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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 7.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Current Topics.

### The Boer War.

The beginning of the fifth month of the war finds the British forces practically at a standstill. England and the whole British Empire are wondering what will be the next move in the game. The outline force of a magnificent British Army is held at bay by an inferior force of Boers splendidly equipped for defensive warfare and almost insurmountable behind their rocky coverts. This seems to be the position that has produced such astounding results. For the past week it was known that General Buller had made a third attempt to force his way to Ladysmith, then that he had retired to his former position south of the Tugela. Speculation as to the meaning and purpose of this retreat was rife. The war office was silent. Some put it in the worst construction; some the best. It was due to defeat; it was only a feint to make an attack in another quarter or to hide a plan aimed at a quick advance upon Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. The following despatch to the War Office from Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, dated Modder River, Sunday, Feb. 11, tells the story in brief:

"I have received a telegram from Buller, as follows, dated Friday, Feb. 9:—'It was necessary after seizing Vaal Krantz to entrench it as the pivot of further operations. But I found after two days that, owing to the nature of the ground, this was impracticable. It was also exposed to the fire of heavy guns in positions from which our artillery was dominated. It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Mengersditz to hold Vaal Krantz securely, and accordingly we are not pressing the advance by those roads, as I find we cannot make it secure.'"

Columns of useless speculation may be written upon the situation, but it all comes to one and the same thing. The Boers are simply unable to break through the iron circle which the Boers have drawn around Ladysmith. Whatever plan of operations from the south or west of the Orange Free State may be tried, the road to Ladysmith seems to be blocked. The situation grows worse from the British standpoint as the weeks go by, while the Boers instead of showing any signs of weakening are reported to be slowly assuming the offensive by extending their operations westward in Zululand and southward into Natal with the evident design of outflanking Buller's army.

The war has evidently taught England that in point of numbers, armament, equipment and general efficiency, she is not up-to-date. The superiority of the Boer artillery over the British has been pointed out in Her Majesty's troops on half a dozen gory fields. To recognize one's weakness is an accession of strength, and so the British army is forthwith to be put upon a footing of efficiency capable of meeting all emergencies at home and abroad. The military measures outlined by Mr. Geo. Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, are chiefly for the anticipatory purpose of strengthening the home defenses. The Government proposes to put the pay of the militia on the same scale as the regulars and embody the whole militia. The volunteer artillery is to be reformed, a mounted infantry volunteer corps formed, and the Yeomanry treated on the same broad principles. The artillery, army service corps and engineers necessary for two additional army corps would be raised forthwith, namely, thirty-six field batteries and seven horse batteries. Twelve additional infantry battalions are to be raised, the existing cavalry forces to be expanded by seven regiments, and commissions offered to militia officers, to the colonies, and to universities. At present there were 50,000 regulars in the country, and the increase was anticipated to be 80,000. There were now 328,000 men in the auxiliary forces, and it was estimated to increase would be 500,000 men. So altogether, the country would soon have at least 617,000 men, and Mr. Wyndham anticipated that the numbers would be nearer 600,000 than half a million.

Public opinion in Canada is fevered by assisting the Motherland in her struggle against the British forces. Instead of the Canadian military aid

only stimulate to greater effort. With one contingent at the front and before long likely to be right in the thick of it, with another still larger and heavier contingent on its way, with two other smaller bodies of troops in the process of organization, Canada might be said not to have done badly. The public conscience, however in Toronto here does not seem to be at ease and a patriotic meeting, convened by Mayor Macdonald and likely to be espied by many other civic corporations, is to be held at the Pavilion on Feb. 16. The object of the meeting is to pass resolutions urging the Dominion Government to order more troops to the Imperial Government.

### Cardinal Vaughan and Dr. Mirart.

It is always regrettable for the Catholic press to have to chronicle the lapse of any member of the Catholic Church from the true faith,—but it is painful to have to do so when that member is distinguished by eminent abilities and much good work. Actuated by these sentiments, certain Catholic papers either held back in their condemnation of Dr. Mirart's recent course of action in regard to some particular articles of his, or charitably tried to shield or defend him.

The following circular has been addressed to the Catholic Clergy of the diocese of Westminster by the Cardinal-Archbishops:

Archbishops' House, Westminster, Feast of St. Peter's Chair, 1900.

Rev. Dear Father,—Dr. St. George Mirart, in his articles entitled "The Continuity of Catholicism" and "Some Recent Apologists," in the "Nineteenth Century" and "Review," for January, 1900, has declared, or at least seemed to declare, that it is permissible for Catholics to hold certain heresies—regarding the Virginal Birth of Our Lord and the Perpetual Virginity of the Blessed Virgin, the Descent into Hell of the Holy Soul, the community of the sacred Body from corruption; the reality and transmission of original sin; the Redemption as a real satisfaction for the sins of men; and the everlasting punishment of the wicked; the inspiration and inerrancy of Holy Scripture; the right of the Catholic Church to interpret the sense of Scripture with authority; her perpetual retention of her doctrines in the same sense; not to speak of other false propositions. As he has thereby violated his orthodoxy, and has, moreover, confirmed the suspicion by falling, after three notifications, to sign the annexed profession of faith when tendered to him by me, it now becomes my duty to take further action, and I hereby prohibit him from approaching the Sacraments, and forbid my priests to administer them to him, until he shall have proved his orthodoxy to the satisfaction of his ordinary.

Believe me to be, Rev. Dear Father, your faithful and devoted servant,

HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

Archbishop of Westminster.

P. S.—If it were true, as Dr. Mirart asserts, that there were persons calling themselves Catholics who held any of the above heresies, it would be necessary to remind them that they have ceased in reality to be Catholics, and that if they were to approach the Sacraments, they would do so sacrilegiously, at the peril of their souls, and in defiance of the law of the Church.

HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

### They Will Go.

The most striking incidents in connection with the war if we can trust the "Daily Telegraph" in the number of young ladies desiring to volunteer as army nurses for the front in the hope of being engaged as hospital nurses when they arrive. Here is one case mentioned amongst many.—The police there received information from Bath that a young lady had left her home suddenly and as it was conjectured that she might make way to Bournemouth a sharp lookout was kept at the railway station. The other evening Sergeant Phillip noticed on the arrival of the Somerset and Devonshire that a stylishly-dressed "young" stepped on to the platform. The young man who stumbled as he left the carriage was well dressed wearing a deep purple collar and bright neck tie and a double watch-chain across his waist. The newcomer was somewhat disheveled when requested to go to the police-station where the young man turned out to be the missing girl. She had dropped her hair loosely but had preserved her tresses in a small box she was carrying. Her parents were commiserated with when she was asked for home again accompanied by her father. It is stated, says our Bournemouth correspondent, that the young lady who is only about sixteen years old left home because she wanted to go to South Africa as a nurse, a step to which her friends objected. *Freeman's Journal.*

The Hoars—nobles of the brute creation—who suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as its master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. Lancing, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs are relieved by it.

