The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

tation and wiles of the Socialists

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, March 31.—Violet—After "Asporges me" the Blessing and the distribution of the Palms. Antiphon, Hosanna Filio David. During the distribution—Pueri Hebracorum rames olivarum; and Pueri Hebracorum vannes olivarum; and Pueri Hebracorum Vestimenta prosternebant in via. Here the Procession begins; Procedamus in pace. R. In memine Christi. The Procession passes out into the porch, two or more cautes re enter the church, closing the door and facing the procession, sing antiphonally the hymn, Gloria, laus, et honor, tibl sit, Rex Christo Redemptor, etc. Then the Sub deacon knocks at the door with the foot of the cross, which being opened, the Procession enters the church singing, Ingrediente Domino, etc. Then follows the Mass; Int., Domino ne longe, Grad., Tonnisti manum. Tract., Dous, Deus meus, etc. Here follows the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, according to St. Matthew. Off., Improperium expectavit cor meum et miseriam. Com., Pater, si non potest hie calix transire. Vespers of the day—Hymn, Vexilla Regis, Monday, April 1.—Violet—Of the Feria.

Monday, April 1.—Violet—Of the Feria. Tuesday, April 2 -- Violet of the Feria. At Mass, the Passion according to St. Mark.

Mark.
Wednesday, April 3,—Violet—At Mass,
The Passion according to St. Luke, Evening office, Chanting of Tenebrae, etc.
Thursday, April 4,—"Maunday Thursday," At Office, Violet. At Mass (White)
The Blessing of the Holy Olls, Washing
Feet, etc. Evening Office, Chanting of Tenebrae, etc.

Friday, April 5.—Black—"Good Fri-lay," Mass of the Pro Sanctified. The Assion according to St. John. Adoration of the Cross. Evening Office, Chanting of

Saturday, April 6.—Violet—Holy Saturday. Blessing of the Paschal Candle, the New Fire, Holy Water, Font, etc.

Current Topics.

ment has at last decided to catablish a naval station in Newfoundland, to servo the purpose in the North Atlantic which Esquimait does in the Pacific. The project should have a direct interest for Canadians. especially of the Maritime Province, because it is based upon the idea of augmenting the Important naval reserve by training the young fishermen for the purpose, and those of the neighboring provinces would assuredly be included. The third-class cruiser Calypso, 2,770 tons, has been selected by the Admiratity for special service are a stationary drill ship so be located in Placentia bay, on our south coast, and is now being fitted out at Portsmonth. The first batch of fifty of our naval reserves are already undergoing training in the warship Charibdis, having embarked on her in November serve the purpose in the North Atlantic going training in the waranip Charlous, having embarked on her in November for a winter cruise in the West Indies. The location of the naval base will be Marquise, in Placentia bay. The place is destined to become a rendezvous for a large British squadron, and the new scheme of Imperial defence provides a liberal estimate for its maintenance. A warning the form of warships liberal estimate for its maintenance. A graving deck for the repair of warships will be built, a force of artificers will be stationed there, and while the machine shops in St John's will probably suffice for present purposes, the erection of others at Marquise must follow before long, and the establishment of such a plant would necessitate the port being reminend. It will says a nother imgarrisoned. It will serve another important purpose in that it will be made a coaling station.

General Barrow and Genaral Wogack have been in consultation, and General Wogack has agreed to withdraw the Russian troops from the disputed ground at Tientsin, provided the British also withdraw. He insisted also upon a guarantee that work on the railway siding should not proceed until the matter had been diplomatincally settled. This proposition was satisfactory to General Barrow, and was accepted by him. Consequently the British and Russian troops have withdrawn, thereby avoiding all trouble at present. Orders have been issued, however, that no British officer half leave or even "sicep out" at night

Count Von Waldersee,

issued, however, that no British officer shall leave or even "sieep out" at night or go to dinner without furnishing his address to the Adjutant. The marines will return to the ships. Admiral Seymour objects to any of the Australian mayal brigade, who volunteered for service on the railway, remaining. The military authorities say he does not understand the situation, that his interdessers is mosalied for, and that the understand the situation, that his inter-ference is uncalled for, and that the Australian marioes are just the men needed. The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tientsin. The arrangements made by General Bailloud, the French Com-mander, are regarded as completely satisfactory, and all danger of a collis-ion between the British and the French is considered obviated.

The special committee of the Legislature ap-Pood pointed to consider the Roeds. Promier's bill to provide

for grants for road improvement met last week. Mr. Pattullo presided, and Mr. K. W. McKay, editor of the Muni-Mr. K. W. McKay, editor of the Muni-opal World, was appointed secretary. Elvidence was given by Messrs. Alex. Griffiths, Niagara Falls, President Wel-land Good Roads Association; J. A. Rameden, Toronto, Secretary Municipal Good Roads Association; R. J. Jelly, Elizabethtown, Warden of Leeds and Grenville; Hogh Hoghes, Hexton; M. T. Buchanas, Ingereoli, and A. F. Wood,

ex-M-P.P., Madoc. The general opinion of the witnesses was in favor of road improvement, and the sam of one million dollars, which the Government proposed to give in this direction, was thought to be satisfactory. The belief prevailed that the amount should be paid as soon as earned, and not distributed over a period of ten years. It was also thought that power should be given municipalities to expend money for this purpose without submitting a by-law to the people. The individual opinion of almost every witness was in favor of a county road system, but it was thought the question as to who should control the roads should be submitted to the people. Those who were interested in the tell roads favored expending a portion of the grant towards unitative there and but the almost unit interested in the tell reads favored expending a pertion of the grant towards buying them ont, but the almost universal feeling was against using the money to buy read machinery. Opinion was divided as to the method of dividing the money, some wanting acreage, so to population, others equalized assessment, to be the basis, while others yet wanted all counties to share equally. The selection of the reads to be improved should be left with the bodies who expended the money.

In the Legislature on Thursday night Hon. Mr. Aid for University. Harcourt introduced one

of the most important measures of the session, under the offi-cial title of "An Act to amend the Act cial title of "An Act to amend the Act respecting the University of Toronto and University College, Toronto." In brief, the bill is a measure for air to the university. The most important clause of the bill is that relating to instruction in science, which provides that for the purpose of encouraging a study of the mineral, forest and other resources of the Province, and supplying the demand for expert knowledge in engineering and manufactures, the Province will pay from the consolidated revenues the salaries of instructors in the departments from the consolidated revenues the sat-aries of instructors in the departments of chemistry, physics, mineralogy and geology, and the cost of the maintenance of these departments. These payments will be based upon the annual estimates of the university trustees, and the first payment under the new set will apply to the present financial year of the uni-tersity, which along June 36th. This to the present financial year of the university, which closes June 86th. This expenditure from the funds of the Province will be over and above the annual grant of: \$7,000 to the University. Of this annual grant the scientific department heretofore received \$1,000. Mr. Harcourt is of opinion that the additional grant under the clause referred to will for this year reach \$20,000, and will be covered grow years to year with of course grow from year to year with the development of the university and the country. It is further enacted that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may set saids that portion of lands on the north side of College street (opposite the new Technical School) and known as lot 7, 8, 9 and 10, and now held in as lot 7, 8, 9 and 10, and now held in trust by the Crown, to be used for the erestion of buildings for the mineralogy and geology departments of the university, and for the extension of the School of Practical Science. A prominent feature of the bill is that relating to money matters. The finances and property are kept quite distinct from academic or educational matters. A Board of Trustees will have full power over the nueducational matters. A Board of Trustees will have full power over the property and income of the university. Heretofore the Senate has had this power, but deputed it to the Board of Trustees. The board had, therefore, no legalized existence under the old act. The present act legalizes it, and places in its hands the fullest responsibility as to the management of the property of the university. The board will consist of nine members, four of whom will be ex-officio members, four of whom will be or-officio members, nauely, the Chancellor, the President of University, and the Principal of University College. There has never been a principal of the college before, and it is not yet decided who will be appointed or when. The remaining five trustees will be apremaining five trustees will be appointed by the Licutenant-Governor in Council.

University University Bill now before the Ontario House. Senate. the Senate of the University will hereafter be composed as follows:—The Minister of Education, the Chancellor, the President of the the Chancellor, the President of the University, the Principal of the College, the President or other head of each federating university or college, and all Chancellors and Vice Chancellors of the University who held these offices on or before the date of the passing of the act, ex-flicio members. Representatives appreciated the contraction of the contr pointed by the professors and associate professors of the University: Matheprofessors of the University: Mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology and physiclogy, two members; Roman law and history, two members; professors and associate professors in the College, one member; the Law Socisty of Upper Canada, the governing body of every foderated or affiliated college or school in the Provinces, fed-erated or affiliated April 23, 1897, each erated or affiliated April 29, 1897, each one membor; graduates in arts of the University of Toronto eurolied in University College, twelve membors; graduated of Victoria University and the graduates of University of Toronto carolled in Victoria College, five members; graduates in law, two members; graduates in medicine, four members; persons holding certificates as high school perionpals or assistants, who are actually engaged in traching, two members; federating universities, one representative for every 100 graduates

representative for every 100 graduates in arts. Appointments and elections to the Senate shall be for three years, and until their successors are appointed or

In accordance with the

Hon. Mr. Dryden, in Canadian moving an address in the Horses. Ontario Logislaturo respecting the establish-

mout of a remount deput in Canada, said:—The industry of Horse-breeding has not lately received that attention from the agricultural population generally that was accorded to it in former years. The trade in horses has for a large time here comparatively dull, the from the agricultural population generally that was accorded to it in former years. The trade in horses has for a long time been comparatively dull, the markets that were accessible in former years being practically closed. This is apparent from the statistics gathered by the Bureau of Industries. These show that in 1892 we had horses in Oatario to the value of \$55,812,290. From 1892 the value was greatly reduced, until in 1897 the low mark was reached at \$36,111,085 Fr u 1897 the value has been steadily increasing, being given in 1899 at \$412,713,567. It is only within the past three years that increasing activity in this trade has been seen. Trade has now an upward tendency, requires only a slight encouragement to bring it back to the situation of years gone by. The trade and navigation returns show that Canada experted to the United States in 1893 10,600 horses, valued at \$1,123,389. During the following year the number was reduced materially, and in 1900 it is given as only 1,528, valued at \$225,025. Since the attention of the breeders and dealers has turned to the British market, and a considerable number of horses are experted annually to that country. This number has correspondingly increased as the number sent to the United States decreased. In 1893 1,940 horses were experted to Great Britain our horses have been favorably received and are highly valued. The entire expert comprises two classes: first, horses that can be utilized as heavy drays, and, seeond, those that can be used for driving or coach horses, the supply of the latter being much less that of the former, the trade is almost entirely confined to the heavier grade. Mr. Dryden concluded by moving the following a didees to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada:—

"The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario

of Canada:—
"The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario

humbly showsth:

"(1) That for many years prizes have "(1) That for many years prizes have been awarded for horses of different grades and classes at Exhibitions held in the principal centres of the Province, resulting in a great improvement in the horses now placed on the market, and that for several years army remounts and artillery horses have received the special attention of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association.

"(2) That the experience of the officials of the British Government in selecting horses in Ontario for army pur-

lecting horses is Ontario for army pur-poses, warrants the belief that the quality of our Canadian horses is of the highest order, and that for strength, endurance and sound constitution they

highest order, and that for strength, endurance and sound constitution they are not excelled in any country. That by actual trial in the field during the conduct of the war in South Africa it was seen that these qualities were characteristic of Canadian horses.

"(3) That the establishment of a remount station in Ontario would so encourage our horse breeders to produce the best horses for army purposes that large numbers of choice animals would always be easily obtained for use in the British army to case of emergency.

"Your memorialists therefore pray that you will be pleased to cause this their position to be laid before the proper authorities of the United Kingdom, and that in any other way that may be considered expedient to your Excellency the attention of the Laperial Government be called to the advantages to the Politic against a value as to Canada commont he called to the advantages to the British service as well as to Canada that would be likely to accrue through the establishment of a station in the Province of Ontario for the purpose herein set forth. And your memorial-ists, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

The decadence of the English "Hotel Ceail," which means the British Gov-Politics. ernment as administered

by Lord Salisbury, has become a topic of everyday discussion, chiefly in the ranks of its supporters. The reaction, which has long been foreseen by avery acute observer, has begun even in advance of expected causes in the shapp of the onerous burd an of taxation which vance of expected causes in the shaps of the onerous burden of taxation which will soon be imposed. The fresh lease of power, which was snatched at a lucky moment in the autumn, would not be moment in the autumn, would not be renewed if a general election were an nounced for three months hence. Even such a staunch and careful supporter of the Conservatives as the Spiciator ad-mits to-day that the Government is "cranibling," and declares it is a political assumption beyond argument that the Government cannot win another electoral victory. Curionally enough, the Socolator uses this all untion as a basis of orging Lord Salisbury to adopt an independent policy, defying, if need be, public opinion, and at all events igno-ing the electoral effects of its measures. It connects the Government to carry cut It connects the Government to carry cut three particular measures despite the popular effect. These are for the reduction of over-representation from Iroland, the imposition of heavy rates for liquor licenser, and the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in Irrland. There is no room for doubt as to the state of the star the start the start the start the start the start to the start the restiveness, not the say the spirit of revolt, among the Unionest members of Parliament, who are already beyond the control of party disopline. The division lists have shown this several times, in the past meeth, and the Right Hon.

The state of the s

A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, has received several sharp reminders from his own followers that his highhanded defiance of the traditions and privileges of the House of Commons was resented by the members without regard to party. A significant feature of the situation is, however, that Mr. Balfour and others of the Cecil family are quite indifferent to those warnings and their threatened culmination. It is no secret that Prime Minister Saliabury is longing for an opportunity to retire, while it is well known that Mr. Balfour was never deeply enamoured of public life. Least of all would the members of the Cecil family regret the eclipse of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which would be one of the most important effects of the defeat of the present Gov ernment. It would be going too far to say that the Cabinet is riding for a fall. The times are too critical and the Opposition too disorganized for such a policy to be thought of. Moreover, it is by no means impossible that some develop. ment of such a crisis might divert control to Joseph Chamberlain, which would be more distasteful personally to the "Hotel Cecil" than the Liberals return to power under a man like Lord Rosebery. It may be expected, therefore, that the present session will continue with Balfour riding roughshod over the obstacles of the House, and carrying out the policy of boldness recommended by the Spectator without regard to the electoral effect upon the Conservative party, whose lease of power will certainly expire at the next

WINDHURST'S GREAT WORK

What His Popular Union for the Defence of Catholic Rights Has Acccomplished.

A very instructive little article on one branch of Catholic organization in Germany appears in the February issue of the "I'nien," a monthly review published in Paris: the interests of the Catholic Associ. tions of Workingmen. It is especially timely in view of the recent Encyclical on Christian Democracy, and contains important hints for those who take an interest in the proposed federation of Catholie societies in the United States. Besides, it goes a long way to explain the magnificent unity and force of the Catholic body in Germany. The article is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Julius Schuh, Procurator General of the Little Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul-a society which is doing an' immense amount of good among the working classes of France, Germany and even Canada. It is entitled "The Popular Union For Catholic Germany," and is as follows ;--

This Union is Windharst's last creation-coming after the other social organizations it serves to bind them together, and may be considered their crown. Thanks to the Popular Union. each of these organizations is enabled to co-operate with the others for the general good of society and religion without being hampered in its own work.

a letter to the Archbishop of Cologae in which he urged all German Catholies to unite their efforts with those of the government and the Centre for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. This pontifical document stimulated the bishops in their meeting at Fu'da on Aug. 23, 1890, to issue a co lective letter on the social question. In this they did justice to the activity of the Centre and of Catholic economists to secure legislation suited to the needs of the working classes, and warmly recommended perseverance in the effort to heing about legislative reform and the development of social organizations.

The number of Workingmen's Associntions had been increasing constantly since 1880-societies of peasants, artisans, shopkeepers were everywhere developing and occupying themselves with their social and political obligations. But all these societies collectively did not reach the nation at large. They had no influence on the Catholic body of the country to raise the standard of social reform in town and country in one united move-

Windhorst saw the need for combin ed action, and at once set about realizing it. He had long foreseen the labors and combats which the social question would inevitably impose upon the Catholics of the country. During the autumn of 1890 when he (was elreedy bowed down by age and infirmity, and in spite of the prohibition of his medical advisers, he made

several journeys to the Province of the Rhine to prepare the foundation of the popular union and draw up the rules which should guide it.

First of all, it was necessary to com but the subversive theories of the Soetalist Democracy, which manaced the Church, the school and the family and were undermining the foundations of social Christian order. Bismarck and the Laborals had tried to conjure away the danger by rigorous laws against the Socialists The Catholic leader saw that the only means of securing the victory was by adopting the spiritual weapon of truth. In their congress at Halle, October, 1890, the Socialista had openly declared war upon the Catholæ Church, which they recognized to be their most redoubtable enemy. To this Windhorst replied on November 20th by a manifesto to the Catholics of Germany, in which he asked them to join the Popular Union The motto of the new organization was ; "For the fight against error and subversive theories in the social domain, and for the defense and re-establishment of social Christian order. The call of the heroic old chieftain

was answered. Before his death, in the spring of 1891, Windhorst had the consolation to know that more than 100,000 Catholæ men were marshalled under the standard of the Popular Union. His heart's desire was thus realized. He had led the Centre to brilliant victories in the legislative order, in favor of the working classes, of the rural population and of commerce, he had now succeeded in banding the Catholic people together to work for social reform and to combat the aims of the Socialists.

After ten years of existence the Popular Union now numbers 186,000 members, and the Socialist Democracy finds itself face to face with a compact and energetic foe. Socialism has at its service thousands of indefatigable adherents who, by means of meetings, newspapers, in their conversation, at the workshop, in the beerhouses, and among the families of their friends leave no stone unturned to win new converts. At the last elections they were able to roll up 1,-800,000 votes-it was the harvest for which their ngitators had been working to long and so hard.

This well-organized activity on the part of the Socialists is met by the association of the Popular Union. Its members are the lay apostles of the Catholic people in the social domain. In every locality, in every street of the large towns, they have at their head "men of confidence," in every club or destrict "managers;" in the different provinces or dioceses, "provincial or diocesan representatives," all of whom receive their instructions From the Presidency and from the Central Committee at Munchen-Gladback, in the Province of the Rhine. To strengthen and develop this or-

ganization and stimulate the zeal of the workers, frequent meetings of the officers are held. The number of these now runs into the thousands, and they serve as intermediaries betweeh the members of the Union throughout Germany. They destribute the bulletins, fly-leafs and notices, arrange public meetings, and meet together to discuss social questions. In this way the social movement is continually gaining fresh adherents for the foundation of "popular bureaus, workingmen's clubs, peasant associations. Raffaisen banks, philanthropic institutions of all kinds, the development of the Catholic press, foundation of libraries, etc."

The primary scope of the Popular Union is the difficusion of social instruction so as to excite interest among the masses in the important problems which affect them. With this object more than 4,000 popular meetings have been assembled. These assemblies are open to the general public, and in them the workingman finds himself surrounded by thousands of Christians who share his couvictions. Emment speakers explain and refute the errors and utopias of socialism, and the hearers are made to feel an enthistastic love for religion, the family and the Christian orgamization of society. At the close of the nathering time-honored hymns are sung, in which the audience renew their promise to be true to the faith of their fathers until death.

Here, too, the former, artisan, laborer, learn what the Centre has done and proposes to do to better their condition. They are made acquainted with the means at their disposal for helping themselves. They are taught helping themselves. They are taught how to think and act in such a way has not to become a viotim of the agiton the monient, whereas the people this site most memorable event in the listory of the association.

But the spoken word is heard but stand in perpetual · ed of instruction and advice-and here begins the role of the press. The Socialist Demooracy to-day possesses 132 newspapers, and hundreds of popular pamphiets, which it spreads broadcast all over the country lis tructs run into the nuttions. The press of the Centre; makes a ga lant fight against this propaganda. The Popular Union supports at by a social correspondence which puts two articles on social economy every week at the disposition of 240 Catholic newspapers free of charge. Every member o the Union pays a tax of one mark a year, and in return receives the right numbers of the Review of the Association; Tracts are everywhere circulated refuting the errors and accusations of socialism, and explaining the action of the Church and of the Centre on behalf of the laborer, the art.san, the tradesman and the peasant. The Catholic population eagerly reads these writings, millions of which are printed, and then passes them on to

wdrkshop. It were impossible to exaggerate the amount of good effected by these popular gatherings, and this propaganda of the press. The results are already, making themselves felt. At the last, elections the number of votes polled the Socialists remained stationarynar, actually diminished in the Catha olic districts in Hanover, the Rhenish province, Franconia and Suabia. The people are now better instructed as to the principles of social reform and, the best means for attaining it. Zeal' is continually on the increase, and Catholics are becoming more and more loyal to their representatives of the-This synopsis of the activity of the-

friend and foe in the street and in the

Popular Union would not be completewithout some information about the Popular Bureaus which it has organized. There are already twenty-fiveof these established in the industrial districts to supply the information toworkingmen about the protective laws, the school code, the regulations for military service, rents, rates, taxes, etc., and instructs him how to draw up necessary documents when; occasion requires. These bureaus have secured for their clients indemnities or refunds of sams varying from thirty marks to fifty thousands Moreover, they exercise a conciliating influence and forestall much grumbling by keeping the workingmen informed as to their rights and duties, Finally, the Popular Union has assembled several important meetings for the purpose of giving practical instruction on the social question-in! 1892 at Munchen-Gladbach,; in 1893, at Bamberg and Neisse, in 1894 at Friburg, m 1895 at Dortmund, in 1896 at Schwabish Gmund. Between 600 and 800 ecclesiustics and laymen of all conditions have taken part in these gatherings, which have always lasted a week or more. The Popular Union

met all the expenses. On December 23, 1890, Leo XIII. wrote as follows to the President of the Popular Union; "All who have ag heart the interests of the faith and of religion, of morality der, of the stability of the family, and the security of public institutions, must approve of your undertaking. We are therefore convinced that your, noble initiative from all classes of right-thinking men, and will produce abundant fruit."

