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The Catholic Register

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

VOL. VIII.—No. 9.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Current Topics.

The Boer War.

The first stage of the Boer war may be said to have resulted in the consecutive defeat of three British generals by the Boers. The second stage ended disastrously for the Boers on Tuesday the 17th of February, when General Cronje, who is considered the ablest Boer commander, surrendered unconditionally with an army of from 8,000 to 14,000 men, many guns and large quantities of supplies. This far-reaching event is the result of the brilliant tactics of Gouvala Roberts and Kitchener and the superb dash of General Cronje at the head of his mounted infantry. General Cronje was forced to retreat, and in his efforts to reach Bloemfontein fell a victim to the superiority in mobility and numbers on the part of the British.

For nine days the stout Boer general sustained one of the most furious bombardments from over fifty great guns and numerous small ones. Various attempts were made by weak Boer forces to relieve the surrounded army, but in vain. This decisive success places the Orange Free State at the mercy of the British, must demoralize the Boer plans of defence, will result in the relief of Johannesburg and Mafeking, greatly discourage the Boers of the Transvaal, and probably intimidate the Afrikaners throughout Cape Colony into complete submission. By a singular coincidence, the surrender of Cronje took place on the anniversary of Majuba Hill, in 1881, when Sir George Collyer fell into a Boer trap and was defeated with tremendous loss.

The Canadian soldiers have been in the thick of the fighting which led to Cronje's surrender. Last week we chronicled the heavy losses sustained by the contingent at the engagement on Sunday, 18th of February. There were nineteen killed and ninety wounded, according to the latest dispatches.

The Canadians under Col. Smith-Dorrien, were again under fire, co-operating with General French and General Knox's brigade in the pursuit and surrounding of Cronje's army, and also in finally driving the Boers from the bed of the river Riet, under whose banks they are said to have sheltered themselves from the terrific bombardment by the British forces. Our men must have played a conspicuous part in the final stages of the drama, for Lord Roberts has reported that the surrender of Cronje was due to a dashing advance made by the Canadians, whilst Sir Alfred Milner cabled congratulations to Lord Minto on the splendid gallantry of the Canadians. It is a subject of pride and gratification to the people of Canada to receive such flattering accounts of the bravery and soldierly bearing of their citizen soldiers. This fact will do much to advertise Canada in Europe, and cause people of Great Britain to give more consideration than they have been in the habit of doing to a country that can furnish from its citizen ranks men who are fighting qualities the equal of the best regiments in the British army.

The gallantry of the Canadian troops at Paardeburg, resulted in the British forces gaining a point some 600 yards nearer the enemy and within about 80 yards of his trenches, which position was maintained till morning, when Cronje surrendered. The Canadians, however, suffered a further loss of eight men killed and thirty-one wounded. They were supported in their advance by the Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Shropshires.

If there is rejoicing throughout the British Empire to-day at the success which culminated in the surrender of the Boer army at Paardeburg, there is not wanting a distinct note of admiration for the bravery and endurance displayed by the Boer general, as well as for the skill and daring of his retreat. General Cronje has accomplished a feat which may be set down in history beside the best of similar deeds. It must be remembered that he had to retreat through an enemy's line for a distance of thirty-five miles, harassed by a superior and more quickly moving foe. That he succeeded in standing at bay for nine days within a narrow area, surrounded by seven deadly batteries, and in the face of an ever vigilant and powerful foe speaks wonders for his generalship. His position from the beginning, how-

ever, was recognized as well high deservator and the attempt to reach Bloemfontein hopeless. Doubtless, the hope of relief arriving impelled him to continue the struggle to such extremity.

No sooner was it realized that General Cronje would have to surrender, than forecasts of future operations began to appear in the press. The one question which singles itself out for consideration is the likelihood of peace as a result. It was rumored previous to the decisive event of Tuesday, that a section of the Boer leaders are in favor of suing for peace. There are various views to be taken of the motives which induced the Boers to appeal to the last resort. There are those who would look upon that act of the Boers as that of a people, desperate, and determined to fight to death for their independence. Another view is that they entered upon the war knowing their own excellent preparedness, and counting upon their initial superiority, expected to drive the British out of South Africa. A third view is that their object was by the stand they took against Great Britain and by a prolonged conflict to induce outside sympathy and intervention. They have failed in the second or third, either were their object or aim. The question is, will they remain steadfast to the first, if such was their purpose?

Undoubtedly a critical point in the war has been reached. With Kimberley relieved, with the Free State overrun by the enemy, with Cronje's army captured, with the sieges of Ladysmith and Mafeking weakened, with the Transvaal the enemy's province, and reinforcements pouring into South Africa—what will the Boers do?

Mr. Stead on Joseph Chamberlain.

Mr. William Stead has issued a fresh pamphlet on the eve of the opening of Parliament, which has been distributed extensively among members of the House of Commons. The pamphlet, "Joseph Chamberlain: Conspirator, Statesman?" is an examination of the evidence as to his complicity in the Jameson conspiracy, together with the newly-published letters of the Hawley Dorrer. Mr. Stead repeats in the most direct language the charge of public falsehood which he has previously brought against Mr. Chamberlain. "Mr. Chamberlain," he writes, "when stating that he held the South African Committee, all he knew was stating that which was false. In my pamphlet, 'Are We in the Right?' I quoted a passage from the Report of the South African Committee, and stated: 'This, in plain English, was a lie, and Mr. Chamberlain, who signed the Report, knew it to be a lie.'"

"In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, Mr. MacNeill said he wished to ask the leader of the House a question, of which he had given him notice: 'What course the right honorable gentleman, as leader of the House, intended to take with regard to the publication and circulation of a pamphlet by Mr. W. T. Stead, entitled 'Are We in the Right?' in which the Colonial Secretary was charged with deliberate falsehood in this House. Mr. Balfour: 'I have not read the pamphlet to which you allude, and I have no reply to it. It is correct in describing it, it appears to be a somewhat scurrilous document, which I think need not disturb the honorable member at all.' That, I suppose," continues Mr. Stead, "was the official response of the Cabinet to the challenge which I addressed to the Colonial Secretary in the plainest words to be found in the English language. We may take it, therefore that the Government do not intend to disturb themselves about the impeachment of the honor of the Colonial Secretary."

The British America.

This, the oldest institution of its class in Western Canada, is again to the front with a profitable balance-sheet for the business year ending December 31st, 1899. The annual meeting of the shareholders of the British America Association Company was held at the head office Toronto, on Friday the 23rd instant, when the statements submitted showed a considerable advance in the earnings of the past year. This advance applies to both the fire and marine branches—the former showing marked gains, while the latter gives a fair margin in favor of the shareholders. Half-yearly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum were paid, the total amount being the handsome sum of \$52,500. After writing off an amount to cover depreciations in securities, etc., \$7,000 were added to the Reserve Fund, which now totals \$277,837.04. The increased business of the company warrants an enlargement of its capital, and the directors propose the issue of \$250,000 additional stock, which will be allotted to shareholders at a premium of 15 per cent. The annual report, which was published in this week's *Catholic Register*, is, from beginning to end, very satisfactory, and affords evidence of steady progress, which must be gratifying to the directors and officers of the British America, as well as to those whose funds are invested in that pioneer of assurance companies in the Dominion.

DAVITT AND O'BRIEN.

