The Catholic Register.

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

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

Vol. IX.-No. 11.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 17.—Violet—IV. in Lent. Bolemnity of the Annunciation B.V.M. (anticipated). Mass (White) of the Feast. 1st., Vultum tuum. Grad., Diffusa est gratia. V., Propter veritatem. Tract., Audi filia. Off., Avo Meria. Com.. Ecce Virgo. Veepars, II. of the feast. Hymn, Ave Marla Stella. Commemoratione; the following and of Sunday.

Monday, March 18.—White—St. Gabriel
Archangel. Greater Double.
Tuesday, March 19.—White—St. Joseph.
Spouse B. V. M. and Patron of the whole
Church Cathollo. Double 1st class.

Wednesday, March 20.—White—St. Cyril of Jerusalem. Bishop, Confessor, Doctor. Double.

Thursday, March 21.-White-St. Benedict, Abbott. Greater Double.

Friday, March 22.—Red—The Precious Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Greater Double. Saturday, March 16.—White—St. Patrick (17th) Bishop, Confessor. Double 2nd Class.

Current Topics.

As a result of the row To Squeich in the British House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Bal four, the Government

leader, proposed the following amendment to standing order 21 :-"Provided, that if any member or

members acting jointly, who have been suspended under this order as to seryie in the House, shall refuse to obey she direction of the Speaker, the latter shall call attention to the fact, and shall have recourse to force, if neces. sary, to compel the member or members, who have refused to obey his directions. Thereupon, then, without any further question being put, the member or members shall be suspended from service in the House for the remainder of the session."

The reading of the proposed amendment was greeted with loud groans from the Irish benches and with choors from the other members. A special od in seember wisi collectiff to con House of Commons, in case of further trouble with the Irish members. Mr. John Redmond, member for Waterford City, and chairman of the Irish Parlia. mentary party, addressing the chair, said that certain members were reported after they had gone into the lobby to vote. The Speaker replied that if mistakes of that kind had been made the members interested should communicate with him on the subject. Mr. John Redmond speedily rose, and raised a question of privilege arising from "the painful scenes." He claimed that members had been suspended without proper steps being taken to identify them, and that their removal had been accompanied by undue violence. He was satisfied, he said, that members had been suspended who actually had gone to the lobby to participate in the division. Mr. Redmond subsequently tried to move an adjournment, and appealed to Mr. Balfour to give the members an opportunity for discussion. Mr. Bal. four remarking that he presumed it was desired to institute means for preventing a recurrence of the scenes, promised to consider what opportunity for discussion could be given. The subject was

Mr. John Redmond said to a reporter

of the Associated Press:

mone was a direct result of a trick on the part of the Government. A vote on account for seventeen millions had been brought up for discussion. 1t covered a multitude of items, and included £2,000,000 for Irish rposes. The discussion was initiated by English members on the English education question, and it was universally understood that the whole night would be devoted to this English question, and then the debate on the remaining items would stand adjourned. On this understanding a large number of Irish members, including some of the most experienced members of the party, left the House. Suddenly, at the close of the sitting at midnight. Mr. Balfour proposed to closure the discussion on the entire vote of £17.000. 000. This, naturally, provoked an outburst on the part of the Irish members who were in the House. The scene was one diagraceful to the English Parliament. We intend to raise the matter as a question of privilege. As a matter of fact, some of the members were turned out of the House who took no part in the seeme : and most brutal violeace was exhibited in the removing of some of the members. The action of the Government is likely to detent its object, and will make the Irish more determided then ever to resist the Gov. erament's plan to shoke the discussion of Irioh affairs."

Senator Morgag. dressing the Laured Fire Eaters. States Senate on his resolution declaring the

Clayton-Bulwer abrogated, said: "We will make no compromise with Great Britain upon the subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in relation to that treaty. What we shall do with it (and some of our people are opposed even to that) is that we shall declare it abrogated. If the vote on my resolution could be taken to day, it would inform the President of the United States that he has no two-thirds majority in the Senate to adopt any compromise he may make with Great Britain. If it is the purpose of Great Britain still to look for delay, she will not get it. If it be her determination to pick a quarrel with us about it, she will find the United flates can mucter at least half the number of men who voted for the President in the last election-fighting men. And she will find, when that war terminates that the steel band which binds the throne in London with Australia and India, and passes through Cannda, wil have been rent in twain, and with its severance down will go the Empire. She will find that her possessions in the Carribean sea have lapsed. She will find that she has overtaxed our patience. She has started with a new King, and upon a new career that will break up the Empire, and reduce the King to the sovereignty of his own island. Does Great Britain suppose that she can escape from the terrors of the existing situation, and the prospec-

Mr. Morgan knew, when the supreme moment should come, and any power in the world should undertake to bridle the United States by placing such reetraints upon her sovereignty as were soutained in the Clayton Bulwer treaty, the American people would resist to the

tive situation everywhere, and that she

can 3nd a favorable opportunity to dis-

play her military power against the

United States ?"

The annual meeting of the Guelph Fat Stock Stock Show. Club was held in the Council Schamber 12.84

week. There was a good attendance, Mr. James Millar, the retiring President, in the chair. In his address, reference was made to the unexpected death of the Vice-Presiden, Mr. John I. Hobson; to the great success of the Provincial Winter Fair, under the new auspices, which was the greatest success of any fat stock show ever held in Canada, and the result was attributed to the efforts of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, and making it furthermore, the Smithfield of Canada. The club had handed over \$400, towards the erection of the Winter Fair building, which, together with other expenses, amounted to \$550. It was suggested that the Easter and Winter Fairsibe continued, and also the contributing of local prizes to the list. The financial statement read by Mr. J. McCorkindale, Secretary, showed a baiance on hand of \$31. The officers elected were:—Mr. J. M. Duff, Manager of the Bank of Commerce, President. Mr. Robert Strachan declining the honor; 1st Vice - President, Robert Tyson; Hon. Presidents, James Millar, Thomas Holliday, E. P. Hawkins, R. Cunningham; Hon. Directors, Mayor Kennedy, J. A. Leaman (Halifax), H. Murton, W. R. Stewart (Fort McLeod) James Hunter (Alma), Israel Grotty (Elmira), W.;B. and James McQueen (Fergus); Directors, R. Barber, Dr. Mills, A. Crosbie, J. Hewer, A. White, A. Hales, A. W. Tyson, W. Laidlaw, H. O. Stull, H. W. Wright. A. F. H. Jones, George North, George Whitelaw. G. E. Day, James Taylor, R. Shortreed, W. Wakefield, D. Stewart, W. Hamilton, R. McQueen, James Laidlaw, jun., A. Macdonald, William Argo, Wm. Young, W. J. Rudd, A. Ellis, H. C. Scholfield. It was decided that the Easter Fair be held on March 28.

The Dominion Govern-Alien ment proposes to amend the Alien Labor Law. At present proceedings for the deportation of aliens under this Act can only be taken upon the sanction of the Attorney-General at Ottawa, but as this does not most with general approvat, this bill will authorize the law to be put in force upon the authority of the Attorney-General on the Dominion, the Attorney-Generals of the Provinces. er's judge. The labor men desire to have the right to go direct before any magistrate and secure orders for the etation of any foreigness brought

Ministry considers it desirable that this

provisinon should be maintained.

The long expected answer from the British Hay. Pauncefote. Government to the American State Department's communication, reciting the action of the Senate upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, was returned at noon on Monday. Lord Paunosfote, the British Ambassador, already had acquainted Secretary Hay with the fact hat he had received a communication from his Government on the subject, and it is believed it has been in his possession for several days. Lord Pauncefote came to the State Department at noon by appointment. He brought the answer with him, and read it to Secretary Hay. It was, in form, an instruction from Lord Lausdowne, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Lord Pauucefote, and of this instruction he left a copy with Secretary Hay. The Secretary and the Ambassadar were closeted for half an hour. At the conclusion of the conference it was stated that the instruction to Lord Pauncefote was to notify the Government of the United States that the British Government did not see its way clear to the acceptance of the Senate amendments. These amendments were treated in detail at some length, in argumentative fashion, the purpose of the British Government being to show that it had sound reason for declining to accept them. After disposing of the details, the note concluded with an expression of regret that such a course had been forced upon the the British Government. There was nothing in the nature of a counter proposition, nor was any opening left for further action by the British Govern. ment. It was stated that if there was to be a further attempt to amend the Clayton Bulwer treaty, so as to author. ise the United States to construct a waterway across the Islimus, then it was for the United States to make the overture; but the British Government simply dropped the matter at this point. Secretary Hay carried the communication to the White House to talk with the President as to the future sotion of the department. The impression prevails that there will be no immediate action looking towards the negotiation of a treaty. It is understood that the answer takes up each of the three amendments made by the Senate and presents the difficulties in the way of assenting to them. As to the amend. ment which struck out all that clause of treaty, inviting other maritime nations

Mr. Balfour has avoided a fresh conflict with King's the Irish members of the Oath. British House by agree. ing to appoint a committee for considering the form of oath which the King is now compelled to take when he meets Parliament for the first time. An unn the civil list at the earliest stage of proceedure was thereby prevented, and with the appointment of a committee the whole subject is virtually disposed of.

to concur in neutralizing the canal, the

British view is taken that while the

United States and Great Britain can

bind themselves by treaty to mentral-

action binding on all other Govern-

ments, unless those Governments

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequor, when moving the appointment of a select committee to consider the new civil list, conveyed a hint that an increase in the civil list might be expected. He said that while the Government's proposals would be based on the late Queen Victoria's civil list, it must be remembered that King Ed. ward had a Queen consort, and that he was not only King of the United Kingdom, but the head of a world-wide empire. In previous reigns, the Chancellor went on, the Parliament has been asked to pay the debts of the Sovereign, but no such application was ever made by Queen Victoria. The country might look forward with confidence to King Edward, who has for many years occu. pied an exceptional position involving exceptional expenditure. His income. although not large when compared with that of some private individuals, had sufficed him to perform his duties in a manner which had won the gratitude of the country. The proposals would be framed in a spirit of justice to the Crown and people. Mr. John Redmond. the Trish lader, gave notice of his inintention to oppose all consideration of the subject until the Government press

into Canada under contract, but the | ised to alter the Monarch's auti-Catholio declaration, known as the "No Popery" oath. But, on Mr. Balfour's announcing that it was proposed to appoint a commission to consider the matter, Mr. Redmond withdrew his opposition for the present. The committee was then appointed.

> It is only a day or two Carnegie in ago that the announce-Canada. ment was made of the contribution of \$50,000 to the City of Vancouver by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the famous American million. aire and philanthropist, the money to be devoted to the erection of a public library. It is announced now that Mr. Carnegie is prepared to give \$100,000 towards the orection of a public library building in Ottawa on condition that the city corporation will furnish a site, and will tax itself to the extent of not less than \$7,500 a year for maintenance of the library.

> .The bill appropriating Veteran land grants for the war Land Grants, veterans has been withdrawn, and contains several important amendments made since the first reading. Among the changes are clauses including the following persons as eligible for grants under the terms of the bill :---

Impérial soldiers who were stationed on the frontier in 1866, now resident in

Persons, resident in Ontario, who were members of the company known as the Chicago. Volunteers, and who came to Ontario in 1866, to serve in the detence of the Province.

Persons who were members of the volunteer militia of Canada in Ontario, and were ergaged in active, service in the defence of the frontier of this Proshe garance of min remainer of this rro-yland in 1970 (the well as those in 1886). Mayons who went from the Province to Sound Africa to not in rewspaper spondents during the war of 1899. 1900 (as well as the soldiers, chaplains, nurses and Red Cross Commissioner, announced previously).

Provision is also made that the land so granted shall be subject to the reservation of timber, mines and minerals. and to the provision of the act respecting timber or public lands, and of the Mines Act.

A crisis has arisen in the far Eastern affairs, Chinese which, in the opinion of Crisis. the British Government, is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world towards the Orient. In this crisis secret negotiations are going on between the

United States and Great Britain with a ize the caual, they cannot make this view to thwarting what both Govern. ments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chiuese Empire. The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Landsdowne, the Foreign Secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan canal affair. To quote from a British official, "the Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation; what Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Landowne an important message declaring that England was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria, as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, by Count Lausdorf, and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action of such a decisive naturo that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position. Almost simultaneously, the Associated Press understands, the United States Government instructed the various Ambassadors to take similar steps. The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, alshough the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated in the United States. Japan is relied upon to take a line in harmony with the United States and Great Britain. Garmany, in spite of the Angle-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the Czar. France will side with her ally. The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those connizant of the lethargic attitude of the British Government hitherto regarding Rossia's action in China. Within the

last two days all this has changed.

What a week or two ago was pronoused

only in line with Russia's usual policy is

A SHIP COLUMN THE WAY

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now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs." Lord Lausdowne is using every effort to bring the Powers into line in order to present to Russia such a menacing front that, without any ambiguity regarding temperary or other occupation, she may give up all designs

Rural

That losses of property

from fires caused by

Insurance lightning are more frequent to day than they were 25 years ago seemed to be taken for granted by many of the members of the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Assocation, which met in the city last week. Last year 41 out of 80 mutual companies in operation in Ontario reported \$68,000 loss from fires caused by lightning. These losses are almost wholly confined to barns, there being at least six barns set on fire by lightning to one house. One of the reasons given for this greater frequency of fires by lightning to-day as compared with a quarter of a century ago is the desuding of the country of forest. This, while it would explain the greater frequency with which buildings are struck, does not solve the difficulty as between barns and houses. Some experts think that since barns are now built tight, the gasses generated in the drying of straw and hay, instead of passing out freely through the chinks, as in the old log barn, are sent up through the ventilators in the roof as a continuous stream or column of warm sir, and in consequence, when a storm passes over the fields, the lightning is conducted right into the middle of the inflammable stores of the barn. Some of the insurance men here last week estimated that the losses from lightning were ten times as great proportionately as they were 80 years ago; while others held the data of 30 or even 20 years ago were not complete enough to allow of an exact comparison; though they allyade misted that fires from this cause were of much greater frequency three in former years. These facts underlie all the discuston as so the value of lightning rods as protectors; a discussion which will be continued at the next meeting. Some of the Mutual underwriters expressed

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

the belief that the cost of zural insurance

would inevitably go up in the next few

Montreal will have a Great Parade—The

A meeting of the representatives of the various Irish Roman Catholic So-cieties of the city was held last night in St. Patrick's Hall, when final arin St. Patrick's Hall, when final arrangements were made for the St. Patrick's Day celebration, which this year will be held on Monday, March 18. Among those present at the meeting were Messars. T. J. O'Neil, and John O'Leary, St. Patrick's Society; J. J. Costigan, and Wm. P. Doyle, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; D. Gallery, M.P., and John Shanahon, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; P. O'Brien and P. Polan, St. Gabriel's I. A. & B. Society; R. Burke and Joseph O'Brien, Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association; H. McMorrow and W. P. Stanton, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Michael Casey and P. Kenchan, St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Mr. Robert Warren acted as secretary.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The route of the procession was discreased and the Additional St. Science.

The route of the procession was dis-cussed, and the following was decided

on ;—
The various societies will proceed direct from their halls to St. Patrick's Church for Grand Mass, which will begin at 9 o'clock sharp. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will be the celebrant of the mass. After the mass the societies will reassemble on St. Alexander and Lagauchetiere streets, and proceed by way of Rudegonde, St. James, Notre Dame, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Alexander streets to St. Patrick's Hall, where the procession will be reviewed by the clergy, and addresses given by several promand given given by several given by several promand given by several promand given by several promand given given given by several given g and addresses given by several prominent speakers, Mr. M. McCarthy was re-elected marshal-in-chief.

ORDER OF PROCESSION. The following will be the order of

Mr. M. McCarthy, marshal-in-chief
Band—Flag.
The Ancient Order of H'bernians
The Congregation of St Gabriel
(Not members of any society)
The St. Gabriel of '98 Literary and Debating Society.
The St. Gabriel Total Abstinence and
Benefit Society.

Benefit Society. Band—Banner.
Congregation of St. Anthony.
The Congregation of St. Mary's.
(Not members of any society)
Band—Banner. Holy Name Society.

Holy Name Society.

Band—Banner.

St. Mary's Young Men's Society
The Congregation of St. Ann's
(Not members of any society)

Band—Banner.

St. Ann's Cadets, in uniform

Band—Flag.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Band-Banner. St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Bene-fit Society. Band-Banne

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Congregation of St. Patrick's.
(Not members of any society)
Boys of St. Patrick's Christian Broad thers' Schools.

thers' Schools.

Bon 1—Plag.

The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.

Band—Plag.

Irish Catholic Renefit Society.

Band—Father Matthew Banner

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.

Band—Banner.

The St. Patrick's Society.

The Mayor and Insited Guests, and the Clergy.

the Clergy.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi was last week in residence at the Hotel Dieu, and has been paying a pastoral visit 10 that historic Institution. He, on this occasion, visited all the departments of the institution, and officiated several times at the religious excreses in the chapel. He also took part in the annual visit to the crypt, where a Libera was sung and prayers offered for the deceased members of the community. The Archbishop visited the operating room, and witnessed, an interesting surgical operation performed by Sir William Hingston.

MONTREAL HOSPITALS.

Archbishen Bruchesi Addresses the City Council.

The Montreal City Council has been discussing for some time the eraction , of a new contagious disease hespitel, the present one on Mareau street being insufficient, but could not decide whether the character of our population requires a single hospital or two separate ones. Archbishop Bruchesi, however, has written to the council insisting upon two, one of them beinga hospital for Catholics under the , care of the Sisters of Charity. He points out that the Grey Nuns have offered \$50,000 towards the cost of a Catholic Hospital, and that the Gengral and Boyal. Victoria Hospitals have made similar offers, the city in each base to contribute \$50,000, making in all \$100,000 and pay a certain rate. Per patient. The Archbishop says that it is not the cause of the Sisters of Charity which he is pleading, and adds;—'No, no; it is the cause of the Catholic population which I nm defending; it is the cause of peace and absolute liberty in the midst of our society. Adopt the plan which in your wisdom you consider the best, but allow the Catholic, and which will be entrusted to our Sisters. of Charity. Whether it be double or single, with two, separate sections, is immaterial, but'll desire that all our, sick, who will give up their homes when the plague reaches them, to go and seek refuge in the establishment which you have founded, shall feel that they are really at home. The Protestants, I feel, will not be astonished at my language. There is care of the Sisters of Charity. points out that the Grey Nuns have. certain. . that they are really at home. The Protostants, I feel, will not be astonished at my language. There is nothing sectarian in my words, no more than in my heart; but I consider that there are sacred interests, which they must be desirous of defending as well as myself. Besides, that which I claim for us they have already claimed for themselves; the understanding is therefore perfect."

The Montreal Star, commenting on Archbishop Bruchesi's letter, says editorially;—"Archbishop Bruchesi is entitled to the thouks of the whole community, Protestants and Catholics alike, for his eminently sensible and public-spirited letter to the City Council on the hospital question. The objections which he raises to a single objections which he raises to a single hospital are Icli just as strongly by Protestants as by Catholics. In no spirit of intolerance is the erection of two hospitals urged. As His Grace points out, Catholics and Protestants are now admitted to each other's has are now admitted to each other's hospitals with the greatest freedom, and, as he says, "this is the natural result of the perfectly understood tolerance and the spirit of Christian charity which reign in all hearist to-day." But we can readily believe that "harmony would be of short duration" if an attempt were made to force Catholics and Protestants into one common hospital under rivic management. The usefulness of the institution would be extincted invariant but the statement of the content of the

estiones of the institution would be seriously impaired by the reluctance of both classes to use it.

As the Archbishop says nothing about the widening of Notic Dame street, we imagine His Grace fails to see the necessity of that interesting expropriation scheme as part of the hospital project.

Rev. Abe Perron looked very lappy on Sunday in his new temporary par-ochial church, Elm avenue, West-mount. The services were well atmount. The services were well at-tended and the outlook for the future of the new parish was bright. The flock consists of one hundred and fif-try families—probably in the neighbor-hood of seven hundred souls. Father hood of seven numerou source.

Ferron expects to have a chair organized for next Sunday, when Vespers will be chanted for the first time. retron expects to have a chair organized for next Sunday, when Vespers will be chanted for the first time. Fermans will be preached every Sunday in English and French alternately, the parishioners being about evenly dirided. Heretofore judicial sales have been proclaimed at the Church of Notre Dame de Grace. On Sunday several such announcements were made at the door of Elm Hall at the conclusion of the last mass.

SACRIFICES MADE FOR THE FAITH.

What his your religion cost you during the past year? Strange as this introduction may seem, I will, according to your answer, tell you whether your religion is only on the surface, or whether you are really and truty a Catholic at heart, says a writer in the "Home Journal and News " For in proportion as your religion has brought you with it sacrifice, so do you love and esteoment, and so have you grown in God's grace and favor. Looking over the pages of history we find this rule infallible, that in proportion as persecution and trials have visited nations, so their love for their religion increased, and what is true of individue is collectively, is none the less frue when predicated of them suparately Aguin and again has lie-land been called the Isle of Saints, and some have sought to find in the extraordinary love and devotion of the Irish people to the Catholic Church, something inherent in their character Yet it is nothing more or less than the result of the persecutions which, for centuries, Irish men and Irish women were obliged to undergo for their church. Because they were compelled to hear Mass in the fastnesses of the mountains, because there was a premium on the head of every priest, because to profess before the English tyrants that a man was a Catholic was practically equivalent to confessing a felony; for these reasons the love of religion, of the religion for which they suffered grew in the Irish Catholic's heart, until he would rather shed his blood to the last drop, than, with a denial, accept any favor in the gift of the British Government. Persecution has developed religion, not only in Ireland, but in every other country on the civilized globe.

