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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 3. TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS

Current Topics.

The Boer War.

During the past week, the war in South Africa has been transferred to the columns of the London and Provincial Press. The details sustained by the British have so wrought upon the public mind that the papers—our Conservative papers—do hold themselves in peace no longer. The point of attack, in what has been apparent to outside judgment for weeks, namely, the incapacity of the British Generals in South Africa to grapple with the difficulties of the campaign. The Times, the Standard, and the Daily Graphic are all out against the Government which they accuse of misadventure at the beginning of the war, and failure in execution. As the Times very comprehensively puts it, "the course of the war is a clear proof that somebody is to blame. The fault must be somewhere between the generals, the system, and the Cabinet." But where? The plain fact is palpable enough. Boer strategy and obstinate fighting qualities, combined with splendid equipment and choice of position, are too much for the vast army now in operation under the command of the present British Generals. The months of force and bloody warfare leaves the British in no better position than they were at first. The object of the campaign has not been obtained. Lindley Smith, Kimberley and Mafeking are still unrelieved, and cannot possibly hold out much longer. General White seems to be able to hold his own, but the recent great battle, resulting in the defeat of the Boers, shows that the latter are waking up to the importance of the situation, and concentrating their energies on the downfall of Ladysmith. All sorts of rumors have been flying around to account for the inaction of the British Generals in command of the various relief forces. Methuen is said to be mad, Buller ill, and Gatcaze nowhere; while to add to the general demoralization which seems to be setting in, two British regiments are reported to have fought each other by mistake in the darkness, until the ground was strewn with dead.

In the meantime Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have arrived at the seat of war, to find 120,000 men on the defensive or watching for an opportunity to strike. Another 35,000 men are to arrive in South Africa within 80 days, when the war will begin.

Canadian Contingent, otherwise Contingents.

known as the Special Service Force, continues to occupy a large share of public attention. The various companies or units are getting together and in form, concentrating with a view to embarkation at Halifax. The first Canadian Contingent is by all accounts resting on its laurels somewhere in the neighborhood of Modder River. As a Toronto contemporary says, "It may not have been much. Our Boys" were called upon to do; but the fact remains—they did it,"—which after all is more than can be said of the forces under Methuen, Gatcaze and Buller.

The government has accepted the offer of Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, to equip and maintain a third Canadian contingent of 400 mounted soldiers for service in South Africa. Added to this is an offer of 100 mounted men by the Province of British Columbia. According to the opinion of a military expert, it is said, it will cost Lord Strathcona half a million dollars to equip his 400 men and maintain them in service for a year. The raising and despatching of these bodies of Canadian citizens show how widely the spirit of imperialism prevails in this country. Whether it will prove a benefit or a serious disadvantage to the Canadian Commonwealth remains for the future to decide.

Reviewing is a prominent feature in English Journalism at present, and all the reviewing seems to end in the Boer War. The year 1899 has been an eventful one—particularly so for Great Britain. It is now contended that the British people did not until the very last believe that the Transvaal would dare enter upon a struggle against the whole might of the British empire rather than succumb to the demands of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. It is recognized now that the majority of the Boers believed that the South African Republic was in

a position to defeat any force the British could bring to bear, and the opening of hostilities found them splendidly armed and equipped at all points. At the beginning of the war it was confidently expected that a force of 10,000 or 20,000 British troops would be able to reduce the Boers to reason. Thus came the disillusionment. The British army and British methods of warfare were considered completely up to date, and the raw Boer levies were expected to do down or beat a lusty retreat before the might of British prowess, generalship and military equipment. Nothing of the kind happened. Three months have passed—three months of sanguinary conflicts, and the position is about the same as at the beginning, with the exception that 10,000 of the flower of the British army have either been killed or put hors-de-combat. They are face to face with the disagreeable fact that they, in spite of superiority of forces, have been checked most efficiently at every point. The watching world has not been so genuinely surprised, nor has the British received such a rude awakening during the century now at its close. It may as well be conceded first as last that the Boers have proved themselves superior in everything and in every way except in courage—and in that too they have, on the occasion of British Generals, proved themselves the equals of their foes.

Friendship

past year say that the with England English people have had their eyes opened in another way. They had built largely and wavered heavily on the friendship of the United States for England—and in a smaller degree on the neighborly feeling of Germany. They made the mistake of imagining that the friendly assurances of their representatives at London were the real sentiments of those countries. They have now awakened to the not very pleasant fact that these two countries, while outwardly friendly really look upon Great Britain as a rival to be beaten out of the field, if possible. Besides, large and influential sections of the American and German peoples are openly and deliberately hostile to Britain, and would rejoice in her downfall. All this, of course, is very bitter for the English Juggernaut, but the Anglo-Saxon friendship was over-done from the very first, and excited the ridicule of outside nations. With a horrible war on her hands—a war in which the justice of the British cause has not been conclusively established—yet hardly a friend among the nations of Europe, with an army so far unequal to the task, with the criticism and rising condemnation of the people of England against it, the lot of the Salisbury Government is not a happy one.

Boerland.

There is for various Catholics in reasons considerable discussion going on in the press, both Catholic and non-Catholic as to the status of Catholics in Boerland, with especial reference to the Transvaal. Those whose sympathies are with Britain do their best to demonstrate that the Transvaal has acted and does act intolerantly towards its Catholic population; those who side with the Boers assert that Catholics are treated fairly there, and are eligible for public office. Amidst the expression of so much conflicting opinion upon the subject, it is somewhat difficult to get at the right and correct position of things. In this issue of the Register are to be found articles which, it is hoped, will throw some additional light upon the subject.

A Wexford rhymist, who modestly signs himself the "Poet Laureate of Bridgetown," elaborates some verses upon incidents of the war. As is so often the case in Irish affairs, the comic and the tragic are so blended as to be indistinguishable. The following is one verse of rhythmical dialogue between a Catholic chaplain and a wounded Irish soldier:

"And what religion are you?"
"I'm a priest in holy fear;
The soldiers love me, and I love them,
I'm a Dublin Fusilier!"
"I was sick for want of fightin',
But now I've got my fill,
An' father, kindly take my soul,
I needn't make my will."
"We need not call attention to the vein of humor in the last line. Having no worldly goods to bequeath to any one, the making of wills does not trouble the last hours of the dying soldier.—University, London, England."

Now that the people have virtually lost interest in the Philippine war, Gen. Otis is giving out abundance of information. The press will never make him a hero.

THE CHURCH AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

"And behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." These words are as true to-day as they were when Jesus Christ standing amidst his Apostles uttered them. Notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Pontiff, deprived of his temporal power and station dwells a prisoner in the Vatican, the prospects of the Catholic Church were never brighter than they are to-day. The thinking portion of the world is more concerned with that which makes for the elevation and welfare of human society than for the material increase of wealth, commerce and industries.

Two subjects are now very prominently paraded before the religious world—namely, with its consequences, tendencies and influence upon the minds of men, and what is known as the "Higher Criticism." Mr. Mallock, one of the foremost thinkers in the English speaking religious world, can discern no power in the attack upon the Catholic Church published by Dean Farrar, the eminent Anglican divine, on the meaning and authority of the Bible, was devoted to the purpose of demonstrating that the inspired writings are a mixture of truth and error. This attack is set out in a treatise, along with the materialistic theories of Herbert Spencer, in a book of the present movement against revealed religion, and the non-Catholic Churches seem to be helpless towards the one power in the world capable of dealing with the religion. Difficulties now confronting a large section of Christianity. In his essay called forth by Dean Farrar's book, Mr. Mallock says:

"Modern intellectual criticism is working established, so far as intellectual consistency is concerned, the Roman theory of Christianity, and to destroy the theory of Protestantism; for it shows that Christian doctrine can neither be defined or verified except by the fact which it professes to explain. Experience proves, Rome alone can win any plausible claim. To vindicate, however, the Roman theory of authority as a theory of Christianity, which is logically consistent in itself, is but to fall back upon the last refuge of the Roman apologist. He will have to show not only that this theory is logically consistent with itself, its postulates having been once admitted, but that also its postulates are in their turn consistent with the simple process of logic. This consideration brings us to a new aspect of the question—and here we shall discover in a yet more striking way the unique capacity of Rome for defending the Christian faith, and without using force as any one of its present principles, and its modern action into its principal witness and supporter."

"It is only necessary to carry Mr. Spencer's doctrine of evolution farther, and to add that what holds good of social organisms holds good of religious organisms; and we shall find that what we have before us, in the Church of Rome an organism, whose history corresponds to the minutest way with the process of organic evolution as modern science reveals it to us, while Protestantism and Anglicanism are like a stone upon the scale that its evolution seems hardly to have yet begun. It is almost stupefying; it is made up of heterogeneous, yet similar, parts; it has no single brain by which the whole body is guided, and new notes are born from it by the simple process of mutation. The Church of Rome, on the contrary, by a process of continuous growth has developed, through the differentiation of parts, an increasingly conscious unity and a single organ of thought and historical memory, constant in its aim, plain and definite doctrine, and to attest, as though from personal experience, the facts of its earliest history. Is doubt thrown on the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ? The Church of Rome replies: "It was at the door of the sepulchre myself. My eyes saw the Lord come forth. My eyes saw the cloud receive Him." Is doubt thrown on Christ's miraculous birth? The Church of Rome replies: "I am at the feet of the infant, and I saw him as well as Mary."