Their Views of Irish Reunion.

Although Messrs. Michael Davitt and William O'Brien are not members of Parliament there are probably no Irishmen living for whose opinions the Irish people at home and abroad have greater respect or in whom they place more implicit confidence. The desire to hear how these two veteran statesmen regard the reunion of the Irish party has been gratified. A recent demonstration of the United Irish League in Mallow, County Cork, afforded Messrs. Davitt and O'Brien a fitting opportunity to express their opinions on the latest developments in Irish Parliamentary affairs.

MR. DAVITT. In his address, which was listened to with rapt attention said in part: "You have probably all heard of the reunion of the Irish parliamentary factions. It is not of course any new thing, but these gentlemen coming together again and agreeing to behave themselves and to cease abusing each other in the House of Commons and elsewhere, but it is easy to magnify its importance of this kind of thing. It is not of course any new thing, but these gentlemen are willing or capable of doing at Westminster for Ireland before we throw our caubons in the air over the reunion which they agreed to. It was not love of unity in Ireland, nor the desire to get on with the English in South Africa. But the work of the United Irish League which induced many of the members of the Irish party to resolve upon reunion in their ranks. So far so good, in as far as it will assist in promoting a goal and an effective unity here in Ireland among all earnest and honest Nationalists."

"This is the union which is essential and imperatively necessary if we are ever to win the demands which are put forward in your resolutions. Unity among the Irish here at home will compel unity among your representatives, because it will give you the power to collect men who will stand by their pledges and to reject them if they betray their promise or trust. No parliamentary reform, no matter how united or how able, can ever win any substantial reform for Ireland unless the people themselves band together in a powerful organization and compel English statesmen to surrender to the justice and reason of our plans."

"Eighty-nine members as against 600 British members can accomplish nothing in Westminster unless they can speak and act for an organized Ireland. This is a lesson as old as the act of union. You might just as well appeal to the sense of justice of a jungle of tigers as to the sense of justice of the British House of Commons, if you have nothing but the righteousness of your case. The average English member looks the whole Irish race with all his Anglo-Saxon selfishness and pride, hates all our traditions, characteristics and institutions, and because we will not bow down to his gods, he hates us. He has conquered and exterminated other races, but has not, despite its centuries of efforts to do so, either wiped out or conquered ours. The English member will give nothing to justice, but he will expect us to sleep and to take the dust of his feet. It is in this sense that I do not to be blunted sense of right or reason that we must appeal."

"Our hopes for redress, for justice, for the liberty without which Ireland cannot prosper, must not be centred in any particular party or any British House of Commons, but in the organized power of the whole Irish race working unitedly for the national government of Ireland to be won from England by their fitness of that combination of our cause, and the force or necessities of an empire which would not recognize a divided nation of the world today as a friend or an ally."

MR. O'BRIEN.

Who, as is well known, was the founder of the United Irish League, spoke in great earnestness and to the point. "We have already obtained substantial and permanent unity in the country, and we have arrived at a time when there is a decidedly improved prospect of unity in the parliamentary party as well, but it is a time also when it is especially desirable not to lose our heads, not to form any real judgments, but to watch and wait and go steadily forward with the work of organizing the country. There never was a moment since the split of 1890 when I was not willing to face the consequences of any such declaration of bringing the members of the Irish party together again, so long as it was to be a real unity. That is to be the whole question—that we must have a real and genuine unity for Nationalist purposes, and not a nominal unity to all the country to sleep and to take the dust of his feet. It is in this sense that I do not to be blunted sense of right or reason that we must appeal."

"I would humbly advise the country neither to attach too little nor too much importance to what has been happening in Westminster. We do not wish to be hurried to pre-empt the question one way or the other. We ought to give the utmost sympathy and fair play to this new experiment, and we ought to be prepared to recognize promptly and generously every genuine sign of a new feeling among the members of Mr. Redmond's party. But I should only be deceiving you and raising false hopes in the country if I did not tell you that, in my humble judgment at least, what will happen in Parliament will depend very much upon what will happen in Ireland. It is the people who have made the peace, and it is the people who will have to keep the peace among our friends in Parliament."

"If there were not a strong and independent and impartial organization of

the people to keep and control of personal questions that are still smouldering, everybody who is huddled the scenes know that the moment the general election was over the party would break to pieces like a rope of sand.

"The one grand point which I repeatly recommend to the consideration of the country is that the unity of the movement depends upon the people taking an interest in it and asserting themselves in a friendly but determined way as the masters of the situation, and I have no doubt upon my mind that the moment the rest of the country sets to work and establishes an active organization of this kind, whatever it may be called you have the whole secret of success. As you will have parliamentary unity as well as popular unity, and with the tremendous opportunities that are before us, there are no bounds to what may be again achieved by a really united party, backed by a united people."

The Persecuted Assumptionists.

A Rome correspondent of the *New York Freeman's Journal* thus sums up the good work of the Assumptionists:

Their apostolic labors have been principally exercised on behalf of the working classes and the very poor. Don Roscoe spoke in terms of praise of their institution at Arras, where they risked industrious citizens and good Christians of the 400 orphans and abandoned children under their charge. Then they have founded the Little Sisters of the Assumption, 14th census of all over France, in the United States, Ireland and all over England. These Little Sisters visit the sick in the most equal parts of large towns and nurse them back to health of body and soul gratuitously. To help these Little Sisters the Assumptionists have organized three associations: the Ladies Servants of the Poor, the Brotherhood of Our Lady of the Assumption and the Daughters of St. Monica.

Every year from 12,000 to 16,000 poor Catholic fishermen are constrained by poverty to leave their homes and spend their lives on the water or in desolate parts of the coast of Ireland and Newfoundland. They might think themselves utterly abandoned by the world were it not that every now and then the good ship St. Peter and St. Paul comes to their aid. The Assumptionists have good reason to know these vessels. The Assumptionist fathers are on board with their chapel, pharmacy, infirmary and library for the use of wanderers on the face of the deep. They are good fathers, they are wrecked on their holy mission, but another St. Peter and another St. Paul were immediately built to supply the place of the lost vessels.

Let me frankly confess before going further that in the account I have to give, I have been very bungling a magnificent article on the subject of the Assumptionists which has appeared in the current issue of the *Civiltà Cattolica*. Now that I come to the part of the Assumptionists' work which seems to me to be the most important, I shall tell what it is:

"We come now to another work to which they devote themselves with the greatest zeal and the happiest results—the work of the good press. To banish the press with the good press, to introduce reading matter clearly and frankly Catholic into the family, the workshop and into such places as are too frequently overrun by writings that calumniate and attack religion and public morals, is one of the most urgent necessities of the time, and is therefore the special aim of the fathers of the Assumption. God has blessed their efforts to re-Christianize France through the instrumentality of a good press. The fruits have not yet begun to appear, but it is not long since that a Catholic short literature is today to be found more than successfully with the corrupt that threatened to carry all before it."