It is an open secret amongst those who have read history that never would the so-called reformation of Luther, or that of Henry VIII, have succeeded unless, for unfortunate conditions, which were, that the Church had slumbered in peace and tranquility in these countries, that the monasteries had grown rich, and the people, the Catholic people, had become indifferent, because their spirit of religion had not been stirred up and strengthened by opposition. Had persecutions raged throughout Germany previous to the time of Luther, never would the Catholic Germans have so tainely laid aside their religion. But because decade had succeeded decade, and century had succeeded century, the even current of religious practices had run on in their uninterrupted course. The people unused to danger of this nature, listened to the new and unheard of doctrines that were announced, and then tamely laid down the one religion to accept the so-called reformation. The children who have grown up without much care. who have cost their mother little or no anxiety, she regards with a mother's love, but those who have cost her much she loves in proportion to that which they have cost her. We can lay it down, therefore, as a universal law, that we value an object in proportion to its cost to us personally.

And with this rule before our eyes, we jut the question; "What did your religion cost you during the past year !" Were you sumply hot-house Catholics, those Catholics who go to Mass on Sunday when it is fine, but on reiny days or cold days, unfavorable days, remain away? Were you of those who failed to go to Mass on holy days, because it required the getting up a little earlier? Half past five is early and half-past five means the loss of one, or perhaps two, hours' sleep. Did that little penance, that little mortification, keep you from going to Mass on holy days? Ah, then, your religion has not cost you much, and you love it but little. Have you kept the fasts and abstraences, or is it true that you are continually looking for pretexts in order to do away with this or that penance and law of the Church? If you have your religion has cost you little and you love it proportionately little.

God's example and God's precept are to the effect that we must love our neighbor. Yea, He goes farther than that, and insists absolutely that we must love our enemies. He tells us emphatically that we must do good to those who wrong us. In what grove did your mind run during the past year? Have you harbored in your heart a hatred for your enemy, an averaion for those who injured you, a dislike for your relatives, those who occupied the same house with you, sat at the same table, ate the same bread! Has there been on your tougues, as there was in your hearts and minds. words cutting and bitter against your neighbor! Have you been an idle gossiper, a reporter and a carrier of rumors, poisoning your brother's rebutation! If you have, your religion

THE PERSON OF TH

ing to do. And so, we might run through all the commandments, and all the precepts.

We might take up the vices, one after the other, and examining ourselves, find if the love for our religion had us in restraint or not. And we can judge infallibly of our standing to-day in the sight of God, as we would be able to answer the question honestly, Have I made a sacrifice for the love of religion, or have my profeasions been as the politicians' professions of pairiousm, idle bonstings? Have I gone to Mass through routine! Have I said my prayers because I have been accustomed to say them for years? Have I denied myself nothing f Have 1 yielded to every temptation that came my way? I have not loved virtue for virtue's sake but when I was virtuous it was more convenient to me to practice virtue than to practice vice? If this has been the condition of affairs during the past year we have to answer to the ouestion put: What has our religion cost us? candidiy and emphatically. Nothing, It is not enough to say, "I am a Catholic." Our Blessed Lord says to us, "Not these who say to me, "Lord Lord,' shall be saved, but those who do the will of my Father, who is in Heaven." Not those Catholics, therefore, who make profession of being Catholics, but those who practice it, no matter what the cost, they will be saved. Not those who would have men believe that they are ferrent, not those who would parade different little virtues that they have, as the Pharisees did of old, but those who really and sincerely believe and profess the doctrines the Church teaches, and practice the morals that the Church inculcates with every personal inconvenience and sacrifice, those only can be called Catholics.

How, then, has the year been spent? What have I merited? How do I stand! Is there in my heart that real, sincere, that deep picty and devotion which a Catholic should have? Or is it but an idle boasting of mine, the result of early education and association? If we are willing to and do make sacrifices, then our religion is sincere. If it costs us a grimace, if it costs us worry, if it comes hard to do the slightest thing, to say our prayers, for instance, morning and evening, with attention and recollection and devotion, if every practice is irksome and werrisome and tiresome, and are therefore neglected, why there must be very little piety in our h arts and the professions of Cathoheity which we make are vain and

The business man makes his accountings yearly, takes stock, examines into his accounts, and knows positively at the end of the year, whether his ledger shows a debit or a credit. And we Christians, carrying on the business of saving our souls, will weight, measure, and add up and find if we stand debtor of creditor in the matter-whether we have gained or lost during the past year, whether we have gained God's grace or lost it, and we can tell infallibly how we stand by answering honestly the question; Has my religion cost me during the past year anything, and how much? If it has cost me something, then, according to the amount of trial and socrifice it has cost am I a sincere Catholic—a Catholic from conviction. In what is it, therefore, that I have lost during the past year? For what vice have I shown too much affection?

Now it perhaps strikes you that on Now it perhaps strikes you that on considering closely your home life you will find much to improve and at great personal sacrifice, which will make that great law of Christ and His Church more dear to you—that law of love. Let me suggest to each one, therefore, the question, "How am I acting? Am I kind, forbearing, charitable, generous, indulgent to those at home? My brothers, my sisters, my father and mother, my husband or wife as the case may be, or am I fault-finding, harsh, bitter, unforgiving, uncharitable, unyelding?" forgreing, uncharitable, unyielding P And so examining and ascertaining at what cost of personal inconvenience we have fulfilled the whole law we we have fulfilled the whole law we will find out what our religion cost us during the past year, and we may be able during the coming year, with God's grace, to make our religion cost us a great deal, and then will we be able to say we love it much as it has cost us much.

LORD'S PRAYER FORBIDDEN IN ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

The latest illustration of the spread of anti-elericalism comes from Italy An order for the discontinuance of the Pater Noster, which it has long been Pater Noster, which it has long seen customary for the pupils to recee at the opening of the Italian lower schools, has been issued by the superintendent at Milan, where the schools are under the authority of the Municial Council cipal Council.

"The superintendent's order," says the London Daily Telegraph's correspendent, "has aroused the religious and moral feelings of the people, and the crisis threatens to assume an acute charactee. A protest is being published by the children's parents and the clergy. It has already been signed by many prominent citizens, political and literary men, artists, and men of science. Altogether the signatures number over 100,000, or more than a fifth of the population." The correspondent continues; "A public meeting was hele, by the Socialists. The meeting caded by ap-"The superintendent's order,"

has cost you little and you love it propartionately little, for it had not influence enough to keep you from deing that which you had simply a like

****** CHILDREN'S

CORNER M24242444444444444

THE SAND-MAN.

The Sand-man carries lint made of raveled thistle-down;
All powdered o'er with pollen
From drowsy peptics blown.
And he cures all Baby's hurts—
With his sleepy, soothing hand,
As he rubs on L.E salve fresh from
Decouland Dreamland.

Come Whack-on-the-forehead, And Bump-on-the-nose, And Cut-on-the-finger, And Tiny stumped-toes, And Poor-httle-bee-sting, And Stumble-and-fall. Ard Slap-bang and Brusy,; Come one, and come all, And use of the salve of the Sand-man.

Just by your little head In your own dear manuma's lap
And close the tear-glued lashes
As if to take a map
Then listen for the Sand-man,
Crooning low a slomber seug,
While he rubs on the salve fresh from
Deamland

Dreamland.
-Mary Hocket' Flanner, in Good-Housekeeping.

GUNNING FOR RAIN.

Cleveland Moffett reports in the March St. Nicholas an interview with "Prof." Myers, the balloonist, in which he learned something about gunning for rain. One of the balloonist's first stories was about the rainfall experiments with balloons that he conductants ments with L. loons that he conduct-ed years ago for the government. There was a theory to be tested that loud explosions at a height will make the clouds pour down water, and some gentlemen in the Department of Agriculture were anxious to set off as loud an explosion as possible, say a thou-sand feet up in the air. Professor Myers received this commission, and proceeded at once to Washington with a gas-balloon twelve feet in diameter.
"Don't you think that balloon is ather small?" asked one of the gen-

tlemen.
"No," said Myers; "I should call it

"No," said alyers; "I should can' reather large."

The other man shook his head. "I'm afraid it won't make noise enough to test our theory"

"Well," said the professor—I can see his eyes twinkling—"If this one does not make roise enough we'll get a bigger halloon."

well," said the protessor—t awsect his eyes twinkling—"if this one does not make roise enough we'll get a bigger balloon."

They took the balloon some miles out of Washington—the professor insisted on this—filled it with a mixiure of ome-third oxygen and two-thirds hydrogen,—a terrible explosive, and sent it up about a quarter of a mile, with an anchor-rope holding t and with a wire hanging down to hitle hand-dynamo or blastog-mac line. As they made ready to turn this dynamo, Professor Myers lay flat on his back, eyes glued to the balloon, coffident but curious. The handle turned, a spark jumped at the other end, and the ball of silk seemed to swell enormously and then vanish w h a flash of a thousand shivers of silk. On this came the sound—a smashing and tearing brasi londer than any thundereash of the ground, killed hundreds of little fish in a stream near by—bursting their air-bladders—knocked a bowling-alley over like a mere house of carris, frightened cattic, and brought down rain in torrents within eight minutes. The Agricultural gentlemen were more than satisfied, and adopted the professor's system for extended rainfall experiments—only three—for obvious reisons—were conducted on the lonely and and plains of distant Texas.

"It wasn't much fun living down there," said the professor, "hut we got rain whenever we wanted it."

COMIC CHIMPANZEES.

The keeper of the chimpanzees at the Zoological Gardens in Toronto placed a dol-baby in their cage one day. It was clothed in a red dress that attracted the attention of the animals in a moment. At first they stood at a respectful distance and hoo-hoosed at it to show that they had anon-noose at it to show that they had not fallen in love with it at first sight. Then they began to stamp on the floor to scare it away. Finding this unavailing, the big one dashed up to within a foot of the passive baby, stamping and chattering, but finding that the stringe thing did not budge she turned tail and fled. The little one was not to be outdone, although she was evidently greatly in fear of it, so she held her blanket up in front one was not to be outdone, sithough she was evidently greatly in fear of it, so she held her blanket up in front of her while she approached, but she did not go far. After a while the big one was brave enough to go quite near so that with a straw she could take the newcomer under the chin. The doll never stirred. The end of the straw was examined ond sucet by the two animals and nothing humful being feural they wentured to touch it. They they scampared to the top of the cage. After a while curiosity got the better of far, and they returned to the inspection, which wis mostly confirmed to sitting in front of it and making faces at it. The keeper tied the figure to a swinging rope. The big one dragged it by the hem of its garment to the box in which they sleep. They placed it inside and at once executed the war dragee on the top. The little one stopped her noisy saster with a victous cuff and drew out the dol! Then, sitting on the floor, she held it in her avers as if it had been a real boby of her own. After making evident fun of this softheartedness, the other pulled the doll away and deliberately sat on its head, striking the body with the palm of her hands. While she was endeavoring to regain the plaything the dress did not long remain intact. After this they hauled the body about the cage, up the tree and on the crossbeam, and then threw it to the ground. One peec of the dress they used as a neckte, and another was turned into a head-dress, with which one of them adoined herself before the mirror in the corner of the cage. mirror in the corner of the cage.

THE ANCILLUS.

If the Mohammedan three times a day turns his face toward Mecca, and calls upon God and His Prophet Mohammed, how putch more ought the Christian frequently to look up to Heaven during the day, and invoke the Divine Redcemer and His Blessed

The Angelus is a prayer which is to

The Angelus is a prayer, which is to be recited morning, ngon, and night, when the bell thus, in honor of the Mother of God and in adoration of the mystery of the Incarnation.

The words are as follows, 1—The angel of the Lord (the archangel Gabriel) declared unto Mary (announced that God had chosen her to be the mother of the Messias), and she conceived of the Holy Ghost (through the operation of the Holy Ghost shr became the Mother of Chr. s(); 2—Behold the the Mother of Chi.st); 2-Hehold the handmand of the Lord, be it done un-

the Mother of Chr.st); 2—Behold the handmand of the Lord, be it done unto me actording to thy word; 3—And the Word (the S.r. of God) was made flesh, and dwelf among us.

The custom of ringing the Argelus belt three times a day dates from the period of the crassades in 1095.

At first the beit was rung only twice a day, half an hour before suntise and half an hour after sunset, to call upon the faithful to pray God for the success of the crusaders' arms. The midday bell was added about three centures and a half later. At first the prayer said consisted only of a Pater Noster, afters at the Ave Maria was added. The manner of ringing three separate times at the interval of about a minute, an Ave Maria being said caon time, was inficioused later by order of the Holy See, the object of the prayer being to entreat the Mother of God to exterminate the hereies that had arisen. The Angelman it is now avid is of ware recent. heresics that had arisenus as it is now, said is of mure recent date.

In some places after the evening An-

gelus the bell sounds again to admon-ish the faithful to pray for the souls

ish the faithful to pray for the souls in purgatory.

Pope Clement XIII. granted an indulgence of one hundred days to all who, hearing the belt, should recite kneeling one Our Fether and Hail Mary, with the versicle; "Eternal rest give to them, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them."

TWOULD HURT DOLLY.

Among the stories which were told by certain aged physicians at a re-union of medical men of the times when surgical operations were conducted without anneathetics were more touching than the follow-

A little girl, not more than eight years old, was injured in such a way that it was necessary to amputate one of her legs. She proved to have won-derful pluck, and, instead of blinding her, as was customary in such cases, she was given her most cherished doll to hold.

Pressing it in her arms, she submit-ted to the amputation without a sinted to the amputation without a single cry.
When it was done, the physician in

when it was done, the physician in charge, seeking to brighten matters up with pleasantly, said;—
"And, now, my dear, we will amputate your doll's leg."
Then the little girl burst into lears.
"No, no," she gasped between her sobs; "you should not—it would hurt her ton much."

KEEPING OF SECRETS.

When Are We Bound to be Silent? Information of Value.

The Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J. sarritual director of the Children of Mary, of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Boston, recently gave a con-ference to them, in the course of which he treated of the duty of fidel-

ity in the keeping of secrets.

It is a slander of course to say that women cannot keep secrets, he continued, but that all muy realize the gravity of the obligation, he would define the various kinds of secrets, and how they bind the conscience.

First, there are Natural Secrets; as when we have learned by accident something about our fellow-creatures something about our fellow-creatures which he certainly does not desire to have known. We all have passages in our past life, faults, infirmities, personal and family disadvantages, which it would injure us to have made public. Learning the like, in another's life, we are bound by the natural law to do as we would be done by. Perhaps we are visting a friend or acquaintance, and by accident, limitations of means, family discord or disgrace, or other "skeleton in the closet' grace, or other "skeleton in the closet' is revealed to us. We are under the strictest obligation to keep this matter to outselves.

Second, there are Secrets of Promise.

The promise raises the obligation above that of the Natural Secret, and makes the crime of breaking it doubly grave. Alas! Many pious people have too little appreciation of the gravity either of a secret or a promise; and having received the one and given the other, behave like the "pieur" but makes the many whose

given the other, behave like the "pious" but indiscreet woman, whose tongue made a church paper unnecessary in a certain district.

Third, there is the Secret of Trust. A fellow-creature comes to you in perplexity or distress to seek your counsel, or lay bare, for the relief of his heart, some grievous trouble, premising that he wishes you to accept his communication in cenfidence. If, by past experience, you know you cannot keep a secret, you are strictly bound secret, you are strictly bound to refuse the confidence. It you accept it, you are bound to carry it inviolate to God's judgment seat. You commit a vile treachery, a crime of magnitude, if you betray it.

CANNOT BE BEAT.—Mr. D. Steinbach, Zurich, writes;—"I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in my fam-Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be beat fro the cure of croup, fresh cuts and sprains. My little boy has had attacks of croup several times, and one dose of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was sufficient for a perfect cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family, medicine, and I would not be without a bottle in my house."

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WHAT ARL CARDINALS?

The Origion of the College and the Dutles of Its Members.

So much has appeared in the duily papers lately about the new honors, which, it is said, are to be conferred upon Mgr. Martinelli that the following account, culled from trustworthy sources, may be interesting. And it should be here noted that a Cardinal is "oreated," not appointed or elected, and the authority for such "creation" is solely from the Pope.

The derivation of the word "cardinal" is clearly from the Latin "cardo," a hinge, and according to this derivation one learing this title is one of the premanent cleagy of the church round which the whole governmental particular works.

The origin of the College of Cardinals is obscure, but it is certain that

The origin of the College of Cardinals is obscure, but it is certain that in the year 301 Pore Marcellus instituted parish churched in Rome, or "titles," as they were called, and committed the charge of them to clergy, known as "cardinal priests."

Rome, under Augustus, was divided into fourteen "regiones," and over these and the various charitable and other institutions which they contained were appointed seven deacons—the apostolic number afterwards increased to fourteen—who, having a fixed charge, became known as cardinal deacons.

ed to fourteen—who, having a fixed charge, became known as cardinal deacons.

The Pope was at first the only Cardinal Bishop, but he was assisted in his deliberations by several neighboring prelates, and this was the start of the six Cardinal Bishops.

The number of Cardinals has varied at different periods, but there have never been more than seventy, a number fixed in the year 1586, and consisting of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. The Bishops assume the titles of the old suburban sees of Rome, and the Priests those of the "titles," or "parishes," of the Holy C.ty. The dignity of the office grew, and the daties attached thereto were dumnished, and finally abolished, the Cardinals becoming the Pope's assistants and constituting the "Senators of the Roman Church."

The majority of the Cardinals have been and are Italians, but almost all nations are represented in the college. The creation of a new member is announced by the Pope in censistory, but the name is not made known until the succeeding assembly. It resident in Rome, he receives the red biretta, and the hat is publicly put on later. If non-resident, the liat is sent, but the new Cardinal must swear to visit the tombs of the tepostles at Rome within a year.

"At a third consistory his "mouth is shut," that is, he is forbidden to speak at meetings, but at a fourth the prohibition is removed, and receiving his, ring and "title" the new Cardinal is duly created.

If a Cardinal be not in deacon's or conclave, no such member of the college may vote for the election of a sace Pope.

The famous red hat—red to remind the wearer to be ready for martyrdom is now the distinguishing mark of Cardinal rank, and is said to be similar to the contract of the similar was and the bate of the college may vote for the election of a sace proper.

The famous red hat—red to remind the wearer to be ready for martyrdom —is now the distinguishing mark of Cardinal rank, and is said to be similar to the "birede" or "biretrum," once worn by Irish doctors. But it weald seem that a hat of the same shape was originally worn by all prelates, if not by all the clergy. The differences of rank were marked by the number of tassels, which varied from one to the five—or perhaps seven sometimes—of the Cardinal. One writer says the broad brimmed Cardinal's hat is derived from the umbrelled of the savage, and signifies power or when the tripe of a Cardinal cannot be

idominion.

The duties of a Cardinal cannot be called arduous. During the life of a Pope he must "take an active parb in the government of the Universal Church, and though the Pope is not bound to do so, he generally consults and saks the concurrence of the members. In its associations with the rest of the world the college forms, it is said, an unrival d "school in the science and art of governments in all its forms." dominion.

its forms."

If the Fapacy be vacant the Cardinals are responsible for the safekeepaing of the Church, and they must see to the maintenance of order until the assembly of a new conclave for the election of a new Pope. Formerly the Popes were elected on the decision of the six Cardinal Bishops, "with the assemt of the Roman elergy, the applicate of the people and the ratification of the emperor." But it will be assily understood that in time the influence of the Cardinal Priests and cluence of the Cardinal Priests and Deacons among the clergy became parlamount, and finally the election of Pope rested in the hands of the Cardinals alone.

Catholic Hierarchy

New the Catholic Church is Governed To-day.

In the hierarchy of the Catholic In the hierarchy of the Catholic Church to-day there are eleven patriarchs, 726 archbishops, and bishops of the Latin rite with sees, forty-nine archbishops and bishops of Criental rites, 857 titular bishops, seven archbishops and bishops without sees, and ten prelates nullius dioceses. These figures mark and increase during the present Pontificate of two patriarchs, thirty-one archicpiscopal sees, 201 bishops are archicpiscopal sees and rwo prelatures nullius dioceses. Moreover, His Hollness has a greated three Apostolic Delegatiss dioceses. Moreover, His Holiness and two oreated three Apostolic Delegations, sixty-one Vicarlates and twenty-four Prefectures Apostolic. The record is truly a glorious one, and hows the marvellous vitality of the atholic Church after nineteen centries, and of her Supreme Pontiff after nine decades of existence.

Press despatches from Pittsburg say that at the mouthly meeting of Mishop Phelan and his councillors on Monday afternoon announcement-was Monday afternoon announcement was made of the crection of a new Sec of MGR. BESSONIES.