## HON. F. R. LATCHFORD HONORED BY C.M.B.A.

The reception tendered in St. George's Hall on the evening of the 14th inst. to the Hon. F. R. Latchford, M.P., Commissioner of Public Works, by the officers and members of the C.M.B.A. was attended by a gathering that taxed the capacity of the hall to the utmost. It was to Mr. Latchford in his capacity of Grand Solicitor of the Association, not to the Commissioner of Public Works, that the welcome was extended, and was an expression of the sentiments of the order for the services rendered it by the Hon. Mr. Latchford in the past. The Chairman of the evening was Mr. F. A. Anglin, and a selected musical programme was carried out to the enjoyment of all present by the Messrs. Tyson, Monaghan, and James and Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. K. J. Smith acting as accompanist. The following address of welcome to Mr. Latchford was read by Mr. W. T. Kornaban:

"To the Hon. F. R. Latchford, O.C., Commissioner of Public Works, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, etc. etc.

Honorable Sir and Brother,—As members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of the Toronto District, we take great pleasure in welcoming you to this Metropolitan City. Though your purpose for the present to make the City of Ottawa your home, we look forward to having you spend much of your time amongst us, while holding your present position. Should you find it convenient with your private interests to take up your residence permanently in Toronto, while our brethren in Ottawa will no doubt much regret your loss, we shall deem such a change tantamount to self congratulation.

Of your earlier career, with its numerous academic distinctions, your friends are justly proud; but to us your course as Grand Solicitor of our cherished Association is of paramount interest. We have seen and read the prodigious amount of your discharge of the difficult duties imposed upon you as an officer of the C.M.B.A. We know that our Association has greatly benefited by the solicited care which you have bestowed upon its affairs. The single fact that you have accepted of your tenure of the Solicitorship, you have, without sacrificing or compromising in any way its rights or interests, succeeded in keeping our Society out of litigation, in itself entitles you to our gratitude and respect.

It was therefore with feelings of peculiar satisfaction that we learned that you had been called upon to become a Minister of the Crown in the Government of your native Province. We are very glad to believe that your solution of the problem of the Catholic people of Ontario without regard to their political allegiance. The improvement of the social, as well as the moral and intellectual condition of its members is one of the avowed objects of the C.M.B.A. and you are no means better calculated to help in the achievement of this object than to foster amongst our members a laudable ambition for the attainment of honourable and responsible positions in their respective vocations. We are always glad to learn of the advancement of any member. Still more are we pleased that one of our brothers has so largely merited and so well earned the esteem and the good will of his fellow citizens that they have chosen him to fill a position of such importance as is dignified and distinguished.

Permit us to wish you personally every success in your new career as a public man. As a strictly non-political organization we are not desirous of giving utterance to any desire that the Government of which you are a member may long continue in power. We are not precluded however from expressing our earnest hope that we may in the future see you a member of our Government holding a portfolio in the Government of Ontario."

In response, Hon. Mr. Latchford said that he would reply both to Mr. Anglin's words of welcome and to the address to him at the same time. He wished to say that he was much indebted to the members of the C. M. B. A. for the very welcome reception they had accorded him. It was not the first occasion of his meeting his brethren of the C. M. B. A. in Toronto, but it was the first time he had had the pleasure of meeting the members of the Association, but also their wives, sisters and friends. His friends had been good enough to refer to what they termed his academic career, but as to that he intended only to say a few words in order to point a moral. It was not until eight or nine years after he had left school that he came to realize that the advantages of a University education are exceedingly great, but were not as fully appreciated by the Catholics of the Province as they might be. He therefore intended to do some good work in the way of education over six years.

Mr. Latchford said he was glad to be reminded of his school days when he had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman who was chairman of the meeting. Looking back he could not recall the usual comment that they were happy days, but at the same time they were full of difficulty. The youth who determined to obtain a Catholic education was now encouraged many objections which did not exist in the past. The public school system of the Province, as a system, was perfect. From the entrance of the child into the

kindergarten, to the graduation of the man from the university, there was no step in the career which might not be fully taken. Catholic education on the other hand had little system about it, except in the primary schools. His old university had done and was doing work of the highest order, but between the Separate Schools and that university, there was a gap in Catholic education that was not easily passed. He hoped more attention would be given to the intermediate education, so that the also the unanimous desire of Catholics for complete Catholic education should be gratified, and a system established as well based on all its details, and as satisfactory in its operation as that which obtained in the public schools, high schools and the Provincial university.

The address stated that he had acted as the Grand Solicitor of the C. M. B. A. for some time, and that the Association had been in litigation. That had been his good fortune, as also the good fortune of the members of the C. M. B. A., which he trusted would continue so long as he held the position of Grand Solicitor. He mentioned that he had attended the meeting of the C. M. B. A. held in Toronto in 1888, upon which occasion a body of men came together that would have compared favorably with any similar body of men that could have been found in any other city. He had attended every general meeting of the Association held since that time.

In referring to the good work done by the C. M. B. A., Mr. Latchford took occasion to point out that, in a city with 700,000 Catholic population, 350 or 400 members of the C. M. B. A. were not enough. The C. M. B. A. should be made better known to the people, and open meetings, he thought, would do much to direct the attention of the people to the advantages in insurance offered by the Association and tend to increase its membership.

Open meetings like the one assembled would also tend to increase sociability amongst the Catholics of the city. In this respect, he considered Catholics to be behind their brethren belonging to non-Catholic churches. Mr. Latchford concluded an interesting and highly appreciated address by expressing the hope that he would be able to present at other meetings of a similar character, and expressed his appreciation of the reception as warmly as could be.