The Sovereign Pontiff's words have been verified. The Popular Union has done and will continue to do an immense amount of good, for its existence is becoming every day more and more necessater.

C.M.B.A. DAY

Members of This Order will Gather at Buffale

The fourishing Catholic Mutual Benefit Association is now in its 25th year. Some tune ago it was decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the order at Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition and negotiations with the Exposition Management which followed, have resulted in the naming of Tuesday, July 23rd, next, as C.M.B.A. Day at the Pan-American. It is believed that this will be the largest reunion the Association the largest reunion the association has ever held. From all sections the local committees are promising large attendance. From Fittsburg word comes that one thousand persons from that city alone will be present. The association officials are negotiating with the different railroads leading to hotfeld for special exercision relations.

Our Weekly Sermon

MONKS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The Very Rev. P. J. Garrigan, D.D., the vice-rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D.C., was the lecturer at the Montaulk Theatre, Broaklyn, before members of the Knights of Columbus. It was the fourth lecture of the fourth series of the lyceum course. The subject of the lecture was 'The Monks of the Middle Ages." Dr. Garrigan spoke in part as follows,—

THE MIDDLE AGES

THE MIDDLE AGES

The study of the muddle oges, like the rest, has become more and more general, serious, scientific and popular. Hlustrious adversaries of Catholicism, like Guizot, Videmsin, in our day, Sabatier, Clarke, of Edinburgh, and Eckenstein, have popularized perfods, races and personages which the last century had condemned to scorn and oblivion. and oblivion.

The term middle ages is used to Ac-The term middle ages is used to re-fine the intermediate period between nuclent and modern civilization, the period beginning with the close of the fifth century of the Christian era and ending with the fifteenth, or, as some say, the threeenth century, during which a profound dakinss followed the brilliant la, ht that had previously radiated over the world from Rome

IMPERIALISM DESTROYED ROME IMPERIALISM DESTROYED RCME
Toward the end of the fifth century
Rome met ber doom—her light and
her life were simultaneously extinguished. Rome, the mistress of the
world't Roma Immortalis! Eternal
Rome, 'having conquered Assyria, Perma, Greece, Macedonia, became drunk
with her victories, weakened byfealousies and enfeebled through luxury
and excessive wealth, was herself, like
iniquitous Babylon and Jersuelem,
brought before the remembrance of
God, conquered and beaten flat to the
ground by those who were her vassals ground by those who were her vassals and her servants. The barbarians who conquered Rome had brought to who conquered Rome had brought to it the germs of a newer and nobler world. They had a moral force and energy, a rude hardihood and power of endurance, which the Romans had wholly lost through self-indulgence and wealth. But they had not knowledge not true civilization. They came for punder and to despoil, and they so plundered and despoiled that the cities became a waste and the land a desert.

The interval between the fall of the Roman Empire, and its re-establish-

Roman Emp.re, and its re-establish-ment in Charlemagne, the beginning of the math century, was emphatically one of revolution and rapine, of lawless passion and of brute force. Europe was given over to rapacious and bloodthursty hordes who recogniz-ed no law, no authority, and reveled in lust and violence amid the ruins and putrefaction of pagan civilization it was one great bat lefuld. No schools, no laws, no government but what came from the solitary imperishable Christian Church and the monastery. CHRISHANITY CIVILIZED EUROPE

There were three elements struggling for the mastery in the general confusion and darkness which reign-ed throughout Europe from the fifth to the ninth century, the reign of Charlemagne, the seed time of new Europe, againsm, barbarism and Christianicy. Pagan and barbarian influences could not of themselves save nor reconstruct society on a se-cure and permanent basis. The remains of Itoman civilization, its laws, its literature, its art, were a help, as they are to-day, in education and in reorganization, but the barbarian did not know their use or appreciate, their value, and the Roman had already failed to preserve the great social organization which he oreated. It was the Gospel of Christ, the message of God to man, the doctrine of the Man-God to man, the doctrme of the Man-God, Christianity alono that had, and still has, in itself at perfect measure, the power to enlighten and sanctify man, to recreate and save society. Guizot says on this point, "I think, then, humanly speaking, that it is not too much to aver that m the fourth and fifth centuries it was the Christian Church, with its mattations is and after centuries it was the characteristic Church, with its institutions, its magastrates, its authority, which struggled so vigorously to prevent the interior dissolution of the Empire, which struggled against the barbarism, it was this Church, I say, that became the great connecting link, the private of civilization, between the principle of civilization, between the

Roman and the barbarian world.
THE MONASTIC ORDERS THE MONASTIC ORDERS

The teaching churc. In those early days consisted of the Pripry and in good part the menist orders. The Papacy and the monist worders. The Papacy and the monist were sowers of divine truth in the field of the world, the hearqus of the divine message to man, who fearlessly preached the Gospel to every creature. There was no other form of religion in the Western world than that of the Apostolic Church.

The word "monk" is from the Greek word "monos," (aloue, single), which expresses the idea of Lastern monasticism, and which has been applied less to the four great orders of the church. Indeed, the inonestic life, from the days of Benedict, had never a contemplative nor solitary character; or the

Indeed, the inonastic life, from the days of Benedict, had never a contemplative nor solitary character; or the contrary, it was social and active, it formed a nucleus of intellectual development, and served as an instrument for the fermentation and propagation of ideas. The distinctive characteristic which shines from the society of monastic creations in existence is moral force, that strength which is a cardinal virtue, which overcomes the world like courage and macrifice. "I do not hesitate to affirm," says Montalembert, "that the true monks of the great ages of the Church were the representative of manhood under its most pure, energetic and intellectual forms of manhood, in a manuer condensed by celibacy, protesting against all vulgarity and baseness, and condemning themselves to greater and more sustained offorts than are demanded by ony worldly exercer"

PHRST LESSONS OF CIVILIZATION

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PIRST LESSONS OF CIVILIZATION Modern society is indebted to the monks for the first lessons in Chris-tian civilization—industry, arts and agriculture, and also for the pressivat

tion of the classic texts, which are picked up here and there and saved from burning schools, libraries, and devastated cities. The classics which have exercised the greatest influence on modern education, as models and masterpieces of literature, have been preserved, transcribed and transmitted to posterrty by the monks of the Middle Ages This, a think, will not be disputed by the most austers sa-vant or classical critic, because the manuscripts themselves are found in the libraries of the monasteries even to the day, and dated from the eighth to the tenth centuries. They are, moreover, in the handwriting of the monks. The preservation of the Latin monks. The preservation of the Latin language in a new form as the language of the Church, for centuries the language of courts and of laws, must be traced to a monk of the fourth and fifth centuries, St. Jerome. This is one of the greatest achievements of the human mend, ranking in merit and importance with St. Augustine's "City of God," and greater than Dante's "Inferio," both immortal products of the Middle Ages. ferno," both i Middle Ages. THE CENTRE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

The principles of Roman law and procedure were compiled in the sixth century, after the triumph of Christiandy, and in the reign of Justinian. The Justinian Code, the Pandeet, the institutes of the Novellar, are the classics of the law schools of Europe and America to this dry. What the monks did for Roman law and language, they did for pagan art and architecture. When the Church came out of the Catacombs and are granted legal tolerance, the genius of Christianty showed itself in the bashicas of Constantine and Theodosia. Through the monks of the Middle Ages the seed of right education was sown, the old molds were recast and the ideas and principles began to germinate which The principles of Roman law andi principles began to garninate which afterward found their full expression in the splendid architectural piles that covered the face of Christian Europe. Such were the monks in the Middle Ages. They were ages 61 revolution Such were the monks in the Middle Ages. They were ages of revolution and of evolution, ages during which a deluge of barbarism swept over Europe and engulfed paganism, although developed and polished for centuries by the genius and refinement of ancient Rome and Greece. In that deluge all was lost, except it was saved in the ark of the Church. The Church had survived, and was like the beacon light shining over the lurid troubled waters and beckoning all to a haven waters and beekoning all to a haven of sacty. She thus fulfilled her di-vine mission in the world of enlighten-ing and sanctifying men, and teaching them and governing them to the at-tamment of their eternal destiny. This she did by virtue of her divine commission and divine power mirust-ed to her by the Incarnate Son of God.

COMTE DE MUN

and the monks of the middle ages were her ministers in the preservation and perfection of human society throughout the world to-day.

The French Orator scores the Association Bill,

Comte De Mun, Conservative, mode a notable speech in the Chamber of Deputies during the discussion of article XIV of the Law of Associatiations, the purpose of which is the suppress teaching by religious orders. This provision is one of the most important of the bill, and its fate in deeply interesting to the middle classes and to the article right of the irreligious establishments. The public galleries, the flow of the Chamber, and the Ministerial benches were filled with attentive listeners to a fine arrangiment of the article. Comte be Mun declared that the fproposition of the article simply implied at tyrannical state monopoly of education. Comte De Mun. Conservative, made

education.

education.

"The delicate question of what doctrme should be taught to thildren," be said, 'ought not is depend upon changing Parliameurary majorities. Otherwise we may have the God of Jules Simon during one Legislature, no God at all during the next, and the true God for the following four years have manners sets.

"Proceeding to seetch the history of the conquest of liberty in teaching, Comte Ie Mun exchanged,—MM, Wal-deck-Rousseau and Miller are Jacobneck-houseau and affiler are Jacob-ins, and are seeking to enfure the steas of Danton, but where the con-tention and even Napoleon failed, M. Waldeck-Roussa au will not succeed, even though be secures a Parliamentary majority.

The conscience of the people will re-"The conscience of the people will revolt against the suppression of liber-ty in teaching. The proposition of ar-ticle XIV can never be carried out, even though it should be valed by the Chamber We demand that parents shall not be deprived of the right to bring up their children as they wish; and the congregations are alone able to give moral education."

The speech was received by the lightists with prolonged applause, and the debate was adjourned.

THE KING'S OATH

Committee to Revise It Appointed by the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salabury has moved the appointment of a joint committee of the House of Lords and House of Commons to consider the question of what declaration on the question of religion should be required from the Markov School Comments of the Markov School Comm ed from the King on the occasion of his accession, and whether the land guage could be modified without dim-mishing its efficiency as security for the maintenance of Protestant succes-

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

-Mr. S. Ackerman, commercial traveler, Belleville, writes;—"Some years ago I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for inflammatory rheumatism, and three bottles effected a complete cure. I was the whole of one summer unable I was the whole of one summer unable to move without crutches, and every movement raused excruenting pains. I am now out on the road and e rosed to all kinds of weather, but have, never been troubled with rheumatism since. I, hower, keep a battle of Dr. Thomas' Oil on hand, and I alway renommend it to others, as it did so much for me."

FATHER BAKER'S JUBILEE

The first of the second of the

The Venerated Buffalo Priest Colebrates-Well known in Ontario.

Well known in Ontario.

Futher Baker's silver jubilee celebration which took place Tuesday, 19th kinst...—feast of St. Joseph, patron of the diocese—was a remarkable tribute to a remarkable man.

In 1876 St. John's I rotectary was established at West Seneca on what was then farm lands, by the late Bishop Tirkon, to take care of distitute hoys between the ages of six and fourteen years. The institution, legan in a lamble way under Rev. I nouns Hines, who was succeeded in 1882 by Rev. Nelson H. Baker, has grow, to mammoth proportions. The old buildings have been repliced by missive new structures covering 3.06 acres, the entire property on that ge of the presenting horizontendent being worth in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, while much more than that sum has been raised and expended by Father Baker during his mneteen years' incumbency. The lettest addition in the whops of buildings cost \$100,000. The cost of maintenance is about \$60,000.

St. John's Protectory, now known as Our Ludy of Victury Home is a five-story structure of pressed brick, surmounted by a tower fourteen feet high, at the appx of which is a bronze statue of Our Lady of Victory. This building has accommodation for 1,000 and a present population of 450 hoys. They are of divers races and creeds/most of them having been street waffs.

Following is a list of contributory states and countries showing the cos-mopolitan maracter of the little peo-ple under Father Baker's care; Maine, nle under Father Baker's care; Maine, North C olima, Florida, Missouri, Colorado, Lirland, England, Scotland, France and Arabia Indians from Canada, Spaniards from Cuba, and one of two blacks are in this collection of what were fortierly grouped under the common name of "city arab." Father Baker's task is to make a good citizen of every boy who comes to his institution, regardless of his Protestant or Catholic origin. The home is in charge of Meiner Mary Agatha and Sisters of St Joseph.

ONE OF THE GROUP. .

ONE OF THE GROUP.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, another of the West Scheea group, is a four-story brick structure containing about 100 boys biween the ages of five and fourteen, and with accommodations for 500. The asylum, to which a splendid addition has just been made, is in charge of Mother Mary Marceline and twen's sisters of St. Joseph. Industrial training is conducted by the Brothers of the Holy Infancy, an order established by Bishop Timon for this special work. The Victorian, a monthly ideal work. The Victorian, a sample of the work turned out by the boys. The printing of the corprises rwo cylinder presses, at I the fact that the Victorian has a paid-up subscription list of 5,000 reflects credit or all concerned. The industries carried on include printing, plumbing, gas-fitting, shoemaking, and carpentry. In addition to these buildings there is St. Patrick's Church at Ruley Brad.

ting, shoemaking, and carpentry.

In addition to these buildings there is St. Patrick's Church at Ridge Road and White's Corners Road seating 500. There Father Baker is assisted by Father J. F. Kelly. Adjoining the church is the parochial school, attended by 150 boys in charge of Sisters Eugene. Florenting and Margaret. Then there is the Werking Boys' Home in Niagara Square, of which Father Baker is superfitted and the commodating 100 boys under Sister Constanting 100 boys under Sister Constanting three assistants. This is a modern building fitted up with every facility for doing a great work in the heart of the city.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION MASS

The jubilee celebration took place in Our Lady of Victory Chapel, which, like all of the other buildings, way becomingly decorated. Besides Rt. Rev. Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, and Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester there were present Rv. Mgr. Loughlin, of Philadelphia, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Loughlin, of Philadelphia, Rt. Rev. Thomas Hickey, of Rochester, and prests from every corner of Western New York. Father Baker was the celebrant of the solemn pontifical mass. Father D. Waish, deacon, 1 ather Biden, subdeacon, and Father McGloin, master of experiments. The sermon was delivered by Besidop Quigley, who culouized Father Baker and the great work accomplished during the past eventy-five years. THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION MASS

VALUABLE GIFTS.

The special music for the jubice mass, by Miss Certia Langan and members of the choir of St Bridg t's Church, under F W Hicks, was a feathuren, under F. W. Hers. Was a leasure of the occasion. After the exercises in the chapel, Bishop McQuaid, who visited the home for the first time, was conducted through the institution, of which he spike in terms of highest paging.

statution, of which he spike in terms of highest praise.

Among Father Baker's valuable presents, was a monstrance of solid silver, heavily plated with gold and set with diamonds, amethysts and other precious stones. It was presented by Our Lady of Victors Altar Society of St Bridget's Church. This gift, valued at \$1,000, is pronounced by its makers, the W J Feely Company of Providence, without a peer in the Luiced ctates. The following is a last

ued at \$1,000, is pronounced by its makers, the W J Feely Company of Providence, without a peer in the United ctates. The following is 1 list of some of the gifts;—Solid gold chalice, \$700, also by Our Lady of Victory Aitar Society of St Bridget's Church, a thabor, \$40, by the same society, set of vestments, \$400, by St. Joseph's Community, music loox, \$80, by the boys of St Joseph's Asylum, sideboard, \$70, set of dishes, \$30, and benediction vell, \$50, by the Working Boys' Home; cloring \$300 by the Ladies' Aid Society 3 set of firmiture, \$150.00, by the Children of Mary of St. Patrick's Church; china closet, \$50, by St. John's Protectory boys, cassock and cloak, \$60, by St. Joseph's Asylum; oil painting of Father Baker, \$100, by a friend, solid silver tea set, \$150, by a friend deather tea set, \$150, by a friend silver tea set, \$150, by a friend

Cheego, "The Jubilariu," Mgr. Loughin, 'The Care of Homeles't Chi'dren" Impromptu addresses were made by several others of the clergy present. Music was furnished by Kuhn's orchestra.

Father Baker's reception of all these honors was characteristically modest. The keynote of his response to the encomiums showered upon him at the hanguet was a disclaimer of personal

communis showered upon him at the banquet was a disclaimer of personal credit, all of which was given to fied and Our Lady of Victory.

That Father Baker will live many years to continue his apostolio work is the wish and the prayer of thousands,—Union and Times.

THE LAETARE MEDAL

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran chosen this Year-

Hon W. Bourke Cockran orator and lawyer, has been chosen by the Facul-ty of the University of Notic Dame that year togeceive the Lacture Medal—the highest honor that the institution can confer.
Mr Cockern has been a devoted Cas-

the highest honor into the institution can confer.

Mit Cocke in his been a devoted Castholic, giving his influence, voice and means to aid in upbuilding the Church in America. He delivered a powerful oration at Cooper's Institute, New York, in 1891, directed arainst the spohlitton of the Propaganda. At mearly every Citholic telebration in the vicinity of New York, in which liymen participate, Mr Cockrain has a prominent position. Of every grave question he is invariably found on the side that has the moral arguments in its favor. On the celebration of Archibishop Corrigan's Jubilee, in 1898, he gave a large donation to the Seminary Fund. He is a frequent contributor to the extensive charities of the Church of St. Francis Navier.

Mr Cockrain is the youngest of those who have received the Lactare Medal. The formal presentation will be made next month in New York by Archibishop Cotrigan. The bar from which the disk is suspended is lettered "Lactare Medal," and the face of the disk bears the inscription; Magna est veritas et piaevalebit—"Truth is mighty and Shall Prevail." The reverse has the made of the University and the recipient. The address presented with the medal is painted and printed on silk, and sets forth in each instance the special reasons influencing its bestowal.

Dr. John G. Shea, historian, was the

Dr. John G. Shea, historian, was the first on whom the medal was confer-red. The list of subsequent names' numbers some of the most prominent Catholic laies of the United States— both men and women. Since 1883, the year in which Dr. Shea was the recipboth men and women. Since 1885, the year in which Dr shea was the recipent, the following men and women have received the honor in the order named, Patrick J Keeley, architect; Ehza Allen Starr, art critic; Gen Jno. Newton, civil eugineer; Patrick V Hickey, editor; Anna Hanson Dorsey, novelast, Wm J Onshan, publicist; J Damei Dougherty, orator, Major Henry T. Brownson, soldier and scholar; Patrick Donahue, editor, Augustin Daly, theatrical manager, Gen Wm. S. Rosenerans, soldier; Anna T Sadiler, author, Dr. Thomas A Emmet, physician; Hon. Fimothy Howard, jurist, Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, philanthropist.

W. Bourke Cockran was born in Ireland, Feb. 28, 1854. le received a

ist, many dwendown canwen, philanthropist. John A. Creighton, philanthropist.

W. Bourke Cockran was born in Ireland, Feb. 28, 1854. Is received a good classical education in his native asle, and then spent several years in neademic work in France. In 1871 he came to America with a view to studying law. He secured a position as instructor in a preparatory school, and a few years liter was appointed principal in a public school in West-chester County, N.Y. During his years of leaching he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Wishing to devote his entire time to legal practice, he resigned his position as primcipal of the school, and settled in New York in 1879.

From the time he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Cockran has taken an setive part in politics. His magnificent physique and recognized cratorical ability won for him immediate recognition. In 1888 he was elected to Congress from the Iwelfth New York District, and he was re-elected in 1890, carrying his district each time by a big majority. He was given a prominent position in the work and deliberations of the House, and was a member of the Ways and Meuns Committee in the Fifty-third Congress. He was acknowledged to be one of the most polished orators in the legislative, body, and the galleries were filled whenever it was known that he would speak. One of his most famous efforts was his speech at the Democratheak. One of his most famous efforts was his speech at the Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1892, when he voiced the opposition to Mr. McKinley's candinacy against Mr. Bryan's, but he early took a pionounced stand against I resident McKinley's Philippine policy, and sirenuously opposed his re-election.

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RICHMOND HILL

THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE

Dath of Bernard Hoffey.

The death of Mr. Bernard Hoffey oc curred at Richmond Hill on March 5th. A pationt sufferer for almost two years, he met has death with that calm and peaceful resignation which characterizes the Catholic Christian. Interment took place at Thornhill on March 7th, Rev. Father McMahon officiating at mass; Rev. J. R. Teefy, M. A., President of St. Michael's College, preaching, choosing his text from the Book of Wisdom, Chap. 3, verse 1. He weached an eloquent and practical someon. It was indeed a source of great spiritual comfort in that sad hour, to hear high tribute paid to the departed soul, who had ever been a good neighbor and an honest man. There are left to mour the loss of a good father and loving husband, Mrs. B Hoffey, two sons, Ross and Willie, two daughters, Alice and Nellie. R. I. P.

Patrick Donahoe Dead.

The Famous Catholic Journalist is no More

Patrick Donahoe, the venerable diatrick Donahoe, the venerable founder of the Palot and the most widely-known Irish-American of his day, passed away at his residence on Shawmut Ave., Boston, at one o'clock of the morning of Monday, March 18, one hour after completing the nine-tioth year of his blameless and benefi-

cent Med.

At his deathbed were his devoted wife, his sons, Patrick M., Joseph V., and J. Frank Donahoe, his daughter, Genevieve, (Mrs. N. D. Drummery), Dr. Drummery, Mrs. J. F. Donahoe, his confessor, the Rev. John T. Mullen, D.C.L., of the Cathedral, and his physician, Dr. James W. Ryder.

With his crucifix classed in his wasty de hands, and th. Apostobe Benediction of His Holmess Pope Leo XIII, upon him, the soul of the good old man quietly passed away.

Mr. Donahoe's last illness came upon him with the New Year and the new century. But such was his vitality

century. But such was his vitality that in the beginning his recovery seemed not improbable. About a month ago, however, it became evident that he could not the dent that he could not recover; and botwithstanding some surprising rallies, his nearest and dearest realized that he would never again set foot or the familiar streets of the city he lov ed so much.