Altonoa. It was further stated that the Archbishop Rydere in the hands of Archbishop Ryder. Inquiry at the archiepiscopal residence elicited the information that no before elicited the information that no before elicited the information that no before responsible matter is available at this time.

Mother Superior Mary Mariana is dead at the Sisters Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal., aged seventy-one years. She was for many years in charge of a large orphin asylum at Richmond, Va., and was treasurer of the Order of Sisters of Charity of the United States. For the last twenty-three controls are the controls of the Sisters of Charity of the United States.

OBIT/JARY.

MRS. O'BRIEN.

Mrs. Michael O'Brien, who, since 1817 had been a resident of Peter-borough, succumbed to a severe il-bress from parumonia last week at her home, 342 Downey Street. The de-ceased lady came from Ireland over fifty years ago with her husband, who predeceased her. There now survive her two sons, Messrs, John and Michael, of Peterborough, and three daugnters, Mrs. Shannon, of Sagmaw, Mich., and two others, unmarried, re-siding at home. Mrs. O'Brien was 81

years of age.
The funeral took place on Thursday at 9 pm. from her late residence, Downey Street, to the Roman Cat'io-hie Cemetery. May her soul rest in

JAMES GIBBONS, ST AUGUSTINE.

The angel of death again visited this parish and bore away one of our highly esteemed young men in the person of James Gibbons. The deceased, who from early boylood had the noble niphration of becoming a mediator for the people in the dignity of the priesthood, devoted his talents for several years to the liturgy of Our Holy Mother Church, Having taken his classical course at Assumption College, Sindwich, where his amiable disposition endeared him to teachers and pupils, he commenced the study of theology in the Grand Seminary, Montreal. When there about two years his health failed and for the past year he has been suffering from a comhis hearth tailed and for the past year he has been suffering from a com-plication of diseases. In September of last year he visit-

In September of last year no vocaed the sanitarium in Santa Fe. New
Mexico, cherishing the hope that with
the change of climate and under the
treatment there his health would improve. While there he suffered from
malaria. However, he remained
there till two weeks previous to his death. His sufferings were the most intense, but he cheerfully accepted the cross of our Heavenly Father and endured all with true Christian for-bearance, till relieved by death at 9.30

bearance, till relieved by death at 9.30 p.m., on the 1st inst.
On the 4th inst., at 10.30 a.m., the remains, accompanied by a very large procession, were borne to the church and were met by the worthy pastor, Rev. J. Hanlen and Rev. W M'Cornick, of Kingsbridge. After solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the former and au impressive sermon given by the latter, the remains were interred in the cemetery, Six brothers of the deceased acted as pallbearers. The many friends and acquaintances of the deceased acted as paniourers. The many friends and acquaintances extend their heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing, and all units in the prayer for the faithful departed. Requiescat in pace.

SISTER MAY VICTORINE DUFFY.

It is our sad duty to record the death of Sister May Victorine, of Nazareth Convent, Rochester, N.Y., whose demise occurred after an illness of about five months for many years Sister Victorine taught in the Constant of Rechester Marie and August 1985 vents of Roohester, Elmira, and Auburn, N.Y., having a special class in painting, she being an artist of no mean ability. She was much beloved by her pupils, for her kindly manner, and the interest she always manifestation the second of these under the second of the second ed in the advancement of those under

her charge.

Her deathbed was surrounded by her loving Sisters in Religion, and her last moments were soothed by the consolation of Holy Mother Church.

tion of Holy Mother Church.

The funeral took place from the Normal School on Friday, March Ist., where Solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father Hickey, Vicar-General of the Diocese, assisted by a number of priests from the seminary. Many of her old friends and pupils attended the mass and funeral, amongst toem being her particular friend, Miss Luila O'Bryan, of Auburu, N.Y., and her cousses, Messrs. J. W. and M. F. Mogan, of Toronto, Ont. Deceased leaves to mourn her loss;

and M. F. Mogan, of bronch, office Deceased leaves to mourn her loss;—Her beloved father, Mr. Michael Duffy; her sisters, Mrs. Joseph Stocktor, and the Masses Emma and Eleanor Duffy, her brother, Mr. Wm. Duffy. Ve loved her during life; let us not forget her in death. Requiescat

HIMOTHY O'CONNOR.

Ex-Ald, Timothy O'Connor, who had been confined to St. Joseph's Ecospibeen confined to St. Joseph's hospital, Guelph, for some sixteen days with typhoid fever and other complications, passed away at that institution last Weducsday. The deceased was a member of one of the pioneer families in the section. His parents came from Castic Island, near Kilarney, in 1830, and settled on a bush farm near the now thriving village of Rockwood, Seven years later he was born on this farm, and had resided in the vicinity up to the time of was born on this farm, and had resided in the vicinity up to the time of his death. He was widely known in Wellington County and the adjoining cotation of Helton and Waterloo, and highly esteemed. He had a reputation for honesty and uprightness in all his transactions. For two years he represented St. George's Ward at the City Council, and discharged his duties fearlessly. He was genial, warm-hearted, open-handed and sympathetic, and a special favorite with warm-hearted, open-handed and sympathetic, and n special favorite with those who knew him well and enjoyed his society. In politics he was a Conservative, but his views were broad and liberal. In religion he was a devote Catholic and a regular attendant of the church of Our Lady. He was unmarried. Three brothers survive—Joseph, who is lying ill in New York; Judge O'Connor, of Sault Ste. Marie, and William, of Guelph. Judge O'Connor had returned to the Soo, thinking that his brother was on a fair way to recovery, but was intera fair way to recovery, but was inter-cepted by a telegram and came back in time to be present at his brother's bedside at the moment of final disso-lution. R. I. P.

The Federal Life **Assurance Company**

The nineteenth annual meeting of the shutcholders of this company was held at its head office in Hamilton on Thursday, the 7th instant. In the absence of the president through illness, Mr. William. Kerns, vice-president, was appointed chairman and Mr. David Dexter, secretary.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors presented their annual report, as follows
Your directors have the honor to present the report and financial statement of the company for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1900, duly vouched for by auditors.
The new business of the year consisted of fourteen hundred and forty-two applications for insurance aggregating \$2,094,735, of which thirteen hundred and ninety applications, for \$1,995,985, were accepted, applications for \$93,150 were rejected or held for further information.

As in previous years, the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and the ossets of the company have been increased by \$211,130,12, and have now reached \$1,271,340,92, exclusive of a guirantee cepital.
The accurity for Policyholdera, including guirantee capital amounted at the close of the year to \$2,149,056,92, and the habilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$1,123,738.07, showing a surplus of \$1,025,317.85. Exclusive of uncrited guarantee capital, the surplus to Policyholders was \$147,602.85

Policies on sixty-five lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$161.507.08, of which \$12.500 was re-insured in other companies. Including cash deviateds and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, \$23,079.28, with anunities, \$2,929.56, the total payments to policyholders amounted to \$170.813.58.

ers amounted to \$170.813.58.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds, largely on mortgage sceurities and ioans on the company's policies, amply secured by reserves. These investments have yielded results letter than the average results of insurance companies doing lusiness in Canada.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due ef-

The field officers and agents of the company are intelligent and loyal and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful in the company's service.

company's service.

Having decided to increase the guerantee or subscribed capital to \$1,000,000, the amount authorized by our act of incorporation, your director issued on 12th November last the balance of 3,000 shares, at a premium of 40 per cent, on the amount called, These shares were allotted o and taken by the existing shareholders. Though the call of 313 per share was required only in bi-monthly instalments, the greater portion of it was paid before the elect of the very

The close of the year.

The assurances carried by the company now amount to \$12,176,282.20, upon which the company nolds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus, as above shown.

JAS. H. BEATTY,

DAVID DEXTER; c Managing Director. President.

AUD/TORS' REPORT,

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:

Gentlemen:—We have made a careful audit of the books of your Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, and have certified to their correctness. The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and found to surge therewith.

are found to agree therewith.

The fluancial position of your Company, as on 31st December, is indicated by the accompanying statement.

Prespectfully submitted

Respectfully submited, H. J. STEPHENS, J. J. MASON, Auditors.

Hamilton, 1st March, 1901.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1900.

Premium income\$	413,794 76
Interest and rents	50,414 21
Capital stock	31,285 00
Capital stock	15,600 00
\$	511,093 97
Paid to Policyholders for Death Claims—	
Endowments, surrender values and profits	170,813 58
Expenses, taxes, dividends and reinsurance premiums	146,552 35 193,728 04
Balauce	193,728 04
\$ \$	511,093 97
ASSETS, DEC.31, 1900.	
Debentures and bonds\$	117,752 59
Mortgages	626,464 83
Loans secured by policy reserves	237,314 69
Cash as bank and other assets	289,808 81
LIABILITIES.	1,271,340 92
Reserve Fund	
Claims unadjusted	
Present value of claims paid by instalments not due	25,932 37
Present value of dividends applied on temporary reductions of	13,889 95
premiums	10,013 08
premiums	147,602 85
ž	1,271,340 92
Guarantee capital	877,715 00
Surplus security	2.140.055 02
Policies were issued assuring\$	1,995,985 50
Total assurance in force	12,176,282 20
On motion of Mr. Kerns, seconded by Mr. T. H. Macpherson, the	e report was
The Madical Diseason Do A Woolseston processed on interest	

adopted.

The Medical Director, Dr. A. Woolverton, presented an interesting statistical report of the mortality of the company for the past and previous years.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. James H. Beatly was re-elected President, Lieut.-Col. Kerns and Mr. T. H. Macpherson Vice-Presidents.

One year ago he celebrated his diamond jubilee. He sang the Solemn High Mass himself, assisted by a number of the most prominent elergy in the State. A dinner was tendered Mgr. Bessonies on that occasion by Bishop Chatard, at which all the priests of the city were present to do him honor.—Indianapolis despatch.

MRS. FLYNN, HULLETT.

Yesterday forenoon the six sons of Mrs. John Flynn bore her remains from the house in which she had lived for so many years to their last resting place in the Catholic cemetery. Very many friends nau gathered to pay this tribute of respect to a woman who in life they had loved and whose personality will long remain green in their memory. Mrs. Flynn was a native of Irelaud and came with her husband to Hullett in 1852 and took up the land upon which both remained until death called them home Mr. Flynn passing away eighteen years ago. Hey were imbued with true Irish hospitality and their latch string ever hung out. Mrs. latch string ever hung out. Mrs. Flynn, who had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years, was a consistent member of the Catholic Church and, in the absence of the parish priest, Rev. Father McMenanim, who priest, new. Father atomenaniii, Who was called to Montreal by the illness of his mother, Rev. Father McCabe, of St. Corth, conducted the services at the funeral. The family of his good mother in Israel are Owen, John and Andrew at here Doministration. Andrew, at home, Dominick, near by; James, in Clinton; Hugh, in McKillop and Mrs. Patrick Givlin of McKillop also. Mrs. D. Shannahan, of Clinton, and Mrs. T. Lavin, of Hilbert, are sis-ters of deceased.—Exchange.

MOTHER MARY MARIANA DEAD

years she has lived at Emmitsburg, Md Recently she had been paying her yearly visit to the bouses of the order, and arrived in Los Angeles from New Orienns a month ago ill with pneumonic. She rallied from this and ten days ago was stricken with paralysis. This was followed by two other strategies the last of which with paralysis. This was followed by two other strokes, the last of which caused bor death

Baltimore Conversions.

A Whole Family of Eleven come over to the Church.

An interesting ceremony took place last week at the Church of the Imma-culate, Baltimore, when Mr. and Mrs. William Bandel and their nine childwhilam Banaci and their nine child-ren were baptized and accerted into the Catholic Church. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. J. F. Hortnett, C.M., the rector of the church, was witnessed by a large number of the immaculate Church compression.

number of the immaculate Church corgregation.

Preceding the ceremony of baptism Mr and Mrs. Bandel and those children who have arrived at the age of reason went to the aitur, where they made a public profession of their belief in the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Returning to the baptistry, the baptismal ceremony was performed. Rev. James Neck, C.M., was godfather, and Mrs. Mary Rootford was father, and Mrs. Mary Rochford was

The ages of the children range from 1 year to 13 years. M.. and Mrs. Bandel and the older cuddred had been under instruction for some time. The family lives at 1405 North Calhoun street. Mrs. Bandel said last night; — Mry husband and 1 have been under instruction for some time. I was formerly a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Prince of Feace, at Wallmook, and my husband had a leaning toward Presbyterionism, although he was not connected with any congregation. For a number of years my husband had been attracted by the Sisters of Charity, and began to attach the detrines of the Detholic Church on that account." nges of the children range from week:

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Church Music.

The Cincinnati Commission Issues Its Reports.

The Cracinnati Diocesan Commission permanently organized for the purpermanently organized for the pur-pose of examining and passing upon church music has just issued its sec-ond official catalogue. In this report we find that over 1,344 inusical con-positions have been dealt with and gives a complete list of the "accept-ed" and the "neglected." Twenty-five gives a complete flat of the "accepted" and the "neglected." Twenty-five per cent. of the compositions were rejected. The work of this commission has received the endorsation of the Cardinal Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites in a letter to the Most Reverend Dr. Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati. His Grace the Archbishop on a circular letter to the Clergy and Laity of that diocese speaks out very plainly on the subject as follows;—"This is properly a continuation of the work begun in the first catalogue and it has the same authority. In this diocese no music must be sung at High Mass, nor at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, but the chants of the authorized liturgical books and the compositors approved in these

the authorized liturgical books and the compositors approved in these catalogues.

"Almost all the compositions marked by this commission as rejected have been condemned because they are defective in the text, omitting words or whole sentences or transposing them in a way that alters or destroys the sense... But now, after being officially notified of these defects, and authoritatively directed to avoid them if anyone should deliberately disceficially notified of these defects, and authoritatively directed to avoid them if anyone should deliberately disregard this admonition there would be no room for excuse. It would certainly be a sin, moral or venial, as the case might be, to make use any more of these mutilated compositions in the sacred functions. There are, of course, other improvements much needed. One of the most obvious evils is the singing during the solemn roments—the Consecration and the Elevation of the Sacred Host; and, also, the interrupting of the Holy Sacrifice by inctracted Benedictions that hinder the celebrant from intoning the Pater Noster; and again by a lengthened Agnus Dei, which delays the celebrant when he ought to sing the prayer of the Post Communion." The foregoing has an authoritative apilication only in the Diocese of Cincinnati, but there is no telling how far its influence may extend. The second repart of this body that has just been made, and, like its predecessor, should be interesting and helpful to choitmasters everywhere.

choirmasters everywhere.

THE COUGHING and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily, and is a bengn remedy for lameness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal kroubles.

REVIEWS.

tts March number with an article on the Filipino Friars. The issue has al-so articles on Hupler; Spiritual Writ-ers of Long A7, by Father McSorley, C.S.P.; The Religious Orders in France; St. Francis de Sales; and The Statistics of Parish Schools. There are in addition some timely Innter are in addition some timely Lenten Stories.

Among the tribuics paid to the life ond work of Cordinal Newman, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated February 21st, is a beautifully illustrated article, opening the March number of Donaboe's Magazine.

In "The Annunciation in Florence," Anna Scaton Schmidt describes the devotion of the Florentness to the Blessed Virgin, and their beautiful custom of executing statues to her bonor.

lonor.
Other iliustrated papers that will find interested readers are "The Irish-American Ambulance Corps," by Major Dudley Costello, and "The Closing of the Holy Year in Rome," by Marie Donegan Walsh.

RUTHVEN ON TRIAL.

The anti-Catholic lecturer The anti-Catholic lecturer Victor Rethren, who on March 4th drew a revolver, o protect himself against an infuriated mob at Shanklir in the Isle of Wight, while Ruthren was delivering an anti-Catholic lecture, has been charged in the County Court at Newport, Isle of Wight, with shooting with intent to sail. Ruthren pleaded that he shot in self-defence, He was remanded to custody for one week.

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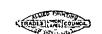
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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Sunday next brings round the feast of Ireland's glerious aposile, the great St. Patrick. Few are the children of Erin-and few they should be-in whose veins the blood will not thrill with quickened speed and loving heart upon that day. Many of them may never have seen the green vales and fields of their ancestral Island; but they draw the love for it from their mothers' breasts, and were taught the lessons of patriotism at the family hearth in their young days. All of them turn to rekindle the affection which absence has not quenched, or distance alienated. And it is right and proper that our people should do this. To neglect it is to be ungrateful. To allege that we are in a new land and should therefore think about it alone and give it our undivided heart, is hardly the fair way of putting it. The thought of St. Patrick's Day is no wedge to cleave the heart in twain. It is a sacred thought hallowed by a thousand thousand memo. ries. It is a treasure of wisdom's house hoarded for fourteen undred years-handed down through the most patient generations of earth, and now distributed over the vast civilized world as a nation's dearest legacy to her scattered children. Et. Patrick's Day is the meeting of the waters of faith and patriotism, which in their course down Ireland's history have so wonderfully blended, and flooded the plains with sorrow, suffering and giory. Nay more! The faith and patriotism of Erin's sons have watered the fields of other lands and brought forth a rich harvest of prosperity and advancement. No people are so fond of their fatherland as the rish: and no people have become so identified with the institutions and spirit of their adopted country. But it is not so much the land as the religion of the land that is in rememberance upon Ireland's Feast. Its reception, its conservation and its spread throughout the world will ever form the lasting glory of our race. There was spenity of soil, a nobleness, a spirituality, a freedom from the coarseness and brutality of other navions. And therefore when the zealous St. Patrick brought them God's truth he found most apt scholars. Up and down the are so fond of their fatherland as the most apt scholars. Up and down the island he passed, planting everywhere the Orosa, until before his life closed he heard the holy Mass chanted in three hundred religious houses. How religion prospered and learning grew in Trich monasteries is the theme of history. It is not enough to receive the faith: it must be preserved and handed down to other generations. .Sad is the story and touching too, how a brave generous people were first conquered, then bribed to part with their faith: and when bribery failed martyrdom and exile were the alternatives. Good came out of evil. Wisdom was justified in her children. They went forth in all directions to seek the home their native land denied nem. With courage they faced a new world. By their strength and industry they drew from its treasures comfort and wealth to replace their poverty and hardship. generosity they poured forth their

earnings to help religion, education

and charity. Their lot at Ifirst was

hard, and many fell by the wayside.

But hope was there to cheer them,

reaped in joy, and came bearing their

handfuls. To remember all this, to | tor sends a young man or a young thank God for our noble ancestry n the faith, to imitate them in their constancy, to hand down the trust untarnished to our of ildrev-this is to remember St. Patrick and Ireland too. Are we equal to our fathers? Is our religion as practical and our faith as simple as theirs? We wish it was the case. To make it so, to be proud of both Ireland and its historical strugggles, and it s devotion to Oatholic truth, to remember the blood that flows in our veins, and walk worthy of our sires-this is to celebrate the feast of the illustrious St Patrick,

FREE MASONS IN GERMANY.

The Dominion Prosbyterian is re sponsible for the following:

"It is said that the Kaiser has directed that ne known Free Mason shall be promoted to the higher grades in the public services, or to the superior grades in the army."

It is a peculiar thing that the leading Protestant State in Europe; the most learned and culightened people in the world; the power that is everywhere acknowledged as being at once the most progressive and aggressive in any and every line to-day; the nation that is admittedly one of the greatest powers at the present moment, and whose future is more than bright-it is peculiar, we say, that such a land should be the first to see that Free Masonry is not conducive to the prosperity of the country. It is peculiar that Germany, a land that has not felt the blighting influence of Masonry to the same extent as some others, should be the first to safeguard itself against the possibility of ruin. France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal are hurrying headleng to destruction, are rushing madly to the utter extinction of religion, and consequently of true advancement, under the blasting band of Free Mason governments. The South American Republics have felt, and are to-day feeling, the terrible consequences of Free Mason control. And all these countries where Masonry has had the upper hand and has used its power to extinguish every spark of religious feeling in the bosoms of the people, have been overwhelmingly Catholic. It is a peculiar state of affairs, but it is none the less true. The Germans have been striding forward, and this last step will do more toward their advancement than any other that we know of. Perfitting by the examples given him in France and other Catholic countries of Europe, Emperor William has shown himself a true and energetic statesmen. He choose rather to stifle the rank growth of Masonry before he and his people should find themselves choked by that poisonous weed. It is a sign of the times, a sign of the true and healthy state of Germany's growth. Germany is going ahead fast, and this blow to from almost inevitable civil war.

VOCATIONS.

