arbimetic—J. Seitz, T. Hynes, N. Hennessy,—equal.
Reading—1, C. Bassman, Dictation—1, J. Seitz, T. Gramman, J. J. Seitz, T. Gramman, J. J. Seitz, T. Gramman, J. J. Kennedy, J. J. Kenney, J. H. Regan, Form H. Senlors—1, H. Campbell, C. C. Doyle, J. J. Kenfery, J. J. Kenney, J

Form II. Seniors—1, H. Campbell, 2, C. Dovie 3, J. McCaffrey.

3, J. McCaffroy. Aumpuell, 2, C. Doyle,
Juntors-1, F. Murply, 2, H. Barns,
3.H. Oloron.
Fricos, domated by Rev. J. P. Tracoy
D.b., were awarded to the following
pupils—

J.D., were awarded to the following simple—

General Proficiency—J. Setz.
Christian Doutrine—W. Sheedy.
Punctuality—Drawn by L. Annett.
Gentlemanly Deportment—T. Hynes.
Forms III.
General Proficiency—H. Cassidy.
Christian Doutrine—
Gentlemanly Deportment—
Four III.
General Proficiency—H. Campbell, F.
Murpby.

Murply.

Gentlemanly Deportment - Drawn by M. Quonley.

HONOR ROLL-ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL

HONOR ROLL—ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL FORM IV.—Excellent—J. Holloran, T. Boland, W. Pega, E. McAlur, A. Henderson, Good.—P. Foley, E. Tracoy, H. O'Byrine, L. Markle, P. Murray, F. Murray, J. Scanton, J. Plumtree, Form III.—Excellent—E. Tracoy, J. Maioney, V. Reddin, J. Creary, Good.—E. Mottrain, J. Nugont, G. Kirby, P. Delory, W. Kenting, T. Golovidg, have obtained the highest number of narks at the monthly examination, Form IV.—Sen.—I. P. Foley; 2. J. Helboran; 3. T. Boland: Jun.—I. E. McAleer; 2, A. Isonderson; 3. J. Plumtree, Form III.—Sen.—I. F. Tracy, W. Muthill (equal); 2. V. Reddin, 3, W. Newman, Jun.,—I. D. Chran, 2. C. Hoosing, 2

Jun. .-1, D. Curran, 2, C. Higgins, 3, J. Wells.

ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL-BOYS.

Form IV.-Excellent-E. Brennan, F. Hearne, A. Ramsperger, E. Gartland,

Sealor III.—A. Dee, B. Buckel, J. Cosergs.
Tun. III.—Jos. Clarke, W. Massey, J.
McColol.
Sac. II.—I, W. Bourdon, R. M. Mc
Carthy and J. Matheers.

F. Glynn.
Form III.—Sep. Div.—Excellent — B.
Power, F. Martin, V. Varley, R. Byrott, J. Glynn, C. Gol-P. Corbett, F. Carroll, O. Ryan.
Form III.—Jun. Division, Excellent.
C. Barrett, F. Byron, V. Lynch, T.

Marphy, C. Gartiand, Good-W. Mar Phy, & Tontaut, F. Ryan, F. Duffa, f.).

Marphy, C. Concerned, Physic, F. Daffe, B., Ozley, F., to Rotant, F. Ryan, F. Daffe, B., Ozley, Form H.—Sen, Div.—Evellent — B., S. Gu, H. Wenter, O. MacCarron, Rossley Barrett, A. Carey, W. Rutledge, J. Carey, General Proficiency—Form IV.—I, E. Bremman, 2, F. O'lle ern, and 3, A. Ruts perper.

Form III.—Sen Div.—B. Power; 2, F. Martin, 3, R. Byron.

St. Paul's.

At the six o'clock mass the boys choir sang under the direction of Rev. Hro. Odo, with bliss Rigney as organist. At 0 a.m. sgirls choir, under the direction of the sing principle of the single choir, under the direction of the coronic, sangthe mass. At 10.30 a.m. organist, sangthe mass. At 10.30 a.m. presended. The choir rendered Mczrat's 'Twelith Mass'—solo parts by the Misses A. O'Cosnor, A. Carcoll, M. Milne and K. Ryan, and Messra. C. Tonney. N. McMullen, V. McGulers and C. Hall. Mass Rigney, organist on the church, presided.

MIDNIGHT MASS

Midnight Mass will be sung at all the city churches on Monday night next, the ending of the Julilee year, the last day of the century. The result of the conditions govern the plenary indugence as last year. The reception of Communion at the mass with the pseud prayer for the instruction of the Holy Father is required for the gaining of the indugence.

BROCKVILLE.

Married at the Catholle Church Brockville, by the Roy, M. T. Stanton, on the 26th November last, Mr. Ed-ward O'Brion, to Allee, daughter of Mrs. John MacKay, both of the town of Brockville,

APPOINTED TO BROCKVILLE.

Rev. Father St. Arnaud has been appointed assistant to Rev. Father Stanton, Brockville, Father St. Arnaud was educated at Montreal, ordained in St. John, N.B., and affiliated to the diocese of Kingston.

DR. FLANNERY MOVED.