On the Church's Divine Mission to convert the United States, or at least to be a guide to millions in religion, Mr. H. D. Sedgwick, an able American non-British writer, says in the pages of the "Atlantic Monthly": "The Roman Church has always been cosmopolitan. There have been Popes from England, Holland, Germany, France, Spain and Italy. Her ubiquitous spirit has lighted up Norway to Sicily, from Quebec to Peking. Her missionaries have sacrificed their lives over all the world. Her strength has been the Church Universal. England recognizes the Queen as the head of the Anglican Church, Russia the Czar as head of the Greek Church, and the Roman Church has never been bounded by national boundary lines; the same has been able to put before the Western world the ideal of a church for humanity. This has been the source of her present strength; and in the twentieth century, with national barriers broken down, her claims to universal acceptance and obedience will be stronger than ever. Americans cannot kneel to an

English King, nor prostrate themselves before a Czar of Russia, but may well do both before him who has the only claim to be considered the High Priest of Christendom.

"Twenty years ago Protestants and Anglicans would have banded together against the Roman Church. They would have felt that they must struggle side by side against gross ignorance and gross superstition. But Protestant prejudices against the Roman Church are falling off. Calvin and Knox are losing worship. Johnathan Edwards has become a signboard of obsolete notions. Our old justifications of the Roman Church were part of our inheritance from England. This inheritance has lost its relative consequence, and in the changing character of the United States these justifications are disappearing. Old feuds between Protestant and Catholic have ceased to be so important as their united battles against moral decay. Churches of all kinds draw about together as they feel that their fight is not against opinion, gross pleasures, the otiosity of greed. More and more churches separate religion from their own individual tenets, and associate it with what is necessary to the dignity of labor, the sanctity of self-sacrifice, the holiness of marriage, the preservation of noble purposes. They begin to regard religion as a bulwark to guard the spirit from the waves of the material world, and to regard the rich and poor, educated and ignorant, should band together to safeguard the riches of civilization; and that the common refuge for defense and starting point for conquest must be a united church. There is a feeling among the sects of the Catholicism that has become more realistic Protestant sects, and more accustomed to the structure and to the rites of Rome. In the Episcopal Church itself attempt has been made to bring all Christian churches into union, with the idea that the middle ground would be the means of reconciliation between the meeting place for the disesteemed churches and the mother Church. But every idea of union prepares the road to Rome. The great original Church will never open her arms to any other church, and will never turn aside her feet to tread the via media. How shall we ask the Church that claims its authority from the Apostle Peter to humble itself before the Church which derives its independence from Henry VIII?"

Rev. Edward M'Glynn, D. D.

The following account of a notable career is taken from the columns of the American Herald:

The Rev. Dr. Edward M'Glynn died at New York on Saturday, January 7th, in the 76th year of his age. He was born at Newburg 4 o'clock, with the prayer of "Jesus, have mercy upon me," on his lips.

Dr. M'Glynn has been ill since November 16, when he was taken with a cold. He lay in bed for two months, but when he was able to get up, he attended to his duties until the Monday following, when, as he was entering the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Newburg, of which he was the pastor, he was seized with a severe congestive chill which caused him to die at his home. The news of his death caused the greatest sorrow among the priests and people of New York. The Rev. Dr. Edward M'Glynn was born in this city September 27, 1827. His parents had come to America from Ireland thirteen years before that date, and his father became a contractor, in which vocation he accumulated a small fortune. The elder M'Glynn died in 1847, leaving a widow and ten children.

Edward received his first education at the Thirtieth Street Grammar School, Archbishop Hughes was a friend of the M'Glynn family. He was attracted by the bright and studious nature of the boy, and sent him to the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, and afterwards to the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, it having been determined that Edward M'Glynn should enter the priesthood. In 1850, after he had been in Rome eight years, the American College in that city was opened, and he was transferred there. He had received the degree of doctorate after public examination, and in 1859 was ordained a priest.

Soon after his ordination Father M'Glynn returned to this country, and was appointed assistant of St. Joseph's Church. The pastor of this Church was the Rev. Thos. Farrell, who was noted for the liberality of his views, and his advocacy of the higher education of children, and his association with this priest at the beginning of his career has had the permanent effect upon Dr. M'Glynn's opinions.

From the first, Father M'Glynn was known as an extremely hard worker, and so little did he spare himself that in 1862 his health broke down, and he was sent to Europe to recuperate. This was the last time he ever left his native land. Returning to this country he was appointed chaplain of the Central Park Military Hospital, and retained this position until after the close of the Civil War.

When, in 1865, the Rev. Dr. Cummings, who had built St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street,

and had organized its large parish, was on his death bed, he asked Archbishop Hughes to appoint Dr. M'Glynn as his assistant. The request was granted, and Dr. Cummings' health, Dr. M'Glynn succeeded in the pastorate. In a short time he had obtained a reputation as one of the most prominent Roman Catholic preachers in this city, and as a man of decided and in those days almost revolutionary views. His mastery of all that the management and beautifying of the Church, and the introduction of elaborate music services, while his eloquence in the pulpit attracted numerous congregations. But he still, as when he began his work as a priest, was ever ready to sympathize with and help the poor and the oppressed, and he grudging no time or trouble when called upon to comfort the members of his flock. He received \$300 a year salary, and possessed some private means, but the whole of his income, except his necessary expenses, he devoted to his own frugal existence, was devoted to the poor.

The Rev. Dr. Edward M'Glynn, the unselfish disinterested friend of the poor and of the oppressed, has left this world to rest in the eternal mansions of the blessed by thousands of those whom he had befriended in their tribulation on earth. His depth of learning was marvellous. He was always brilliant in his expression. In his college days he was admitted for his wonderful grasp of the most difficult problems. He is remembered by his contemporaries as surpassing in clearness of explanation the cleverest of his very clever professors. Logical and always accurate in his knowledge of theological subjects, at times he would recall some old Church from the inner recesses of his heart, and never knowingly would he swerve in the slightest from her teachings.

At no time, even in the greatest heat of controversy, would he say a word which might be interpreted in the slightest degree the faith of the Church. In the midst of the applause of the most enthusiastic audiences, he always kept watch upon his words lest they should ever alienate any soul from the truth.

He would vigorously reprove wrong-doing, he would recall past abuses to point a lesson of caution for the future, but ever did he shrink from personalities or personal bitterness.

His discourses were never written beforehand, but his vigorously penitive mind was always before him, and what was best for the enlightenment of his fellows. His physique was commanding, his large, massive head bespoke the grand ideas that dominated his intellect. Not one whom he would be wronged, he was a man of noble and noble heart, and he was ever ready to overflow and to delight any company.

From his earliest days he turned himself about all things which were for the benefit of the human race, and he always loved to talk upon questions that concerned the public welfare, temporal or spiritual, and quickly those present were delighted to listen to the flow of wonderful ideas and plans for the overthrow of wrong, for the upholding of the right.

Willing to sacrifice everything for what he deemed to be right, he made ample allowance for those who opposed him. No bitterness was shown for himself. American by birth, he was in the freedom which it entailed, the right of self-government by the people. Yet, he never would flatter the people. He was filled with genuine patriotism, but he would not hesitate to tell plainly the defects which he perceived in the action of the administrators of the government.

He was never a politician in the now accepted sense of the term. He had statesmanlike views which he sought to impress upon men.

Never did a poor person apply to him without receiving ample aid. He constantly left himself in an extremely distressed position because of his generosity. His personal relations with his clerical friends were of the greatest delicacy. Not one word could be said in a word or a sentence which would offend in any degree the perfection of modesty or chastity. His love of prayer was phenomenal. He would pass hours communing with God. As in his health commencing to fail, he found the greatest comfort in the reception of the sacraments which he felt to be the source of spiritual strength to his soul.

A large number of Indians are employed in Natal, Cape Colony, and other British possessions, but neither in Natal nor anywhere else are those Indians treated as are other British subjects. In Natal they are so crushed by unjust laws as to be practically in a state of servitude. The Indians are asking themselves the pertinent question, Why are the English at war with the Boers because of the Outlanders' franchise grievance, while England's own Indian subjects labour under greater disabilities in Natal, as well as at other places, than the British Empire, points out that the Legislative Council of Natal keeps Indians on the same level as the blacks, and at the same time it clamours for votes on behalf of the foreigners in the Natal Convention. No wonder the Indians fell to understand the consistency of the English Government in these matters.—University, London, England.

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies—seldom safe to instruct, even our friends.