Some of our Catholic people have peculiar ideas of what a vocation to a religious calling means. Vocation, in its derivation, means a calling, and in its religious connection, it is simply a call from God to a religious life. The main point is, that it is God who gives the call. No parent, no relative, can mark out such a child for religion; no aspirant to religion can enter that state of his own accord and with his own feelings as a guide. God alone gives the call, and He does so through his ministers. A young man Jesiring to enter the priesthood submits himself to the decision of his director. He lays himself bare before his ghostly father; he submits himself to his judgment. Nothing is reserved, nothing hidden, of all his thought- and inclinations; nothing kept beck. He pours out his soul to his director who is a specialist in affairs of the soul. and upon whose judgment the young man musi raly. A young man may and they who had sown in tears | be told to seek other fields and yet be

woman back into the world, that is no indication that such a one's morals are not good; that such a one has any flaw or blemish in his character; that such a one lacks ambition or has made a failure of life. It simply indicates that his place is so the world, it may be for reasons that are not only not at all not indicative of any lack of ambition, strength of character or ability, but it may be for reasons that may even assist him toward unqualified success in the world. Our Catholic people, particularly the Irish people, are only too often guilty of rash judgment on this question of vocations. A young man enters a novitiate or a seminary not simply to study religious life or theology, but also, and especially, to have his case adjudicated. It is there that specially trained priests are found, and they are placed there for the express purpose of assisting young men in deciding whether they are called to religious life by God or not. Thus it is no disgrace for a young man to find that he is not called to religion, and if he is not, his place is in the world. A young man who insists upon entering the priesthood after his director has decided that he has no vocation, is placing himself in a dangerous position, and his changes of salvation are very small. He is, indeed, flying in the face of God; forcing his way into the holy priesthood against the will of God. Such an action must be terrible in its results. Once in a while we find a bad priest. In almost every case such a one will be found to be one who has mistaken his vocation; one who has entered Holy Orders out of deference to the wishes of his parents, or one who has gone on through want of character enough to face the world as an exstudent for the priestbood. Such cases are rare, thank God, but torrible scandal has arisen in the Ohurch owing to their existence. We must repeat that it is no disgrace to a young man or a young woman, if after years of sindy, he or she is found unfitted for a life of religion. To enter upon religious work without a call from God must inevitably result in damnation. It is God who calls, man who obeys; it is God who rejects, and it is still man's place to give blind obedience.

MODERN PROTESTANTISM.

We clip the following announce ment of a Motbodist ' Ravival" meeting from a Chicago paper of last week :-

Articles of agreement for the finish fight between Duke M. Farson and the Devil have been signed. Mr. Farson signed in person. The Devil was so busy in New York and Washington that he could not keep the appointment, but the Rev. Richard A. Morley, who delights in these contests, signed for the Lucifer party.

protection. Persons not connected with Mr Farson's party attempted to spread doctrines bordering on heresy."

It is difficult to find language sufficiently strong, and yet conventional, to characterize such methods of advertizing religious meetings. It seems to us that such vulgarity and such appeals to the very lowest passions, cannot but indicate an extremely low ebb of Christian influence, and must mark a retrograde movement even in Methodism. If things have come to such a pass in Chicago that religious meetings must needs have advertise ments couched in language indicative of prize-fights then must we deplore the state of religion in Ohloago. When the sublime doctrines of our Lord must depend upon appeals to the baser passions of men for a hearing: when the grandest and most beautiful teachings that the world has ever known must needs have recourse to the sporting world to secure a hearing, then must we admit either one of two things-" Revival" meetings tend to lower Christianity in the eyes of the world, to made it ridiculous, and thus to weaken its power for good, or the people in Ohiosgo have fallen so low a good-living plone soal. If a direct that nothing but the language of the

priza-ring is any longer intelligible to it. We prefer to believe the latter alternative. To is interesting to note that the Police protestion spoken of was necessary to eilence an opposition speaker whose doctrine was that of submission. He were a black eye as a sign of his teaching. Some one who declined to believe in the fellow's religion punched him in the eye. This preacher was a follower of Jeffcles, the father of the champion prizefighter.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

We quote the following from The

Toronto Saturday Night:—

"Always whon a settlement is arrived at the Roman Cathelics gain the advantage, because they obtain something and give nothing. The Church itself is hard and fast, and the clouster politicians of the Roman Cathelics somehow find an opportunity to obtain an advantage and give none. In the coronation eath the Dominion Parlamout, both sides agreeing, give the Roman Cathelics something which is theirs for all time, and obtain nothing in return. If we are to have a fair deal all round let it be fair, but by no means should the Roman Cathelics be given an apparent advantage. It appears to me that the minority, and a discredited minority at that, are obtaining the advantage while they give nothing in return. We may think that we are a perfectly organized country, but we should ask something in return for what we give. It is quite true shat while King Edward VII, has many Cathelic subjects, the Roman Cathelic Church has a vast number of Protestant supporters. By supporters I mean those who subscribe for the building of churches and the misintenance of priests and hospitals. The Protestant subscribers to Roman Cathelic funds have a right, which hence Toronto Saturday Night :who succeive for the building of churches and the maintenance of priests and hospitals. The Protestant subscribers to Roman Catholic funds have a right, which hence forth shall be insisted upon, of demanding that the caths taken by the hierarchy shall be more liberal. They cannot organize themselves as the Roman Catholics have in Parliament, but privately, and with a certainty that they shall have influence, they must demand that the priesthood, small and great, shall take a different vow from that which at present they submit themselves to. It is quite impossible for an agitation of this sort to be entirely one-sided. The Roman Catholics demand, with a fair show of justice, that the Sovereign shall not hererfter take the same vow. The Protestants have a very good right to enquire into the vows which the hierarchy take."

The editorial writer on The Saturday Night is usually clear and to the point, but in this particular instance it is not all at necessary to tell our readers that his information has evidently been received not second-hand but fortieth, and from a source that is anything but reliable at that. As far as getting something for nothing is concerned, we have nothing to say. In our issue of last week we had sufficient matter on the question of the resolution that was laused in the House of Commons at Ottawa. We asked for bread and were not given a stone, and we thank our Protestant friends for the assistance they gave us in our demand for simple justice. If the positions were reversed we are confident we should not as they have done. We do not consider ourselves to have been cringing beggars. It is but an act of justice that we are demanding, and our Protestant friends, in Canada, we are pleased to say, look upon the question as we ourselves do. We may be a "discredited minority' here in Canada, but we are a minority that number 48 per cent. of the total population of this fair land; we are a minority that will demand our rights with no uncertain voice. Catholies in this country are fally alive to what is due them. The time has passed when Catholicism was a "discredited" religion in Canada; the time has passed when it was dangerous to proclaim one's self a Catholic; the time has passed when Catholics submitted without a murmur to petty persecutions arising from projudice begotten of ignorance and bigotry. The argument in the above article for this " fair exchange" that is worrying the writer, is certainly very peculiar. Because Protestants give alms to the Church-and let us add that the support we receive from Protestants is decidedly small-we must forsooth, change our doctrines to suit them. It does not say so in so many words, but that is the logical conclusion of the article. Saturday Night is, as usual, very decided in its tone-"which henceforth shall be insisted upon," is pretty strong. Probably the writer means that this insisting will sake place in The Saturday Night Building. We were not aware that Protestantism had concentrated itself within the manly bosom of the editorial writer of The Saturday Night. And now comes the inevitable display of gross ignorance with regard to Catholic doctrines and practices-we refer to Saturday Night's handling of the question of the "vows." "The Protestants have a very good right to enquire into the yows which the hierarchy take." We positively deny any such "right" upon any grounds whatever, but we do invite our contem-

is precisely what Catholicism is asking for here in America-a careful and unprejudiced enquiry into her doctrines and practices. We have no scorets to divulge. Any honest enquirer will find all the information he is seeking. What we do object to is the submissive and final acceptance by Protestants of any and every statement made about us by Protestant preachers and writers whose business it seems to have been, and to be, o bring "discredit" upon Catholicism. We ask in all fairness that we be allowed to interpret our doctaines, to explain our own forms of religion. The whole article breathes unfairness. Even though the vows of our priests were all that The Telegram and Saturday Night say they are, we deny that the King's oath would bear any parallel to them. In the one case our priests are ruling people of their own faith alone, and make no attempt to force it upon any others; in the other the King is ruler of Protestants and Catholics alike. The true parallel would be drawn between our yows and the Westminster Confession, for instance. We have nothing to say with regard to that Confession. We think that we should be justly regarded as impertinent meddlers if we were to raise any objection to them. We hope that Saturday night will begin that enquiry at once, and that the next time the writer wishes to touch upon anything pertaining to Catholiciam he will be sure of his ground before he launches his bolt.

porary to " enquire into" them. That

POSITIVISM.

The Marou number of the North American Review ranks positivism amongst the great religious of the world, and contains a lengthy article under this head by Frederic Harrison one of its leading English spostles. Few adherents of Comte's philosophy would be hold enough to claim it on any level with Christianity or Judaism No magazine with a reputation to make or a name to save should admit the claim even upon its title page. Many well informed people may be quite indifferent as to what Positivism means. At first thought they may say that it is not negative. And that is all they care to know about it. For practical purposes that would be enough, were it not for two things: viz. that it is well for us to understand the modern errors in order to be better armed, and secondly on account of the aggressive stand which Positivists have taken against Christianity. It is a form of Materialism. As a school it was founded by Augusta Comte, a French philosopher (1798-1857.) Its name is devised from the sciences which are known as positive. Such as Mathematics, Sociology, Maturai Philosophy and others. Metaphysics as a science for first causes has, for Comte and his school, no existence. It is only a dream. The absolute is beyond the human mind, inaccessible to it. True philosophy therefore rejects all theological Being, all metaphysical reality. To rank Positivism amongst the religious, true or false, is thus to set it up against itself. All theological doctrine, all metaphysical theory have according to Positivist philosophy no objective reality. The only truths, the only realities are those certified to by positive science. Besides, according to Comte, the human mind in the course of its development through the ages has passed through three stages, of which the theological was the earliest. Turing this stage man sought the origin of things in supernatural beings. This was succeeded by the metaphysical when man explained the world and its phenomena by abstract ideas and a priori concepts. Posi tive science came next, the period in which things are analyzed and explained by their immediate causes, Thus according to Positivism religion was a fiction, a shadow which has long ago made way for the light of science But error is never consistent with itself. It frequently changes its ground. Nor is Positivism an exception. So far from excluding religion from his system Comte speaks of the religion of humanity. And Federic Harrison in the opening sentence of the article to which we refer tells us: "Positivism is at once a philosophy, a polity, and a religion-all three harmonized of the idea of a supreme humanity, all three concentrated on the good and progress of humanity." Hes then the pendulum of human mind awang back to its old starting point? To talk about "a supreme

Humanity," and mean thoreby the aggregate of the human race-is nonsonso. Worse still, it is idolatry. There is a supreme Humanity-but it the human nature of Him who is above all names that are named in the heavens above and the earth below. He it was who founded a religion-cot directly a philosophy, nevertheless His religion has been the only school of true philosophy, and the noblest policy and society for the good and progress of humanity. In proportion as people have received His truth and lived by His principles, in the same proportion have they exalted the human mind and elevated the human race. To call Positivism ; religion is to misname it. To rank it among the great religions of the world is to insult a Christian people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Goldwin Smith calls the denunciation of Catholic doctrine in the Coronation Outh an "historical Tossil."

The Associated Press despatches praise the anti-Catholic preacher, Riordan alias Ruthven, for his forbearance in not shooting sooner when attacked by a mob recently in the lale of Wight. We think that it was the insulted people who showed the forbearance in letting such a secundrel escape alive.

The Alumni of Toronto University are forming themselves into organized bodies all over Ontario with a view to assisting their Alma Mater in any possible way. Up to date the prevalent method of bringing aid to the State University has been to pass resolutions and to memorialize the Government. This is all very nice. and we heartily approve of the efforts that are being put forth to band the Alumni together, but we would suggest that as a kind of supplementary aid, the graduates go down individually into their (wn pockets and assist in financing the University.

The Irish members of the British House of Commons have decided that it is inconsistent and improper for any of them to use influence of any kind to obtain Government appointments for any person. They seem determined to remain independent of party and to fight their battles without prejudice and without favor. They have also decided to grant \$25 a week to such as cannot afford to attend the sessions on their own means. Those who do not present themselves at the meetings of the House will be fined \$8.50 a day. The Irish seem to be very much in earnest. This will be welcome news to the supporters of Home Rule in this country,

The recent disgraceful scene in the British House of Commons, in which certain Irish members were expelied bodily for resisting an attempt at gagging, cannot, in justice, be laid at the door of the Irish. The attempt of Mr. Balfour to rush through en bloc a £17,000,000 item, £2,000,000 of which had to do with Ireland, muss be regarded as an outrage to justice. The members were not permitted to even discuss an expenditure that concerned them and their constituents. No wonder the Irish members refuse to submit to such treatment quietly. Mr. I. N. Ford, the well-known newspaper correspondent in London, admits that the Lish members were right in their protestations. It is customary to saddle the Irish in the House with anything savoring of rowdyism without entering into the causes of the uproars. In this case, at any rate, the Irish were right, and did nothing more than their duty.

The Telegram, in sommenting upon Father Ryan's letter on the "Jesuits" Oath" question, says that no newspaper can be expected to verify every item that appears in its columns. Probably not, but no newspaper should admit an item into its columns that is as insulting as the article in question without verifying it. It was not difficult to find out the trath in this matter, but no attempt was made to do so. The Telegram's article was a mass of fabrications, and was evidently printed with a view to offeetting the agitation against the anti-Catholic sentiments in the Coronasion Oath. No reputable newspaper would print such an offensive articl; without investigating the truth of the matter The frequent appearance of anti-Catholie items in our daily papers is becoming intolerant. If every libelious

statement made against the Church were taken into the courts, there might be a little more care taken to verify items that have been bandied about from time immemorial, and which have as their authors men with axes to grind or imaginary grievances to air. Line Telegram has been mak ing a specialty of such articles of late-In an issue of last week there appeared an item dealing with the sisters who have the care of orphanages in France. They were characterized as leading lazy and luxurious lives; lives that are "neither g.od nor bad." That article was false on the face of it, and any newspaper man who would let such apparent falsehoods allp into his columns had better transfer his operations to manual labor-join the pick and shovel brigade-for we prefer to attribute the printing of such articles to gross ignorance on the part of the exchange editor than to butter and unwarranted bigotry and intolerance.

"Radical," writing to The Canadian Churchman, asks the question, whether Dr. De Costa, the recent distinguished convert to Catholicism, has returned to the Anglican Church. The question arose from a very badly bungled note which appeared in The Churchman some time ago, and to which we referred at the time. Somebody read that Dr. De Costa had been elected president of the Oatholic Converta' League, and by a process of some peculiar kind of reasoning arrived at the startling conclusion that Dr. De Costa had returned to the Anglican Church. The Churchman answers "Radical" as follows:

"Having a general knowledge of Dr. De Costa's career, the writer was under the impression that he quietly returned to the Church in about six months after haresigned his charge. The information on which the paragraph was written was obtained from a Church paper, The Living Church, probably."

We beg to remove the "impression" that is obscuring the vision of the editor of The Canadian Churchman. Dr. De Costs is at present engaged in making it pleasant for converts to Catholicism and in paying the vay for such as are daily joining the Church in America. Dr. De Costa is a good Roman Cath olic and an energetic one.

In the holy season of Lent the regulations of every diocese call for the Regitation of the Beads. Our Holy Father, Pope Lee XIII., has taken great pains to spread this great form of prayer throughout the Catholic world. It is a magnificent form, and one that should be encouraged everywhere. There are some veopleroung ones as a rule—who look upon he regitation of the beads as something reserved for old people, for such cannot read. Nothing is further m the truth. The recitation of the ids demands the same concentraon of attention as does every form of rayer. One may say the beads from low until doomsday and derive no manufit from it, unless the recitation is companied by meditation on some the mysteries. Prayer does not inaist in a set form of words—it is elevation of the soul to God; a chiemplation; a meditation. Thus se who pass their fingers over wir beads, and at the same time say "Hail Marys," but who do not ditate on some of the mysteries, are saying the beads at all. One canrecite the beads and gaze curiously The thoughts must be directed to upon some earthly affairs, but the mysteries chosen. We wonhow may of our Catholic families a recitation of the beads in their see every night before retiring.

n Thursday of last week an appliion was made in Winnipeg for to appeal direct to the Privy art there, which declared the Liquor As of the Manitoba Government to invalid. This is a good move. It lii save the country much expense; the great point, in our mind, is at the question of the jurisdiction of rovincial Legislatures over the Temrance question will be finally seted. For ourselves, we do not think hat Canada is ripe for Probibition. Né are of opinion that a hundred per eent, more education and fifty per cent. less agitation is about what Temperance needs in this country just callation and inspiration are entirely dependent upon subjective factors in the new prominent in the cause of Temperance prominent in the cause of Temperance at this present time, have made a gross mustake in so wedding the cause of temperance to that of religior as to make it almost exclusively a question is almost exclusively a question in any section of the first contents of a poem and examine carefully, yea, very carefully, its ethical teaching. perance needs in this country just

of creed. The vast mejority of Temperanco meetings in Ostario are so many Methodist "Prayer Meetings," a fact that has undoubtedly held back thousands of sympathizers from active work in the cause of Temperance. We do not propose going into the question at length, in fact, we do not wish to enter into a discussion of the merits and demerits of Prohibition at all at this stage, but we do humbly submit our opinion on the way in which the friends of Prohibition are, unwittingly, hurting their cause.

The Anglicans in Montreal and vicinity are greatly agitated over the resignation of Professor Steen of the Montreal Diocesan College. The pro fetsor, who is a young man, gave up his position because of the lack of religions fresh air, as he put it. He found the religious atmosphere of Montreal, as governed by the College, too rare for the sustaining of his reli gious life. In other words, the professor found the Anglican authorities in Canada to be narrow and old fashioned in their views. Professor Steen is one of those progressive (?) modern Protestants, one of those "Higher Critics," who have come to she conclusion that the Bible is not the inspired Word of God. After three centuries of the "Bible and nothing but the Bible," the " progressive" Protestants have some to the corolusion that the Bible is nothing more than the fallible testimony of men who were not only not inspired but were very ignorant in addition. The Catholic Church preserved and handed down the Word of God from the beginning. The struggle of the future points to a defence of the Inspired Word of God-the Bibleagainst Protestants. It is peculiar that the Catholic Church, which has been the object of so many attacks from the other! side of the fence on this question of the Bible, should be the one that stands firm in the de fence of the inspiration of the Bible to-day. It is peculiar in view of the unfounded attacks of Protestants, but its peculiarity becomes very commonplace when the truth is considered. This state of affairs effectually unmasks one of the pet batteries of attack that Protestantism has been shelling us with blank cartridges

Dr. O'Hagan's Reply

He Defends his "Studies in Poetry" in me Giobe.

The following defence of "Studies in Poetry" appeared in last Saturday's Globe, and is reproduced in the Register at the request of the talented au-

thor;—
To the Editor of The Globe;—A ke-turing tour in the west of some weeks duration has prevented me from not-ing earlier, the strange, shall I say ing earlier, the strange, shall I say unfair f character of the review of my wolume, 'Studies in Poetry,' which appeared in your issue of the 2nd inst. I value, I hope, as much as any writer good, sound, fearless criticism, knowing full well that such criticism is the very soil from which all art must grow, but as true criticism is the conscience of art it should be constructive as well as destructive; it should be corrective, directive and stimulating, not simply heartless and

stimulating, not simply heartless and stimulating, not simply heartless and withering.

It is true that newspaper literary criticism is but personal opinion, yet a paper of such acknowledged standing and general fairness at The Globe will, I am sure, readily concede to an author the right of correcting unjust strictures contained in a review of his work.

Now, as to "Studies in Poetry," your

Now, as to "Studies in Poetry," your Now, us to "Studies in Poetry," your reviewer begins with a misstatement at the outset—that "Studies in Poetry" is a small volume, containing eight brief discourses on the work of as many poetr." This is quite misleading, "Studies in Poetry" is rather a study of eight individual poems—master pieces—representing farrly well the service of the girth poetr. a study of eight institute in masterpieces,—representing farrly well the genius of the eight poets. But it is not a study of their entire work, which would demand, in truth, as many volumes as there are essays in

many votumes as there are essays in the book.

Your critic would lead the reader to believe that I had dealt very lightly, very superficially, with the work of those poets. Now, I hardly think this charge fair. Let us see. I have twenty-three pages to a consideration of Teinyson's "In Memoriam," and eighteen to a study of Wordsworth's "Ode to Immortality." Besides, the true value of criticism does not consist in its prolixity, in its nubmer of pages or weight avoirdupois, but in its wisdom and truth. Your critic thinks, foo, that I am

pois, but in its wisdom and truth. Your critic thinks, foo, that I am not consistent, because I say in my preface that "the primary and chief purpose in the study of poetry is not discipline and instruction, but exaltation and inspiration," and that I then forthwith proceed to analyze the poem and make a study of it ethically and aerthetically. Why not? The exaltation and inspiration are entirely dependent upon subjective factors in

rains I have dured to take Catholic truth, truth that his been flowering and bearing rich fruitage for nineteen hundred years, as the basis of my study of the moral impact of Tenny-son's "In Memoriam," Again, I say, why not f

Does not every great poet—and cer-tainly Tennyson is a great poet, and "In Memoram" probabl, his greatest from—give us his views of hie and his attitude towards the spiritual truths of his time? Now, every critic must have a moral standard whereby to measure the work of his author. Am I, therefore, to be central towards of whereby to measure the work of his author. Am I, therefore, to be censured because an my study of this great metaphysical poem, "In Memorium," I have the temerity to take Catholic truth as the basis of my interpretation of this, the most subtle, complex and plu'ocopla all poem of the impeteenth cen'ury? In this age of "splendid speculation," when our shallow young men and women—philosophers in swaddling clothes—are turning from the Sermon on the Mount and worshipping in a little side that pel of George Elhot's or Robert Browning's is it indeed an unpardonable son in a critic to by base the filse note of these authors' works? You will say, no doubt, that have no right—in fiet, that I am narrow in doing so—to measure a great poet's

no right on from the transform of the tentre in the transform of Carbolic trust. I say that I have the same right, am fully as justified as as the writer of any or no school of philosophical thought whose works flood our book market to-day, but whose options, and the chaos of thought around, pass unchallenged because outside of Catholic truth there is no certain or fixed ethical standard or basis for a literary judgment. It is not I who am nargow in my literary appraisement, but the reviewer who cannot make an allowance for his for her, own personal equation of prepossessions, prejudice and partiality.