Patrick Donahoe was born in Mun-

carnet Bonnioe was born in Mun-nery, the parish of Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, March 17, 1811. He came to Boston, with his parents at the age of ten. He went to school for a few years, and, while still, a lad in his teens, got employment in the of-fice of the Columbian Centinel, and lice of the Columbian Centinel, and later on the Boston Transcript. Here he became an expert type-setter, and acquired his knowledge of the power of journalism for good or evil.

These were the days of dominant, Protestantism, of the Puritan type.

Mr. Donahoe loved to tell of his boyish experiences, and of the time let nearly

Mr. Donahoe loved to tell of his boyish experiences, and of the time he nearly lost his place for not coming to work on Christmas Day.

Even in his early days, Mr. Donahoe was a man of foresight as well as of faith, and impracticable as it might appear, he knew he could build up in the stronghold of Puritanism, a journal for the Catholies of the United States.

He was not deterred by the failure of Bishop Venwick's venture of daring name, "The Jesuit."

name, "The Jesuit."
This little paper, founded in 1832, struggled on for a bracf space, and was about to be discontinued, when Mr. Donahoe and Mr. Devereux came forward and bought it. They changed the name to the Literary and Catholic Sentinel, but it fared no better than its predecessor, and had to be whandered.

Finally, in 1836, Messrs. Donahoe and Devereux began the publication of the Pilot. The latter gentleman did not remain long connected with the enterprise. Mr. Donahoe bent all his energies toward making the Pilot a success. He make a personal canvass, not only of the New England and Middle States, but of the fa. West and South, never resting till he had built up for his paper a thoroughly national circulation, and expanded it from a small four-page to a largo and handsomely printed eight-page weekly. Meanwhile the founder of the Pilot was rapidly amassing a fortune, and had become the foremost man of his race on New England. In addition to Finally, in 1836, Messrs. Donahoe and

his newspaper, he established a large publishing house, whence the works of many notable Irish and Irish-American authors were issued. store and a great emporium of church furniture, organs, etc., were subse-quently added.

quently added.

An carnest Catholic, he was most generous to Catholic charities. He added very largely in the building of the splendid Home for Destitute Catholic Children, on Harrison avenue, Boston: was a generous advocate of Catholic popular education; a steady benefactor to orphanages, asylums, etc. Indeed, scarcely a church in New England was built in his time without some gift from him; nor was any good cause an America or Ireland ever refused his assistance.

In 1872, Patrick Donahoe was, with-

In 1872, Patrick Donahoe was, without doubt, the richest and most influential Catholic in New England, and in the front rank, both in means and influence, among the Catholics of

The memorable fire of 1872 came, destroying his splendid buildings, stereo-type plates, book-stock, and other pro-perty to the amount of \$250,000. He at once resumed business on Washingat once resumed business on Washington Street, but was burned out again, in May, 1873. Still full of courages he built again, this time on Boylston St., moved into the new structure, and was burned out a third time. The insurance companies had nearly all collapsed in the great fite, so the usual help in rising from such losses as his was not to be had. He had endorsed heavily for friends. Through this dangerous form of generosity he lost a sum total of \$250,000.

Then the pame came, and friends who had advanced money to Mr. Donahoe, to help him to carry on his business, felt constrained to withdraw

their assistance. Finally, the climax of his misfortunes was reached in 1876,

when his benk, previously alluded to, was obliged to suspend pryment At the time of its suspension, Mr Donathe time of its suspension, at 17003-hoe was indebted to depositors \$73,900. He put everything he possessed at the disposal of his creditors, but property had sh, ank in value, and his had been heavily mortgaged in the interests of his business

Here Archbishop Williams came to his relief, purchasing three-fourths' interest in the Pilot. John Boyle O'Reilly purchased the remaining fourth The Archbishop added to the editorial charge which Mr. O'Reilly had from Mr. Domahoe for some years previous the entire business manage-ment of the paper

Meanwhile, the venerable Patrick Donahoe at saxty-five years of age, and amid constant reminders of his old-time affluence, was beginning his business life anew. He resumed his business life anew. He resumed his foreign exchange and passenger agency in Hoylston St., and in 1878 he established a monthly magazine, which, under the name of Donalae's magazine, attained wide circulation and monularity.

Success had to come to such a man Gradually his business developed, and Gradually his business developed, and he found houself again in the erjoyment of a competence; and, better still, in he enjoyment of the increased esteem and affection of his fellow-citi-

Some months after the death of John Some months after the death of John Boyle O'Reilly, in August, 1890, the Most Rev. Archbishop of Boston, who, by purchase from Mis. O'Reilly, was now sole owner of the Pidet, sold it back to Mr. Donahoe, who was then nearly eighty years of age.

In 1894 he sold Donahoe's Magazine

In 1894 he sold Donahoe's Magazine to its present proprietors.
On Mr. Donahoe's eighty-second birthday, March 17, 1893, he received the Lactare medal, which Notre Dame University annuall awards on Lactre Sanday to some Catholic especially distinguished for his services to religious to religious annuals. dastinguished for his services to religion and his fellowman.-The Pilot.

Mr. Timothy Austin Kavanagh, son Mr. Timothy Austin Kavanagh, son of the late Mr. Timoth Kavanagh, of Ottawa, died on Sunday in the Water Street Hospital, after in illness of a few months. He was 16 years of age, He was well known here, having lived in this city almost all his life. He street few rears in Montreal in the spent two years in Montreal in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Messrs, Joseph and Michael Kavanagh, of this city, are brothers of the late Mr. Kavanagh.

THOMAS KINGSLEY.

Again death has been busy amongst us. This time it has carried off one of our oldest and most respected parishoners, in the person of Mr. Thos. Kingsley. Coming from Wexford, Iroland when a young man. Mr. Kingsley. Coming from Wexford, Ireland, when a young man, Mr. Kingsley married Miss Ellen Maloney and settled in Toronto Junction, where he resided until the time of his death. Here by perseverance and inand settled in Toronto Junction, where he resided until the time of his death. Here by perseverance and industry he acquired sufficient to bring up a large family in comfort, and to leave them so at the time of his death. Mr. Kingsley was honored by all who kenw him for his honest and upright character, and for the genial and generous disposition which made his house always an open and hospitable home. Some years ago, before St. Cedila's became a parish with a resident head, the price's who went from the city to say mass were ever welcomed and warmly cotertained at the home of Mr. Kingsley, who, with his estimable wife, did all possible for the comfort of his guests. Mr. Kingsley was seventy-eight years of age, and was ill about a month when the dread call came. During his illness he was fortified by the rites of the Church, of which he was always a loyal and consistent member. The funeral took place from St. Cecilia's Church to St. Michael's cemetery on Flursday of last week. At the church were the pastor, Rev. Father Dergin, and Rev. Father Minnehau of St. Peter's parish. The Mass of Requiem was said by Rev. Father Sberidan. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Burke, Forbes, and McMahon. Amongst others prerather annual of St. Feters par-ish. The Moss of Requiem was said by Rev. Father Sberidan. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Burke, Forbes, and McMahon. Amongst others pre-sent in the long procession gathened to pay a last tribute of respect were; Dr. Clendenning, Mr. W. A. Baird, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Royce, Mr. Jas. Gifbert and Mr. William Rowntree. The chief mourners were; the widow and son lof deceased; Mr. id. Kingsley, despatcher G.T.R., Lindsny; Mr. Oak-ley Brushey, son-in-law, Smith's Falls; and the Misses Kate, Ellen and Annie, daughters. To these and to Annie, daughters. To these and to Mrs. Brushey, who was unavoidably absent, a large measure of sympathy absent, a large measure of sympathy is offered from a wide citale (off friends. May he rest in peace.—Irish friends. I Canadian.

ISABEL HARTFORD.

Isabel, wife of Thomas Hartford, of Norfolk, departed this life last Sunday at two o'clock. She was born in Cornwall, Ont, in 1824, and was 77 years of age. She was married in 1843 and had ten children, four of whom survive her; James, of Norfolk; Richard, of Massena Centre; John and Dennis, Colorado; her husband also survives her, being in his 76th year. The funeral was held Wednesday from the Church of the Sacred Heart. The High Mass of Re-Sacred Heart. The High Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father No-lon. A large concourse of friends foilowed the remains to the grave.-Mas-

MICHAEL DELORME.

Mr. Michael Delorme, who formerly Mr. Michael Delorme, who formerly conducted a hotel on Queen street west, Ottawa, dued Tuesday morning in the Water Street Hospital there. He had been suffering for some time from cancer of the thout, and this oatsed his death. The late Mr. Delorme was about forty years of age. He was well-known in Ottawa. He belonged to the Carholic Order of Forestets. Messrs. Louis, August and Jos. Delorme are brothers of decased. A wife and several children are left to mourn his loss.

JOHN BERIGAN.

The funeral of the lite John Berigan of Ottawa took place on Friday morn-ing from his late residence, Rudeau street, to St. Joseph's church, where nigh mass was chanted by Rev. Math-er James Fallon, of Kingston, and from there the funeral proceeded to !

man de la companya de

Notre Danie cenetrry 31 Joseph's Court, Cathobe Order of Foresters, at-tended in a body, the following mem-hers of which acted as public riers,— Messi's H. Seyhou, J. Dufour, S. Des-Lauriers, T. O'Connor, L. Lauthier, and Geo P. Ward. The funeral was large-'y attended by many friends and rela-tives of the deceased.

THOMAS McCLURE

The funeral of the late Thomas Mc-Clure, formerly a conductor on the Ottawa Electric Railway, took place Thursday morning from his late residence, 551. Albert street, to the Ro-man Catholic church at Old Chelsea. A requiem mass was chanted by Rev. Father Poulin. The pallbearers were Father Poulin. The Messrs. (W. O'Meara, M. Powers, O arcsers. (W. O'Meara, M. Powers, O'Graham and Dr. McClosky. The con-rloyes of the rollway sent a broken whiel of flowers, Mrs. G. Burton sent orown, and Mr. and Mrs. Mg H. Mc-Veity a spray.

JAMES O'DONNELL.

Again are we called upon to record Again are we called upon to record the death of a former well-known settler, in fact a native of the townshap of Arthur, in the person of James O'Donnell, who was born on the O.S. R., on the 12th of October, 1843, where resided until about 20 years ago-then removed to Walpole Tp. he resided until about 20 years ago. He then removed to Walpole Tp., near Jarvis, Ont., remaining there for a few years, removing to South Dakota, where he resided for the past 16 years. His wife, who was a native of Walpole township, predeceased him about 18 years. Three sons survive—two in South Dakota and one in Walpole—also one brother and one isker John, grain merchant, of Arthur, and Mrs. P. Shauchnessy, on the home-Mrs. P. Shaughnessy, on the home-stead in Arthur township. The de-ceased Fud been in failing health for the past two years, the result of a fall from a horse which he was riding, and from the effects of which he never fully recovered. A little over year ago he came to reside with his brother, John, where he got the best of care, finally passing away on Mon-day. The funeral takes place on Friday morning at ten o clock, to St. John's church, thence to the R. C. cemetery at Kenilworth.-Laterprise.

PATRICK HINCHEY,

Patrick Hinchey, one of the oldest fresidents of Arthur village, was laid to rest on Sunday last, being 76 years, of age. The deceased was a weifof age. The deceased was a weiknown and highly-respected resident, having been in the employ of the rail-way company at this point for upwards of 30 years, first with the T. G. & B., and afterward with the C. P. R., when the latter company absorbed the former. Deceased was a native of Ennis, County Clare, Irehand, coming to America in 12.7 with his young wife, first settling in Hartford. Coun., but afterwards coming to Canada, first settling at Grafton, Northumberland county, where he resided for about 15 years, and where the children were all born. He removed with his family to Arthuc just 29 years ago this month, where he has sealed continuously and his tangly 29 years ago this month, where he has resided continuously, and his tamily had grown up. Besides his aged wife he leaves three sons and three daughters, viz;—Bertha, Poughkeensie, N. Y.; Mary (M. Paradine), Pomona, Cal; Maggie(Mrs. McKinney), Mt. Forest; Michael, Farnham, Que.; Jas., printer, Buffalo; Rev. John J., Hamiton. The funeral was a very largone, showing the high esteem in which the family is held. Services were held in St. John's Church, Rev. Father Doherty conducting the service, asheld in St. John's Church, Rev. Father Doherty conducting the service, assisted by the deceased's son, Rev. J. J. Hinchey. Rev. Father Doherty, in his remarks, pointed out how the deceased had made the best of his opportunities, who, although coming here as a poor man, had managed not only to educate his tamily, but lay up a competence, and preserve the esteem of his fellow citizens. Integment afterward took plue in the R. C. cemetery. The pullbarers were all old acterward took pives in the R. C. Cem-otery. The pullbarers were all old friends of the deceased, being P. M. Karby, E. J. Callaghan, T. Riordan, Camook Haley, F. McCartoll and M. Cafgoll.—Enterprise.

PATRICK J. WALSH.

The remains of the late Patrick J. Welsh, son of Mr. Ed Welsh, 33 Elm street, who died at Ashland, Wis., on Friday last, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother, mother and sister. The funeral took place on accompanied by his rother, mother and sister. The funeral took place on Monday morning at uine o'clock from the family residence Referring to the death of the late Mr Walsh, who was much respected in Peterborough. the Ashland Daily Free Press makes

the Ashland Daily Free Press makes the reference to him.—
"P. J. Welsh died this morning at nine o'clock at St. Joseph's hospital after a three weeks' illness with typhoid fever. For the past week but very small hopes have been entertained for his recovery, and his death was not wholly unexpected. He was unconscious for the three days preceding his death, and at times was delirious. His mother and sister arrived in the city yesterday from Peterborough. city resterday from Peterborough, and were at his bedside when

he passed away.

Mr. Welsh was born in Peterborough Canada, about therty-nine years ago. He went to East Saginaw thirthe years ago, where he worked at the tador trade for a year and then went into business for himself. He was in business for two years in Sag-inaw, when he sold out and came to Ashland. Mr. Weish leaves a father and mother, three sisters and one brother in Peterborough, a brother in Detroit and a brother in Ashland to mourn his loss. His remains will be taken to kis old home in Peterborough, Ont, to-morrow, for interment. His mother, Airs. Edward Welsh, his sister, Miss Minnie Welsh, and his brother, William Welsh, will accompany the remains. Mr. Welsh was a member of the Ancient Grder of Hibernians, Catholic Order of Foresters, Red Men and Elks. and mother, three sisters and one bro

bernians, Catholic Order of Foresters, Red Men and Elks.
"During the ten years that Mr. Welsh has resided in Ashland he has made many warm friends. He was one of the leading business men in the city, and was noted for his business ability and honest. His many acquaintances and the Daily Press auxite in extending heartfelt sympathy to the grief-stricken parents, and the sorkowing sisters and brotherst for in his death Ashland has lost one whom all will miss." whom all will miss."

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

THE COMING CONSISTORIES

Some of those who will be Raised to the Cardinalate.

Wm J D. Croke, L.L.D., m a letter to the Cathelic Universe, speaks of the coming consistories in Rome as fol-

It is now settled that the consistories will be held this spring. They will not, however, be held in March, as has been bela ved hitherto, but, I am anformed, after Easter of the names of the future Cardinals which became known was that of Mgr. Martinelli, Delegate Appetolic at [Washington, and all the names are

the stangeon, and all plan horses are not even yet known, I can attest on the highest assurance.

The other Cardinals will be;

Mgr Cavagnis, Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiss tical affairs

Mgr Della Volpe, Majordomo of the

gr Sanminatelli-Zabarelli, Titular Mgr Sanminatelli-Aabarent, ituaar Patharch of Constantinople Mgr. Tripepi, Under Secretary of State and Secretary of the Cypher. Mgr Gionnari, Archbishop of Lepan-to and Assessor of the Holy Office. (And i sixth, whose name is not at Mersson! known. but who is also a

present known, but who is also a member of the Roman Curia. Only the third and fifth are Bishops, the

remainder are priests.
The foreign Cardinals will be;—
Mgr Mgrtinelli, Delegate Apostolic
tWishington and Archbishop of

Mgr. Kniaz de Kozielsko Puzyna, Archbishop of Cracow. Mgr. de Skrbensky, Archbishop of

The Italian Cardinals will be Mgr. dell' Oho, Archbishop of Bene

Mgr. Boschi, Archbishop of Ferrara. Mgr. Bocheri, Bishop of Verona. I can confirm the report that Mgr. for a considerable time after his reception of the bearetta. There is no truth in the report that his successor will be Mgr Merry del Val, Archinshop of Nionea and President of the Noble Academy.

consistory in which the foreign Cardinals will receive the red hat may be deferred until the year 1902. Mgr. Martmelli will not come to Rome vatil the consistory is at hand.

A number of vacancies and changes will be made in the Curia during the months following upon the spring consisteries of the present year, but Roman rumars about these cannot have great interest for a foreign public.

THE DAY IN PARIS

Celebration of the Seventeenth in the West

The LC S.U has a reputation for carrying out everything it undertake In the very best manner possible, and Monday evening's concert was no ex-ception to the rule. The large audience, which almost completely filled the house, was very pleasantly enter-tained for two and a half hours, and at the close there were many coupli-mentary remarks directed towards those who had charge of the affair. The lecture by Rev. Father Crinion, of Dunnville, dealing with a part of his recent European tour, was without

any question one of the best ever delivered in Faris. The speaker possesses a fluent, graceful and happy style, with enough of the true Irish wit to relieve any danger of monotony and just a touch of the musical brogue. His description of the Paris brogue. His description of the Paris Exposition placed that great event in an altogether new and more interest-ing light to Laristans. Father Crin-ion will be eagerly welcomed when he returns to complete the story of his trip.

The musical part of the program while produced entirely by local artists, would be a credit to many affairs with professional entertainers. Miss Eva Ealand made her lebut as a singer, and her numbers caused a surprise that was pleasant indeed. Her appearance is graceful and pleasing, while her voice has a range and

appearance is graceful and pleasings while her voice has a range and sweetness to an unusual degree.

Miss Annie Benning was well received, and encored each time she appeared, her pieces being exceedingly well rendered.

Messrs, Thos. J. McCabe and Melvin Tufford never sang better than on. Monday, and the audence was not satisfied without double numbers from each. Miss Kate O'Brien opened the program with a well-played instru-mental, while Mr. Will Buckley act-

the proceeds, which were considerable, will be devoted towards the expense incident to the introduction of electric light into the Church of the Sacred Reart.—Paris Star-Franscript

KINGSTON CATHOLICS

Quiet and Religious Observance of the Seventeenth.

In St. Mary's cathedral the festal of the patron saint of Ireland was observed as only waim-hearted sons of Erin can celebrate. At an early hour the members of varieus Irish and religious societies partook of holy communion. High mass was celebrated, by Rev. Fr. Meaghet. The culogy of Ireland's saint was delivered by Rev. Fr. Salmon. He said, To those wandering in foreign lands as exiles, the day avakened memories and associations of their native land. The song that recalled those memories was no other than the old familiar air of "Home, Sweet Home!" It was his message to them. In that air men "Home, Sweet Home!" It was his message to them. In that air men read of iov and sorrow, gladness and relief all expressed. When they heard that strain that hearts were unconsciously touched. This strain cones to them from afar, from the beginning to them from afar, from the begin ning of their existence, and bringing them ever nearer to the source of light and truth. The sound of music brings to all the strains of the angelio orings to all the strains of the angelio choir, but how much more was they glory and gladness as they were gathered together as they were to-day. Music and poetry were the means whereby they endeavored to realize that higher light that they gathered in their pilgrimage here below. It comes from God Himself and is repeated. ed in every Iriah beart on St. Pat-

The state of the s

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rick's Day. This was his messager

The singing and music by the choir was very fine. At the offertory a' hymn to St. Patrick was sung Mr. Bryson taking the solo, in which his rich, powerful voice showed to great advantage and was much admired. The handsome binners of the Irish societies were suspended and added greatly to the beauty of the editice. The alter of St. Jowph was decorated/and illuminated as the novena to St. Joseph was still going on. Bryson taking the solo, in which his

illuminated as the novena to St Joseph was still going on.

In the afternoon the second of the series of the jubilee processions took place, at the close of which the length of the holy sacrament was imparted. There was a very large attendance at all the services. The festival of St. Joseph was observed on Tuesday morning. High mass was celebrated, at which the high members of St. Mary's cathedral partook of holy communion.

THE DAY IN MONTREAL

The Annual Parade of the Irish Societies.

As on every recurrence of the feast of freland's patron saint, the Irish-men and women of Montreal and the inch and women of Montreal and the descendants of the Irish race, were out in faige numbers on Sunday, to do henor to the great sain, of the Green Isle. As if fitting in a race whose attachment to country is surpassed only by that to the faith implanted in their hearts by St. Patrick, the religious ceremony was the first feature of the celebration of the day. day.

day.

The mass of the day was that celebrated at St. Patrick's church by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. The spacious edifice was altogether inadequate to accommodate the immense throngs which flocked to the entrance. The sanctuary was crowded with clergymen from the different patishes in the city. Among those present were Rev. Father Luke Callaghan, who acted as deacon of honor to His Grace the Archbishop with Father Luke Callaghan, who acted as deacon of honor to His Grace the Archbishop with Fa-ther Labrosse, of the Seminars, as sub-deacon, Father Levlerc, of St. Patrick's, as assistant priest. Rev. Father Joheny, of the Semmary, and Rev. Father Desposiers, of St. Pat-rick's Church, acted as masters of

curemonies.