Doubt is the vestibule which all must pass before they can enter into the temple of wisdom.

Fact or Fancy.

Men and Women

For some time past I have been making a quiet study of our every day young men and women, and I am forced to some conclusions not at all flattering to our twentieth century standards. Whatever it may be due to—women's rights, the New Woman, the equalization of the sexes, the bicycle or the so-called higher education of women—that pronounced civility of manner with all that it implied, reverence for women, the physical and mental superiority of man if you like, has almost entirely disappeared. Our young men and women upon slight provocation and doubtful grounds of intimacy become so "chummy" to use a cant phrase of the day, to sustain the comradely manner which implies a becoming and unbecoming dignity to the social intercourse between the sexes. In spite of the independence which women of the advanced type boast of, our young women hold themselves out very cheap, and our young men are developing a tendency to look towards the sex, which a generation ago would have been unceremoniously dubbed as a cumbrous. It is the fashion of young men to boast of the ease with which they can gain the smiles of girls of their acquaintance, and on the other hand, our young women are making up their street behavior lead color to these masculine vanities. At any rate it is no uncommon thing for a young fellow of ordinary up-to-date cheek to have paid his attentions to half a dozen girls before he seriously begins to think of matrimony. Would it not be well for our young women to reserve their smiles for such honest and honorable fellows as mean business?

There is no more beautiful thing on earth than the love of men for women, and the responsive affection of women for men, and each being the complement of the other as aiming at the perfecting of God's eternal plan. They are therefore not things to be trifled or experimented with, but to be duly recognized and dealt with as the choice flowers of human nature. They should be treated as such, and not as a mere means to an end, or as a love woman—to love one woman according to the Christian dispensation, or rather limitation—and therefore the young man, if he desires to be honest and not seriously begin to think of matrimony, should begin by making up his mind to be disciplined in his conduct in later life. He may only marry one woman, and he must be a poor, shallow-hearted creature who keeps fancying himself in love with this and that fair one, and who is not content with his small mind that he has chanced upon the right one. As is often the case where "cheek" is mistaken for sentiment, he may succeed in creating a tender interest in more than one gentle heart, but he will be bound to do as he is bound to do harm to others, and to injure the matrimonial prospects of the discarded one.

The theatrical season is now at its height, and the character of the entertainments provided by the purveyors is dominantly vaudeville. Classical plays, good opera—comic opera excepted—are conspicuous by their absence. The purveyors do not seem to blame for this condition of affairs; it is the public that is to blame. The former profess to know what the public want in their theatres, have tested public taste, and experience pronounced for vaudeville. The people can't be amused, they want length, they want a good fight, striking situations and fun—and that they get. But it is demoralizing to the female members of the profession, who confound with the alternative of reducing themselves to a state of degradation in which all womanly modesty and all womanly dignity are lost, or to make up what is oftentimes and at best a doubtful position. They have to become the puppets of the people, to sit in shalmsless nudity before vulgar eyes, and to indulge in the lowest innuendo and the coarsest jests which the popular taste. It is a sign of the times. Another sign of the times is the ever-increasing number of young boys who shamelessly flock to the theatre whenever there is a performance of doubtful character going on. These boys are not blessed with too much pocket money, but they always seem to be able to get the 10 or 15 cents to admit them to the "gods," and as much chewing tobacco as will last through the performance. "Here will be no boys," is the usual remark. Children will have their fun in life. It must be an additional thorn in the path of actresses who cherish some lingering respect for the mothers who bore them, that the hard conditions of the profession compel them to be the ready instruments of demoralization among young boys who get demoralized by controlling and directing influence on parental authority. I. C. T.

Excavations carried on at Beneventum, under the direction of Prof. Bacelli, have revealed in perfect preservation a theater as large as that of Pompey or Marcellus at Rome. This is, says the British Architect, quite the most important discovery of the official excavations in recent years, though in Rome and at Pompeii something noteworthy is unearthed almost every day. The theater is built of great blocks of travertine.

You may take the greatest trouble, and by turning it around, find joys on the other side.

AMALGAMATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

FATHER JOHN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB... The proposed amalgamation of the Public and High School Boards of the City of Toronto was the subject of a meeting of the latter body...

It is not surprising to consider the question... Mr. Elgin Schoff, first of all, moved seconded by Mr. Thomas Hastings... "And, whereas, the Board of Education at a special meeting held for the purpose of considering the amalgamation of said boards...

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A NEW IDEA ON CURING COLDS

And How It Lead to the Discovery of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine... There is an old remedy that nature provides as a remedy for every disease...

THE GREAT REFUSAL

From the Boston Christian Register... Dante speaks of the man who made the great refusal. It is common to identify him with the saint who resigned his office...

POLITICAL AND BUSINESS MORAL COURARDS.

Physical courage is a very common virtue... The proportion of cowardice in the human race is rather small, although great bodies of men, even the most warlike races...

THE HOLY DOOR MALLET.

The mallet offered by the Catholic hierarchy for the opening of the Holy Door by the Pontiff weighs about a pound, and is of pure gold... It is in the form of an ordinary hammer, such as masons use...

PURITY.

Do pure, my child, live like a fragrant flower; So when the Master looketh down on Do it thy day or hour...

AN INGENIOUS ANSWER.

Agnes—Did you ever love before? Tom—Of course. How could I? I'm sure enough that you were the best of the bunch that wanted to marry you?

LITANY OF BISHOP SAINTS

Christ have mercy on the children of Ireland... God, the Father of Heaven, have mercy on the children of Ireland... God, the Son, Redeemer of the world, have mercy on the children of Ireland...

LET US PRAY

O, all ye Holy Martyrs of Ireland, still faintly remembered in the land where you lived... O, all ye Holy Martyrs of Ireland, whose names are remembered in the litany to which you were the glory of faith...

BROWN'S Treacle... I find them the best preparation for coughs, colds, and influenza. Sold in boxes only—Avoid imitations.

THE MOTHER LAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

A daring bank robbery was perpetrated on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 27th, at the Belfast Bank, at the corner of Donegal street and North street, a large sum of money being stolen during business hours. It appears that Messrs. Munnice, the well-known city butchers, who carry on business in Corn Market, sent a messenger to the bank to lodge £100 2s. The money, consisting of £100 in cash, and the remainder in cheques and postal orders, was brought to the bank in a bag used for the purpose of the payment to the credit of Messrs. Munnice. The messenger left the bag on one counter and went to another counter, presumably to inform some official of the lodgment. He returned to the first counter immediately, and his dismay, the loss of the contents were there. There was not the slightest trace of the bag, and the alarm was at once raised. The police were communicated with and the other banks in the city were warned by telephone. Detectives were soon on the spot and made an exhaustive inquiry into the robbery, which was carried out with great daring. The most searching inquiry into the affair failed to reveal the slightest trace of the perpetrators, and for the present the crime is shrouded in mystery.—Argus, Drogheda, Ireland.

DUBLIN.

On the evening of the 29th December in the Trades Hall, Capel street, Dublin, Mr. C. H. Oldham, B.L., delivered the third of the series of Barrington lectures, the subject being, "Some Old Pension Schemes." There was a very large attendance. On the motion of Mr. Simmons the chair was taken by Mr. T. W. Russell, Committee. M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the English Local Government Board. Mr. Oldham, in the course of his lecture, said it was obvious that the war in South Africa would cost Great Britain many millions of money before it was at an end. It would, in fact, greatly perplex the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide the nation with the very large expenditure. That fact alone had relegated the question of Old Age Pensions to a back seat. It was simply an academic question now, whereas three months ago it was a question almost in the forefront of social reform (applause). The more he read about Old Age Pension schemes the more he deplored of the subject. He had read two blue books and examined the particulars of many schemes on the subject, and as a result he had arrived at the conclusion that there was no such thing as a workable scheme for old age pensions. He considered that the fact that the South African War had put back the attempt to arrive at a solution of the subject was not alone a practical example in the direction, and that further consideration was necessary before it should be attempted. Having referred in detail to various schemes proposed for providing old age pensions he said that though two Parliamentary Commissions representing different political parties had inquired into the subject, they had reported that there was no workable scheme. The main idea amongst reformers was to provide for decent and respectable old people, and to raise the pension out of the pockets of their own fault. Mr. Charles Booth's scheme of a pension of five shillings a week for those over 65 years of age was the popular one. But if applied to Great Britain and Ireland it would cost 24 1/2 million a year, and to raise the pension a tax could be levied, even if this scheme were adopted the workhouses or some such institution should continue to be utilized, because old, infirm people with an income of five shillings a week could not procure out of a proper system of nursing. Mr. Chamberlain's scheme were voluntary, based on the system of deferred annuities, the voluntary subscriptions being supplemented by State grants. The working classes did not like this system of deferred annuities. The lecturer raised a number of questions addressed to him from amongst the audience. Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Mr. W. F. Butler, B.L., seconded the vote of thanks, which was passed unanimously. The chairman in putting the vote of thanks deprecated the condition of the deserving poor, the aged and infirm in the Irish workhouses. He thought in Ireland they were the saddest creatures they had. (Heard heart). He thought it nothing more nor less than a scandal that a man who committed a crime was better off in an Irish prison than a person who simply was poor and had to go to the workhouses. (Applause).

