

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IX.—No. 10.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 10.—Violet—III. 1. Ant. Solemnity of St. Joseph (anticipated) Spouse, B. V. M. and Patron of the Universal Church. At Mass (White) Int. Justice at Palma floribit. Grad., Domine V. Vitam petiti a te. Tract. Beatus vir. Off. Veritas mea. Com. Joseph filii David. Vespers, II. of the feast. Commemorations; the following and of the Sunday.

Monday, March 11.—Violet—Of the Feria.

Tuesday, March 12.—White—St. Gregory I., Pope, Confessor, Doctor. Double.

Wednesday, March 13.—Violet—Of the Feria.

Thursday, March 14.—Violet—Of the Feria.

Friday, March 15.—Red—The Most Holy Five Wounds of Our Lord. Greater Double.

Saturday, March 16.—Violet—Of the Feria.

## Current Topics.

Premier Ross introduced his million dollar good roads bill in the Legislature on Friday. It is entitled "An Act for the Improvement of the Public Highways," and embraces eight clauses, as follows:—

That the sum of \$1,000,000 shall be and is hereby set apart to be paid out of the consolidated revenue of the province to aid in the improvement of public highways, subject to the terms and conditions herein set forth.

The highways to be improved may be designated and assumed by by-law of the County Council, with the assent of the Councils of the local municipalities through which such highways pass, provided always that the highways so designated shall, as far as practicable, facilitate the direct transportation of the agricultural produce of the county or township immediately interested to the local markets of the county.

In the event of the local municipalities, or of a majority of them, disappearing of any by-law of the County Council, as in the previous section mentioned, then the County Council shall submit such by-law to a vote of the ratepayers of the county, such vote to be taken and held on the same day as the election of the local municipalities of said county are held.

When any by-law as aforesaid fails in recovering the support of a majority so voting, then the Council of any local municipality in the county may within one year of the passing of this Act pass a by-law designating the roads within such local municipalities to be improved, but no by-law for the improvement of roads in any municipalities shall take effect until such by-law is approved by a majority of ratepayers.

Any highway, in order to come under the provisions of this Act as to aid, shall be constructed and repaired according to the regulations of the Public Works department with respect to highways, and shall be subject to the inspection of an officer appointed by said department.

On the completion of any work of road improvement under this Act the Council of the municipality under which such work was carried on shall submit to the Public Works Department a statement setting forth the cost of such work, such statement to be certified by a competent engineer that the regulations of the Public Works Department have been complied with, and on the receipt of said statement by the Provincial Treasurer, certified and approved by the proper officer of the Public Works Department, the municipality shall be entitled to receive out of the moneys hereby set apart for public highways an amount equal to one-third of the cost of the work, but not to exceed the proportion of the appropriation to which such municipality is entitled.

Any municipality may apply the whole or part of the moneys to which it may be entitled under the Act toward paying any expenses that may be incurred for the purchase or abolition of toll roads within such municipalities, and the purchase of approved road-making machinery.

The Statute labor, for which all lands fronting on roads constructed or repaired under this Act may from year to year be liable, shall be commuted, and shall be applied toward the improvement of the other highways of the municipality as may be determined by the Township Councils concerned.

In view of the fact that some hesitation may be displayed in answering the questions of census enumerators touching confidential mat-

ters, the following instruction will be found interesting:—Every officer or other person employed in any capacity on census work is required to keep inviolated the secrecy of the information gathered by the enumerators and entered on the schedules or forms. An enumerator is not permitted to show his schedule to any other person, nor to make or keep a copy of them, nor to answer any question respecting their contents, directly or indirectly; and the same obligation of secrecy is imposed upon commissioners and other officers or employees of the outside service, as well as upon every officer, clerk or other employee, of the census office at Ottawa. The facts and statistics of the census may not be used except for statistical compilation, and positive assurances should be given on this point if a fear is entertained by any person that they may be used for taxation or any other object. No result of the enumeration may be given to the public in advance of the printed bulletins or reports, except by the head officer of the census, acting under the authority and direction of the Minister of Agriculture. It is not permitted to a commissioner, enumerator or other employee of the census to engage a substitute or farm out his work to another. The position to which he is appointed must be filled by himself and its duties must be performed by himself. Prompt and expeditious service is required from the time that the work is commenced till it is finished.

In political circles the Ireland's question of the Lord's Ruler. Lientenant of Ireland is again being much discussed. It is an open secret that Lord Cadogan was anxious to retire last year, when falling health and a painful injury to one of his limbs seemed strongly to counsel rest, but he remained at his post in accordance with the wish expressed by the late Queen Victoria. His resignation is now only a question of weeks or months, and almost three months have been named as well in the running for the next viceregalty. They are the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Earl Dudley. The Marquis owns vast estates in the North of Ireland, and has already been Lord-Lieutenant. He is at present Postmaster-General, and has shown no aptitude whatever for that office. Current gossip among society people favors the chances for the moment of the Duke whose grandfather was a fairly popular Irish viceroy more than twenty years ago in Lord Beaconsfield's last Administration.

The last may not have been heard of the agitation for the abolition of the declaratory oath taken by the King on the occasion of the opening of Parliament against the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. The Irish Nationalist members have drafted a bill which proposes to modify the terms of the oath, and if it is not crowded out by the pressure of Government business it is likely to meet with a fair amount of support on both sides of the House of Commons. The Government, however, are not disposed to act precipitately. In the nature of things, it will probably be several years before the oath will have to be taken again, and any attempt on the part of the Government to favor the agitation might lead to a "No Popery" cry like that raised 50 years ago, when Pope Pius IX. re-established the Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not go to Australia, but chosen. William Mulock, Postmaster-General, will represent Canada at the opening of the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth on May 6. The Premier had been very anxious to accept the invitation to be present at the birth of the Parliament of federated Australia, although the occasion did not seem opportune for his leaving the country. Sir Wilfrid had hoped, with a legislative programme of the smallest possible character, the session would be so well advanced that in the event of his deciding to visit the antipodes little would remain to be done when the time came for him to leave. At least six weeks of steady business still remains for Parliament to discharge. True, most of the main estimates have been passed, and no Government measures of paramount importance will be introduced, but the budget is still undelivered, and the standing committees of the House have

still to deal with a heavy list of Private Bills. The next best thing has been done in securing as the delegate for Canada the statesman who was so closely identified with the Imperial penny postage who has been so enthusiastically an advocate of the Pacific cable, and who has availed himself of every opportunity of advancing the cause of Imperial unity. The selection of the Postmaster-General for this important mission will, therefore, be received with general satisfaction throughout the country.

In response to a request by Dr. Sheard, Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, has furnished the following report of smallpox in the Province, showing the 33 locations of the various cases, numbering over 80: Algoma—Sault Ste. Marie, 6; Batchewana, 4; Goulais Bay, 2; Michipicou, 1; Massey, 7; Wahnapiatae, 2; Indian Reserve, 1; Sudbury, 17; Chelmsford, 4; Stobie, 8; Copper Mine, 1; Copper Hill, 1; Ottawa, 1; Walsingham, Norfolk Co., 1; Goderich, Huron Co., 1; London, 1; Toronto, 8; Penetang, Simcoe Co., 1; Braosebridge, 2; Sturgeon Falls, 1; Drougham Twp., Renfrew Co., 3; Little Current, Algoma, 4; Renfrew, 6; Adamson Twp., Renfrew Co., 3; Warkent, Algoma, 1; Pansfather Twp., 2; Orlis, 1; Cayuga, 1. Michigan is stated to be the original source of the epidemic.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is angry with Premier Salisbury's son, Lord Hugh Cecil, a member of the House of Commons, who blocked a bill which had been warmly approved by Mr. Chamberlain, and which proposed to legalize in England marriages with deceased wives, which had been contracted in the colonies where such unions are legal. Lord Hugh Cecil is the Parliamentary champion of the extreme Right of the party, which has always strongly opposed attempts to make such marriages legal. Mr. Chamberlain's irritation is keen, because he has been advised that the new Australian Commonwealth will insist upon the stigma on colonial marriages of this kind being removed; and knowing this, the Premier's son persisted in blocking the proposed legislation, which kills the hope of passing or discussing the bill at the present session. There is said to be a considerable majority in favor of the bill in the House of Commons, and the statesman of the Australian Commonwealth looked to Prime Minister Salisbury to secure a majority in the House of Lords.

Sir Richard Cartwright replying in the House of Commons a question by Col. Prior, said that the number of Chinese allowed to land in British Columbia during the year 1900 was as follows:—January, 164; February, 263; March, 422; April, 752; May, 634; June, 659; July, 462; August, 817; September, 280; October, 78; November, 125; December, 144; total, 4212. Of this number 20 were exempt from the poll tax. The number who had left during the year was 896. The number for transit inward was 1,692, and for transit outwards was 2,220. This did not include large numbers who had left British Columbia for the east, no record being kept of these. The poll tax collected was \$210,600. The number of Japanese entered during the year was:—January, 98; February, 416; March, 938; April, 2,656; May, 2,666; June, 1,547; July, 684; August, 282; September, 29; October, 55; November, 39; December, 14; total, 9,518. There were also entered for transit to other parts of Canada 598 Japs, and, as being in transit to other than Canadian ports, 5,491. There is, however, no law requiring a record to be kept of Japanese entering or leaving Canada, and there is little doubt that in these figures many were counted at Victoria and again at Vancouver.

The blame for General DeWet's escape is placed on the system rather than on the commanders pursuing him. It has been impossible to direct operations by telegraph, and the falling is that greater discretion should be allowed commanders in the field. General DeWet marched five miles a day faster than the swiftest British column. Although the Boers are now demoralized, it is believed they will quickly recover if they are allowed a few days' rest.

## THE KING'S OATH.

Mr. Costigan's Resolution Carried almost Unanimously.

Practically the whole of Friday was taken up in the Dominion House in discussing the coronation declaration required from the sovereign. The subject was brought up by Mr. Costigan in accordance with the resolution of which he gave notice some days ago. His motion is, substantially, that the declaration in question is offensive to Roman Catholics, and ought therefore to be eliminated. Most of those who spoke favored Mr. Costigan's position, though several took more or less vigorous objection to the form of words which he had seen fit to employ. There were also other members who held that the subject was not the legitimate business of the Canadian Parliament, and that to bring it forward had merely the effect of bringing up differences which might much more profitably be allowed to lie dormant. Considering the subject matter, the speeches were for the most part remarkably calm in tone.

### MR. COSTIGAN.

Mr. Costigan, in offering his resolution, said that in moving this address to his Most Gracious Majesty, he did so on behalf of those whom he represented, and he asked Parliament to sympathize with the demand that they were making that they be relieved from certain expressions connected with the coronation ceremony, and not with the coronation oath, as had been erroneously stated, but inside and outside of the House. They did not complain of the coronation oath. He did not propose, nor would he propose, to touch that oath to the extent of crossing a "t" or dotting an "i." That remained intact. It provided for the succession of a Protestant Sovereign in the British Empire. Every sovereign who ascended the throne was bound to subscribe to that oath, to maintain the Protestant religion. What he was dealing with was not that, but it was the declaration made at the coronation, which declaration, so far as practical purposes were concerned, was as useless as the fifth wheel to a coach. It was useless for any good purpose. It served no purpose except that of wounding a portion of His Majesty's subjects. It was now the beginning of a new reign and of a new century. Canada were welcomed home from a distant land her brave soldiers who had gone to defend the honor and glory of the British Empire. There had been no divergence of opinion as to the welcome which had been given them. They had fought on the same battlefields, and for the same cause, and no question had been raised as to the altar before which they worshipped. They were brothers in arms, discharging the same duty of maintaining the dignity of the British crown and the integrity of the Empire. Under such circumstances was it too much to ask that further force should be given to the sentiment that all were British subjects in one Empire, all discharging alike the duties of citizens, notwithstanding divergence in race and creed.

He would be willing to withdraw his resolution if any gentleman could show him that it was in any way an impairment of the strength of the Crown or an interference with the successful prosecution of the war, or ask it to take the same view as had been taken by many prominent Protestant writers and other Protestant citizens, and ask it to come to the conclusion that this declaration was quite unnecessary, and should be done away with. That was his object, and it was on that ground he asked the House to accept the resolution. He might refer to one or two instances to show how strongly the Protestant mind felt on this subject. Which this question was discussed in the British House of Commons in 1867, Earl Kimberley, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who had been obliged by law to make this declaration, said that never in his life had he made a declaration with more pain than when he did it before a large number of Roman Catholics holding high office, and for whom he entertained the greatest respect.

Mr. Costigan also quoted from the Guardian, one of the most prominent Protestant journals published in England, in which the writer pointed out that the declaration was both unreasonable and objectionable and expressed the hope that it would soon be abolished, as it was offensive to many British subjects. Mr. Costigan repeated once more that his motion did not allude or propose to interfere in any way with the coronation oath. He then moved his resolution.

### THE RESOLUTION.

"That an humble address be presented to his Most Gracious Majesty the King, as follows:—

"Most Gracious Majesty: Your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent that as a token of civil and religious liberties, and of the equality of rights guaranteed to all British subjects in the Canadian Confederation, as well as under the British Constitution, a British sovereign should not be called to make any declaration offensive to the religious belief of any subject of the British Crown. That by virtue of the act of settlement of 1689, the British Sovereign, on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament or of the coronation, is called upon to make the following declaration:—'I, A.B. by the grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the

faith, do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous; and I do solemnly in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and each and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation, from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

"That such declaration is most offensive to the dearest convictions of all Roman Catholics. That the staunch loyalty of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada, comprising about 43 per cent. of the entire population of this Dominion, and throughout the British possessions, should not be rewarded by their being chosen alone amongst believers of all creeds and branded as idolaters by their Sovereign. That in the opinion of this House the above-mentioned act of settlement should be amended by abolishing the said declaration, and the British sovereign, freed forever from the obligation of offending the religious principles of any class of his faithful subjects throughout the British Empire."

### MR. KENDALL.

Mr. Arthur S. Kendall (Cape Breton)—On any occasion I would consider it an honor to have the opportunity of speaking in this House on any subject which distinguishes all the members of the House. I have the honor to represent a constituency which formerly formed part of that which in 1822 secured for the first time in the world a seat in a British Legislature.

Mr. Kendall quoted several paragraphs from the petition, and then proceeded:—You will observe, sir, that this petition, sent some seventy-four years before to the home Government, contains in substance the resolution now before the House. For my own part I regret to say that my thoughts do not flow with sufficient ease and I have not that resource in language to enable me adequately to express my conviction and sentiments on this matter—convictions and sentiments which, I believe, are shared by the overwhelming majority of the enlightened Protestants of this country. Sir, may we not hope that in this boasted Canada of ours, three-quarters of a century after the resolution of Nova Scotia, the glorious nineteenth century, which had for its greatest boast that it had dispelled the ignorance of the dark places of the world with the lamp of knowledge, a similar unanimity may be found to prevail? May we not hope that in this Canadian Parliament not one constituent citizen, and ask it to come to the conclusion that this declaration was quite unnecessary, and should be done away with. That was his object, and it was on that ground he asked the House to accept the resolution. He might refer to one or two instances to show how strongly the Protestant mind felt on this subject. Which this question was discussed in the British House of Commons in 1867, Earl Kimberley, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who had been obliged by law to make this declaration, said that never in his life had he made a declaration with more pain than when he did it before a large number of Roman Catholics holding high office, and for whom he entertained the greatest respect.

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Mr. John Charlton supported the resolution, as did also Messrs. Emmeyson, Haggart, Barouska, Ross, Monk, Maclean, Lemieux, Osler, Fowler, Sir Hibbert Tupper and Rev. Dr. Douglas. The first discordant note was sounded by N. Clarke Wallace, who berated Mr. Costigan for presuming to bring forward such a motion. He was followed in the same strain by Dr. Sproule, Mr. Blain (Deer), Mr. Robinson (Eglin), and Mr. Oliver, the single Liberal who showed himself illiberal.

At 1:20 the question was put, and the amendment was carried by 125 yeas to 19 nays.

The Conservatives who voted against the motion:—Wallace, Sproule, Taylor, Wilmot, Carscallen, Reid (Greenville), Clarke, Wilson, Roche (Marquette), Alcorn, Robinson, (Eglin), Sherritt, Johnstone (Cardwell), Tolton, Lavell, Kidd, Blain and Lennox. Mr. Oliver (Liberal) also voted against the motion.