Permit me to say also that I have

partiality.

Permit me to say also that I have not used the word "Catholic" in connection with "truth" in a sectarian sense. The Catholic Church is not a sect, nor is Catholic truth sectarian, Catholic truth, which is the source of all great Christian art, may be the basis of any poet's creative work, whatever may be that poet's religious belief, and a broad churchman like Tennyson or a Unitarian such as wes Longfellow, may in his work build upon its foundation more securely than Longfellow, may in his work build upon ats foundation more securely than a professed Catholic such as Alexander Pope. For preof of this compare Pope's "Essay on Man," with Tennyson's "Idylis of the King," and Longfellow's "Evangeline." I do not understand the word "Catholic" in any other sense, to others it may mean anversal wind and wave and fury. As I write I have before me the work of a very emment Baptist divine, Rev. Dr. Strong, entitled, "The Great Poets and Their Theology." Am I to reject in toto, nay, "hang, draw and quarter." the words of this able Baptist divine in his careful and exhaustive study of the theology of Homer, Virgli, Jante, Shakezpeare, Milton, Goethe, Wordswath, Browning and Tennyson because he interprets those peots through the theological glasses of a Baptist? By no means. Every one of his judgments that squares with Catholic truth and teaching I accept. They are none the less Catholic because Dr. Strong holds them. Why, then, should a Catholic critic be castigated because in summing up the moral import of a poem he takes Catholic truth and teaching as the basis or standard of bis criticism?

Your reviewer says that "A Death in the Desert" does not testify to on its foundation more securely than

Your reviewer says that "A Death nour reviewer says that "A Death in the Descrt" does not testify to Browning's own faith. I say it does I say that Browning aims a blow at agnosticism and expresses his own belief in the dwinty of Christ clearly the Abs (Blowing Line).

in the following lines;—
"I say the acknowledgment of God in
Christ
Accepted by thy reason solves for thee
All questions in the earth and out And has so far advanced thee to be

wise.
Wouldst thou unprove this to re prove the proved?
In life's mere minute with power to

in me's mere minute with power to
use that proof,
Leave knowledge and revert to how
it sprungs?
Thou hast it; use it, and forthwith,
or die!"

Exception is taken to my statement Kxception is taken to my actendric that Shelley was an atheist. Was not Shelley expelled from the university for publishing a pamphlet entitled "A Deferce of Atxessn"? Did Shelley be-lieve in a personal God? If ubt., what manner of God did be believe Did Shelley be-God ! If ubt., what mainer of God untile server inf Antigonism to belief in a per-sonal God is, according to William Rossetti, the chief unforming purpose of the "Prometheus Unbound." The poem, he adds, breathes aroughout hatred to bistorical Christianity How

of the "Prometheus Unbound." The poem, he adds, breathes aroughout hatred to basterical Christianity How would it do to pen up Shelley with his vague worship of the spirit of the universe within the pantheistic fold of Spenoza? To the Christian mind, however, pantheism is little less abhorzent than athessm.

Your critic is particularly exercised over my statement that the age of Dante was a greater age than that of Shelley, and the former a greater poet than the latter. If there is a professor teaching literature in any college in Toronto, who, thoroughly understanding these periods, will imperit his literary reputation by saying that the age of Shelley—the beginning of the nineteenth century, not the twenteth century, as your reviewer alleged—with its materialism in philosophy and utilitarianism in chies, was a greater creative age than that which gave us Dante's "Divina Comedeia," the "Summa" of St. Thomas Aquinas, and the Gohtic cathedrals of Europe, why, I shall readily acknowledge myself a error.

Contrasting the three periods, that of Dante, the age of Faith, that of Spenser, the age of Revolution, Miss Scudder of Wellesley College, in her abic and scholarly work, The lafe of the Spiril in the Modern English Poets," says;—"Shelley is, perhaps, the least of the poets, and the Revolution is certainly the least of the periods. Dante is the greatest, not only among these three poets, but perhaps among all Christian writers. The revolutionary ideal expressed by Shelley lasted in its dinlegrity for a comparatively brief space of ima,

while the may stream of of Dante was the unmoved sliciter of centuries.... The 'Promethous Unbound' is, then, a work of far less significance than the 'Divine Comedy'. It is the work of a smaller man, in a smaller per-iod completely?"

As to the charge that I have been As to the charge that I have been leaning too much in my "Studies in Poetry" upon the opinions of such able scholars and critics as Dr. Hamilton Mabie, John Addington Symonds, Aubier de Vere, Stoppord Brooke and others, why, I confess that I am quite willing to sit and learn at the feet of such eminent mon, believing that s If-sufficiency is death to all true literary advancement. to all true literary advancement. Feb. 25. Thomas O'Hagan.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fire insurance Situation Reviewed.

St. Lawrence Marine Risks Discussed.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the Company's offices in this city on Thursday, 7th Merch, 1907 The President, Hon Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair.

The following annual report of the Directors, with accompanying finanoral statement, was then read by the

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit their annual report showing the result of the Company's transactions for the past year, together with a statement of assets and habilities at 31st Desember last.

The premium income, after deduct ing the amount paid for reinsurances, was \$2,918,786, and the cardings from interest were \$75,619. It total losses incurred during the year amounted to \$2,069,096. These bear a ratio to the premiums received considerably higher than that shown in the general experience of the Comthe general experience of the Company, though there have been exceptional years in the past when a much larger percentage of losses to income has been sustained. After providing for losses and for current expenses, for losses and for current expenses, the greenue account shows a profit balance of \$12,824. This is probably as favorable an outcome as starchold-ers will have anticipated, beaing in mind the disastrous fires which have occurred during the year. The total amount paid, it may be stated, by this Company for losses in the Ottawa and Hull conflagration in April last was Hull conflagration in April tast was 3182,608. Of this amount, however, \$58,000 was recovered on account of ro-insurances. The generally unfavorable, experiences of fire insurance companies, both in Canada and the United States, during the past two years faks led to advances in rates, which, at is believed, will place the business on a more satisfactory footing.

lishment of a branch office in Lon-don. England, was referred to, and it affords your Eirectors much pleasure to be able to say that the progress made by this branch and the agencies connected with it has fully met their anticipations.

Two half-yearly dividends at the

Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 10 and 8 per cent per annum respectively have been declared.

As announced by circular to share holders in July last, it, was decided to increase the casp capital of the company to \$2,000,000 by calling up the \$1,000,000 subscribed and unpaid capital in instalments of 10 per cent. each at intervals of two months. Two instalments fell due before the close of the year, but the majority of shareholders exercised the option which was given of anticipiting the calls, and nearly two-thirds of the entire amount was paid in by 31st December.

The Directors have pleasure in calling attention to the financial position The Directors have pleasure in calling attention to the financial position which the Company occupies at the beginning of the second half century of its corporate existence—offering, as it does, the following security to its policyholders;—
Capital paid up on 31st

. \$1,618,518.00

351 482 00

.\$3,092,7 /4.00 Lotal Runds Toronto, March 1st, 1301. GEO. A. COX,

J. J. KENNY, SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATE-

MENI

\$2,994,436.45

Fire and Mar-ine losses \$2,069,097.37 General Expenses . \$912,5i4.15

Balance . . . \$ 12,824.93 Dividends to sharcholders 110,411.35 PRESIDENT'S ALURESS.

82,981,611,52

The president, in moving t'; adop-tion of the report, referred to the fact that with one exception the year 1990 showed a greater loss to fire insurance companies in Canada and ance companies in Canada and the Enited States than any year of which records are obtainable, and that in view of this, the result of the Com-nany's business for the year, consider-ing the magnitude of its transactions. ing the magnitude of its transactions, was a matter rather for congratulation than otherwise on the part of the shareholders. He also pointed out the necessity for closer attention by municipal authorities to the important matter of fire protection, and to the adoption and enforcement of more than the transactions in a constant matter of the protection, and to the subject of the protection in a constant matter of the protection in a constant of the constant in the constant the adoption and enforcement of house stringent building regulations in ci-tics and towns, which would have the effect of enabling companies to re-duce the rates of insurance. There was also the further question of Mun-icipal, Provincial and State taxes imTHE TIME TO INSURE IS

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ASSOCIATION issues policies on all approved plans of insurance, and is a prosperous and progressive Canadian Company.

PROTECTION FOR YOUR FAMILY. PROFITABLE INVESTMENT FOR YOURSELF.

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Hon. SIR W P. HOWLAND, K.C.M.G., C B., PRESIDENT

W. H. BEATTY, EBG., W. D. MATTHEWS, ESG., W. C. MACDONALD, J. K. MACDONALD
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

HEAD OFFICE, . TORONTO.

posed by legislators, which of course the companies had in turn to collect from policyholders in the form of infrom policyholders in the form of in-oressed rates. But while advocating reforms, which are in the interest slike of insurers and insured, the companies must deal with conditions as they exist to-day, and charge rates that will not only privide for ordinary losses, such as are of daily oscurrence, but for the rebuilding of otties when visited by sweeping con-risgrations, as well also as afford a reasonable prospect of a fair return to whareholders on invested capital, in order that it might be permanent-

to shareholders on invested capital, in order that it might be permanently retained in the business.

In speaking of the marine transactions of the year which had shown better results than those of the fire braneh, the President referred at some length to the dangers of the St. Lawrence River mavigation, and pointed out that as soon as steps were taken to minimize these, by the creation of additional lighthouses, the improvement of the channels, and by evprovement of the channels, and by ev-

tion of additional lighthouses, the improvement of the channels, and by every other means which experts in navigation could suggest, premiums would be reduced to conform relatively with those charges from the principal ports of the Atlantic.

The Vice-President seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous re-election of the following genium with the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous re-election of the following genium with the ensuing genium with the ensuing genium the mention of the following genium with the ensuing of the Buard of Directors, held subsequently, flon. Geo. A. Cox v. s re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Keing Vice-President for the ensuing year

A Bigot Nailed

A Convert Challenges Statements made in Public.

In Association Hall, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Incaday night, just if-ter Professor Edward Howard Griggs had closed his lecture on "Martin Luther," which he delivered under the ther," which he delivered under the direction of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, a middle-aged man arose in the body of the Hall, and addressing Professor Griggs by name said;—
"A word if you please."

The speaker, who proved to be Pro-fessor John M. Reiner, a convert to the Church from the Lutheran ministry, and who is now a member of the faculty of Villanova College, then

faculty of spoke as follows;—
"Profer or Griggs I want to thank you for your takeness in recanting an unfavorable statement which you

made three weeks ago in relation to Pope Leo X. I also desire to express my appreciation of your acknowledgment that the Reformation did not usler in tolurance or the principle of private judgment for arybody but private judgment for anybody but Luther, but I want to go further than that and put the crown upon your fairness and bring out the chimax by stating that the Bull of Indugences which you read to this audience is a forgery. It is due to this vast and intelligent audience, fully confirming be reputation of Brooklyn, to state that the findulgences granted then and at any other time were not the grant of torgiveness of sins, for the removal of sin, the stain on the human soul, is a prerogative on the human soul, is a prerogative belonging to God alone. No priest, bishop, cardinal or Pope can forgive sins for the payment of money. If you have read that Bull on Indulyou have read that Bull on Indulgences us a schelar ought to do, in the original, and I know you know Latin enough to understand the distinction between an induspence that relates to temporal runishment only and the forgiveness of sins, which means the blotting out of eternal punishment, you must also know that the word remission in reaction to indulgences does not in the Latin language mean the forgreeness of sins, and you know that in that document the word meaning forgiveness of sins does not meaning forgiveness of sins does not

meaning forgreeness of the audience," continued the speaker, "and your reputation, I also wish to state that Luther did not possess the quality of a courageous man or hero, your own statement being witness. You yourstatement being witness. You your-self have admitted that Linther asked the Dict of Worms time to consider whether he should retreat or not. He certainly did not ask for time to precertainty did not ask for time to pre-pare defence, for you already have stated that he said if there were as many devils in Worras as tiles on the roofs of the houses of the city he would go. He was, therefore, pre-pared, and in asking for time he man-ifested cowardlee and not courage or

the qualities of a hero. You also seased that he translated the Bible while hiding in Warteburg. You have however omitted to state that from that hiding place he wrote a letter to Melanenton in which he confessed that while engaged in the translation of the Bible he was burning from the lust of the fiesh and sensuality."

Applause followed the protest, and as Professor Griggs was leaving the platform other, who agreed with the statements of his lecture loudly applauded him, and he recurred several times to bow his acknowledgments. Renner was followed from the hall by a large number of people who were

Remer was followed from the hall by a large number of people who were m sympathy with his protest, and a sort of informal reception was held on the sidewalk in front of the Bond Street entronce. In the gathering of his friends were a number of prominent Cathonic clergymen of Brooklyn. In talking to a reporter Dr. Reiner expressed his villingness to meet Professor Griggs on the same platform in joint debate on that subject or the subject pertaining to his lecture, and an joint decate on that subject of the subject pertaining to his lecture, and also offered to defray the expenses of the hall for the occasion. When the ed if that could be considered a chal-lenge he said it could

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*************** The Home circle

********** THE PLACE I ONCE CALLED HOME

As the low and lingering shadows steal softly to the night.

I tread with silent footsteps toward a welcome parlor light.

A light that seems far brighter than

the stars in heaven's dome.

The light that fights the parlor of the place I once called home.

I long to awing the portal that's been closed to me for years.

Lo, the window's dim and frosty; no,

no, it is my tears!
For I see, in loving silence, the family sitting there,
And mother knitting abscurity beside an empty chair.

In a gentle retrospection, I chase the tears away, And lure to fading memory that sun-

And over to taking memory that sum ny summer day
When I started out, light-hearted, with blessings and advice,
To those distent fields of Fortune, with Fate to cast the disc

I remember I was peturing myself, as off I went,
Well, that somehow I was destined

to be the president,
And how moth r rudely
that castle in the air.
As she sobbed, "Whatever happens,
I I'll keep your empty chair"

'A score of years have flitted to the limbus of the past.

I stand with courage vanished, where all wand'rers stand at last, At the threshold of the homestead,

At the threshold of the homestead, there, with a long-drawn sigh. Praying for a word of counsel on the way that sinners die; Pleading just for food and shelter, and a mother's loving kiss. 'And a father's grip of friendship, for a hope that's gone amiss.— Pleading from a heart that's welling in a breast o'erfilled with strife. For Love to shee its lustre on the shadow of a life.

I know they'd gladly greet me if I'd only just walk it.
'And surprise them with my presence. Alas, I can't begin
'To muster up the grit I had, for all my courage went
With the vision of the future when

I'd be president.
But 0, mother! mother!! mother!!! do
come and ope 4th door.
Hold out your arms to take me to the

appy days of yore, lay aside the burden of my treu-

ble and my pain
That my bent and sunken shoulders -Robert MacKay in Success.

BE BAPPY.

Why not be happy? Life is meant too happy acts to happy acts. There we are in a beautiful world; I have often tried to smagine what heaven is like, but I can only think of a place in appearance much like this planet we live upon, says Ada C. Sweet in the Woman's Home Companion. How could any sky be made to be more beautiful than ours? Any trees, grass, flowers or shrubs be planned or ar anged more perfectly than those in this dear old Mother Earth? What mountains, givers, lakes and seas coull be more grand and soul-clevating than ours? And as my heaven aiways looks a smagination like earth at its best, I admit, so the angels who inhabit that heaven take ou. I find, the look and attributes of nobody but the human beings who are known to me in this place, which has been miscalled a "vale of tears." Foe very angels wear the shapes we have learned to love in our world—the shapes of glorified men, women and children.

So here we are, in this world so beautiful that even the inspired writer draws his pictures of heaven from it, and among people who furnish us the only mage we can accept for citizens of the greater world which hes beyond us. And if we are not happy in this place that has been created for us, it is because we don't know how to rightly go about this business of being happy.

Don't haste and don't hurr; This is the advice given by a hale and beneficial old man to those who asked him for the secret of length of days. He might have added, "Don't get angry." Hatred and anger are not one, though they travel together like two lean woives in leash. They prey upon the mind, and white they hold sway the mind is in an unbealthy condition.

Worly is a nabit—one formed so early in life thil it is often supposed.

lean wolves in leash. They prey upon the mind, and while they hold sway the mind is in all unhealthy condition. Worly is a naint—one formed so early in life that it is often supposed to be ingrained in the very make-up of the individual. A few days ago I saw a small elf of a gill with her mother in the surect car. The five-year-old was facting in fear that she and her mother linght be carried by the streat whole they wished to be transferred to another car; and she fidgeted over the payment of the car face, too, and every few minutes insisted upon opening her mother's purse to look at the transfer slips, to make sure they were safe. She is beginning early to take up the burden of small worries. Life will be a burden to that chind and to all around her. The pale, tired mother does not know it, but to break her little girl's habit of worrying is more important than that the child should be well-clothed.

The second of the second

The state of the s

SOME REMEDIES FOR INSOMNIA

At a woman's clib the following rules for inducing the property one of the members.—
"Think of the order in which your dresses are hanging in your closet; first the black, then the blue; no, the brown, then the green.
"Recall all the hats of your past life."

low, don't worry over the dressmak-er's and the gest-bills."

The members of this club believe that the club woman of to-dry has more cerves nerves than are good for

more serive nerves than are good for her, and they diagnose the approach of nervous collapse thus,—
she-meoning the worm who is to do the collapsing—sits on the edge of the seri in an elevated car.

When she is being arress to the station she knows she will miss the train so she digs her shoes into the cushion and tried to throw her strength to the horses.

If her husband is out lite she pat-

rols the house, angry, petulant and exorted. She wants to smash the clock.

clock.

If somebody is not punctual in keeping an appointment she refuses to sit down and read. She gets into a nervous rage and says life is terrible "We should try" and take the world fit," said another. "We should get the motion of the carriage, the cable, he here can the number train. We

the horse car, the carraige, the choice the horse car, the earated train. We should fit into our environments. When we go to bed we should fit into our beds, we should fit into chairs. If we can so exitted ourselves there will be no insomnia about."

TO KEEP A PIANO IN GOOD CONDI-

A piano is as sensitive to cold and heat as in invalid. It must not be put too near c. f.rc, or the wood is drawn by the heat.

drawn by the heat.

Never leave it near an open window,
if it is raining, or in a damp room
without a fire, as this not only takes
off all the polish from the case, but
rusts the keys and wires and moulds
the made.

rusts the keys and wires and moulds the made. It should not be put close against a wall, or the tone will be deadened. And you must have it tuned every three months, and choose your pane, or your instrument will be ruined. Always keep the pum closed when not in use. Dust the case and key doaly with an old sitk handkeichief, and never was be the keys when soiled, or the avory will be discolored. If, however, from neglect, they get yellow, rub with lemon june, and a little whiting; when dry brush off, but do not let the dust fall between the keys. In cold weather put a soft cover over

In cold weather put a soft cover over

the keys.

Be careful never to lift up your keys to dust or wipe them, except in the gentlest manner, as this will spoil them. It the case gets clouded and dull-looking, have it well polished with furniture cream and a chamois

Never put too many ornaments on your pano. You will spoil the tone, and put the whole instrument out of proper harmony. Never leave a piano too long without playing on it; this is apt to stiffen the keys and spoil the tone.

And remember that in a room over-

the tone.

And remember that in a room overclowded with furniture and draperies
a piono can inver be heard to the best
pdvantage.

WOMEN THE BEST HOME FINAN-CIERS.

