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The Catholic Register.

* "Truth isCatholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest -BALMEZ.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902

ALIVE BOLLAND,

100 Youge Street, . TURUNTO.

VOL. X. No. 11

The Late Father kan

Let us not dwell upon the painful suddenness with ch Father Frank Ryan has been taken from our midst. Delag, as all his friends were well aware, found him not only prepared, but brought to him release from prolonged physical suffering. During the last car he lived in the knowledge which the sick in body entertain without alarm. Father Ryan was prevailed upon by his friends to try 'he sea air of the South, and he returned a couple of months ago without having experienced more than the temporary benefit of rest from hard work. But he was a man of action at all times, and was out on Monday, though the next day brought the collapse.

We shall not attempt to speak of him in terms of culogy. He found in Toronto a field congenial to his activities in the public eye he was the ideal citizen, the respected clergyman, the influential personality, because all good and benevolent movements gained by his association with them. As the Catholic priest he was, and de-

In the ranks of the priesthood natural disposition can no more be concealed than among the laity. Father Ifyan was the very soul of generous sympathy. Hundreds of times was his svoice heard in the pulpit of St. Michael's; but never once, we believe, in the stern tones of the priest who sometimes feels that the sins of the world are part human pity. He resembled those in suit missionaries of old who preached with uplifted crucifix. He diew amen's hearts to him by pointing to the Saviout, who died for sinners, and with His last breath forgave them. The gospel of Divine Love breathed...t in every spoken word; and his daily life was of good will to all men. His heart was open to every appeal of want and suffering, and his sleader means were never withheld from those who claimed them

Father Ryan's learning distinguished him socially, but without effort or desire on his part. His simple, gentle nature repelled the parade of scholarship. Whenever and wherever he lectured, his discourses were conversational and extempore. His training and life, as student and professor, gave him all the characteristics of the educated man, and the familiar style of speech which is the most graceful feature of cultivated scholars, belonged to him in a rare degree, because he had no need to assume It.

In the more forceful attitude of a platform erator Father Ryan was often seen. His deep attachment to the national cause, of his race brought him before public meetings on some notable occasions. The Irish Race Convention, held in Leinster Hall, Dithlin, in 1896, heard him immediately after the cloquent chairman, Hishop O'Donnell, of Raphoe, had resumed his seat. The Bishop has the voice, presence and range of language that stamp the born leader of men.



THE LATE FATHER RYAN.

He had thrilled the audience and raised enthusiasm to a high pitch It is enough to say that that pitch of enthusiaent was fully sustained by Father Ryan. Subsequently, on various provincial platforms, his words were listened to with strained attention and his influence upon the popular meetings was notable.

The Labor circles of Toronto held him in esteem and were always anxious to hear the Catholic view of the problem of Capital and Labor from his lips. That his moderation and good senso impressed the workers was attested by their acceptance of his mediation in a number of local disputes.

Father Ryan was above all things a patriotic Canadian. Ho believed confidently in the contentment and solidity of our Canadian institutions and took pains to instil his convictions into the young minds with whom he was in every-day contact. This was all -the more significant of him, inasmuch as the ardent years of his manhood were lived in the United States, in a college permeated with the patriotism of the Republic. On both sides of the line, however, he

identified himself with the ambitions of the young men was providto cultivate their interest in public affairs and watch their court to take creditable part in the citizenship of their country

We have touched only upon a few points of Fatner Ryan's public life as priest and estiven. Of his spiritual life nothing shall be added more than this that the priest largely endowed with gifts of mind and physical coergy found labors and responsibilities growing upon bim that must have been a heavy burden when accepted along with the austerities of the sacred calling. Overwork broke down the engine, and Father Ryan, who a new years ago looked the embodiment of health, is in his grave at 5x. How many Catholic priests may the same not be said of They give their lives for God, and It is all they can give. But such lives leave the noblest lessons; and that those lessons are lost upon the hurrying world, who would be se Insensible as to think? The public of Toronto without distinction of creed or calling paid honor to the memory of Father Ryan on Tuesday, as we have seen honor paid to many other priests who, like him, fought the good fight in the sphere of activity in which they were placed, and left all who knew them better and broader for their acquaintance.