## THE IRISH EXPELLED.

Upstart scene in the British House of Commons.

In the House of Commons after midnight on Tuesday, Mr. Balfour applied for the closure of the education estimates. The Nationalists, abouted "Gagging," and refused to leave the House when the division was taken. The Chairman twice asked them to retire to the division lobby, but they shouted, "Certainly not." Mr. Flavin cried, "I protest against the way all Irish votes are closed."

The Chairman then intimated that he must report the matter to the Speaker. In the meantime the other members had returned from the lobbies, amid some uproar, 30 or 40 Irishmen remaining in their seats.

The Speaker having returned to the House, the Chairman reported the matter to him, and the Speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to obey the order, and there were cries of "Yes, yes." The Speaker then named sixteen recalcitrants, and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without a division. The Speaker ordered them to withdraw, but they refused amid great uproar. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms was asked to remove them. They shouted defiance. The deputy Sergeant-at-Arms advanced and asked them to leave; still they refused. At this a number of officers and policemen entered to enforce removal.

Mr. Eugene Cran, member for South-east Cork, struggled desperately against removal, and there was quite a free fight on the floor, lasting for five minutes, other Irishmen assisting him. Eventually he was carried out bodily by six policemen amid yells and cheers.

The police then returned and carried out each of the remaining recalcitrants in the same manner, although there was no further actual resistance. Six policemen sufficed for each, with the exception of Mr. Flavin, who is a big man and required eight. Many, as they were being carried out, waved their hands and shouted, "God save Ireland."

Those who were removed included Messrs. John Cullinan, Patrick White, Patrick McHugh, Wm. Lunnon, Wm. Abraham, Patrick Dugan, Anthony Donelan, and James Gibley.

The trouble arose through Mr. Balfour closing the whole education estimates without giving an opportunity to discuss the Irish votes. At one o'clock the Speaker said:—"The House will now resume proceedings in committee, and I trust that hon. members will now leave the House." The Irish members shouted that they would not leave. The Chairman again put the vote on account, adding, there being no teller, or noes, that the yeas had it. Amid laughter and cheers, the House adjourned.

In accordance with the standing orders, the suspended members will not be able to re-enter the precincts of the House for a week. At the commencement of public business on Wednesday the question was raised whether, seeing that the resolution naming the offenders was not actually divided upon, the Speaker had power to authorize their removal. In the scuffle two or three policemen were rather badly handled, not by the members whom they were carrying out, but by sympathizing members who resented the carrying out process. The Nationalists who have not yet overstepped constitutional limits, threaten an early re-occurrence of the night's proceedings.

Our Weekly Sermon

CHRISTIAN LIFE.

At the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Rev. Father Gullwey, S.J., preached at last mass on behalf of the poor of the parish.

Selecting his text, "So run that you may obtain," from the Epistle of the day, the reverend preacher said: My Brethren, we have heard a great deal of our nineteenth century. Whether our forefathers heard as much about them we know not. One of the greatest revolutions effected by the last century was with regard to the means of traveling.

Some of us have come to imagine that traveling to heaven has been revolutionized in the same way, and that we can get there much easier than our forefathers did. If we say a few prayers morning and evening we think we are free to spend the rest of the day as we like.

St. Paul speaks of the runner in the race. We all know what a strain is put upon the racehorse and the jockey. In such a way St. Paul puts before us the ideal of Christian life.

It may be asked, "Are we bound to accept Paul's teaching?" It may be urged that whereas only one can obtain the prize in a race, with us it is different. Why tell us that we are bound to sweat and strain like the jockey in a race?

Brethren, there is a great deal to be said for St. Paul's teaching. He was the Apostle of the Gentiles—our special Apostle. If we examine into it, we shall find that his teaching does not differ from that of St. Peter or Our Lord. St. Peter recommends the early Christians to join into their faith, courage, knowledge, abstinence, patience, a love of the brotherhood and charity. He says that if we do not do these things we are blind and groping and unaware of our redemption.

There is another picture taken from the world's life of to-day which will be illustrative. Prize-fighters and rowers and our soldiers have to go through a long course of training to prepare themselves for their vocations. They have to submit to discipline, and they have to do many things from which they shrink.

There is another Gospel very largely preached nowadays. Our Lord said, "Woe to the world!" What did he mean? He referred to the large society which exists now and which has existed in the past, men and women of every country and creed and position in life, who form a band called the world.

Our Lord's Gospel is different from this. He says in effect, "No, the good things that are present are not all meant for you to enjoy. They are meant to help you to do your work as soldiers of Christ. You must use some of them, and you must abstain from a great many of them. They are not your goods to use only, and you must use them continently. Satan has persuaded a great number of people that riches are their gods, Satan has set up three ideals of earth in place of the Blessed Trinity in Heaven. The Heaven of the worldlings is the enjoyment of the present. If the men of the world are rich and can enjoy the luxuries of life, their heaven is there. Our Lord said to the rich man who begged for a drop of water in hell; "You had your good things. You chose your own heaven. You adopted the teaching of Lucifer. All the while my Apostles were preaching to you; but you did not hear them. You were a runner in the race, but you did not strive."

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We are meant, brethren, for the race, and we ought to learn to use only the things that will help us and get rid of the things that will unnerve and unfit us for the race. It is a matter of sheer necessity that we should adopt this teaching, that we should renounce the Gospel of this world, that we should renounce with our whole heart what we renounce in baptism—the flesh, the world and the devil—to renounce it's teaching of the world, as utterly unchristian. All the senses of the body must be brought into subjection. The body should be a great helpmate of the soul as they are so intimately connected together. If we adopt the gospel of the world, if all the senses of the body are to be gratified, there is no choice for the soul. The rich man who was clothed in fine linen died and was buried in hell. We must become, as St. Paul says, castaway, if we would bring the body into subjection.

With literature abounding around us every day, an ocean of literature, we need this teaching more than ever. You are not to read everything that is published. There is a great deal of the literature of the day that is absolutely teaching you the anti-Christian doctrine that you are to make the most of the present life, to enjoy life to the fullest. You must read the Gospel of Christ. You must refrain as the runner does from all that hurts you. You must bring your ears as well as your eyes into subjection. You are continually listening to obscure words, or at least to words that distract and enervate the mind. This weakens you for the struggle.

Again, you must deny your palate. St. Paul says if we have wherewithal to feed ourselves we should be content. But this is not the world's idea. You must not, however, give way to the world. You must bring the palate into subjection, and forswear everything that may not help you as a runner in the race.

Some people might say of me to-day, "You have come to speak about the poor, and you have not said anything about them." Well, my dear brethren, I have preached to the poor. God has distributed the things of this world unequally. Why so? In order that those who are well endowed may attain salvation by sharing their goods with those who are not. God has made this inequality purposely. Some well-endowed people say they want all they have. The men who follow the gospel of this world and consider themselves bound to be on a footing with their fellows never have enough. They do nothing to win a place in heaven, holding their heaven is here. They will not adopt the Gospel of Christ, bringing their bodies into subjection, into servitude, and denying their carnal senses. These men will not share their goods with the poor. Now, Our Lady and St. Joseph were poor, but they had always a little help to give to the poor. Miserly people and selfish people also will not benefit the poor, and on the great day of account Our Lord will say to them, "Depart from me. I was hungry and thirsty and naked, and you refused me, for in refusing, my poor you refused me."

We want to-day the preaching of St. Paul. We must strain and abstain, and then in the hour of death we may have the blessed words, "Well done, good and faithful soldier. You have fought a good fight; come into the joy of thy Father."

CATARH CAN BE CURED.

Catarh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely-noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

The Home circle

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By Sanda Enos. Well, here you come, old boy, your back bending beneath Time's heavy pack, Which you, not pausing e'en one minute, Must bear a hundred years. What's in it? For me! I fain would know. Pray tell.

Ah, that's a secret you'll keep well! Dumb-lipped, you'll dole your gifts to me As we go on in company, Till Death at last trips up my feet, And I must take them by their sweet Or be it bitter? Well, I'll not Regret whatever you allot. The alchemists essayed of old To change base metals into gold. An alchemist more sensible I'll be; into my crumpled (My brain) I hopefully will throw Whatever sorrows you bestow, And seek to change them into joy. (That's work for all.) Come on, old boy!

GETTING INTO SOCIETY.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Good Housekeeping. That was a sarcastic witticism which Post Wheeler, the poet-editor on the staff of the New York Press, uttered in his Observations of a Bachelor. He said: "If the average woman were given her choice of leading society in her town, or having her husband love her more, she would do a good deal of lying awake nights before she decided." Of course we make allowances for a bachelor's opinions of our sex; nevertheless, this quotation contains a good modicum of truth.

America started as a democracy which ignored classes. Worth, not money; principle, not clothing; character, not fashion; were to rule society. But we have drifted far and away from that early ideal. The huge ball of gold dust set rolling by American millionaires has demolished the old landmarks of what was once deemed good society. Fashionable society to-day means great wealth. Every year the standard of wealth is increased. To be a millionaire was supposed to be the necessary limit scarcely more than a score of years ago. To-day the man who has only a million cannot possibly keep pace with the ultra-fashionable set. He needs the income from ten millions, at least, in order to own his town house, his seashore and country residences, his yacht, his horses and his automobiles, and participate in the London, Paris and Italian festivities.

As well might the average young American couple dream of voyaging to the moon as of taking an active part in this social whirl of which they read much, hear something, and see passing glimpses. Yet the mania to be in society, to be spoken of as a member, if not a leader, of fashionable circles, dominates the average feminine soul just as the money mania dominates the masculine. America is a land of a growing weakness in the land, and never were its evils more glaringly delineated than in Robert Grant's masterful and timely novel, Unlearned Bread. It is a subject which should be written, preached and talked about by all the thinking minds of the day.

It is useless to rail against society or fashion. Human beings are by nature social animals, and prone to vanity. When we find one who is unsocial and without pride in his personal appearance, he is not agreeable, however well he may be equipped mentally and morally. Let us love society if we choose, and let us follow fashion if we like; but let us use our common sense with it all. That is the rarest thing in the world—common sense. The men and women who are spoiling their lives by straining after impossible situations, and pushing toward impossible goals, illustrate this fact.

Until we can change our unwise and unjust competitive system to one more humane and Christian, until we can alter our laws of taxation so that the rich may not be shielded more than the poor, we must see this chasm between the very rich and the poorer class growing larger year by year. But we need not join the silly throng who think that only in leaping over this chasm into the ranks of the very rich, can social life or fashion or happiness be found. Thousands who attempt to leap are lost in the abyss every year. At the bottom lie the whitening bones and blackened characters of bank defaulters, embezzlers and robbers of lesser grades, with the remains of silly women who have sold honor, home, husbands and children in their vain effort to attain the unattainable—the gilded goal of wealth and social prominence which never affords happiness unless he who obtains it is endowed with brains, morals and good breeding.

I believe man is greater than his destiny, that he can change his environment and shape events for himself to a large degree. But I believe he is born to fill a certain role, and when he undertakes to avoid it and to fill his neighbor's role he fails as the apple must fall if it tries to be an orange or an olive.

Let each of us endeavor to be the best fruit of our kind—not as large or as red as the fruit we see on some other vine or tree. Make the most of yourself—your character, your mind, your soul, your heart, your opportunities, and you will find your sphere in life. It is as absurd to say that only one kind of fruit is good fruit as that only one circle of people in a city or a country constitutes "good society." Wherever a coterie of cultured, well-mannered, well-clothed and well-behaved, bright-minded people congregates, there is good society. Make yourself one of these. Cultivate the morals, the graces, the charms and enough of the frivolities to lighten the serious side of a worthy character; bring out all of your best self. Do this for your own sake and out of compliment to your Creator. Then, if "society" seeks you, and you find it amusing, very well. But

do not waste your strength in running after "society." You will never catch it if you do, and if by more chance you should clutch hold of the fringe of its mantle, you would soon be snatched off like an intrusive moth. The man or woman who imagines that happiness is to be found in external conditions will never attain it, however those externals may be his. Not long ago a little baby girl was born down in Hiltmore Castle. She will be heir to millions of dollars when she reaches her majority. She will move in "high society," and be one of the makers of fashion. But unless within her soul in born and cultivated the germ of happiness, the power to enjoy and make others enjoy, she will get no more out of life than the child of the day laborer who is sighing for the unattainable. If the little Vanderbilt maiden grows up wishing she were a queen or daughter of a king, she will be able to make herself quite uncomfortable in spite of her millions. If she happens to be a brunette and desires to be a blonde, or if a richer and handsomer rival attracts more attention than she, life will be no more a festival to her than to any other discontented woman who has not learned the philosophy of contentment. It is a philosophy which the poorest and humblest soul on earth can cultivate. This does not mean accepting the conditions circumstances has imposed upon you with no effort to better them, but it means making the most of yourself in your own sphere, and getting the utmost out of your own life, without trying to imitate another, to push yourself into another's realm.

Let the daughter of a laborer or the daughter of a tradesman be proud of her own worth, not ashamed of her position in life. Let her effort be to make herself an ornament to womanhood, not an imitator of the daughter of wealth. The position in which God intended us to work out our destiny. As the building of character is the one purpose of life, the child born in luxury is not, from the higher standpoint, to be envied. It is deprived of the opportunities for self-development afforded the most of us. Believe me, getting in chord with the highest, noblest influences of the universe is the best method of "getting into good society."

THE WOMAN WHO IS WANTED.

"Twentieth-century men," says a great writer, "want women who are able to make the home better, bake their own bread, make their own dresses and aprons, keep the sweet, tidy and the children clean and sweet, and whose names will be written, not in brass, but in the great life-book by Him who knows the heart, and who judges, not severely, but justly. You think there are no women like this! Plenty of them. But they hang out no sign to tell you of their virtues and their learning, unless you can call a sweet merriment, a womanly presence, and a sympathetic word a sign. They are to be found everywhere,—in the shops, among the workers, and even among the very poor of the earth, for to be born poor does not by any means necessarily mean to be born bad."

VENTILATION OF BEDROOMS

The care of bedrooms necessarily implies proper ventilation. Abundance of air and abundance of sunlight are necessary to insure wholesome qualities in any living room. Yet it is not an uncommon thing to find the air of the bedroom close and the room itself so situated that sunshine is impossible. An inside room, ventilated only by door, opening into other rooms, cannot under any circumstances be a healthy sleeping room. A sleeping room needs abundance of light as a disinfectant of impurities in the air, just as it needs abundance of air. One of the greatest mistakes made in the furnishing of a bedroom is to clutter the room up with unnecessary furniture. We are doing away with the ornate furniture which characterizes the old-fashioned bedrooms. Massive wooden carved beds are giving place to the simple and more graceful bedsteads of brass. The "shup-up" washstand, a piece of furniture in which there was everything to condemn, because it was pretentious and ill-suited to the purpose, is passing out of use. The simple metal English washstand is being generally used. It is enameled, and no amount of water can injure it. The old-fashioned bureau is succeeded in many of our rooms by a chest of drawers and a low comfortable dressing table, but as this necessitates the use of two pieces of furniture in place of one, the bureau is often retained and is the only piece of elaborately carved furniture allowable in a strictly fashionable bedroom. The cheval-glass, in which the full length of the figure may be seen, is a luxurious but not a necessary part of the furniture. A few chairs with cane seats, but no upholstered ones, a low lounge, every piece of which may be taken apart and brushed, and a small bedside table and all other pieces of furniture necessary for the most elaborately furnished bedroom. A super-abundance of draperies is out of place in the bedroom. The only draperies allowed at the windows are light sash curtains of sheer muslin or lace, or India silk, which may be easily laundered. The bed tester is the only drapery which is so graceful that some concession should be allowed it. A great many of the new brass beds have a half tester, and as long as this is covered with a material that is easily laundered, and if it is kept exquisitely fresh and clean it is so pretty that one would be loath to give it up. The pillow shams, embroidered by high ornamental pillows, at the back, are not as often seen now as a round bolster of hair, which is covered up by the upholsterer, with some material to match the counterpane.

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THOMAS DAVIS.

Ireland's Great Journalist, Poet, and Patriot

Thomas Davis was born at Mallow, Ireland, in 1814, and died in his thirty-first year.

