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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—No. 47.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Cecilia, Virgin Martyr.  
Friday—St. Clement, Pope, Martyr.  
Saturday—St. John of the Cross, Confessor.  
Sunday—XXV and last after Pentecost; St. Catharine, Virgin, Martyr.  
Monday—St. Sylvester, Abbot.  
Tuesday—St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow.  
Wednesday—St. Gregory III.—Pope, Confessor.

## SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Gentleness—394,819, Super-lure.  
Friday—Moral courage—1,076,339, Mission, Retreat.  
Saturday—Union with God—304,403, Societies, works.  
Sunday—Defence of truth—23,539,488, Conversations.  
Monday—Desire of perfection—5,961,961, Sinners.  
Tuesday—True family affection—315,608, Intemperance.  
Wednesday—Respect for Holy Images—1,461,916, Spiritual favors.

## PRAYER FOR NOVEMBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and sufferings in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which He pleads and offers Himself in the Mass, for the petitions of our associates; especially for this month for the Propagation of the Faith.

## Current Topics.

There is good reason for believing the Hon. J. R. Stratton contemplated the introduction of an important reform in connection with the License Department. The change in question is to appoint the License Inspectors from year to year, instead of an indefinite period, as is the case at present. The License Commissioners throughout the Province are chosen annually, and it is inconceivable application of the same method of appointment to license inspectors would permit of the choice of more efficient officers, and give a better enforcement of the law. It is stated that before long other license inspectors in addition to the two Toronto officers, will receive notification that their services are no longer required. The Provincial Secretary is said to hold the view that the service needs shaking up in some quarters, and that there are a number of inspectors whom it would be of great advantage to the service to replace by other men.

The serious apprehension with which the announcement of the fact that the Czar was suffering from typhoid fever filled Europe, emphasizes how much the peace of the world is believed to be dependent upon him. It is generally felt that at the present critical state of international affairs that even a temporary weakening of the influence of so favorable a factor in the maintenance of the world's peace, justifies grave anxiety, especially as the Czar is regarded in Europe as a kind of counterpoise to Emperor William. The impression exists in most European capitals that the illness of the Emperor Nicholas is more serious than it is represented to be, but this is probably based upon the knowledge that the Czar's constitution is not strong. The Dowager Czarina receives news by courier twice each day. Her departure from Fredensborg had been officially fixed for November 26. Preparations have since been made for her to leave at any moment, and the fact that she has not started indicates that there is no immediate danger. It is feared, however, that even if no complications ensue, the attack may be of long duration.

Arrangements will soon be under way for the taking of the fourth Dominion census. Mr. Archibald Bine has been engaged to take charge of this important undertaking. Mr. Bine says: According to the wording of the act, the enumeration is to be made about the first of the year, but the practice since Confederation has been to fix a date in the first week in April. This precedent will, doubtless, be adhered to. But while the task was one that has usually consumed between three and four months in the past, we will endeavour this time to secure its completion within one month. In the United Kingdom the census is supposed to be taken in one day. The same plan is adopted in France and in Belgium, but in each of these cases no

attempt is made to do more than secure a count of the heads of the population, while with us, as in the United States, the custom has been to aim at gathering, as well, a record of the industrial life, hence the time required for our purpose is somewhat longer than in the Motherland.

The Postmaster-General is receiving numerous suggestions from commercial bodies in regard to the proposed scheme of registered letter insurance. The act empowers the Postmaster-General to "establish a system providing for losses of registered mailable matter, such indemnity in no case to exceed \$25 for any one registered piece, or the actual value thereof, if less than \$25, and to fix an insurance fee or a scale of insurance fees," etc. In all probability the Canadian scheme will be modelled upon the English system, the charge for which is twopence for insurance of each registered piece up to five pounds sterling in value, in scale advancing to one shilling and sixpence for £100. It is held that there is no reason why such a scale, starting at the minimum of a very small advance on the present charge for registration only, which is five cents, should not turn in a good revenue to the Federal exchequer. This will be evident when the working of the present registration system is examined. Out of 8,676,000 registered letters which passed through the mails last year only 182 were lost. The contents of 64 of those were restored, leaving a net loss to the owners of 72 letters, which is less than one letter in 51,000 registered. Present charge of five cents for mere registration is one cent more than is charged in England for registration and insurance up to a value of \$25; so that, as stated, a very small advance should be sufficient to cover losses in this country. No regulations have yet been prepared, however, for introducing the system in Canada.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature has dissolved and writes issued for a Local general election. Nominations will be held on December 5 and polling on December 12. It was the intention of the Opposition to let the elections go by default, something unprecedented in the history of Canadian politics, but a meeting of the Conservative leaders was held, and after much deliberation it was decided to oppose the Government. It will be remembered that the Prince Edward Island Government had a precarious tenure of office last summer, retaining power by a majority of one, but lately it has gained and the popular tide is in its favor. Added to this is the prestige and enthusiasm created by the recent great Liberal victory in the Dominion. The Conservatives will have great difficulty in getting candidates to contest the ridings, particularly in Charlottetown, the capital and the chief city of the Province. It will be extremely difficult to get men to take the field against the Liberals, in view of the great majority secured by Sir Louis Davies, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The initial steps of License changes in the license administration of the Province developed in the shape of the retirement of two of the three license inspectors for this city. After a consultation with Hon. J. R. Stratton, under whose department the license system is run, notice has been sent to all three, Messrs. Thomas Dexter, John Wilson and Thomas Hastings, that their services will not be required after the expiration of the present year. It is also understood that in connection with this department other changes are contemplated by the Government, with a view to securing a better observance of the provisions of the of the liquor license law throughout the Province, but as their extent no statement is yet available.

The Dutch Cabinet has submitted to the States-General a new bill proposing to drain the entire Zuyder Zee. No less a sum than \$100,000,000 has been figured out as the cost of reclamation. "The Land of Dead Cities," as it is now known as the Gulf of the Zuyder Zee has been called. It was only in the fifteenth century that the Zuyder Zee assumed its present form—a gulf 60 miles long

and 212 miles in circumference. Elaborate plans were laid before a Royal Commission several years ago and at the beginning of 1899 it was reported that final arrangements had been made. The main idea was to construct an embankment or sea wall 25 miles long, running across the mouth of the gulf, and then four enormous "polders," which would drain and utilize what were the best parts of the Zuyder Zee from an agricultural point of view, and still leave the deep water channels as at present, while the Yssel and some smaller rivers would be free to run into a lake to be known as the Ysselmeer, an outlet thereof being provided by locks and sluices at one of the ends of the embankment. The land to be reclaimed covered a superficies of 750 square miles. The proposal was that the work should take in all something over thirty years. The building of the main embankment and other dykes was to take eight years and the rest of the task twenty-four years more. From the foregoing dispatch it would appear that a new idea, that of draining the Zuyder Zee in its entirety, has ousted the older plan.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, North-West general manager of the Crops. Ogilvie Milling Company, left yesterday afternoon for a European trip. He will sail from Montreal on the Lake Champlain on November 22nd. Mr. Thompson will visit all the principal milling centers of Europe, including Budapest, Hungary, with the object of studying the market conditions and methods of handling and selling grain throughout Europe. When questioned as to the crop the past season, Mr. Thompson said: "The conditions bear out my previous estimates as to the quantity and quality. I may say emphatically that this season's wheat under our present system of milling, is making better flour than the wheat of last year. The total crop this year is about 85,000,000 bushels."