### Hon. (R. E. Foster on the Press.

At the Annual Banquet of the Canadian Press Association, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Ex-Finance Minister, made a notable speech on the responsibilities of journalism. As reported he said in part:

"The newspaper was now the people's magazine. It was not to every hour dropping its ininflated instruction into the individual and thus carrying out his future career and destiny in the way of thought and action to a greater degree than any of them thought. The newspaper should not be a mere self as other law him, and caused him to ask the question whether he was really as bad as painted. Of course he always came to the conclusion that he was right, but the mental process of thinking and answering a question had perhaps the most important effect on conversation with reference to the actions and thoughts of the public man—speaking, of course, in the way of life and not in politics. The press might of a public man and the public life of the country meet here on the principle of the old saying that if they give a dog a bad name they spoil the dog. If they persistently said of public men, and to public men, that they were bad and corrupt, that they lacked principle, that they were dishonest, that they were hardened under such comments, and tended not to grow better, but more extreme. In the heat of debate he had himself, maybe, forgotten sometimes to put into practice the views which in his cooler moments he held as the citizen. It was a matter how strongly they might hold and enforce their party views—for the public life of the country that once in a while they should give some credit, where they fairly could do so, to those who differed from them on the subject. It was the principle that made public life somewhat better, nobler and sweeter than that for ever and for any one side of the newspaper press of the country saying nothing that was good and almost everything that was derogatory to the lives of the citizen. The newspaper world lined up to do the same thing with regard to the other party? Mr. Foster elaborated the idea that the press was the greatest possible educating machinery with regard to the lives of the citizen, and gave the Canadian newspaper credit for the great influence they had exerted in creating among the people of the Dominion a love of Canada and of the empire. He was heartily applauded at the close of his speech."

Home is the habitat of woman. In the home all that is characteristically feminine is in vogue. It is here that the woman without woman is a misnomer. For woman makes the home and home is what she makes it. If she is illiterate her home parades in this quality; if she is immoral her home cannot be the abode of virtue; if she is careless, thoughtless or indifferent where she resides it is characterized by the home which she creates. The higher the degree of her culture her purity, her refinement, the more will these qualities characterize the home of which she is the center. To sell that a woman takes with her to her marriage is her dowry. If her dowry can be reckoned

in material only, how many things they may be written, and will be her husband, impoverished her children. But in the possession of industry, gentleness, self-education, practical intelligence, combined with capability, she is in herself a treasure.

### Some Stern Facts for England

All thinking men now plainly see that by the time the present war is ended Great Britain will be called upon to pay a bill of at least 1,000,000,000. The question of the most important question—now occupying the minds of financiers, is, where is the money going to come from? Mr. Burrell has just declared that a reward ought to be given to the man who could invent a new tax at the present moment. But the difficulty that is now knowning what presently ought to be taxed. There are certain things which we regard as necessities and these no Government could tax and survive a week. But there are certain other commodities which are luxuries pure and simple and these we could tax as heavily as possible. We are told that we must expect the income tax next year to be at least a shilling in the pound. This will press very heavily on people of moderate incomes. At the present moment the income tax stands at eightpence in the pound and, during the last year the revenue from this source was £12,913,311. If therefore another shilling were added an extra £3,000,000 would be obtained. The highest tax yet levied was that of the year 1855—67, when it was 1d. 4d. on incomes over £100 to £150, and 1s. 4d. on incomes over £150. That of course was necessitated by the Crimean war. That campaign added £39,000,000 to the National Debt which in March 1867, amounted to £28,108,000. During the forty-two years that have elapsed since then £20,877,000 has been paid off and on March 31st last the debt was £635,040,965 from which has to be deducted £230,074,154 in the form of annuities—such as Suez canal shares amounting to £394,900,881. The debt was increased in 1899 by the sum of £6,643,265; in 1897 by £7,630,258; in 1894 by £1,627,602, and in 1895 by £3,943,417. At the commencement of the American war the National Debt was £13,000,000. It has since that annual charge was £4,703,000. The war added £110,220,000 to the debt which at the commencement of the French war in 1792 stood at £209,665,000. During the war the sum of £297,000,000 was added to the debt of the National Debt. When the peace of Amiens was signed we owed £367,668,000. This came the war with Napoleon which cost this country £232,886,000 and when peace was declared at Paris in 1816 we were left with a debt of £290,080,000 involving an annual charge of £22,646,618. In the succeeding forty years the debt was decreased by £91,956,000, and at the commencement of the Crimean war in 1854 the debt was £769,082,649.

### John Ruskin's Religious Opinions.

The "Catholic Times" says, in Mr. Ruskin's religious opinions there took place a change which became very marked during later life. Brought up by his mother in the rigid school of Scottish Evangelicalism, as was in his early days very antagonistic to the Catholic Church, he afterwards became a constant source of amusement and pet corn, which fashionable shrews, like the weather, make their particular study.

Here is a thoughtful paragraph from the "Catholic Times," which, no doubt, will recommend itself to the thoughtful reader.

"It is within comparatively recent history that some social prophet began to denounce loudly the reprehensible habit of promissious introduction, which had grown to be a hydra-headed evil, and which, in the course of years, had become a source of social unhappiness, and set down in type. In cloisters, cars, on the street, in church, in shops, one was thrust into acquaintance with unnecessary people through the too overflowing goodness of their hearts. Unluckily the fashion has wanted to be copied by everybody. There is another evil quite as objectionable, and, in many cases where it occurs, it denotes a woeful lack of ordinary good breeding on the part of the culprit. It is the latter introduction that some friend of yours sends a friend of his who he wishes to get rid of. I am not now referring to the letter of introduction which has a reason and an excuse. It is the abuse of the custom which is to be deplored. Many people wear letters of introduction like a coat of arms, and after thrusting most undesirable acquaintances upon their friends, how low decent people can receive them. One of the most glaring examples of this particular form of social manners came to my attention recently. A man presented himself in a woman's drawing-room, sending up the card of a woman acquaintance. On the back of the card was scrawled the name and address of the lady who had sent up the card. The woman honored by the visitor, who went down prepared to meet her acquaintance, and found a strange man, of most undesirable appearance and manner, who calmly informed her of the introduction to one of her social friends, as he had a written letter of introduction to which this friend had acted as witness. When this lady coldly refused this high honor, he drew a letter from his pocket, which had been written by the woman whose card he had sent up, and read a written letter to the effect that she asked me for my skin I refused from sheer inability to comply."

## Fact or Fancy.

Men and Women.