What might be called the public life of Davis occupied the short space of three years, from the founding of the "Nation" newspaper in 1842 to his death in 1845. Yet, short as was his life, and brief as was his time of labor for his native land, there are few names which shine more brilliantly, or whose memories are more fervently revered in all that grand muster-roll of Irish patriots. His fame was gained in Ireland, and in the cause of Ireland. By reason of conditions which have prevailed in Ireland for centuries many of her ablest sons have achieved their reputation in foreign lands; there was not a sufficient scope or apparent outlet for their talents in the land of their birth, so they had to go where more favorable circumstances prevailed. O'Connell's reputation was gained in Ireland, in the service of the Irish people, but his public life extended over a long period of years, and the people had time to accustom themselves to his name and personality. It is difficult to assign the particular reason why the memory of Davis is held in such high honor by his countrymen. It may be because of his gift of poetry, or because he was a recruit from the ranks of Toryism; or because of his singleness of purpose, his unworldliness, his probity, his high ideal of Irish nationality. Or it may be because of his thorough-going rebellious principles, his detestation of foreign rule, and his aim of bringing all Irishmen, the descendants of the Dane, the Norman, the Saxon, and the native Celt, into one great organization, that would disavow the rule of the alien. A poem he wrote illustrates his feeling on that point: "Boyne's old water, Red with slaughter! Now is as pure as an infant at play; So, in our souls It's history rolls And Orange and Green will carry the day."

This is a fragment of autobiography written by himself; "My father was a gentleman of Welsh blood, but his family had been so long settled in England that they were, and considered themselves, English. He held a commission in the English army. I am descended on my mother's side from a Cromwellian settler whose descendants, though they occasionally intermarried with Irish families, continued Protestants, and in the English interest, and suffered for it in 1688. I myself was brought up High Tory and an Episcopalian Protestant, and, if I am no longer Tory, it is from conviction, for all those nearest and dearest to me are so still."

Davis' gift of poetry was of a high order. Two of his poems, Irishmen will not let die so long as there is a spark of national feeling, and a pride in past achievements lingering in their breasts. The "Lament of Owen Roe O'Neill" is forcible and dramatic: "Did they dare, did they dare To slay Owen Roe O'Neill? Yes, they slew with poison him They feared to meet with steel. May God wither up their hearts! May their blood cease to flow! May they walk in living death, Who poisoned Owen Roe!"

"The Battle of Fontenoy" recites an incident in the career of the exiled Irish Brigade, who, after the defeat of James II, entered the service of Louis of France. It is a "rebel song," and, therefore, known only to the Irish, but it is the peer of the best war songs in the English language. It moves along in stately grandeur and upon breaks forth into a fierce enthusiasm that it is difficult to withstand. He does not underestimate the opponents against whom the Irish Brigade are pitted; "Six thousand English veterans, In stately column tread; Their cannon blaze in front; and flank; Lord Hay is at their head; Steady they climb adown the slope— Steady they climb the hill— Steady they load—steady they fire, Moving right onward still. Betwixt the wood and Fontenoy, As through a furnace blast, Through rampart, trench, and palisade Bullets showing fast; And on the open plain above, They rose, and kept their course, With ready fire and steadfastness, That mocked at hostile force; Past Fontenoy, past Fontenoy, While thinner grow their ranks, They break, as broke the Zuyder-Zee, Through Holland's ocean banks."

On through the camp the column trod, King Louis turns his rein. "Not yet, my liege," Saxo interposed; "The Irish troops remain!" And Fontenoy, famed Fontenoy, Had been a Waterloo. Were not these callous ready then, Fresh, vehement, and true, "Lord Clarendon," he says, "you have your wish— These are your Saxon foes!" The marshal almost smiles to see How furiously he goes! How fierce the look these exiles wear, Who're wont to be so gay! The trawled wrongs of fifty years Are in their hearts to-day— The treaty broken, ere the ink Was dry, was writ in blood; Their plundered homes, their ruined shrines, Their women's pining cry; Their meekhood hunted down like wolves; Their country overgrown— Each looks as if revenge for all

Rested on him alone. On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, Nor ever yet above, Rushed on to fight a nobler band Than these proud exiles were."

His prose writings are, if anything, superior to his poetry, and he was not afraid to speak out, whether in denunciation of his country's rulers, or in reprimand of rash allies. This is bold writing for the year 1842, in Ireland:

"You raise five millions a year from us, and you spend it on English commissioners, English dockyards, English museums, English ambition, and English pleasure. With an enormous taxation, our public offices have been removed to London, and you threaten to remove our Courts of Justice and our Lord Lieutenant, the poor trappings of old nationhood. We have no arsenals, no public employment here. Our literary, scientific, and charitable institutions, so bountifully endowed by a native Legislature, you have forced away, till out of that enormous surplus revenue raised here, not £10,000 a year comes back for such purposes, while you heaped hundred upon hundred thousands into the lap of every English institution. For national education you dribble out £50,000 a year—not enough for our smallest Province. Will you redress these things? No, but you boast of your liberality in giving us anything"

This is a rebuke to some who took vengeance into their own hands. "The people of Munster are in want—will murder feed them? Is there some prolific virtue in the blood of a landlord that the fields of the South will yield a richer crop where it has flowed? Shame, shame, and horror! Oh, to think that these hands, hard with innocent toil, should be reddened with assassination. Oh, bitter, bitter griefs, that the loving breasts of Munster should pillow heads wherein are black pots and visions of butchery, and shadows of remorse! Oh, woe unutterable, if the men who abandoned the sin of drunkenness should companion with the devil of murder; and if the men who last year vowed patience, order, and virtue, rashly and impiously revel in crime."

These few extracts from a short paper on "The State of the Peasantry," show us with what effect a master can use the language, and betray a strenuous feeling, that if opportunity offered would express itself in notes. "In a climate soft as a mother's smile, on a soil fruitful as God's love, the Irish peasant mourns. He is inconsolable. Faith in the joys of another world, heightened by his woe in this, give him hours when he scarcely looks down on the torments that encircle him—the moon on a troubled sky. . . . Consider his griefs. They begin in the cradle—they end in the grave. Suckled by a breast that is supplied from unwholesome or insalubrious food, and that is fevered with anxiety—reeking with the smoke of an almost chimney-less cabin—assaulted by wind and rain when the weather rages—breathing, when it is calm, the exhalations of a rotten roof, of clay walls, and of manure, which give him his only chance of food—he is apt to perish in his infancy. . . . Advancing youth brings him labor; but youth and manhood leave his roof rotten, his chimney one hole, his window another, his clothes ragged at best muffled by a holiday catamore; his furniture, a pot, a table, a few hay chairs, and rickety stools—his food, lumpers and water—his bedding, straw and a coverlet—his enemies, the landlord, the tax-gatherer, and the law—his consolation, the priest and his wife—his hope on earth, agitation—his hope hereafter, the Lord God."

His address before the Dublin Historical Society, of which society he was president, is worthy to be read and pondered upon by all young men:—"Gentlemen, let the Purists and Calvinists pour out their gloomy and often hypocritical invectives against the weakness of man; I have no sympathy with their declarations; the path of reasonable virtue may be narrow; but they make it a sword-bridge.—God made it wider. He made man, and the path of his pilgrimage or triumph. He limits our aberrations as He steers the courses of the sun—to no unvarying road—employing our errors to instruct us, justifying his attributes to Himself, and ultimately to us; and He so made man that 'to step aside is human.' Do not, therefore, suppose me a pedant in morals, when I tell you that to spend the noon of life in trifles or indulgences is for a feeble and degenerate mind. God forbid that we should so sin against human nature as to become cold, gloomy, and ambitious. No! I rejoice that is not the side we aim at. But, gentlemen, a manhood of pleasure precludes an old age of care, a death of contempt. In that dangerous time, therefore, ere professional business, like a mentor, comes to our aid, how useful such societies as this must be in leading the mind from frivolous thoughts to grave studies, and preparing the spirit for stirring scenes; even then as an occupation of so much time otherwise likely to be 'loafed away, a membership of our society is useful. It is perhaps more useful in this way

than as a school of oratory; whether it shall be a school of eloquence or eloquently depends more on the management of it; but whether well or ill-used, it teaches things which a citizen should know."

Davis died on the eve of the great Irish famine which precipitated an abortive insurrection, resulting so disastrously to those engaged in it. Ireland, the country he worked for, had changed since that day. She has been depleted by one-half her population; her laws are said to be more justly administered, but the people are not yet reconciled to the rule of the alien; and the end no man can foresee.

JW O'CONNOR.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHY SOME MEN FAIL.

My song is this; why some men miss, In life their chosen goal— They seek to fill, with half the will, A plan that needs the whole.

They sow the seed on mount and mead And wait to see it spread; While, half concerned, they leave, unturned, The clod upon its head.

They waste in play the light of day, Knowing that there will come, At even-fall, the welcome call To rest the unearned crumb.

Thus down the tide of life they glide, In poverty and pain, Leaving undone, from sun to sun, The things that lead to gain.

But when the last lone hope is past, No more to light their way; And all is lost—they learn the cost Of doing things half-way. —Success, for March.

FLOATING BOTTLES.

An excellent article on the work of the Hydrographic Office appears in the Windsor Magazine, in which some curious facts are recorded of the many derelicts and other "wanderers" that float about the ocean. "After reports of daily observations, one of the most fruitful sources of information to the Hydrographic Office is the sealed bottle. Every captain, before starting on a voyage, is furnished with a number of bottles, with a printed form for each, in which is to be entered the time and place at which the bottle is cast overboard, and, in case it is recovered, also the time and place of the recovery. Full directions for its use are printed on the form in seven different languages—English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese—so that into whatever hands the bottle comes, the purpose of it can scarcely fail to be found out. The name of the captain, the name of the ship, and the time and place of setting the bottle afloat having all been duly entered, the form is sealed up in the bottle and the bottle is picked up and opened, the form—well preserved, if the sealing has been careful—is taken out, the entry of the finding made in the same manner as the entry of the casting overboard, and the form transmitted either to a convenient United States Consular, or directly to the Hydrographic Office at Washington. The special purpose of the sealed bottle is to be indication of the strength and direction of the ocean currents. When a bottle is cast loose on the water, the currents, of course, take it up and carry it in their own direction, at their own rate of speed. With the time and place of starting and stopping all accurately recorded, many valuable inferences are possible regarding the course and character of the journey. And very curious and romantic the journey often proves to be. Sometimes a captain, on finding a bottle, opens it and makes the due record in the form, and then, recasting it, casts it overboard for a second journey. Bottles have been recovered that have floated over 4,000 miles, and others that have been in the water over a year. Some have followed tortuous courses; some have gone straight across the Atlantic in the wake of the ocean liners; some have been picked up in mid-ocean, some have been found scraping up and down rough beaches, and some have even been found in the bellies of sharks. Many are lost, of course, but it is often marvellous the way in which they survive delay and disaster, and turn up to report their story for record in the charts which the Hydrographic Office is always busy compiling out of this, as out of other, information."

THE GULF STREAM'S COURSE.

Professor Nansen has made the following statements with regard to the results of the experiments conducted during his last expedition on the Michael Sars, which has lately returned to Norway. "The Gulf Stream, he says, is subjected to great changes, and very little is as yet known as to its strength in winter. It was much

weaker on the Norwegian coast this year than usually is the case, and the temperature was consequently lower. At the same time a very warm summer has been experienced in the west of Iceland, and the current that passes there was warmer this summer than usual. In general, the warm water coming from the Atlantic into the northern regions this summer appears to have had a different distribution than its usual one. This is most important as regards the climatic conditions on the coasts which the stream passes.

It is generally admitted that the Gulf Stream considerably affects the climate of the western coast of Britain and Norway, of Iceland, and possibly even of Spitzbergen. The effect is most marked in winter. While the harbors of the Baltic are icebound, those on the western coast of Norway, even as far north as Hammerfest, are always open to shipping. In Great Britain the lines of equal temperature in January run nearly north and south, instead of almost east and west, as in July, so that anyone in Middleborough would find a warmer climate in midwinter by going to Whitehaven than by travelling due south to an equal distance. This also is one of the reasons why Aberdeen at that time is much warmer than Vienna. The late eminent mathematician, Dr. W. Hopkins, estimated that without the Gulf Stream the mean annual temperature of Carnarvonshire would be seven and a half degrees, that of the north of Scotland fully twelve degrees, and that of Iceland as much as twenty degrees lower than at present.

From the Gulf of Mexico, where its waters are raised to a warmth of seventy-seven degrees Fahrenheit, and in summer up to eighty-three degrees Fahrenheit, it issues like a huge river of warmer water flowing over the vast mass of the cooler ocean beneath. As it issues from between Florida and Cuba it is equivalent to a stream about fifty miles broad and more than a hundred fathoms deep, which is then flowing at a rate of from three to four miles an hour. Gradually it spreads out like a partly opened fan, the more eastern part losing itself in the Atlantic, the western and stronger flowing steadily in a north-easterly direction, and fended off from the American coast by the cold current which is returning southward from Arctic regions. Thus it plays on Northwestern Europe like a stream flowing from a hose, and the water, which has left the Gulf of Mexico in the hot summer months probably comes near to the other side of the Atlantic in the winter season. The amount of heat which it transfers was estimated by the late Dr. Croft as being equal to what is received from the sun by rather more than a million and a half square miles at the equator.

This heat is slowly radiated by the broad layer of flowing water as it journeys from the boiler in the Gulf of Mexico to the refrigerator in the Arctic seas. But Professor Nansen's observations suggest that the current does not always follow precisely the same path. That, indeed, is only to be expected. While its general direction will be constant—for that depends on great physical causes—minor variations are possible. If, for instance, the southward flowing Arctic currents be a little stronger than usual, they will push the Gulf Stream rather more to the east, and then Iceland will suffer. If the observations were taken over a sufficiently wide area of North Atlantic, and for a long enough time, it might be possible for to prophesy the direction which the Gulf Stream would follow in its journey across the Atlantic, and the places on which it would have the greatest influence at any particular time—in other words, to foretell what kind of a season the farmer might expect.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER LITTLE ARTISTS.

When her children were in their short frock and knickerbocker days, the Queen made them write a little diary of their doings, which she passed upon nightly in the royal nursery. Often the youngsters were hard up for "copy," and used to appeal for help to the members of the household. They repaid their helpers by giving them sketches made by themselves, which differed in no way from the dogs and horses and houses of the ordinary child. One of the household, now dead, preserved some forty or fifty of these alleged drawings, and, not long since, and enjoining magazine made his widow a handsome offer for them. The Queen heard of this, and sent for Lady H—

"Please do not dispose of them," Her Majesty said; "I cannot bear to think of things that have so many tender and sacred associations passing into hands other than ours."

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A DETECTIVE HORSE. A writer in the Herald and Presbyter, who once lived in California gives the following strange story; "My health failed me in Washington, I was so much confined; and I thought I would go and ranch it in California in the mountains. So I went, purchased land, then returned for Mrs. H. I was appointed mail deliverer in the mountains, and on one of my routes the mail could only be delivered on horseback. I hired a trusty young man of my acquaintance for this route. He chose from my horses a hardy little mare; he was very fond of her and treated her like something human; and she, as was proven, was equally fond of him. He was always on time on his route, but one day he failed to return; so the next day a search was begun for him, and they found him murdered, his mail-bags gone, but his horse standing by him whining in a mournful way to call him to get up and go on with her. She would not let anyone near the body until I came. We then raised him up and laid him on her back and bound him there; she went carefully home with him. We had in the neighborhood and surrounding country a band of thieves and cutthroats. It was nothing unusual to hear of some robbery, and murders also. I first ascertained if any of them was missing, and one living not far from me was. I determined to hunt him and prosecute the case. I accordingly offered a liberal reward for the missing man and in about two months he was apprehended and brought in, and as the posse was coming with him one of my men had brought the little mare out to water. She raised her head, sniffed the air and looked around the crowd; her eyes fell on him, and, breaking away from the man who had her, she made for the murderer with mouth open, ears laid back, and a more frightful creature I never saw, and they had all they could do to keep her from killing him there. He confessed his guilt before he was executed. The little mare was the only witness besides God of the murder."