The people not only of St. Michael's parish but of the entire city mourn the loss of a true priest and in their Catholic faith will pray that his soul may enter into the eternal reward

Rev. Francis Ryan was born in the year 1813 of Irish parents who had sottled in Newfoundland. He was educated in St. John's, in Ireland, France and England, studying in the Jesuit schools of those countries. On Sept. 19, 1875, he was ordained to the priesthood, and first visited Canada in the capacity of secretary to the late Dr. Conroy, Panal Delegate. Father Ryan had been Dr. Conroy's pupil and steed high in his esteem. After the death of the Delegate, Father Ryan came to Montreal, and was for two years English preacher in the Church of the Jesuits there. He was next appointed Professor of Philosophy in St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., and also taught at St. Francis Xavier College. Pastoral charges were given him, first in St. Ignatius Church, Baltimore, and the Church of the Holy Trinity, Chicago. He was known as an cloquent preacher of ecclesiatical retreats, in the leading dioceses of the United States and Canada and visited Toronto in that capacity before being called to this city by the late Archbishop Walsh. He was appointed rector of St. Michael's Cathedral and acted as the personal representative of the Archbishop upon many public occasions both in Canada and abroad. He was elected to the Senate of the University, to the High School Board, the Separate School Board and other educational bodies. He promoted the League of the Sacred Heart, the Catholic Truth Society and other religious aid soclotics in the Cathedral parish, and was closely identified with works of charity within the parish and throughout the city.

Home Rule and the Tories.

The London correspondent of The platform. lew York Tribune in his summary of

uch more promising than at any to grapple with it. This will time since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone They are not dejected by appressed, and the revival of coer-(Bannerman and the fighting Libparty back into power with

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This is the weather for them and these are the prices you'll never see again—all furs are rising in price.

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Electric Seal Ruffs, \$1.88.

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Caperines in Electric Seal and Opossum; \$3.50.

Caperines in Persian and Columbia Sable; \$25.00.

THE W. & D. DINEEN CO'Y **Limited** DICEOTEMPERAND Home Rule as the first plank in their

Despite the premature announcement of the substitution of the coerthe Irish political situation on Mon- cion of Ireland for the degislation programme, there is reason to believe that the Ministers have been The Home Rule question is coming frightened by the steady progress of repidly to the front again The Irish Mr. O'Brien's powerful league, and Nationalists regard the situation as that a belated attempt may be made reactionary policy, which will complete the Government record of inefficiency and ineptitude. The postthe report that it is the intention of ponement of the education bill after the Government to suppress the Unit- three unsuccessful attempts to read Irish League and to govern Ire- organize the system of primary and land by means of the Crimes Act. secondary education will be discredsecondary education will be discred-The league will, they maintain, thrive itable when the local authorities ore than ever after it is officially throughout the country are demanding evolution from chaos to order on they regard as the one thing in the existing arrangments, but the eded to bring the Trish question reversion to the coercion of Ireland more into the very forefront of will be a confession that the policy dish party politics. They feel firmly of smothering the Island with kindpvinced that a couple of years of lness is a failure. It accus incredible d, genuine unconstitutionalism in that Mr. O'Brien's power should be hand will land Sir Henry Camp- challenged a few weeks before the coronation (estivities, but the Unionist journals are already denouncing him as a frenzied fanatic, describing the lutimidation now existing as equal to the worst forms of boycotting of Mr. Parnell's time, and calling aloud for the suppression of the United Irish League, and for throt-tling the fast-growing hydra of tyranny and anarchy,

COERCION MOST PROBABLE POLICY.

The Ministers without doubt are seriously disturbed by the condition of the island. Mr. O'Brien's powerful organization has taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the agrarian agitation. The Unionist Ministry had supposed that it had brought the Home Rule movement to an end by establishing local government, and enabling landfords to sell out to tenants on reasonable terms. Purchase, where it had been arranged, has unsettled the districts where the landfords have been unwilling to dispose of estates, and a new conflict has opened, with the resources of the United Irish League behind the discontented tenants. It is easier for the Government to revert to coercion than to accept the principle that land reform has been carried so far that it must be taken further, and purchase rendered compulsory.

Every thought which genius and picty throw into the world altera the world.—Emerson. 💸

NO REASONABLE MAN expects to curs a neglected cold in a day. But lime and Allen's Lung Balsam's will overcome the cold and stave of consumption: Cough will cease and lungs so sound as a new dollar.