Mrs. Russell Sage, writing in the March number of "Success," says,—"College education for women, it seems to me, it being carried to excess. For a few women, it is excellent, but for the majority, I think, it is needless. There are ample oppurtunities for your women to secure mantal breadth and culture without devoting four vers to higher mathemental breadth and culture without devoting four years to higher mathematics, the dead languages, and kindred subjects. A prominent college president wrote to me, asking for a substantial sum to emble a young woman to complete her Greek studies. My reply was, that I did not believe that an exhaustive study of Greek would make any young woman a happier or more useful member of society, "Education that teaches women to "Education that teaches women t view the conditions and problems of life n the light of sound common sense, that imparts the power of accomplishment in practical matters, is the education that young women most the education that young women most need. The wife is almost as important a factor in her husband's success or fathure as he is. To succeed in these times, a man must be practical; to help him to succeed, his wife must be practical. She should not only know all bout the matters of her own household but should know as much as possible about her ausband's business. The advice of a clear-headed woman is often invaluable to her husband. Moreover, if she knows her husband's circumclear-headed woman is often invaluable to her husband. Moreover, if she knows her husband's circumstances exactly, she is in a position to make the househeld expenses conform to them. A sensible, economical wife has saved many a man from failure. A few days before lost Christimas, a man whom I know gave his wife a hundred dollars for gifts This was the usual sum, but, knowing that he had met with business reverses, and had reduced his income, the wife apont less than twenty-five dollars for

seen mad been. Many times I have seen wives make or mar their hus-band's careers. Young women should educate themselves to be practical and shelpful." OVERCOMING SELF-CONSCIOUS-NESS.

and had reduced his income, the white apent less than twenty-five dollars for gifts; to such good advantage, however, that there was just as much Christmas cheer in that home as there ever had been. Many times I have

It is said that a certain actress, once a great favorite in "society" parts, but now retired from the stage, earns a very comfortable income by teaching awkward, shy or ignorant girls and women to be g aceful and solf-possessed and socially charming. She charges \$10 an hour for her services, and calls her lessons in deportment "imparting distinction of manner" This teacher takes special pride in the fact that she can cure any signing, gloomy or kittenish person of gling, gloomy or kittenish person of bashfulness or self-consciouaness. To be awkwardly shy seems to be the An-glo-Saxon birthright, much as other races talk of our arrogance and boast-Recall all the hats of your past life; how every Kaster bonnet was pretter than the last. If you lose a hat in thought begin over again "In fancy hang up all the pretures in your parlor the way they are arranged at present. "Count nine forward and backward. "Repeat the world "relax" until you have forgetten your troubles.

"Give yourself up to the bed, the pil-

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instruments are a household word throughout Canada and Europo.

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question without giggling shrilly or Home Companion. FASHION NOTES.

question without giggling shrilly or stammering. An American woman living in France says that the ease, simplicity and grace of the young French girl are due to the fact that in France "a part of every young girl's education is devoted to social ethics and proper conduct in society. Rudeness is considered a moral defect. The first principle taught is to think of others and not of one's self, and this is so successfully learned that one seldom sees a French girl who is shy or self-conscious or awkward. Secondly, they are instructed to put their thoughts and feelings in to words, to reflect and to express themselves clearly. Baby talk does not exist in France, and the whole bent of their training is more logical than sentimental. This enforced development of the powers of expression makes French children intelligent companions, if, perhaps, somewhat lacking in originality. They have, in consequence, fewer likes or dislikes but more opinions the a children of many other nationalities." In other words, respect, reverence, unselfishness for others give the debutante little leasure to consider that everyone is thinking of her, and to be disturbed by the fact.

THE BEAUTY OF THE FIGURE.

A good corriage, freedom of move-ment, and a light, clastic step add wonderfully to a woman's natural facial or physical beauty, declaress Maxine Elliot, and this is something that proper exercise will enable us to acquire. Don't get round-shouldered, or let yourself sag at the waist, as some women have such a habit of dosome women have such a habit of doing. Stand creet, to maintain the curve of the back. Throw out the chest, keep the shoulders drawn back, and don't walk flat-footed. Correct dressing plays no small part in beauty. If there is any art in being beautiful, it is in the matter of dressing properly. Long lines make slenderness and grace. Harmony of color shows off the figure to the best alvantage. "Loud" colors are never pretty. The beautiful weman always looks best in gowns that are not conpretty. The beautiful weman always looks best in gowns that are not conspicuous. Suit your lasts to the shape of your face, and match the colors to your complexion and the color of your hair.

RELATION OF DRESS TO STYLE.

A very wise bachelor once said to me; "Beware of the woman with theories about dress." The only answer to such an unthinking remark that occurred to me was, "Beware of the woman who has none." No one woman can have a truly stylish appearance who does not carry her clothes well who does not stand well. The mistake that most women make is not in thinking "too much" about their clothes, but in not making any thought intelligent. The woman who has found out what her color-scheme is, just what colors with the best, and in just what cut of girments sho appears to best advantage, does not need to spend half the time in "thinking about dress, as does the woman who blindly and unincelligently is forever wondering "what to wear."

The woman who stanis so that she

can afford—really, unselfishly afford—the better. But the poor giri makes her longest "drive" over this world's fashion course by learning to get good effects without noney, and she is by far the most fortunate woman who owes her graceful style and distinguished appearance to her hemitfully owes her graceful style and distinguished appearance to her beautifully poised, well-groomed body rather than to her modiste and tailor.—Woman's

Ribbon lovers in New York, now stand enraptured before the spring output just displayed, in which the tinsel craze has full swing. The great difficulty many will bemoan is that the loveliest are \$7 per yard. They are those embroidered with untarnishable gild thread, in small garlands of flowers, equally spaced off. Single flowers, but as beautiful and upon the same ribbons, sell for \$5 per yard. Then one turns to a golden shadowy gauze ribbon, a thing belonging to dreamland, so filmy and poetic as the flowers upon its wide inargin, and learns that each yard is valued at \$4.50, and orders a sash of it at once. It would seem at first glance that all the spring ribbons have some portion of gold or silver woven into spots, figures, flowers or lines upon their surface, from the narrowest to the widures, flowers or lines upon their surface, from the narrowest to the widnest. But upon more careful scrutiny there are wide and appealing chines—adorably flowered, which invite one, from \$1 to \$4 per yard, and broad new hand ribbous in white silk, striped with every spring shade. They possess the novelty of a few tucks woven in their borders. The price being \$3.7b per yard, such hat bows must remain exclusive the season through, and for that reason, worth twice that amount.

The auminer parasols have made their debut—not in the streets, but in the shops. They are not as betriffed and furbelowed as usual, but the silks are rich and in exquisite colors. A blue parasol with a white border striped with narrow hairlines of black striped with narrow hairlines of black and brocaded with red roses was handsome. A white silk brocaded with yellow butterflies and edged with blue ribbon ruching was striking. A white brocade, with insertion of gold lace in medallion shape, was novel. It had a handle of white wood, with a top of cut topax. Handles of natural wood set with coral, turquoise and baroque peurls are nowelties.

One of the striking novelties is a glove that buttons with two clasps on the side, instead of at the base of the palm. The model is shown in both glace and Suede. Gloves with monogram blacks have been revived, and the maid who likes to follow the fad can array her terd digits in gloves upon which the weaver's intitals are embroidered monogram style about two inches in size. Black stitching, or tan gloves, black on white, and white on black are the leading combinations.

The big pearl earning has arrived. It is no longer promised or being considered or among "impending fashions." It is worn. It is not a dangling jewel-from which kind Fate preserve us-but is about three times the

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR.

The [Prosperity of a Jest Lies in the Tar of Him who hears it, Never in the tongue of film who Utters It."

Men and women and alt of us, no

Men and women and alt of us, no matter how serious-minded we may be or what our occupations may be, are all the better for an occasional look into the bright side of life and an indulgence in a mirth-provoking jest. For that sort of thing we naturally look to the Irish race, who from time immemorial have been credited with the gift of quick repartee, humorous sallies conceived on the spur of the moment, and unexpected answers keen, cutting and incisiver and amussing withal.

As belonging to the latter class, may be cited the opinion or judgment of the Celt who stood on the dock and saw a saifor risk his life to save a drowning man, and was offered a shilling for his trouble. The tar indignantly refused the paltry ofter, but the wity bystander advised him to take the shilling, saying, "The poor man knows the value of his own life best." Of a piece with this was the answer of a peasant laborer, who was asked by a party of sportsmen, following the hounds, whether the nearasked by a party of sportsmen, following the hounds, whether the neary by swamp was hard at the bottom. He answered that it was; and in plunged the scarlet-robed riders who narrowity escaped drowning, and on reaching solid ground abused their deceiver, who humarously defended himself, declaring that "They had not gone half way to the bottom." The ecclebrated Counsellor Curran was remarkable for the causact character of his wit. He was addressing the jury in a life or death case in Dublin, between an aged cook had met her death by falling in a fainting fit upon a reach of a favorite mastiff. Curran stopped, and upon his being questioned as to the cause, he said, sarcastically, "I thought your lordship was holding a consultation." Pleading before the same bench at another time, he advanced a legal point to which the judge objected, saying, "Mr. Curran, if that be law I may as well burn into books." "You had better read them," was Curran's reply. It was St. Patrick's Day, the son of asked by a party of sportsmen, fol-lowing the hounds, whether the near-

my books." "You had better read them," was Curran's reply.

It was St. Patrick's Day, the son of Brin felt happy and gave vent to his feelings in audible hurrahs for Ireland. A cockney, who was within hearing, could not swallow the patricter of the cry and he profancly cried out. "Hurrah, for h-!" "That's right," said Pat, "every man for his own country." It was the same individual, probably, who, on another occasion, saved himself from punshment by his ready wit. He had worked himself into a hilarious mood and ended his spree by smashing some household furniture A large old-fashioned clock, which stood in the corner, happend to strike at the moment, and it, too, was knocked to "smithereens." In answering next day before the magistrate for the wreek of the timepiece, he pleaded in self-defence. "Sure. your honor, the clock struck first." He escaped the

In O'Connell's day there appeared a Scotch member named Tannahill, who was no friend of Ireland's. When he blindly and unincellipently is forever wondering "what to wear."

The woman who stauds so that she gives the impression of vigor and health, with chest erect, shoulders droping and abdoinen drawn in, and puts on hir clothes to harmonize with the right position of her body, will always have the air, no matter how simple her wardrobe, of being a stylish, well-dressed woman.

This attachment is not intended to despreciate preciate pre

and the second s

The great "Tribune's" wit was mani-fested on many other heated occasions in the House, notably so when in a heated debate he vehemently denouncheated debate he vehemently denounced the infamous wrongs inflicted upon Ireland, and an English member revised O'Connell for slandering the Government, and asked if he had no fear of the day of judgment. The "Tribune," who had a low spinion of the Ministry, replied that it was "this day of no judgment that he feared the most." On another occasion a bigoted multicolour and the association of the Ministry is not the association of the most of of the m most." On another occasion a bigoted number in discussing the associations of Christinase—Christ's Mass—proposed that this relic of "Popery" should be abolished and that for the affix "mas" in this and similar words the good old Soxon word "life" should be substituted. The English fanalto happened to be named for Thomas Massey Massey; and O'Connell moved that the proposed change should be carried out in the name of the gouty but honorable member homself, who would thus become "Sir foe-tied Tidy would flus become "Sir foe-tied Tidy would thus become "Sir loc-tied Tidy

Tidy."

One lively debate on the passing of a cruel coercion bill against Ireland, O'Connell, in his speech of resistance, asked where could there be found a cruel-hearted member to give support to such an infamous measure. A voice nearby called, "Hear, hear!" O'Connell thanked the honorable memser "fer his ground information."

O'Consell thanked the honorable member "for bis prompt information."

The vein of natural ready-withflows, however, in the imagination of the peasant as well as in that of the pear in Erin This was proved when a crowd was speculating as to the height of Nelson's pillar. The estimates were at variance, as was to be expected, when a scinnigly unconcerned laborer, who stood gazing at the column, was asked how high he thought it was "Its the height of d-d nonsence," he said, "to spend the people's money on surh monuments."

In the examination of ms confirmation class, Archibishop Croke found a In the examination of ms confirma-tion class, Archinshop Croke found a youthful humorist—His Grice asked the boy, "What is matriciony and marriage?" "I'wo people getting martied, Your Grace," was the Iad's answer. The Archbishop asked him, "Could two little boys get married." "Yes, they could," came from the pu-pil. "How's that?" queried his Grace, "To two little guist," was the quick response. The great archbishop and theologian had to admit that the wit-ty lad's point was well taken.

theologian had to admit that the witty lad's point was well taken. A certain Canadian school mistress had also an almsot similar experience with a smart youth of the witty Irish race. He was invariably late in getting to his desk, and was noticeably, so on one frosty morning. The teacher asked for an explanation, and he said that "for every step he had made forward he slid two backwards." The lady saw the flaw in his logic, and she asked him how, under the circumstances, he had reached there at all It was his native Irish wit that saved him, for he at once replied, "Please, him, for he at once replied, "Please, mum, I turned round to go home

mum, I turned round to go home again."

Even on the bench, the broadthirsty, Lord Norbury could indulge a joke under the gravest aspect. In his day, steeling was a capital offence, and the unfortunate culprit in the dock had grabbed a watch. The heartless judge, in passing sentence of death upon mim, cyaically said, "You snatched at time but you have caught eternity."

On receiving his death sentence from

On receiving his death sentence from the same ermined tyrans, another Celtic peasant begged to be excused from listening to the usual prayerful formula on such sad occasions, for he said, "I never knew anyone to prosper after your lordship's prayers."

In the unlettered frish laborer's reply to a group of Scotchmen, there was the real ring of Celtic repartee. He had just landed at the Broomielaw, Glasgow, when a steamer was being fitted with a huge boiler, and his curiosity led him to ask what it was. "You stupid Irish Paddy, don't you know that it is our master's 'dog house?' was answered him. "Sure. I might have known that," slyly said Pat, "when I saw so many pups abaut it."

A famous Irish wit, on being present

At one time there was much muni-opal strife over the paving of the streets of Dublin, and a resident wit declared that, in order to have well-paved streets, "the aldermen should lay their heads together." The innu-ends showed but scant respect for the "heads" of the City Feshees.

WILLIAM ELLISON.

PREVENT DISORDER. - At the PREVENT DISORDER. — At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventitive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell discorder. The means are simple when the way is means are simple when the way is



The Men of the Music.

I heard it first one August morning as I hay flose to the thatch in the gable-room of the little country hatel where I had come to seem that the state of the little country hatel where I had come to seem the state of the little country hatel where I had come to seem the state of the little country hatel where I had come to seem the state of the little country hately state of the little country hate gable-room of the little country hatel where I had come to spend my fortinght's holidays. There was a sudden shock to my dreaming—my love's smiling face disappeared into soft shadows, and I wakened to a droning whirr of melody that further dazed my half-slumbering senses. For a moment I did not realize that the music was a ught but imaginary, thus as I beard it growing louder and louder, I sprang out of bed to discover the cause. A thick curtain of ivy almost concealed the four-paned winfounder, I sprain out on the territain of try almost concealed the four-paned win-dow, which moved inwards on a lunge and was open owing to the heat. Through this curtain 1 thrust my head and saw, coming down the only hilly street of the village, two old men-two stooped and slender old nach whose resemblance to each other as tomsked die. It was as exact a regonomed the first and as a secret a re-semblance as if one of them were graz-ing into a mirror. They were clad in the ordinary homespun clother, of the peasant; each wore a cloth cap with ears drawn close on his grey head, and round each wrinkled neck was

and round "ach wrinkled neck was tied a blue-spotted cotton handker-chief. Their faces were thin but ruddy; their features acquiline; their eyes were a bright blue-grey. As they marched in steady step together they kept playing a sad, tender, crooning air which I have since learnt to call "An Bunan Buidhe"—the Yellow Bittern. The old man nearest me played upon a fedan or whastle, the other had his lips curved around the mouthpiece of a flute. Their harmony was perfect as they trad lighting by over the cobble-stones, their bent elbows almost touching, while the yly over the cobble-stones, their bent elbows almost teuching, while the tune floated away in a thin wail on the hittle window, as far as was compatible with my safety, and watched them disappear round the bend of the tarrect. Then I went back to my pillow to pass the time in wondering—until the household should be awake my what was the story of these two -what was the story of these two who had gone by with their strange music so early in the autumadawn-

"Ah, then," said my host, Niali Beg "Ah, then," said my host, Niall Beg MacGinley, as we sat one in each coramer of the wide settle in the window, that faced the street. "Ah, then," filling his after-breakfast pipe with great deliberation, "Itis the same question as has been often put to me, and what man has a better right to can give you the truth as I can word for word, Yes, God He sees, word ford word."

Here he reached out for a lighted turf which he applied to his pipe and puffed away in unctuous silence.

puffed away in unctuous silence. Floundering through my amateurish Gaelic I begged him to proceed.

"Ah yes, it is myself, Niall Beg MacGinley, can tell the tale. Often and often I have told it, gentleman, to others coming like yourself for the fishing to Loch na Saluis—for the music going by so early has wakened many in that gable-room. One time it has been, 'Is that room of yours haunted, Niall?' or 'What was the music that disturbed me?' Or again, 'Cannot the local band choose a more Cannot the local band choose a more 'Cannot the local band choose a more suitable hour than dawn for their statising?' or maybe another would ask. I saw two strange men go by blaying this morning, Niall. Who were they? What does it mean?" He paused to gaze for a moment into the fire, and his jovial face grew thoughtful.

"Gentlemen, it was the Men of the Music you saw-the Men of the Mu-Who are they, and why are they

alled so?" I queried.
"That you will hear in good fine."
le replied slowly with all the dignity
the scanachie. "It is a sad story,

heirs, and a strange"
I leaned back in my corner resignally, seeing that my eagerness merely

Padraic and Brian O'Keeney are names they will be having," he names they will be having," he ounced at last, "and they went by morning to cut the little field of morning to cut the little field of in they have ripening on the loch. Do you see that little house up the slope there? here he led me the arm to the dogrway, "with its the walls and the neat fences could? That is the home where y were born, and where they hved ther since the mother of them A good woman and kind was regread. They were never a day wrate in their growing-up, nor had a thought apart from the other. handsome lads they were too handsome lads they were too—somest in the parish—and first y diversion, with their music and t-dancing and their love-eyes at tolleens. Padraic, it was the fidhe played; and Brian—Oh, where his equal with the pipes?" modded solemnly at the fire, as repeated the last sentence, half to

If.

If mother, God be good to her, often to say that she felt the lines around her when Brian would playing his pipes of a surdner everon the rath behind; and then she d grope for her beads in the big at she wore, so as to keep their away. She knew the Little le must be jealous because he had an their art, for I swear to you, leman, it was like no hugan mushen Brian O'Keeney put his finthe the beat of the lipiece. Oh, no, like no human that ever was."

the keys and his hips to the thipsec. Oh, no, like no human to that ever was."

Ley were young—scarce past the years—when the cruci fever jed off both Mairgread and her within a week of each other thipseed, she was the last to die, at he leds promise to stay togeth. inde:the lads promise to stay togeth-lat the same home. 'It one of ye while,' she said, 'let him bring the man here, and she will be a sister the other; if both of ye do it, then e is room for all—many a small covers great happiness. It is my long I leave ye, and my prayer

"Ah, my grief, it was the knowledge that was in the poor dying heart of her made her speak, for a woman came, and the bitter black sorrow me deed she cast upon them. She was a young colleen and fair—well do I remember—with eyes as innocently blue as the loch water under a sufshiny sky, and the hair of her like the haivest gold, and the hps of her red as rowan berries. Truly the lovely young lass she was, but the lash tongue she had, and the foolish mind for all her beauty. Soon she had set the young men of the Gien against and bet smile to that, and her kind word for the other, and her truth for none. Ah, no indeed, her (ruth for none as I learned to my cost chough," with a sly glunce towards the dair; where a short matronly figure move hither and thither, while the thud, thud of the churnstaff as it lashes the milk made a pleasant, subdued noise, the vanithee beyond was nevor a bit the wisen of that young folly of mine, nor need she ever be. Men will be men, and there is much the woman that is your wife had best be ignorant of."

ignorant of."

"True man you are for that saying, Niall Heg." I nodded my head sagely in approval. There was a twinkle in his eye as he resumed.

"Well, at was not long until the village began to see where the tricks of Eths would make trouble. Give time she would be walking with Brian through the boreens in the gloaming, and next she would be whispering with Padraic across some stile when she should have been hurrying-home from milking the cows. The other lads seemed to have found out her mischievous ways for themselves before at was too late, but they brothers were simple and no one dared to warn were simple and mo one dared to warr them. Soon we noticed a coolness be-tween them. They did not come to-gether as before to the dance and the merrymaking; nor did they go away together. Maybe, for all we guess-ed, each went his aeparate road to catch a last word or smile from the girl who was torturing both. One evening, it was in the middle of

summer, for I remember tL hedges were dotted with wild roses, I came upon the three, and bitter, bitter speech passed between them. Edis sat a-top the stile that was at the sat a-top the stile that was at the end of the meadow I was crossing as my nearest path home, and the brothers stood one on each side, purple with auger, in their faces, and their, mouths hot with the curses that were hotter still. It would have been an ill sight for their mother to see, and I've often chought since that it was the kind God He was to have spared poor Margread this. Their hands were uplifted to strike, while Eilis sat smiling, drawing the strings of her. smiling, drawing the strings of her, bonnet between her lips and taunting one and the other in turn. She grew suddenly white as the ceanabhan blos-som when she twisted round and saw

som when she twisted round and saw we standing behind her.