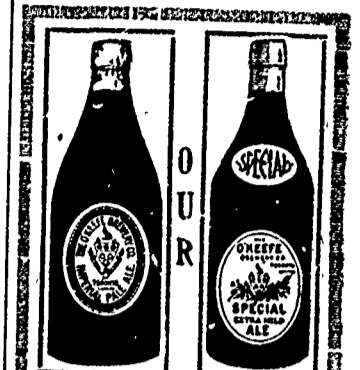
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AN ARMY KITTEN. One evening toward the close of the war, while Union soldiers lay in camp on a hillside near the Staunton River, in Virginia, the cry of "Halt! Who goes there?" from a sentry, started every tongue to his feet, and several of the more curious ran to the guard-line to find out what the trouble was. A minute later all knew that the night visitor who had been challenged was no enemy. A little girl, about ten years of age, holding a white kitten in her arms, came forward into the light of the fires, conducted by two soldiers, who had told the sentry to pass her in, and who looked as proud as if they were escorting a queen. The whole regiment gathered, including the colonel himself, to look at the child, and hear her tell her story. A very short story it was, scarcely a paragraph; but there was matter enough in it for a full chapter. She lived near by, with her father, who was sick and poor; and they were Northerners, she said, and "Union folks." Her mother was dead and her brother had been killed while fighting in the Federal army. She "wanted to give something," and, when the Union soldiers came, she thought she would bring her pet kitten and present it to the colonel. The colonel took the little girl in his arms and kissed her, and said he was not a bit ashamed of his weakness. He accepted the kitten with thanks, and its innocent donor was gallantly waited on to her humble home, loaded with generous contributions.

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THE ELLIOTT. J. W. HIRST, Proprietor. OPPOSITE ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL. Cor. Church and Shuter Sts., TORONTO.

NEGRO APOSTOLATE. Through the piety and munificence of Mother Katherine Drexel, Superior of Mother Katherine Drexel, Superior for Indians and colored people has been begun an apostolate of the Georgetown mission, South Carolina. The reverend mother generously donated a sum of money in aid of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Georgetown, in 7 in course of construction and nearly completed. In consideration of which the pastor, with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese, granted a section of the pews in the church for the sole and exclusive use of the colored people, who are cheerfully invited and cordially welcomed to worship side by side with their white brethren at the altar of our common Saviour.



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THE KING'S OATH.

The Mail and Empire does not think that the introduction of Mr. John Oostigan's motion into the Ottawa House, with regard to the Coronation Oath, should have been made.

It is offensive to the Roman Catholics whose doctrine is especially condemned. There are plenty of Protestants who agree that for this reason it ought to go.

The Parliament which prescribed the oath is the only Parliament that can abolish it. Our Parliament can do nothing but express an opinion upon it.

We are fully aware that our Canadian Parliament cannot do away with this offensive oath; we are also fully aware that Canadians are just as much subjects of British rule as are Englishmen.

While certain persons in Canada are advocating easier methods of securing divorce in this country, the politicians in the United States are seeking to cut down the possibilities over the line.

The divorce laws in the United States have been, and are notorious the world over for their laxity. As a result of this terrible state of affairs, divorces have been granted by the score for the most trivial reasons.

Under the laws as they now exist it is not an infrequent occurrence for a man to die leaving more than one lawful wife, with two or more sets of lawful children.

It would be an interesting work to discover the law that would have prevented that husband from maintaining polygamous relations with all of those wives, provided he only visited them in the States of their domicile.

THE OATH AT OTTAWA. The discussion upon Mr. John Oostigan's motion of the King's Oath in the Dominion Parliament was as calm and dignified as became such an assembly.

assistance they gave us in this agitation for justice. It is a matter for congratulation that the vast majority of the members in the House can so rise above and beyond the narrow bounds of bigotry and intolerance as to place themselves on record as petitioners for the abolition of a declaration that is offensive to a large portion of their fellow countrymen.

The sanctity and universality of the marriage tie are the corner stone of our civilization, and their preservation is as necessary as any other moral force.

THE EX-PRIEST. Last week the Catholics of the Isle of Wight were treated to the anti-Catholic effusions of an ex-priest. His lectures took the usual course—Confession being the leading topic.

Let us go to the source of the trouble. The idea of good Methodist settlers being ousted by a Frenchman and, we suppose, a Catholic, was thought to be sufficient grounds for cancelling the sale that had already been made.

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Inspector Archibald sounds a death-call to child flirtations in Toronto. While we are in hearty accord with the Inspector in this matter, we are of opinion that it should have been done some long time ago.

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with her husband in New York without violating any law. She could bear and raise children by each husband and both sets of offspring would be legitimate in the States where the living together of their parents was lawful.

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Masons, and their entire nobility with them, the Church would not hesitate to issue her "fulminations." She denounces that society as anti-Christian, and King Edward's being a member can make not a particle of difference to her. The policy of the Church is not framed by temporal rulers.

We take the following from last week's Orange Sentinel:—

"A correspondent . . . makes the statement, upon the authority of several of his friends, that patients are better treated in Roman Catholic than in Protestant hospitals. . . . If this is true it is not only discreditable to the hospital management, but it is a condemnation of the Orange Association. . . . Although my correspondent does not say so, I infer from his letter that some of those who have spoken to him in the subject are Orangemen and that they have had personal experience of the difference they speak of. . . . At all events this reproach should be wiped out by the taking of such steps as will effectually prevent such a state of things."

On the one hand we are very glad that our good Sisters' efforts are being appreciated, but on the other we fail to see the boasted toleration of our Orange friends in this matter. Surely it is a matter for congratulation here in Canada that Orangemen are given careful attention by Catholic Sisters. We fail to see where the reproach comes in. The Sisters in charge of our Catholic hospitals are not hirelings; they do their work, not for salary, but for the love of God. There is a work of charity, and it matters not whom they care for so long as they bring relief to their patients.

The address of the President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, delivered at the annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, Limited, on the 1st inst., outlines a stupendous enterprise in Western Canada which, when fully developed, will result in the building of new towns and cities in the region in question, thereby creating new markets for the produce of the western farmers, ranchers and others. In order to complete arrangements for the establishment of industrial centres in this great coal district, a railway connecting with other systems south of the boundary is necessary; therefore the Company is asking the Canadian Parliament for a charter under which a road may be constructed without loss of time. A great deal has been written about the aims and objects of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, and it has been sneeringly hinted that the proposed new road is to connect with "Jim Bi's System." Well, what of it? All the railways operating in Canada connect with the different American lines, and the greater the international traffic the better for all concerned. This Company is not after financial aid from our Government, but only permission to build the road.

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR.

How An Irishman Floored An Irritable But Famous Doctor.

In discussing a subject so universally admitted as is the proverbial wit and keen repartee of the Irish race, it is scarcely necessary to emphasize or urge the fact which is so freely accepted in all lands. There are, however, circumstances in which the sons and daughters of Erin are placed in trying positions and which test severely their genuine and ever-ready wit and remarkable facility of repartee.

The simple narrative, as related below, will serve as an illustration of what is claimed for the witty race. The two conspicuous figures in the story were very different in character and position. He of the first part was an humble day laborer, who toiled hard and sweated for his living and that of his little family. He of the second part was an eminent physician and surgeon. I think it was the famous Doctor Abernethy, or some other equally celebrated practitioner, and his high attainments in his profession had made him vain, harsh, overbearing and irritable, and he was sometimes given to the use of profane language. He lived in London "town" and reckoned among his list of patients some of the foremost aristocratic families of that great city. On the particular occasion in question he had been making his professional rounds, and on his return to his office was horrified to see a big pile of stones located near his door, and looking into the huge drain below he saw a man working at the excavation. The same happened to be a genuine son of the "Green Isle," and the enraged doctor charged him with being the author of the ugly obstruction in front of his office door. The fact could not be denied, but the poor workman had a good case inasmuch as he had municipal authority on his side for the work, he was engaged in, and it was an absolute necessity that the objectionable pile of stones should be removed with all the plausibility and skill peculiar to his race; yet the irritable and offended doctor could not be pacified. Finally, the Irishman asked him "Where would he have him to put the stones?" and the wrathful doctor answered: "You may put them in—how you like." Quick as a flash, the answer came, and in this form: "Please, your honor, if I put them in Heaven I think they will be

more out of your way." The great doctor's frenzy cooled in a moment, and he instantly collapsed, and had not another word to say. He realized that in the words he had used he had met more than his match, and he was, besides, ashamed of his rude manners toward the poor laborer who was doing his duty in obeying his municipal masters who had given him the job to do. The doctory doctor could not help the tribute he afterwards paid to the keen wit of the poor Irish laborer who had so neatly rebuked him, and he related the incident to his assembled guests afterwards. I think it is alleged that the Doctor was ever after in his manners ever afterwards, and that he never quite forgot the well-meant "cut" he had received from the simple Irishman.

Something of a kindred nature happened not long since in New York. The scene was in a street car, in which some ladies (ladies only by courtesy) were travelling. The season for making a selection of seaside resorts was at hand, and two females, of the supposed "Upper Ten" grade, were making plans for the pleasures of the approaching time. They evidently wanted a change from last year's location, and the immediate question in hand was to select a new quarter. Number one proposed a choice seaside resort, but it was overruled by number two, who, on the ground that "it was too much frequented by the Irish and Irish-Americans." Another place was mentioned as an eligible location, but this also was ruled out of order by the lady of exclusive and aristocratic pretensions. An Irish-woman was a passenger of the same car, and she had overheard the dialogue, which grated harshly upon her ears. She strove, however, to control her rising temper at the indignity offered to her race and nation; to her it was an insult pure and simple, and, despite her efforts at restraint, she could stand it no longer, and, with a withering look of scorn and vengeance in her eye, she spoke up from the far end of the car in these terms: "My two fine ladies, I would advise you to go to—, for you'll find no Irish there." The quick reply caused some emotion and laughter in that crowded car, and as the rebuke was well-timed, as it was well deserved, it threw the two "ladies" of Upper-tendency proclivities into confusion, and the subject was quickly changed, as they gladly made their exit at the first crossing.

To be obliged, in public conveyances which carry all creeds and nationalities to hear ill-bred persons speak of any particular creed or race, it is very galling, and it is well that condign punishment should be visited upon the malicious or thoughtless offenders. The kind of snobbery, whether it be male or female, hinted at above, looks sadly out of place in the American Republic, wherein there are no aristocratic circles, so-called. In the boasted land of "liberty, equality and fraternity" it sounds badly to hear any section of the community speaking scornfully of any other section, simply because fortune has not equally divided her gifts, and one or the other class has an advantage in the possession of worldly goods. As proving the Irishman's faculty of instant and witty repartee, a once celebrated Irish wit's answer may be here quoted. As may be well imagined, he was not the sort of man to run after the getting of "filthy lucre," and as a consequence sometimes "hard up;" still, his word was considered as good as his bond, and an urgent creditor was persistently after him for a settlement. The ready cash was hardly to be expected, and in default of that, the next best thing was to get the humorous debtor to name the day when payment would be made, remarking that "any day" would do. "Oh, then," said the ready wit, "let us name the day after the Day of Judgment." It was never definitely known whether he meant the day after the Division Court judgment, or that of the great reckoning day at the consummation of the world, but it was probably the latter, for he would want the longest credit he could obtain.

It was a smart answer that the learned professor got from an individual, who was supposed to be weak in his intellect. The latter, in case I think was a Scotchman. At any rate, he was digging a grave, when some hum-bones came to the surface, and the professor asked the reputed simpleton, "How long can a man live without brains, do you suppose?" The grave-digger could not tell, but with a knowing twinkle in his eye, he asked the professor, "How old are you, yourself?"

For once in his life that professor was made a victim of his own humor, for he fell into the snare he had set for another.

WILLIAM ELLISON.

MONTREAL.

A Presentation made to a regular Sloger.

One of the most interesting features of St. Patrick's annual charity concert given in the Windsor Hall on Friday evening last was the presentation, on behalf of Prof. Fowler, the director, and the chorus, of a handsome gold-headed walking stick to Mrs. William Ludwig, the Irish baritone, by Rev. Father Quinlan. The reverend father, in an appropriate speech, made the presentation, which was intended as a small token of appreciation of Mr. Ludwig, as an eminent singer, and a whole-souled Irish gentleman. The presentation was exceedingly popular, and was greeted with loud applause by the audience. The concert as a whole was a great success. Mr. Ludwig contributed Guonod's "Nearer, Lover's "Molly Bawn," and Davis' "Lament for Owen Roe O'Neill," in fine style, and was repeatedly encored. The work of the chorus showed careful training. Among the others contributing to the program were: Miss Frieda Gortz, Mrs. Frank Duckett, Miss Katharine Greany, of St. John, N.B., Mr. N. E. Daignault, and Mr. J. J. Rowan.

Rev. Abbe Larose, rector of Notre-Dame parish, in Odgenburg, has been appointed Vicar General of the diocese by his Lordship, Bishop Gabriels. The new vicar general is a brother of Rev. Alfred Larose, parish priest of Laprairie, and is well known among the clergy of Montreal diocese.

ONTARIO FINANCES.

Premier Ross Lays the Budget before the House—Where We Stand.

The Premier, on rising to deliver his budget speech, was received with loud cheers from his supporters. He said: Mr. Speaker, the first statement I desire to make is as to the financial results for the year that has just closed. From the public accounts it will be seen that our entire receipts for the year amounted to \$1,192,940, and that the expenditure amounted to \$4,003,729, leaving a balance on the year's transactions of \$189,210. This, I think, ought to be satisfactory to the House and to the country. The Government had to deal with various matters, some of them of a new character, which involved a charge upon the revenue, peculiar to the year. Notwithstanding these charges, all of which are set forth in the public accounts, the prosperity of the country was such, and the buoyancy of the revenue was such that we were able to close the year's transactions with a balance to our credit of nearly \$200,000. It is most difficult to restrain an expanding and growing country. It is most difficult to meet the necessities of a growing country without an increased expenditure. This is true of the Government of Ottawa, and was always true of that Government; it is true of the Government of Great Britain; it is true of the Government of the United States; it is true of all municipal governments in this country. I want to call the attention of the hon. gentlemen opposite to the estimated receipts, and the accuracy with which we anticipated the revenue of the country. Our estimated receipts, according to the statement last year, were \$4,183,487, and our actual receipts were \$4,192,940, an excess of \$9,452 over our estimates. So that it will be seen from this statement, that the Treasury Department gave considerable care to the preparation of estimates laid upon the table last year. The estimated expenditure last year was \$3,848,150, and the actual expenditure \$3,748,159, or less by \$99,991. We kept within the estimates by nearly a hundred thousand dollars. With regard to receipts and expenditures for the present year, the table will show what our intentions are. We estimate the receipts for the year at \$3,795,872, and we estimate the expenditure so far at \$3,782,406. We are keeping within our estimates, so far as the demands upon the treasury have gone, by \$13,000. Of course, there will be supplementary estimates later, which will probably call for that margin, and maybe for more, although I may say to the hon. gentlemen that the supplementaries will be smaller than last year, when they were \$106,060.

I hope they will not exceed much more than half that, if they do reach half that amount. In our expenditures for last year, besides the ordinary calls upon the treasury, a considerable amount was paid to meet railway liabilities, amounting to \$249,574. Continuing, the Premier compared in some detail the estimates for the present year with those of the previous year, commencing with the figures relating to civil government. On this item the Government asked \$280,870, as compared with \$269,590. This seeming increase was due rather to a transfer of accounts relating to good roads from miscellaneous to civil government account, the transfer of other small accounts, and some small increases in salaries. In legislation there was a small decrease, the figures being \$132,700, as compared with \$133,600 previously, and the saving, it was hoped, would be largely in the cost of printing. For the administration of justice \$454,099,072 was asked, an increase of \$2,299,75, due to the opening up of new territories, the necessity of appointing officers to enforce the law there, and the increase of crime proportional to the increase of population.

INCREASED EDUCATION GRANT. An increased grant of about \$20,000 was asked for education, due chiefly to larger grants for district schools; an increase of \$10,000 for technical education, and an increase for the School of Practical Science. For public institutions maintained an increase of nearly \$9,000 was asked, the total estimate being \$839,256, the increase for the greater part being due to the establishment of an asylum for senile patients at Cobourg. The amount asked for agricultural purposes was \$202,842, a decrease of about \$10,000. For hospitals and charities \$192,531.52 was asked as against \$165,207.85. For maintenance and repairs \$80,945, a decrease of \$3,000, was asked, and for public buildings the estimate was \$240,625, an increase of \$40,000, which included a proposed grant of \$35,100 for enlarging the Agricultural College at Guelph to meet the growing requirements of the farming community. For public works \$48,600 was asked, the total amount voted for 1900 having been \$59,432.71. In the matter of colonization roads there was a slight reduction in the amount asked was \$119,325, the actual expenditure last year having been \$113,928.10. It was imperative that roads should be opened in new districts, but in time to come the extension of railway lines might obviate to a great extent the grants for colonization roads.