"No Catholic newspaper in any part of the world has ever gained the circulation given by *La Croix* and *Le Peuple*, which every week published 3,000,000 copies; add to these the 400 provincial editions of the *Croix* and the circulation of these papers reaches very close to 8,000,000. Then the Assumptionists print every week 50,000 copies of *Contemporaries*, and besides these they issue the scientific review, *Coexce*; the review *Questions Actuelles*; the *Noel*, for children; the *Mois Patrologique*, for the culture; the *Franciscan*; *Demagogue*; the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the *Contemporaries*; for workmen; the *Bulletin des Missions*, the *Echos d'Orient*; the *Edios de N. D. de France*, the *Petit Bleu*; and all these publications with others besides are scattered broadcast all over France. For its sake the country people are to be found in the streets of the cities, and on the church on Sundays have the church brought to them by the Assumptionists in the shape of books, pamphlets and tracts to the number of several millions of copies."

THEY CLEANSE THE SYSTEM THOROUGHLY. *Parole's Vegetable Pills* clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels, and it is not long since that they have been brought to the attention of the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendation from all kinds of people.

They must be practiced with the greatest care to practice what he preaches if he preaches the right thing.

The Fisherman's Ring.

(Home Correspondent, Fall Mail Gazette.)

This ring takes its name especially from the name of the stone which represents St. Peter in a lost drawing in his fishing net. Its origin is unknown but there are documents proving that the first to use it as an official seal was the French Pope Clement VI., 1295. However, it is certain that the Pope used it occasionally before on certain documents. Since the time of Calixtus III (1455) it has been the seal for the Papal bulls, among which those of Leo X. (Motto) to Henry VIII. of England and the Council of Trent are remarkable. While the great seal of England is kept by the Lord Chancellor and the seals of State in Italy are confided to the Guardasigilli, there is no special official to look after this Papal seal ring which when the Pope does not wear it, is given to his master of the robes, together with the other effects of His Holiness. It has been confided to the Cardinal Secretary of Briefs—who has the office of compiling official documents—only during the short absence of the Pontiff from Rome. City as in the case of whom Pius VII., in 1782, went to Vienna.

If proof be needed for the statement that the Popes wear the Fisherman's Ring, history furnishes many. In 1798 the Pontifical Republicans invading the city of Rome, demanded that Pius VI. should all be laid. Not satisfied Commissioner Haller one day went to the Pontiff while he was dining and said, "I have come for your treasure."

"But I have nothing left!"

"You have on your fingers two precious rings. Give them to me."

"I can give you one which is mine but the other (the Fisherman's Ring) must pass to my successor."

"Deliver it to me at once or I shall use force!"

Pius VI. to avoid violence handed over the ring which was however returned to him the next day, it having been found that its only value consisted in its traditions.

Pius VII. when suddenly kidnaped in the middle of the night by General Radetzki, this celebrated ring on his finger. The pope's general order to be behind his Republican predecessor, claimed the jewel which, however, the Pope broke into two pieces before giving to him. These pieces were kept in Paris until Louis XVIII. returned them to Rome.

Besides the "Fisherman's ring," there are three other seals used by the Holy See. The most important is one in the form of pincers to make the impression on lead seals of the Papal bulls. This seal is kept by the Cardinal Vice-Chancellor. Of the other two are the documents, for which red ink is used, and the other simply has the coat of arms of the reigning Pontiff, and is used for his private correspondence.

The True Gentleman.

Cardinal Newman in his book entitled "The Idea of a University," has given what is probably the most complete description of the qualities that constitute a perfect gentleman. It is worth while to recommend the following definition to those who are anxious to be gentlemen: "A gentleman is one who is proud of the fact that their father or grandfather kept out of jail while accumulating a large fortune by evading the laws. In fact, all Americans, whatever their station or office, are gentlemen in the eyes of the world."

It is not that it is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never infects pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the pain which he inflicts under the most unbecoming circumstances, and who are proud of the fact that their father or grandfather kept out of jail while accumulating a large fortune by evading the laws. In fact, all Americans, whatever their station or office, are gentlemen in the eyes of the world."

When a proud woman, clad in undoubted authority, unbends and stoops to a man, she is generally more effective than one in whom love and tenderness lie near the surface.

"Conscience?—What has conscience to do with love?—She has the heart, and rails against the hard-banded tyrant. 'You must be reasonable, be reasonable, be reasonable and passion,' replies the tyrant. 'Love seeks the happiness and highest good of the object beloved; passion, the gratification and selfish pleasure of him who loves.'"

There is not an Irishman worthy of the name, from Wick to Donegal, of the Southern shore, and from the hills of Wicklow to the rugged Western coast, who does not breathe a sigh of relief, to see the dark night of faction and the hateful internal strife has passed away.

North and South, East and West come a universal chorus of approval of the act by which National Unity has been restored. There is not a man such as a jarring note—not even the whisper of a dissenting voice. In the heart of Ireland there has been found no man to stand up and assert that he disagrees with what has been done. It is a wonderful National achievement.

Fact or Fancy.

Men and Women.

Two of the most noticeable tendencies amongst Canadian youth are the insatiable search after pleasure and the lack of cultivation of home life. "I have a good time," and to have it as soon as possible is the aim and end of a large percentage of our young men and an ever-increasing number of our young women. They kick over the traces of school and home life and are not satisfied unless free to prosecute their lives in their own way, which oftentimes is not the best way. The old days of apprenticeship are practically over, and every individual aims at being in the greatest degree the master of his own time and actions. Freedom is a good thing; it is the right of every man of age, and it is to have any practical good thing, but it is not the right of a young man either, to regard the restrictions which honest labor and the welfare of society entail upon him, as so many detestable barriers to liberty which would be better dispensed with. Education, if it is to have any practical value, should teach the urgent necessity of restraints and moderation in all things. The prevalent tendency is to lower authority, to minimize the calls of duty, to rush into an independence that too frequently ends in disaster or ruin. The father has been exalted into the "Glorious," and belongs to an age gone by, punis has nothing to learn from their teachers—they can learn everything worth knowing by their own observation and experience in the world, not unfortunately in an independent manner. The father has been exalted into the "Glorious," and belongs to an age gone by, punis has nothing to learn from their teachers—they can learn everything worth knowing by their own observation and experience in the world, not unfortunately in an independent manner.

THE IRISH ELEMENT IN THE AMERICAN PRESS

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to say anything about the Irish element in the American press...

But we should remember that the war at present has spread in the United States...

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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINES

From the manner in which certain sections in the United States have been so far from planning or plotting various measures for the evangelization of the Philippines...

The Detroit Evening News, in its issue of Jan. 17, takes issue with this young man who claims so much knowledge after so short a stay in the Philippines...

Now, what is to be said of the much-vaunted "Anglo-Saxon" as a civilization? The British people, says the Evening News...

of the penitents and the pounds will take care of themselves. Large things are accomplished by the aggregation of small things...

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SHROVE TUESDAY IN QUEBEC

To those of us who were in Quebec Tuesday last, there is no doubt that the day was a most successful one...

On the night of Mardi Gras, Jean Baptiste gives a banquet and invites all his neighbors with their sons and daughters to join him at the festive board...

The evening is passed with round games and simple amusements. Next to the audience to some Canadian folk songs, without an accompaniment...

The general rules and regulations governing exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, have been issued...

Protestant Witness says: We ought to be exceedingly tolerant to each other's love to our respective mother countries...

"TAKE CARE"

of the penitents and the pounds will take care of themselves. Large things are accomplished by the aggregation of small things...

Check that Cough. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The only Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Syrup when a Laxative is needed.

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

IRELAND.