The workhouses of the country ought to be infirmaries in the first place for the old, sick and infirm, who could not help themselves. The tramps and the vagrants ought to be in prison, and for the aged poor they ought to be put up on a system of adequate outdoor relief, because they would be far more comfortable sitting by the cottage fire of a friend than in the workhouse, and he believed it would be cheaper in the end for the State to do so. Mr. Russell proceeded to condemn in strong terms the overcrowding in the North Dublin Union workhouse and said he sometimes wished he were again resident all the year round in Dublin so that he might have something to say to those public bodies, and let some daylight into what was the greatest scandal of the city of Dublin—the treatment of the poor.

Christmas Day was observed in Dublin with the true Christian spirit. There were no throngs in the streets, no disorder or noise. The churches were filled with devout worshippers at the several Masses in the early part

of the day. The evening devotion were also well attended, and in the usual number of people made the visitations of the different churches, and went through devotional exercises before the altars. In all the churches Mass was celebrated at 5 a.m., and there were Masses every half hour in the evening. At High Mass was sung. Large congregations assembled at St. The Catholic sentiment of the metropolis was represented in the presence at the Pro-Cathedral of the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, and members of the Corporation, who attended in State at the High Mass at twelve o'clock at the High Mass of the Archbishop, presided. This was the first celebration of the day. In the afternoon the Lord Mayor entertained the members of the Corporation and a number of guests invited to meet them, at luncheon in the Mansion House. Exceeded the banquet of the day, as the churches, there were for people in the streets throughout the day. Everyone, almost taking his enjoyment of Christmas in the home circle. There was a very pleasing scene in Abbey street, outside the Catholic Working Boy Home, where a number of Irish workers were to be seen trooping in to enjoy the cheer, Christmas fare provided for them. A not dissimilar scene was to be witnessed in the vicinity of Cork street, where about 150 young women who are seeking employment were recruited into St. Joseph's Night Refuge. At the Schools of the Sisters of Charity, Upper Gardiner street, the poorer school children were received and made happy for Christmas and the poor people of the district enjoyed the evening of the good things which the charity of the citizens provided the poor kitchen, which the nun had so well organized. Even the postmen, struggling under great loads of letters and parcels were made happy by the bounty of the recipients, and though Christmas day was for them alone the hardest working day of the year, they forgot the labor in the rewards it brought. Everywhere there was evidence of enjoyment, but it was that subdued joy befitting the holy season. The rich who were able to purchase the means of enjoyment for themselves were thoughtful also to seek and make their less fortunate brethren share in the happiness of the time, and not less cheering than the exchange of congratulations and greetings which one heard on all sides was the benevolent spirit of the time which made all alike partakers in the general happiness.

KILKENNY. An order appears in Friday night's (Dec. 29th) Dublin Gazette, directing that from and after the 1st day of January, 1900, the area heretofore styled the county of the city of Kilkenny, and the area heretofore styled the county of the town of Drogheda shall become divisions of the counties of Kilkenny and Louth respectively for the purpose of transacting all such criminal and other business as may be cognizable or terminable at any General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and the city of Kilkenny and the town of Drogheda shall be the towns or places for holding Sessions in aid for the said divisions respectively, and that the times for holding the general Sessions of the Peace and transacting the said business in aid for the said Urban Divisions of Kilkenny and Drogheda respectively shall remain and be the same as they were before the making of this Our Order and Proclamation.

WEXFORD. On the 29th Dec., in the Presentation Convent, Wexford, a young religious, Sister M. Gabriel Cowman passed peacefully away to her eternal reward amidst the prayers of her Sisters in religion. She deceased lady, who was daughter of Mr. Andrew Cowman, Sparrowsland, Bree, Co. Wexford, entered the Cloister in 1895, and at the time of her death she was in the second year of a religious profession. About twelve months since she was stricken with a severe attack of lung disease, and it was only by a miracle, in fact, that she pulled through that occasion. Since then she has been more or less confined to her bed. Her last wish was entirely confined to her bed. As time wore on the malady assumed more serious proportions, and she succumbed to its effects. The deceased lady was only 21 years of age. In her dying moments Sister Gabriel was attended by the Rev. P. Doyle, A.M., who administered to her the Holy Viaticum immediately before death. Of an amiable and loving disposition, Sister Gabriel was beloved by all her Sisters in the community, and the little ones attending the Convent schools, she was a particular favorite. To-morrow (Saturday), at 10 a.m., High Mass and Requiem Office for the happy repose of her soul will be celebrated in the beautiful church of the Presentation Convent, and the interment will take place on Sunday in the quiet little cemetery which is situated in the midst of the beautiful convent gardens. P. I. P.

On the 29th of December, 1899, fire broke out in the Ironmonger's establishment of Messrs. John Simcox and Son, Wexford. The smoke and flames were observed coming up through the floor of the shop, and it was discovered that a gas-fitting in the cellar beneath the shop had become so hot that it had originated in the cellar. The numerous employees from the furniture department and the Wexford Fire Brigade were soon on the scene and the flames were soon got under before much damage was done. Some sulphur powder in the shop had a narrow escape, and when the barrel was carried out it was actually hot. Gr. T. James Vice, who had the plank in a presence of mind to carry it out. The escape of this fine house from destruction by fire will be good news to antiquaries

and all interested in Irish history, as it was in the room over the shop in which Oliver Cromwell slept during his famous visit to Wexford. The room is still in perfect condition, and the Catholic troops at Tregantilly Fort, near Plymouth, conducted the Christmas services at the Exmouth Catholic church, last Monday, as the mission is at present without a rector.

ENGLAND.

Very Rev. Father Vincent Duffine, of the Order of St. Basil, who has been appointed to officiate as rector of the Catholic troops at Tregantilly Fort, near Plymouth, conducted the Christmas services at the Exmouth Catholic church, last Monday, as the mission is at present without a rector. The Catholics of Devon, Cornwall, and the neighboring counties, in particular, have good reason to be proud of what may be justly termed their only college. We refer to the College of St. Mary, at Beatonfield, Plymouth. Under the Superintendency of the Very Rev. Father Durand, B.A. Until within the last few years the Catholics of the West Country were practically without the means of finding in their midst a good religious and secular training for their boys, but now thanks to the zeal, energy and sacrifice of the good Fathers of St. Basil, that difficulty no longer remains. The results of the efforts of the good Fathers have been most satisfactory alike to the Professors and pupils. The St. Basil centre of education—so near the large shipping port of Plymouth—is a great boon to the Catholics of the West Country. It is an advantageous one already largely made use of, and we wish it still further success.

The Duke of Norfolk, who celebrated his fifty-second birthday on Wednesday, has possessed the distinction, since the death of the Duke of Beaufort, of having his title longer than any other English Duke. He succeeded his father, the fourteenth Duke, in 1830, and has thus been a peer forty years. The dukedom was created in 1483, and is the only title in existence that was granted by Richard III.

The martial spirit and universal desire to serve the country at the front show no signs of abating. The action of England's premier Duke, the Duke of Norfolk, who is a young man, the Duke was born in 1847, in volunteering for active service is the latest example of the spirit which pervades all classes. The Duke of Norfolk's position in the Cabinet and his noble business interests, to say nothing of his power as my head of the Catholic Church in England, will probably prevent the acceptance of his offer.

The Liverpool district of the Institute of Journalists have invited the Right Rev. Monsignor Nugent an associate member. The venerable prelate devoted many years of his life to the propagation of Catholic literature, and it is not too much to say that the Institute of Journalists conferred upon him by the Liverpool members of the Institute of Journalists is one which has been well and nobly earned.

SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, no less than in England, divorces are becoming more common. The number of actions tried this year 1899 has been 222, against 139, the average annual total for the last five years; and only in eight cases was a decree refused. Relief from marital obligations was sought by only 70 husbands, as compared with 122 in the case of wives, as against as a cause against only 49 wives, while it constituted the grievance of 54 petitions against the husbands.

GENERAL NEWS

The Roman Catholics of St. Louis have 7,000 boys and girls pledged at the age of eleven not to touch intoxicants of any kind until they are twenty-one years old. Monsignor Merry del Val, the Papal ambassador, has recently visited Cardinal Vaughan, a note requesting that the Pope be informed that in His Eminence's judgment the papacy is being injured by the unjustified attacks upon the Jews which appeared in the Vatican press.