Other clergymen present were Mgr
Rozier, the Lenten preacher at Note
Dame; Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R.,
and Holland, C.S.R., of St Ann's;
Donnelly and Heffernan, of St. Anning;
Rev. Feer Peter Hefferman, of the
Montreal College; Rev. R. E. Callaghan, Rev. Father McDermott, St.
Mary's; Labelle, Notre Dame; Bastaen, Montreal Semmany; Quinlivan,
Martin Callaghan, AcGrath, Ouillette
and McShan of St. Patrick's; Rev.
A. Condon, C.S.C., St. Laurent College.
Rev. Father Spellman, of St. Patrick's, was the preacher of the day.
He began by tracing the relations
which exist in the Catholic Church between those living on earth, and those

which exist in the Catholic Church be-tween those living on earth, and those members of the Church in Heaven who have been raised to the dignity of saints. The preacher gave a short sketch of the life and labors of Ireland's beloved saint, and held him up as a model for the imitation of all Christians. He appealed to the men and women of the Irish faith to re-main stendfast in the faith of St. Pat-

After mass, the annual procession formed on St. Alexander and Legauchetiere streets. Thousands were in

Among the guests of St. Patrick's Society was Mayor Prefordame, who marched beside Mr. W. E. Doran, President of St. Patrick s Society. Among others in the procession were Mr. Justice Curran, Ald. Bumbray, Ald. Tansey, Ald. Gallery, Mr., Capt. Geog O'Farrell, of Quebec, and Mr. Henry O'Suihvan, C.E., of Quebec

O'Suilivan, C.E., of Queuee

The streets along the route of the procession were lavishly decorated the prevalent color being green. Among the most remarkable flags noticed, was one on John Murphy's Co's building. This was the flag designed at the time of the late Queen's recent vesit to Ireland. The original large lush flag, with the golden harp and the Union Jack inland on a field of erreen. green.

The wearing of the green was general throughout the city.

Rev. Father Strubbe, was on Monday evening the recipient of a muniquicent gift at the hands of his parishdiners. A very large number of these had gathered in the Monument National, where Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, K. C., 'endered the reverend gentleman a purse containing \$2,000, in recognition of his services as pustor of St. Ann's parish for the last seventeen years, Father Strubbe was deeply moved by such a testimony of esteem, but he said that his vow of poverty as a Redemptarist priest prevented, him from accipting any money, but he was glad to say that this princely amount avoid be expended in improving the parish church. He added that Rev. Father Strubbe, was on Moning the parish church. He added that he could proudly say in his parish there was not a single immoral house, thanks to the efforts of his colleagues of the Presbytery, and the good people of Point St. Charles.

The numerous friends of the late Father James Callaghan will be pleased to hear that his name is to be perpet-uated in Montreal's famous cathedral, St. James. The memorial will take the form of a marble sanctuary rai-ing and will cost in the vicinity of \$1,-500. The immediate friends of the deceased priest have the arrangements in hand and they have obtained the approval of the Archbishop.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

What with the new University Bill

and other measures bearing upon the

Subject our educational aims and

methods are receiving at present con-

siderable attention. One of the most

interesting expressions was the criti-

cism given last Saturday evening by

Prof. Watson of Queen's University.

Being in Toronto for the purpose of lecturing Trf. Watson was tendered a dinne ome of his friends. In reply to his toast he availed himself of the opportunity to speak freely upon education-scientific and academic, university and otherwise as practically carried out in the Province of Ontario. Education in his opinion suffers from three evils. It is too much the rervant of the public. Second, the trend is too materialistic. And thirdly it permits specialization at too early a stage. Undoubtedly these are three weak points in our system. They are all -especially the second and thirddrying up the streams of higher culture and true learning. The ideal of university work is called into question. Lord Rosebery put it lately that the object was to enable England to beat Germany and the United States in trade. "That" said Prof. Watson, "I beg to deny." The object was not to best anyone-The object of a university will not be properly considered unless knowledge be looked at as a whole, of which the various sciences and languages are the integral parts. One great reason for the depreciatory view of University work is that theclosy is not a part of the scheme of higher studies. It could not be otherwise in a united community. But learning suffers from the divisions of christianity. First, theology is left out, then philosophy is contorted, falsified, and at last materialized. Men look upon psychology as a branchand an unimportant branch of psychalogy. Thus without the principles of theology, metaphysics and physchology they venture out into the untried waters of material science, theorizing dogmatizing when they cannot convince. If the highest culture is to consist of practical science, then Ontario will soon prove what Catholic teachers have always maintained. that a state or civil government cannot educate. They start upon a wrong principle or no principle at all. Something more than experiential science is needed in the halls of learning. At I those who solve a plan of education for a country ought to admit it. There are two wave of regarding a university, either as to its students or as to the studies. Our universities are taking the former view. To have full lecture rooms, to obtain larger revenues by fees from increasing numbers, to cultivate base-ball, foot-ball and have incomes ir m these sources. in a word, to get money—this is the aim of universities. Let the heads be men of business. Tet scholarship, learning, study take care of themselves Examinations, the only test of learn-

Specialization at any early stage of school life is another great fault acsording to Prof. Watson. Right in-What is the consequence? deed. Boys of thirteen decide that they will not take this or that subject. Greek is almost gone in our schools. Protestant divines ought, to bear in mind how they always charged the Church

ing will make up for all deficiencies.

with neglecting Greek in the Middle Ages. But it was nevel so much no glected as it is to day in Protestant Ontario. Latin will be the next to go -to the still greater loss of scholarship. There is no use claiming an equal educational value for modern languages. The languages themselves do not possess it. And living languages will atways be treated from a utilitarian point of view. Furthermore, as Dr. Watson put it: classes of students who devote themselves to the classics alwrys best modern language men on their own ground. For young students to have a free choice is a serious injury to the students themselves as well as to learning. They are sure to work along the line of least resistance. Why pursue the subject further? Learning disappears as coarse materialism walks through the hallowed courts of learning, knowledge and wisdom. Materialism can never sway the sceptre of the intellectuaand spiritual kingdom.

CATHOLICS AND RANTERS.

There is a homely adage which is. however, none the worse for its lowly origin, that runs thus: "The man that minds his own business is sure of a steady job." There is a world of truth in it. We should esteem ourselves happy if we could bring this saying home to some of our Protestant friends. From time to time, we find that Protestant preachers and laymen take it upon their own shoulders to expose the "faults" of Rome, and to agitate for the correction of these supposed imperfections. The Church is submitted to libel and abuse; her doctrines are characterterized as "barbarous," "idolatrous," and a host of other things of like strength and similar truth. There is scarcely a gathering made up exclusively of Protestants with the avowed purpose of treating of Protestant affairs that does not express itself pretty strongly against the " errors of Rome," and suggest changes in her doctrines that it would have made. There is scarcely a meeting of this kind 'hat does not manage to vent its spleon against the Catholic Church, no matter how foreign the subjects for discussion may be to her and her teachings. A few years ago it was the "ex priest" and the "ex-nun" that held the platforms and ears of our Protestant meetings. Now. however, things have changed, and ranters have come to the front among the ministers themselves, who have been found quite as able to misrepresent and vilify the Church as the notorious Margaret Shepherd or "Jumbo" Campbell, of local fame, ever dared hope to do. What strikes us very forcibly is that the Protestant denominations have quite enough to do to mind their own business.

We Catholics are getting along nicely without the assistance of the and giant minds that predominate rule Protestant societies of one kind or other. When we require any assistance from them in the line of reforming our doctrines we will be pleased to ask for it, but, in the meantime we would suggest that they con fine their deliberations to matters that concern themselves. The Catholio Church has been in existence for twenty centuries, and she knows precisely what she must teach and what she ought to do in this or that given case. It is a notorious fast that the Church is infinitely better governed than any of the Protestant sects; it is acknowledged on all hands that the Catholic hierarchy in America to-day is incomparably superior to the minds that rule in the sects. These things being so, it seems to us that it might he as well for our Protestant neigh bors to apply themselves with more energy and concentration to the business that concerns them most—the taking care of their own affairs. It seems a pity that the delegates to assemblies should fly off at a tangent and busy themselves with the state and condition of the Catholic Church, to the utter neglect or gross mismanagement of the business that should be in hand. The beauty of the whole thing is that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred--and we may add the hundredth toc -these people are handling questions and raising discussions about things of which they are worse then totally ignorant, in that they have prejudiced and badly informed minds in anything that savors of Catholicism. And these men speak with the authority of oracles and utter amazing statements as glibly and as unconcernedly

as though they were speaking with a

perfect knowledge of the tenets of the Church. (or missionary preachers | commended a good view of the city, and our priests find that it takes all their time and energy to look after | Jerusalem, the head and heart of the the business over which they are nation, the seat of His Father's law hold an "At Home," with "dancing placed as stewards, and for the accomplishment of which they are to be held accountable before God, without going out of their way to misrepresent and vilify Protestants. If the ministers, and agitators generally, of the Protestant churches cannot find enough to do in looking after their own affairs we would suggest that they study the teachings of our Church before they attempt to give us advice. We insist. too, that this study be given, not to Protestant authorities on Catholicism, who are quite as ignorant as, and ten times more unscrupulous, than the ordinary bigot, but that they go to the fountain head and learn from those who have authority to teach in the Catholic Church. The difficulty is that such people have no desire to learn—they prefer to misrepresent.

HOLY WEEK,

With Sunday we enter upon Holy Week-so called, not because the other weeks of the year are not intended for our sanctification, but because of the special mysteries which throng its seven days, and to which our salvation is particularly attributed. It is called the Greater Week as standing out in contrast to the rest of the year, and containing events of more potency to the world than all other weeks. Like returning flowers these events and mysterics bring new freshness. The cross still stands on Calvary, the central point of all history. Its attraction has not lost its power. Men turn to it in hope and faith, and find there height of virtue, perfection of sanctity, strength of soul. The young gaze upon it, and learn from their mothers the story which teaches them courage and obedience. The aged turn to it and learn how to die. Sinners look upon that cross, the only hope in the storm. Saints find in the mangled, crucified Form hanging upon its purpled wood, the spouse and model of their heart's affection. Through it apostles preach, and martyrs die, and holy souls live. To the faithful the Cross is the power and the wisdom of God for the salvation of mankind; to the unbelieving and worldly-wise it is folly and stumbling block. All the events of Holy Week led up to the Crucifixion and death of our Lord on Good Friday, as it led 'p to His g'orious resurrection on Easter morning.

The week opened with Palm Bunday, and the triumphant entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem. The raising of Lazarus from the dead had quickly become noised abroad. It was the last term in that striking progression of miracles. Something had to be done. The Pharisees were in a desperate state of anger and hatred. The word was sent forth-" He must Under the shadow of that die." dreadful threat the Master, who must have been informed of the doings of the Sanhedrin, passed by a circuitous route to Jerusalem, and made the only triumphal entry of his life into the Holy City. As He advanced on his journey the multitude flocked in greater numbers about Him. It was the day after the Sabbath, that is, the first day of this great week that He departed from Bethany with His disciples, and set out for Jerusalem. The crowds who were gathering from all quarters to attend the Feast of the Passover were eager to see their great Prophet and Wunder-worker. As soon as it was told the people that he was going to Jerusalem they ran out to meet Him. Enthusiasm seized disoiples and strangers. They spread their cloaks along the way; they strewed the ground with the branches which they tore and out from the palm trees; and hills around and the streets of the city rang with their cries: "Hosenne in the highest." The popular mind was sindled into a flame. Jesus accepted the triumph and the shout. They were the falfilment of a prophecy. Only the Pharisees kept aloof, or drawing near, asked the Master to quiet His disciples. In their shallow wisdom and cowardly jealcusy they wondered what the Romans would say when they heard the people proclaim Him King. Josus answered them: "I tell you that if these should hold their peace the stones would immediately cry out." The procession passed on. The irritation of His enemies increased : "Ye behold

that our threats are of no avail; all

the world follows Him." But Jesus

and religion. He saw that sacred city besieged, laid waste with fire and sword, her children slaughtered, her homes, her palaces, her very Temple levelled to ther ground. The melancholy sight filled him with anguish. Jesus wept. He entered the Temple. In the evening He went out with the Twelve and returned to Bethany. Of the hours of those nights we know nothing. Their details have disappeared before the events which prepared and hastened the catastrophe. Monday and Tuesday wore away with Jesus teaching His most impressive lessons in the Temple. But all had been in vain : indefatigable teaching, countless miracles, solemn warningshumanly speaking, the Master had failed. The sympathy which the people had shown was wavering and shallow. In receiving Him with acolamation on Palm Sunday they consulted their own interests or were moved by curiosity. And there very people, so far from rising to take His part, abandoned Him and clamored for His death. How strange and unaccountable is the judgment of man! The Saviour had come to do a work, and neither the praise or blame of men was to foil him in that divine mission. Thursday, the first day of unleavened bread was at hand, and Jesus ate the Passover with His disciples. There and then He astablished the great mystic sacrifice of the new law, and gave that law its essential form by ordaining His apostles priests of His dispensation. But while His love was reaching down to its own unfathomable depths one of His chosen followers was showing forth the dread limits of man's malice and treachery. Judas, that very night, betrayed Him. A band came and took Him prisoner as He was a malefactor. The followed the terrible trial or series of trials, terminating in that unjustifiable condemnation which was really delcide. What subjects of mediation are all these for the thoughtful Christian soult What sources of gratitude, compassion, and hatred of sin ! These are the very fountains of our Saviour's love. O the gift of God in the days of this Holy Week.

coming to a turn in the read which

felt sad, as He thought of the fate of

CATHOLICS DISGRACED.

Lent is the season set aside by the Church for works of penance. It is a time when all Catholics worthy of the name enter into themselves and prepare for the glad time of Easter. Prayer and fasting are especially enjoined upon all Oatholics, and T are exhorted to do what we can in the way of penance and mortification. As an evidence of this season of mourning, all the great society events are arranged to take place before Ash-Wednesday, and it is anything but fashionable to hold social affairs during this season. Society withdraws from the world and is supposed to be doing penance. It is one of the relics. one of the traditionary Catholic customs, that even Protestants have received and adopted. There are, then, no social events worthy of the name, held during Lent, either among Protestants or Catholics. No Catholic, who has any respect for himself, would of course, be found taking part in anything savoring of dancing or amusements of the like nature during Lent; no Catholic would be found taking part in a banquet during this holy sesson. The Church has softer ed her Lenten laws and regulations to such a degree that but very few are obliged to fast in this country. But those who do not fast, those who are exempt for one reason or another, are aunposed to make up for this leniency in some other way. No Catholic is exempt from every species of penance or mortification. If he does not fast he is supposed to deny himself in other ways. No Catholic takes part in dancing or other such public amusement. Do our Catholies refrain from such forms of entertainment during Lent? Our attention was called some time ago to invitations that were gotten out for a dance which was to be held in the north end; of the bity. The invitations were issued by the members of a society whose first and necessary characteristic is Oatholicism. That a society supposedly Catholic, whose members must be Catholics, should dance in Lent, is

a diegrace to that society. The issu-

ers of the invitations did have enough

deconoy left in them to take a name that indicated nothing. The day chosen was a fitting one. That the members of a Catholic Society should at 8.30" and "ladies provided," in Lent is a soundal and a shame. To make it as had as they possibly could they issue invitations for a fast day, a Friday, doubtless to put them in mind of our Lord's long fast of forty days in the desert. This day was chosen, without a doubt, as the one most suitable for revelry and enjoyment-it was the day on which Christ died, and as such to be fittingly celebrated by feasting and dancing. The young men and young women who took part in that scandalous dance are a disgrace to the Uathous Church; they do not deserve to be noticed. We call the attention of our Catholic friends to those people, not that we expect that the blush of shame can be made to arise to their checks, for, it is quite evident that they have gone far beyond that stage, but simply to show all good Catholics how the Church has been subjected to insult and contempt in the past. It is just such actions as this that make us ridiculous in the eyes of our Protestant friends. It is needless to say that those who took part in this dance are Catholics of a type that is, thank God, very rare in the Catholic Church. That there are some such in Toronto is matter for sorrow and shame. Language fails us in trying to gather a sufficiently strong list of conventional sphitets to hurl at these disgraces to the Church. The young men who took part in the affair are of the stamp aptly described by the late Archbishop as " Fighting Catholics," whose only title to Catholicism seems to be that they were born in the Faith. As to the "ladies" who were "provided." we can say nothing; for, thank God, we are not acquainted with them. The less said of them the better. What kind of home training, think you, did these young men and young women receive? Something is radically wrong with the Catholic home that brings up such children.

During the first week in Lent, we were surprised to see in the daily papers, an account of a banquet tendered by a local Catholic society to a visiting officer in the Temple Building. We need say no more than that that society gave scandal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The chief worry among Anglicans just now is to determine whether this, that or the other practice is "Romish" or not. If it is, there is a storm raised against its adoption straight-WAY.

The Anglicans propose to place a statue of the late Bishop Creighton in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. We do not know why, but we do know that the custom is "Romish." The first thing the Anglicans know the Presbyterians et al. will be charging them with "image worship."

The Orangemen throughout Ontario are "emphatically condemning" the proposed change in the Coronation Oath. Lord Salisbury and the King himself seem to favor the modifica tion. If our Orange brethren are not careful they will be laying themselves open to the charge of disloyalty.

The London Daily Tolegraph complains that Canada is not paying a share toward the maintenance of Britains fleet. Apart from a very few enthusiastic Englishmen, Canada's population is decidedly opposed to being taxed in the interests of Englend. The fact that we sent a couple of thousand men to England's assistance in South Africa is by no means an indication of our great and unbounded love of an Imperial unity that will involve us in wars and preparation for war ad infinitum. It seems to take Englishmen a long time to learn. They lost the United States through just such work. Canada has quite enough to do just now to keen her head above water without saddling a portion of England's debts in the making of which she has not a word to say.

Some time ago there was a rumor to the effect that English titles-Lordships and the liks-would be conferred on Canadians during Edward's reign, Canada has troubles enough with "Sira" and "Senatorships" without importing any more evidences of

class distinction. We are getting along peacefully enough as we are, without any further introduction of flunkeyism. "he tendency in Canada is democratic, and we cannot get enough of that tendency. Canada has no need of Lords and Barons. She is working out her destiny nicely without them.

The land that the Outario Governernment is giving to the veterans of the South 'frican war and those of the Fenian raid, is stirring up quite a good deal of criticism in the House. Some of the members insisted upon giving them everything-land, timber. minerals, and anything and everything connected with the land. We would suggest that the Fenian raid veterans be examined as to the services they rendered at the front. We are of opinion, and history bears us out in it, that most of the volunteers in that fiasco should be ashamed to acknowledge that they were near the front at all on that occasion. If the Government would grant land on the plan of giving each veteran as much as he could cover in a given time, we think that the heroes of the Fenian raid would acquire much larger grants than their South African brethren-many of them, certainly, showed a strength in getting over the country during their term under arms.

The speech recently made in the Ontario House by the Hon. Mr. Dryden, calling attention to the likelihood of a remount station being established in Canada for the purpose of furnishing horses for the British Army, is well worthy of the attention of our Canadian farmers. The horses sent to South Africa were just what were required. The horses asked for then were on an average of 15 hands 2. From present indications the English market is also open for heavy draught and carriage horses, but the cavalry horse is always received with open arms. A word to the wise is sufficient. The farmer knows what is wanted. It is for him to supply that

The following were the demands asked of the British by the Boers and the terms offered them :--

If the British would guarantce-"First-Joint education in Dutch and English.

"Second - Liberty to retain sporting rifles on pass

"Third—An indemnity of £3,000,000 for burned farms.

"Fourth—No franchise for natives.

"Fourth—No franchise for natives.

"They would be prepared to accept annoxation with, of course, amnosty for all the belligerents still in the field. The man who brought these terms in had certainly been among the Boers, and could hardly invent such a story, but it is extremely difficult to get the truth, as various channels bring diametrically opposite information."

The Cheonicle's account, obtained in London, says that Gen. Botha was quite willing to assent to many of the conditions. The Obronicle says:

"The chief obstacle to a cettlement was Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant complete amnesty to the leaders of the robels in Cape Colony. He offered self-government on the lines of Jamaica immediately on on the cessation of hostilities, with legislatives bodies party elected by the burghers.

ers.

"The Government agreed to provided £1,000,000 to compensate the Beers for property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Beers on commando, provided the signature of the officers who commandeered the goods were forthcoming. He also offered to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and restocking farmsteads.

"Moreover, he agreed that enddren should be instructed in English or Dutch et the discretion of their parents. The Government undertook to make re claim on church property or funds, or upon hos-pitals or hospital funds, or upon private investments.

"No burgher of either State will be al-lowed to possess a rifle, except by special

iconse.

"Gen. Botha was generally in favor of these conditions, but he dissented strongly from a proposal to give the full privilege of citizenship to properly domiciled and registered blacks. He was also greatly concerned about the position Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was cold that Jows and Christians would enjoy equal rights, no distinction being made in the matter of concessions."

There was no surrender.

The license department has taken a step in the right direction in forbidding restaurant keepers to furnish liquor to banquoters in their places. It has been the custom of these redtauranters to provide liquor in as large quantities as required for banquets. These men had no licenses. It was wholly unfair to men who pay licenses in this city. Morcover the stop is taken in the right direction, in so far as it will have a tendency to make these banquets social affairs rather than drunken orgics which they have been only too often in the part.

We call the attention of our readers to a change in our Catholic law firms in this city as set out in our advertising columns. The firm of Rearn and Lamont has been dissolved and Mr. E. J. Hearn has entered into partnership with Mr. T. Frank Slattery. The firm shall be known under the name of Hearn and Slattery. There cannot be the least doubt but that the gentlemen interested in the new partnership will and it to be a step in the right direction. Both are bright, energetic young lawyers and are alive to the interests of their clients. Each will find the other to be a strength and both will pull along together so evenly hat there will be no stopping them. We wish the new partnership every anccess and congretulate them beforehand on its attainment.

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T

The Newfoundland French Shore question is said to be about settled. The terms are not yet known but both France and England are reported to have made concessions so as to smooth the thing over. France wants a proper frecognition of her claims over the fishing banks which England seems ready to grant. England looks upon ready to grant. England looks upon the question as being largely senti-mental. It is quite possible that the mental. It is quite possible that the Newfoundland fishermen will be paid a bounty so as to enable them to compete against the Frenchmen. The question may be looked upon in England as a sentimental one but it is anything but sentimental to the poor people who are depending upon the fishing banks for a living. If New foundland ever comes into her national place as a province in the Canadian Confederation that French Shore question would prove semething more than sentimental.