The Quebec Legislature has dissolved, and the elections will take place on December 7th, the nominations a week earlier. The last Provincial general elections were held on May 11, 1897, and resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Flynn Government and the corresponding triumph of the Liberal party, led by the late Hon. Mr. Marchand. About a week afterward Mr. Flynn and his colleagues resigned, and the late Sir J. A. Chapleau, then Lieutenant-Governor, in accordance with constitutional usage, called upon Mr. Marchand to form a Government, and that gentleman accepted. On the death of Mr. Marchand a couple of months ago Hon. S. N. Parent was called upon to form a Cabinet. In view of the fact that he had formed a new Government, and that the sitting Legislature was three and a half years old, Mr. Parent had ample justification in seeking dissolution. From a party point of view there is no doubt that the time is well chosen, for, since the recent Liberal sweep in Dominion politics, there is no doubt that he will sweep the Province.

Steps have been taken by the United States on for resuming the important work of the Anglo-American Commission, made up of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. It is understood that the American Commissioners desire to remove the possibility of such ineffectual results as occurred at their sitting. The indications are that this can be done through the co-operation of the State Department by omitting the Alaskan boundary question from those to be considered, thus removing the chief obstacle to progress. On the Alaskan question the commission was practically deadlocked, and it made no report on the progress on other questions because of inability to include this question. Since then, however, a modus vivendi on Alaska has been agreed upon. The purpose of the commission is to frame a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, covering the various questions arising along the Canadian border. The questions before the commission are of long standing, and include the establishment of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, the issues over Behm's and the catch of fur seals, the unclaimed territory between Canada and the United States near Pasmacoude Bay and Malise, and at points where Wisconsin

and Minnesota and Canada. The Northeast fisheries question, involving the rights of fishing in the North Atlantic off Newfoundland and other points; the regulation of the fishing rights on the Great Lakes; also labor immigration across the Canadian-American border; commercial reciprocity between the two countries; the regulation of the bonding system, by which goods are carried in bond across the frontier, and also the regulation of traffic by international railways and canal of the two countries; reciprocal mining privileges in the Klondike, British North America, and other points; wrecking and salvage on the ocean and Great Lakes coasting waters; the modification of the treaty arrangements under which only one war vessel can be maintained on the Great Lakes, with a view to allowing warships to be built on the lakes and then floated out to the ocean. The personnel of the Commission is an unusually noticeable one. Lord Alverstone, better known as Sir Richard Webster, is being mentioned to fill Lord Herschell's place, as England's representative. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, heads the Canadian representation, with Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Premier of Newfoundland among his assistants. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, is chairman of the American representation, with ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Reciprocity Commissioner; John A. Kasson, ex-Senator C. J. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Mr. T. Coolege, of Boston, and Seneca E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, associates.

Mr. George B. Reeve, G.T.P.'s New formerly traffic manager of the Grand Trunk, has been appointed general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, in succession to Mr. G. M. Hays, appointed President of the Southern Pacific railway. The news of Mr. Reeve's appointment came as a surprise, as it was generally believed in Canadian railway circles that the position would be given to Mr. McGuigan, the present general superintendent. The offer was made to Mr. Reeve, who is now living in California, by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the company. Mr. Reeve wired his acceptance, and has left for Montreal. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson made the official announcement of the appointment, which becomes effective on January 1, 1901. It is understood that Mr. Reeve's appointment will leave the heads of all departments undisturbed. It is understood that Mr. Reeve's salary will be \$45,000 a year. Mr. McGuigan, the general superintendent of the Grand Trunk was, it is understood, offered the position, but for personal reasons declined it.

It has been decided to bring the Manitoba Prohibition or Liquor Act up before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, November 26, for argument as to its constitutionality. From indications it is expected that the case will last for some days. Mr. W. E. Perdue will be present on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company, Mr. F. H. Phippen for the License Holders' Benevolent Association, and Mr. J. A. M. Aldice on behalf of the Manitoba Government. The Dominion Government will also be notified, and it is thought they will be represented by counsel for the purpose of watching the case. It has not yet been definitely settled as to just what portions of the act will be submitted for argument.

The report that American officers have discovered ancient records in Pekin showing that the Chinese discovered America 1,500 years ago, and erected temples in Mexico, has aroused the greatest interest among the scientific men of Monterey, and throughout the country. The Chinese temples alluded to are in the State of Sonora, on the Pacific coast. The ruins of one of the temples was discovered near the town of Ures, in that State, about two years ago. One of the large stone tablets found in the ruins was covered with carved Chinese characters, which were partly deciphered by a learned Chinaman who visited the ruins at the request of the Mexican Government. This Chinaman made the assertion at the time that the ruins were of a temple which had been erected by some Chinese ago by Chinese, but his statement was not received with credence. It has been claimed long that the ruins of the State of Sonora are of Chinese origin. These ruins Chinese are

They possess many traditions and characteristics of the Chinese. If the report of the finding of these records in Pekin shall be verified, an expedition will go from here to explore further the ancient temples of Sonora.