This third meeting of the session of the Third Young Ireland Society was held on Feb. 22nd, in the lecture hall of the United National Club, Bury Street, when a lecture on "The Young Irelander" was delivered by Mr. J. McGlinley.

The chairman said he was very pleased indeed to see that the attendance at the fortnightly meetings of the Third Young Ireland Society continued to be so satisfactory, not only in point of numbers, but in the interest of the audience which assembled there night after night to hear the various lectures.

Mr. McGlinley, the lecturer of the evening, heard in the previous two meetings of the meeting they had lectures from Mr. Swift MacNeill, who spoke on a most important historical subject, and from Rev. Richard Little, who gave them a very delightful lecture on the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Mr. Little, who is well known to the general public, because he was not a public man in the same sense as Mr. Swift MacNeill and Rev. Mr. Little, but notwithstanding that, he was not a man in the latter who had been one of the most important National directors that the gentleman who was to address them that night.

Mr. McGlinley was a one of a band of scholars who had formed themselves together for the purpose of forwarding the cause of the Gaelic language, and was not the least distinguished member of that band of scholars who had done their best to perpetuate the Irish language in their midst, and keep before the minds of the people the ideal which should not be forgotten.

Mr. McGlinley had chosen for his lecture was a peculiar one—"When Ireland was Irish." He (the chairman) supposed there were a very large number of people in the hall on that side the hall who thought that Ireland was one of those men who would not be satisfied with half measures. He was one of those men who not only wanted Ireland to be Irish in name, but Irish in reality.

Mr. McGlinley had a great capacity for expressing his meaning and teaching Irishmen their duty and how to perform it.

Mr. McGlinley then proceeded to deliver the lecture, in the course of which he dealt in a highly interesting manner with the characteristics of the Irish people.

Mr. McGlinley replied in Gaelic, and proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. T. Ward, and unanimously passed.

"That Irish should be taught in every school in districts where it is the habitual language of the people, and that all other useful subjects, such as English and other subjects of that sort, should be taught through the medium of the Irish language."

"Where Irish is not the habitual language of the people it should be permissible that it be taught as a subject from the earliest age that pupils are capable of learning it, and that the ordinary school hours be increased."

Mr. McGlinley said that in his last lecture he showed that an electric spark discharge produced waves or vibrations in the universal ether which were the carriers of the electric force.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously passed.

"That a branch of the United Irish League be established in this town at the earliest possible date, and that the committee be authorized to take the necessary steps to bring it into existence."

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the pleasant coming up of Father Stuart's financial statement of the income and expenditure of the mission for the year lately closed.

At Grangemouth at the ripe old age of 82 John Peter Fealy, who for the past sixty-two years was a well-known and much respected Catholic gentleman in this district.

The ladies' league of the Cathedral Confraternity of the Sacred Heart continues in a quiet way to accomplish a vast amount of effective good.

Worshippers at the last Mass in St. Aloysius' church, Carnhill, on Sunday, 4th inst., received a pleasant surprise.

The annual public meeting of the S. A. Catholic Association took place in the Victoria Hall, Auchincryne, last week. There was a large gathering of members and their friends.

IRISH NOTES. A resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the Arran-quay, Dublin Ward, Registration Association, held on Thursday, 8th inst., congratulating the Irish Parliamentary Party on their unity resolution and particularly Mr. Harrington on his perseverance and faith in bringing about that result.

It is currently reported in the County Fermanagh that the late Miss Cruden, of Newmarket, bequeathed the sum of \$50,000 for the establishment and equipment of a public school in the town of Claghra.

We understand, says the Sligo Champion, that the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Down, is about to have a new diocesan college erected in Ballina.

It is reported that the Rev. S. Slattery, C.C., on the occasion of his resigning the position of chaplain to the workhouse to take up the curacy of Roscrea, Father Slattery's services were an asset to the Irish Workhouse were untiring, and the cordial vote of thanks passed by the Board was cordially endorsed by the inhabitants of Kilsrush without distinction of class or creed.

It is hoped, will prove of signal benefit to the good cause, in the furtherance of which those present were so zealous. The recent transfer of the Rev. F. J. Theobald, from the parish of Claghra, in the south of the county, has been greatly regretted by the people of the former town. It was consequently decided that the occasion should not be allowed to pass without showing the people some interest.

The adjourned meeting of the Irish Party for re-election of officers was held on the 9th inst. in Committee Room 4 at the House of Commons, Mr. John Redmond presiding.

These were present: Messrs. P. O'Brien, Flynn, Mandeville, Cresson, Doogan, Austin, O'Malley, P. J. O'Brien; Murnaghan, Connolly, D. Sullivan, Hammond, Farrell, Gahan, MacLennan; Messrs. E. J. Sullivan, Farrell, O'Brien, Blake, Pinkerton, Power; Jordan; Mr. H. Healy, MacNeill, Emond, John Roche, Clancy, Hayden, Hogan; W. Redmond, MacDonnell, T. Farrell, Cully, M. Healy, McCarran, Kilbride; Ambrose, Flynn, Gahan, Farrell, Emond, O'Brien, French.

The following were elected secretaries to the Party: Mr. F. J. O'Brien and Mr. T. Harrington.

A large number of letters and envelopes were read, and extracts were prepared for the Parliamentary Fund from Mr. Blake, for \$50; Mr. Geo. Cross

ENGLAND. A copy of the charter and statutes which are to govern the new University of Birmingham has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. This contains a list of honorary and other officers covered by the terms of the charter, but at present only three persons are mentioned who have been appointed to positions in the new university. The first chairman of course will be Mr. Chamberlain. For vice-chancellor Mr. R. S. Heath, M.A., has been selected. To Catholics, however, it will give immeasurable satisfaction to learn that the post of first dean of the university, a post which has been conferred on Dr. John Gilligan, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., and the learned professor has our sincere congratulations on such an important appointment.

As the Catholic representative in Birmingham is the Rev. Fr. Peter, of the same diocese, who has done good work, and he enjoys a popularity in Birmingham which is as widespread as are his undoubted talents.

Captain J. L. H. Petre, of Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, who was killed at the Battle of the Marston, the fourth son of the late Sir John Petre, the late brother of the present and the late Lord Petre.

Farm street church, London, is now for the third time being enlarged. The site was originally purchased from the Duke of Westminster at a cost of £20,000, and since that time some adjoining ground has been acquired at considerable expense. The new wing, it is estimated, will cost £13,000.

Father A. Whelan began a course of sermons in St. John's, Hackney, London, on Sunday last, on the programme of Jesus Christ. He said he had selected that subject in order that his hearts and feelings might pulsate in harmony with the feelings of the whole Christian world during this year, which was generally known as the year of setting it apart was to increase within the hearts of the faithful generosity and loyalty for the personality of our Divine Redeemer.