It is pretty hard to please everybody Last week the Moulders' Union of Montreal raised objections to the receiving of donations by McGill University because the money had been derived from the sale of soul destroyers, namely, tobacco and liquor." The resolution passed by the Union, goes on to say tha the money "should have been placed at the disposal of Prof. Penhallow, professor of Botany, to deliver a course of lectures on how to grow 'Carrie Nations'." The sarcasm is very rich, but it strikes us that the Montreal Moulders' Union must be a little short of matter for discussion with regard to their own affairs. From general impressions the union should be glad to see the money of which they themselves furnished a goodly share, go to such a good cause.

We call attention this week to a new advertisement that appears in our solumns this week, that of E. McCornack, Merchant Tailor, 81 Jordan St. Mr. McCormack is well known in Datholic circles, and deserves the patronage of his co-religionists in Toron. to. He is an experienced tailor, and knows exactly what the well-dressed public wants, and he has every facility ht hand to supply those wants. We san recommend Mr. McCormack to bur subscribers as a first class man in every particular, and ore who is ound to give satisfaction. Give him trial.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

St. Patrick's Day Entertainment.

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St. Jerome's Literary and Dramatic victy has held an enviable reputaon for a decade of years for the sucss of their dramatic entertainments. very year they add fresh laurels to cir wreath of honors, and this year, y their masterly work in that interting classical drama, "Damon and thias," they may be regarded as ving reached the top of the ladder histrionic perfection.

he manner in which the artists ac tted themselves, the interpretation their lines, their portraval of the r shades of character prove that ey had a true insight into the nae of the characters they ampersond, a matter that reflects very udably upon the institution where ey bludy their dramatic literature. 'Damon and Pythias" is a strictly assical play. It was written by the Banim. The scene is laid in Syuse, Sicily. The story deals with b subline friendship that existed be-Damon and Pythins. The ty-Dionysius, by fraudulent means, first elected general of the army; Sking of Syracuse. Dimon proand is doomed to death. Pys offers himself as a hostage that on may gain a six hours' resplication in his wife and child. Lucullus, adman, slays Damon's horse to this return. During Damon's in the former will sciple of St. Patrick with a pagan cloak. Fire was applied

seduce Pythias to escape death by the proffered opportunity, but he, true to the natural vartues which he possessed in a sublime degree, prefers death to dishonor. The scaffold is prepared for his execution, when Damon weturns from a pathetis leave-jaking from his wife and child, in despair, and at the last moment, and Dionysius, though apparently relentlessly gruel, is so filled with admiration at the conduct of Damon and Pythante that he revokes his order and pardons Damon.

The part of Damon was filled by Mr. Hugh Hennessey, whose work was much superior to what we usually find in amateur compinies, and which would have done credit to any professional in the most difficult role played an the Twin City this season. His precision in tone and action and his attractive stage appearance, and the general propriety of his performance are the qualities that won for hrm un versal admiration.

Mr Michael Weidner, as Pythias, the second character in order of importsince, brought out very ingeniously the respective influences that the love of the 'ovs of life and the principlers of true hondr had upon him. His performance required uncommon talent and Mr. Weidner acquitted himself nobly.

The impersonation of Dienysius by Mr. Frank Yousko could scarcely have been improved upon. His stage movements were good, and the expression of his countenance always corresponding with the drift of the play, give evidence that he had a clear conception of his difficult part.

Mr. Thomas Mahony and Mr. O. Wernet, as Philistius and Damocles; featly ars of the Senate, and courtiers of Dionysius, manifested very naturally that comportment compatible with the duty assigned them by the cgrant

Mr. Ant. Cyran, as Procles, skilfully portrayed that haughtmess and cool indifference that alter ately characterized the ancient Greek military officer. Mr. Jos. Schmidt, as Lucullus, was faithful to the character of a grateful freedman. Calantha, the bride of Pythias, was cleverly impersonated by Mr. Frank O'Drowski. His graceful carriage, his delicate gestures and the modulations of his speech were extraordinarily well adapted to the various passions of Calartha's experience. Mr. Charles Brohmann, as Hermon, had a queenly appearance, and was a fir companion for Damon. The menor characters played their parts quite consistently, The college orchestra furnished very appropriate music and added greatly to the interest of the entertainment .-Berlin News-Recard.

ST. PATRICK'S AT ORILLIA

Sermon of the Rev. Father Moyna on Ireland's Apostle.

The feast of St. Patrick was loyally celebrated in the church of Angels Guardian, Orillia, which was filled to overflowing by the sons of old Erin, the members of the C.O.F. and C.M.B. A. marching in a body to the church from their meeting hall on Mississaga street. Musical vespers were sung by the choir, the children's choir taking alternate verses. Mr. A. E. Wakefield rendered, in his usual splendid style, the hymn "New Jerusalem." Then followed the lecture by Rev.

Father Moyna, in which he gave an account of the saint's life dwelling on his virtues, and the builliant result of his apostleship. He said that St. Patrick was born in 372 at or near the modern Bolougne-dur-le-Mayne, and at the age of 16 was carried a prisoner to the north of Ireland, where for sux years he remained in slavery and teaded the flocks of his master, Milina, in the valley of the Broid, near Slomish, in Ulster. From his bondage he was intraculously delivered by God and returned to France, where he studied for the priesthood under his relative, St Martin of Tours. After his ordination he travelled on feet through Europe and during the course of these he received a staff, which he was told was for the apostle of Ireland. This he afterward had encased in gold and used as a crozier during his life. This same staff, preserved in the Cathedral at Dublin under the name of the "Staff of Christ," was

publicly burned in 1572 by George Brown, of the Established Church. During his journeyings and even previous he had had visions in which he saw Ireland calling him to evangelize it, and he also had commands from God to go, there but before so doing he must receive permission for Christ's Vicar on earth, which was granted in 432. Then he was consecrated Bishop of St. Gormanus of Auxerre, and at once proceeded on has micrion to Ireland. He sought permission from the chief king of Ireland Then occurred a great test which settled for all time the question of Ireland's Faith. Two pyres, one of dry, the other of green Avood, were built and in the latter was placed w druidical priest with the cloak of St. Patrick on his shoulders, and

ed, and God, at the intercession of St. Patrick, performed a miracle. The Christian escaped unburt, while the cloak was burned to a cinder and the pigan priest was destroyed, while the cloak of St. Patrick was unmjured. After this it was comparatively pass; to spread the truth, but St. Patrick gave houself no rest from his labors, pushing to every part of the island to organize and place on a fum basis his church. So firm was this basis that in spite of all persecution the faath of St. Patrick has never been uprooted, but blooms as fresh and green as the flower, so dear to all Lashmen, the emplem of a triunc God and an Irishman's faith. And so fruitful were his labors that the civil authorities, with his assistance, Hrew up the Breton code of laws, whereby rebgion entraed into the everyday life of the people, as it ought to. To him also is due the fact that for the next three centuries Ireland and Irishmen became the leaders, not only in the religious and moral but also in the intellectual life of Burope. This is in great measure due to the virtues of St. Patrick, which were inculcated into his disciple. We see him during the sax years of his captivity notionly keeping alive the light of faith planted an his boyhood, but increasing in grice and parity before God by the samplicity of his life on the hills of Ircland. At the same time God taught him humility, that he might afterwards enter more fully into his glory. We see him having constant recourse to prayer, as when the sailors refused him passage on the ship to France at the time of his escape from Ireland, and again he passed the whole night previous to the test mentioned above, beseeching God to bring the test to his favor. Even, before his death, which occurred in 492. Ireland was known as the "Island of

Sonis." After these three centuries had passed there come days of darkness and trouble for old Erin. The Danes swept lown from stern Caledonia, and Irish history from that day to this has been one of constant war and cerreless turmoil. But through all this darkness and persecution shines one star of hope, the faith of the Irish, faithful at home and steadfast abroad. However, the faithful, obedient sons of Ireland have one blot on their fair escutcheon, which the reverend lecturer in closing exhorted his hearers as loyal sons of Erin to blot out forever.

Then followed the hymn to St. Patarek by the children's choir, who rendered at exceedingly well and showed very careful training. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed the devotiens.

PATRONAL FESTIVAL IN NORTH BAY.

St. Patrick's festival was duly celebrated by the Irish Catholics of North Bay. On Sunday evening the Rev. Father Scollard delivered an appropriate lecture in the Church. On Monday evening a large crowd thronged the Opera House, where the arnual program was held. The prograin, which was furnished entirely by local talent, confisted of music, song and comedy. The various numbers pleased and amused the audience. The proceeds thereof netted the sum

Brantford's Festival

Concert and Lecture Proved Grea Successes.

To St. Patrick of ancient and wellhireserved memory was due one of the finest and best attended concerts given in this city for some time. The occasion was a concert and lecture held in the opera house last evening under the auspices of the Young men's Literary Society of St. Basil's church. Not an empty seat was to be seen, and the large audience enjoyed the program immensely. The central feature of the evening's entertainment was a lecture by Rev. Fathen O'Reilly, of Oakville, formerly of this city, on Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the Canadian and Icish patriot. The musical part of the program was unusually good and was supplied by Miss Nolan, Mr. F. H. Burt and St. Basil's Glee Club in vocal work, and by Prof. McQuinn, Walter Johnson, and the Johnson orchestra in instrumental. The program was as follows ,-

Pieno Solo-Itish Airs ... Prof. James McQuinn and chorus-St. Patrick's Day. Miss Nolan and Glee Club. Violin solo-Swiss Airs

Master Walter Johnson. Solo-(a) The Little Red Lark. (b) The Minstrel Boy. F. H. Burt.

Lecture-"Thomas D'Arcy McGee." Folo-Mona Mactree Miss Nolan.

Solo-Off to Philadelphia. F. H. Burt.

Part Songs--(a) Kathleen Aroon. (b) The Harp That Once. Miss Nolan met with a very warm preception and sang two numbers in splendid voice. Her "Mona Machree" was especially delightful. Mr. Burt

showing up to splendld advantage in

ds first number. He was warmly ap-Jauded for his efforts. Mr. Wilter folinson's violin solo was a very clever one, and showed a marked advance in obroxing over previous terformances. The orchestral acquitted itself very favorably Father O'Reilly's lecture was a lit

erary treat. His matter was thoughtful and concess, his diction forceful and elegant, hereloquence pleasingand graceful. He spoke not more than 45 minutes and in that time he expressed more than the average lecturor does in twice that time. Hof summary of the chief events a McGee's life and work was comprehensive though bruf The aim and ideal of the great Irish Canadian was described in sympathetic terms, and the tragedy of his cirly death depicted in earnest colors From exordium to conclusion the lecture was a scholarly one and was listened to with the keenest interest

Mr D. B Wood occuped the chair and an a few well-chosen words introduced the speaker of the even no Father O Really prefaced his becure by expressing his pleasure at being in the city once more and from that passed to the subject of patriotism, which, he said, was found in its purest state when mellowed and sanctified by Christianity. The I:ish were a permanently loyal race and the subject of his lecture was one who had done much to shed lustre on his native land. In him was a strong and binding link between Canada and Ireland-he loved both with a sincere and genuine love. McGee's great aim was to help the cause of Canadian nationality. That was perhaps his best claim to glory. He recognized no differences in creeds or sects, but believed that all should work together in the upbuilding of a great Canadian nation. The speaker outlined the part that McGee played in the bringing about of Confederation, and said that his dream was to see Canada an entity. His speech in 1858 in favor of Confederation was perhaps the finest bration ever delivered in the Canadian Parliament. McGee was the beau ideal of a statesman, brilliant, clever, eloquent and original. Even in his short life he left behind him an enduring monument in the hearts of the people and might well servicas an ideal for all young men to imitate

At the close of the lecture Mr. T. H. Preston moved a vote of thanks in graceful terms in the course of which he referred to the subject of the Jecture as a nation-builder, who inculcated the lesson of tolerance and moderation, which was bearing fruit today.

Mr. R. Henry seconded the motion in eloquent terms and paid a warm tribute to Father O'Reilly as a lecturer.

Mr. W. G. Raymond and Rev. Father Lennon also spoke briefly, and the motion was enthusiastically carried.

At St. Basil's on Sunday all the services were attended by larger congregations than usual. At eight o'clock mass there were many who received holy communion as a worthy means of beginning the celebration of the festival of Ireland's apostle and patron saint.

At Josh mass Rev. Father Lennon delivered to short, carnest discourse, outlining the life and work of St. Patrick. The youth who was taken as a slave and treated harshly, who escaped and was retaken, and escaped again, was still impelled by his love of the people he saw there to return with the gospel of Jesus Christ for his mission. And the result of his work was the conversion of the whole nation from paganism to Christianity. At the time of his coming the people were far advanced in civilization, and embraced Christianity in a very short time. In no other country were the people brought to the light of God without the blood of the a, the who converted them being shed in the work. In no other country had the faith been kept in its orignal purity as in Ireland. 1 or long years it was called the island of scholars, and again it gained the name (of the island of sunts. It might well have been called the island of martyrs. The number of her children in distant countries is more than double that of those who live within her bounds. The acinevements of her sons in learning and enterprise was subject for useful study. St. Patrick's life was one of severe labor, and devout prayer in the work of God, and his example abould be a lesson to his children in the work of gaining their eternal salvation.

In the evening at vespers Rev. Father Gehl, of Galt, preached a very thoughtful sermon from the words of St. Matthew XXII, 37; "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole mend." Before entering into his subject he referred id the brilliant gifts and virtues of St. Patrick . The reasons for loving God were shown to be many. Everything created thught us to love God. As the Rierual and Suprema Lord of earth and heaven we should leve him: To Him we owe our existence, our also sang well, his rich deep voice means of life and happiness. His supreme cominion over us and His care

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

HEAD OFFICE

HAMILION, ONTARIO.

OFFICIAL NOTICE,—This company is now prepared to receive from the municipal corporations of the different cities, towns and incorporated villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quiebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Islan and Manitoba, any representations they may care to make in writing as to the advantages of their respective places for establishing Receiving and Shipping Stations in. The Company proposes to establish not less that twelve suc. Stations in Canada at once; the number of Stations to be established in each of the above named Provinces to be as nearly equal as possible, having regard for the size of the Province and the number of shareholders in each, in each place the company will erect equip and maintain one of the latest spiproved establishments for the collection, killing, plucking, dressing and shipping of all kinds of dressed poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese, partridges, pigeons, etc., etc.—Home and foreign consumption.

EMPLOYEES WANTED.—The president is now prepared to receive written applications en losing references, for the following positions at salaries stated.

1. Twelve local managers, (one for each station). Salary \$200.00 a year.

2. Twenty-four inspectors (two for each station). Salary \$300.00 a year.

Applications will only be entertained from those who have applied for shares in the company as described in the published prospectus of the company.

Note will be published later stating what other employees the Company will require.

All communications are to be a directed to Mr. Gibson Arrealds. President of the

ne. All communications are to be a ldressed to Mr. Gibson Arnolds, President of the

company, 9 Toronto street, Toronto, Dated at Toronto, this 15th day of March, 1901.

William S. Gilmore,

Manager.

for us should be a strong motive (to

our love But His great love in giva g His only begotten Son to redeem us from sin and its consequences should mapire is us a deep love for Him .- Brantford Expositor.

PETERBOROUGH'S QUOTA

Yen. Archdeacon Casey Preaches the Paregyric-

St. Patrick's Day, March 17. which, of all others, is most dear to the heart of the Irishman, was marked by special and appropriate services on Sunday at St. Peter's. A vast congregation-one that filled every available ocw-was present in the evening, when Ven. Archdeacon Casey's eloquent discourse had very interesting and instructive reference to the life and work of him whose memory all Irishmen delight to honor-St. Patrick.

Ven. Archdeacon Casey spoke from the text in Romans 1, 8, "First, I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all, that your faith is spoken of all through the world." The preamble of the speaker's address had reference to the early life of the Christian church, from the time the apostles were sent forth to preach the Gospel, through years that were marked by persecution and martyrdons, and the utmost and cruelest oppression of those who espoused and sought to retain the true religion. In spite of all antagonistic influences, the Church and faith rallied the centuries of oppression, and to-day shine forth throughout the whole world, and nation after nation is received within the fold. And Ireland, the land over which no Roman power ever held sway, the land of freedom, was to cherish that faith in Jesus Christ, and no power could destroy or disunite the Irish people in that faith, which is spoken of throughout the whole world. The speaker proudly asserted that wherever the Irishman is found there he is ever found loyal to his faith, praising Almighty God and proud of and most reverent of the memory of Sount Patrick.

HAMILTON.

At the last meeting of the Parks Board of the Hamilton City Council, the following letter was received from the Rev. Father Cote, of St. Patrick's "We have a large piece of land in

consiction with St. Fatrick's Church for which we do not expect to have any use for church purposes for some time, and we would be glad to lease in to the city for park purposes fat a nominal annual tental for five years. if your Board would take c rarge offit and keep it in order; . . . Asthe congregation is poor we cannot afford to lay it out or keep itt up asit should be, but we recognize however that it would greatly improve the appearance and surroundings of the church if it were laid out with flower beds, etc. I do not think the park accommodation of that part of the city is adequate, and I am not aware of any more appropriate or convenient a place than this."

Rev. Father Cote and Messrs, Galbreaith and Turner were present to wrat that the offer be accepted. The matter was referred to a commuter, which will consult the Finance Committee of the City Council.

The Rev. Father Hunchey has the sympathy of the community in the loss he sustained lat week in the death of his father at Arthur.

The Rev. Father Slaven is seriously ill in St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, An operation was performed last week but it was with a view to giving relief rather than in the home of workbe, but we recognize however that it

but it was with a view to giving relief rather than in the hope of work-

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks r simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bakle's Anti-Conchimptive Cyrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing connumption and all lung diseases.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mrs. Elsa MacPherson CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER. Diplomée Royal Conservatorium et Music, Leipzig inductor St. Mary's Choir and Irish Musical Art

STUDIO--5 SUSSEX AVE. TORONTO.



U PAIL ferther notice, Binder Twine will be sold at the Kingston Penitentiary to farmers, in such quantities as may be de-ired, for cash on delivery, at the following prices:—

Pure Manils, (60) feet to pound 10
Address all rommunications, with remittances, to
J. M. PLATT, Warden Prelications, Kingston, Ont.
Papers inserting this notice without authority
from the Kings's Printer will not be paid therefor,
Kingston, March 20, 1901.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

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REVIEWS.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, author of Mooswa and Others, has just written for early publication in The Saturday Evening Post, a short, stirring serial. entitled The Outcasts.

The Outcasts are an old buffalo and a wolf-dog, and the greater part of the story is about the strange comradeship and striking adventures of these companions, and their pilgrimage, in company, to the distant plains of deep grass, of which the wolf-dog denew.

"In The Palace of The King," a (new novel from the pen of the great Catholic writer, F. Marion Crawford, has just appeared. The work is of historical variety, and is handled with all the grace and skill of which Mr. Crawford is so perfect a master. The stary as cast in Spain. Dolores de Mendoza as the herome. The plot hinges on the mutual love of Dolores and Don John of Austrin, youngerbrother of King Philip of Spain, MendY2a-Dolores' father-is the obstacle necessary to make the story. He is opposed to the match on the groundthat a more illustrious marriage would be planned for Don John. Philip is the villain and Don John the There are several scenes worthy of F. Marion Crawford in this new book, and his reputation will suffer nothing from his latest effect. The book is published by the Copp. Clark, Company, 64 Front St. W., Ioronto.

"Milly Aveling," by Sara Tramer Smith has reached us from Benziger Brothers, 36 Barclay Street, New York. The story hanges upon the life of a young Cathone girl who was stricken with paralysis, and was unable to walk, and who was finally cured in a second as a result of prayer and excitement. Ine story is a pretty one and nicely told. It is just the thing for our young girls. The price

"Dimpling's Success," by Clara Mulholland, and "Nan Nobody," by Mary T. Waggaman, are two of the latest additions to Benziger Brothers' children's series of books. They are both quite up to the standard set by this excellent Catholic firm in its effort to furnish good wholesome reading for Catholic children. The price is 40 cents each.

S. Fuller has taken an action for \$5,000 against Rev. Father Strubbe, who is in charge of St. Anne's parish, Montreal, for liber. Plaintiff alleges. that when he was arrested for assault Father Strobbe wrote to the magistrate that las record was terribly bad. Fuller denies certain allegations made in that letter by the priest.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CATHOLIC

RÉGISTER.

*************** The Home Circle

******* LIFE.

A straining for the lighest place, A struggling, panting, selfish ruce, The weaker striving to keep pace; Unrest, Unrest,

A grosping for the higher toys; Ignoring all the lesser joys; The mirage nears, cludes, decoys, Univet. Unrest.

A bow; a strut across the stage-

age,
A name, or blot, upon the page—
Of Heaven's scrolif
—Mary M. Redmond, in Denahoe's

WHEN THE SOCIAL BEE BUZZES

Perhaps the fetish to waich we woman attach the most undue importance as social position, writes a Canadian mother. We set cut with the creed that we are all equal, and then spend much of our lives in struggling to force our way into some petty circle which is barren against us, or to bar our own against some of our neighbors. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the many foundations on which we Canadians base our olaims to aristocracy. Lee beinef is almost universal that the possession of a certain enormous number of initions constitutes a caste which stands on the level of royalty. The short of those stupendous heaps of gold, money does not always comenand precedence here, especially in our small towns and willages. We are all of us ready with our gibe at the new rich, as if our own brood had been pure as this of Dannio for a thousand years. Our claims to high crete are often based own brood had been pure is that of Damino for a thousand years. Our claims to high casta are often based upon some mythical judge or baronet far in the din past, or that we live in the most pretentious house in the village. I have known the possession of a Greefan portice to give social ascendancy to one family over a town full of neighbors, plebrian only in that they had no porches t all. So vague yet so strenuous are our ideas of caste

HANG BRIGHT PICATRES IN THE GALLERY OF YOUR MIND

GAILERY OF YOUR MIND

Every physician knows that we may increase bodi; suffering, and even engender the very diseases we dread, by continually dwelling upon our bodily condition. On the other hand, we may augment our health-power by expelling discordant thought, or any other enemy to health and appiness from the mind, as one would eject a thief from his house.

The mental conditions that govern success are precisely the same as those that govern health and happiness. Success is largely a creation of the mind; and, if we would succeed, we must think success thoughts. A stream cannot rise higher than its source, and even a Replanel could not point the face of Christ with Satan in his mind for a model.