Lord Kitchener is now hampered in carrying on the South African war, and it promises to be widely different than under Lord Roberts. The latter will continue to sign the official despatches until his departure, but the campaign will be devised and directed by Lord Kitchener alone. He has faced the grim fact that the enemy means to cut the Transvaal, and has greatly tightened the censorship, while he finds it necessary to carry out certain military policy acts more rigorously than under Lord Roberts' regime. Lord Kitchener's movements show the fearful desolation to which the war has reduced the countries. The only hopeful sign is the coming of the Transvaal winter, when the heat will make the tropical world unbearable. The northward-bound commandos will have to trek toward the south, where they will meet the British. This will bring Gen. Dolar shortly into range of severe fighting. Gen. De Wet has not been heard of and it is believed that he is advancing toward Ficksburg, which the Boers hold. The systematic breaking of the Kimberley and Bloemfontein railways has for its aim the tying up of the troops in the up-country through the resulting shortage of supplies. The people will forgive anything which will bring the fighting to an end and release the great part of the troops. Instead of that, however, the intemperate Englishmen, who returned to England from Natal a few months ago, have been ordered to re-embark for the Cape. The country on both sides of the Natal-Transvaal Railway is raged by bands of excellently mounted Boers, unnumbered by transport. It is estimated that there are about 1,500 Boers in arms between the Natal-Johannesburg line in the vicinity of Heidelberg, down to Greylingstad and on to Bethel, Ermelo and Carolina, a hitherto unoccupied country and a region which General French's recent march from the Delagoa line to Heidelberg did not clear. Indeed the details of that march prove that General French's troops were often hard pressed, the Boers showing great dash. This part of the country will remain dominated by the Boers until the various centres are garrisoned and mobile columns held in readiness to ride down the guerrilla bands. This task is now about to be taken in hand.

A unanimous agreement has been arrived at by the powers in China. China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an Imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven priests and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred. In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages shall be dismissed and punished. Indemnity shall be paid to States, corporations and individuals. The Tungji Yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign Minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor, as in civilized countries. The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of China shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war material prohibited. Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the Empire suppressing Boxers. Indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by native Christians. The Chinese Government shall undertake to enter upon negotiations for such changes in existing treaties regarding trade and navigation as the foreign governments deem advisable. "Opinion is strong here," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, "that the European commanders are doing more harm than good by the punitive expeditions, which, by the destruction of villages, excite the Chinese to exorcise the foreigners, a feeling which it will take a century to eradicate. It is perfectly clear that the Emperor and Empress-Dowager are nothing because a few hundred Chinese are killed, and the allies would be far better employed in trying to secure the return of Kiang Su to Peking." Refugees report that anti-Christian riots have broken out in the Province of Kiangsu. The non-Christians are wear-

ing badges. All persons not so decorated are in danger of death. It is reported that General Ma, with 10,000 men; General Fung, with 8,000 men, and General Yu, with 5,000, are marching toward the borders of the Province of Hbaili to check the advance of the Allies westward. Military operations are virtually at a standstill. The German and Italian expeditions northward passed through the Nankan Pass unopposed.

Government Baking Powder Tests. The Royal Baking Powder is an old candidate for favor with the house-keepers of the Dominion. It is constantly being reported that the recent Government report giving the analyses of baking powders sold in the Dominion show the Royal to be the purest of cream of tartar powder, the most perfect in character, and of the greatest keeping strength. It is shown that the art in baking powder making is to give a pure and healthful powder, of highest keeping quality, and one that keeps indefinitely without losing its strength. These two qualifications—effective keeping and highest strength—it is impossible to combine in a powder except with the use of chemically pure ingredients, and the report states that the only entirely cream of tartar powders which came up to this standard were the Royal and Cleveland's.

## THE CHRISTMAS SALE.

A WEEK OF OPPORTUNITY AND ENJOYMENT.

The Annual Christmas Sale in aid of the Sisters of the Precious Blood opens on Monday, November 20th, and lasts throughout the week, closing on Saturday evening, December 1st, with the grand drawing of prizes. Luncheon, tea and supper, as well as light refreshments at all Christmas tables, will be served on the ordinary restaurant rates, while patrons are assured of an excellent bill of fare daintily and promptly served. Business men will find the refreshment rooms a pleasant change from the usual downtown hotel fare, and their orders will be filled carefully and quickly.

No effort has been spared in preparing attractions and novelties for the Christmas Sale, and a large amount of the clever needlework for which the sale is famous will be given away. The sale will be on sale. A handsome lace bolero is only one of the many beautiful articles exhibited.

A display of handsomely decorated China, comprising every style of decoration; superb examples of decorative glass and marvelous lace effects will prove a great attraction to all lovers of bric-a-brac. Exquisite ornaments and pieces whose beauty received an additional charm from their utility, are opportune with the season of gift-giving almost with us.

The wise provider will take heed of the many beautiful articles displayed in the handsome hall devoted to the sale, and in purchasing generously will enjoy the pleasurable sensation that proceeds from assisting a noble work.

The different tables or stalls will be presided over by the following ladies:—Fancy Table—Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. Doane; Mrs. Roeber, Miss O'Connor and Sullivan; Doll Table—The Misses O'Connor and Harris; Christmas Table—Misses Fleming, McGowan and Hunsbary; Candy Table—Misses Vercy, McDonald and Murphy; China Table—Miss Mulvaney, Miss Clarke and Mrs. Mabel O'Connor; Refreshments—Mrs. Foy, Mrs. Rooney, Mrs. De Lay, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Lynn.

An entertaining and varied programme has been prepared for each evening of the sale. The opening night—Monday—D'Alessandro's Orchestra will furnish a delightful programme for a Frobenius Concert. The popular singing of St. John will attend in uniform. On Tuesday night a concert programme will be given under the direction of Mrs. McPherson, the well-known pianiste. Wednesday the Gnomes quartet will entertain with a pleasing series of pictures. Thursday afternoon a grand concert will be given in the direction of Rev. E. F. Murray, O.S.B.; Friday evening's programme will be in charge of the successful vocal teacher and popular baritone, Mr. Leon Sajoos. Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given at 3.30, when Robert Clarke's famous Punch and Judy Show and laughter provoking ventriloquist figures will amuse.

A prize will be given away each evening and at the instance, every one present having an equal chance of winning.

The social event of the sale will be the Afternoon Tea, on Wednesday, Nov. 23th from 4.30—6.00 p.m. The ladies interested in the Sale take this opportunity of extending a cordial invitation to everybody to partake of their hospitality on this occasion, and enjoy with their cup of fragrant tea the sweet strains of the Pianola kindly furnished by Messrs. Mason & Risch. This wonderful invention must be heard to be appreciated. The same number given in St. George's Hall on Monday, 12th inst., when so many could not obtain admittance will be rendered.

A word remains to be said about the object of this Sale. It was well said by the late Archbishop Lynch when announcing his approval in writing upon this community some 30 years ago, that "this community some day would bring a blessing upon the diocese, that their life of penance, their prayers, their many good works would plead mercy to God's justice. Their appeal is still waiting upon to pay the debt incurred in building the monastery that is their home on St. Joseph Street, in return the lives of penance and sacrifices of these victims of Divine Love will intercede for us."

conversion of England

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. ... conversion of England ...

... conversion of England ...