It has often been a matter of surprise to me that, with the liberal opinions entertained by philanthropic advocates for the relief or assistance of suffering humanity, so many unfortunate should go through life miserable, wretched, despairing, and unloved. I suppose it is that, like myself, they go on suffering until the end is reached, or they have to come and die in it as a penitence, a punishment, before they awake to the fact that an antidote for every ill in life may be found, if sought for diligently in the advertising pages of the magazines and papers of the day. But then the knowledge comes too late to be of any practical service. For instance, I remember the time, at least it seems so to me now, when I would have jumped at each offer as the following:

I am bowable to assist about 1,000 deserving, energetic, and ambitious persons to attend any school or college of their own choice, or to pursue any special course of study in any part of the United States. It is a grand opportunity to get a good start in life, and applications should be made immediately in an authority of your possible veracity also states that the advertiser in question has done more to inspire and assist young men and young women to greater things in life than any other living American. Now it seems to me that it should be an easy matter to secure desirable applicants for such a blessing to thousands, but the blindness and perversity of deserving humanity is past all understanding. And then applicants are requested to inclose postage stamps for a blank and full particulars; but that is a small matter unworthy of hesitation.

A glance at the ads, which have a singular fascination for some disinterested persons, makes me feel faint at the many splendid opportunities I have missed of being launched upon a brilliant and lucrative career in journalism, law, science, or any other profession by mail. If I had only known; but these opportunities like many others come too late to be available. Here is one, however, which I think it might be worth while to inquire into:—"Give us some idea how long you can take for your business outfit, how much you want to cost you, etc. We may be able to suggest just the trip you have been looking for. It will cost you but two cents postage." Well, that sounds good enough, but there is no telling how much there may be in the back of it. It might be more economical to invest in a bicycle and cycle around the city. I wonder how much the Company paid for this notice:—"Shoo out the success to the plucky and intelligent advertiser who has made it so famous." Evidently advertising wears better than leather, and even a shoe needs some guarantee of quality. A strong point of another shoe is that it is always correct in style, even when down at the heels, and it has a constant source of amusement and pet corn, which fashionable shrews, like the weather, make their particular study.

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FROM THE FRONT

But what are some interesting extracts from letters written by Captain J. George Johnson...

My dear Mother - Went to Mass at 10 this morning. It was, of course, in the open air, a fine view of the altar...

My dear Father - I am writing you and Harry in the last few days there is nothing much of interest to tell you except how we spent Christmas day...

MEMORIAL TO MONSIGNOR KIRBY IN THE IRISH COLLEGE AT ROME. We are indebted to the Rome correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal...

My dear Harry - Here we are yet; all quite well, but becoming a little tired of our prolonged stay at this place...

ST. GEORGE MIVART. Dr. St. George Mivart is not satisfied with the decision of Cardinal Vaughan...

and these scenes between Catholic and Protestant, and men with ordinary intelligence...

There is a curious sentence in one of Mivart's letters which illustrates a state of mind which would be glad to think exists nowhere outside of Dr. Mivart's head...

Such a thought as this might well have come to the minds of those who assisted this afternoon at the ceremony of inaugurating Monsignor Kirby in the Irish College at Rome...

He died on the 22nd of January, 1895. In the Order of Sanctity, and among the students, with whom, after resigning the office of Rector, he still remained.

Since that distant day when Dr. Kirby entered into the mortal combat with the Irish people, his death, his name was held in respect and esteem by all visitors who came to him...

each. Around the walls were other portraits in oil of Cardinals, Bishops, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries...

Amongst those present on this interesting occasion were His Eminence Cardinal Satolli, Archbishop of Palermo, Archbishop of Trapani, Mr. Tasso, Rector of the English College, Mr. Frazer, Rector of the Scots College, Mr. Campbell, Rector of the Scots College, Mr. Cameron, Rector of the College of Propaganda, Mr. Stanley, Propaganda Apostolic, Mr. Taylor, Mr. De Lauro, Rev. Father Corbelli, O.S.A., Rev. Father W. J. Fleming, O.S.A., Rev. Father W. J. Pious, S.O.M., and Rector of the Church of San Silvestro, Rev. Father James Lyttleton, O.P., Rev. Father Paul Mauey, O.P., Rev. Father Louis, of the Trappists, Rev. Father S. Rector of the Canadian College, Rev. M. C. J. of the same College, Rev. Robert O'Keefe, O.S.A., Rev. Father Ryan, O.S.A., Assistant of the Order, Colonel Bernard, Mr. William Osborne, Christian of the Order, Mr. Hartwell, Private Chamberlain to His Holiness, Mr. Biles, Mr. Millon, Mr. Carey, Signor Leonardi, Signor Nathan, Dr. J. J. Egan, Mr. W. J. O'Connell, Mr. Michael Mullan, and others.

Then His Eminence Cardinal Satolli rose to propose the national bust and inscribed slab. The bust, which is supported on a bracket adorned with acanthus leaves wrought artistically, is an excellent likeness of Mr. Kirby in the latter years of his life...

He died on the 22nd of January, 1895. In the Order of Sanctity, and among the students, with whom, after resigning the office of Rector, he still remained.

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES. This is a new and improved method of ringing church bells and chiming bells...

THE QUEEN'S JESTER. The Queen sat boating thoughtlessly her great lace fan against the arm of the chair in which she sat...

With feelings of deep regret which we know will be shared by many of our readers, we have to record the death of the Rev. Father Damplified, which sad event occurred on the 23rd inst. at a great age...

On Wednesday, 24th ult., a solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung in the presence of His Eminence the Cardinal, Father Holyday, the Rev. Father Rector being deacon and one of the students subdeacon...

On Saturday night and Sunday the Rev. Father Holyday, the Rev. Father Rector being deacon and one of the students subdeacon, the panegyric of the deceased was preached by the Rev. George Carter, of Hendon.

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body lay in state and a large number of people, thus attended of course, for the last time on the face of him they had loved so well...

ENDUANCE NO LONGER A VIRTUE. A janitor in a neighboring school threw up his job the other day. When asked why he was the trouble, he answered: "I'm honest and I won't stand being shammed..."

OBDDURATE MEMORY. Fairly crushed under the accumulating sense of his unworthiness, he was leaving her forever. "You will forget me!" he had faltered.

On to the Lungs. A Cold Usually Takes the Form of Bronchitis, With Tightness in the Chest and a Painful Cough - Dr. Chase's Prescription.

The way from the throat to the lungs lies along the bronchial tubes, and it is in this passage that a cold must be checked, if the lungs are to be saved from inflammation, pneumonia, and consumption.