One should never admit, for an instant, even the suggestion that he may fail, for this lessens his confidence he can do nothing. Persistency of the success, that it is your birthright, and that it would be a positive sin for you not to succeed.—

TO LIVE A HUNDRED TEARS.

TO LIVE A HUNDRED YEARS.

According to Sir James Sawyer, by observing the following 19 rules one stands a good chance of being a worthy member of the Hundred Year Club;—
Eight hours' sleep.
Sleep in your right side.
Xeep your bedroom window open all sight.

Have a mat at your bedrocm door. Do not have your bedstead against the wall. No cold water in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body. Exercise before taking breakfast. Eat little meat and see that it is

well cooked.

well cooked.

Drink no milk—for adults.

Eat menty of fat to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.

Avoid intoxicants, which destroy

Daily exercise in the open air. They are likely to carry

Allow no jet animals in your fiving rooms. They are likely to carry about disease germs.

Live in the country if you can.

Watch the three D's-drinking water, damp, drazus.

Have change of occupation.

Take frequent and short holidays.

Limit your ambition. Keep your temper.

MARRIAGE AND LIFE

Many theories have been propounded regarding the secret of longevity. To them the German, Dr. Prinzing, adds marinage as at any rate distinctly conducive to long life.

Among many proofs be quotes the fact that the percentage of deaths among priests is greater than aurong their tay brethren. The deaths of Catholics who take vows of ceitbacy are chiefly due, he says, to diseases of the organs of carculation, including cerebral paralysss.

brai paralysis
Commenting on this theory the Body men Zeitung quotes statistics to prove that there is greater mortality among husbands and wives who have lost their consects than among those still matried. Sucude is frequent among the unmarried, less so with undovers, and very much less so among the married, while among women suicide is very seldom among the married and more frequently among widows of al-most all ages than among the married

HAVE A GLUE-POT.

There are a great many times when a glue-pot in the house is of well-spring of pleasure, and is an economical anvenuent, especially when of the kind here described; Buy a tin con at a, tin shop, costing five cents, and a large one costing about ten cents, in which the smaller can be set;

five or six cents' worth of glue will mend a great may boken articles or will fasten things that have become unglined. Fut the gine in the small cup with a little water; put the boiling water in the larger and set the gine-cup in it, in a few minutes (the gine will melt and be ready figure).

THE MODERN BABY-CARRIAGE.

"We get nowadays," said a commos-seur, "baby carriage effects that once were never dreamed of. Take, for ex-ample, one outfit that I saw this af-

An English baby carriage, body and running part all white, and top of white letther. The baby in white, and covered with a great, soft, fluffy robe of white fur; the whole outfy white as the winter's snow, and the very type and embodiment of luxury. But there is nothing that reflects "But there is nothing that reflects more strikingly the general modern advance of things than the contempor ameous baby carriage, whether costly on anexpensive"

SOME HANDKERCHIEFS.

The obvious conclusion in regard to handkerchefs is, in general, that;the more elaborate they are, the greater is their cost, and right here is simistake. The work expended upon a handkerchief does not influence its worth materially, but the linen, too, must be taken into consideration Remust be taken anto consideration Refined taste asks for good material first of all and some of the best hand-kerchiefs are those that are finished with only in narrow hemistitched hem. Of very sheer linen these cost \$3 each and are a well-bred rebuke to the desire for a mere show. But it isn't everyone who feels inclined to pay quite that sum for a square of linen to lose, for handkerchiefs, it is a will known foot, rival umbrellas in their known fact, rival umbrellas in their methodical disappearance. Those handkerchefs the are trimmed with insertions and edgings of Valenciennes insertions and edgings of Valenciennes lace shown some pretty departures from regulation styles. In some cases the kinen of the border is cut into points, then edged with lace. When wide lace is employed, then a certain ruffling fullness results from this irregular outline. Again it may be the ansertion that adopts the irregularity while the linen is finished with it narrow edging of lace. Such handkerchiefs as these, of linen, and trimined with initiation Valenciennes lace, range in price from 25 cents to lace, range in price from 25 cents to 50 cents each, and are among the most inexpensive of all the showings in handkerchiefs. Exactly the same price may be demanded for those that revel an sumple machine embroidery, while some very pretty hittle hand-embroidered flandkerchiefs are as sur-,

prisingly cheap.

In the hand embroidery it is, of course, the amount of work that counts and consequently the range in price is wide, beginning with the 25 cent handkerchiefs that are embroidered in one corner, or sparingly in all four corners, and going on up to those that are warth hundreds of do-lars, and are all but covered in a maze of fine stitches. Almost without exception they are imported, the very best work being done by the French or Swiss women. In the very high-priced embroideries the patterns are more or less standard, but in those more ar less standard, but in those that are moderate there are new designs, and an eternal striving after something novel and pleasing. This season the tendemy is toward butterflies and fans, even though the fleur de lis continues to appear in unabated spleador. A border of birds in full flight is an oddity. A peculiarly interesting sort of handwork is that which consists of a number of small squares of oloth magnied. The border of such a handkerchief consists of a number of small squares, while the next one is checked out in still timier squares, and so they alternate throughout the border. One of the hovelties of the season has been the Armenican handkerchief, which is trimmed with we insertion and an edging of the terreture less. Henttone that are moderate there are new demed with an insertion and an edging of an Armenian lace. Honiton la equal to long devoted to dolles and centrepieces, is used on some of the new handkerchiefs very acceptably. The finest of these are worth \$2 or \$3.

********** CHILDREN'S CORNER

E***** THE MOTIVE POWER.

Not be who hews the tree with wellnot he who tunnels through the

stubborn stone,

Not he who boasts the mettle of Ajax,
Nor, Zeus-like, hurls thunder from a

But he who stoops to watch the daisy

grow, Who seeks the sap within the sapling's breath.

And he who learns by force of mind to know

The marvels of the universe, be-

Not he who rests upon the glory won, Not he who sighs to have his life-work through, But he who, in the midst of (what is

Impatient stands for what is still

-Montrose J Moses COVERING OF ANIMALS.

The covering of animals is as much to be admired as any part of their structure, both for its variety, and for the suitabliness to their several na-

tures. We have bristles, hair, wool, furs, We have bristles, hair, wool, furs, feathers, quills, prickles, scales; yet in this diversity, both of material and form, we cannot change one animal's coat for another, without evidently changing it for the worse. Welmust remark, too, that these coverings are, an expectations are all and the contractions in many cases, armor as well as clothing-intended, that is, for protection us well as for warmth.

The human animal is the only one which is univel, and the only one, which can clothe-itself.

This is one of the proporties which

renders man an animal of all climes, and of all seasons. He can adapt the warmth or lightness of his covering to

warmth or lightness of his covering, to the temperature of his habitation Had he been born with a fleece upon his back, like the sheep, although he maght is clock comforted by its warmth in cold climates, it would, have oppressed him by its weight and heat in warmer regions.

What art, however, does for men, nature has in many instances done for those animals which are incapable of using art. Their clothing, of its own accord, changes with their necessatios. This is particularly the case with that large tribe of quadrupeds which are covered with fur.

covered with fur Every dealer in harc-skins and rab-bit skins knows how much the futeris thekened by the approach of winter. It seems to be ap part of the same design for the animal's case, that wool

design for the animal's case, that wool in hot countries passes into har, whalst, on the contrary, hair, in the dog of the Polit regions, is turned into wool, or something very like it. The covering of hirds is also worthy of admiration. Its lightness, its amoothness, its warmth, the feathers are inclined backwards, the down about their stem, the overlapping of their edges, together with the viriety of color, forms eltogether a dress for their bodies so beautiful, so well suited for the life which the animal is to lead, as I thank no one could have conceived if he had not seen it. conceived if he had not seen it.

CASES OF GOOD GRIT.

Commbus was dismissed as a fool from court after court, but he pushed his suit against an increase. his suit against an incredulous and ridiculing world. He was rebuffed by kings and seerned by queens, but he threatis, ridicule, storms, leaky vessels, mutany of sailors, could not shake he

mutiny of sailors, could not shake his mighty purpose. P. F. Barnum began in business as a barefoot boy. At the age of 16 hej was obliged to buy on credit the shoes he wore to his father's Ameral. His muscum was burned several times, and he met with other dishertening zeverses, but he was not daunted. He died the earth's greatest, show-man.

man Robert Collyer brought his bride to America in the steerage. He worked at the anvil in Pennsylvania for nine years, studying meanwhile. By dint of hard work and great determination he became one of our greatest preach

ers.
Thomas Carlyle and Hugh Miller were masons. Jeremy Taylor was were masons. Jeremy Taylor was . barber. Andrew Johnson was a tail barber. Andrew Johnson was a fallor. Cardinal Wolsey, Defoe and Henry Karke White were butchers' sons
Faraday was the son of a blacksmath,
and his teacher, Humphrey Davy, was
an apprentice to an apathecary.

Bejamin Disraeli sprung from a
persecuted race, and pushed his way
from humble life to the topmost round
of political and social power. Scoffed,
ridiculed, rebuffed, hissed from the
House of Commons, he simply said, barber.

"The time will come when you shall hear me." The time did come, and the boy "with no chance" swayed the sceptre of England as prime minister for a quarter of a century.

THE BIGGEST BIRD THAT FLIES

After a year of discussion, the ornithologists of Great Britain and Amerthotogists by Great Estima and American have just agreed that an American bird, the Great Condor of the Andes, is the largest bird that flies. The facroe harpy eagle of the Philippines, which may also be called an American bird, was given second place. Our bird, was given second place Our own turkey comes third, and if England could once more induce the great bustard to stay on that famous island, at will have a bird that ranks next to the turkey for weight and spread

to the turkey for weight and spread of wing.

In the United States they have four other birds which are ranked ha h in the list of the largest flying birds. They are the beautiful golden eagle, the national bald-headed eagle, the great wild swan, known specifically as the whooper, and the California condor, almost as large as his South American brother. American brother.

American brother.

In many respects, the South American condor is the most remarkable of all living oreatures. No other bird can fly so high Humbolt saw one; flying over Chemborazo at a height of over 23,000 feet. No other created being can do this, as no other living creature can lift itself so far above the earth. When flying, it sails in majestic circles, or hangs poised in the air as if suspended thereby by an invisible cord. Darwin once watched a conder for half an hour as &t hung conder for half an hour as it hung over an Andean valley, and never once did he detect the slightest movement in the great bird or its widespread pinions

pinions.

It wanders sometimes to where the cliffs of Patagonia frown over the troubled seas, but prefers to seek its food in the mountain valleys.

It is a bird blessed with an appetite

food in the mountain valleys.

It is a bird blessed with at Appetite as remarkable as uself, and one condor has been known to devourf a calf, a dog and a sheep in a week. One the other hand, it can go without food for more than forty days.

Probably no other created animal has such keen sight as the condor. From tremendous heights and from great distances it can spy a carcass, and will swoop down on it with the rush and speed of the wind sweeping through mountain gorges.

Though a good-sized condor measures infecen feet in its expanse of wing—condors have been shot with that spread—there seems to be no authentic record of the weight of a condor of that size. It would probably weight about forty pounds.

In putting forward the claims of the turkey to be the third largest bird that flies, if not the second, the tame as well is the wild bird must be taken into consideration, for the donestice turkey certainly can fly, and sometime ascends to the "tipmost top of the fallmost tree," though it is not so lively on the wing as its wild prother. The turkey, however, while he has the weight lacks the immense spread of wing which birds of the large tribe have, and this gives the large gelle tribe have, and this gives the large tribe lave, and this gives the large gelle tribe have, and this gives the large gelle tribe as the gelle tribe gelle tribe

petition.

No measurements which can be accepted as exact scientific records had been taken by ornithologists of the length of body and spread of wing if this great and ficree bird, but it is established that the bird has a spread of at least ten to twelve feet.

GLADSTONE FOUND TIME TO BE KINE

The business may forgers, as do many of us, the truth expressed by Ruskin, that "a little (bought ind a little kindness are often waith more than a great nest of money" says Success. The great demand is on their hearts, not on their parses. In the matter of guidness we may all be the mateer of sinduces we may all be great, and if the prime minister of the greatest notion in the world, a man whose pen and tongue rad brandwere constantly exercised in behalf of the poor and oppressed, wherever he found them; if the grand old man of England, William E. Glustone, could find time to leave his pressing preliamentary datase. mentary duties, to carry a bunch of flowers to a little sick crossing-sweeper, shall we not be ashamed to make for ourselves the excuse, "I have not time to be kind?"

ALIEN LANDLORDS IN IRELAND

The Flague of the Nation and Blight of the Peasantry.

Ever be do the time of the conquest Ever be accellent time of the conquest, or dather the invasion of Ireland by the alten at mess of England, the land war has been the disturbing element in that fill-governed nation. True enough the halfly organized peasantry and Irish armies atthough led by commanders like Sursfield, O'Neill, and O'Dornell, had to yiend to overwhelming forces. They never acknowledged final defeat, one, on the contrary, they attose after every fresh disaster to final difeat, one, on the contrary, they acrose after every fresh disaster to lefy and dispute the arrogant claims of the inhuman usurpers. That same spirit saists to-day in Ireland among the small tenant farmers and Celtic peacentry, whose lamas have been blighted and spirits crushed by the constant struggle to defend themselves against the raparious landlordism and alien squires and an extocrats. It is true that the foreign owners of the isoil may have been in possession It is true that the foreign owners of the soil may have been in possession through their ancestors for hundreds of years, and possibly may be sincere in their convictions that their titles are valid, while in reality their forefathers had no legitimate rights in the land save and except what derived from initially conquest and the power of strong inviding forces over we therefore the interest processing the trib deeds could not come fairly nor honestly, therefore the rightful owners of the land of freland carcumstances the trib deeds could not come facily nor honestly, therefore the rightful owners of the land of freland disputed step by step the unlawful means by which the invaders originally took forcible possession of all the rich lands of Erin From the time of Strongbow and Ireton nownwards every fresh invision of the Green Isle witnessed fresh scenes of slaughter, cruelty and partition of the soil, nor was the division equitable as between the rapacious intruders and the beatten native peasantry. Cromwell, for anstance, made short work of it in dividing the conquered territories between his soldiers and the real owners. For the latter, however, is, made the choice simple ond easy, for he gave them no alternative but to take the poor tracts beyond the Shannon, the wild mountain lands of Connaught, or rejecting that to go to h... The disnayed peasants had to accept the former, there being nothing for them but to bow to the inevitable. And to this day broken remnants of their descendants are striving to eke out a hare existence on those bleak hill sides. dants are striving to eke out a hare existence on those bleak hill sides, while the favored heirs of the English soldery occupy the choice lands and extort rumous rents from impoverishof translates, who live in a condition of hardships not much above the lot of common slaves. Down in Ulster Province, the position is much the same, especially in the wilds of Donegat, where the old Celuc stock have

been driven back upon the desolate hillsides facing the bleak Atlantic, and cooped up in small farms of ten or welve acres composed largely of rocks and unarable soil hardly fit to

gade."

This land question has of late been assuming graver aspects, and is likely to become the most disturbing element in British home politics. The Nationalist members of parliament are unanimous in urging the Government to buy out the landlords root and branch, and is this stand they are backed up by Mr. T. W. Russell, a Umonist M. P., and staunch Presbyterian, who welds great influence amongst the Ulster densit I formers, be is, in a degree, all-powerful with the agriculturists of the north, and is dead in earnest in his efforts to belp the Irish reest in his efforts to belp the Irish gree, dif-powerful with the agriculturists of the north, and is dead die carnest in his efforts to help the Irish
Natronalists to settle this vexed land
question an a way that will bring
peace and prosperity to Iteland, a
thing that never can be accomplished
as long as alich landlords have it in
their power to coerce and invade the
rights of the tillers of the soil. There
are some feeling and good landlords
an Ireland, men with a strong senso
of justice and fair-play as between
men and man, but the buik of them
are not envitled to such credit, their
record in the past has not been good.
Most of them are aliens in blood, creed
and trace, and as such they have no
matural or sympathetic feeling for
their tenants. Again their past records are unfavorable, and their preisant-day repentance, if it did come to
pass, would be doubted. The best way
to secure the pacification of Ering to
buy out their interest in the land, and
have a peacant propicicary. Gladstone's efforts at land-law reforbuy out their interest in the land and have a peasant proficietary Gladstone's efforts at land-law reform were well meant and did a friction of good, but there are ways and means to evade the best-antended laws, as to evade the best-intended laws, as O'Connell sand that 'he could drive a coach and four through any enactment that the British Parliament could make." Duhlm Castle, as a general rule, has ever upheld the interests of the languards, and edicts can still issue from that sent of foreign authority to pack juries and to influence

demends it, so that much of the on-oficial enactments in favo, of the ten-ions are nullified a completely lost. In the free land of Canada in right conception can be had of the injus-tice heaped upon defenceless tenants at will by cruci landbuyls. In Ire-land the case is quite different, for the anistografic holders of the soil did not come by it fairly, not dot the comnot come by it fairly, not did the common people ever acknowledge them bectensions and claims, so that the foud has been of long standing and better withal. WILLIAM ELLISON.

THE CORONATION OATH

Imperial Protestant Federation Oppose Any Change.

The Imperial Protestant Federation, which is composed of 27 church spand rock (is sof the United Kingdom, has pissed resolutions declaring that it is essential for the preservation of civil and reagious liberties, and for the freedom of the Lampie from the influence of the Vatican, that the Sovereign's caronation oath be maintained unimpered, and regretting the decision of the Government to appoint a Parhamentary Committee to consider the revision of the declaration/against Romash doctrines. The resolution/adda that the Protestants are convinced the oath should not be aftered merely to please the senument of feelings of a section of his Magesty's subjects. The Imperial Protestant Federation

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

In the House of Commons Mr. Wm. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of informing King Edward that he had no right to use the title of Defender of the Faith. The argument came up on Mr. Redmond's question as to whether the title would appear on the new coins, and if so what purificular faith was meant. The Chamellor of the Exchequer, Six Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that so long as the King's titles remained unaliered, they would appear on the altered, they would appear on the

Then Mr. Redmond protested, and was called to order.

The Treatment of Inebriates

A Plan for the Care of the Habita

Drunkards. Sur :- Please allow me space to call the attention of your readers to a bill now under the consideration of the Ontario Government for the economic treatment of inclurates, more espe-cially of the pauper class. This bill cially of the pauper class. This bill has been diffed with the strictest regard to economy as the Government has from time to time declined to incur the large expense that would be involved in establishing and maintaining a provincial institution for the seclusion and treatment of dipsomaniaes. The bill aims at combining efficiency with economy, and, with a view to making the hurden on the provincial and a second security. view to making the burden on the previncial funds as light as possible, this
financial burden is to be borne jointly
by the Government, by the municipalities, by the benevolent public and by
the unfortunate drunkard. Instead
of sending the incipient incbriate to
joil, which only confirms him in his
inchrinety, and where he is maintained im idleness at the expense of the
municipality, the bill provides as follows; He may be placed on probation
or parole on suspended sentence and
under the supervision of a probation
officer appointed by the Police Commissioners; he may be committed to
a local cottage inchrinte hospital, or
he may be given home medical treatment and be allowed to resume his
use al avocation, under the supervision
of the probation officer. After obtaming amployment he will be create. we've acres composed largely of rocks and unarable soil hardly fit to raise as much crop as would feed the poor families, who strain themselves to bring the wild soil under cultivation. And yet the landlord looks for his rent, and takes cocacive means to extort at, or failing in that, eviction proceedings follow, and the hapless occupying tenant and his hapless family are landed on the roadside and cast adrift to the four corners of the world. As regards the past, at least, this sad picture is not overdrawn, nor are its saddest features known in their reality until one has been an eye witness to an eviction scene, pure and sample, and looked upon the inhuman work of the evicting "Crowbar Brigade." of the probation officer. After obtaining employment he will be expected to pay in instalments, to the probation officer, at least one-half the cost of treatment.

This bill was drafted, at the request

of the Premier and Provincial Secre-tary, at the early part of lest session, and it was fully expected that the bill would have been brought down last would have been brought dewn last year, failing this, the promoters of the bill supposed that there would be no question as to its introduction this session. They now learn to their surprise and disappointment that the prospects of this are not as reassuring as they should be. The Provincial Secretary, in whose department this belongs, has stated public that the ongs, has stated publicly that the provisions of the bill are approved by members of the Government, by the inspectors of prisons, and by the war-den of the Central Preson, and he had no doubt that were its provisions properly carried out much good would be effected, and with comparatively small expense, at the same time he could not promise when the bill would be antroduced.

The bill is being promoted by the

The bill is being promoted by the Ontario Medical Association, the Ontario W.C.T.U., and by the Prisoners' Aid Association and the principle of the bill is endorsed by the Canadian Medical Association, the Toronto Medical stedies Association, the Toronto Med-ical So icty, the Canadian Conference of Charities, the Board of the Toron-to House of Industry, and by a num-ber of County Councils.

The promoters of this bill, believing,

The promoters of this bill, believing, as they do, that the adoption and carrying out of its provisions will mark it new era in the restoration to useful ortizenship of hundreds throughout the Province of the class for whom it is designed, and lessen the cost of the administration of justice in Ontario, trust and pray that the present session of the Ontario Legislature will not be allowed to close without the passing of this bill for the economic treatment of pauper inchariates.

christes.

Copies of the proposed bill will gladly be furnished on application.

Yours,

A. M. ROSEBURGH, M.D. Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, March 25th, 1901.

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The Doctor's Compromise

Tiere best disciplined minds, however, treed the subject to overpowering mood, and it was one of deex that itom, caused his ansontented subject to verpowering mood, and it was one of deex that itom, caused his ansontented subject to was deepled minds, however, treed the subject to overpowering mood, and it was one of deex that itom, caused his ansontentedness Probably at was due to a sense of fits doing from the thousand duties that itom, caused him in, or shall was the mouth of the sense of th friedom from the thousand dutes that usually hedged him in, or shall we distinct this unaccustomed stace of the principle of the faint suggestion of earlie oping that had stolen across counfilling New York flat? Whatever was, the doctor's studies were not be that April afternoon.