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A BRITISH ... WITH MANY ... OF GREAT HISTORICAL INTEREST

The following interesting letter ...

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Dublin is unquestionably the finest city ...

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St. Patrick's Cathedral, built by ...

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no longer even exist, and by the constitution in the State of a rival power. All efforts will be fruitless until a rational effective legislation has succeeded a legislation at once illogical, arbitrary, and inoperative. This is obscure. It is elucidated by the further statement that only those educated in Government (i.e. or secular colleges will be admitted to office under the Government. This means further that Catholics must be excluded from commissions in the army, in order that the military service may be freed from that Catholic influence which is so strong at present through all the ranks. An anti-clerical test for public service in France is a dire attempt to alienate the affections of a noble people from their grand historic Church. It cannot succeed. The attempt, however, will hurry events in a nation which, for the past hundred years, has not been slow in its scenic changes upon the stage. Some one has said that all tyranny is exercised by an organized minority. This most formidable measure mapped out by M. Waldeck-Rousseau proves the theory.

SPREAD OF MOHAMMEDANISM.

Religions are either missionary or non-missionary. Christianity, Buddhism and Mohammedanism are the chief missionary religions; while best known of the non-missionary is Judaism. As a consequence of this theory, the best test of vitality in a religion is zeal for its propagation. This, although not sufficiently recognized, is true of Mohammedanism, which within the nineteenth century has manifested many signs of renewed activity. Once upon a time it threatened Europe from both West and East. Its onslaught of terror was broken by the blow which Charles Martel dealt it at the head of his brave Franks. For hundreds of years the Mohammedans turned the hills and vales of Spain into fortresses and battle grounds where was spent the energy of a chivalrous people. On the East they hammered at the gates of Constantinople and were held in check only by their defeat at Lepanto, which decided their fate as far as Europe was concerned. In the nineteenth century modern civilization first came actually face to face with Mohammedanism, the strange barrier between Western ideas and the utter barbarians of Asia and Africa. In this century, after a long interval of quiet, Mohammedanism again manifests increasing activity. There are on the whole continent of North and South America only about 49,500 Mohammedans, there being 20,000 in North and Central America. Of the others the British colony of Guinea contains 21,000 Mohammedans. As the coolies live apart and return home when they have effected sufficient improvement in their material position, there is no question of progress or retrogression concerning Islamism in America. It is in Asia and Africa, its ancient homes, that Mohammedanism has advanced most within the last hundred years. Nor, as was its early custom, and as we see today in the case of the Sultan, was the sword the missionary employed. The sword was not laid aside, first, last and always, it has been the most ready and powerful means of propagating the doctrine of the Koran. But this time the real instrument of propaganda was the teaching of the priests. This progressive movement may be traced to a puritanical sect called Wahhabis, whose founder, Abd-el-Wahhab, appeared in the interior of Arabia as the reformer of a then very corrupt Mohammedanism. Later it assumed political power and actually obtained possession of two sacred cities—Mecca and Medina—which they held until about ten years ago, when the Turkish Government found it itself strong enough to put an end to their political power. This form of Islamism was spread through India by a certain Saiyid Ahmad who had formerly been a freebooter and bandit, but who, upon one of his annual pilgrimages, had been converted to the teaching of the Wahhabis. But in spite of great successes at first over the Sikhs and Afghans who opposed him, he was finally defeated and put to death. To his followers may be ascribed the continuous progress of Mohammedanism in Hindoostan. To judge of this increase we may quote figures from the Census of

India. The whole of British India, inclusive of the tributary states, contained, in 1891, 250,150,000 inhabitants, of whom 49,022,701 were Mohammedans; and in the year 1891 280,002,000 inhabitants, of whom 57,001,700 were Mohammedans. Even allowing that India, the land of strict caste, is a fruitful soil for the religion of Islam, we might expect the home of Brahminism to be safe from the inroads of its rival, threatening to render the Hindoo peninsula entirely Mohammedan. In Burma and the Malay archipelago a notable increase has also taken place. Following in the path of Buddhism the religion of Mohammed entered China, and will gradually succeed in taking the place of the doctrine of Buddha there. In Africa it is making a triumphant progress. Not only was the banner of Islam carried to the Western Ocean by its converts, but four powerful Mohammedan kingdoms are firmly established in Senegambia and the Soudan. "In round numbers, at the present day, the Dark Continent contains eighty millions of Mohammedans to about two hundred millions of inhabitants—and Islamism is on the way to a total conquest of Africa. So far as civilization is concerned it will be an advance. "The worst evils which once prevailed over the whole of Africa, and are still to be found in many parts of it—cannibalism and human sacrifice, and the burial of living infants—disappear at once and forever. Elementary schools spring up, and even if they only teach their scholars to recite the Koran they are worth something in themselves. The worship of one God, omnipotent and omnipresent, is far in advance upon the idolatry which was the only religion the native knew." As in all these Eastern religions, error comes to the front and preponderates. An evil tree cannot bring forth good fruit. Mohammedanism is not only false in its teaching, but it is sensual in its tendency. It is not surprising that it gains ground in India where it breaks down caste distinctions, nor in Africa where it simplifies the creed of its converts, while it does not interfere with the sensual inclinations of their passions. Fanatic it was from the beginning, and the hand of Mohammedanism is always upon its sword ready to inspire fear where persuasion cannot win. We have likened Mohammedanism to a barrier between the bright West and the dark east. It is a barrier which Christian missionaries have found too dangerous to cross, and upon which the spiritual religion of Christ has made very little impression. It is with nations as with individuals—souls given up to sensuality are not the soil from which can be expected the fruit of the seed of God's holy word.

IRELAND UNITED.