Mr. Daniel Sprague, of Milford, Mass., who has just returned from Manila, writing to The Republic, says: "The education of girls is entirely in the hands of the nuns, and right nobly do they acquit themselves of this honorable task, for the influence directly extended by the sisters is everywhere visible in its salutary results, and the early training in the domestic virtues, and the grace of womanhood imparted in the convent schools, has contributed greatly to the home life, which is perhaps the distinguished feature in Spain, as well as in the Philippine Islands. The sisters at present in the island comprise those of the Assumption and Dominican Orders. The Assumption undertakes the higher education of girls and owns the famous Halilo Hospital, used by the American Red Cross for 'English soldiers, for which the Government paid them \$1,000 per month."

Bishop Montgomery, of Los Angeles, in a letter to the editor of The Catholic Register, makes the following points: "To me every dollar spent in support of the Catholic press has two great effects. It is invaluable personally to those rendering the assistance. It is of immense value to the parish where the help is given through the intelligence and wholesome interest in all things Catholic, which the truly Catholic paper never

fails to create and further among the Catholic faithful. New York, Jan. 17.—There has at five in this city from Italy a most interesting history. It is the story of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, and is now the property of Marie Olaver Miller, the supposed subject of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The history must belong to her father, the late Prof. Oliver of Berlin, to whom it was given by the Messrs. Fox, of that city, the first time that published Moore's poems. The history is of the style known as the Irish history. It is about three feet in height and weighs perhaps 4 1/2 pounds.

Besides the non-papularians who will believe the Pope after his entering the Holy Year with health and energy ten miles of April has decided to do for a not less useful gift, that of a signed address of sacrament, in which they declare that they will give a year of their lives for the prolongation of his. They first consulted a deacon of the Holy See, who was approached by a lady, having heard his approval they prepared their address and came to Rome. The Pope was very busy, but learning of their desire from the master of the chamber, he received them and their address of sacrament, and was kept around him, clad in black, but tastefully veiled, they each making the sweet offering of one of the years of their life's span and presented the declaration of their offering, and the Pope thanked them for it, and for their prayers to God that it might be suitable and accepted. Just after the audience came the Pope's little illness. Who knows but that the offering of the ten pupils maidens was in force on that occasion?

GOLD IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Allen Sangre contributes to Ainslie's for January an article on South Africa. This is how the country appeared to him: "You land in South Africa at the foot of a mountain 3,500 feet high. They call it Table Mountain, and the veil of mist that, except on very clear days, hangs over it, sometimes appearing and disappearing like the Tablecloth. Precipitous to the front of this rock one thousand feet in height, perpendicular as a wall, and for half a mile on top quite level, this mountain offers the best natural signpost on earth. Time and again in England I have attempted with fabulous sums to secure it for advertising purposes, but as yet there has been no success. Table Mountain marks the tip end of the dark continent. Below it lies the city of Cape Town, a beautiful city stretching out in the foreground. On the west this mountain breaks off abruptly and the railroad skirts about it to the interior. On the east it slopes off into a hilly, picturesque formation known as the Lion's Back, which is a beautiful view into the Drakenburg Mountains. This is the only great mountain range south of the Zambezi, and by noting its location, one may understand in a glance, just what South Africa is geographically.

Starting along the east coast from Cape Colony northward, you have the Drakenburg in view nearly all the way to Belen, a distance of 2,000 miles. In Cape Colony and Natal the mountains in many places dip to the water's edge, but with a field glass you may see on their crags and peaks smoke curling up from the native villages. In Portuguese territory the mountains recede slightly from the coast, and at Delagoa Bay there is an intervening stretch of low land. In Zululand, as in Zululand, the mountains are 60 miles. At the Zambesi the Drakenburg ends.

To get into the interior of South Africa from any of the five east coast landing places, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Beira, one must first cross a short extent of lowland and then ascend steep mountains. Having arrived there, the traveler is conscious of little or no descent, five-sixths of the whole interior being a vast plateau that extends to the Zambesi on the west, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and varies in altitude from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level.

"A fringe of tropical country, where bloom the magnolia and the rose, whose flourishes are orange, plum, apple, the banana, grape, banana, the cotton and the tea plant, a long stretch of mountains running parallel with the Indian ocean, the highest peaks of which are capped with snow, and in whose valleys were tracts of wheat and corn; a vast interior dotted here and there with patches of scrub woodland, mission stations and immense farms with millions of sheep and cattle grazing thereon; a few thousand hamlets scattered like oases over a great land-sea, and by the Indian Ocean, who live in thatched huts and wear but a breechcloth; a dozen large towns, where is heard the clang of the American trolley car and the clatter of the police patrol, and about which are the remnants of a once mighty civilization, including many leopards, beautiful and huge baboons, antelope, jackals and crocodiles, a few number of hippopotami, and a few herds of buffalo, elephants and giraffes; some iron mines, some copper, and a little silver; forty miles of gold and one hundred acres of diamonds. That is South Africa."

"That's strange?" "What?" "That the farther away one gets from an ancestor the prouder one feels of him!" "I'm saddest when I sing," she warbled in agonized tones. "There are others," was the intelligent reply of young Sawyer.

R. J. MCGANEY, D.D.S., L.D.S. (Dental Graduate of Toronto University) DENTIST 207 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE WILTON AVE

DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT "That's strange?" "What?" "That the farther away one gets from an ancestor the prouder one feels of him!" "I'm saddest when I sing," she warbled in agonized tones. "There are others," was the intelligent reply of young Sawyer. R. J. MCGANEY, D.D.S., L.D.S. (Dental Graduate of Toronto University) DENTIST 207 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE WILTON AVE

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

St. John's, Jan. 21st, Solemn Epiphany. White. The Holy Family. St. M. J. Mass of the Feast of the Epiphany. St. M. J. Mass of the Feast of the Epiphany. St. M. J. Mass of the Feast of the Epiphany.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in the Catholic Register, should be in the office not later than Tuesday of every week. We regret to say that quite a number of city notices have recently come to hand too late for publication.

The Feast of the Holy Family.

On the third Sunday after the Epiphany, the Church celebrates the beautiful Feast of the Holy Family. The family is the unit of Society; society the aggregation of families. It is a recognized principle that as the family is, so will be society; so that were all the families making up a given section of society holy, that society too would be holy. Do parents in the regulation of their household and in the control of their children and themselves sufficiently realize the important and influential part they play in the moulding of the manners, and of the moral and religious tone of society? The tendency of the times is to loosen the bond that binds the various members of one family together. Parents have almost entirely lost that authority which in earlier times made the father's word law and his wishes the motive for action. The sharp requirements of the age in which we live allure or compel children to leave the home in search of a livelihood. The constant intermingling with strangers and the subjection to external authority tends to weaken that of the home, and each member becomes more or less an individual unit acting for himself and largely for self-interest. Any practices, such as family prayers, the common meal, regular hours of assembling together at night, the frank and considerate discussion of aims and objects, the clinging together of brothers and sisters, the hundred and one little services that may be done for one another in the home, which conduce to the unity and welding together of the family are productive of virtue and right living.

As an example and model for Christian families, the Church celebrates the Feast of the Holy Family and directs the attention of the faithful to the lives of Jesus, Mary and Joseph in the community of family life. The Propria of the Mass for the Feast strikes that keynote of affectionate harmony and beauty of this perfect family life so tersely yet fully described in the gospels as characterizing the Home at Nazareth. "Let the father of the Just rejoice greatly. Let thy father and thy mother be joyful and let her rejoice that bore thee." So sayeth the Introit. Happy the parents of good children! They only of parents can rejoice. There is nothing in the world so bitter as a virtuous father's knowledge that his son has wandered from the straight path; nothing in the world of pain to equal a virtuous mother's anguish when she learns that a dear and cherished daughter has gone astray. On the other hand the sweetness and beauty of the perfect Christian home is typified by the psalm-verse in the Introit thus:—"How lovely are thy tabernacles,

O Lord of hosts, my soul loveth and tabernacle for the courts of the Lord. The home in which virtue, godliness and family union dwell is the nearest approach on earth to heaven.

"One thing I have asked of the Lord," sayeth the Gradual, "this will I seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life. Blessed are they that dwell in thy house, O Lord, they shall praise thee for ever and ever."

The simplicity and appropriateness of the Offertory are most striking; "His parents carried Jesus to Jerusalem to present Him to the Lord." What an offering—the only-begotten Son of the Father to the Father! What an example to earnest men and women there would be in the world, did parents, following the example of Jesus and Mary, formally offer their children to God and pray over that the offering might be accepted!

The Communion affords a lesson to children in their duties to their parents, for we read there, "Jesus descended with them (Mary and Joseph) and came to Nazareth and was subject to them." The whole course of the family life of Jesus is told in those few exquisite words,—"He was subject to them."

Amalgamation of School Boards.

In this issue is an account taken from the Mail and Empire, of the meeting of the Collegiate Institute Board, to consider the question of the Amalgamation of the Collegiate Institute and Public School Boards of this city.