I did not spare the treacherous, foolish thing; for I had my own score to pay back to her. I was the lad she had given her kiss to and her pledge, and it was over the head of Padraic and Brian we had quarrelled. She had cried sore, and clung to me, saying I was the only one she wanted, but I did not heed. I cast her off, and the love I had in my heart died away as a fire, of east might die died away as a fire of reat might die into grey ashes. When I saw her raising the wind of hate between poop Mairgread's sons, all that was in my mind against her went out in flaming

words "Brian, friend of my heart," I said, "and Padraic a dhills, is it for a light foolish woman you will be throwing the curses at one another? Few of them are worth an honest man's rage and she least of all, for it is nothing but trouble she has been stirring up in the Glen since she came. And I said much more, gentleman, which for shame's sake I will no be telling you now that the past is past, and the resentment long left me. Maybe it was 150 harsh my speech was, and she such a slender, pretty young flower of a maid, but I did not weigh the words then, and they tumbled from my lips io a torrent. I only knew how cruel they were by the horror in her eyes. "When I had finished she stepped down from the stile, and stood before

down from the stile, and stood before me. God forgive you, Niall MacGin-ley, was all she said, and a stab ran through my heart that I thought hardened to her wites, for her muser-able eyes had told mo the truth at His voice broke and I could see :

moisture gather on his lowered inshes as he continued;—
"But it was too late for any under-

"But it was too late for any understanding between us, gentleman. I had wounded her to the core. She walked away slowly with head down bent, and the next morning sheeleft the place for some kinsfolk that dwelt in a distant town. I have never seen her since. Sometimes the old people like myself talk over the story, and the young smile at it in their untried wisdom, and now and then a tenderhearted one will drop a tear; but the years have brought little change to the lives of those two—making their music day after day—except the gray hairs and the weariness, and the backward glances into the long-gone time that the old cherish most.

"There now, it is the tongue of me is running too fast, surely, gentleman. When the lease of life is shortening the tongue gets lorger—is a wise saying. Soon we all saw that matters were growing even worse between the boys, so one day I want to the little white house and begged that peace should be made between them for their mother's sake. They were silent at first, and angry belike; then Padraic spoke what was in the heart of him, poor lad, 'twos the sore heart too; 'I will live with him that is my brother, and was my friend, because he is my mother's son," he said, 'but

and the same of th

never again will the word cross my hips to him no, never in this life the congo his own way, I will go mine." "My sorrow! I knew it would make further mischief if I said more, so I only looked at Brian. His eyes were hard and his mouth was set. He glared at his brother for one instact while I saw the muscles of his neck swell and his hands clench, but he did not speak. Instead, he opened the

did not speak. Instead, he opened the door quickly, and stepped out into the night. "They gave up their sports and dana.

"They gave up their sports and dancing, and by degrees their friendly ways of dropping in on this neighbor and that. But I used to go for a chat by their fireside sometimes, though only one would talk to me, and that mostly Brian. Padraio would set in a dark corner as for as would set in a dark corner as for as possible from the fire, playing on his fiddle, so is to keep out of the talk It was afterwards I discovered – through the curiosity of the children who stole off to peep in the window every evening—that when they were by themselves Padraie took up the fiddle and Brian the pipes, and thus they put in the time between supper and bed.

"Well, God be thanked, the music kept them from worse, maybe, and

kept them from worse, maybe, and now when they go to cut their corn by the loch side, or cross beyond to the fields to 1 lough or sow in the spring—'tis ever the same, the fluie and the fedan give notice of their coming. For you see, gentleman, the fiddle and the pipes would be awk-ward to carry morning and evening, leaving aside that the moist air would be bad for both. So his the flute and the fedan they choose instead, for they could play them as well as the others. And now, that is their story

others. And now, that is the story for you, every word true as gospel; Christ and Mary look down on their spoilt, sorrowful lives."

I came back the next auturn to the same little gable-room and the music of the flute and the fedan. The broof the flute and the leadh. The bro-thers were just as usual, my friend, Niall Beg, assured me, in answer to my strange inquiries; yet, strange to say, a change in the monotonous ex-istence was impending, in the bring-

ing about of which I myself was to play a part.

When I was in the place a few days an unexpected invitation reached me from a friend who had taken a fishfrom a friend who had taken a fishing lodge in a distant quarter of the country. "I am m the heart of a glen," he wrote, "and there's sport such as you've never seen in your life before, in these waters. Only a group of cabins in the whole place, and my shanty. So you'll get quiet, and homely fare. Do come."

I went, and drove down that glen and the sunset when every nook and corner of it was glorified in the magic light. The heather ran in flaming purple floods down the mountain

light. The heather ran in flaming purple floods down the mountain sudes, out of which huge boulders rose mossgrown and rugged; and the river, which was so full of promise, wandered like a thread of silver through the gold and russet and purple peacefulness. The corn fields, newly cuttogether with other signs of pastoral hie, charmed my practical eye; and I noticed too that all the women I passed on my way were knitting, or flowering—as the fine hand embroidery on muslin and cambric is called. flowering—as the line hand embric is called.
They returned kindly Gaelic greetings to my "Dia dhuit"—God save you with pleasant smiles.; and truly I deemed my friend and myself fortun-

deemed my triend and myself of the ate in our surroundings.

One afternoon I had wandered towards the farther end of the Glen, and feeling thirsty and very, tired under the hot sun, called at the open der the hot sun, called at the open door of a neat cottage for the way-farer's bute and sup. Just inside, the threshold an old woman sat spinning, who rose and brought me a foaming jug of milk, and a generous square of thickly-buttered outen bread. As I ate and drank she interrogated me thoughtfully, noting my exhausted condition. Was it a long journey I had come? Had the fishing been good? Bid I think I would feel able to return again that night? If not, she would make me a shake-down by the fire; and her nephew, with whom she lived, would gladly see after my comfort. She was a nittle 'hin woman with a pretty red on her old comfort. She was a little thin woman with a pretty red on her old cheeks, very alort in her movements. As I answered, and told the distance I had come, she made little crooning sounds of interest. I showed her my basket heavy with fine trout, and begged her acceptance of a couple. "Ah no," she shook her head, "the gentierman ought to keep what he had won by his hard day's tramping, to show his friends at the lodge, or herwon by his hard day's tramping to show his friends at the lodge, or perhaps they wouldn't believe he had caught so many." Then we drifted into conversation about the country beyond the hils that bulwarked the valley. Yes, she had once been beyond there when she was young; though now it seemed like a dream to remember that she had ever been anywhere in the world outside her awn glen. She gave a strange start when I mentioned loch na Soluis, and a shadow catte over her eyes.

shadow carre over her eyes.
"I used to live there when I was a girl," said she.
I mentioned the name of a few of the villagers; amongst others, the Men of the Music.

"Ah, God forgive me," she wailed, putting up her hands to cover her face. "I knew them long ago." At that a sudden light broke on me. "You are Edis," I exclaimed invol-

untarily.

She dropped her hands on the instand, and the old face went pale as "How do you know; who told you!"

Mow do you know, was the sasped.

Already I had regretted my hasty and unwarrantal remark, but I had gone too far now to refuse the explanation she cylichtly desired. I Tidgetted a moment awkwardly white she sat expectant. "If you please, will you tell me, gentleman," she said fimidly.

So, as we sat there by the open door of her little cottage, with the twi-light mists falling like a veil upon the heathery slope, and yellow corn-fields, and the river singing a little lullaby of its own to the dying day. I told her the aftertale of Padraic and Brian O'Keeney. She crouched slient, with her apron over her head, rocking gently to and fro, as I spoke.
When the tale was ended she uncov-

ered her face and gazed at me carn-estly, with tear-filled eyes. "What can I dot" she whispered, "Can I do anything at all f"

Then I had an inspiration. "Come back and make prace between them," I said, "You owe this reparation to their ruined tryes."

their runned tives.

She beat her bosom in passionate self-accusation

"Ah, yes," she murmured lowly. "We are old now, and the grave is near. I will go."

That might I accepted the hospitality of the nephew, and the next morning saw me set out accompanied by an old, weeping woman, who all the way kept dabbing with a red cotton handkerchief at drenched eyes that were hardly to be seen under the dark gathered burder of her hood. In spite f her grief she was excited and n ed at the novelty of the journey, and the swift motion of the train inspired I could hear her praying softly at in-

tervals.

When I brought Ealis to Niall Beg MacGinley's that worthy man looked as if a ghost had arisen He recognized her at once, and it was a trembling hand he stretched out to clasp

nized her at once, and it was a treinbling hand he stretched out to clayphers. I drew him aside and explained that after she had rested, he must take her up to the little white house on the hell. I had done my share, with Cod would be the test.

Afterwards Null Beg told inc the details of the interview. My regrees that I cannot give them in the impressive fractic of his own words. "They were sitting playing, one on each side of the gressaugh, when we came in," he said, "and the crickets were chirruping very loud. But for all that, it was a lonesome sight. Edils atops d just inside the threshold; for I made her enter before me, and Brian was the first to see "What woman is this?" he called out, and his voice was loud and threatening, "There is no place for a woman here." At that she put ba k her hood and oh, God in Herverk suc.; a look in all their eyes.

"Edilis," cried Padraic.

"I have come to make peace," said she, reaching out her hands suddenly and clutching a hand of each. "To make peace where I made strife long ago."

and clutching a hand of each. To make peace where I made atrife long

make peace where I made atrife long ago.*

"Neither moved; they were too dazed, but I saw clearly the thought running through their minds—that it was for this woman, no longer lovely, no longer young, they had borne the weary burden of hate. They, like myself, had always dreamed of her as we had seen her last in her handsome girlhood, and the reality, though a shock, was the one thing necessary to both disillusion them and to extinguish their antagonism. I drew back into the shadows, leaving the three to themselves. Padraic was the first to speak. to speak.
"Why did you do it, Filis? said he

"Why did you do it, Fiss f said no softly.
"Why did you put this heart-break of us f asked Brian.
"He kind and make peace, and forgive me," she begged. And across her bent head, with the old affection breaking through the crust of dislike, the brothers gazed remorsefully into each other's eyes."

Several years chapsed before I again wisited Loch na Soluis, and then I brought with me my dear wife. I found many changes in the familiar place, but my host in former days, wall leg, was still alive, though rheumatic, and very feeble. In answer to my inquiries concerning the Men of the Musac he shook his gray head sadly. head sadly.

Men of the Musec he shook his gray head sadly.

"They are under the sod in Kilcreevanty." he said, "sleeping soundly together. It was on a Christmas Day they died, and, curiously, they had long prayed that God might take them to Him on that day of days. They drew their last breath almost at the same moment; and were laid sade by side in the one death-bed. There was never such a wake known in the country before, for people came from far and near. On the morning of their burial it was very wild and stormy, with a cold rain blowing from the weet. Yet, for all that, two lighted candles were carried in front of their coffins across to the church yard beyond, and, though the rain fell and the wind blew, the candles were not quenched nor did the flame flicker even once. This was a sign to show that they were hold souis, and had died at peace with God. May He give them rest."

And "May He give them' rest," I repeated fervently after him.—Ethna Carbery, in Donaheo's Magazine.

A GRAVE SMUATION.

Consideration of New England Vital Statistics.

The Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, a Protes tant minister of New England, has been strering things up in the east by gathering up the birth statistics of New England, and drawing from them

New England, and drawing from them certain obvious co-clusions. The Roston Transcript disputed his statements. To which last week, the reverend gentleman replied;—"I wish to put my statements as I spoke them. I did not speak of a lamentable falling off of children in New England, but a lamentable fairing off of children in New England families. I made the statement in order to show that the houses had as many children to-day as ever, but of a different race. It is a scrious question, this loss of genuine American families; all the more so when American families are the oftenest in the divorce courts. You don't find the foreigner breaking the marriage tie. foreigner breaking the marriage tie. To such an extent has the divorce business grown that it is doubtful whether Mormonism can show such a plurality of wives and husbands as one can find among the Gentiles. Nothing surprises my more when I was the control of t one can find among the Gentiles. Nothing surprises me more when I get as far west as Michigan than to find the number of children who get on the train with their mothers. There is no use in trying by a wrong use of figures to bolster up false pride. For whatever reason, it is true that very few of our modern families have such households as their fathers and mothers hud. I am not judging the motives of people who do not have children. I am merely stating the fact, and I can not but feel that it is a very grave situation. I am not alone. Letters are now coming thanking me for what I said."

In the same connection, the Sacred Heart Review calls attention to a sermon by Rev. Br. vard D. Sinclair, de-

mon by flev Br.vogd D. Sinclair, delivered some years ago at the First Presbyterian Church, Newburyport,—"New England is lifting her hands to-day with horror at the thought of Catholic domination. We are told that Roman Catholics are going to possess New England Through yoursen they may do so. And if you persent in sin they ought to. In God's providence, and in the struggle for expetence, the fittest survive and the istence, the fittest survice and the weakest and wickedest become ex-tinct. And the criterion of the fit-test of the human race is the stan-dard that those who best subserve the end of God in creating them, shall New Engl nders defeating the end of marriage by the prevention of offmorriage by the prevention of offmorriage and the Cathohe population obeying God's laws in rearing fans-Les, we are simply seeing the working of God's natural law"

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Archbishop Ireland in the North American Review.

The most significant utterance made for many years acquarding the views and exacttations of the Roman Cethohe Church with respect to the temporal power of the Pope, appears in the March number of the North Amer-ican Review 11s author is Arch-bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and as that distinguished prelate was so re-cently in Rome and sustained the most intimate and friendly relations to the rading powers of the Church, it may be presumed that his article, which is entitled, "The Pope's Civil which is crititled, "The Pope's Civil Princedom," expresses the actual opinions and policy of the Vatican itself. Archbishop Ireland is uncompromising in his declaration in favor of the restoration of the temporal power. While civil independence, he argues, is not a vitat element in the being of the Papicy, it is necessary to the Papacy for the fulfillment of its mission. For, were the Pope subject to a civil ruler, the real or seeming control of his word might aid his sovereign's ambitions, and lessen its force among his word might aid his sovereign's ambitions, and lessen its force among men. As the Church is universal and ministers to all nations, its head should not be ideutified with any single nationality. Archbishop Iretand recalls the fact that Rome was occupied by the Holians in spite of the solemn assurance of Victor Emmanuel that the city of the Popes would be respected, and the Church unceasinly notests against the occupation; while

that the city of the Popes would be respected, and the Church unceasinly protests against the occupation; while Rome itself persists in being Papal in deriving its life and grandeur from the Papacy. The restoration of Rome to the Church is of profound importance to the welfare of Italy itself;—"Throughout the kingdom, Italians are divued. The acherents of the Pope's temporal power are legion. They are, too, the most conservative elements of the population, and as they refrain, in obcaence to the Pope's order, from active participation in national polities, the piral daily grows that the socialistic ned acvolutionary elements in the country may obtain control of public affairs. Through fear of Papal claims, the government is compelled to impose on the country, much against the country's deepest wishes, the burden of an appressive militarism, and of sm unnatural and unhistoric alliance with Austria and Prussia. No country could hore for termanent peace and natural and uninstoric adiance with austria and Prussia. No country could hope for permanent peace and prosperity under conditions of this nature. All Italians realize this, all slamor for deliverance of one kind or another. Meanwhite, the Papal cause will necessarily be gaining ground for this reason, if for no other, that the Italian people are profoundly Catholic, and will remain Catholic in every fibre of their souls, as long as they are Italians. And once the heat of political passion is cooled, and it is more plainly seen that Papal independence is a religious, not a political, matter, the proper solution to the Roman question, will be given by Italy itself. Time may be required; but the Papacy has the patience of an eternal institution." Austria and Prussia. No country

CARDINALS OF THE CHURCH. The College as it Stands To-day.

will hold a Consistory for the creation of Cardinals, as the Sacred Colege has recently been thinned by death. With the death of Cardinal death. With the death of Cardinal Galcati, Archbishop of Ravenna, which happened recently, the Sacred College is now reduced to fifty-five. Of the Cardinals created by the late Pontiff, Pius IX, but three now remain; Oreglia di San Stefauo, who is twenty-eight years a Cardinal; Parocchi, with twenty-four years in the Cardinalite; and Ledochowski, Prefect of Propaganda, who was made Cardinal twenty-six years ago, at the same time that the late Cardinal Manning was raised to the Sacred College.

College.
The Cardinals who have reached the greatest age are;—Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, who is 89; Richard, Archof Palermo, who is 89; Richard, Archbishop of Paris, 82; and Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna, 81. The young-set Cardinals are;—Vive y Tuto, a Capauchin, who is resident in Curia, and is about 47 years of age. Syampa, Archbishop of Bologna, 50; Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin. and Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, 51 each. Of the 55 Cardinals now constituting the Sacred College, 30 are Italians, and 25 belong to other countries. Of the 30 Italians, two are Piedmorses, Orgelia and Richelmy; one is a Ligurian, Gotti, who belongs to Genoa, at the harbor of which his father labored as a stevedore; one is a Venetian Sarto; one is from Bergamo, Agliardi, one is a Lombard, Parocchi, perhaps

Sarto; one is from Bergamo, Agliardi, one is a Lombard, Parocchi, perhaps the most profound and brilliant member of the Sacred College; four are Aemilians, Romagnoli or Marcheggiani, Svampa, Ferrari, Manara, and Respichi, the last being Cardinal Vicar of Rome; there is one Tuscanf Pierotti, who is a Dominican, and wears white; one is from Umbria, Satolli, formerly Delegate Apostolic to the United States, a most distinguished theologian and expounder of St. Thomas Aquinas; ten belong (to the Province of Rome—two of which, Casall del Drago and Cassetta, were



72.2006

Wm. Knaggs,



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born in Rome—the two brothers, Ser-afino and Vincenzo Vannutelli, Mo-cenni, Ferrata, Cretoni, Macchi, Di

cenna, Ferrata, Cretoni, Macchi, Di Pietro and Segna; five are from Southern Italy, Capecelatro, Aloisi-Masella, Prisco, Portanova, and Cas-ca; and three are Sichians, Rampolla, Celesia and Francica-Nava.

Of the 25 foreign Cardinals, 7 are French, Langenicux, Richard, Per-raud, Lecot, Couillie, Laboure, and Mathieu; 5 are Spanish Sancha y Hervas, Cascagares y Azara, Casanas y Pages, Herrera y de la Iglesia and Vives y Tuto; 5 are Austro-Huagar-ians, Gruscha, Vaszary, Schlauch, Missa and Steinhuber; Portugal has one Cardinal, Netto, a Franciscan, and Patriarch of Lisbon; Germany has two Ledochowski and Kopp; fre-land has one, Cardinal Logue; England has one, Cardinal Logue; England one, Cardinal Vaughan, and Australia' one, Cardinal Floran; the United States has one, Cardinal Gibbons, and Belgium one, Cardinal Goos-

The number of Cardinals who have died since Leo XIII ascended the Pontifical throne amounts to no less than 136, or almost twice the full number of the College of Cardinals.

DO NOT DELAY .- When, though de-DO NOT DELAY.—When, though debilitied digestive organs, poison finds ats way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may means disaster. Parmelec's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a persuance to use.

General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO

ST. MICHABLES.

Although the weather was very disagreeable, there was a large congregation Sunday right at St. Michael's Cathedral on the occasion of a special sermon by Rev. Father R. McBrady, on behalf of the St. Nucholas Home. He made an eloquent appeal to the benevolent and charitable to come to the aid of the home with their money, time and sympathy. The St. Nicholas Home, he explained is an institution which aimed to provide working boys who have no home of their own with a home where their isorial training will be looked after, and where they will be given religious instruction, brought up in habits of order and seconomy, and taught a trade. The home did not attempt to lift the boys out of the world, but, recognizing that their vocation would be in the world, educated them to resist the temptations of the world in the direction of sin and selfishness. The home trad to seek out the class of friendless boys and product them work, and in most cases it succeeded in this, If the looys could pay for their-boosted and lodging it was expectwork, and in nost cases it succeeded in this. If the Loys could pay for their-board and lodging it was expected that they should do so, if not, the home was open to them. About 850 was taken up in the collection. This, with the proceeds of the sale of tick-tits, will go a long way toward assisting the Sisters in their good work. On Saturday last the Men's League of the Sacred Heart approached Boly Communion in a body.

Communion in a body.

ST. PATRICK'S.

Father Grogan, C.SS.R officiated at

Father Grogan, C.SS.R officiated at Stayner on Sunday last in the place of Rev. Father Dufty, the parish priest, who is still confined to St. Michael's Hospital in this city. Sunday next being St. Petrick's Day and the feast day of the parish, spe-cial music will be rendered at the High Mass, and sermons will'be deliv-ered on Ireland's patron.

ST. HELEN'S.

Standish G 'O'Grady, for almost twenty years paymaster of the outlying works of the Public Works Department, dreu at his residence, 26 Geaconstield avenue. He had been in poor health for some time, and in January, 1858 was compelled to retire ffrom office. Mr. O'Grady was born in Ireland. 'Coming to this country a young man, he visited California during the gold boom. Oil was struck a while later in western Ontario, and Mr. O'Grady embarked in the oil business. Deceased was a member of St. Helen's Thurch. He leaves a grown-up family. May his soul rest in peace.

-ST. MARY-S.

The late Thilip DeGrathy, who died in Montreal, was buried on Saturday morning from St. Mary's Church. Mr. DéGruchy was well known in journalistic circles in Toronto, having been connected with the Catholic Review in this city. May his sout rest in

in this city. May his soul rest in peace.

On Monday morning a requiem low mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Wilson, of Gibbons etreet.