Ireland is once more united. Never since the fall of Charles Stewart Parnell; never since the unfortunate split which rent not only the Irish Parliamentary party in twain and set the Irish representatives at Westminster at variance, but also disorganized the entire Nation with bickering and quarrels, has Ireland gotten together as thoroughly a cemented body of men as the present members-elect for Parliamentary work in London. The entire country has been drawn together by a plan of campaign which has its ramifications in every city, village and hamlet, in every county district; by a plan that has swept aside all party jealousy, all differences great and small that have done so much to divide Ireland in the past few years, and to alienate the Irish and their descendants who have settled in America and Australia from lending their aid in Ireland's cause. The petty quarrels, the unseemly jealousies among Ireland's leading politicians, that have been so prominently set before the world in press despatches by Ireland's foes, have done much to disgust the Irish who have emigrated, and to render them impatient of the lack of common sense shown by men who have been chosen from among the people at home to represent Ireland's cause and her people's demands among a people who are entirely without sympathy for her in her suffering, and who gloat over anything so absolutely foolish as the childish notions of Ireland's men of brains. All that is now past. No more shall England point the finger of scorn at Ireland's folly. The Emerald Isle can now at last hold her own in the united

assembly at Westminster. The United Irish League, a national organization that embraces every man in Ireland who is a man, and who has any thought for his country; no organization that is more powerful and more widespread, not only in its territory but also in its influence, than even the old Land League, an organization that has been built upon the solid foundation of universal demand and sober judgment. Every bishop, every priest, every layman in Ireland is a member. Its branches extend from end to end of Ireland, embracing every inhabitant in the land. Public meetings of the branches are held weekly, and gigantic mass meetings are drawn together periodically. The movement has stirred the country to its very depths, and every eye is working as he never did before to draw Ireland together into one great, united body that must make itself felt in London. There is no longer any division among the parliamentary representatives. These men must answer to their respective branches for any and every action done by him, whether in or out of Parliament. Election in the face of the League is an impossibility, so that every member who does anything unworthy of a representative of Ireland and the Irish people by that very act dooms himself to an eternal silence in the councils of the nation, and blazes his chances forever. Thus has Ireland at last come to herself; thus has the old land realized the futility of sending a mob of warring parties to represent them in London, in the land of Ireland's enemies and persecutors. In place of a headless mob, Ireland sends to this Parliament a solid phalanx of determined men who will fight for her rights to the last ditch. The unanimity of the Irish people, their solid strength, the successful carrying out of the United Ireland idea, is worrying the Government in London, and they are doing their utmost to suppress the meetings of the League. Persecution cannot conquer Ireland—kindness may.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If we are to take the result of the elections for the Dominion House as any criterion, the Liberals in Quebec and Prince Edward Island should sweep these two Provinces next month in the Local elections.

The Baltimore Mirror, one of the leading Catholic newspapers in the United States, has passed under the direct control of Cardinal Gibbons. The change will make The Mirror the official organ of His Eminence, and must raise it to the top rung of American Catholic journalism. The Mirror will thus become the official organ of the Church in the United States.

In reading the reports of the Chinese trouble one is inclined to doubt whether the Europeans can be truthfully said to be in advance of the Mongolian in civilization. The barbarity shown by the Russians is a disgrace to Christianity. Even the uncontrolled Chinese mob never showed such barbarity as the allies under the eyes of their officers.

Ex-President Kruger's visit to Europe, which promises to be prolonged until his death, is being made in the forlorn hope of intervention, even at this late stage. He claims to have proof of England's having gone out of her way to create the Transvaal war. He says he has evidence implicating men high in the service of the State in this bar-baiting scheme, which was to assist them politically and financially, while it gave to England a new slice of territory to hand over to the control of a few favorites. Mr. Kruger will waste his breath in Europe. Much cheering of the populace, encouraging speeches of demagogues, and civic receptions will be about all he will get there for his pains.

The Canadian Churchman thinks that the "Church of Rome is divided against itself." While The Churchman is entitled to its opinion, we have not seen any evidences of internal feud as yet, nor are we likely to meet with them. Never did the Church present as solid a phalanx against the ranks of the enemy as today; never did her children adhere more closely to her than now. The Faith was never so strong in our people; the Church, as a body, was never more aggressive in her work. Surely it seems well to hear an Anglican

organ come out with such a statement at the present crisis in English Church affairs. Perhaps The Churchman has inside information on the subject.

In reviewing Mario Corelli's "Master Christian," which is acknowledged by all critics as a mass of misrepresentations and ignorances, a correspondent in The Canadian Churchman is responsible for the following:—"Protestantism at large would be but a mouthful for the Lady on the Seven Hills if the one and only bulwark of religious freedom—the Church of England—were conquered." For pure and unadulterated egotism that is the best thing we have seen in a long time. How the Church of England acts as a bulwark remains for the other Protestant sects to determine. Perhaps it is, but if such be the case, the other portions of the Protestant whole are very ungrateful for the service rendered.

While we do not profess to know much about the necessity of reconstructing the Westminster Confession of Faith, over which the Presbyterians have been wrangling for some time, nevertheless the following clipping from The Chicago Advance, a Protestant organ, does not seem to strike far wide of the mark in the religious question generally. It defines the stand taken by the Catholic Church and the lines followed by her and shows the wisdom of our mother in that the most bigoted of sects is now advocating its adoption. The paragraph says:—"The men who are talking about reconstructing theology in order to make it acceptable to the modern taste will find that it is not religion, but human nature, that needs reconstructing. The battle is not with the manner of preaching, but with the meanness and madness of the human heart."

The Sisters of the Precious Blood have fixed the date of their annual Bazaar. It will take place this year, as last, in the Confederation Life Building, on the corner of Victoria and Richmond streets, and will extend from Nov. 28th to Dec. 1. The Sisters have been very successful in past years, not only financially, but particularly in pleasing the public who patronize the Bazaar. An excellent lunch is served every day and Catholics should patronize their counter, rather than some downtown restaurant. It is a case of charity in which more is received than given. If Catholics do not help the good Sisters, Protestants certainly will not. As usual, concerts will be given which will include the best talent in the city. Let us make this, the last year of the century, a record-breaking one for the Precious Blood Bazaar.

The Presbyterian Witness, in speaking of infant Baptism, says that the Catholic Church, in common with the Anglican and the High Lutheran churches, teaches that all unbaptized infants who die in that state will be damned. While that is true in a certain sense, the statement put in such a way is very liable to misinterpretation. Such children shall be damned only in so far as they will be deprived of the sight of God for all Eternity. We do not teach that they are doomed to spend Eternity in Hell; we do not teach that they will endure any suffering. In that sense, and in that only, does the Catholic Church thus condemn unbaptized infants to "a sad and awful doom."

Now that the heat of the elections is over and the edge of disappointment on the one side and that of exultation on the other is somewhat dulled by time and the rush and bustle of the every-day cares of business, we can once more settle down to social intercourse with our fellows. Some people carry politics and political feeling so far as to scarcely speak to an opponent. While that is an exceptionally strong case, nevertheless our elections engender a bitter feeling that speaks anything but well for the methods pursued in carrying them out. Newspapers have much to answer for in this setting of men against man, race against race, and even creed against creed. A campaign conducted upon personal lines, with little or no appeal to definite policies, cannot but do harm to the country. Nevertheless the almost identical platforms of the two great parties in Canada shows that all Canadians are working along the same lines. There

is little or no difference in the policies of the parties and the only question is who shall be entrusted with carrying out the plan of government that both advocate. The battle is over and the Liberals have won, and that should be sufficient for the next five years.