The Separate School Board and the Catholics of Toronto, are to be congratulated on having so distinguished a representative on the Collegiate Institute Board, in the person of the Rev. Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, whose wide experience and knowledge of things pertaining to the best welfare of this city, so eminently fit him for the position. To come to the proceedings of the meeting, in the absence of details connected with the scheme of union, there was no conclusive argument in favor of the union apart from the fact that a large majority of the votes cast on the question were in favor of it. To set against this is the fact that only 10,000 out of a total of 20,000 voters who had a right to vote on the question did vote, so that absolutely the majority vote, large as it was, was a minority vote, and could scarcely be said to express an overwhelming desire on the part of the rate-payers for the union.

That one Board could control both systems cannot be denied; that one Board could control both systems as well as two is open to dispute. The curriculum of the Collegiate Institute differs greatly in character from that of the Public School. And the personnel of the Collegiate Institute Board to be efficient and practically representative, should be of that degree of qualification demanded by the nature of the work and workings of the Collegiate Institute. The standard of qualification should be higher than that necessary for a Public School Trustee, if there is to be an intelligent comprehension of the work done in the Institute. As a matter of convenience, it is just as easy for parents to walk or ride for information to one of two places as to one only. Finally it is useless to argue the question of economy before the details of the scheme have been put in such shape as will warrant a sound judgment.

It is generally admitted that the system which has prevailed in the city up to the present time has given satisfaction,—why then attempt an experiment which, whilst it shows no material advantage over the present system, may be a fruitful source of contention in the future, as not being acceptable to all classes of people who have a recognized interest in the Collegiate Institute? The Rev. Father Ryan spoke as a citizen in the common interests of the city, and not as a special advocate for the people's whom he represented. He spoke also as an educationist, and as a man of the people desiring only that which will most conduce to the interests of the people. He was opposed to Amalgamation on three grounds,—educational, economic and popular, believing the present system to be

well conceived, and knowing it to work well. As Father Ryan very pertinently pointed out, one of the principal reasons why the Canadian School System is superior to that of the United States, lies in the fact that no such confusion as exists in the latter, is to be found in the former. It may be true that in union there is strength, but it is not invariably true that in union there is fairness to minorities. One result of eastern unification in the States is that the Catholics there have to pay double school taxes, first in support of the Public Schools and second in support of their own schools. If, as Father Ryan stated, one of the results of Amalgamation would be increased taxation of the masses for the benefit of the masses, who under the present conditions had to pay for tuition in the Collegiate Institutes, it seems to us, on this ground alone, to be opposed to the material interests of the great majority of the people. Finally, it would have been out of place for the Collegiate Institute Board to have decided the matter before the City Council had taken action.

Peace in Rome.

According to a despatch from Rome, dated Jan'y 7th, the Italian Government has issued an order prohibiting anti-clerical demonstrations in Rome during the Holy Year. It further states that "the authorities undoubtedly are supported by the majority of the people, regardless of faith, in their declaration that the fact that the jubilee of the Church proceeds without molestation in the capital of Italy, will be the best possible affirmation of the strength of the Italian regime."

That it should be necessary for the Italian Government, whose bounden duty it is to preserve order in the Holy City at all times, to make such a damning exception, proves the latitudes which it permits to the violators of the Church and the insulters of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Doubtless, this hypocritical and pretentious order is for the purpose of deluding the thousands of Catholics who will visit Rome during the Jubilee Year with the idea that the devil (the Italian Government) is not as black as he is painted. But these thousands of Catholics are not so easily deceived. Nor are they so ignorant that they are not to see the real purpose of the act.

The Holy Father's personality, the affectionate regard which Catholics all over the world have for him, apart from his earnest invitation extended to the faithful to visit Rome, will draw to the Holy City many thousands of people who are in a position to spend liberally whilst there. It is also then a matter of dollars and cents—to be translated into Italian coinage—and the sum of the Eternal City, hitherto allowed to insult the Church, must put on their best manners before the Pope's visitors.

Condition of the English Church.

Judging by the tremendous efforts made by the Bishop of York to bring back the straying Ritualistic sheep into the true Anglican fold, the Church of Henry VIII. and his successors, is in a bad way. Of course, his Grace of York minimizes the danger to the Establishment, and claims that there are only about 80 Ritualistic clergymen in England who persist in imitating the services and ritual of the Catholic Church. But any ordinary observant reader cannot fail to gather from the multiplicity of articles on the subject that the foundations of the Establishment are crumbling under it.

Father Ganss, in the "Catholic World" for January, reviews the "Orisis in the English Church," and points out the fact that there are two distinct parties among the Anglicans that will not coalesce; the one either entirely without, or with only a little supernatural belief—so broad it is—the other going so far as to pose before the world as a false-faith of the Catholic Church, making a pretence to belief in her entire teaching. We quote the following passage from Father Ganss' article: "The Anglican Church and its own children shall stand up to give testimony, they accredited servants of the sanctuary shall bear witness that it not only lacks all homogeneity, but is a seething cauldron of heterogeneous, irreconcilable, mass-ministerial elements. It is the refuge of every color and shade of religious thought—the harbor that loosely anchors every ecclesiastical derelict that cannot find a mooring elsewhere."

where, the living beach where all the doubts, doubts and dogmatism is washed ashore. It is contained, indeed, in Professor Allen, its leading American historian. To all ideas of religious dogmatism which have swept over the nation, it has been able to retain in its fold those whom no other form of organized Christianity could tolerate."

To this above we might be permitted to add that it has driven millions, through their despair at reconnoitering its vagaries, into agnosticism and infidelity.

Catholic Missions to Non-Catholics

The Non-Catholic Mission movement inaugurated and conducted systematically by the Paulist Fathers is attracting considerable attention in the United States. The first mission of the kind was given in Montreal last week, and will no doubt form the prelude to a series of such missions to this country. It is said, while the Catholic population of the United States within this country has increased from 100,000 to 1,000,000, no just estimate of the real progress can be made without taking into consideration the leakage which including those who should be Catholics and their descendants, is put down as something like 10,000,000.

The causes of this leakage are variously given. In the earlier part of the century many settled far away from the influence of the priest, and their children grew up without baptism or any knowledge that they were Catholics. Others got out of joint with religious affairs and openly apostatized while others still, for worldly gain and position in non-Catholic communities, lapid. In connection with this important question we quote from The Missionary, which "voices the missionary movements in the Catholic Church, the express purpose of which is to disseminate a better knowledge of the teaching of the Catholic Church among non-Catholics." It is edited by the Paulist Fathers and hails from the Catholic World Office. It says: "If there is one work that has done more than another to stop the loss it is this movement which has for its object the giving of missions to non-Catholics. It is of all is a most decided manifestation of a vigorous life. Where there is a mission to non-Catholics in operation there can be no stagnation. These signs of activity are particularly healthy because they assume the aggressive character. They are all written over with the emphasis of the truth, and the spirit of satisfaction, and in the strength of this certainty it is our desire to have every one else shavers with us in this great joy. It is not an infrequent experience of missionaries who give missions to non-Catholics, that during their ministrations there come back to the Church ones who had acknowledged over and over again to themselves that they were no longer Catholics, and who for that reason would not think of attending a Catholic mission, or of identifying themselves with the Catholic Church. "In the light of the Catholic mission movement one fact will stand out in a very striking way, and it is this, that no small part of the leakage that we have suffered during the century has been stopped by means of this movement."

A condensed report of the work of the Mission Fathers in New York is as follows: "Missions to non-Catholics, 14; Missions to Catholics with non-Catholic attendance, 25; Number of conversions heard, 22,686; Number of converts received by the missionaries, 216. "Moreover, besides the above actual conversions, there were two or three times that number placed under instruction, to be received by the parish clergy. There is no actual record of how many of this class have been received. The glorious report of the New York band is most cheering. This is the second year of its life, and it just about doubles the work of last year. "The prospect for the coming year is still brighter. They are better equipped for the work and their opportunities, as represented by the engagements already made, are more numerous. These facts need no comment, they speak for themselves."

Obscene Literature in Cuba.

The New World, the official paper of the Ecclesiastical Province of Illinois, has this scathing paragraph in its editorial columns: "General Brooke seems to have done very well as Governor-general of Cuba. He was so treated by the editor of Ayo because the same general not only sought counsel from the clergy of Cuba, when dealing with religious questions, but that he usually followed the advice given him. One of the grounds relied on for opposing the general is calculated to make us doubt whether American censorship has been so successful a blessing. We are told that the general owned tons of the most immoral books conceivable to be publicly burned. These books were in the Spanish language. They were most vilely illustrated, and they were accessible to every class of people. They were a vast deal of harm, despite the praiseworthy efforts of General Brooke to prevent the mischief. It would be interesting to know whether this flood of obscene literature dates from the American occupation. Was this hideous evil in existence before the American west

? The fact of the books being in Spanish says nothing of the matter. If the editor, who dealt in this species of literature in this country, wanted to ply their notorious trade in Cuba, they would, of course, have the books translated into Spanish, as they could not otherwise hope to sell them there. All we know is that the evil of obscene literature, with all its illustrations, does not exist to any serious extent in Spain, and that it does exist to a terribly serious extent in this country. It is a well known fact—it has been the subject of investigation over several times—that in this city of Chicago books are being sold every day to young boys so unrespectably infamous in both their reading and their illustrations that it is impossible even to hint at their character in writing that is intended to be read by a sane minded people. Is it possible that this, too, is among the blessings which American rule has brought to Cuba? We earnestly hope and believe that American rule will prove a blessing to Cuba, and that conditions there in the future will be much better than they have been in the past. But there will have to be much more on the side of good to balance what we see on the side of evil by the American rule, the divorce court, and the obscene book."