The FortyHours' Devolin opened in St. Mary's on Sunday last. The sermons were wreached by Father Dolland on Sunday evening by Father O'Leary on Monday, and by Vicar-General McCann on Tuesday. The devotion was well attended by the parishioners curing the three days, and the priests of the parish have every reason to feel satisfied with the excellent resu'er obtained.

LITERARY AND ATHRETIC.

The association met as usual on Sun-The association met as usual on Sunday afternoon. The feature of the meeting was a lecture by Br. McMahon on "Tuberculosis." The debate of the day was on the resolution.—"Inat the Fan-American Exposition at Buffalo will be a Benefit to Canada." Messrs JP. McCarthy and J.E. Wheelan upheld the affirmative, while Messrs. M. J. Quinn and W. McGuire were on the negative. The extite was Mr. J. T. Loftus.

The attendance of members was much larger than usual, and they ap-

much larger than usual, and they ap-preciated the lecture very much. It was of a most educational character. was of a most educational character. The debate was also interesting, and brought out arguments for and agnitist that did great credit to the gentlemen taking part. On Sunday next Mr. E. J. Herne will lecture before the club on 'L'awa'.

The Club dispensed with their usual Tuesday evening entertainment in order that they might take advantage of the Forty Hours' Devotion.

The night school is keeping up a good average attendance.

ST. BASIL'S.

It is our sad task this week to report the death of an estimable young man, a student at St. Michael's College, Mr Joseph Caveney, of River Point, Ithode Island. This noble young man was of a quiet, unassuming disposition, and was a general favorite with both professors and students. Though warned by his physician that he should not take up his studies this year, he was so set upon entering the Holy Priesthood that he determined to brave sickness, however acuse, at or than give up. The was present at Father Mungovan's funeral, and on Wednesday he fit comparatively well. Falling sick sudiently, he was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, and died there on Friday night, with all the consolatiors that his We, stother Cnurch ceuld afford him. He was fully conscious until the last, sending his last kind regards to his professors and fellow students. His remains were sent on to his late home at River Point on Sunday last, Op Monday a solemn High Mass of sequiem was sung for the repose of

è,

his soul. Rev Father Sullivan, C.S. R., acted as celebrant, Father Phomer, C.S. B., as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Fester as sub-deacon. May his soul

rest in peace.
Rev. Father Martin, CSB, is acting

Rev. Father Martin, CSB, is acting Treasurer of the Community since the death of Father Mungovan. The Forty Hours' will begin at St. Basil's on Sunday next. The Students at the College will give their whinnal S'. Patrick's play on March 22nd March 22nd

March 22nd.

The annual retreat for the young mea of the parish will take place thus year durang the three days preceding Palm Sunday.

The Catholic Union held its weekly

meeting on Monday evening last. The subject under discussion was the "Coronation Oath," and the question was thoroughly threshed out, from every point of view.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Hemor list;—
Sen. IV, Evcellent.—F Hallman, G. Somers, J Hurley, Good—A. Clanes, J. Ryan, E Hurley.
Jun. IV, Excellent.—J. Cassidy, J. Dolese, T. Cardine, Good—R. Kavanagh, W. Mitchell, J. Kehoe.
Sen. HI. Excellent.—A. Hummel, W. Morgan, O. Milley, C. Taylor, T. Walsh, W. Quigly, E. Leydan, J. Egan, J. Doyle, Good—J. Croake, P. Walsh, J. Ryan, E. McKague.
Jun. JH., Excellent—J. Egan, H. Adams, F. Pennygom, F. Shields, F. Gorman, R. Cassidy, W. O'Connor. Good—N. Wallace, B. Christie, W. Pilson, E. Schmidlein, T. Quigley, F. Judge, P. Walkinson, H. Picket.
Sen. H., Excellent—S. Quigley, A. Morgan, J. Thornton, H. Lyttle, E. Kavanagh, Good—J. Walsh, V. Ryan, J. Wall, E. Lewis, I. Claney, J. McCabe, F. Phelan, V. Buckley, H. Flynn, A. Cooney.

McCabe, F. Phelan, V. Bucktey, H. Flynn, A. Cooney.
The following are the names of the boys who obtained the lughest number of marks at the competitive examination:—
Sen. IV.—G. Somers, J. Hurley, J. Ryan, W. Carter, E. Hurley, F. Hallman, in order of merit.
Jun. IV.—W. Pennylegion, E. Redmond, J. Cassidy.
Sen. III.—W. Morgan, A. Hummel, O. Miller.

Sen. II.—(a) J. McCabe, Y. Johnston, S. Quigley,; (b) H. Flynn, E. Kavanagh, A. Cooney.

ST. BASIL'S.

Application, attendance and deport-

Application, attendance and deportment;—
Form IV, Sen., Excellent—M. Smith, Good—C. Costello, G. Martin, F. Cutherty, H. O'Leary.

Jun., Excellent—G. Hale, Good—M. Carney, E. Brown, M. Todd, H. Mc-Kenna, T. Moore, M. Collin.

Form III, Sen., Excellent—N. Rene, C. Charlebois, J. Kennedy, L. Brady, I. McGee. Good—A. McLaren, A. Rene, J. McKenna, N. O'Hara.

Jun., Excellent—L. Hale, V. Culliton, S. Basiley, H. Grocker.

Form II, highest number of marks in order of merit; Sen.—T. Collins, M. Prior, E. Clarke, W. Alberti, W. Muphy M. Todd, E. Mechan, C. Grant, V. 3rown.

Jun.—A. Moroe, H. Kormann.

Jun.-A. Moroe, H. Kormann.

NEW CATHOLIC CLUB.

The Catholic Students of Toronto University Organized,

Taking up the suggestion made some time ago in the columns of The Regis-ter, the Catholic students of Toronto University have formed a club. About ter, the Catholic students of Toronto University have formed a club. About sixty young mea, who are attending the university in some one or other of its branches, me! in the Catholic Union's rooms in the basement of St. Basil's Church. The meeting was an informal gathering for the discussion of the formation of a club, and the young men present were unanimous in their support of the idea of banding themselves together for mutual improvement and support. On Sunday just a second and an organizing meeting was held at Bt. Basil's. An election of officers was made, resulting in the choice of Mr. Sweeney, of the School of Science, an President, and of Mr. McGuire as Vice-President, and of Mr. O'Heary as Treasurer. Mr. Williams, of Detroit, acted as chairof Mr. O'Leavy as Treasurer. Mr. Williams, of Detroit, acted as chairman pro tem. A constitution was adopted. The young men present determined to be Catholic m more than name, and will meet His Grace the Archbishop on Palm Sunday. Representatives from nearly all of the affiliated colleges, was reserved. sentatives from nearly all of the af-filiated colleges were present. The School of Pharmacy and the Veterm-ary Colleges were the only ones that did not respend to the call. It was impossible to invite all the Catholic students by letter, because of a lack of information. All Catholic students in the city are invited to identify themselves with the movement. The next meeting will take place on Palm Sunday, when the members will meet the Archbeshop. It is the intention of the club to furnish information to intending Catholic students at the university and, indeed, to take them in hand on their arrival in the city.

Ancient Order of Hibernians

Annual St. Patrick's Concert in Massey Hall.

Annual St. Patrick's Coucert in Massey Hall.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will celebrate Ireland's National Anardyorestry by giving a grand concert in Massey Hall on Monday night. March 18th, when the following high-class artists will appear—Ars. Clara Barnes Holmes, of Buffalo, N. Y., America's greatest contraito, will make her first appearance in Canada since her first appearance in Canada since her extended tour of the European contanent, also Mr. Horace Somerest, the popular tenor of New York City, with these will be some of Canada's leading talent, including Miss Beverley Robinson, Miss Teresa Flungain, Mr. H. M. Blight, Miss Minne Dillon, connet soloint; Miss Cattle Claxton, and Master Sullivan, in Irish and Scotch jigs, accompanied by Bro. John Sullivan, with Irish bappipes; Mr. Harry W. Fay, humorist, Mrs. Jos. Bonner, accompanist,; Mr. L. V. McBrady, chorman.

The popular price of 25 cents to all parts of the Hall—All tekets must be exchanged for received seat coupons, without extra charge, at Massey Hall boy office on and after Thursday, March 11th.

A NERVY AGENT.

(Complaints are being made to the parish priests throughout the city that an agent for a Buffalo Catholic paper has been calling upon the Catholics of this city. No particular objection might be ruised to that, but jection might be ruised to that, but the young man in question has been pushing his wares is ways that are decidedly objectionable. He has been telling those whom he has called on that he has not only the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop, but that His Grace will be displeased if they do not subscribe to his naper. He has not the sanction of His Grace, nor his Arrmission. It is doubtful whether he is acting as an authorized agent of the journal spoken of, but if he is it may be certain that his methods are unknown to his chief.

DEATH BED CONVERSION.

It is not generally known in religious circles in this city that the late Mrs. Fred Worts, of Toronto, died a Catholic. She was received into the church in St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, and died fortified by all the rites of her washy found, most her Guelph, and died fortified by all the rites of her newly-found mother. There is no necessity of dilating upon the virtues of the excellent woman that is gone. Everyone who knew her loved her. Hers was a sterling character, and her good life earned for her the reward of the grace of dying within the arms of the Catholic Church. It should be the duty of every Catholic who reads these lines to pray for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Worts. May her soul rest in peace.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLLINCE.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 85. C.M. B.A., Toronto, the following resolution of condulence was adopted;—Resolved—That we, the members of Branch 85, tender to Brother Thos. Ryan, our sincere sympathy in the loss he has sustained by the death of his father, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded our worthy brother, and that it be entered in the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to The Catholic Register for publication

THE KING TO C.M.B.A.

Thanks for Expressions of Sympathy.

The Recording Secretary of Branch No. 1, C.M.B.A., Windsor, Ont., Mr. P. M. Keogh, has received the following letter in answer to the resolution of rondoleace sent to King Edward;— Government House, Ottawa, Marchtl, 1901 Sir.—In obedience to commands re-

Sir.—In obedience to commands received from His Majesty the King, His Excellency the Governor-General desires me to canvey through you to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, His Majesty's heartfelt thanks for the kind expressions of sympathy contained in the resolutions forwarded with your letter of the 31st January, which have been gratefully appreciated by His Majesty and Royal family.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY GRAHAM,
CaptainA.D.C.
Acting Governor-General's Secretary.

OTTAWA NO.ES.

Choice Officers made in Catholic Societies

St. Bridget's Court, Catholic Order of Foresters at Wednesday night's meeting, balloted for and accepted three members and received three uph plications for membership. Permission was obtained from the High Court to the state of the sta change the second meeting in each month from the usual time until the third Sunday. This change will be in force until the first of May. The court will receive holy communion in a body in St. Bridget's Church at the circht clack mass on Sunday Massh. a body in St. Bridget's Church at the eight o'clock mass on Sunday, March 17th, St. Patrick's Day. Special music will be rendered and a special sermon given by The Rev. Canon McCarthy. The members will take part in the St. Patrick's day parade and in addition to their Foresters' badge A committee was appointed to consider the question of new quarters for meetings. The proposal to appoint a court chemist was discussed and will be further looked into.

St. Mona's Society of Bull at a meeting Wednesday night had three miti-ations and seven propositions.

At this week's meeting of St. Pat. At this week's meeting of St. Patrick's Court. Catholic Order of Foresters, Hull, John F. Boutt was appointed Departy High Chief Ronger. The resignations of financial secretary Patrick Burke and treasurer M. Murary, who are shortly going to leave for Scattle, were accepted. Robert Asia was appointed financial secretary and Jas. Harking treasurer. The King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, ed?

nev officers were installed by D.H.C. R. Boult

St. Joseph's Society of Hull will shortly commence the re-errotion of their hall, which was burned in the bug fire last April. The hall will be located on its former site of St. Joseph Street.

A despatch to the Mail and Empire says,—The Irish students attending Ortawa University are a very dissatisfied body just now. The annual St. Patrick's day banquet, which has been a fixture on the university calendar for many years, has been cancelled by the authorities, for some reason that does not appeal to the student body. The preparations for the banquet were well under way, committees had been appointed, and programmes ar-

CORNWALL RECEPTION.

Two Young Ladle Takes Final Yows.

Two Young table Takes final Yows.

A very solema and affecting ceremony took place in the Hotel Dieu of this town, when Miss Ma. Taret McDonald, of Fineh, and Miss Mary Chisholm, of St. Raphaels, made their religious profession, taking the final yows of the order of St. Joseph. The Rt Rev. A. MacDoneil, Bishop of Alexandria, presided at the ceremony and received the novices' vows. This ceremony is very affecting, as the young ladies prostrate themselves under a black pall during the singing of the Litany of the Saints. This is to show the death to the world of the novices; after which they each pronounce the yows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and scrving the poor, which vows are perpetual. The bishop then invests them with the black veil, a silver ring and a white crown, and the crown is worn the remainder of the day.

There were present in the Sanctuary Very Rev. G. Corbett, V.G.; Very Rev. Gean Desaunhac, Very Rev. Dean Twomey, Williamstown; Rev. W. Maedonald, St. Andiews; Rev. W. Maedonald, St. Andiews; Rev. W. Maedonald, St. Andiews; Rev. D. McMillan and Rev. A. McRae.

Rev. W. Maedonald preached on the occasion with his usual eloquence. The text was taken from the 21st Psalm;

Rev. W. Macdonald preached on the occasion with his usual cloquence. The text was taken from the 21st Psalm; "I rejoiced at the things that were soid unto me; we will go into the House of the Lord."

The altar was tastefully decorated with natural flowers. The singuag was very fine, being rendered by the Rev. Sisters de Notre Dame, assis.ed by some ladier of the town.—Comwall

by some ladier of the town.-Cornwall

The funeral of the late Patrick Joseph Slattery, who died Saturday, took place from his late residence, 192 Theodore street, to Notre Dame cemetery, service over the remains being held on St. Joseph's Church by Rev. Father James Fallon. The funeral was largely attended. The late Mr. Slattery was formerly a member of the firm of Slattery & Lawrence, butchers. He was 20 years of age and a son of the late Mr. Welliam Slattery. He was a victim of consumption. Mr. Bernard Slattery, of this city, is a half-brother of deceased. The date Mr. Slattery leaves three sisters, Mrs. Grimes, of Toronto, Mrs. J. P. Logue, of Montreal, and Mrs. Jos. Tasse, of Ottawa.

THE FEDERAL LIFE

The Federal Life Assurance Company has just issued its nineteenth annual 1-port, printed clsewhere in this issue. It speaks for itself, indicating a very prosperous year. This Canadian insurance company, one of the youngest, gives evidence of healthy growth, which must be a source of gratification to the stockholders. The surplus of assets giving such undoubted security to policyholders, is a very pleasing feature, proving that the management of the affairs of this company is in the hands of competent persons. The "Ambitious City" must certainly take great pride in a concern having the head office located in its midst. its midst.

The Catholic church at Gatineau Point, Quebec, of which Rev. Canon Beauchamp is parish priest, will shortly be finished. A new vestify will be built. The church has been in use for some time, but is not yet completed.

WESTERN ASSURANCE.

The value of property destroyed by fire in Canada and the United States during the past year has been com-puted at a total of \$163,000,000, being greater by \$27,000,000 than that of the preceding year, and largely in excess of that of any other year since 1871, when the ever-to-be-remembered Cheago disaster occurred. The destruction of the city of Hull and a portion of the city of Ottawa foots up a total of \$10,000,000. The foregoing is gleaned from the very instructive address delivered by the Hon. Geo. A. Cox at the annual recting of the shareholders of the Western Assurges Company, held on the 7th inst. greater by \$27,000,000 than that of the shareholders of the Western Assur-ance Company, held on the 7th inst, a summary of which is printed else-where in this issue, and is well wor-thy of a perusal by all those who take any interest in the adoption of means to guard against loss of pro-perty by fire.

THE WASASH RAILROAD.

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Hay, baled, car lots, ton\$9	5) to \$	10 00
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Butter, dairy, ib. rolis 0		0 19
Butter, large roll 0		0 18
Better, creame. ooxes 0		0 22
Butter, creamery, tb. rolls 0		0 23
Butter, tubs, per lb 0	10	0 17
Butter, bakers' tub 0	14	0 16
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Turteys, per ib 0	íŏ	0 11
Geese, per lb 0	07	0 08
Ducke, per pair 0	20	0 75 0 60
Chickens, per pair 0 Honey, per lb 0	10	ŏĭĭ
Dressed hogs car lots per		
cwt 7	25	7 50

Price list revised daily by E. T. Carter,

successor to John Hallam, 80 East	E LO
street:	_
Hides, No. 1 green\$0 07	\$
Hides, No. 2 green 0 06	
H.des, No. 1 green steers 0 08	
Hides, No. 2 green steers 0 07	• • • •
Hidee, cured 0 08	
Calfskins, No. 1 0 08	0.00
Callerine, No. 1	ŏñ
Calfskins, No. 2 0 07	
Deacons (dairies), each 0 50	0 6
Steenskins; fresh 0 90	100
Tailow, rendered 0 05%	0 03
Wool, fleece 0 14	
Wool, unwashed, fleece 0 08	0.00
Wool, unwashed, neece 0 05	ŏĭŝ
Weol, pulled super 0 17	
Wcol, pulled extra 0 20	0 21
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ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Grain-		_	
Wheat, white, bush \$0	081/4 to	\$	•
" red, bush access 0	6374		•
" fife, bush 0	C 0	07	0
" goose, bush 0	0.5		
Peas, bush 0	65		
Rye, bush 0	52	0.5	24
Beans, bush 1	25	15	oʻ
Berley, bush 0	45	0.4	Ġ.
Oats, bush 0	34	03	44
Buckwheat, bush 0	53		
Seeds-	••		•
A sike, choice, No. 1\$6	GO to	\$6.0	0
Alsike, good, No. 2 6	00	6 2	5
Red clover, bush 6		6.6	Ō
Timothy, per bush 1		2 2	5
Hay and Straw-			
	A3 4A 6	15 A	^
Hay, per ton	M to 6	10 6	ä
Straw, sheaf, per ton 10		10 0	U

William Levack bought 75 cattle, principally butchers' for the local trade, at \$7 to \$3 \$5 for loads of common to good, and \$4 124, to \$4.30 for bleed lots.

Dunn Bros, hought one load of exporters, crisisting of 0 buils, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4 per cwt less \$5 on the lot; 10 steers, 1240 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt.

A. Soliner bought one load of exporters, 1400 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt. and I lead, 125 lbs each, at \$4.75 per cwt.

Crawford & Humbert bought three loads of exporters, 1170 to 1300 lbs. each, at \$4.20 to \$4.75 per cwt.

William Creator' bought 21 cattle, 18 steers and 3 fat cows, 1050 lbs. each, at \$3.50 per cwt.

I nness & Hailgan bought one load mix of brichers' and exporters, 1150 lbs. each, at \$4.35 per cwt.

S. Levack bought 14 butchers' cattle, at \$3.50 per cwt.

J. W. Fiewelling sold 6 exporters, 1225 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 14 butchers' cattle, at \$5.50 per cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, at \$5.50 per cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, at \$5.50 per cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 25 butchers' cattle, 2100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.

130

cows, 1100 lbs, each, at \$3.25 per cwt.

Whatey & McDonald, wholesale commission solesmen, sold 57 yearling lambs, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 9 cattle, 030 lbs, at \$3.40 per cwt.; 1 fat cow, 1000 lbs, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 10 cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 10 cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 25 routile, cows, 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 4 cattle, 940 lbs. each, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 4 cattle, 040 lbs. each, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 15 cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.45 per cwt.; 15 cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.45 per cwt.

Reall & Stone sold 22 cattle, 976 lbs. each, at \$3.90; 14 cattle, 1125 lbs. each, at \$4.25; 11 lambs. at \$4.76 per owt; 1 milch cow, at \$27.

at \$27.

W. B. Levack bought 00 lambs at \$4.80 per cwt.; 10 sheep at \$3.50 per cwt.

C. Woods bought 20 cattle, 000 lbs. each, at \$3.50 to \$3.85 per cwt.

Brown & Snell bought 2 loads exporters, 1200 to 1275 lbs. each, at \$4.35 to \$4.75.

R. J. Collins bought 11 cattle, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.15 per cwt; 22 cattle, 1020 lbs. erch, at \$3.50 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn hought 20 sheep at \$3.40 per.

Wesley Dunn bought 20 sheep at \$3.40 per cwt; 100 lambs at \$4.65 per cwt.; 5 calves at \$7 each. Alexander Levack bought 25 butchers' cattle some of width w ro very choice, 1137 ibs. cach, at \$4 to \$4.375 per cwt. William McClelland bought one load of choice butchers' helfers and steers, 1050-ibs, cach, at \$4.25 per cwt., less \$5 on the lot.

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H. Marboe & Co. bought 14 butchers' cattle, 11 helfers and 3 fat cows, 1000 lbs. cach, at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Robert Lynn sold 20 stockers, 850 lbs. cach, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 2 butchers' steers, 850 lbs. cach, at \$3.75 per cwt.; 2 fat cows, 100 lbs. cach, at \$3.40 per cwt.; 170 hogs at \$9.25 per cwt., 2 sheep and a calf at \$3.50 per cwt.

Maybee & Zengman bought 25 stockers, 700 to 1000 lbs. cach, at \$3.20 to \$3.35 per cwt.

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