When they considered, even in an imperfect way, all he had done for the human race in general and for the English in particular, their hearts must correspond and be in perfect harmony with the rest of the world in praising Jesus Christ and in their desire that He should be more known amongst the people in general and in the English in any way a greater necessity for his loyalty than in the age in which we lived. It was immaterial whether this year closed a century or began another; there were evident signs that during the last century there were a large falling away in attendance and fidelity to our Divine Lord. Looking at literature or science, or any phase of present life, it seemed that society was divorced from its proper center with Almighty God. There never was an age in which there was so unscrupulous criticism of great religious events or of things that were sacred. There was nothing which had shown the power of Jesus Christ when on earth more than his dominion over the hearts and minds of his disciples, which not affecting the freedom of the human soul—which he exercised when the world was in darkness. It was needless to tell the story of his life. They were all familiar with it, the contents of his life had been with generations of the effect upon the human soul of the few short years of his public life. He left His apostles to continue His great work—poor fishermen, without erudition, not the wealthy and wise, not the great kings of the earth. It would have been better to have had the attention of credulity to believe that the name of St. Peter would be given to the greatest cathedral in the world, and that of St. Paul to the great cathedral in the greatest city in the world.

Even in the last years of his life he was unswerving, unflinching, unflinching to our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, to Peter, and to Mary. England's cathedrals, convents, chapels, and cloisters were serious preaching to the faith held by the land when their stonework was being raised, and that one day, in God's good time, the faith dormant for three hundred years would be brought back as the religion of this land. There was no possibility that the Church could ever have been so divided as it is now, and that the people telling and preaching the faith of the Church, and that the Church founded upon the Rock of Jesus Christ could never die. Rome had died, other nations had died, Greece had died, other nations had died, but the Church of God would stand and would ride out the angriest storm.

SCOTLAND. EDINBURGH. "A balance on the right side of St. Columba's church, Upper Gray," was

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THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 12, United. (Wednesday - First Sunday of Lent. Mass of the day. At 8 o'clock of Sunday Commemoration St. M. of the following: MONDAY, 13th, White, St. Columba, Semi-double. TUESDAY, 14th, White, St. Cyril of Alexandria, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor. Double. WEDNESDAY, 15th, White, Ember Day, St. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor. Double. THURSDAY, 16th, White, St. John of God, Confessor. Double. FRIDAY, 17th, Red, Ember Day, Sacred Heart and St. D. N. G. Greater Doubt. Double. SATURDAY, 18th, Red, Ember Day, Forty Martyrs Semi-double.

The Season Of Lent.

The observance of the Lenten Fast which began yesterday, is very ancient, if it be not even of primitive institution. The earliest allusions to it speak of it as an established usage handed down from the Fathers of the Church.

According to St. Matthew: "From that time Jesus began to preach and to say: Do penance, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Thus the first preaching of our Saviour was the gospel of penance which is the gospel of Lent.

The rigour of the ancient observance, which excluded all flesh, and even the so-called "white-meat" is now much relaxed; but one meal, with a slight refectio or collation, is everywhere retained by the Church. The Lenten regulations for the Archdiocese of Toronto were published in our last issue.

The grave salutation of the Church to her children on Ash Wednesday, "Remember, man, that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return," is the keynote of Lent. The observance of the Lenten fast recommends steel on religious, physical and social grounds, but the true Catholic accepts its restrictions purely upon the first. The Church in her wisdom and piety ordains this fast and he faithful children all over the world look upon it with eyes of faith and obedience.

To induce her children to enter upon the duties and obligations of Lent, the Church multiplies her opportunities for prayer and self-examination by means of missions, special devotional exercises and special facilities for confession. She also makes it a special time for the compliance with her ordinances of the Easter duty. Speaking generally the period preceding Lent in fashionable society is the gayest and most exciting in the whole year. Balls, dinner parties, social functions and the play have occupied the round of the routine of pleasure and amusement. To those

the restricting influence of Lent should prove a double blessing, if observed in the proper spirit of religion. The Church makes no distinction between poor and rich alike are invited to join in the special public services ordained for the season. In addition to fasting, abstinence from flesh meat and spiritual exercises, the Lenten regulations for the Archdiocese of Toronto recommend the faithful to abstain from all in intoxicating drinks in remembrance of the Sacred Thirst of Our Lord, on the Cross, and to take no part in public amusements.

The day on which Ash Wednesday falls this year is, by the way, the feast of St. Joseph of Leornissa. The month of March, which begins on the day after Ash Wednesday, is devoted by the Church to St. Joseph. The special feast of the spouse of the Blessed Virgin falls on March 19th. Two days previous to that day is the feast of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, which is observed with the greatest possible affection and devotion by the millions of the Irish people scattered in all parts of the world.

The month of March is rich in feasts, the first day of the month being the feast of St. David, patron-saint of Wales; the 7th, that of St. Thomas Aquinas, the Anglos Doctor; the 9th, the Crown of Thorns; the 12th, St. Gregory the Great; the 16th, the Holy lance and nails; the 28th, the five Holy wounds; the 26th, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin; the 30th, the most precious Blood.

March 7th, 9th, and 10th are Ember days.

A Splendid Vindication.

It is always a pleasant task to chronicle the honorable doings of our Catholic public men and not less so when the man holds a high and responsible position in the state. So shall other of our co-religionists be encouraged to emulate worthy example. The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Telegram (Ind.), February 22nd, says: "In the whole House of Commons there is not one more eloquent than Solicitor-General Charles A. Fitzpatrick. He made a creditable showing to-day (Feb. 20th), winning encomiums from Liberal and Conservative alike for his directness of argument and the energy and beauty of his expression."

The Solicitor-General's speech on the contingent fund has attracted wide attention and will go on record as one of the ablest efforts of a spirited but withal scrupulous debater. Apart from speaking to the question before the house, Mr. Fitzpatrick availed himself of the opportunity the debate afforded him of vindicating the loyalty of a large portion of the people of the Province of Quebec which had been assailed by various sections of the press in the other provinces, and also to read a lesson of toleration, of equal state rights and of respect for lawful authority to certain bigots for the utterance and propagation of the following statement:

"In many ways we have reason to feel ashamed of our Federal Government at Ottawa, headed, as it is, by one French-Canadian Papist, and dominated by another by the name of Tarte."

These words ascribed to a certain District-Master of an Orange Lodge in Western Ontario, were, as we stated in a previous issue, an unwarrantable insult not only to French-Canadians, but to the entire Catholic body in the Dominion. Emanating from such a source the insolent and ignorant insinuation is directed not at the French-Canadians as French-Canadians but at the French-Canadians as Catholics, and therefore, at the Catholic people of every nationality in Canada. As Mr. Fitzpatrick pertinently said, using the language of Mr. McInerney, member for Kent, N. B., missionary work would be useful to make these gentlemen understand that in Quebec and elsewhere the avenues that lead to peace and power in this country are not barred by a man's religion, that if Mr. McInerney went among these gentlemen he might tell them that those who betrayed Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the past Grand-master of the Orangemen, were neither French Papist, nor Irish Papist and that neither French nor Irish Papist in Quebec would seek to betray their country any more than they would betray their leader.

There are times when it is necessary to speak out, when silence is cowardice and reticence, miserable weakness.

Mr. Fitzpatrick spoke out with remarkable force and eloquence and his splendid vindication of the national integrity and rights of Catholics will be applauded by his co-religionists whether Liberal or Conservative, as well as command the respect of fair-minded men of other denominations.

A Bid for Mivart.

The Presbyterian Witness of Halifax makes a bid for Dr. Mivart, whose recent vagaries, if we may believe the one Catholic paper in England, The New Era, that has attempted the role of his apologist, are more due to the intricacies of sanity than to a deliberate purpose to run counter to Catholic doctrine. The Presbyterian Witness says: "The Cardinal has the legal and moral right and power to cut him off from the Roman Catholic church; and we are not surprised at his doing so. But no man on earth can exclude Professor Mivart from the universal church which is the body of Christ, and of which Christ is the head, the church to which all true Christians belong."