Tetrospective mood, in which messes of the past welled up in his

retrospective mood, in which me-bes of the past welled up in his t, controlled him. Under its in-nice, this busy young doctor, the bushment of the prefession, whose incess and almost womanly gentle-fieldeviated the fever-racked bos-patient. and whose kindages calleviated the fever-racked host patient, and whose kindness thened the life of many a poor eary garl, became almost a boy m. It was not his went to income in these memories, for his life too busy. But now his disconfishipped away as he gave himself to them. And as he sank down is easy chur, it was not, the walls his library, the books, the instructs or the anatomical charts that need his horizon. He had little aght for his profession that aftern. It was the little New England a of his birth and his student days was absorbed in.

as absorbed in.

"could not be more than 28, but might read experience in that er, good-looking young face. Penflines marked his feature as his glits dwelt upon his little home he hillside, beau fice by his most fower beds and changing vines. It was a sure that the home he little girl who had been the home he little girl who had been the biffiend a boy ever hand, as he to think in those days. What freshing sensation the thought of little girl brought, and the young for smiled unconsciously as he pictitle girl brought, and the young for smiled unconsciously as he pictitle amile faded as his mother's ideath came to him, how she had in her youth and happiness, leaving with his grief-stricken father, well he remembered the quuctiffer then had led together; theteventhey had spent in the lonely home king of her. Sometimes the favoud read to his boy or would faim the boyes he had of seeing dittle lad a physician like himself day. For the parent had also a medical man, one of the true amts of God's people, who labors solely for money, and was, there is greatly beloved by his fellow memen.

ten came his father's sudden death, tamed by the unending tabors that te sapping his strength throughout tlong, dreary winter. Before the ing doctor's eyes that seene of fitheyears past vividly presented it. On a wild March day, far until the present golden afternoon, he did in the quaint little churchyard terly crying as the cold stones fell in a duil thud upon his father's coffic, and while he knelt among the spathetic friends, and the good old with priest prayed fervently for the spathetic friends, and the good man lying the beneath them, his grief rentied him intensible to the sharp cut the sleet and rain. One thingenly them able to cheer him, and that hohor, who, as his city auntied him, from the sau place, whispered, fillie, don't fee" so badly; your pats in heaven, and I love you." But we could hardly recall her name, atterly had those old times ceased to interest him. "Dead as leleer of the said to him." en came his father's sudden/death, catterly had those old times ceased to interest him. "Dead as Helen of by for all 1 know," be said to him-

to interest him. "Dead as Heleri of y for all I know," be said to him."

Is runt had taken him. to New to hive, and there he had met had his father's college triends, a high up in the medical profession. The fire himself, on hoserving the boy's to lever ways, he trained him this own eyes in all the myster medicine. Carefully watching boy grew up to young manhood, covered rich traits that promove reward systematic development to the himself, on his construction of the studied at Paris under the boy abroad to have the trained as a parish the consumant there. And after the boy abroad to have the head loved that life with life ment, its duels, its singing, clear-headed men he met, a Father Ryan, who saw the of the young doctor's heart, and to convince him of his would be told that nothing a tangible scientific experished be of any avail as on arguster the nature of Dr. Velton's

The state of the s

The state of the s

risarely manner promised a long, pleasant talk with him.

The doctor was still full of memories and of these he appeared desirous of talking. Father Ryan, therefore, sympathized enough to set the smouldering fire of these memories ablaze, and soon he was listening to the story of his friend's life. To him this explained very much and also encouraged him greatly. It was no slight interest he had in the young doctor, who was so clever, good and honorable but whose religious views pained him deeply. He had often wondered at the familiacity his rationalistic friend showed with Catholic observances whenever they had visited together the sick pook of his flock. Where could she have acquainted himself so well as to know when candles and holy water were necessary? He ventured to say accordingly;—

"Doctor, pardon me, but it strikes me ofter houring wandwell so on your

"Doctor, pardon me, but it strikes me, after hearing you dwell so on your life, that you once were a Catholic, and still have the feith, despite your apparent andifference."

and still have the faith, despite your apparent andifference."

"Not at all, Father, not in the least," rejoned he, "although you have rightly guessed that I was born in your faith. There is no use, I am comvinced, to tying oneself down to those unreasonable ceremonies of religion. You know my profession of belief/and II think it is a good one."

"Well, I know your mind too thoroughly to argue with you on that po. it." the priest answered; "but tell me are you not greatly influenced by these recollections of your childhood when they come back to you?" The other modded assent. "Then I may venture to say that by them you, will be led back to the faith in which you were befin."

The dontor was now getting merry, as he saw his friend becoming so earnest, and rallied him by declaring that no power on earth could make himbelieve otherwise than he did, unless it was the profo based on scientific data he had before mentioned.

"We shall see," said the prist.

"If ever it de a come to pass otherwise," answered the doctor, "I will devote myself more than ever to your poor. Father."

A knock at the door interruptef

devote myself more than ever to your poor. Father."

A knock at the door interruptest their conversation. Opening it. Father Ryan was handed a letter stamped specially to haston its delivery. The rather unconcerned glance he at first east on the envelope, suddenly vanished, and a look of interest and great anticipation succeeded. Excusing himself, he broke the seal and found his interest justified, for it was from an old priest aho had been a great friend of his, and whom he had not heard from in years. The latter informed him that his friend had a parash in al ittle New England town, and the creason of his writing was to request a favor.

shin a little New England to request a favor.

Evidently Father Ryan thought the doctor might like to hear what the letter contained, for, asking him to listen, he read the following excerpt: "Knowing that your circumstances bring you into daily contact with the best medical men in the city, I beg of you by any means possible to pensuade some specialist in brain diseases to come up here immediately. The patient is a young hady, the only child left a widowed mother. The local physicians are mystified at the case, and declare a cure impossible. But I would not accept that decision, without making a great effort to secure someone who could speak more authoritatively. Let no fear of expense retard you.

"If you will do this favor for me, you will secure my lasting gratitude."

should now be on his way to the vi-osuty in which that home was. How twisted are the threads of life, he

H bought his ticket and passed-out through the guards. Seating himself comfortably in his seat, he gave himself up to the congenial memories and the words of Fither Ryan. He was going to at town catted Brassville, and if this town was near Hartford in the company of the property of the company of the property of the company and if this town was near Hartford it was not far from where he himself had passed his early days. He however, could not recollect any such place. His own town hore the old Indian name of Mattatuck. But he did not remember the names of all the places he knew, so the mability id recall the name of Brassystle didn'd cause him any trouble. So he told the conductor to notify him should he be asleep when the train arrived at his destruction, and closing his eyes he leaned back in the seat, the servant of alternate maps and dreams. of alternate paps and dreams.

It was the prettiest place in the town, this charming home of Mrs. Sayton Set back on a broad lawn and surrounded by walks, that person and nasturtium, bordered all through the summer time, the old-fasmoned white house s'ood at the top of the long, bigh village street. Down below the manufacturing community spread itself out, and along the river that seemed to cut the distint northern hills apart the familiar New England scene of numerous clustering factories met one's eye. In front, two tall buttonball trees stood like giant sontinels, and on the side a row of elms formed a boundary between the lawn and a narrow country lane. Rose elms formed a boundary between the lawn and a narrow country lane. Rose bushes climbed over the house and i an around the windows, and a honeysuckle vine curtained the long verandah. It was the beginning of spring, and everything had begun to feel the season's influe ice. The buds were, swelling on the shrubberies and trees, and the fragrance of fresh earth upturned in the gardens mingled with the invigorating oder that came from fields and near-by woods.

an the gardens mingled with the invigorating odor that came fromfields and near-by woods.

People passing by on this April evening, however, missed the sense of serious's that had seemed to belong to the place. Little groups of women had been coming and going all the afternoon, and the anxiety expressed by their audible sighs seemed to hover around and attack whomsover chanced to pass the gate. A fight for life was going on in one of the rooms around whose windows a rose bush jad wound itself. Mary Sayton, the only child of her widowed mother, was slowly dying, about to tade away, when the beautiful springtime that she loved so much was bringing back the days of sunshine and flowers, and the pleasures she deemed so sweet. Beside her beside the poor mother, worn out by sleep ess nights and the tertible Strain, struggled to keep back the feelings that threatened to overcome her.

A forthight ago and Mary had been

the feelings that threatened to overcome her.

A fortnight ago and Mary had been
full of life and happiness. Her charity lit up and cheered several poor
homes, and Mrs. Malone, "always ailin"," daily declared that the sweet,
garl's visits made her forget her pains.
It was therefore fit that a deed of
mercy should have occasioned the acordent which now it seemed was to reault in her untimely death.

A reckless driver would have run
over little forminy Rafferty, whose
mother was too busy to keep him from
playing in the middle of the public
street, had not Mary run out in 'time
to snatch the little fellow up. But
as 'she lifted him from under 'the
horse's feet a projecting piece of wood
in the swiftly moving wagon struck
her on the head, leaving her senceless
with the scared youngster safe in her
agens. Tommy's father and some fellow-laborers in the nearby mill had
seen the accident, and rushing out
they lifted the young lady whom'they seen the accident, and rushing out they lafted the young lady whom they all admired, and tenderly bore her to the house on the top of the hill. Her brain had sustained a grave injury, and since then the periods of con-solousness had been few and far be-

quired the cucumstances, and the farmness and decision with which he examined the patient

examined the privat

The girl was still in a delirium, which, instead of abating, had grown much worse. Something had to be done immediately. For it seemed as though the end were approaching? First, the young doe, or prevailed upon the distracted mother to leave the goom, and so she was led out and the girls took her in thatge. Then, seeing the urgency of the case, he considered what was best to be done. To his mind there was only one ching, and that was to change the delirium to some state of mind in which pleasant ideas might predominate. Soon the patient showed the success of the young doctor's skilful iteatment. Gradually the stormy fits subsidicid and a calmer mood came on. And Gradually the stormy fits abstance and a calmer mood came on. And now she beg in to speak on something that must have been very dear to bet. To the doctor it was nothing, but the coming back of memories that had for years lain definant in brain cells. But he listened became he was every action it.

What she said would harnly offer food for scantific consideration, but his attention was undivided as she was

"Willie, let's go down by the stone wall and gather flowers for the May altar. Father Berkeley says he's going to have a pretty fitter in honor of Mary, Queen of May "Are you going to be a doctor like your, father, Willie?" "On, won't you be happy on your first communion day. I know you'll be a good man like your father, and nave the priest say of you, as Father Berkely says of your father, that he's a Christian Catholic gentleman." "Don't cry so, Willie, your papa is in beaven and I love you"

Thus she wandered on in a happy

that he's a Christian Catholic gentleman." "Don't ciy so, Willie, your papa is in heaven and I love' you."

Thus she wandered on in a happy state of mind, saying things that made the young doctor start. His own name was William; his father had been a doctor, and he had a dim recollection of once having heard the words she had spoken, and surely the last ones were somewhere once said to him. But now there was no time (to spare for such thoughts. Consulting awhile with his older associate, he prepared for a delicate operation, upon the success of which he could not be certain. But risks were equal. Then in that chamber a gallant fight those two men made against death, and finally the light of hope came into thoth their eyes. The young doctor had triumphed, and the older man grasped his band in one whose pressure conveyed a giad testimony to his genius. And as the morning came he instructed the older doctor in what was to be done thereafter, and as he was required at home as soon as possible he hurried from the house, barely having time to assure the overjoyed mother that all might soon be well, and with her blessings in his ears he got into a cattrage and was driven to the morning thrain.

When he had asked his friend to undertake the case of the young lady suffering from brain crouble. Father Ryan little suspected the turning point he was effecting in that one's life. The next day he me, hing at the buspital as calm and gentle with the patients as ever, yet with a preoceau upon his features.

The spring passed away, an' as the early summer came on the dector be-

pattents as ever, yet with a pied, almost absent-minded expression upon his features.

The spring passed away, an 'as the early summer came on the dector began to feel uneasy. He was much preoccupied at times; he was less genial than he had been, too, but a net unbecoming gravity had seitled over lim. He became more thoughtful, but he guarded his thoughts, and even Father Ryon had no lukling that the patient be had visited on that April night was responsible for this change. Such was the fact, however, After returning from her he had felt a great longing to visit the home of his boyhood, to look at the old house in which he was born and lived a happy child-hood, and to see the graves of his

scen the accident, and rushing out they lafted the young lafy whom'they all admired, and tenderly bore her to the house on the top of the hill. Her brain had sustained a grave injury, and since then the periods of consolveness had been few and far believes. The kind old family doctor moved around odministering soothing medicines. The case puzzled him and the follow-plysician whom he had called into consultation. And now, as he turned towards the heart-broken mother, who already felt the awful lone liness and desolation of death his own eyes were full of suffering and pity. He also loved the pure, bright girl, and it pained him, who was so used to becreavement, to see the far young creature of scarcely 'wo-and-twenty' years leave the world in her bloom, and he utterly powerless to help her. His voice was almost broken as he told the stricken mother to resign herself to the inevitable.

The poor woman could no longer restrain her pent-up emotion, and she sobbed cut; "Cli, I cannot lose my Mary an' be left alone in the vorld. Oh, my darling girl! Speak to me, Mary's friends in the world. Oh, my darling girl! Speak to me, Mary's friends in the world. Oh in darling girl! Speak to me, Mary's friends in huxuriant brown hair, was vacant of all knowledge of its surroundings. Then the mother sank down and buried henface in the bedelothes.

The delirium seemed to increase, and some of Mary's friends in the adjoining to world the stranger's youthful appearment, and as they passed through into the sick girl's chamber the girls noticed the stranger's youthful appearment, and as they passed through into the sick girl's chamber the girls noticed the stranger's youthful appearment, and as they passed through into the sick girl's chamber the girls noticed the stranger's youthful appearment, and as they passed through into the sick girl's chamber the girls not left to the investigation of the passed through into the sick girl's chamber the girls not left to the investigation of the sind passed through into the sick girl's chamber

esk name that the Injuns giv the place it's runnin' too far. Thet's what them boomers did. Why, they led a taown-meeting, and changed the/name to Brassville, because they lowed it would draw trade. Lit we warn'ignoin' to loose the summer people, and so another taown-meetin' was assembled, and we put old. Bill Johnson chairman, so's the name became Mattatuck agen. The fac'try people swam thet it wouldn't hev been done in some of the farmers hadn't filled a good many voters with hard cider thet(day, But I'll swan thet's none of my bizness." esk name that the Injuns giv the place

"What do you may, sir; 1 Led they really change the name of the place to Brassville(?"
"Her's what they d'd, but we bet them and changed it back agen."
The farmer curiously watched the look of perplexity that overspread his questioner's fice. But the other smiled and commended the farmers for their shrewdness, and as he went into brakfast the rural Yankee () uckid out,—

breakfast the rural Yankee () uckled out,—
"Swan it was a good joke bout the hard eider".

It was no wonder the doctor was so deeply people ad, for if Brac ville and Mattituck were one and the same, then he had a hard magnitude has old home that April night, and they young lady he had operated upon lived there. He speculated whether she had entirely recovered, as he had not heard of her since And so he sat in the hotel window revolving the vexely groblem in his mind.

Presently belis began to ring and

Presently bells began to ring and people were passing by on their way to church. Father Ryan's letter had come from Father Berkely, he reflected. Father Berkely had been parish priest when his ather lived, and his father's beautiful the lived, and so he decided to join the crowd of church goers that filled the street.

The little church had not changed much, but the faces were strange ones. Mass was almost a forgotten fact to him, and he determined to stay in the rear of the church that he might better see the face of Father Berkeley and try to tell who were present as the congregation came out at the end of the services. He remained in his seat as the people filed out after mags, and it gladdened him when he found

or the services. He remained in his seat as the people filed out after mass, and it gladdened him when he found himself able to recall many faces (And to be studied the passing congregation he felt himself absorbed in a tail, be autiful girl who came down the aisle aline. Those blue eyes he could not forget. It was the girl whom he had attended.

He left the church and watched her as she came up to some friends and went off chatting with them. But the hittle girl who used to be his neighbor—she of course was a young lady now—he hadn't seen anyone who resembled her. His interest, however, was now centred in the young lady whom he had watched come down the aisle. Of course he would like to visit has one-time playmate and talk over his one-time playmate and talk over their early pranks. It would be plea-scant, but not ja' the same as he had imagined it during the last several

their early pranks. It would be pleasant, but not ja' the same as he had imagined it during the last several weeks.

The churchyard was but a short walk away, and he bent his steps in that direction. He stood over his father's and mother's grave full of melancholy thoughts. Had he been what his mother would have so loved to see him, a good man? Would his father feel proud of ham were he now alive? There came back to him those words heard in delirion:

"I know you'll be a good man, and have the privst say of you, as' Father Borkely says of your father, that he 's a Christian Catholic gentleman."

They rang through his head, and he dropped to hes knees there on his parents' grave and prayed.

Father Ryan's rationalistic young friend was couverted. As he left the ohurchyard his heart was lighter than it had been for many a day. How foolish he had been, how specious his reasoning he now clearly saw. But he didn't care to think long about the post; he was too much absorbed in the present for that. He directed his steps to that part of the town where his home had been. He could see the hills beyond and between the greening trees glimpees of houses came to him. He wondered if his father's house remanued the saine; if there remained there now any of the pretty vines his mother's care had reared. But what if it were so, what pleasure could he now derive from it? Strangers owned the place. But he wanted to see if all, and at least speak to the people whe lived there. When he came to the part of the town in which he was born he was delighted to set that the distorting fanger of change had not touched it. It was as of old. As he cimmed the hillsde the first

enterly hed those old times ceased the contract in the contrac

m charten that manning, in unions as secondly exercised, Commer to ce. Mars, I suppose I may be well go on also and see my old friends." In m also and see my old frauds." In his haste to reach the house he had not reflected hew he would introduce dimaself. He was admitted by the young lady whom he had seen opening the gate. She brought him into a well-tremembered sating room, and at his request went to find Mrs. Sayton, Why had he mot taken pains to accertain his patient's name, he asked himself. But they were coming towards the room, and as he lifted his eyes eagerly to meet them he saw before him the distracted mother of several weeks before. weeks befare.

"The doctor!" she cried in astonish-

ment

He was quite as much disturbed ab sight of ner, but collected himself to inquire for Mrs Sayton. "What, you Mrs Sayton? Oh, 308, one changes greatly in so many years. And may I ask whom the young lady is Pt. "Why, that is my daughter."
"What, Mary?" escaped bes lips.

"Why, that is my daughter."
"What. Mary?" escaped is slips.
The mother was about to answer, when slary is read, untile to understand these exclaimations and remarks sight to know what it all meant. And when she was informed by her mother that this was informed by her mother that this was the man whose skill had saved her life, she thanked him so sincerely that he felt amply irepsad for all that he had done. "Bottor, you saved my life, and I can never feel sufficiently grateful," she was saying.

"But you," returned he, "have done me a greater favor, for you have brought me bac' to my faith." And he told them his whole story so well that Mrs. Sayton's eyes grew a little misty. To think that this brillient young man was the little fellow, who had lived next door. Mary's playmate and her dearest frand's son, made her feel like a mother towards him. So the doctor received a royal welcome, fif, as Mary laughingly declared, for any prodigal son.

Weeks slipped quickly away, and the doctor was enjoying himself gloriously. It was pleasant to meet old friends, especially since they were both proud and delighted with his achievements. And Mary was the same cheerful, jolly garl he had played with fifteen years ago, although no one could be more stately and dignifized when the occasion required. He was not allowed to give up his medical work entirely, as she pressed him into the service of charity, and even Mrs Malone's "always atha" complaint walf relieved. So he prolonged his stry several weeks, putting off his departure, notwithstanding the letters that requested his presence in the city. When summer drew to a close, however, he was confronted with the necessity of retarning or finding some reasonable excuse for remaining. Weeks slipped quickly away, and the

necessity of refurning or finding some reasonable excuse for remaining.

This was the state of affairs that threubled him as he came down the road towards Mrs. 55yton's house one of income. To go away meant, a great ded now, for he had come to appreciate the life of this quaint, halfarural, half-urban, town, and he certainly would miss the pleasure of meeting Mory every day. As he opened the gate and saw her on the versandah reading, he quickly determined that the latter could not be. Highad confided almost everything to her lately, and as he took a seat near her he spoke of an intention of buying his father's house, as it was for sale. "Oh, won't that be unce!" she exclaimed in surprise. 'You can fixup the place and make it as pretty as it once was. But what are you going to do with it!"

to do with it?

The doctor had not calculated upon such a question, and so was nonplussed. "Well," he ventured. "I might use it for—dr—er—bachelor's hall."

"But what good would that do you, since you must soon go back to the crty?' she mercilessly pursued.

"What would you say if I give up living in the city? There are many whom I might benefit here. As for money, I have enough; and ambition—well, there are several qualities of that."

that."

"Oh, I see, you haven't gut over that bad habit you had, when a borg of doing what you please, regardless of consequences."

"I wash you had the habit of, talking to that boy you had when a little girl. Do you remember what you said to me on that day after my fathec's burnal?"

"No. What was it? I have forgotten at."

"And you said it again that night I attended you."

attended you."
"Oh, at is hardly fair for you to remember what I said while out of my

attended you."

"Oh, at is hardly fair for you to remember what I said while out of my, mind. Nevertheless, what was it I am curious to learn."

"You were speaking of me, and you said—well, yes—and," overcoming his confusion, 'you said. I love you.' Won't you say it again. Mary! If you only knew how your words changed my life. For after that might I was a different man, and finally they brought me back to my faith."

It was a sweet blush that suffused her face, and an arch look lighted up her eyes as she softly answered:—"Well, since my words did so much for you, it is easy enough to say them asyam."

It was the prettiest wedding that the little church had long witnessed. There were pleasant friends, and the loveliest flowers, and I am told that the happest one present was Father Berkely himself, whose face was radicant as he joined his dear children fin maptriage.

At the wedding breakfast afterwards Father Ryan, who had, of course, come up to see his friend's happeness, come u

said, "But you were right, and I was right, so let's call it a compromise." "A happy compromise," said the wed-ding guests.—Catholic Home Annual.