Ottawa Correspondence.

(Special to The Register.) Men who are engaged in the "art preservative," and whose talents aro devoted towards bringing The Catholic Register to that high state of mechanical perfect which it is rapidly reaching, appear to take an extractdinary delight in Tobbing lucubrations of their length, their width and their profundity Last week I stated that Sir Richard Cartwright was first-elected for "Lennox," but a typographical butcher who feared neither the Minister of Trade and Commerce, nor myself, substitutes "Simcoe" therefor. I am told that this horrible blunder has thrown Sir Richard's whole system into a terrible state of disorder, and that if I approach him closely enough during those penitential times, he will poke into the sanctity of my precious person with his crutch—the chief means, which I deeply and sincerely regret to say, he has now for

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING.

The most elaborate preparations are under way to make our National Anniversary an unprecedented success. Efficient committees representing the various national, benevolent and religious societies, are hard at work and the fact that Irishmen from outlying countles will attend in large numbers and that the orator of the occasion will be the Rev. Dr. Fallon, now stationed at Buffalo, I am safe in predicting that the 17th day of March, will mark a red-letter day in the social and national history of our race at the Dominion capital!

ST. PATRICK'S HALL. Nowhere have I witnessed a more respectable body of young men than

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its safety is beyond question. A second ary consideration is the rate of interest the depositor receives. This is also very attractive. All information cheerfully and promptly applied.

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that which congregates in the various rooms of the above building almost every night since its opening. I was much troubled with fear that

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And stamp out the disease HOUNTE "PHENYLE" In the surest thing possible. Holds Dr.

Sille Anylitical Certificate and two World's Pair Medair, Chean and effective. Every town should have a barrel for schools, public buildings, hes-

ALONZO W. SPOONER Laberatory, Port Hops, Ont

and wave aloft, the green banner of sided for years. Mr. Harty, however, our forefathers. All honor to the man | accepted the position and proved him- | bility that American legislation will to a successful consummation. Hundreds of young men in Ottawa, who prefer a respectable meeting place to the demoralizing attractions and allurements of the whiskey shop. will honor the man, whilst genera-

tions unborn will revere his memory. TRISHMEN IN PARLIAMENT. The recent by e-elections have resulted in a valuable addition to the Irish contingent in the Canadian House of Commons. Two Williams -Wm Harty, of Kingston, and Wm. Power, of Quebec - have floated in on the last wave, and all who know them will rejoice that they have made their way in perfect safety. Claman Gael had suffered a terrible Wm. Harty was born in the town of diminution at the seat of govern- Peterborough about half a century Peterborough about half a century ago, as close as I can now remember.

His father, John Harty, owned and carried on a large mercantile establishment in that flourishing town. and whether through his commercial integrity, his warm love for the Old Land, or his sterling devotion to the Old Faith, he creeted a swarm of friends amongst those of whom who still live his memory continues ! to be fondly revered. The Hartys, many of whom settled in Kingston, and made several marks in the commercial world of the Limestone City, were natives of the banner county

of Ireland-Tipperary, Mr. Harty himself embarked in commercial pursuits in thee city until death struck down that able statesman, Christopher Finlay Fraser, a member of the

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ARTISTIC TOUCH

loss all its magnificance on an ordinary key-board. How much more does the ordinary perference need a good lastrument? Mo offer you the best in the plane makers'

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ment; but judging from the large ga- Ontarlo Cabinet, upon which sad therings which I meet here, of their exent the subject of this notice was. intelligence, and of their patriotism, by common consent, selected to till I see every reason to hope that when the vacancy It need not be said here the old guard will have passed off the | ti et it required a man of more than. stage of life, a young generation full average ability to manage a departof enthusiasm will be ready to grasp | ment over which Mr. Fraser had pre- ment can act as a force restraining who, in a practical manner, set about | self an able match for all the re- | ever make the contract of marriage recting such a building and bringing | quirements of the new situation That | indissoluble. If social upinion frown-Provincial Government of Ontario had he chosen, is an admitted fact, were his health not shattered through protracted disease of an acute character Mr Harty, I am pained to say, still has to light an obstinate complaint, but the political wirepullers of Kingston thought that it was sound enough to keep from the