The estimates on charges on Crown lands were \$150,075; this year they were increased to \$157,575. In refunds they had reduced the estimates from \$103,252 last year to \$23,422 this year. The reduction was accounted for by the fact that they had a charge of over \$60,000 last year on account of mortgages held by the university which the Province had endorsed and which have been paid off and disposed of. Under miscellaneous the charge last year was \$223,069, or a falling off of \$30,000.

INCREASED SURPLUS. Mr. Ross then briefly considered the assets and liabilities of the Province. Our assets in 1899 were \$7,369,917. On December 31st last they were \$7,535,400, or an improvement of \$165,483. (Ministerial applause.) Our bank account at the close of the year was \$1,033,546, compared with \$936,105. It was very gratifying that they should meet the House after so many years of public confidence and show cash assets of over a million dollars. The liabilities had been increased in our direction during the year, by \$82,193, arising out of the certificates issued for forty miles of the Rainy River Railway, and for the construction of a bridge at Cornwall. A year ago the Province's liabilities were \$5,117,985, now they were \$5,554,923. The increase in the current during the year was \$329,539. (Ministerial cheers.) The Province therefore started the new century with an actual surplus of \$2,580,471.49, and with a comfortable bank account of \$1,000,000 in cash, speaking in round figures, and \$1,500,000 in good securities.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE. We had now 5,654 public schools, compared with 4,133 in 1871, we had now 10,097 teachers, compared with 5,300 in 1871. Our high schools had increased from an attendance of 7,190 in 1871 to 22,440 in 1899, and the course of instruction had grown to meet the wants of the people. Our libraries had grown from 13 to 418, and the number of volumes have increased from 30,720 to 918,022, and the volume circulated in 1899 were 2,547,131. Mr. Ross then reviewed the progress in agriculture, where the total expenditure had been \$5,382,608. The attendance at the Agricultural College had increased from 28 in 1871 to 259 last year. As a result of the stimulus to agriculture, the farmers' stipends were more prosperous than ever, and more prosperous than anywhere else on the continent. (Applause.) Special attention had been given the dairy industry. The result was seen in our exports. In 1882 we made 25,502,431 pounds of cheese, and in 1899 123,323,923 pounds. Our exports of bacon, ham and pork increased from \$1,912,062 in 1871 to \$12,935,034 in 1900. Ontario had a population of barely 2,500,000, but had given \$3,500,000 in round figures from the public treasury to hospitals and charities. What had been given privately was not on public record. They had cared for 41,367 persons in those institutions of justice the expenditure had been great. The total for administration was \$9,693,602.67.

The effect of the Government's expenditure on colonization roads was to secure the construction of 5,302 miles of highways throughout new Ontario for the convenience of the settlers. As a result the population of northern Ontario had increased from 15,728 in 1871 to 91,599 in 1891, and would probably reach 120,000 by the census of the present year. They had settled in northern Ontario since 1871, 30,999 persons and located 4,145,043 acres of land, and sold 124,258 acres, at an equal to eight cents of average size in older Ontario.

Mr. Ross then touched on the Government's record in dealing with the public institutions of the Province. In 1871 there were 1,054 patients; in 1899 there were 5,028. Since 1872 he had admitted to our asylums 18,662 persons. The cost on capital account had been \$4,303,035, and on maintenance \$17,881,619. This was paid out of the revenues of the Province and without charge to the municipalities or direct taxation, which had to be resorted to in many countries. The cost per patient was \$122.19, compared with \$165 in the State of New York.

THE GREAT NORTH LAND. To explore the north country ten parties had been sent out. Mr. Niven, one of the oldest surveyors in the Province, thus speaks of the land traversed by the boundary line between Algoma and Nipissing:—"From start to finish it runs through as fine a tract of farming land as can be found in Ontario. Where else in Ontario can a tract of land 100 miles square be found alike level and good? Muskies there are in it, of course; but 75 per cent of the whole country can be cultivated as soon as the moss is burnt off, and of the 25 per cent remaining a considerable portion could be drained and cultivated. We find, therefore, in the district of Algoma north of the height of land a tract of fine agricultural country, covering an area as great as the twenty-three western counties of old Ontario, being all that west of a line drawn north from Niagara and passing through Toronto to Mulltans. It has an abundance of fuel, and water, and wood for building, fuel, and a climate not more severe and probably more equable than that of Manitoba or some of the settled portions of our own Province."

There was land there capable of sustaining a population of one million. What had they found in regard to the timber resources? It was a lovely million acres, half of it good timber, north of the height of land, and an equal area on this side. In Algoma there was 1,200,000 acres of good land; in Thunder Bay district 2,500,000 acres, and in the Rainy River district 384,000 acres of good land, exclusive of the Rainy River valley, which contained 750,000 acres. In all, 10,000,000 acres, or one and one-half times the whole area of Ontario land under crop. In Nipissing there were 3,000,000 feet of standing pine, which at \$3 for dues a thousand was worth to the Province \$9,000,000.

There were 20,000,000 cords of pulpwood in Nipissing, in Algoma 100,000,000 cords, in Thunder Bay 150,000,000 cords, and in Rainy River district 18,000,000 cords; in all, 288,000,000 cords. That was scattered all over that vast country.

EPISCOPALIAN INCOMES. There are two Episcopal churches in New York whose combined annual income is greater than that of all the Bishops of the Philippines, of whose fabulous wealth we have been hearing so much of late. These churches are: St. Bartholomew's, whose annual revenue amounts to not less than \$200,000; and Trinity, which enjoys the comfortable income of \$168,000 each year. No one talks of confiscating the estates of these congregations. No one questions their right to hold and dispose of their vast possessions at their good pleasure. Why, then, are we so much scandalized by the wealth of the monks, and so little alarmed by the holdings of the New York congregations? Do the dogmas of the different communions play some part in the formation of opinions so contrary?

THE POPE'S BIRTHDAY. The Pope, responding on Saturday to the felicitations of the cardinals upon the occasion of his 91st birthday, deplored the sectarian hostility against the Church, now manifest in several countries. He repeated the views he expressed in his recent encyclical on Christian democracy, and expressed confidence that Catholics would take a leading part in the social progress of their respective countries. The Pope also referred to the Assesment bill now pending in the Assesment Chamber, which is aimed directly at the Jesuits. He also reiterated the claims of the temporal power of the Pope.

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RELIGION TAXED. Chicago will Impose Taxes on Religious Institutions. Millions of dollars will be added to the assessment rolls as the result of a decision just announced by the Supreme Court, which holds that the property of religious and educational institutions is subject to taxation under certain conditions. The question arose in the case of the McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago, against the people. The decision of the County Court in that case held that all property vacant or occupied by tenants' houses was subject to taxation, notwithstanding it was owned by a religious corporation. The Supreme Court affirms this finding, and declares that where such property is not immediately connected with a religious institution, or occupied by educational buildings or professors' houses, it may be taxed. The property in Chicago affected by the decree is worth many millions, and both city and county will derive benefit from the additional levy in 1902. Some of the institutions will escape through the special charters under which they are incorporated.

A CHARITABLE WILL. A Protestant Lady Leaves Money to the Church. The will of the late Mrs. Crawford, of Cobourg, disposes of an estate amounting to over \$60,000. After numerous bequests to relatives and private parties, the will provides that \$2,000 be given to St. Peter's Church; \$1,000 each to the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Catholic churches in Cobourg; \$500 to the Baptist Church, Cobourg; \$100 to each of the town Sunday schools; \$50 to the Cobourg Public Library; \$1,000 to the Cobourg Home for Aged and Infirm, about \$1,000 more to the missionary societies, superannuated and infirm missionaries; \$250 each to the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, Grafton; Presbyterian Church, Rosemeath, \$250; Methodist Church, Harwood, \$250. The deceased lady has also created a fund of about \$30,000, which is to be known as the Gilchrist Relief Fund, taking the name of Mrs. Crawford's first husband, the late Dr. James Gilchrist. This fund is to be kept in perpetuity, and the interest disbursed by her executors in the relief of any needy charitable cases in East Northumberland that they consider worthy. At the demise of an executor, provision is made for another to be appointed.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE. Now the Rumored Appointment is Received in New York. The New York Herald says:—The Pope has determined to consolidate the Canadian Apostolic delegation with that of Washington. Archbishop Riboldi, of Montreal, O.S.F., will be Mgr. Martini's successor. This move will have the strange effect of placing an American citizen as the chief representative of the Vatican to English-speaking countries of North America. Mgr. Falconio is one of the Pope's special proteges, and his transfer to Washington was said yesterday in ecclesiastical circles to forecast his elevation to the cardinalate, as was the course with his two predecessors in office there. His appointment as Mgr. Martini's successor and the consolidation of the apostolic delegations at Ottawa and Washington are a big surprise in local Catholic circles. The "tip" to the supposed well posted, it is stated, for some time has been that the Pope intended to send to Washington Mgr. Merry Del Val, son of the former Spanish minister at the Vatican. He is a young ecclesiastical diplomat who has been intrusted with many important missions, notably on the commission that passed on the case of the validity of Anglican ordinations. He was educated in England by the Jesuits, and his Spanish connection would, it is thought, be of special benefit in Washington in the settlement of the various church questions concerning Cuba and the Philippines.

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THE CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

ANNUAL MEETING

The President Discusses the Proposed Railway to the American Boudry

The annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, was held in Toronto, Friday, the 1st of March, 1901. The following report was submitted to the Shareholders: - The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders of the company their Annual Report, including statements of assets and liabilities as at 31st December, 1900.

Financial Statement-31 December, 1900

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assets (Mines, Real Estate, Plant, Development, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital Stock, Paid up, Profit and Loss Account).

I have examined the above statement of assets and liabilities with the books and vouchers of the company, and find the same correct. A running audit has been maintained during the year, and I certify that the books are well and truly kept.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

In congratulating you upon the success of the last year's operations, it may be worth while to refer to the erroneous ideas that have gone abroad with regard to the management and control of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. We are, in every respect, a Canadian enterprise, with a large majority of Canadian stockholders, under Canadian control and management.

It affords me great pleasure to announce that we are prepared to proceed at once with construction and development work involving an immediate expenditure of \$855,000, and we already have this money in the treasury of the company for this purpose. This large sum does not include the railway project, to which I will refer later, but will be devoted exclusively to development work, the building of coke ovens, dwellings, offices, and other works in connection with the coal and coke industry of the company.

There is a prospective demand, provided we obtain access to the American market, as I shall hereafter mention, for 4,500 tons of coal per day within a year, and in three years we expect to increase our output to about 6,000 tons of coal per day, a large portion of which will be converted into coke in our ovens, and within five years, we expect to have a pay roll of fully \$10,000 per day, which will be sufficient to maintain three important industrial centres in the coal district.

All business men will realize at once how important such a development will be to the country at large, as mining camps are invariably extensive consumers of supplies. Not only will there be the direct employment for several thousand Canadian working men, but a new and most extensive demand will be created for the products of Canadian factories in the east, and the food supplies from the western farms and cattle ranches.

mense coal areas in Alberta and in other parts of British Columbia. We are at present prepared to enter into time contracts with the smelters of British Columbia to supply any quantities of coal or coke they may require, but, so far as the local supply is concerned, its safety can be best assured by such development of the Crow's Nest mines as will be made possible by the building of the proposed line.

Although there is an immense area of coal in the Crow's Nest country that is of the best quality for cooking, we should not harbor the delusion that this district has all the coaling coal on the continent. There will be competition from the existing sources of supply—from Cokedale, on Puget Sound, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Utah and Colorado. There are also immense coal deposits in Montana, Washington, and other places, which may prove, when tested, to be of good coaling quality.

In order to illustrate what I have said, permit me to point out how suitable a place Fernie, or some point adjacent thereto, would be for the establishment of a smelting industry. There we have the coke, without any charge for hauling, while to carry it to any smelting point south of the line would involve a hauling charge, as well as an American duty of 60 cents per ton.

The lead ores of southern British Columbia are now seeking a market, which is almost impossible for them to find, and those adjacent to the coal fields could, at a trifling cost for transportation, be laid down at Fernie, or some other convenient point. The dry ores necessary to make workable and profitable mixtures and blends are not at present to be obtained in British Columbia, but are to be found through the adjacent mining States along the lines and connections of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways.

Simply on the item of transportation, there would be the serious handicap of the ore cars bringing down the coal, and ore from British Columbia to a smelter on the American side being compelled to return empty, and this would necessarily entail a proportionately higher freight rate in the minds of American capitalists interested in the mining industry of the west than an export duty may be put upon ores by the Canadian Government, and this would cripple any smelting industry established on the American side dependent upon Canadian ores as its source of supply.

It is hardly necessary to dwell at length on the resultant benefits to mining and other enterprises in British Columbia. These benefits are self-evident. In every lead mine there are masses of ore that will not pay at the present rate for treatment; in every camp there are propositions and mines just too lean to tempt operators or investors. Every dollar taken off the charge for treatment means thousands of tons more of ore available, and proportionately swells the pay rolls of every camp.

The promoters of this railway ask no cash bonus or land grant of any kind; they simply desire the opportunity of expending their own money to construct a railway which will be of great public benefit. We now have a prospect of building up a city as large as Butte in the Crow's Nest coal district; and I cannot think it possible that either the Parliament of Canada or the Legislature of British Columbia will place any barrier in the way of the industrial development of our country, or will adopt a course which may delay that development half a century.

Mr. Elias Rogers, Managing Director, gave an interesting address, detailing the past year's operations of the Company. The usual formal resolutions were adopted and all the members of the Board were re-elected for the ensuing year.

What the Recent Anti-Catholic Bill Involves - To give some idea of the immensity of the field covered by the new law which in another week will become part of the legislation of France, it will be well to give a table of the secular clergy of France and of the congregations which act as its auxiliaries. These figures will suffice to show the importance of the Catholic interests of the whole world which are involved in this legislation.

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The Black North has joined forces with the South. Irish affairs include, indeed mainly consist in, the Irish land question, as to which a new movement is now in development. Agitation against the landlord system and excessive rents is perennial, and has always been the chief plank in the Nationalist platform; but now the agitation is led and voiced by a Unionist of Unionists, Mr. F. W. Russell, who for the last five years has been a member of the Conservative Government, holding office as Secretary to the English Local Government Board.

Russell is a Scotchman by birth, an Irishman by long residence, a temperance advocate all his life, a champion of the Union ever since the Home Rule movement began, a bitter opponent of such phases of the land agitation as the "plan of campaign," "boycotting," and the "no-rent" movement, and for many years looked on by the landlords as their protector. He is a Presbyterian, and represents an Ulster constituency. He has always taken a prominent and intelligent part in Parliamentary inquiries into the land question, has had no small share in framing recent land acts, and personally has been on friendly terms with prominent Nationalists.

Russell's position is that the Land Acts were just, necessary and sufficient, but that the courts, manned with judges saturated with landlord prejudices and ignorant of the history of Irish land tenure, have consistently refused to give effect to the laws passed by Parliaments. During the last twenty years, not has been piled upon each successive statute being an attempt to remedy the judicial decisions by which the plainest words meant exactly opposite to what was intended, and what was conveyed by them to the man of ordinary intelligence.

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There is nothing new. In all this—the Nationalists have been saying the same thing for years; but it gives a new complexion to the complaint that it should be made by a late member of the Conservative Government, a pillar of the Union, and backed by the Protestant farmers of Ulster. "What is the use," asked Russell, "of passing an act of Parliament, and then appointing administrators opposed to its very conception who proceed to strangle it?" In 1881 Parnell made the same objection, in anticipation, saying that the Government would never appoint as Land Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners persons who understood the needs of, and who could sympathize with, the tenant farmers.

Before 1881, reformers of the Cobden and Bright School maintained that the worst of all proposed ways of dealing with the Irish land question was to give facilities for landlord and tenant going to law with each other. The Land League in 1880 took the same line, that the evils of the landlord system could not be mended; and that the system should be ended by giving every tenant the right to purchase his landlord's interest at a price or rate to be fixed by Parliament. Thirty years' experience of the administration of English land laws in Ireland has brought Russell to the same conclusion. The Land Commission, he contends, is a court of injustice. In view of the fall in prices, the reductions made in Irish rents leave the farmer worse off than ever. The tenant's improvements, which it was the object of legislation to exempt from rent, remain in substance the landlord's property.