BROWN'S For the BRONCHIAL TROCHES Throat The Public Speaker's Friend. John L. Brown & Co., Boston.

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mail from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

IRELAND. DUBLIN.

The Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor, has introduced into the House of Commons...

On January 2nd, in the Library of St. Columba's Hall, the Catholic Association for Derry was formally established...

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has, by warrant under the Great Seal...

The late Mr. Justice O'Brien died on the 5th of December last. By his will, which was dated 12th December, 1899...

Again the terrible city of famine comes from the Aran Islands—that the Aran Islands...

with the Irish music and Irish music of the century, and it was with a purpose in view...

At the annual meeting of the "Cunty Kildare" Archæological Society on the 25th January, Lord Walter Fitzgerald read a paper on the Fitzgeralds of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare.

On the 18th ult., there was opened a private chapel, a church building which had been begun for three centuries under an Act of Parliament passed in Henry VIII's reign...

The meeting of the United Irish League held on January 29th, in Sligo to protest against the systematic packing by the Crown prosecutors of juries in political and agrarian cases...

Mr. W. H. Gratton Flood was unfortunately prevented from being present at the Society of Arts on Jan. 24th...

There has just passed away at Barnet, Hert., a most zealous priest and one of the most distinguished members of the person of the Rev. George Bamford...

On the Hengrave estate, Suffolk, on the 18th ult., there was opened a private chapel, a church building which had been begun for three centuries under an Act of Parliament...

London, Feb. 7.—Mr. John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish party, was today cheered by all sections of the 7th Militia...

While admitting that official oppression of hostility had not been heard in the United States, "Put up the Sword," which was written by the editor of The Pilot...

Mr. Patrick Joseph Power, member for the east division of Waterford county, seconded Mr. Redmond's amendment...

Mr. Thomas W. Russell, Liberal anti-Irish member for the south division of Tyrone, replying to Mr. Healy, on behalf of the Government...

URGENT AT ALL TIMES.—In winter or in summer, a diet of Variable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs...

FISH ENZY.

At a meeting, after 60 years of absence from the business as it was conducted by the Irish Nationalist in 1840...

England never needed friends before as she needs them now. We no longer hear anything of the splendid isolation of Britain which was the boast of our island kingdom...

The Irish abroad are an one man in opinion. The Irish abroad are an one man in opinion. The Irish abroad are an one man in opinion...

EXCHANGES.

An esteemed correspondent sends me a copy of the poem, "Put up the Sword," which was written by the editor of The Pilot...

THE PILOT.

From Ave Maria. Among the many touching incidents of Ruakin's life over which Catholics love to linger...

From the New Zealand Tablet.

In 1874 Africa as in the Crimea and the great American Civil War, it will be the duty of every man to be a certain prejudice against the Catholic name and the religious habit to quit melt away...

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 19th, Violet. Scarcely a Sunday

TUESDAY 20th, Red. Anniversary of Election of Pope Pius IX.

WEDNESDAY 21st, White. Seven Founders of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THURSDAY 22nd, White. Chair of St. Peter of Antioch.

FRIDAY 23rd, White. St. Peter Damian, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor.

SATURDAY 24th, Red. St. Matthias, Ap. Double, 2nd Cl.

The House of Loretto.

In the last issue of the Register, allusion was made to a notable scotter at the dogmas and practices of the Catholic Church, and special reference was made to the Holy House of Loretto as an object of Catholic veneration—reference which shows at once that the writer, learned as he undoubtedly is, knows not whereof he writes, at least not much.

He writes: "Still the Church's power wanes, and must continue to wane, loaded as she is with such dogmas as the infallibility of the Pope, such miracles as that of St. Januarius, and such relics as the Holy House of Loretto and Pilate's stairs, up which devils are now crawling, and up which Luther was crawling when a voice said to him:—The just shall live by faith."

The Catholic Church has always been and still is the receptacle as well as the guardian, not only of the written and duly authenticated history of revealed truth pertaining to the life, miracles and teachings of our Divine Lord, but also of the traditions and monuments connected with the same.

Loretto is a town of some 8,000 inhabitants, in the Province of Macerata in Italy, and is chiefly remarkable as being the site of the celebrated sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin, known by the title of the Santa Casa or the Holy House of Loretto, its name being derived from Laureta, the lady to whom the site belonged. It is reputed, let us here say, to be the House in which the Holy Family spent so many years at Nazareth. There is a singular history attached to it, and the facts are well authenticated.

After the Holy Land had been finally abandoned to the infidel on the failure of the Crusades, it is believed to have been miraculously translated by the ministry of angels, first, in 1291 to Fiume in Dalmatia, and thence, December 10th, 1294, to Recanati, whence it was finally transferred to its present site at Loretto.

The Holy House itself is not a large building, having just one door and one window; it is twenty-seven feet long and twelve feet wide, and built of broad, thin red brick. It stands in the centre of a beautiful Church near the centre of the town. The great central door of this Church is surmounted by a splendid bronze statue of the Madonna; in the interior are three magnificent bronze doors filled with bas-reliefs, representing some of the principal events of scriptural and ecclesiastical history.

The Holy House, of rude material and construction, by the lavish generosity of centuries of Catholic faith has been covered with white marble, exquisitely sculptured, after Bramante's designs, by Sansovino, Bandinelli, Giovanni Bologna and other eminent artists. The subjects of the bas-reliefs are all taken from the history of the Blessed Virgin in relation to the mystery of the Immaculation, as the

Annunciation, the Visitation and the Nativity, with the exception of three which are mainly devoted to the legend of the Holy House itself and of its translation.

The Holy House of Loretto has been at all times an object of devout veneration, Lumbering pilgrims have resorted to it; indulgences have been attached to pilgrimages and to prayers offered at the shrine by various pontiffs, particularly by Julius II., Sixtus V. and Innocent XII., and yet, so far as we know, the truth of the history of this much venerated relic of the Holy Family is no part of Catholic dogmatic belief. Catholics hold themselves free, the church puts no restrictions on their freedom in the matter, to examine critically its truth, and to admit or reject it according to the canons of historical evidence.