grash of Toryism the constituency made vacant by the elevation of Mr. B M. Britton to the Bench. Mr. Wm. Power, the newly-elected member for Quebec West, was born th the "Rock City" a little more than half a century ago, his father, a native of the County of Waterford. where half the congregation of every Parish Chapel bear that name, having crossed the Atlantic some years previously. Those acquainted with the state of parties in the City of Quebec need not be told that for more than a dozen years past Mr. Power, had he so chosen, could have represented Quebec West in either tho Provincial or Federal Legislatures. Owing to his large business interests it was impossible for him to yield to the entreaties of men who name candidates, and it was only during his absence on the other side of the Atlantic that he was recently elected to a seat in the Parliament of Canada. What his future movements may te, I, of course, cannot tell, but in the election of the two Williams respectable addition has been made

P. S.-There are other trishmen already in Parliament about whom something must be said later on.

to the Irish contingent, as well as a

most valuable accession to the busi-

ness and debating talent of the Can-

adian House of Commons.

THE DEMON, DYSPEPSIA. - In olden time it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the prozent day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once be enters a man it is diment to dis-lodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valuant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmalee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the

PRICE FIVE CENTS Increase of American Divorces

(From The New York Street,

The tribute to the Pope by Freher Pardow at 🤧 Patrick's Cathodral on Monday for upholding of the absolute integrity and archity of the margiage tie, " was also a tribute to the Roman Catholic Church for maintaining the indissolubility of matrimeny as a satrament, and thus making divorce a sin against God in its eyes.

Unquestionably, the only efficient bar against divorce as raised by such a prohibition, so far as concerns those who recognize the spiritual authority of the Church, and render obedienco to it as a religious obligation. As a convequence divorce among Roman Catholics of anything like street alles giance to their Church are practically unknown.

Pother Pardow asserted that "during the last (wenty years 120,000 divorces have been granted in this country," but where he could have obtained any exact statistics for that pixticular periodiwe cannot tell-In 1881, however, the United States Comm ssioner of Labor, under authoricy from Congress, published & report in which were collected thostatistics of marriage and divorcothroughout this country for the period of twenty years from 1867 to 1886, inclusive. In those years tho number of divorces granted was shown to be 328,716. It is probably to these statistics that Father Pardow referred, and his further assertion that for twenty years the aggregate of European divorces had been only 260,000 must also have been based on that report, in which the total was put at 214,841.

When matrimony is separated from a purely religious obligation, and the Church is deprived of control over it. divorce, and divorce for many causes. naturally results. Undoubtedly, the Roman Catholic Church by making matrimony an indissoluble sacrament puts up the only effective bar against divorce which can be erected for those who render obedience to its spiritual authority; but in every Aileerican State, with the sole exception of South Carolina, the contract is dissoluble by the civil law, and, the bar to divorce having been thus thrown down the causes made legally. sufficient for the dissolution are

bound to be multiplied * * * Outside of the Roman Catholic Church, therefore, only social sentifrom divorce, for there is re possied on divorce and subjected the divorced to social reproach it would tend to deter those in fear of its censuce from taking advantage of civit facilities for escaping from irksomu marriages The experience shows that actually social sentiment has been growing the more tolerant of divorces the more they have increas-

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any af-iliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Strup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.



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THIRD MONTH

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March

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Indulgenced Drayer

To all the faithful who, with a contrite heart, devoutly make, at any time during the year, the Novens in honor of 8 Joseph. Spouse of Mary most holy, with any formula of prayer free vided it be approved by competent ecclesiastical authority is

granted an indulgence of 'O) days once a day, a plenary indulgence, during the course of the Novens, if being truly penitent, having confessed and communicated, they pray for the intention of the sovereign Pontiff.

of cheer:

HOME CIRCLE

THE HEROIC LIFE.

I like the man who faces what he must With step triumphant and a heart

Who fights the daily battle without Sees his hope fail, yet keeps unfaiter-

ing trust That God is God - that, somehow, true and Just. His plans work out for mortals, not

a tear Is shed when fortune, which the world holds dear,

love a crust. Than living in dishonor, envice not,

Nor loses faith in man; but does his | smartly Nor eve. murmurs at his humbler lot. But with a smile and words of hope

To every toller; he alone is great, Who by a life heroic conquers fate

-Sara K Bolton A SISTER'S OPPORTUNITIES

(Rose D. Parmele.)