We expect now that we shall be confronted with an array of protested elections extending from British Columbia to Cape Breton. Bribery and corruption will be the burden of the appeals to the courts from one end of Canada to the other. Elections without bribery seem to be an impossibility in America, which is to no great credit to the voters of this country. Thousands of dollars are spent after every election in straightening out the tangles produced by dishonesty. This state of affairs is to be deplored, but we have an efficacious remedy which if applied three or four times would bring about a most wholesome cure. The law provides for such cases and the provision is a strong and energetic one. The difficulty lies in the application of this law. Once the voters of this country are taught that the acceptance of bribes is a dangerous thing there will be little or no further difficulty with the question. The briber and the bribed are equally guilty and should be both made to feel that if their honor is not up to a sufficiently high standard, the rigorous application of the law will be made to assist in bringing it up. Some counties in Ontario are in the midst of elections all the time. Protest follows protest without the semblance of a change being made in the methods used in persuading voters as to how they should cast their ballots.

The re-assembling of the Joint High Commission at Washington, where the United States and Canada will strive to settle all their little differences and difficulties amicably and definitely, is a lesson to the world. This sort of thing will do infinitely more toward bringing universal peace than all the Hague Conferences that could be held from now till Doomsday. This is a practical demonstration of the way to avoid war. The thing to be regretted is that these questions to be decided are largely ones that cannot be fixed for indefinite periods, but which must recur from time to time, as occasion requires. Little or nothing was done at the last conference because of the deadlock over the Alaska boundary question, but many things were put well under way and will require but little time for completion. The boundary matter which caused so much trouble will be shelved until the other and less controverted affairs are defined and fixed. There is absolutely no reason why the three countries involved should not settle everything up to date and begin the new century with a clean slate.

The Americans seem determined to put an end to the Filipino war at last. There is no great army to oppose them in the Islands, but there are numerous roving predatory bands that are making things lively for the Americans and everyone else in the neighborhood. Every once in a while we read despatches announcing the slaughter of a small detachment of American troops. These frequent losses have stirred the American Government to take energetic measures toward cleaning up the country of these outlaws and redressing life at least comparatively safe in their far eastern dominion.

THE APOSTLES' CREED.

There is a legend about the construction of the Apostles' Creed that, because of its beauty, is worthy of being considered. It runs as follows:—On the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost descended upon the Apostles and filled them with His Spirit, each of them supplied one of the clauses of the Creed. St. Peter said, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth." St. John; and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord." St. James; "who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary." St. Andrew; "suffered under Pontius Pilate; was crucified, dead and buried." St. Philip; "He descended into hell." St. Thomas; "the third day He arose again from the dead." St. Bartholomew; "He ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty." St. Matthew; "From thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead." St. James, the son of Alphaeus; "I believe in the Holy Ghost." St. Simon Zelotes; "the Holy Catholic Church." St. Jude; "the communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins." St. Thomas; "the resurrection of the body and the life everlasting." Such is the legendary origin of the Creed.



The Home Circle.

THE CONFESSOR.

Where Peter guarded heaven's gate And never, never did he sleep...

'And why,' he asked, 'should I unbar the gate to you in the night? Is there upon your heart no fear...'

'Ah, why! I must confess I sinned.' The one without replied, 'To keep from punishing others I—'

'I never, never made him wait A dismal hour or two; When he and I agreed to meet I got there—And I threw No slurs nor over-true to taint The names of pure—'

'Come in, you angel, you!' 'Come in, you angel, you!' 'Come in, you angel, you!'

INDIVIDUAL TASTE.

It is interesting to note that the American parlor of the present day has left far behind that monotonous and stiffest that characterized the best room of a quarter of a century ago.

By contrast, consider, in almost any house to-day, the parlor or drawing room, as the pretentious prefer to call it. There is an individuality about the room in which respects they differed.

It is noticeable in this day of fads that almost every woman has some particular ideal to which both she and her surroundings are subordinated.

CARE OF THE FACE.

In winter there are certain effects of the weather on the face that are very disagreeable. This is especially true if your face is tender and thin.

DRESSY BLACK GOWN.

A very pretty black crepe de chine gown was made with a flounce at the hem. This hem had a scallop of lace at the edge united by black silk berrington lace.

THE SHIRT WAIST POCKET.

This winter's shirt waist has a pocket at least it may have a pocket if its wearer so chooses and still be the glass of fashion and the mold of form.

HALL PICTURES.

It is becoming more and more common to the artist to hang pictures on the wall.

THE CORSET COVER.

The corset cover is quite another thing. You would not know it. It comes in all colors, and in all materials, but mostly in silk.

and to secure variety, you must have a change of color. It will come in a variety of colors. Suggest you have a cover of white tulle, another of black, a blue with one and one of bright red.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold. Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases.

When harsh, speak as little as possible and the harshness is removed. Also the throat may be permanently lost or difficult of the throat be produced.

BOLERO AND ETON.

Bolero and Eton effects are still very popular, especially so for combinations of silk and velvet.

The full fronts are gathered at the neck and are arranged over the blouse. The short bolero is included in the shoulder, armeye and underarm seams in the centre, closing under a small bow.

The new bell sleeve is already a great favorite and admired and employed wherever it is seen.

THE BELL SLEEVE.

The new bell sleeve is already a great favorite and admired and employed wherever it is seen.

LIVE IN THE KINGDOM OF HOPE.

Hon. John P. Rogers, Governor of the State of Washington, writing in "Success," says: "Life is a struggle, a school, a test of fitness, a struggle, a school, a test of fitness, a struggle, a school, a test of fitness."

THE POTATON PENNY.

A curious old custom is described in the November St. Nicholas by Margn Roberts. It is the school of our country one hundred years ago, she says, would hardly be recognized as schools by the children of to-day.

QUEER VISITING CARDS.

In Corea visiting cards are a foot square. The savages of Delonay announce their visits to each other by a wooden ball on the branch of a tree artistically carved.

NINE OUNCES OF PREVENTION.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold. Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases.

When harsh, speak as little as possible and the harshness is removed. Also the throat may be permanently lost or difficult of the throat be produced.

With the Children.

SISTER OF MERCY.

Good-day, my Guardian Angel The night has past and gone, And thou hast watched beside me, As I might have said to dawn.

Good-night, my guardian angel The night has past and gone, And thou hast watched beside me, As I might have said to dawn.

THE BEAR'S GRATITUDE.

A Turkish paper from Castambul reports the following story, which it declares to be true.

FISH FIGHTS.