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FOR NINE YEARS.—Mr. Samuel Bryan, Thedford, writes:—"For nine years I suffered with ulcerated sores on my leg; I expended over \$100 on physicians, and tried every preparation I heard of or saw recommended for such disease, but could get no relief. I at last was recommended to give Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil a trial, which has resulted, after using eight bottles—using it internally and externally—in a complete cure. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and I write this to let other people know what it has done for me."

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Are You Deaf?

heavy odds against him, and has to solve the question whether a great reform can be wrung from a hostile Government against the wishes of a class of which that Government has been and is the special protector. No such reform has ever been attempted in Ireland unless the agitation demanding it has been accompanied by violence and riots which threatened to win by force what was refused by legislation.

The disadvantages of Irish land-tenure to both Ireland and England no longer need any proof. Generations of reformers have passed away without seeing their hopes realized, and now, after thirty years of continual patchwork legislation by the British Parliament, we have the same cry at this evil, to remedy which men have labored their lifetime, spent years in prison or exile, suffered capital punishment, been executed by those whose unjust privileges they attacked, cannot be mended. It must be ended once and for all. England has many difficulties now confronting her, and if her difficulty is Ireland's opportunity, the present Irish movement may be more effectual than preceding ones.

BE THERE A WILL, WISDOM POINTS THE WAY.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parke's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

A CENTURY OF MARTYRS. One is not accustomed to think of the nineteenth century as a "century" of martyrs, yet certain data published in the Illustrated Catholic Missions prove the title to be no misnomer, says The Ave Maria. Not to speak of European-born missionaries, thousands of native priests and hundreds of thousands of laymen suffered for the faith in China, Tonquin, Korea, Japan, Uganda, and Oceania. A single organization—the Pueria Society of Foreign Missions—counts 100 native priests and 90,000 native converts among the martyrs of its missions. In Chochin-China, during the persecution of 1855, 7 native priests, 60 catechists, 270 native nuns and 25,000 of the Chinese laity shed their blood for Christ. Yet, in the face of this superb record of the converted Pagan, there are Catholics who wonder whether foreign missions are worth while.

AFTER LA GRIPPE. USE KOLA TONIC WINE. MADE from kola, celery, and papain. There is no medicine more strengthening. Manufactured by the Hygiene Kola Co., 84 Church Street, Toronto.

THE WABASH RAILROAD. Is the great through car line between the East and West, the short and true route from Canada to Hot Springs, Ark., the Caribah of America; old Mexico, the Italy of the New World; Texas and California, the land of sunshine and flowers. Low rate second-class tickets to the West every Tuesday, during February, March and April. No second-class cars on the Wabash; free reclining chair-cars on all trains.

FOR NINE YEARS.—Mr. Samuel Bryan, Thedford, writes:—"For nine years I suffered with ulcerated sores on my leg; I expended over \$100 on physicians, and tried every preparation I heard of or saw recommended for such disease, but could get no relief. I at last was recommended to give Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil a trial, which has resulted, after using eight bottles—using it internally and externally—in a complete cure. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and I write this to let other people know what it has done for me."

# LEGEND OF THE O'BYRNES.

"A sad tale's best for winter;  
I have one of sprites and goblins."  
—Winter's Tale, Act II, Scene 8.

It was a fine morning in January, in the year one thousand five hundred and —, that the governor of an inconsiderate castle, on the marches of O'Byrne's country, was awakened by his son, a young child, to tell him that he saw from the window a number of strange-looking people approaching from the direction of the Wicklow mountains.

"What kind of people, boy?" demanded the governor, starting up; "are they cased in armor?"

"No, papa," replied the boy; "they have no armor, but, as well as I can discern, they have bright yellow garments."  
"By St. George," exclaimed the governor, rushing out, "the O'Byrnes are upon us. To arms! to arms! the foe is here!"

But it was too late, an advance party of the O'Byrnes had already surprised the castle; having first contrived to transfix the careless sentinel—who slept in his cups—with as many arrows as sufficed to prevent him from ever being able to tell tales, a few of them contrived to steal in through a badly secured window. With the assistance of these, their comrades outside soon forced open the gate; and their shrill war cry, as they rushed into the hall, replied to the ill-timed commands of the governor.

The inmates of the castle, however, though hastily collected, made a desperate defence; but the arrival of a reserve party of the O'Byrnes, headed by no less a personage than Phelim McHugh, the celebrated "Mountain King," turned the scale of victory in favor of the assailants; and the sun that shed its wintry beam on St. George's flag as it gaily floated in the morning breeze, beheld from his meridian tent of purple gray clouds, its place occupied by the banner of that extraordinary chief, who was thirty years ago the terror of the government of the Pale, although living in its immediate vicinity.

The assailants used their victory with great moderation. Not a drop of blood was shed, from the moment the castle surrendered; and the inmates were not only treated with lenity, but even with kindness; but for all this, the mountain warriors did not neglect to appropriate to themselves everything valuable in the castle, acting, no doubt, on the maxim of war, afterwards adopted by Hudibras, towards the vanquished astrologer; "I give you quarter; but your pillage."

The conquering warrior's crop and tilage, which, with his sword, he reaps and ploughs, that's mine, the law of arms allows."

On the following day the chief of the O'Byrnes returned to his dwelling in the mountains, with the greater part of his clan, leaving the rest to protect the castle. All the prisoners accompanied him, with the exception of one, who, although the poorest man in the castle, had alone, of all its defenders, as much money in his immediate possession—being the amount of his good luck at the gaming table in Dublin a few evenings before—as the victors deemed equivalent for his freedom. This man was one, Ralph Goldthorn, a Londoner by birth, and a "poor gentleman" by profession—as indeed, his well dined horse and the hue of his velvet doublet, changed by long wear from dark blue to azure, proclaimed him at first sight—who having wasted his youthful patrimony in dissipation, had entered the army, and, after mounting many and many a breach, and helping to change the color of many a "tentied field" from green to red, had returned to England as poor as he had set out—the bounties of Mars being soon lavished at the shrine of Bacchus. He had come to Ireland a few weeks before, "claimed kindred" with the governor of the castle, whose capture we have just described, and had his claim allowed, for, in the days of Queen Bess, it was not so difficult a matter for a man like Goldthorn, to "live on his friends" as in the present age of refinement when most men choose their friends by the length of their purses.

Goldthorn was about to depart from the castle, on the morning after it surrendered to the O'Byrnes, when he received a pressing invitation from Rory Oge O'Byrne, the commander of the new garrison, and a near kinsman of Phelim McHugh, to remain as long as he pleased; which he the more readily accepted as he had few such friends in Ireland. Moreover, he loved the good cheer and deep relations of the new master of the castle. Rory Oge was a being of much light and shade; he was young—as his name implied—handsome, generous and brave; but on the other hand he was

a hard drinker, and extremely capricious and quarrelsome. He, however, agreed remarkably well with Goldthorn, who possessed a very even temper, was able to drink his host under the table, and could entertain him with stories innumerable of foreign lands, battles and sieges; in relating which, he was an admirable adept in selecting his materials from the world of fiction, when the world of reality ceased to afford them.

In the meantime the foray of the O'Byrnes having reached the ears of the government of the Pale, a considerable force was sent to dispossess the mountain warriors of their stronghold; but being foiled in several attempts to surprise the castle, through the address and vigilance of Rory Oge, the English commander deemed it more advisable to encamp his army at some distance—yet not too far for observation—with a view to obliging the Irish either to surrender for want of provisions or to come out and fight on more equal ground.

It happened, one night, as Goldthorn sat drinking with Rory Oge, and a few others of his sept who could understand English, that, having exhausted his entire stock of real ad ventures, he had recourse to imaginary ones for the entertainment of his audience; and accordingly he commenced relating such a series of improbabilities, as had Baron Munchausen been then in existence would have thrown that Utopian traveller completely in the shade.

"I have been," said he, "in Araby, where the sun is so near the earth that I have often lit a candle with its rays; and in Egypt, a country governed by a queen called Sphinx, who is half a woman, half beast, with the wings of a bird. Not to speak of my encounter with a fiery dragon, in the land of the Aethiops—my escape from snupwreck in the Baltic sea, on the back of a kraken, or sea serpent—or my ascent of Mount Ethna, one of the entrances to hell, through a chink in which I could see Beelzebub and his whole convale of devils, red, black and blue. But all this is nothing to what I saw outside this castle a few nights ago."

The simple mountaineers, accustomed from their infancy to stories of fairies and magicians, heard all these lies with the most implicit credulity; and now that the narrator was about to mention something that occurred so near, they bent forward with breathless attention to hear the sequel.

"Wot ye not," said Goldthorne, "of the fellow who once possessed the rath on the site of which this castle is now built?"

"Aye, do we," replied Rory Oge; "he was called, in Irish, Donnau as Goun Laun, which signifies Donald of the blue steel; and a brave fellow he was. It gave the Saxon shirls some work to dispossess him; they cut off his head for spite, because he attempted to set the fort on fire over their heads, after having surrendered; but no matter, we shall have many a head for his ere long. My curse on the race of the stranger, root and branch!"

Goldthorn, who well knew that Rory's rising petulance was a sure symptom that the "thief" which he had "put into his mouth," was rapidly ascending "to steal away his brain" took no notice of his offensive manner and language, but proceeded with his story:

"By my word," continued he, "it must be this very Daniel, the long worm, or whatever you call him, that I saw. On the night to which I have alluded, having indulged too freely in strong waters, I thought a walk in the cool night air would be of service. After taking a turn or two before the castle, I was astonished mightily to see a tall figure suddenly start up before me; but what was my horror when I perceived that it wanted a head, from the neck. You all may be sure that I instantly took to my heels, nor have I ever since ventured outside the castle after sunset."

As Goldthorn concluded, "the pallid mantle of fear"—to use the elegant language of the ladies of the Genêt—descended on every face present, except Rory's, who had now too much spirits within to have any fear of spirits without; but there was one person present on whom the Englishman's story made a particular impression. This was a Gallowglass named Angus Dubh, or dark Aeneas O'Carroll, than whom a handsomer youth never danced of a bright summer's eve among the blue eyed daughters of Glendalough, or a more daring spirit never went to the wars of Phelim McHugh. I may safely say that he feared no man living; but that he feared no man dead is an assertion which the melancholy sequel of my narrative would not bear out. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, if the sound

of the castle bell were peculiarly unwelcome to Angus Dubh, as, striking twelve, just as Goldthorn had finished, it announced the hour when it fell to his turn to relieve the sentinel outside. His pride, however, prevailed against his fears, and he went forth without uttering a word of remonstrance.

It was a dark and tempestuous night; the wind was rocking the surrounding trees and moaning among their leafless boughs. Large masses of watery clouds were drifted athwart the face of a starless sky; and a drizzling rain blown right in his face was alone sufficient to prevent Angus from discerning objects very distinctly, even if Cimmerian darkness did not envelop all things. This last circumstance tended to give him some courage, for he very philosophically concluded that it would be very hard for him to see a ghost when he could not see his hand; and he accordingly determined to put all his ideas of the supernatural out of his head, and to turn his thoughts to what was very natural,—his approaching nuptials with Katherine O'Dempsey, one of the prettiest lasses of the valley of the Seven Churches. He had already entered into many a gay dream of future happiness, and constructed many an airy tower of hope—"when the bell in the castle tolled." Away flitted all his pleasing visions, as this hour of spectres brought Goldthorn's appalling narrative more vividly than ever to his mind.

But we must leave him for awhile and return to the party inside, who had all this time continued in high wassail, until they—that is to say, Rory Oge and Goldthorn—for all the other inmates of the castle, with the exception of a few below stairs, who sat "like sacrifices by their fires of watch" were buried in sleep—made the unpleasant discovery that their bottle of aquavite was out; but they should have more. Goldthorn declared that if he took another cup sleep would never visit his eyes that night; and Rory swore that if he did not get more drink he would set the castle on fire.

The sagacity of the former soon hit upon an expedient which supplied their lack. From the time the castle was invested by the English forces Goldthorn had observed a strict neutrality, and unlike many who adopt a similar line of conduct, he preserved the friendship of both parties. He had continued from time to time to hold conferences with reconnoitering parties from the British camp unknown to the Irish sentinels. Among one of these parties he recognized an old fellow-soldier well supplied with aquavite; being indifferently well-supplied himself, a bottle should be at his service whenever he could procure a trusted messenger." He now availed himself of his friend's offer. A messenger was procured, and in less than half an hour the bottle of aquavite sparkled on the table, and the first cup set Rory Oge completely free from the long-released reins of sobriety.

It was Rory's misfortune that he never got drunk without getting into a quarrel. Heretofore he had, even in his cups, preserved his national courtesy to strangers as not to quarrel with his guest, but contented himself with attacking one of his own people, who, knowing the humor of his leader, indulged him with a show of resistance; but all the Irish in the room being asleep, the temptation presented by Goldthorn, a national enemy, and one who had fought hard on the day the castle was taken, was too powerful for Rory to resist. Accordingly the little wits which the aquavite had left him were instantly set at work in order to find a proper cause of quarrel; but when a man is once determined to fight he will never be at a loss for an occasion. Rory Oge instantly commenced giving the lie direct to all of his guest's marvelous relations.

"Harkee, Master Saxon," said he, "do you imagine me such a fool as to believe all your lying tales? Egad, you were no more in Araby than I was. You fight a dragon—egad! a good cat would make you run like the wind—not to say a dragon, that if he smothered would blow you into atoms. Pah! I suppose you think me drunk, to think such lies can go down with me; and as to hell—why, sure, any one knows—that if such a scant of grace as you were allowed to go so near the devil as you say—why, he would never let you back to vendiles in Ireland."

"Why, an' may I never eat mutton," replied Goldthorn, "an' I have not told you verily."

"You shall never eat mutton here again, nor beef either," replied Rory, "for, by the hand of my father, you shall quit to-night, and I'll set every dog in the castle after you. I faith you shall be in sadder plight than when on Mount—Mount—oh, curse on it—where the fire is. I'll set beat you this moment that you shall be a greater wonder to look at than the Spinnet, on Spinrix, or whatever you call the fellow in Egypt, of the—the—pah, the fellow in the red sea, or what ever he is, he could not give you such

a blow as this." So saying he made a hundred pieces of the aquavite bottle on the head of Ralph Goldthorn. I have already remarked that Goldthorn possessed a good temper; but, like many well-tempered men, he was of a nature which once aroused was not easy to be subdued. Springing up—for the blow had prostrated him—his face wet with aquavite and blood, he drew his sword, and exclaimed;

"Rory O'Byrne, I call you a coward and a braggart if you possess a spark of courage, I demand instant satisfaction for the insult which you have given me."

"Satisfaction you shall have, false Saxon, and so will I," replied Rory, unsheathing his sword, overturning the table and staggering forward. "Depend upon it," continued he, "you will find me a worse antagonist than the dragon. If you can ever come from where I'll send you presently, you will be able to say with truth that you saw Beelzebub."

In the next instant the steel of the Gael and the Saxon clashed together in combat; but poor Rory was not so good as his threats. Before a dozen blows were exchanged he dropped lifeless on the floor—not, however, beneath the sword from his adversary, but from a shot that was fired into the room. The report of the shot awoke the mountaineers. They quickly started up, but ere they could their arms the room was filled with English soldiers, and they were made prisoners. Goldthorn being well known among the soldiers had no difficulty in getting downstairs, where he found the English force in complete possession of the castle. All the Irish were prisoners except a few, who being awake on the entrance of the English, lost their lives in making a brave but fruitless resistance. But how the English could have surprised the castle was still a mystery to Goldthorn, and he was about to make inquiry when two harquebusiers entered, bearing between them the seemingly lifeless body of Angus Dubh. On examination no wound could be discovered on the body of Angus; and after a short time his senses slowly returned, but his intellect appeared disordered and he gazed intently on one spot, as if viewing some object visible to others.

I shall now proceed to acquaint the reader with what befell O'Carroll. The castle bell, tolling I, as has been already mentioned, put all matrimonial visions to flight; the vague fears which succeeded were soon increased, as he beheld a distant light advanced towards him. As it came, however, from the direction of the English quarters, his fears for a while struggled against his apprehensions, and thinking it might be a spy, he laid down his battle-axe, and stringing an arrow to his bow, prepared to take aim, but he soon dropped bow and arrow, and dropped himself after them on his knees, as on the nearer approach of the light he perceived it to be a column of bright, red fire. Trembling and breathless, yet unable to avert his face, he waited the coming of the phantom; but as it drew nearer his senses completely forsook him when he made the horrible discovery that it was a walking headless body, enveloped in flame and blood.