To a mother belongs the holiest love of the members of the home, but bow often has a sister been the inspiration of a boy's lolty ideals and ambitional There can be no measuring of the influence a bright, loving sister may have over a growing boy He is impetuous, sensitive, enthusiastic, generous and very tender-hearted, but he is like a blind creaturehe feels his way along, this way and that, runs into obstacles, until he is thoroughly discouraged, and accepts the first friendly hand that reaches out to cheer and guide him Surely the girl who is lucky enough to have a brother has every opportunity in the world to exercise her tact and sweetness in a way that will result worth while to you girls who are dreaming of great and mighty works *o perform? Most assuedly!

At is wonderful how clear-sighted these sisters are, some of them, even those who are younger than their brothers. If a girl makes herself, a good comrade of her brother, her quick intuition and tact will steer him safely past many a danger before be is roally aware that there is any there. But to secure this good comradethly she cannot selfishly shut him out of her life except at such times when he can be useful to her She must make him her companion in pleasures, the confident of many of her hopes and perplexities, making him feel he is a necessity to her in both ber happier and more anxious

moments. Too many girls expect their brothers to run all their errands, play escort upon all occasions, wait upon them like pages, and then keep out est sight and not bother them the rest

blo that such a state of things can be true, and yet it is

I know a girl who said to some sisters. "Your brother is one of you, isn't he? You talk things over before him just like he was a girl, I can see that Whatever one knows, the other knows, too. Do you let him stay in the room when you have com-

"Certainly," one of the sisters an-wered, "he would be mortally swered. cold like that."

to pretty quick," the other girl said,

I could not help pitying Bert and wondering what kind of a man he would make, He was her only brother, and yet she never exerted herself in any way whatever to make it pleasant for him at home and keep him from bad associates. Her one though of him was as a nuisance, good only to wait upon her and run

her errands A man has said that the most trying time for a boy is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, when he has a man a ambitions and only a boy's powers It is the time when be needs the most praise to encourage him to do his best, and the most patienco and sympathy with his blunders No one may know a boy's best points as well as a sister, and she should be lavish of her appreciation to teach him to believe in himself. By the frequent expression of her faith in him she will spur him to his best endeavor in whatever he un-

Some girls make a great mistake in not taking an interest in their brother s friends or fads ,A sister should be always ready to lay aside the most intricate piece of embroidery or most absorbing story to listen when he has anything to tell, whether it is about football, the last bicycle in a noble life And is not that race or only a little incident about some one. That is the business of a difference of taste in jokes is a great strain on friendship, and another that if tou laugh with a man you make him your friend. A girl should remember these things in connection with her own brother, just as much and more than for the sake of some

other man's friendship By giving him her confidence she can win his, and then she must be very careful never to betray it or scoff at him. A girl can do much for her brother if he brings her every little perplexity or doubt about himself and other people.

There comes a time in most boy's lives when they are inclined to scoff at religion. They are bright enough to detect the shams around them, but too short-sighted to see the strength and sweetness of a truly consecrated life A mister should point out the beautiful traits in the lives of good people, and convince her brother of

should strive to be all that she wish-

es her brother to be If he has formed a sudden but strong affection for some young man whom he thinks perfection she should not seek to distillusion him by finding flaws in the young man or holding him up to ridicule There are few things of so much worth to a boy outside his home as an upright manly friend to whom he looks up should be permitted to enjoy his ideal in peace, and he will uncon

sciously emulate him It is a girl's duty to make her brother's friends her friends, and bo ready to entertain them whenever they happen to call. By keeping in close sympaths with him, and having his entire confidence as well as brotherly affection, he will not have any friends that she cannot associate with She should teach him to be manly by claiming his protection occasionally and sometimes calling on him to shield her from some hardship without relegating him to the capacity of a slave. If she is generous and just with him he will be quick to respond to such a call Some one has said that no man if he is sober will turn away from a woman's call for protection, and a boy should be taught this manly attitude toward everybody and everything weaker

A boy's manners are never all that they might be, but he is very ready to mend them. He will profit by a sister's gentle reproof without bitterness, providing it is given privately Nothing should over be said to his disparagement before strangers, it will only cause hard feelings Frequently his lapses are due to over-sensitiveness and ignorance of what is the proper thing for him to do