On the face of such facts as these it is either puerile ignorance or deliberate misstatement of the truth to speak of the Catholic Church as being loaded with such miracles as the Holy House of Loretto. Catholics have just as much freedom in accepting or rejecting such miracles as these as the scoffer himself, only with this difference, they accept and he rejects, and also with this other difference that they have made vouchers for their belief by rigid and thorough investigation of the facts which he contemptuously, unreasonably and illogically ignores. Catholics see with their eyes open, judge as rational beings, and accept on the strength of that judgment; the scoffer closes his eyes so that he may not see and blindly concludes that, because he does not see, will not see, therefore it is not. This is agnosticism with a vengeance, but it is the cowardice of infidelity and the impudence of cultured ignorance as well.

Ireland and the Present Crisis.

In venturing upon the somewhat delicate ground indicated by the heading of this article, we disclaim any intention of raising a dangerous issue in the present state of public feeling in Canada about the war in South Africa. Rather do we purpose making a calm survey of the attitude of the people of what may be termed that Greater Ireland, which includes not only Ireland, but the millions of Irish men and their descendants in other lands across the ocean.

In all the world there is no people that turn so fondly and so faithfully towards the motherland as the Irish abroad. Just as the Catholic turns towards Rome, the Mahometan towards Mecca, the Irishman, wherever he may be, turns toward the Emerald Isle. Those of Ireland is with him and his children, born in another land though they may be, a religion, second only in his heart to the faith for which he and his forefathers through many centuries have suffered and sacrificed. Bearing this in mind, it is not astonishing that his sympathies will go out to the brave spirits who are striving against many and disheartening obstacles to win for Ireland that standing and recognition among nations to which her history, her tradition, her constancy, her struggles, her immense sacrifices and the commanding integrity of her people entitle her. We mean Home Rule, on the consummation of which the Irish people the world over have set their hearts.

In the struggle for Home Rule, the Irish people claim that they have used and confined themselves to constitutional methods—to such legitimate means as are conceded to British subjects. They claim that by these means they practically won their cause; the British people through their elected representatives at Westminster acknowledged that they had won it and conceded it to them by a majority of the House of Commons. The Lords, however, who represent nobody but themselves, whose veto powers on questions of national importance should either be abolished or limited to the line of herculean refusal, refused their consent to the measure.

Still the Irish people hoped on, struggled on, convinced that it was only a question of time. Mistaken overtook, and for a time almost overwhelmed, the great Irish National party that had by its unity of purpose swayed government after government, yet the Irish people never lost the hope that it was only a question of time. The first period of misfortune was followed by another period of

disruption and disunion resulting from lack of leadership, but through all the trials and vicissitudes of a quarter of a century the Irish people have never lost hope, have never abandoned their aim of gaining the one thing that will bring contentment to the Irish heart and peace to Ireland. It is still a question of time, but the interval of waiting, longing, struggling, fighting, has left its mark upon the Irish character in every land.

Putting pure sentiment aside and looking at the hard facts, no person of calm judgment will pretend to deny that in this time of trial to England and her empire, a united and solid front should be presented to the world. Such would have been the case had Home Rule for Ireland been granted when it was fairly and practically won. Such, however, is not the case. Instead there is the spectacle of the whole body of the Parliamentary representatives of an integral part of the United Kingdom, dissociated from and actively hostile to the government and its policy at a critical time like the present, when as one of England's statesmen has said, the fortunes of the Empire is at stake. It is only courteous and honest to say that, so far as we know, the best of the English press have not attempted to accuse the Irish National party of even disloyalty in assuming their present attitude towards the government and towards the war. They tacitly acknowledge that in view of all the circumstances, this attitude was to be expected. It was looked for and when it came it was no surprise. The world itself is not surprised, nor will there be any marked outburst in any part of her Majesty's dominions at the defection of the Irish members from what has come to be called the Imperialistic policy of England.

In the face of the action of the Irish Nationalists at Westminster, and of the general expression of the Irish press, it would be as fruitless to deny as it would be objectionable here to parade the fact, that Ireland is not at one with England in her present South African policy. The reasons for this condition of things are so palpable that they scarcely require mentioning. They are the refusal of Home Rule, an honest conviction born of Ireland's own sad experience of British rule that the war is not justifiable, sympathy with the Boers in what is coming to be regarded as a heroic struggle for independence—and the ingrained idea—whether mistaken or well-founded—that "England's need is Ireland's opportunity," subject, of course, to constitutional and legitimate opposition.

That the Irish Nationalists at Westminster represent the will and sentiment of the Irish people, any one who reads the Irish papers cannot doubt. Nor can the English people or any part of the British people justly claim that the Irish people and their representatives in opposition at Westminster are disloyal, seeing that many prominent and representative Englishmen are equally opposed to the war. They are in opposition to the government, exercising their free parliamentary privileges, and that is strictly and justly speaking all that can be said of them.

The struggle for Home Rule for Ireland has never been abandoned, it is still going on, and in their present action the Irish members are merely pursuing the same line of argument that before this has made and unmade governments. We repeat that the English people themselves, never expected anything else, could expect nothing else. The Irish members acting as the accredited representatives of the Irish people in parliament would be untrue to their trust and traitor to the cause which the Irish people have so much at heart, if they had acted differently.

With the sentiments, expressions of opinion, and actions of the millions of Irish blood in the United States, the English or British subjects have nothing to do any more than they have with the French, the Russians or the Germans who are at no pains to hide their opposition to the war in South Africa, and their antagonism to England. Look upon them as enemies of the British Empire and of England in particular British people can and will, but apart from that they have no particular right to condemn them for the opinions they hold, or for the expression of those opinions. It is needless to try to conceal facts, and all the world knew and expected that what

has happened would happen under the like circumstances. But there cannot be a doubt that the persistent hostility of the Irish Americans to England will loosen public opinion and react upon the sentiment of a people who have never been too friendly to Britain.

With regard to the people of the Irish race in Canada, we have no word to offer. Their rectitude of purpose and fidelity to national duty are written too plainly upon the pages of Canadian history to warrant even a passing allusion. On the other hand, the Canadian people as a whole, whose parliament not so many years ago passed resolutions in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, knowing the deep, unbreakable love for the motherland, in the Irish heart, cannot but acknowledge that, no matter what difference of opinion there may be concerning the justice or injustice of the war itself, it is natural that their sympathies should be with their countrymen at home in the present crisis.

Mr. Blake's Vote on the Amendment.

According to the despatches considerable surprise has been manifested and adverse comment made by the London Press at Hon. Edward Blake's action in voting for Mr. Redmond's amendment to the address. Had Mr. Blake voted against it more than the London press would have been surprised. We cannot doubt that Mr. Blake was actuated by the highest and most conscientious motives when he left home and friends to actively identify himself with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland and champion it at Westminster. In no part of his subsequent career has he by word or act permitted the world to suspect that he was weakening in the struggle.