So long as there are papers in America to speak out against the evils tolerated by American law or American license, there is hope for the United States. There are such papers—and those papers are Catholic. As we have observed in a previous issue, we are very free in Canada from that root-evil of society, divorce, but we have still, though in a less degree than in the United States, to deal with the abuses of the saloon, and the pernicious evil of obscene or immoral literature.

Women in the Labor Market.

The report of Margaret Carlyle, female inspector of factories for the Province of Ontario, contains much interesting and useful information. The sphere of the inspector's work extends not only over factories, but over workshops and mercantile establishments in Ontario. The report indicates that the year has been one of exceptional activity and prosperity, with much grumbling over the small margin of profits, and that nearly everybody (female, we presume) who wants employment can find it. Complaints were frequently received of injury to health from working in cold rooms, of operatives being charged with the thread used in the manufacture of women's and children's underwear, and of women going out as waitresses to supper parties at the end of their full day's work in the shop.

As might be expected the inspector is watchful over the employment of children. Some manufacturers, it appears, do not scruple to employ children under age (14 years in factories—12 years in stores) so long as they can protect themselves by parents' certificates or any other means. Child labor means cheap labor, the child becoming a competitor in the labor market with grown-up people. She is pretty severe on the contract system of making clothing. The premises of such establishments are not kept clean and the wages paid are but little above starvation.

Speaking of working overtime the inspector says experience proves that overtime after sixty hours per week is injurious to the health of young girls and women in the factory or workshop.

The report concludes by answering the question: "In what occupations are women employed?" After enumerating a hundred different occupations engaged in by female workers, the inspector says: "Work of women is divided among a large and ever-increasing number of occupations. Indeed so generally are women scattered in greater or less proportion throughout the different trades, professions and other pursuits, that it is easier to reckon those occupations in which no women are employed, than to number those in which their labor is availed of."

"Notwithstanding the great number of females now employed, it is doubtful whether in reality the factory system has materially changed the importance of women's work. Within the past generation, however, inventions have made machinery almost human, speeding directions only, and little manual strength. This has opened up new and wide fields of labor for women. In many cases it has made it preferable to see in the production of many articles. Meanwhile, the women of the field of what was formerly regarded as exclusively women's work. They do not spin, or make shirte, or stockings, or other articles of wearing apparel. These articles are now factory products, and the family can buy them cheaper than they could be made at home. The daughters of the home no longer find employment in their homes. The factory offers inducements. This is not so much a matter of choice as of necessity, growing out of the displacement of handwork by machinery. She is

now in a great variety of industries, as active competitor with men. In some types of manufacture the female outnumber the male workers. What the ultimate effect is to be is a query.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The end of the 19th century, the true position of Catholics in the Transvaal are not quite settled yet.

One of our brightest exchangers says that the way to be happy is to give up all attempts to be so. It is no new discovery, however, as the poet hath said, "Happy is the man who makes his fate his choice."

It is stated that Belgium has asked President McKinley to offer his services as a mediator between Great Britain and the Boers. The President of the United States would have to abandon his policy of force and subjection in the Philippines before he could consistently don the mantle of the peacemaker.

A Roman journal states that Mgr. Martinelli, Delegate Apostolic at Washington, is authority for saying that there will be a very large number of American pilgrims for the Jubilee. Two trans-Atlantic liners will, it is said, be chartered for the purpose. Americans are anxious to make a good showing among the various bodies of pilgrims visiting the Eternal City.

Professor Bryce is of the opinion that the South African war could have been avoided by a little more skill and a common share of patience, and that the Transvaal was justified in believing that England meant to strike them in their weakness, and therefore in striking the first blow—and yet nobody so far has ventured to accuse Professor Bryce of anti-British proclivities.

The contest now going on in South Africa, is one between regular and irregular troops, and so far things have gone in favor of the latter. This leads the German military experts to the conclusion that the standing army is obsolete, and the citizen army is the army of the future. If this be the case, Germany herself had better modify her military system. The ideal soldier to-day is one who can think for himself, act for himself, keep under cover and shoot straight—and he seems to be the ignorant, unlettered Boer.

That Hague Peace Conference was a force. Russia is reported as massing troops on the Afghan frontier with the object of profiting by Britain's difficulties in South Africa; the French Government proposes to spend on its navy the sum of 400,000,000 francs and 120,000,000 francs for the defense of the home coasts and colonies; while the German Emperor emphasizes the importance of universal military service as an element in the successful reorganization of the German army and is busy reorganizing the German navy with a view to winning for Germany a place she has not yet attained.

Progress of Irish Art

It is gratifying evidence of the successful development of ecclesiastical art in Ireland to find that works in marble, metal work, stained glass and embroidery are having a demand outside the country. The artistic genius of the Irish craftsman is a noble heritage of the race to which he belongs, for there are few countries in Europe that can point to more striking proofs of the high attainments of its people in the art world of a thousand years ago than Ireland. The examples that remain to us which not only add interest to the collections that fill our national museums, but to the scattered memorials of religion throughout the country have in later times been a source of admiration to strangers visiting Ireland from every part of the world. The revival, then, of this spirit of native art which is having such an appreciable development and is fast becoming a source of practical benefit in an industrial sense to the country is gratifying in the extreme. One of the latest instances of the beautiful revival of the style on Irish manufacture is that of the Pastoralist Fathers of Buenos Ayres who have favoured a Dublin firm of glass painters (Messrs. Earley and Company) with an order for eighteen stained windows of considerable dimensions. This beautiful revival of the style of the Irish Islands and is one of the finest in the Argentine. Of the eighteen windows the subjects of twelve are Irish Saints, the other being devoted to representations of Our Lady, St. Francis of Assisi and St. Peter of the Pastoralist Order. As regards the position of the windows is ready for shipment and reflects the highest credit on the artists both in the conception of treatment, the excellence of drawing and beauty of coloring. The windows are to be fixed in position by the festival of St. Patrick, 1900.

A Distinguished Convert.

Among the distinguished visitors who are speaking to us...

Mr. Brunello's conversion has had that privilege on former occasions...

About five years ago he went to Rome and he was received in audience by the Pope...

He followed this with the remarkable article on the failure of science to satisfy the aspirations of the soul of man.

The article made a sensation in the thinking world...

Physical sciences, he says, promised to suppress 'mystery'...

Such was the theme on which M. Brunello's discourse...

In fact, the article bore its title 'After a Visit to the Vatican'...

It is rumored that this visit will coincide with the official announcement of his conversion to the Catholic Church.

It will be a new phase in the modern periodical literature of France...

It is also related that M. Brunello will deliver a lecture in Rome on Bossuet, the great orator and Bishop of Meaux...

SOME NEW CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

The following juicy passage is from an article in the January number of The Forum...

"What would Draco and Solon think of some of our laws? They did not agree on matters of jurisprudence...

Draco stands as the type of excessive severity in criminal law...

"I," said an Alabama man, "have been sentenced to thirty days for jumping off a train while in motion..."

"I," said another Virginia, "killed a partridge on the second day of February in Cumberland County..."

"I," said another New Yorker, "was called on a jury for a story of a sky-rocket..."

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CHRISTMAS DONATIONS TO ST. JOSEPH ORPHANAGE.

The Sisters in charge of the St. Joseph's orphanage...

At the annual meeting of Branch No. 8 C.M.B.A. of Orangeville...

The following officers were elected at the last regular meeting...

President, Wm. J. Connor; Vice-President, Wm. J. Connor...

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THE OLD STORY.

He whispered words of love to her, The soft, sweet 'ole of old;

The dearest, softest, sweetest tale; The old man has ever told;

The heart to heart tale, centuries old, But ever, always new.

She listened, raptured to the tale, That old, old tale of bliss;

And did what words she ever done; She answered with a kiss.

Made answer with the old, old kin, As she had done before;

This widow of the old, old kin, Who'd loved and married four.

—Philadelphia American.

The Austrian Emperor's crown was recently photographed...

Professionals.

ANGLIN & MALLON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, etc.

CAMERON & LEE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, etc.

FOY & KELLY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

HEARN & LAMONT, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PROCTORS, etc.

MACDONELL, BOLLAND & THOMPSON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, etc.

MCBRADY & O'CONNOR, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D., 62 Queen Street East, Toronto.

CHARLES J. MURPHY, Ontario Land Surveyor, &c.

JOHN H. JEWELL & CO., FINANCIERS and PROMOTERS...