DR. FLANNERS accession Bisha accordance with orders from Bishap McEvay. Rev. Dr. Fannery, for
the pais five years parish priest in
Wandsor, will be transferred to Seabeen applied become das not yet
been applied by the search of the
the change will take is stought that
the change will take a search in
January. Rev. Dr. Flannery has been
in Windsor since 1805, when he succeeded the late Dean Wagner.

WALKERTON C.M.B.A.

OTTAWA CATHOLIC FORESTERS

OTTAWA CATHOLIC FORESTERS,
Provincial High Chief Ranger Boudreault. Provincial Secretary Morent
and Provincial Travese Vincent
Webb Visited St. Dominque court, Ottawa, and distributed a pert of the
fire relief fund to the 40 members pf
the court that suffered in the great
disnator of April 26. Each of those
members received \$4.3.6 by the visiton and by Bros. E. Lavole, L. BoiMostre. Baddrewit, Morel
Traveller and the Bros. E. Lavole, L. BoiDoccived a warm reception and were
ontertained until a late bours.
St. Dominique court, is, in spite of
the misfortune that so many of the
members mot through the fire, many
mustifactory progress. It initiated to the member of the fire
court, Only one member of the
court, Bro. Laflamme, was a fire aufferer.
Messrs. Boudreault and Morel
polid a visit to St. Jeseph's court and

court, Bro. Lancement, and Morel ferer.
Messrs. Bondreault and Morel pald a visit to St. Jesppi's court and were well received. Mr. Bondreault asked the members of the court to forward to him any suggestions that they might think should be brought up at the next meeting of the provincial court.

might think should be brought up at the next sheeting of the provincial court.

St. Josephi's court is also in a flour-lebing condition financially.
Capital court and Emeraid court were visited by the committee. The last of the fire fund way distributed amongst the fire sufferred in these two courts.

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

A great many Cabnolic Foresters are of the opinion that the opinion that the gold but to competition a would be remered. It was dropped last year. Tals competition is may productive of commendable results and it is conteffed by many members of the order that the latter would be materially benefited if the contest for new members were again arranged.

Trustee Vincent Webb has been appointed deputy high chief ranger of the two courts in Lowdon, or Toronto, has received his official appointment as deputy high chief ranger of the two courts in Lowdon, or the first handle produced the two courts in Lowdon, our

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

Persistent rumors affort for several souths, which caused a morning paper to print a story alleging that Archite-inop P. A. Ferban of the fatholic arch-dioese of Chicago was to retire from



notive duty the first of the year, have given serious amovance in Catholic circles and drawn from Father F. J. Barry, connection of the Total Cook, an authoritative denist.

There is anisolately not a particle of Justification for the statement that Arabideless Peckan is to retire or resign or in any other way lay down its office as head of the Roman Catholic arabidecese of Chicago." said Chancellor Barry to press representatives for an interview. "The archibidrops feath is good. The pesistent repetition of the statements that he is to management of the archibidrops and interview. The archibidrops of the statements that he is to management of the archibidrops and fairs are looked upon as little shore of mallelous. Neither is there any justification for the intimations in the bailty press dispatches that a condition that or to intimations in the bailty press dispatches that a condition that on the property of the particles of the condition of th

CAN RECOMMEND IT. Mr. Enos Bornbert', Tuscatora, writes: "I am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Ollis all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally,

and have always received benefit from its use. It is our family medicine, and I take great pleasure in recommending it."

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS,

We quote;		
Wheat, white, ciraight, new	\$ 1.07	
		3 671
		0 00
Wheat, spring	674	0 62
Buckwheet	9/4	63
l'eas	13	. (0
Barley		0 00
Rye	0 41	0 41
Oats	0 614	0 (0)
Hate non-ton	0 80	0 231
Hay, per ton	13 00	14 00
Straw, per ton	15 00	000
Dressed Hogs	7 60	7 76
Butter, lb. rolle	0 20	0 22
Egge, new laid	0 80	0 35
	0 25	060
Turkeys, per lb	0.08	0 10
Ducks, her retranssessessessessessessessessessessessesse	0.10	0.80
George Der Ib.,	06	0 03
	0 10	. Ni
Apples, fall, per barrel	0 85	0 10
Apples, fall, per barrel	0 75	ĭ‰
	1 25	1 76
Beef, bind quarters	6 66	8 00
Beet, fore quarters	4 70	6 30
Beef, carcasees	6 60	8 64 1
Mutton	5 (0)	3 60
Lambs, spring, per lb.		
Veal calies.	0 07	0.08
Trat Carros	7 00	8 63

JOHN SHAW

OUR CHOICE FOR MAYOR

Your Vote and influence Are Respectfully Requested for the Re-Election Of

JOHN F. LOUDON AS ALDERMAN FOR 1901.

Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited for the re-election of

ALD. E. STRACHAN

ELECTION JANUARY 7, 1901.

WARD NO. 1

VOTE FOR THE RELLECTION OF W. T. STEWART As Alderman for 1901

WARD NO. 2

Your vote and influence are respectfully requested for the re-slection of DANIEL LAMB As Alderman for 1901.

WARD No. 5

Your vote and influence are respectfully requested for the re-election of A. R. DENISON, As Alderman PLATFORM:—All Franchises of the People. For the People, by the People.

WARD N. . 6

e are respectfully requested on behalf of the r JOHN M. BOWMAN As Alderman for 1901