It remains only for the Witness to mail a marked copy of itself to the distinguished scientist and the thing is done.

The Witness, however, rather spoils itself by this very frank admission. "It must in all fairness be added that the learned Professor has gone to a very foolish extreme in his late career. He is a clever scientist, but an intolerable theologian."

That Fenian Raid.

For some time past certain ultra-loyal newspapers in the Dominion and more particularly in Ontario have been harping upon the subject of a Fenian invasion of Canada. The object as far as we can see can only be the mischievous one of creating ill-feeling amongst the people of the Dominion and upon both sides of the border. The rumor even reached across the Atlantic, but an enquiry into the matter resulted in the discovery of a mare's nest. We can understand some of the small sheets glorying in the omelet, but when a respectable paper like the Globe, which prides itself upon the accuracy of its information and its fairness to all sections of the people, seriously devotes its space to such mischievous trash as the following, it is time to ask for something more substantial than mere rumor.

Says the Globe: "Ominous rumors are in circulation in the city regarding the likelihood of a Fenian invasion of Canada in the Spring. A meeting of the commanding officers of the Toronto garrison was held on Saturday evening to make arrangements for carrying out the war game settled upon by General Hutton some weeks ago. At this meeting, it is said, the possibility of a Fenian raid was brought up, and the statement made that positive evidence existed in high quarters that a Fenian coup is contemplated as soon as the weather will permit of operations in the field. Curiously enough, the troops of the Toronto military district and other sections of Canada will assemble on the frontier for ostensible tactical operations just about the time when the Fenians, according to the report, would be making their attempt to cross. For the purposes of the war game every available branch of the service in the various military districts will be mobilized, including cavalry, artillery and infantry. The troops are to be equipped just as they would be if they were entering the field for a long campaign. Military men about town are not disposed to discuss the matter, but it is said in influential quarters that if the Fenian raid is intended it will not find the Government of Canada unprepared."

Editorial after editorial has during the past few months appeared in the Globe denouncing those who, it claimed, were for base party purposes striving to create racial difficulties and ill feeling between certain sections of the Canadian people. What else than this is the Globe now doing by lending itself to such foolish driv as is expressed in the fore-going paragraph?

If there be "ominous rumors in circulation in the city," they must be confined to the "high quarters" in which, according to the Globe, positive evidence exists "that a Fenian coup is contemplated as soon as the weather will permit of operations in the field."

Where are these "high quarters" to be found? In the super-fervid imagination of the Globe writer or among the commanding officers of the Toronto garrison? The writer gaily says, "military men about town

are not disposed to discuss the matter." Are these military men identical with the commanding officers of the Toronto garrison, or are they merely "military men about town" with nothing to do but deal in senseless gossip? We would like to know.

If the Globe, the commanding officers of the Toronto garrison, "military men about town" and, according to the Globe, the Government of Canada can find no better motive for a mobilization of the military forces of the Dominion than the purpose of fanning a rumor exploded weeks ago of a Fenian invasion, they had better let our Canadian militia go about their peaceable avocations. Like the Boers, they will thus, perhaps, make all the better soldiers if called upon to repel a real attack on our frontiers.

A Conscienceless Writer.

There is a conscienceless writer in the Mail and Empire, who calls himself "The Flaneur," but who would be more fittingly styled "Lord Know-Everything," except how to tell the truth. The frequency with which false and malicious statements aimed at the Irish people and at Catholics in general appear in the columns commanded by Flaneur's pen would lead any thoughtful person to conclude that they are acceptable to, if not, indeed, inspired by the editorial management of the Mail and Empire.

It has become the fashion for newspapers in this country in want of sensational copy to take a sting at the Irish-Catholic body, by parading the probability of a Fenian sear.

Even the Globe professes to know all about it and promises a Fenian invasion of Canada in the Spring, and a Government display of fire-works to celebrate the occasion. By so doing the Globe took the wind out of Flaneur's sail, and in revenge Flaneur devoted himself to the task of tearing a recent Globe editorial on the lessons of the war, into tatters. According to Flaneur, the Globe knows nothing—Flaneur, as usual, everything. Imagine a pigmy prodding a giant with a bodkin, and you have Flaneur and Gladstone. Gladstone, of course, knew nothing—Flaneur, as usual, everything.

"Mr. Gladstone," says Flaneur, "made three scandalous capitulations—his capitulation to the Maldis, to the Boers, and to the Fenians, and to-day we can count the cost in each case." Flaneur knows it, as usual; but for the enlightenment of his readers deigns to explain the last of his trio of capitulations.

"Gladstone's capitulation to the Fenians," he says, "killed what had been, since the first reform bill, the dominant political party in the country and is apparently dead for years to come—if not forever."

To give Flaneur his due, this last occasional clause is more than we expected from him. Let us say it was due to a charitable slip of his pen. Put into plain English, then, that brilliant band of Irish members of Parliament to whom Great Britain's representatives in her Majesty's Commons conceded Home rule were Fenians, the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland who worked with those Irish members were Fenians, the people of Ireland who sent those members to Westminster for the purpose of gaining Home Rule for Ireland were Fenians, the members of the Canadian Parliament who voted for the resolutions in favor of Home rule were Fenians, practically the whole Irish race scattered over the face of the globe were Fenians. And Flaneur expects his readers to swallow this gigantic falsehood merely because he has uttered it. Why not? Flaneur writes it whilst knowing it to be a lie, and publishes it where every reader has a right to look for the truth.

The truth in this instance is that the Irish Nationalists, led by constitutional methods, by the exercise of the legitimate privileges of British members of Parliament, by the successful advocacy of a just and noble cause, win the consent of the British commonly to Home Rule for Ireland.

The truth is that Irishmen—Fenians, Flaneur calls them—in the Boer war have shed their blood in the ratio of two to one with Englishmen. The truth is that in the Canadian contingents for service in South Africa there is a fair proportion of Irish-Catholics—Fenians, Flaneur calls them—whose practical loyalty

is a reproach and a protest against such unmitigated bigots as Flaneur.

This is the truth, Flaneur, and you know it. Why then do you prostitute your pen and, as we confess, your talents, to such silly, meaningless lies? You are enough to damn the respectability of any newspaper when you thus give room to your passions, and, Flaneur, you know that your pet abhorrence is—the Irish.

Mr. Redmond's Speech.

In our columns this week is the remarkable speech of the leader of the Nationalists at Westminster, introducing his amendment to the Address. It will, we are sure, prove of special interest to our readers, not only on account of its exceptional literary merit but as an able and skillful exposition of the objections which the Irish people have against the policy of the British Government in South Africa.

The bold and uncompromising line of attack adopted by Mr. Redmond at once disarmed criticism and attached a new dignity to the policy of the Irish Nationalists in opposing the war. He frankly admitted—and the admission must have gone home to the English conscience—that wherever the Empire was involved in a difficult or complicated situation which diminished its strength, a feeling of hope and satisfaction stirred through the veins of the Irish race both at home and abroad. He thus told the hard truth about the present attitude of the Irish people, but he justly put the blame for that attitude upon the shoulders of the English people.