THE ASSOCIATION WOMAN.

(Written for The Register.)

One type of the Advanced Woman is the Association Woman...

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ST. MARY'S FANCY FAIR, BRANDT-FIELD.

The Fancy Fair in aid of St. Mary's Church, Brandtford...

"Success! Success! Success!" are words which are in everyone's mouth...

The fair was in continuous progress since Dec. 20th...

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

ALDERMAN STARRS.

We heartily congratulate our old friend, Alderman Starrs...

"Success! Success! Success!" are words which are in everyone's mouth...

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Piano Special

Intending piano purchasers will find extra value in the two pianos described below...

New Hamilton Piano, of Chicago, unobscured finish...

New Warrwith Piano, made in Kingston, a well known Canadian piano...

HEINTZMAN & CO.

117 King St., West, Toronto.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING. Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour...

EPPS'S COCOA

ROYAL COCOA. Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour...

COWAN'S Royal Chocolate

Hygienic Cocoa. Are always the favorite in our homes.

St. Michael's College

Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto...

Full Classical, Scientific, and Commercial Courses

Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Non-Professional Certificates...

New Term

JANUARY 2nd. In each department of the

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

TORONTO. The largest and strongest school in Canada. Our Calendar tells you why.

MUSIC

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Manufacturers of the 'IMPERIAL' Banjo Instruments, GUITARS, MANDOLINS, and BANJOS.

MUSIC TEACHERS. We have for our new 354 page Music Catalogue...

WHALEY, ROTCE & CO. 188 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

A COSTLY SCHOOL

Disrespectfully debated to sit down Joseph Christopher, Her Britannic Majesty's secretary for the colonies...

The Perennials of the Admiral.

As long as Sereta could remember there had always been yellow lilies at the end of the garden walk...

simply by his varied knowledge of complete womanhood. So she entered and explained all down the garden...

that coffee a thrilling light into a faint woman. She had preserved two diamonds perhaps I was the only one...

THE CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Written for The Register) The Transvaal (Natal), residence of Bishop Joubert, O.M.I. and seven Oblates...

FOR MANY WOMEN THE WEDDING RING IS BUT A LINK OF A CHAIN OF SICKNESS AND MISERY DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION BREAKS THIS CHAIN

SINGER SEWING MACHINES Are so simple that the youngest can understand them. So easy that the oldest can work them.

their missions, active converts will be made under the auspices of their religious associates...

DR. MACHRE FRANCIS EGAN ON MORALS AND THE STAGE. The thesis of Dr. Egan's lecture was that the stage having an important influence on a society which at least assumes to be Christian...

THE DEPARTED. Where never glows moon or star, They dwell in the Mourful Land, Twilight of rose, or dawn Far whitening beach and bar...

THE FATE OF THE EGOTIST.

By Mary F. Nixon

The Egotist, forty years old and married Donna Dunning, was a brilliant and a society man much sought after. He began to grow old when the temples and his hair had certain...

He had his peculiarities, perhaps even his vices, as who has not, but he had never been a very bad man. He was too unattractively refined, and then he had a good deal of his own to him...

Most women tired of his egotism for a man who seems to be bounded on all four sides by mental restraints for steady diet. Women can stand a great deal of a man's...

But Donna Dunning, the Egotist's woman friend, was eight and thirty, and unmarried because she had a man who was not a man at all. She was the wife of the Egotist for many reasons...

But Donna Dunning was friends with the Egotist for yet another reason. She was a kindly, sympathetic woman, and she had a good deal of her own...

But Donna Dunning liked nothing better than to talk with some secret kindness to him upon the city. Probably she was a little out of her mind, but her indignation knew no bounds, and far exceeded that of a good man accused of a mean action...

He came to Esther Underwood one night. The little flat in Sixteenth street was cozy and bright, and he flung himself on a huge couch crowded with pillows, stroking his long limbs to the blue, for it was early autumn and the night was chilly...

"Don't I am awfully glad to see you. Come to have a talk?" flung herself into a big, easy chair before the fire. "I saw her," said the Egotist, lighting a Havana and puffing away, both hands clasped behind his head...

Oh, the hospital, and I said my mind. I got up the night, and then I said, 'I'm not going to be a doctor, but I'm going to be a man.'

"I don't think you're going to be a man," said Miss Cooper, and she looked at him with a smile that was not a smile at all.

"I'm not going to be a doctor, but I'm going to be a man," said the Egotist, and he looked at her with a smile that was not a smile at all.

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HURDLES OF THE BOER WAR. The Boer War has been a most interesting and instructive one...

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Advertisement for The Catholic Register, featuring the text 'No such Printery in ye West and no such types since ye discoverie of printing, as ye Printerman now has *' and 'EVERYTHING TOO SMALL TOO LARGE'.

CANADIAN NEWS

Mr. Vincent, a Montreal merchant of the Ontario set, in a sermon at the...

Archbishop O'Connor has made the following appointments: Rev. Father O'Donnell, to be assistant priest...

Miss Margaret C. Macdonald, who has been appointed one of the nurses to accompany the second Canadian contingent...

The County Judge on Saturday held a recount of the ballots cast for Alderman in the Fourth Ward...

Archbishop Bruchel announced that he has just appointed, at the request of the Canadian Government, a chaplain to accompany the second contingent to South Africa...

Whitney, Jan. 10.—The new Macdonald Cabinet was sworn in by Lieut-Governor Patterson at 11 o'clock this morning...

On Sunday, the 11th of February, a very interesting ceremony will take place in the Cathedral of St. John N.B., when two Bishops will be consecrated...

The report of the Inspector of Separate Schools on his visit to Hamilton in December, 1899, shows that those schools are in a high state of efficiency...

The inaugural meeting of the Separate School Board of Toronto for 1900 was held on Saturday evening...

rehabilitation of the Catholic Church in the United States...

DOINGS OF THE CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday, January 8th, the Catholic Truth Society held a concert and lecture in St. Andrew's Hall...

The following is the list of officers elected and installed in the Leo Commandery No. 2: President, J. J. Hoff...

LEO COMMANDERY NO. 2—KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The following is the list of officers elected and installed in the Leo Commandery No. 2: President, J. J. Hoff...

Under the combined auspices of the Knights of St. John and Foresters, a military ball was held in the Temple Building, Assembly Hall...

A VETERAN OF 1847 PASSED AWAY IN THE PERSON OF JOHN ROY McGILLIS.

Replete in years, deservedly respected, and deeply lamented by a host of relatives and friends...

The subject of these remarks reached the patriarchal age of 95, having first seen the light in 1815, the year rendered memorable by the defeat of Napoleon whose deeds of daring and valor...

In his lengthened career the deceased was privileged to have witnessed the greatest changes in our country and the various conditions which crowned with such remarkable success the industries of the people of Canada...

Church. The body of a young man, killed on the morning of the 14th inst., was found on the morning of the 14th inst. The funeral, which was held at the residence of the deceased...

RECEPTION AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., the girls of the beautiful chapel of St. Joseph's convent, Toronto, were witnesses of one of the most solemnly-sustained ceremonies of the Catholic Church...

After the fair procession of white-robed virgins and dulcely little maidens swept up the aisle, and had taken their places before the altar, the very Rev. Vicar General delivered an eloquent discourse, in which he drew a complete and striking parallel between the married state and the convent...

At the close of the sermon, the ceremonies of reception and profession took place, the solemnity of which was not affected by the fact that an elderly couple of holy soul and self-oblation cannot fail to reach the depths of our hearts...

War Despatches.

London, Jan. 17.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following despatch, dated Tuesday, Jan. 10, from Constantinople...

London, Jan. 17.—The Times publishes the following from Petersburg, dated Tuesday, Jan. 16: The Russian army has heard yesterday in the direction of Springfield...

London, Jan. 17.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Petersburg, dated Tuesday, Jan. 16, says that the Russian army has heard yesterday in the direction of Springfield...

Hensburg, Cape Colony, Friday, Jan. 16.—The local commands of the Boers, who had determined to make an attempt to reach the Cape Colony, were defeated by the British forces...

London, Jan. 17.—The Durban correspondent of The Standard writes today that the Boers have fired on the British forces and will abandon the struggle as soon as they are defeated...

London, Jan. 17.—There was a brisk exchange of shells this morning the Boers returning our fire for the first time in several days...

London, Jan. 17.—The correspondent of The Times at Lusitania, Mozambique, telegraphs that the Boers have been ordered to leave the district...

London, Jan. 17.—The Boers have been ordered to leave the district of King's Post, which is now in the hands of the British forces...

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O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild Ale. Turn it Upside Down. Drink it all no dregs not carbonated.

The Cosgrove Brewery Co. Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers. Toronto. Ales and Brown Stouts.

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Marsala Altar Wine. Louis Quer Tarraeona Mass Wine. Sole Agent in Ontario.

Empress Hotel. Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets, Toronto. Rooms \$1.50 per day.

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