They have fish fights in the East that are very exciting. A story is told that in the city of Bangkok the fish fanciers raise remarkable fighting specimens, that engage in many exciting tilts in their glass aquariums.

school boys. On this grand occasion an exciting contest was held. The boys and teachers came early with their parents and families, and the minutes and authorities of the community were always present.

It was the custom for each pupil to bring a penny, or some small sum, which enabled the teacher to furnish the treat. If he lived in a generous neighborhood, this gave him a little sum above the cost of the feast.

They had all the good things to eat and drink that one could think of. They had bread, jam tarts, gooseberry pies, and cakes made in all shapes—dozies made of cake, birds made of cake, and gingerbread, men of course.

After a short rest, the boys and girls and all elder of their own making. This old custom the colonists brought from England. There is a record of it in the statutes of Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

In some of the counties of England this is still continued. Saturday Evening Post. Mr. George Westinghouse, of Pittsburg and Washington, the great bridge-millionaire, has a small son and two daughters.

The youngster looked at the toy coupling-rod he had in his hand and said: "An inventor or an engineer." Imagine how that delighted the father! Since that day the boy has often been taken to the great Westinghouse works to take a peep at the machinery.

At the approach of the boy's birthday, while they were at Washington, he was asked by his mother what he would like to have for a present.

"A great big party," he answered. "It twenty-four hours!" said the mother, amazed. "He shall have it," said the father; and he ordered the boy to write the work of invitation on the requisite visiting-cards that night.

The invitations were delivered and the lad had the greatest party of the year; but for all that day the rest of Pittsburg was in a state of commotion. There was a corner in messenger boys, and young Westinghouse controlled it absolutely.

They were over six hundred invitations, and the work was not finished until two late for the mail, so Mr. Westinghouse had to go down and direct every messenger boy in the city of Pittsburg for the day.

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

St. Michael's Cathedral. Father Ryan, pastor; Father Rohlfedor, chancellor; Dr. Tracy, assistant; Father Bonny, curate.

St. Mary's. Very Rev. Father McCann, V.G., pastor; Father W. McCann, J. B. Dollard, and A. O'Leary, assistants.

St. Paul's. Father Hand, pastor; Fathers O'Donnell and Cantillon.

St. Patrick's. (Redemptorist Fathers.) Father Ward, pastor; Fathers Grogan, Rathkey, Miller, Stahl, Dodsworth, and Hayden, assistants.

St. Basil's. (Basilian Fathers.) Father Brennan, pastor; Father Frachon, assistant.

St. Helen's. Father J. Walsh, pastor; Father Richardson, assistant.

St. Joseph's. Father Kelly, temporary pastor.

St. Peter's. Father Minehan, pastor.

Our Lady of Lourdes. Father Cruise, pastor.

Holy Rosary Chapel. (Basilian Fathers.) Father Aboulin, pastor; Father Burke, assistant.

General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Emerald Association. Officers and members of the Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association met on Sunday afternoon to consider the best means of making good the financial loss recently sustained by the association.

St. Mary's. Literary and Athletic Association held its weekly talks in its Clubrooms on Sunday afternoon.

At a regular meeting of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed: Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to remove from our midst our most worthy and respected brother, Charles Roach; and whereas, it being the desire of this division to express its sincere sorrow for his death, and to show respect for his memory...

At a regular meeting of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed: Whereas, we, the officers and members of Division No. 1, A. O. H., have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Miss Helen Meagher, sister of our worthy and esteemed brother, James J. Meagher; Resolved, That we do hereby tender to brother James J. Meagher and other members of the family our most sincere sympathy for the sad loss they have sustained...

For the past the past three years the Rev. Father Aboulin, Master of Novices at St. Basil's Novitiate, has been working hard to perfect his greenhouse where he might keep his flowers. He had just about attained his ambition when last week he had the misfortune to lose his whole collection of plants, hothouse and all, by fire. The house, which was a masterpiece of carpentry, was destroyed by the fire, and everything that was in it was destroyed.

The Association has received a general invitation from the Christiana Brothers to take part in the service at the Shrine of the Most Holy Body of Christ, 280 Wilton Avenue. A most interesting talk on "Mysteries of the Holy Eucharist" will be given by Rev. J. L. L. A. while the musical portions will be furnished by Miss A. McMahon and Miss O'Donnell.

Mary's Club presented a report to the Association at Sunday's meeting. The report of the message was that the Club would not during the present season, hold any entertainment or other public function under its auspices for which tickets are sold or an admission fee charged.

St. Basil's. Mrs. Anne Kennedy, who spent fifteen years as a domestic at St. Michael's College, died last Friday. She was buried in St. Michael's cemetery.

The College boys will give a private entertainment in their hall on December 7th, the eve of the Feast.

A special Mass is being prepared by the boys for the Feast Day, December 8.

An invitation has been extended to the College to take the Tridium of the Tridium of the Tridium in honor of the canonization of St. John Baptist De La Salle. The boys will attend in a body likely to-morrow at Mass.

The Reading-room and Library at the College has been a headache for some time past, and now Father Howard has gotten things in shape for the comfort and amusement of the boys in that department. About a hundred new books have been added to the already large library. Father Howard has also placed on file the leading dailies and weeklies, not only of Toronto, but also of all the larger cities in the United States.

The Young Men's Catholic Union of St. Basil's presented a report to the Tridium of the Tridium of the Tridium in honor of the canonization of St. John Baptist De La Salle. The boys will attend in a body likely to-morrow at Mass.

St. Patrick's. Father Miller returned home from the eastern States Tuesday. He had been in St. Louis, where he assisted at the opening of the new Novitiate in that Province. He has gone on a ten-days retreat.

At a regular meeting of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed: Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to remove from our midst our most worthy and respected brother, Charles Roach; and whereas, it being the desire of this division to express its sincere sorrow for his death, and to show respect for his memory...

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TRIDUUM AT THE CATHEDRAL.

In Honor of the Canonization of St. JOHN BAPTIST DE LA SALLE.

This week a Tridium in honor of the canonization of St. John Baptist De La Salle will be celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral. The Brothers of the Christian Schools of Toronto are endeavoring to make the Tridium every day of their sixty-fourth anniversary.

The Tridium is not only to the members of the community itself, but to the priests of Canada, with whom the Brothers have so zealously cooperated in the cause of religious education, and to the young men of the land whose first years were spent under the direction of the learned and holy men who followed the Tridium.

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A Prize Offered.

We take great pleasure in announcing that a prize of fifty dollars (\$50.00) will be offered by this office for an essay upon the following subject: "History of the Catholic Church in Canada during the Nineteenth Century." The conditions governing the essay are as follows:—

(1) No essay to consist of more than seventy-five pages of foolscap, or less than sixty pages. Writing to be made on only one side of paper.