But apart from the long-standing policy of antagonism to British methods so far as Ireland was concerned, Mr. Redmond stated emphatically that "the sympathies of the Irish people would be in precisely the same direction, if England were not concerned in the matter." He claimed that in crises like the present, the best advisers of British Governments had always been Irish statesmen and Irish soldiers. In the present crisis, he instanced the devotion and far-seeing counsels of General Buller which, according to precedent had been disregarded. The object of the war as indicated in a recent speech of the Colonial Secretary was not the redress of the Uitlanders' grievances but to establish the supremacy of the British in two belligerent Republics. Ireland was not alone in her condemnation of the war, the antipathy towards it was shared by all nations, except, perhaps, Turkey. It was useless to argue that, because the Irish Nationalist members were in a conspicuous minority, they were, therefore, wrong. Otham, and Burke, and Bright on three successive occasions of a similar nature in the history of the British Empire had proved to be right, though each one of those statesmen, with his followers, had been in a contemptible minority.

No thoughtful, fair-minded well-wisher of the British Empire can read Mr. Redmond's magnificent effort without the deepest feelings of regret that England's past injustices to Ireland and her treatment of Irish claims to Home Rule and national dignity should have evoked it and without the hope that Ireland's desire will yet be fulfilled—wisely in the near future.

Mr. Redmond Hits Back.

Some lively passages at arms occurred during the debate in the British House of Commons on the night of February 2nd. Colonel Sanderson, Conservative member for North Arzagh, distinguished himself by insulting the whole Irish race. As reported, Colonel Sanderson in a lively speech, criticising the pro-Boerism of the Nationalists, provoked another scene by declaring that the Nationalists "never attacked in front but always from the rear." This produced an uproar, and Mr. Redmond appealed to the Speaker.

Col. Sanderson, resuming, said: "I have not meant to insult anyone, but looking back upon the historical record of the Irish race I thought myself justified." The words amounted to a distinct charge of cowardice levelled at the Irish race. Probably the gallant Colonel had forgotten all about his absurd statement so conspicuously unsubstantiated by facts, but Mr. Redmond, in the course of his brilliant speech introducing the amendment to the address, had not. The gallant Colonel's feelings may be more readily imagined than described when the following passage was hurled at

his dented head by the leader of the Irish party.

"I saw a calculation made the other day in a newspaper as to the number of men killed and wounded of various nationalities, and it was shown that since the war commenced there were 120 Irishmen killed or wounded to 50 Englishmen, and that it is reasonable to suppose that the Irish are as brave as the other Irish counties, Catholics in creed, Nationalists every man of them practically in their sentiment. I can understand the impatience, almost disgust, with which the fault from the lion and gallant member the other night was heard by this House."

Colonel Sanderson—I cover made any such taunt. Mr. Redmond—I will not enter into any contest with the lion, scolden. What he said is in the recollection of the House.

A Stok Church.

If figures are necessary to show the spiritual disposition of the Anglican Church, here they are as furnished from Protestant sources. The comparison is made between the Anglican Church and the Free or Disorganising churches, as furnished by Dr. Henry Wace, Prebendary of St. Paul's Church Congress held last autumn in London.

In England. According to latest official reports, the number of communicants in the Anglican Church in England and Wales is 1,920,640; the Epistols, the Congregationalists, the various Methodist communities, and two or three other minor bodies, have 1,979,176 members. "In other words, the number of members formally and fully attached to these communities is reported to be about the same as the total number of communicants in the Church of England." Still more to the disparagement of the Establishment and to its danger in the future, the number of Sunday-school teachers in the Church of England is only 306,278, while the Free Churches have 921,153; and the number of Sunday-school scholars in the Church of England is 2,410,200; in the Free Churches, 3,284,888.

IN THE ENGLISH WORLD.

The total number of communicants in the Anglican Church throughout England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, India, the colonies and the miscellaneous districts is less than 3,600,000; but within the same area the Methodists have 7,100,000, the Baptists, 5,028,765, the Presbyterians, 3,770,077, the Congregationalists 1,199,855; or a total of more than 18,098,781, as compared with the 1,920,000 Anglicans. It is inevitable, Dr. Wace says, that preponderance should make itself felt more and more within England itself.

"These questions arise, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned:—Are the spiritual results commensurate with the enormous expenditure which the Establishment entails upon the country? Can the Establishment be looked upon practically as the Church of the English people?"

It is Too Bad.

The Orange Sentinel has been greatly exercised over the conduct of the Assumptionists in France. From its windy watch tower it winds up a frothy editorial on "Priests in France" in the following paragonizing style. "Rome will doubtless turn a deaf ear to any entreaty or advice from us, but for the sake of our common Christianity we would urge the heads of the Roman Catholic Church, not only in France, but elsewhere, to get out of politics and attend only to the sacred duties of their office."

If the Sentinel would only attend to the secret duties of its office and get after the Worshipful District Master in Western Ontario, who a few weeks ago had the unparalleled impudence to call the Premier of the Dominion a "French Papist and a rebel at heart," it would be doing something, at any rate, to retrieve the respectability of that body politic of which it is the recognized organ. It is too bad; but it is altogether likely that "Rome" will turn a deaf ear; if ear at all—to the Sentinel's stridency and advice.

The Living Dead.

What shall we do with our dead? The dead who have not died—Who meet us still in the very paths—Where they once walked by our side. Not those who love and mourn At rest on a distant shore. But lost yet living—and we men Whom we loved—and love no more. There are abroad and flower and stone. To hide the dead from our sight. But these are ghosts that will not be laid; They come to twist us and the light, And the dead are dead above. And the rose has worms as the core Because of the living women and men Whom we loved—and love no more. Ebra Ruzow

Mr. Redmond, Sessional Chairman, is well fitted for the important position. He is an eloquent and graceful speaker, a cool and level-headed politician, and he is as all times able to command the ear of the House. Even in the hottest time he preserved a certain amount of moderation and personal dignity. As the membership of the whole Irish Party he will doubtless command respect from all sides.

FATHER RYAN AT HARVARD.

His lecture on Christian Economics before the Catholic Club of the Boston New England University.

We had some notes from Boston papers of last week of Father Ryan's lecture at Harvard, knowing they will be of interest to the readers of The Register.

The evening of Wednesday, the Catholic Club of Harvard University, assembled in an unusually large number in the Museum Hall to hear a lecture on Christian Economics by Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.

The lecture was looked forward to with very great interest. Many non-members of the Club, students and members of the Faculty, the University were anxious to hear the Canadian orator.

It was a disappointment to Father Ryan to find that he was not known in the United States and Canada as a distinguished public orator and most eminent economist.

He has given special attention to the subject of Sociology, is recognized as an eminent authority on Economics, and has done some excellent work in the practical settlement of labor troubles.

Before commencing to lecture he suggested that he would like to find out what caused when he met his discoverers—the amiable and excellent president of the club, Mr. Desmond, and his active, energetic secretary, Mr. O'Gorman.

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DEATH OF MRS. McDONNELL, OF ST. ANDREWS.

We are pleased to receive the following obituary notice from Mr. J. P. McMillan, of St. Andrew's West.

Early on the morning of Thursday, the 24th inst., the peaceful citizeness of St. Andrew's, Mrs. Mary McDonnell, passed away peacefully in her 81st year.