Through the twistings of a disorganized and disunited party having the same common object, he has invariably maintained a consistent attitude of uncompromising fidelity to the cause to which he decided to devote his splendid talents, his time, and the sacrifice of much that must have been very dear to him.

The attitude of the Irish members is that of a united party in opposition to the policy of her Majesty's government, first on principle and second as a line of action calculated to achieve the end they have in view. If it was just and proper that Mr. Blake hitherto should exercise his right of freedom of voting with the Irish party, it is certainly just and proper that he should do so now. He may be considered as a Home Ruler of the most pronounced type, believing that a measure of Home Rule based on the Canadian pattern would pacify Ireland, advantage England, and prove most satisfactory to the various sections of the British Empire. Did the unreasonable part of the London Press expect that Mr. Blake, at a time which marks an epoch in the history of the Home Rule party, and may possibly yet mark an epoch in the history of the Home Rule movement, would slip back and out and support a government's policy which probably he, with many eminent Englishmen, condemns?

True he expressed his condemnation of the small and mischievous talk of an invasion of Canada, which some short while ago engaged the attention of the newspapers; but it is one thing to express readiness to fight for his native land—as the Boers are doing for theirs—and another, to countenance or uphold the South African war as a just war. Those who know the character of the man, his broad and just ideals of statesmanship, his fidelity to a cause once espoused, his splendid moral courage and high intellectual attainments, will have no difficulty in understanding why Mr. Blake voted with the Irish Nationalists at Westminster.

Cardinal-Vicar Dominio Mary Jacobini, formerly Papal Nuncio at Lisbon is dead. In him the poorer classes of Rome have lost their best friend, for it was to him next to the Pope that they were indebted for the workmen's and artist's benevolent clubs which have done so much to relieve the misery and distress during the last few years. He was regarded as the Candidate of the Italian government for the Uzi and it is said that his election would have met with the warm approval of Austria, Germany, Spain, Portugal, England and France.

A Boer's View of British Rule.

In reviewing the excellent February number of the North American Review, one cannot help noticing the large space devoted to the various phases of the South African Question drawn forth by the actual war. One of the articles headed "The Danger of Personal Rule in South Africa," by Montague White, recently Consul-General of the Transvaal in London, sets forth the blunders of British Rule, seeing that the British view of affairs is the one that has been most frequently paraded before the public, it may not be amiss and certainly is only fair to hear what the other side has to say.

Mr. White begins by stating that various motives have been put forward to justify the war. "Equal rights for all white men in the Transvaal," "No taxation without representation," "The Redress of the Outlanders' Grievances," "The maintenance of British supremacy or paramountcy," are among the more plausible reasons advanced by the war party.

In discussing the influences and forces which brought on the war, the writer puts first of all "the discontented and irreconcilable British element in Johannesburg, confronted by an original population of Dutch farmers whose conservatism was intensified by sixty-five years of bitter experience of Great Britain. Then, there was a disappointed capitalist politician, who had ruined his career as a statesman by an act of mad folly, and who was burning to be revenged on those whom he had bitterly wronged. Last, but not least, there were three immensely powerful but unwarmed forces, which may be conveniently described as greed of gold, lust of empire and a thirst for revenge. The first was represented by Capitalism, in its plea for a change in the administration of the Republic, which would result in higher dividends, based upon cheaper white labor and a modified system of black slavery. The second was voiced by the yellow press of London, and posed as Jingoism pure and simple; it was intoxicated but not satiated by the success of Omdurman and Paardekraal, and shouted loudly for the suppression of the two "nebulous" Republics which marred the symmetry of the South African map. The third was strikingly illustrated by the farrow cry of the crowd, "Remember Mejuba!" as the troop-laden trains steamed out of the terminal stations in London." The growth of personal rule as embodied in the High Commissioner of South Africa was greatly to blame, in as much as that official frequently acted autocratically and without the advice and consent of his Colonial Ministers, and in not harmonizing imperial ideas with colonial sentiment.

Sir Bartle Frere, the first High Commissioner, quarreled with his ministers, dismissed them and called upon Sir Gordon Sprigg, the leader of the opposition to form another Ministry to carry out a policy that left a trail of blood in every part of South Africa. Sir Bartle was recalled in disgrace in 1880.

Sir Hercules Robinson had to face the Boer War of Independence which was marked by "Mejuba" and terminated by the convention of 1881. This statesman on the whole was persona grata to the Boers, and worked in harmony with his ministers on strictly constitutional lines.

Sir Henry Loch, the third High Commissioner, failed to win the sympathy of the dominant Dutch population of the Cape, who, whether rightly or wrongly, were impressed with the idea that he was persistently antagonistic to their kinsmen, the Boers of the Transvaal.

Sir Hercules Robinson, then too old a man for so onerous a position, was sent to the Cape for another term of office. He had to deal with the Jameson raid, and it was owing to his integrity and high-mindedness that any shred of imperial dignity and honor was preserved in South Africa. He successfully withstood Mr. Chamberlain's efforts at interference and violence, until broken down in health he returned to England in 1896.

Mr. Chamberlain then succeeded, as Sir Hercules Robinson's successor, Sir Alfred Milner, whose appointment was highly popular in England. Almost as soon as he arrived, the Prime Minister, Sir Gordon Sprigg, raised the question of British supremacy in South Africa as an electioneering cry. Sir Alfred visited England in 1899

for the purpose, it has been said, of urging a policy of force upon the British Government. In his absence, Sir William Buller, the Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, acted as High Commissioner. This much maligned soldier and statesman, during his short term of office, ruled constitutionally and did three important things.

"First, he refused to receive a petition to the queen, organized by the South African League at Johannesburg. Secondly, he warned the Imperial Government against accepting statements of this mischievous body, and thirdly, he made a speech in which he declared that South Africa was in need of rest, and did not require a surgical operation." This wise policy Sir Alfred Milner, on his return to the Cape, immediately reversed, by accepting the petition of 21,000 signatures and forwarding it to the Imperial Government. After that Sir Alfred's policy was distinctly hostile to the South African Republic, and one continued course of personal rule, ignoring his ministers and treating them as traitors. There was no attempt made by him to reconcile the two races.