A reconnoitering party of the English soon discovered that the Irish sentinel was not at his post. Encouraged by this circumstance, they ventured to approach the castle, when one of them stumbled over the senseless Gallowglass. Believing him to be dead, they immediately carried the intelligence to their commander, who instantly led his men toward the castle, which they surprised in precisely the same manner as the sept of the O'Byrnes had done a few weeks before. The account of the apparition was obtained with great difficulty from the unfortunate Gallowglass on the transient return of his senses. He shortly after became delirious, and ere the sun rose poor Angus O'Carroll was no more. The Red Spirit had deprived him of reason and of life.

Many years after the period of this tale there died at the residence of the celebrated Bishop Bedell an old man, who had been for some time before a pensioner of the prelate's louny. This man was much esteemed in the household of the bishop for his upright conduct and entertaining conversation, and many an evening did he entertain the domestics with stories of his earlier years, for he had been a soldier in his youth, but he ever referred to that period with a sigh, as time mis-spent in vanity and vice. He often spoke on the evil of lying, and as an example of which he would relate the story of the Red Spirit.

"It was not until long after," said he, "that I came to know how I had, by idle and perilous tales, been accessory to the poor, simple Irishman's death. The messenger whom I sent to the English encampment for the aquavite was an old woman who had followed the O'Byrnes to the castle. In consequence of the darkness she carried a light, which, in her return, the high wind obliged to keep beneath her crimson mantle, the hood of which she drew over her face, in order to avoid the rain—as long wear had giv-

en it a degree of transparency that, with the assistance of the light, enabled her to see perfectly well through it, and the superstitious sentinel, his mind being filled with phantasies wild and terrifying, took this old wife for a spectre such as I have described; the consequence whereof was that he was so affrighted as to lose his life." It is almost unnecessary to add that this old man's name was Ralph Goldthorn.

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## BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

The Sixty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at its offices, Toronto, on Thursday, 28th February, 1901. The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair; and Mr. P. H. Sims, who was appointed to act as secretary at the annual report, of which the following is a summary:— Your Directors have the honor to present the Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Company's sixty-seventh year, duly vouched for by its auditors.

It will be noted that there has been a considerable increase in the Premium Income for the year, this being mainly due to the business derived from the new fields in which the Company has established business connections, and also to the improved conditions that have prevailed in the Marine business.

Two half-yearly dividends have been declared at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, amounting to \$60,393.26, and the Reserve Fund has been increased by \$581,457.22.

In view of the abnormal fire losses on this continent during the year 1900, including the disastrous conflagration in April last in the cities of Hull and Ottawa, which involved a loss of property to the value of about ten million dollars, your Directors feel that the statements herewith submitted must be regarded as satisfactory by the Shareholders.

The Capital Stock of the company has been increased to one million dollars, in accordance with the by-law passed at the last annual meeting, the \$250,000 new stock authorized to be issued at a premium of fifteen per cent., having been all taken up.

Summary of Financial Statement.  
Total Cash Income ..... \$1,951,233.34  
Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment ..... 1,890,347.57

Dividends declared ..... 60,393.26  
Total assets ..... \$1,776,606.45  
Cash capital ..... 1,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 581,457.22

Security to Policyholders \$1,581,457.22. The President, who moved the adoption of his report, which was seconded by the Vice-President, referred to the exceptionally heavy losses by fire on this continent during the year under review, and said that although the report just read did not present so favorable a showing, as far as the balance between income and expenditure for the year was concerned, as the preceding annual statements which he had had the honor during the past eight years of submitting to the shareholders, he felt that there was perhaps as much matter for congratulation in the figures embraced in the accounts for the year 1900 as in those of some preceding statements which have shown a more favorable balance sheet. It was gratifying to observe the continued increase in the volume of the business transacted. While there has been a satisfactory growth of income from fields in which the company had for years past been carrying on operations, he was glad to be able to say, that from the agencies recently established beyond the limits of this continent, very encouraging returns have been received. The prediction that the Directors ventured to make a year ago as to a probable improvement in conditions of marine business had, he was pleased to say, been realized, and, as a result of the better rates which, speaking generally, had prevailed, both upon inland lake and ocean risks, there had been a fair margin of profit upon the business written in that branch during the year. But what in his estimation was more a matter for congratulation than any of the figures to which he had referred was the fact that, at the close of a year in which the fire losses in Canada and the United States have been very largely in excess of those of average years, they were able to present a balance sheet which showed a loss of less than one per cent. upon the premium income as the result of the year's underwriting transactions—that is, ignoring the income derived from interest and rent.

The report was on motion adopted, and the following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, Hon. S. C. Wood, Thos. Long, John Hoskin, K.C., L.L.D., H. M. Fellatt, R. Jaffray, A. Myers, and B. W. Cox.

A meeting of the Board held subsequently, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President.

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General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO

ST. MICHAEL'S.

Complaint was made last Sunday from the pulpit about the occupation of the seats of pew-holders by outsiders. The habit has grown into an abuse. Pews are rented for twenty and thirty a year, and it is very aggravating to find one's pew occupied Saturday after Sunday by those who have no right there. Single seats may be secured by any such as need but one sitting, so there is little or no excuse on the score of not needing a whole pew. A collection is taken up at the door in lieu of pew-rent—a collection, by the way, which is systematically tabooed by a large majority of those who go to St. Michael's to hear mass. This collection entitles the contributor to a seat, but it does not give him the right to occupy somebody else's pew. Those who have not sittings of their own will find ample room on the side aisles—the centre pews are rented.

ST. MARY'S.

A month's mind Requiem High Mass was sung on Thursday for the repose of the soul of the late Lawrence J. De. A Requiem Low Mass was said on Tuesday for the late Mr. Hugh Doherty. A Requiem High Mass was sung on Tuesday for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Wood, of Dece Street. On Saturday morning a Requiem Mass was said for the late Miss Annie Dyer. On Friday last Miss Mary D'Arcy, of King St. West, died after a very severe attack of La Grippe. The funeral took place on Monday morning. She was an excellent young lady, and will be greatly missed in the parish. Her holy soul rests in peace. The Forty Hours Devotion will open at St. Mary's on Sunday next, with a Solemn High Mass of Exposition. The night school in connection with St. Mary's parish is doing an immense amount of good and is greatly appreciated by those who are taking advantage of it. The large number of young men who are in attendance is a sufficient reason for the existence of such an institution. The Literary and Athletic Club is busy at present considering its constitution clause by clause. Food for the minds is being looked after by the committee of the Club. The library is being continually added until it is beginning to look something like a library. The members of the Association will be present in a body at the opening of the Forty Hours on Sunday next. The circular in connection with the Building Fund is being prepared, and will be ready for distribution on Sunday. On Tuesday evening the Association had the pleasure of listening to an interesting and learned lecture on "Medicine," by Dr. McMahon. On Sunday next the usual debate will be held. The resolution is, "That the Pan-American Exhibition is not in the best interests of the Community." Messrs. J. P. McCarthy and James Whelan will uphold the affirmative, while Messrs. M. J. Quinn, and Wm. McGuire will present arguments to the contrary. Mr. J. T. Loftus will act as critic. Next Tuesday evening, Dr. McMahon will address the club on "Consumption."

ST. PATRICK'S.

Rev. Father Ward, C. S. S. R., is giving a special course of Lenten sermons. Complaint is made that the parishioners are not attending the Wednesday and Friday evening devotions as well as they should.

ST. PETER'S.

On Monday a Requiem High Mass was sung for the repose of the soul of the late Miss Jane Tins. The Lenten Devotions on Wednesday and Friday evenings are extremely well attended in St. Peter's.

FORTY HOURS.

The Forty Hours Devotion was held in the Sacred Heart Church on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week, closing on Sunday after the Mass of Exposition. On Saturday the devotion was taken up at St. Paul's, where with due ceremony the Exposition was begun. It closed there on Tuesday. Tomorrow the House of Providence will have the honor of adoring our Lord exposed in the Blessed Sacrament. The devotion will close there on Sunday morning. The Exposition will take place at St. Mary's on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday next.

SACRED HEART LEAGUE.

The quarterly meeting of the Men's League of the Sacred Heart will be held in St. Michael's Cathedral, on Wednesday and Friday evenings of this week, commencing at 7.30. Rev. Father Ryan will officiate. The members will receive Holy Communion in the Cathedral at nine o'clock mass on Sunday, March 10th. This being the Lenten season, it is expected that there will be a very large attendance of the men and boys of the parish at the meeting, and especially at Holy Communion. Regular meetings of the League are held in St. Joseph's Chapel, the last Sunday of every month, at 2.30 p.m. Those wishing to join are especially invited to these meetings.

SEPARATE SCHOOL ESTIMATES.

The estimate for the separate schools for the year were presented at the meeting of the Separate School Board in the City Hall, Tuesday night. The total estimates reached the sum of \$64,790, the principal items being salaries, \$27,100; fuel, \$3,539; general repairs, \$3,500; interest and sinking fund debentures, issued by the board, \$8,485; and the bank overdraft from 1900 amounting to \$8,832. The report of the Finance Committee, containing the estimates, passed without amendment. Accounts amounting to \$1,010.58 for the month of February were ordered to be paid. A sub-committee was appointed to watch the bill before the Legislature regarding the amalgamation of the High and Public School Boards, and to report as to the extent to which separate school Boards would be constituted. The committee will consist of William Gray, McCann, Father Hand, Vincent Ray, and D. A. Carey. La. of. Donville was appointed musical instructor in the schools. The attendance for the month of February was given as follows:—Registered number, 3,963; highest, 3,654; average, 3,305.

FEIS CEOL

Old Irish Singing Feast—By the Irish Musical Art Society.

The Concert Committee for Ireland's National Anniversary have made final arrangements for the Feis Ceoil (Old Irish Singing Feast) by the Irish Musical Art Society, under the auspices of the Combined branches of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Toronto in Massey Music Hall, St. Patrick's Eve, Saturday, March 10th. The festival promises to be a great success, both artistically and financially. The chorus numbers 180 voices, and is under the able direction of Mrs. Elsa MacPherson, the distinguished piano virtuosa. The society will be assisted by Miss Josephine Sullivan, harpist, of Dublin, Ireland. Following is the program.

PART ONE

Let Erin Remember.....Chorus  
Soprano Solo.....Miss Annie Foley  
Basso Solo.....Mr. E. Fulton  
"Has Sorrow Thy Young Days"  
Shaded.....Chorus  
"The Young May Moon".....Chorus  
Harp Solo.....Miss Josephine Sullivan  
Dubair  
Contralto Solo.....Miss Ruby Shea, New York.  
Tenor Solo.....Mr. Conroy Meehan  
Shule Agra.....Chorus  
Crusie Linn Linn.....Chorus  
Address on Irish Character.....  
Thos. O'Hagan, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.

PART TWO

"The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall".....Chorus  
Harp Solo.....Miss Josephine Sullivan  
Contralto Solo.....Miss Ruby Shea  
"The Last Glimpse of Erin".....Chorus  
"Oft in the Stilly Night".....Chorus  
Harp Solo.....Miss Josephine Sullivan  
Soprano Solo.....Miss Annie Foley.

THE MINSTREL BOY

As this is the first Feis Ceoil undertaken in Canada, the Musical Committee has arranged the price of tickets at \$1.00, 50c, and 25c, so that everyone will have a chance of attending one of the rarest entertainments ever given in Toronto. All tickets may be exchanged for reserved seat coupons at Massey Hall Box Office, on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Between the first and second parts of the program a short address on "Irish Character" will be given by Thos. O'Hagan, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., the popular Irish Canadian author and critic. The committee has spared neither pains nor expense to make this old Irish Singing Feast a most pronounced success. Expect to assure the citizens of Toronto an exceedingly enjoyable evening.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

ST. BASIL'S.

First Form, Sen. Div., Paft II., Excellent in catechism—Mary McCarthy, Ellen Teavin, Irene O'Connor, Mary Collins, Hilda Ellard. Good—Jack Boomer, Douglas Bailey.  
Sen. Part II., Excellent in arithmetic—Mary McCarthy, Joseph Lenhardt, Ellen Teavin, Annie Holland, Irene O'Connor. Good—John Brown, Mary Collins, Francis O'Leary.  
Excellent in Spelling—Mary McCarthy, Irene O'Connor, Ellen Teavin, Hilda Ellard. Good—Annie Holland, Nora Flynn.  
Catechism, Jun. Pt. II.—Mildred Ellard, Catherine Flynn.  
Catechism, Pt. I.—Florence Wainwright, Vera Mulcahy.  
Excellent in Phonics—Florence Wainwright, Vera Mulcahy, Ella Hinchey, Mary Nokes, Edith Barrett.  
Excellent in number—Mary Henrick, Vera Mulcahy, Florence Wainwright, Irene Hinchey, Mary O'Connor, Ella Hinchey.  
Best in Writing—Francis Murphy.  
Catechism in Primary Class—Corine, Lily and Bruce McPherson.  
Number in Primary Class—Francis Brown, M. K. Kahoc.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

The following boys were awarded testimonials for conduct, neatness, and application during the month of February:—  
Fourth Form, Sen., Excellent—J. Seitz, F. Glover, T. Hynes, N. Hennessy, E. Foley, W. Finucan, Good—D. Davis.  
Jun., Excellent—D. McGowan, J. Kenny, A. Grant, L. Martin. Good—W. McMurray, J. Walsh.  
Third Form, Excellent—J. Cassidy, Good—J. Gavigan, J. Kenny, E. McGowan, Joe O'Neill, F. Adams, Jos. Walsh, F. Ungaro, Thos. Quealy, Geo. Kelly, C. Cook, J. Quinn.  
Second Form, Excellent—J. Macnamara, M. Querty, Good—J. McEahan, C. Doyle, J. McCaffrey, P. McCaffrey.  
The following are the names of the boys who distinguished themselves in the monthly competition:—  
Fourth Form, Sen., J. Seitz, 2nd, N. Hennessy, 3rd, T. Glover.  
1st in Christian Doctrine—J. Seitz.  
1st in Reading and Lit.—J. Seitz.  
1st in Spelling—E. Foley.  
1st in Grammar—T. Glover.  
1st in Composition—T. Hynes, J. Seitz (equal).  
1st in Written Arithmetic—N. Hennessy.  
1st in Mental Arithmetic—J. Hennessy.  
1st in Geography—N. Hennessy.  
1st in Penmanship—D. Kenney, J. Seitz (equal).  
Jun. Div.—1st, J. Kenny, L. Martin, W. Sheedy (equal).  
1st in Christian Doctrine—W. Sheedy.

1st in Reading—L. Martin.  
1st in Spelling—W. McEahan.  
1st in Grammar—A. Heck.  
1st in Composition—Alex. Grant.  
1st in Written Arithmetic—Albert McDonald.  
1st in Mental Arithmetic—J. Kenny, and W. Sheedy.  
1st in Geography—A. Heck.  
1st in Penmanship—J. Kenny and W. Sheedy.  
Third Form, Sen.—1st, H. Cassidy, 2nd, Jno Quinn  
Jun. Div.—1st, W. Murphy, 2nd, P. Gavigan, 3rd, J. Gavigan.  
Second Form, Sen.—1st, H. Campbell, 2nd, M. Querty, 3rd, C. Doyle.  
Jun. Div.—1st, H. O'Holloran; 2nd, H. Burns, 3rd, C. Davis.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

Following are the names of the boys who obtained the greatest number of marks in the monthly competition:—  
Fourth Form, Sen.—1st, Joseph Reagan, 2nd, Henry O'Honoghue, and 3rd, William Hanna.  
Jun. Div.—1st, James Walker; 2nd, Carroll March, 3rd, Jos. Heck.  
Third Form, Sen.—1st, Gordon Roche, 2nd, Vincent O'Hagan; 3rd, Joseph John.  
Jun. Div.—1st, Frederick Shearns, 2nd, Wilfred Chase and Matthew Meehan; 3rd, Thos. Hennessy.  
Second Form, Sen.—1st, Joseph Ryan, 2nd, John Maroni; 3rd, John Murray.  
Jun. Div.—1st, Francis Guay, 2nd, Frederick Lloyd, 3rd, Robert Newton.  
Boys' honor roll:—  
Fourth Form, Sen., Excellent—W. Hanna, E. Malone, J. Mohan, H. O'Honoghue, J. Regan. Good—J. O'Hearn, A. Finnigan, C. Smith.  
Jun. Div., Excellent—F. Boehler, J. Heck, J. O'Toole, C. March, Jas. Walker. Good—E. Corrigan.  
Third Form, Sen., Excellent—V. O'Hagan, E. Boehler, J. Tobin, Good—J. Gilmour, G. Roche, M. Walsh.  
Jun. Div., Excellent—T. Hennessy, W. Chase, M. Meehan, J. Melville, E. Shearns. Good—C. Higgins.  
Second Form, Sen., Excellent—J. Devine, J. Burns, J. Mohan, J. Matthews, J. Murray, E. Seitz, A. Drenski. Good—L. Cleary, E. Roach, T. Fox, A. Keeler, G. McGowan, J. Maroni, C. Heck.  
Jun. Div., Excellent—J. Fletcher, R. Newton, J. Melville, F. Kenny, Good—F. Guay, F. O'Hagan, D. Davoy.