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

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

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

There is not so much trouble with the organization of ladies' societies. But the young men are worth taking a little notice of. They are very responsive and will repay the pastor for his work by their generous loyalty to him and to the Catholic Church.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE Receive a Papal Decree Satisfying and Approving Their Order.

The Daughters of Charity, better known under the name of Sisters of Providence, have lately received from Rome the definite approbation of their constitution and institutions. The spiritual director of this community, Rev. Canon J. G. O'Connell, Archbishop of Montreal, returned a few weeks ago from Rome, and while he was in that city he presented to the Pope the records of the community since its foundation and applied for its recognition by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church.

This has been granted, as shown by the following: His Holiness Leo XIII., by the Grace of Divine Providence, Pope, in an audience granted on the third day of the present month to the undersigned Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, seeing the records of recommendations of the Bishops of the places in which exist congregations of the Institute of the Daughters of Charity Servants of the Poor, blessed with the approval of the authorities, and confirmed the constitutions of the said Institute as included in this copy, of which an autograph is preserved in the archives of the said Sacred Congregation, as by the tenor of the present decree, and the institutions are approved and confirmed, subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, according to the form of the Holy Canon and Apostolic Constitutions.

Given at Rome, from the office of the Secretary of the said Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, on the 12th of September, 1900.

FR. JEROME, M. S. C. A. Paul, Prefect, L. E. A. Gault, Secretary.

The Congregation of the Sisters of Providence was founded at Montreal, on March 23, 1843, by Madam Genest, under the direction of the late Bishop Bourget. Its foundation this community has made wonderful progress. Today it counts 72 establishments, in which are fed and clothed 1240 pupils in the day, and 3000 in boarding pupils and 3600 day pupils, while 11,000 are treated at their hospitals during the year. Since the union with the Tertians lately concluded by the authorities, the number of persons on the staff of the community is 1357 professed Sisters, 18 novices, 88 novices and 122 postulants. Of all the benevolent institutions founded by the Sisters, the most important is the Hospital of St. Joseph, the most profitable for the good it has accomplished is beyond appreciation. It is the first of the institutions founded by the Sisters. The Board of Directors, under the direction of the late Bishop Bourget, received the definite and final approval of the Holy See for the order to establish a long and complicated procedure is necessary. When the constitution of a community has been perfected and approved by the authorities, it is submitted to the Pope himself, who alone has the right to sanction and approve a new religious institute and its constitution.

When the young men see that the priest is not selling on an even keel—Catholic Columbia.

Many churches have ladies' societies in a perfect state of organization. Very few churches have any adequate effort to handle the young men.

As a rule it is comparatively easy to keep novices of ladies in order. It is by no means so easy to keep the men in order. They are more difficult to handle, and some effort must be made to keep them from drifting away.

Fathers and mothers are always more anxious and troubled about their sons than about their daughters. They appreciate at more than its value any little effort made in their boys' interest.

When the young men see that the priest is not selling on an even keel, they begin to think that their sons are not of the same value, and as a result endeavor to lead better lives.

When young men are once active members of a good Catholic society, they are ashamed to be seen standing "around street corners." When they are not members, they begin to see that they are not of the same value, and as a result endeavor to lead better lives.

Young men are thoughtless and sensitive. They are easily "frozen out" of a church. When they find that they are not looked to to take any active part in church work, in processions, religious societies, they begin to see that they are not of the same value, and as a result endeavor to lead better lives.

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How To Get Rich. The great art of accumulating wealth lies less in earning savant than in knowing how to spend judiciously. The man who insures saves in that way more than he could in any other. This company's 5 Per Cent. Gold Bond Policy guarantees an income of 5 per cent., and, besides giving the protection of insurance, will prove a satisfactory investment. Full particulars on application. L. Goldman, Secretary. Wm. McCabe, Managing Director. North American Life. Head Office: 112-118 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 50 DAYS. AMERICAN & CANADIAN GOLD FILLED WATCHES. The case is 14K gold, open face, 14K gold case or case, fitted with Waltham, high grade movement and is guaranteed for 20 years. Send in our recent express office address and we will send you one of the watches with privilege of examination for the month of 14th day of the month's profit. CHAS. FRANKL, CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING.

Heat vs. Leak. The Radiator that doesn't leak heats! The Safford Radiator (for Steam or Hot Water heating) heats. All other Radiators whose joints are packed and connected with bolts or rods must leak, sooner or later. Where there's a leak there's the least heat, of course. As originators of the Screwed Nipple Connection for Radiators, we have developed the largest business of the kind under the British Flag—naturally we are proud of it—but we are not above taking small orders; our success hasn't gone to our head. Toronto's City Hall and Court House are fitted throughout with SAFFORD RADIATORS. The Dominion Radiator Co., Limited, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

PAMPHLETS. The Confederation Life Association publishes an interesting set of Pamphlets, giving full particulars regarding its different plans of insurance, and will be pleased to send them on application to the Head Office or to any of the Assurance Agents. THE UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM CONDITIONS. Confederation Life Association. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director. W. G. MACDONALD, Secretary. Head Office - Toronto.

THEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE. The priests of the Arch-Diocese of Toronto will hold a Theological Conference at the Palace next week. His Grace Archbishop O'Connell will preside. This is the semi-annual meeting of the priests of the Diocese of Toronto, at which theological questions are proposed and discussed, each priest taking the questions before the board in turn. Difficulties are proposed and solved. The conference will commence on Tuesday and will continue throughout the entire day.

CONFIRMATION AT THE JUNCTION. His Grace Archbishop O'Connell administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Toronto Junction on Sunday last. Fathers Bergin and Sheridan assisted at the service. After administering the sacrament, His Grace addressed the children briefly upon the nature of the sacrament and the graces received through its reception. The usual pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquor was given by the children who had received the sacrament.

The Oblates in Cuba. At the urgent request of Bishop Sheehan and with the hearty approval of Cardinal Gibbons, the Oblates of Providence, a negro Sisterhood, have opened a mission in Havana. The Reverend Superior and three Sisters left the mother house in Baltimore for their new work last week. Word has been received that all arrived safely in Havana. Three nuns, with Sister Francis in charge, will remain in Cuba. Two of these Sisters are Cubans by birth, and understand well the needs of their country. We hope God will bless this beginning.

LATEST MARKETS. CATTLE MARKET. There was a fall in the Western Cattle Market at Chicago, and a rise in the Eastern market. There was a large sale, but the market was not very active. The market was not very active.