Mr. White sums up thus: "But there are three persons—Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner, and Mr. Rhodes, each in himself an exemplification of the danger of autocratic power—who have a large and direct responsibility for this calamity" (the war).

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Much was expected of Roberts and Kitchener, but so far their presence on the scene of operations does not seem to have any appreciable effect on the spirits of the Boers who continue to roll back one British force after another with comparative ease.

In our Irish News from Galway will be found the report of a resolution passed by the Ballinasloe District Council directing the attention of the British Government to the callousness, apathy and cowardice of Irish landlords disporting themselves at home while England is constrained to call for volunteers for active service. The resolution suggests that these same landlords should at once offer their services and clear out to South Africa. This is certainly a very commendable way to get rid of Irish landlordism.

It is stated that there are forty-nine millions of people famine-stricken in India. This is the calculation of the Secretary to the Government of India. In the summary of Lord Curzon's speech as published in the London papers there was no promise of any scheme for the preservation of these starving millions. The Viceroy appealed to the public and the public is dealing with the terror after the manner of any other unorganized body. Meanwhile the British Government is voting millions after millions of pounds for the prosecution of the war against the Boers, but not a shilling for India's starving people.

Try to disguise it as they will, it is the fact that the Protestant Churches are coming to realize that the inroads of materialism are being pushed deeper and wider into their folds. The more eminent and thoughtful of our separated brethren realize that they are losing in the struggle, and are asking themselves where and how it is going to end. Each sect turns to its neighbor only to find the same thing going on there. Recent writings from distinguished non-Catholic pens have shown a tendency to look with longing eyes to the marvellous stability and uncompromising attitude of the Catholic Church, which alone, of all Churches, not only holds its own, but reaches out a helping hand to those who are drifting into the desert of doubt and infidelity.

These are dark days for Britain's glory. With an army of at least twice the number of Boers opposed to them, British generals and British soldiers have on four successive occasions been beaten to a standstill. With the South African Republic more than a match for the British forces and with an ever growing sympathy with the Boer cause on the part of neutral nations, with nothing but repeated reverses, the British people are beginning to ask where it is all going to end. True, neither government nor people show any signs of weakening in the prosecution of the war, and English pertinacity and doggedness of purpose must have been chased greatly, if any proposals for peace short of absolute surrender by the Boers are entertained, unless on the other hand stress of defeat or foreign complications should force them to such a necessity. But so long as Great Britain is allowed a free hand in dealing with the South African Republic, true to her traditions, she will fight and fight to a finish.





At the Post Office

By Anna T. Sadler. "Out up, you two rascals, Gaspard and Firmin! Out up, I say! You grow la, you don't own your suit. The sun is too warm for you here, the shade too cool there. Everything is too easy for you. Begone, I say!"

slipping as they went, in the spirit of piousness. Mr. Auclair at the post office was meanwhile sorting the late mail. He could read and write fairly well enough to return his position as postmaster. Fortunately, the mail was scarce on a very busy day. For a while he sat at the desk, waiting for the first of the great world. Those who did so usually waited for the principal fairs—New Year's Day or Easter—that was enough.

had consented to possess these relics in a closet. They were really exquisite creatures, she went on. "I would give a hundred dollars for them." A hundred dollars! Poor M. Auclair! He was naturally fond of money, and he had a habit of counting it. The more he counted, the more he loved it. He had a habit of counting it. The more he counted, the more he loved it.

ing out of the sky, with the party good looking up. The breath of the wind was cold and the town of night. It was thought best to at least a party. M. Auclair had laid down his basket and sat down on the ground. He had been sitting there for some time, waiting for the first of the great world. Those who did so usually waited for the principal fairs—New Year's Day or Easter—that was enough.

TIME TELLS THE STORY.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES do Good Work DURING A LIFETIME. There is a big difference between the cost of making a first-class sewing-machine, embodying the best of materials and workmanship, and one which is made in the cheapest manner. The buyer of the cheap machine soon pays the difference of price in the constant cost for repairs, to say nothing of its annoying inefficiency.

Results Make Reputation. SINGER Machines are the successful result of long experience and constant improvements in the endeavor to make nothing but the best sewing-machines for family use. The accomplishment of this result requires six of the largest, best-equipped factories in the world, and the best latvative talent of the age.

The Value of Reputation. A reputation based on half a century's experience, dealing directly with the women of the family all over the world, is unique, and stimulates a worthy pride. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY aims to maintain its well-earned reputation for fair dealing during all time. It is permanent, its offices are in every city of the Dominion, and parts and supplies for its machines can always be easily obtained.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. Canadian Factory: MONTREAL, P. Q.

"ENEMIES OF THE SEX." Cardinal Gibbons preached Sunday, 4th inst., at the Baltimore Cathedral to a large congregation, on the subject of the enemies of the sex. He characterized the high society leaders of the present as the enemies of the female sex, and declared that the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts, the polygamist, from the House of Representatives was a most righteous and laudable act.

THE PRAYER OF THE HUMAN. The following beautiful and Christian poem is by Miss Gilmore, the daughter of the late Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore. Against the science of the pantheists, Against the Reason pagan deity, Against the pride of human intellect, Lord God, defend man's dearest belief—Faith!

homes a haven of rest. Do not pour into the bleeding wounds of the heart the oil of gladness and consolation. Be fond of your home. Be attached to your home. Make them comfortable. Let peace and order, tranquility and temperance abound there."

Under the influence of such teaching we find woman, especially in high circles, neglecting her duties, her duties, never at peace unless she is abroad. When she is at home she looks like a woman who has been treated with the restraints and responsibilities of some social triumph or revealing in some scene of gaiety and dissipation. Her afflicted husband comes home to find it empty, or occupied by a woman whose heart is ill at ease.

"Where will woman find the charter of her rights and dignity? In the gospel. The Catholic Church, following the teachings of the gospel and of the Epistles of St. Paul, proclaims woman as the peer of man. But it is chiefly by vindicating the sanctity of the marriage bond that the Church has upheld the dignity of the female sex. The holiness and inalienability of marriage is the palladium of woman's honor, while polygamy and divorce would involve her in bondage and degradation.

Returned Volunteer.—"What's an appropriate gift from a soldier to his sweetheart?" Jeweller.—"I should think a powder box about the right thing."

Thou art a woman of so frightful a man, As to be loved need but to be seen; I've seen too oft, familiar with her face. We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Christian women, when you go to the polls, vote for the man who is the best of the world, let them find in your