THE JESUITS' OATH.

Father Ryan Brings the Telegram to Task.

The following letter was yesterday sent by Father Ryan to the Evening Telegram, in answer to an article that appeared in that journal on the "Jesuits' Oath":—  
Editor Telegram:—  
Dear Sir:—Someone sent me a marked copy of your paper of Saturday, March 2nd. On page six you have an article, on what you call, in your heading, "Oath of a Jesuit." Now, I want to stigmatize that whole article as a most infamous and outrageous slander on the character of the most learned and devoted body of men in the Catholic Church. Indeed, I may say, in the whole world. Lord Macaulay's famous essay, that every school boy is supposed to know, will prove the first part of my assertion—the learning of the Jesuits. Mr. Parkman, in his most interesting and fairly honest volumes, will prove the second—Jesuit devotedness. The glorious heroes of Christianity and civilization in this Canada of ours, such as Marquette, Lalemont, Brabou, Jougler, by their learning, life and suffering, prove both. And these are all Jesuits. But to come to facts of modern history, and to this infamous "Jesuit Oath"; they are everywhere. But wherever they are, I can confidently assert that they are most loyal subjects to the civil authority. And now for this "Oath." Of course, like most calumnies against the Catholic Church, this infamous oath has been heard of before. It has been answered, denied, and indignantly repudiated hundreds of times by those who spoke with knowledge and authority. The great Jesuit, Father Edmund Reilly, who, Cardinal Newman says, in his "Apologia," was the most learned man in Europe, felt once compelled to make public reference to this very same odious slander. Now where and when are these falsehoods cease? To what end and in whose interest are they reiterated? The Catholic Church can get on without calumny or falsehood. Why should not other churches try to do the same? Anyhow, as far as I can, I am determined to nail these odious lies against our religion every time.  
Now, sir, I do not ask what your code or conscience of literary ethics may be. But I do hold that even an editor of a daily paper may be fairly held responsible for statements that seriously and injuriously affect the character of others.  
You give us authority for your statements of the Jesuit Oath as a "Reader, Le Semeur, Franco-American." Of course nobody knows who "Reader" may be except perhaps yourself. And I must honestly confess that I never before heard of Le Semeur. But what I do know perfectly well is all about the so-called Jesuit Oath. In the first place, the Jesuits do not take any oath at all. Like all religious orders in the Catholic Church, the Jesuits take vows in which there is not a single word about any civil power, even in England.  
These vows are purely the personal affair of those who make them, and no one else has a right to talk about them. The rules and constitution of the Jesuits may now be had in almost any of our public libraries. This book is the only authentic and authoritative statement of what Jesuits say, and do, including the very words of their vows. I can lend a copy of this work to anyone who cares to see it, even to the learned Editor of the Evening Telegram. And now, sir, I must ask you as an honorable man to publish every word of this letter in your issue of this evening, Wednesday, March 7th. And if you do not, I will denounce you and your paper as not only as I can in a private and public, and tell all our people to have nothing more to do with you or your paper.  
F. RYAN  
Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral,  
March 6th, 1901.

FATHER O'LEARY

Gives \$1500 to a Protestant Hospital.

Rev. Father O'Leary has just given to the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, of Quebec, \$1,500 of the testimonial fund, lately presented to him, the governor of that institution undertaking to pay him a small annuity until his death, when the money will become the full property of the hospital. This generous action on his part is in keeping with the determination which he expressed on his return from South Africa, and when he heard for the first time of the testimonial, namely, that as a considerable portion of the fund had been subscribed by his Protestant fellow-citizens, the money should revert to them and be applied for their benefit at his death. When all the returns are received the fund will amount to \$3,700, after all expenses are paid, some \$3,630 having already been deposited in the bank.—Exchange.

CONVENT ENTERTAINMENT.

The Pupils of Alexandria score a Success.

The pupils of St. Margaret's Convent, Alexandria, scored another success last Friday evening in their annual concert. The attendance was good and everybody seemed to enjoy the entertainment. There were so many pretty little girls and so many pretty songs and drills that it is impossible to go into detail. "The Chinese Lantern" drill was unusually pretty and deserves special mention. Then there was the Pantomime, "My Faith Looks up to Thee," which was particularly pretty and well acted. The cutest number was the "Walters' Drill," by the little tots. A very pretty duet was the "Ave Maria," sung by Miss May Macdonald and Miss Elizabeth McPhee. The two tableaux must not be forgotten. They were both in exquisite taste and well posed. Edith McPhee in a cute little song told how things were done "When Grandmama Was Young." As a queen of the fairies Eva Proctor made a very pretty figure and acted her part well. The two little comedies were refreshing and were well presented. The Little Misses Huot sustained their reputation as proficient pianists. "The Bachelor's Sale," by Isabella McPhee, was well recited and embodied a capital idea. Miss F. McLennan spoke her lines very well in "The Tear of Repentance," and was well supported by the other young ladies in pantomime, she and Miss Ruby also gave a very pretty piano selection. The concert closed with "God Save the King."—Glenarg, Law.

HAMILTON.

The Sisters of St. Joseph Recognized in Parliament.

In the Private Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature, on Friday morning the first bill taken up was that conferring additional powers in regard to the holding of land and receiving of gifts and endowments by the sisters of St. Joseph in Hamilton. The bill authorizes them to hold lands to and for other real estate or interest therein by purchase, gift, devise or bequest to an annual value of \$10,000.  
Hon. J. M. Gibson, speaking in support of the bill, referred to the good work carried on by the sisters, and he considered that it was very desirable that their powers of doing good should be extended, and the act under consideration would do this by not only increasing the value of the funds they could permanently hold, but also increasing the endowment they might receive for revenue.  
There was no opposition, and the bill passed without any amendments.  
The Sisters of St. Joseph, of the House of Providence, Dundas, are visiting the several parishes in the Hamilton Diocese in behalf of the building fund of their great charitable institution.

NEW MONTREAL PARISH.

Boundaries Fixed and Plans Chosen.

The new Roman Catholic parish of Westmount in Montreal will be placed under the patronage of St. Leo I. The notice of application for an act of incorporation appears in the last issue of the Quebec Official Gazette. The new parish is to be made up out of portions of Notre Dame de Grace, St. Henri, St. Elizabeth parish, Montreal, and the parish of Notre Dame, Montreal. The boundaries of the new parish are given as follows: On the south, southeast by the railway track of the Canadian Pacific, on the north, north-east by the limits of the city of Montreal, on the north north-west by the limits of the village of La Cote des Neiges; on the west by the west side of Claremont avenue.  
The freeholders of the new parish have already met and elected churchwardens as follows, Messrs. L. J. P. Desrosiers, M.D.; A. St. Cyr, A. St. Germain, A. E. Gagnon, J. R. Lacombe, C. Ledoux, B. McNally, and M. T. H. H. H.  
The meeting also decided on the erection of a parish church at a cost of \$30,000, and a presbytery at cost of \$10,000. The site chosen is the corner of Eberbrooke street and Argyle avenue. Rev. J. A. Perron, of the Archbishop's Palace, has been appointed to take charge of the new parish.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the shareholders of the British America Assurance Company was held on Thursday, and the reports presented proved very satisfactory. The President referred to the activity in the agencies established beyond the limits of the continent. The expectations regarding an improvement in marine business had been realized. All the directors were re-elected.

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FATHER MUNGOVEN DEAD.

The Distinguished Basilian Passed Away on Saturday.

The Basilian community in this country sustained a great loss in the death of the Rev. Father Michael Mungoven, C.S.B., on Saturday last. A man of great financial and executive ability, the loss to the community is almost irreparable. Father Mungoven in his responsible capacity as Treasurer of the Order was a careful and painstaking financier. His far-seeing and quickly-grasping mind did much to advance the Basilians in their temporal affairs in this country. Thus his loss will be felt, but in more than that. The late Father was a universal favorite among his conferees because of his genial disposition and his whole-souled nature. He was a man whom to know was to love, and the better he was known the greater was he loved. Fond of a good joke, he had a fund of that dry humor that characterizes the true sons of Erin and makes their company so generally sought. A long-headed, generous soul in the death of Father Mungoven, his community has lost a treasure, the Church a sterling priest, and the world a great and good man.

A quiet and retiring man, his aim in life was to do his duty faithfully and well, and keep as much as possible in the background. Through in everything he undertook, Father Mungoven's sterling worth was early discovered by his Superiors, and the most important offices in the Community were entrusted to his care. The thousands of old students of Sandwich and St. Michael's Colleges will hear with regret of the death of Father Mungoven. He was a severe disciplinarian, but he performed his arduous task of keeping order in a way that made the observance of rule a pleasure to the students. Father Mungoven was a man of powerful physique, and was a great athlete in his younger days. R. I. P.

The Rev. Michael Mungoven, C.S.B., was born in the township of North Easthope, County of Perth, four miles from Strathroy, on July 25th, 1846. His father, the late Thomas Mungoven, a native of the County of Clare, Ireland, settled in North Easthope about six years ago, when that portion of Ontario was a comparative wilderness. The future priest was educated in the public school of his section, and the old Stratford Grammar School. His classical course was made in St. Michael's College, Toronto, and his philosophical studies at the Montreal Seminary. The young clerical student then entered the Basilian Novitiate in 1872, and was ordained priest in the Community at Assumption College, Sandwich, on Feb. 15th, 1878, by the late Bishop Burgess, of Detroit. From the year of his ordination until 1887, Father Mungoven taught in Assumption College. In the latter year he was transferred to Owen Sound, where he did parochial work until the Fall of 1889. From that year until 1896, he was Director of Studies in Assumption College. Father Mungoven was then entrusted with the finances of St. Michael's College, and of the Basilian Community in America, a position that he held at the time of his death.

A strong, healthy man, Father Mungoven was last April taken ill with kidney and liver trouble from which he never fully recovered. All summer long, though confined to his bed, the Rev. Father suffered continually, and when fall came he was unable to assume the duties of his exalted position. His condition kept growing worse until about two weeks ago, a conference of the best medical men in the city decided that an operation was necessary. The operation was performed at St. Michael's Hospital. The patient rallied after the operation, but it was only for a short time, and he passed away peacefully on Sunday at 12.30 o'clock at noon, of hemorrhage of the kidneys. His mother, residing at the old homestead, and two brothers survived the deceased priest.

The remains lay in state in the college parlor until Monday morning, when they were transferred to St. Basil's Church, where a High Mass of Requiem was chanted in the presence of His Grace the Archbishop, of the United States, and in the presence of the Archbishop of Montreal, who was celebrated; Father Brennan, C.S.B., Deacon, and Father O'Donnell, C.S.B., sub-Deacon. The college choir sang the mass. His Grace, Archbishop O'Connor, gave the Absolution. Rev. Dr. Teffy preached an eloquent and touching sermon on "Death," and many an eye was wet during the discourse. After mass, the remains were taken to the Basilian plot in St. Michael's Cemetery, and interred, the Very Rev. Provincial, Father Marjion, C. S. B., officiating. The college boys marched to the Cemetery.

The pallbearers were all young conferees of the dead priest—Rev. Fathers Sullivan, Piomer, Howard and Ryan, and the Rev. Messrs. T. Roach, and A. Staley. They were clad in Surplice and Soutans.  
The funeral arrangements were in charge of McCab. & Co., of Queen St. East.

Among the priests present were:—Vicar-General McCann, Very Rev. Father Marjion, Fathers Teffy, C.S.B., Cushing, C.S.B., Sandwich, Kilroy, D. D., Stratford, Ryan, Manoney, Alton; Semaine, C.S.B., Sandwick, Gallagher, Pickering, Morris, Newmarket, Grant, C. S. B., Owen Sound, Jephcott, Oshawa, McAlister, Thornhill; Ward, C.S.B.; Stuhl, C.S.B.; Ryan, Tawcamp; Walsh, Mincan; Aherlin, C.S.B.; Tracey, D. D.; Richardson, McKelce, Burke, McRady, C.S.B.; Frachon, C.S.B.; Murray, C.S.B.; Walsh, C.S.B.; Martin, C.S.B.; O'Neil, C.S.B.; Flayer, C.S.B.; Piomer.

C.S.B.; Ryan, C.S.B.; Sullivan, C.S.B.; Howard, C.S.B.; Dolan, O'Leary, McCann and many other.  
May his soul rest in peace.  
WM. J. YOUNG.

A death which will be universally regretted occurred on Friday morning, when Mr. Wm. J. Young, of Young's Point, passed away after a short illness. The deceased had not been in robust health for some years, although able to attend to business. A few days ago he was taken ill, and it was recognized at once that the sickness was serious.

The late W. J. Young, was a native of the county. He was the son of the late Francis J. Young, of North Smith, and had resided in the county all his life. He was 43 years of age. For some years he had been in business at Young's Point, where he successfully conducted a general store. He was also salesman for the Young Point cheese factory. He was a member of the local School Board for years and a citizen of the Point who was widely known and as widely respected. Quiet and unostentatious, he was, nevertheless, a man of influence in the community where he resided. Honesty and straightforwardness marked his course in business and domestic affairs, and his death will be sincerely regretted by the large circle of friends and acquaintances whose respect he held. Deceased leaves three brothers, Messrs. Edward, Walter and Frank, and two sisters, Miss Frances Young, and Miss Ellen Young, to mourn his demise.

The funeral took place at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at Young's Point, and from there to St. Mary's Church, and thence to the Young's Point Roman Catholic Cemetery.—Review.

ROBERT AMBROSE, PETERBORO.

The funeral of the late Robert Ambrose, one of Peterborough County's oldest residents, took place to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Mr. Ambrose was born in County Cork, Ireland, August, 1818. When he was quite young he was with his father, mother and two brothers, came to Canada, having followed his uncle, Rev. Father Crolley, who came as chaplain, with Robinson's immigration, and was first priest in Peterborough. He received his early education in the city of Cork and later on continued his studies at Peterborough, with his uncle. In 1830 his father, mother and brothers moved to Lindsay. At that time he owned the tract of land now known as Cold Springs, extending along the river bank on the Otonabee side, from the locks to Bethel. In 1846 he married Mrs. Kennedy, daughter of the late Major Dawson, and mother of Mr. Dawson Kennedy, and Mrs. G. Robertson. He was a life-long Reformer, and took a keen interest in politics until the time of his death. He was loved and respected by all, although of a quiet and retiring disposition. He survived his wife by nine years, and leaves four children, Messrs. J. R. Donnell, of Peterborough; Misses Jane and Kate and Mr. John Ambrose, of Otonabee. His only other relative in Canada is his niece, Mrs. John Maloney, of Peterborough. The pallbearers were Messrs. P. McMarlin, T. Welsh, T. Houston, D. Spear's and T. Sisson. R. I. P.

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Address Toronto Institute of Osteopathy, 567 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

FATHER LEGRIS HONORED.

Rev. Germain Legris, a French Canadian priest, who has been for some years a professor at the College of St. Viateur, at Bourbons, Ind., has lately been appointed by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. a domestic prelate or secret chaplain of the Holy See. This entitles the recipient of the distinction to the title of Monseigneur.

Thirty years ago the "McAll missions" were established in Paris for the purpose of converting the people to Protestantism. Every year since, Anglo-Protestantism has contributed about \$100,000 to these missions. A report in the current Outlook indicates that the McAll mission is steadily declining. It sustains only two-thirds of its former number of stations. The contributing Protestant public is fed on fairy tales.

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