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General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO

ST. MICHAEL'S.

An old and very highly respected member of st. Michael's parish passed pracefully away last week in Mrs. Hurst, of Prinity Square. Mrs Hurst was for farty years a resident of the city. She was a devoit Catholic and possessed an argent faith that was so common in the old days and so raine to-day. Her remains were buried from the cathodral on Monday mornany when a high mass of requiem was

from the cathed at on Monday non-ing when a high mass of requiren was sung for the repose of her soul. May her soul rest in peace.

His Grace the Archinshop opened the extension of the jubilee with solemn Pontifical vespers on Sunday evening. Rev. Fathers Ryan and Rolledor as-cepted. Also Garge proceeds the ser-Rev. Fathers Ryan and Rolleder as-sisted. His Grave preached the ser-mon, explaining the immense value of the andulgences attached to the per-fermence of the conditions of the ju-bile. The jubilee was formally op-ened by the intonation of the "Veni Urcatar" by His Grace.

ST. PATRICK'S.

Father Grogan is out of the city giv-ing missions. He is expected back on

The Forty Haurs' Ecvotion was opened in St. Patirck's by His Grace, the Archbishop on Faiday last, and was closed on Sunday evening after the Benediction. The exercises of the Devotion were well attended, and large numbers approached the sagraments. numbers approached the sacrament

numbers approached the sacraments. The opening of the extension of the jubilee was announced on Sunday morning. The ceremony took place at vespers with the singing of the "Veni Oreator."

ST. BASIL'S.

On Saturday morning a month's mind requum high mass will be sung for the repose of the soul of the late Father Mungovan.

An anniversary high mass o requiem was sung on Wednesday morning for the late Patrick Hughes.

The annual retreat for the young men of St. Basil's parish began last evening. It will continue for three days and will be closed by His Grace the Archbishop on Sunday afternoon

evening. It will continue for three days and will be closed by His Grace the Archbishop on Sunday afternoon next at 3 p.m. The young men who are making the retreat will go to Holy Communion in a body on Sunday morning at the eight o'clock mass.

On Monday evening the weekly meeting of the Young Men's Catholic Union was held in the rooms of the club. Interesting and instructive papers were read by Messrs. Ferguson, W. Foley, and Ed. Sullivan. A motion was placed on the board for discussion at the next meeting. It is proposed to conduct all the meetings of the union during next year on ings of the union during next year on the plan followed by the Canadian House of Commons. There will be a govennment send an opposition, and the debates will be followed in every case by divisions. This matten will be discussed and decided upon at the contract of the co next meeting. The idea is to bring every member into the debates and make 'all'share in the discussions.

ST. MARY'S.

An anniversalry low mass was said on Tuesday for the repose of the soul of the late Johanna McKnight. On Wednesday morning a requiem mass was said for the late Elizabeth

The extension of the jubilee was for-

Griffin.

The extension of the jubilee was formally announced on Sunday morning, and opened in the evening.

LITERARY AND ATHLETIC.

The members of St. Mary's Literary and Athletic Association spent Sunday afternoon in their rooms, debating a very important question on the commercial centre of Canada. The question was as follows;—Resolved, that, from a commercial standpoint, Montreal is more favorably situated thân Toronto. The principals in the debate were, for the affirmative, Messrs. W. Markle and Johnston, for the negative, Messrs. Sheridan and James Dee. The critic of the debate was Mr. J. J. Murray, the judge Mr. M. J. Quinn The subject proved a very interesting one, and the principals in their arguments gave evidence of 4° thorough knowledge of the commercial intersects of Canada. Mr. Murray in ms criticism pointed out many improvements that might have been made by the debates that would Murray in ms criticism pointed out many improvements that might have been made by the debaters that would make their arguments more effective Judge Quinn in rendering his decision gave it in favor of the affirmative. The speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Walliam Ray, whose subject was in keeping with the debate. Mr Ray spoke along the lines of a business man in the commercial world, and in most practical manner pointed out spoke along the lines of a business man in the commercial world, and in m most practical manner pointed out what was most useful to a young man in his early life to make him a successful business man. He was most eloquent when he urged young men to apply themselves if they would succeed with integrity, obedience, sobrity and perseverance. Mr. Ray's application of obedience and the results was well received, especially when he artificred to his own experience with the major when a soldier of Canada. The athletics reported that the handball season would open on Saturday afternoon.

The laterature Committee are preparing a splendid program for Easter Sunday. The speaker on that occasion will be Mr. J. G. O'Donogliue.

NEW CHAPEL FOR OTTAWA.

A new chapel for the Catholic residents of Ottawa East was opened on Sunday. It is situated at the Oblates Scholasticate For some time the Sunday. It is situated at the Oblates Beholasticate For some time the Catholic portion of the village mave felt the need of a chapel, at they had to walk quite a dictance to go to St. Joseph's and the Saored Heart churches, the nearest churches to them. Archbishop Duhamel at lest decided to epon up a chapel and placed it in ohe we of the Oblate Fathers. An instruction in French was given by Rev. Father Charlebons and in English by Bev. Father Cornali

Catholics at the Central

Faster Communion and Confirmation Last Sunday.

There were one hundred and fourteen Catholic prisoners in the Central Prison on Sunday last. Five have been since added, making a total of Prison on Sunday last. Five have been mine added, making a total of one hundred and nineteen. During last week these men were given a 10 treat on preparation for their Easter Communion, and they made an excelent showing. The instructions were given and confessions heard by the chaplam, Father Walsh, C.S. B., assisted by his confrects of St. Michael's College, the Rev. Fathers McLrady, C.S.B., Suffivan, C.S.B., Howard, C.S.B., Suffivan, C.S.B., Howard, C.S.B., Suffivan, C.S.B., Howard, C.S.B., and Ryan, C.S.B. On Sunday morning the week's retreat was closed by no fewer than seventy-three goins to Holy Communion. Nine of these, ganging in age from binateen to forty-five, received the precious Body and Blood of Our Lord in Holy Communion for the first time. In the (aftermoon His Grace the Archibishop, accompanied by the Very Rev. Father McCann, V.G., and Father Canning, went to the prison from St. Helen's, where he had been opening the Forty Hours' Devotion. He was received most courteously by Warden Gilmour, who conducted him through the official residence to the chapel. Fifteen of the prisoners were to teceive the Saurament, of Conformation. His Grace explained to them the nature of the Sacrament, and after having conformed the candidates pook brin fly on the effects of conformation, touching on each of the seven gifts of the loly Ghost. His Grace expressed hanself as being highly edified by the conduct and spiritual showing of the highestoners.

itriconers.
Too much credit cannot be given to Too much credit cannot be given to the chaplain, Father Walsh, CSB, for the peans he has taken to bring the prischers at the Central Prison to a sense of their religious duty, the number that approached Holy Commumon attest to his zeal and energy, and the large number of First Communicants and Confirmanda is an evidence of the time and patience he has given in preparing them for the fact that this is the second occasion on which His Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at the Central Prison in a little over seven months speaks volumes for the sparitual advoncement of the prisoners. ual advancement of the prisoners.

THE JUBILLE EXTENSION.

On Sunday morning last the Arch On Sunday morning last the Archishop's Pastoral letter promulgating the extension of the jubice was read in all the city churches. The letter appeared in our columns last week, and is so clear as to need no comment, or word of explanation. His Grace. or word of explanation. His Grace, the Archbishop, opened the extension of the jubilee at the Cathedral on Surof the jubilee at the Cathedral on Sunday evening at vespers, when the "Venic Creator" was sung. His Graceladdressed the congregation, exhorting them to make an effort to comply, with the conditions set down in the pastoral letter, and dwelling in particular upon the inducements held out to the factor of web indulgances by the in the form of rich indulgences by the Church, to those who perform the works assigned. The pastors of the other churches formally opened the extended jubileee in their several parishes. The extension closes on September 24 tember 24.

FORTY HOURS.

The Forty Hours' Devotion opened at St. Patrick's on Friday last, with a solemm High Mass in the presence of His Grace, the Archbishop The De-votion was brought to a close on His Grace, the Archbishop The Demotion was brought to a close on
Sunday evening after Benediction. Father Dodsworth, C.SS 3., preached the
closing sermon. On Sunday the Demotion was continued at St. Helen's.
Church, and closed there on Tuesday
evening. The Forty Hours' will be
discontinued until after Easter Sunday, owing to the long services of
Palm and Easter Sunday, but will be
taken up again after Easter

Bishop of St. John Dead

Had Held the High Office for Fortyone Years.

one Years.

Right Rev. Bishop Sweeny, first bushop of St. John, N.B., died on Monday morning in the forty-first year of dus episcopate. His death took place at the Boys' Industrial School, Silver Falls, an institution founded by him, three miles from the city. He was in the light of going out there for a rest and visit, and there he had a stroke of paralysis some weeks ago. Bishop Casey, who was appointed coadjutor a year ago, came down from Frederickton and took up the work of administration at the palace. The funeral will take place to-morrow Right Rev. John Sweeny vas born in Clones, Ireland, in 1821, and emigrated to St. John, N.B., while a child. He was educated at St. Andrew's College, Prince Edward Island, and at Quebec Seminary, entering the priesthood in 1844. He was appointed a missionary to New Brunswick, and later on became vicar-general. On the translation of Bishop Connolly to Halifax, he succeeded to the Bishopric of St. John, being consecrated in 1860. Since that time he was instrumental in building churches, schools, and convents in all parts of the province, and founded St. Joseph's College, at Memganeook, an important educational institution.

AYTON PRESENTATION

M's Maggie Mengher Receives a Purse and an Address.

When it became known that Miss Maggie Mengher, who for the past six year has given a pains aking and gratuitous service as organist and choirlender of St. Peter's church in this village, had resigned her position and intended leaving, tha congregation of that church set about making her some reward as a token of their atmreciation of her services. On Monday night last the committee

with whom the work was entrusted along with some friends, met. Miss Migher at her mother's residence to I d her forewell prior to her deput A short time was spent in so-pal chat and song, and then the cr-cand of those present was made known, when the following address was read by Mr. T. Flynn, Mr. John Diebolt anaking the presentation of a well-filled purse, -To Miss Maggie Meagher;— Having learned with very much re-treet of your k ave-taking from among A short time was spent in so

Having learned with very much re-gret of your leave-taking from among us at so early a date, we, the mem hers of St. Peter's congregation, wish bers of St. Peter's congregation, wish to take the opportunity of expressing to you our sentiments of grafitude and indebtedness for your kind and able serv'ces as organist and chorr-leader during the past number of years. Services such as these rendered voluntately, and with such good will, most certainly call forth from the members of the above-named patish no small commendation. We consider them, allow such an opmartunfrom the memocys of the above-named parish no small commendation. We cannot, then, allow such an opportunity to pass by without showing you an some measure our recognition of those kind services. We would ask you, therefore, to accept this purse, with the object for which it is tend are the cheek our appreciation. with the object for which it is tends; ed, viz., to show our appreciation of the pains and labors you have so kindly offered in our behalf. That good luck and prosperty may attend you in your new field of labor is the garnest with of one and all of those with whom you are now about to sever your connection.

Eggned on behalf of the congregation.

John Diebolt,

Thomas Merrey,
John J. Lynett,
Thomas Flynn.
In accepting the gift, Miss Meagher In accepting the gift, Miss Meagher in a few well-chosen words feelingly expressed her thanks to the congregation for the well-wishes contained in the address and the friendly spirit which had prompted the gift. Miss Meagher is one of the most estimable young lades in our village, and her departure will be a direct loss to the congregation, to the choir of St. Peter's church, and to the social circle in which she moved. Her genial, friendly disposition and her lady-like department has gained for her a host of friends who will always note with pleasure any success which may attend her an no matter what, sphere, olde she may adopt.—Ayton Advance.

the she may adopt.—Ayton Advance.

The green was quite in evidence in our village on the 17th, many doing honor to the patron suint of Ireland by wearing a strig of shamrock. Rev. P. S. Ovens of St. Peter's church, preached an eloquent sermon appro-priate to the occasion.

MOTHER EMERENTIA ILL.

Mother Emerentia, who is at the head of St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, is seriously ill. She contracted congestion of the lungs about a week ago, and being none too strong at any time it is liable to go hard with her.

Catholicity in Norway.

A Strong Movement for the Return to the Ancient Faith.

What is the religious standing of the Norwegians? Unfortunately I cannot give you the pleasing information that you and I would wish. But there is something that will please you in the very beginning. With but few exceptions, the Lord be praised and thanked, all Norwegians validly baptized and religiously inclined are to the present day by fair the most of them tremnaints of the faithful old Norwegian Catholics. As you are aware, Norway was once entirely Catholie. Even the primitive Norwegians, the Vikings, have taken from the then Catholic countries not only the gold and silver, but also many Christian maxims. With Haaken the Good, who reigned from 936-961, Norway had a Christian King. As a true Christian king, Olaf Trygvesson reigned from 995-1000 But first through Olaf the saintly, who wielded the sceptre from 1015-1036, did Norway become truly Christian. With a burning zeal he sought to destroy paganism, and in the battle against the remnants of paganism on the field of Stæklestad he died a hero's death and won the martyr's palm. His death was both a victory for himself and Christianity. Even those who had plain him soon honored him as a saint, Over a signme of gold, silver and precious stones which enclosed his sacred remains there was crected at Trandhyem a Cathedral so beautiful and stately that even to-day, although its beauty is waning, it is worthy of a place alongside of the handsomest structures in Europe.

NORWAY'S EARLY CHURCH.

In Trandbyem an archbishopric was established, under whose jurisdiction no less than ten hishoprics exist. And there existed everywhere a real Catholic spirit. In the Crusade the Norwegiane fought like hous for the holy sepul-hre of our Redeemer. They were always on their guard when the worldly powers sought to create a "Kultu: kampf." Churches and convents were everywhere erected, in the homes blossomed forth all Christian vertues, and in the convents the evangelical councils were adhered to. The Catholic period was a model one for Norway both spiritually and materially. But then came the unfortunate Reformation from Germany To the credit of the old Norwegians be it said, they neither wished nor sought the new doctrine. The Danish king, of which Norway was a dependency, he og avaricious for the property of the chinch in the year 1536 with one a roke of the pen decread that, joint-

ly with Denimark, Norway should also become Lutheran The bishops and præsts were banished and replaced by laymen who had never received boly orders, much less consecrated as bishops. The people were shamefully deceived by the external practice of the Catholic belief To the present day the Lutheran supermtendents, who as inspectors have very little to say. call themselves bishops and wear the bishop's cross on their breast, while the pastors appointed by the State amitate the mars, clad in Catholic robes.

DEATH AND BANISHMENT.

When the Danish kings noticed that o few of the Yorwegians had the desire to become Protestants, they imposed the penalty of death upon every Catholic priest who would set foot on the soil of Norway, and also decreed the banishment of all Catholics. This lasted until 1841. The Jesuit Fathers nevertheless made frequent attempts to re-establish the Catholic religion, but the most they could accomplish was that for centuries they offered prayers and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the return of this once Christian country to the Mother Church, from which it has been separated for 300 years. Many of the old cathedrals and churches are today in the possession of Protestants who hold thear services within those sacred halls, even in the beautiful Cathedral at Trandhyem. For more than 300 years the altars have been desconated, the tabernacle described and the sanctuary lamp extinguished, the graces of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and the Sagrament of Penance lost, the sacred relics, even those of St. Olaf, destroyed. Only two things naved the old Norwegians, who were faithful Catholics—the valid baptism and the Christian spirit.

EFFECT OF THE REFORMATION

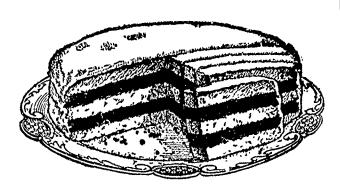
Though it is true that many Norwegians say with Luther that faith alone is necessary for salvation there are still many hundred thousand, Christian souis who hold good works in high esteem and practice them zealoasly. Though they have been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught them by tradition. While their pastors are recognized as being in authority as regards the material welfare of the congregatuons, it is a fact that they look upon them as representatives of God, unfortunately even then when they give utterance to misrepresentations of Catholic doctrine and practices, even when they are better informed. As, for example, that Catholics worship the saints and obtain forgiveness of sins for money. It is to be regretted, but it shows why well-meaning Pro-testants, who is their simplicity believe these calumnies, are not favorably disposed towards the Catholic Church.

NORWEGIANS A RELIGIOUS PEO-PLE.

I have said that the great majority of the Norwegians are religiously inclined. But there is also a minority, namely, the so-called refuned element, who, although not firmly bound to Protestantism, have drifted into Liberalism and have become Free Thinkers, although it cannot be said they are hostile to and assail religion and Christianity, as the Liberals and Free Thinkers do in other countries. Every one has a certain respect for religion and the Government takes religion for r guide in all its laws and ordinances. Others more religiously inclined feel, but will not acknowledge that the Lutheran Church established by the State does not satisfy their spiritual needs, and these have uffiliated with other Protestant sects, which exist here in large numbers. Others follow Lutherism bindly, and aithough hardly two of the sects have the same belief, yet all are united in their opposition to Catholicity. And finally, there are others, and they are many, who since the Catholic Church is again in the ascendancy in Norway, believe that it is a Divine institution. They have seen the missionaries and nuns at work and have become impressed by their words and

CATHOLICITY IN THE AIR.

Not a few of these are beginning to admit that many of the charges against the Church and her doctrine were malicious calumnies, that the socalled Reformat... was a great evil, and that a reumon with Mother Church would be a great blessing. These separated brethren pray with us that there may be again one shepherd and one flock. The learned in their midst, among the a Protestant preachers, write appropriate books and articles to explain the Catholic Church, and its doctaines, and to defend them. They say themselves that through a "secret Reformation" they have again approached the Mother Church. The stream of converts to Catholicity has become so great and so noticeable that the fanatics have become greatly enraged and alarmed. They say "Catholicity is in the air," while others propossy the time when Norway will be again entirely Catholie. May their prophecies be fulfilled.



At this season the housekeeper must look specially after the baking powder.

As she cannot make good cake with bad eggs, no more can she make cake that is light, delicious and dainty with inferior baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation of the finest food. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., which expert bakers say is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

The "Royal Raker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking re-ceipts—free to every patron. Se id-postal card with your full address.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are ex-ceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

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Although this drift is for the greater part to be ascended to the influence of Catholic missions, yet the prophesied reumon of Norway with the Mother Church depends for the greater part on the renewed energies and labors of the missionaries to further the movement towards Rome and to reap the fruits thereof. May this soon, with Cod's help, be accomplished.

Rev. Ferdinand Hartmann Elvebakken, Lapland.

Margaret Sheppard

The Infamous Lecturer Balked in Trenton N. J.

Margaret L. Shepherd was not allowed to give her lecture in the (Masonic Temple at Trenton, N.J., as she had planned to do last week. The woman had made arrangements for occupying the hall, and had even gone so far as to pay i .dvance for its rental. Upon learning of the contemplated lectures, Very Rev Father Fox sent to the Catholic Truth Society for a sketch of her career. In a very short time he was in possession of data which not only proved the woman mover to have been a nun, but exposed her as being as vile a fercature as ever traveled the country in the guise of a lecturer. The managers of Masonic Temple concluded that they did not wish to have such a woman occupy the hall, and they Mromptly returned th erental money. In explanation of their action in letting her have permission originally to occupy the hall they said she was misrepresented to them, and they had no idea she was to preach in a way offensive to any religious body. After fashing to secure any large hall in the city, the woman finally got Concordia Hall and delivered a lecture to a slim audience.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN SCOT-LAND. "Christian Work," commenting on an article which lately appeared in an Edinburgh newspaper, showing the Edinburgh newspaper, showing the progress made in Scotland during the past century by the Catholic Church, says that assuredly this advance of Catholicity in the land which was wont to be known as "Bible-loving Scotland," calls for serious consideration. The figures given by the Edinburgh paper, declared by a well-informed Catholic of that city to be under rather than over the mark, are as follows,—"In 1800 three were only twelve baptisms in Edinburgh, Last as follows,—"In 1800 there were only twelve baptisms in Edinburgh. Last year there were 1.258. In the former year there was only one Roman catholic place of worship in Edinburgh, now there are three chapels and a cathedral. Seventy years ago Scatland had twenty-six chapels and sixty four præstis; ten years ago there were 332 churches, and 348 priests; and there are now 350 churchest and 461 priests. There are also about 360 schools and about futly convents and other institutions. File Catholics of Scotland do-day number 365,000. Lastiy, the 'grave fact' is added that the Re and C. Sches are making greater progress at Scotland in proportion.

E. McCORMACK **MERCHANT** TAILOR ..

to their membership than the Presby-terian churches."



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William Levack was one of the heavicet purchasers of cattle, having bought 150 cattle, principally butchers,' for the local trade. Mr. Levack paid the following prices for the different grades mentioned; Rough to medium butchers' cows, \$2.65 to \$2.85; fair to medium mized loads, \$3.60 to \$3.80; loads of good, at \$3.85 to \$4.10; picked lots, \$4.15 to \$4.30, and heavier weights at \$4.30 to \$4.65 per cwt.; Srough butchers' bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.12 1-2, and choice export bulls, \$4.25

A. W. Bowes sold 27 lambs at \$4.80 per cwt, 6 fat cows at \$3 per cwt; less \$1 per head. Mr. Bowes shipped one load of Easter cattle to Montreal market.

Maybee & Zeagman bought 35 stock-kers, 500 to 850 lbs. each, at \$2.50 to 83.25 per owt.

Joseph Gould bought 10 loads exporters of good quality, 1350 lbs. each, at 34.80 to \$5 per cwt.

W\$. If. Dean bought 5 loads shipping cattle, 1150 to 1350 lbs. each, at \$4.35 to \$5 per cwt., and one load \$feeders, at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. the bulk of them at about \$4 per cwt. J. Clancy, of Cargill, sold one load butchers' cattle, 1025 lbs. each, at \$3.80 per cwt, also one load shippers, 1375 lbs. each, at \$4.90 per cwt. Dunn Bros, bought some short-keep feeders at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.

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