She was a devoted wife and mother, and a most respected member of her community, taking part in all the social functions of the parish.

Her husband, the late Mr. James McDonnell, was a most respected member of her community, and she was a devoted wife and mother.

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British America Assurance COMPANY. ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company was held at its offices in the City of Toronto on Friday, Feb. 23rd inst.

The President, Hon. Thos. A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. P. H. Sims, who was appointed to act as secretary, read the following:

ANNUAL REPORT. The Board have the pleasure in presenting the sixty-sixth Annual Report, embracing the Financial Statements of the Company to the 31st December, 1899.

There has been a satisfactory growth in the premium income for the year in both the fire and marine branches. The Canadian fire business has shown exceptionally favorable results.

Summary of Financial Statement. Total cash income... 1,622,249.88. Total expenditure... 1,660,210.99.

Dividends declared... \$ 62,038.80. Total assets... \$1,473,536.05. Total liabilities... 146,949.01.

ST. NICHOLAS. A story of adventure by Brigadier-General Fumston will doubtless attract as much attention as any other feature of the March St. Nicholas.

THE MARCH ATLANTIC. Hon. Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, opens the March Atlantic with an able and statesmanlike paper on "The Growth of our Foreign Policy."

NOTES AND QUERIES. We acknowledge the receipt of the facsimile title of the forthcoming "North American Notes and Queries," to be issued in April by Mr. Raoul Renault, of Quebec.

Heintzman & Co. Piano. For over half a century, the name of Heintzman & Co. as makers of pianos, has been familiar to the Canadian public.

National Trust Company Limited. Capital, \$1,000,000. President, J. W. Flavel. Vice-President, E. A. Ames, Jr. Wm. Wood.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. The Course of instruction in this Academy embraces every branch suitable to the Education of Young Ladies.

St. Michael's College. (In Affiliation with Toronto University) Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

ROOFING. TORBES ROOFING CO.—SLATE AND GRAVEL ROOFING ESTABLISHED 1870, 143 Bay Street Telephone 45.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Manufacturers of the "IMPERIAL" Band Instruments, GUITARS, MANDOLINS, and BANJOS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. OPENINGS FOR FARMERS, LAWYERS, GRIST-MILL, HARDWOOD SAW-MILL, CHEESE OR BUTTER FACTORYMEN, SPORTSMEN, PROSPECTORS.

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

War Despatches

London, Feb. 27.—(4.30 p.m.) The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts...

CANADIANS KILLED OR WOUNDED

In the Trench Which Lord Roberts Says Made Him a Great Hero...

- OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—(Special.) The killed referred to in Lord Roberts' message are: (Killed) PTE. F. C. PAUL, G.O.B.G., "G" Co., Toronto; C. B. WITHERS, R.C.A., "G" Co., Toronto...

WOUNDED

- MAJOR PELLETIER, O.C.O., son of Sir C. A. Pelletier, Speaker of the Senate, Quebec; PTE. E. HUGHES, 90th Batt., "A" Co., Hamilton; PTE. H. E. DURANT, 62nd Batt., "G" Co., Toronto; PTE. J. SEVERT, 63rd Batt., "F" Co., Quebec; PTE. A. BAGOT, 65th M.R.A., "F" Co., Quebec; SERGEANT W. PEPPER, R.C.A., "F" Co., Quebec; PTE. W. S. HOLLAND, 7th Batt., "C" Co., Toronto; PTE. C. HOLLAND, 10th Batt., "B" Co., Toronto; PTE. J. C. CHOPPE, 16th Batt., "B" Co., Toronto; PTE. F. T. MASON, G.O.B.G., "D" Co., Toronto; PTE. J. E. LIVING, 42nd Batt., "D" Co., Toronto; PTE. J. F. MCCONNELL, G.O.P.G., "D" Co., Toronto; CORP. W. S. BINARY, 43rd Batt., "D" Co., Toronto; HARRIS—May be PTE. BENJAMIN HARRIS, 1st Bn. F.B.A., PTE. JOHN A. HARRIS, 1st Bn. F.B.A., PTE. GEORGE W. HARRIS, 1st Bn. F.B.A., PTE. J. HARRIS, 1st Bn. F.B.A., PTE. W. S. BINARY, 43rd Bn. F.B.A., PTE. ARTHUR PERKEY, 62nd Batt., "G" Co., Toronto; CORP. F. W. COOMBS, 62nd Batt., "G" Co., Toronto; PTE. H. E. DURANT, 62nd Batt., "G" Co., Toronto; PTE. LEAVITT—May be PTE. HEIBERT LEAVITT, 1st York, "C" Co., Simcoe; PTE. A. LEAVITT, 1st York, "C" Co., Simcoe; PTE. J. L. H. BRADSHAW, 16th Batt., "B" Co., Toronto; PTE. DONAHUE, late 6th U.S. Infantry; PTE. D. R. VICKERS, 10th R.G.A., "C" Co., Toronto; PTE. F. W. WARDLICK, 10th R.G.A., "C" Co., Toronto.

I am glad to say that the British have been completely victorious in the battle of the Trenches...

THE 3000 BOER PRISONERS

The prisoners, who number about 3000, will be sent to the Cape Colony...

OLD SOLDIER FELL DEAD

Frequent cheers were given for "Hobbs" when he fell dead in the trenches...

REJOICING THE WORLD OVER

Cable despatches from all over the world rejoicing in the success of the British...

VALOR OF CANADA'S SONS

London, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—A Daily Mail special from the front...

London, Feb. 27.—(4.30 p.m.) The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts...

THE WORLD FAIR OF BRUSSELS, 1897

But the highest mark of incentive as well as of appreciation is certainly that the World Fair of Brussels, 1897...

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

At the Stock Exchange there was a steady rise in the price of the market...

THE REVEREND MARCEL SPITZ

The Rev. Marcel Spitz, of the Catholic Seminary, Liege, Belgium...

REVIEW

To almost every girl between girlhood and womanhood comes a time when she feels prompted by her own vitality...

London, Feb. 27.—(4.30 p.m.) The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts...

THE DELINATOR

The Delinator is devoted solely to the interests of women, and in many of its main features is an invaluable guide to the thrifty woman who has to make her own clothes...

OBITUARY

We regret to chronic the death of Mr. Patrick Walsh, which occurred in Quebec on the 18th inst. The deceased had reached the ripe age of 80 years...

FOUNDATION OF CATHOLIC VILLAGES BY MEANS OF OLD POST-AGE STAMPS

For several years has been undertaken at the Catholic Seminary of Liege, Belgium, a work which by the most humble means, aims at the conversion of the large country of Congo, Central Africa to our Catholic Faith...

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WM. A. LEE & SON GENERAL AGENTS 10 ADELAIDE STREET EAST TELEPHONE 592 AND 2076.

Renfrew's Furs. The run of Hrs stock was light, 30 loads all told, composed of 421 cattle, 1640 hogs, 250 sheep, and other property, against loss of damage by fire.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK. The run of Hrs stock was light, 30 loads all told, composed of 421 cattle, 1640 hogs, 250 sheep, and other property, against loss of damage by fire.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ENGLISH DISH COVERS. Clothes Wringers and Mangles.

RICE LEWIS & SON, LIMITED TORONTO.