A glaring fault that seems stubborn may sometimes be overcome by ridicule when other measures fail, but it should always be remembered that he is a very sensitive being, easily made downcast, and one whose tender heart is open to all sweet and pue influences now. Harsh treatment will result in hard-heartedness and perhaps wickedness, and when this becomes evident repentance on the sister's part comes all too late to be of avail

Boys stand in just as much need of sympathetic affection as girls and usually get less of it. They are quite as fond of home. A little more of both of these put into their lives would do much to keep them from straying from that path which leads to a pure and noble munhood -Woman's Home Companion

KNOWING

It is well for a woman to know the pet subject of the man she is most interested in Perhaps in the long run Lord Kelvin's second, marriage did not depend wholly on the woman's knowing his hobby, but, as the story is told in The New York Evening Post, her knowledge hastened their engagement. In the early seventies, when he was Sir William Thomson, he took up as a recreation the wounded if we shut him out in the question of simplifying the method of signals at sca

When my friends come to see me dinner table of a friend in Madeira, Bert knows he's got to skip, and if and the only one that seemed able and the only one that seemed able to grasp it was his host's daughter. a lady he greatly but silently admir-

"I quite understand it, Sir Willi iam," she said

"If I sent you a signal from my yacht, do you think you could read it and could answer me?" "I would try," she responded "I

believe I should succeed in making the message out " The next day the signal was sent

from the yacht and duly answered. His message was, "Will you marry me"" And her answer was, "Yes"

MOTHER GONZAGA'S REMEDY FOR SMALLPOX.

Smallpox has been so general with in the past few months that it is said the world has seldom known so widespread an epidemic of this most dreaded of diseases. Vaccination, in many cities, has

wish it or not. In New York a special staff of one hundred and thirtyfive doctors has been employed by the city to scour the thickly populated districts and innoculate the people wholesale, by force if need be In the face of these facts, says The the smallpox is raging flercely and good comrade Some one-was it the smallpox is raging flercely and George Fliot? — has said that a where five hundred cases were recently reported from the Municipal Hospital, there is a little community which does not believe that vaccinaown, of effecting the same result.

For many years, in the midst of epidemics of all kinds, they have resisted all forms of contagious disease, and believe themselves immune to all such. This community is composed of the Sisters in charge of St Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, at Seventh and Spruce streets, and the one hundred and thirty-five children

at present under thei. care. Just now this convent is a centro of interest not only to Philadephia, but 'a all afflicted parts of the country. A visitor finds its doors constantly autrounded by crowds of people of all conditions of life, each of the genuineness of her faith and its of some description, in which to carry

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At the same time telegrams and letters begging for the prescription according to which this medicino is prepared are coming in from the towns of Pennsylvania, from Chicago, and Boston, which aro suffering from the disease and from New Jersey and Connecticut, where whole villages are being swent by smallpox Letters bearing the same request have come even from London, where the plaguo ships, anchored fifteen miles down the Thames, are turning away patients, being already crowded beyond their proper capacity and where temporary hospitals are being hastily erected along the banks of the river to accommodate eight hundred more of the stricken. For the fame of "Mother thoraga's Cure," in this time of trouble, has flown even across the seas

It is to Mother Gonzaga's cure that the community at St Joseph's pin their faith. It is not merely a cure, they claim, but a preventive One taking the prescribed amount of this medicine becomes immune, it is claimed, not only to smallpox, but to very form of confugious disease

The remedy is purely medicinal, having nothing of a religious or mysterious nature in its composition Sixty years ago Mother Mary Gonzaga, then superior of St Joseph's Asylum, procured the prescription from a minister in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia The clergiman had, in turn, received it from a doctor in Paris, and had used it with great success during a previous epidemic of smallpox

Ever since then the nuns at St-Joseph's have made the medicine and taken it regularly, and have promptly dosed every child with it as soon as the little one has entered their As a result, they point to their records, which show that dur-ing all that time there has never been a case of contagious disease, not even measies, among them. This, notwithstanding the fact that orphans are brought to them from all the poorest sections of the city

At present the good nuns are busy in their laboratory trying to prepare their medicine in quantities large enough to meet the growing demand for it. They give it freely to all who ask, and are distressed to think that certain druggists are compounding the prescription and advertising it for sale

One even sees men pushing carts filled with bottles along the streets, with large signs. "Mother Gonzaga's Cure, "Ten Cents a Bottle." It worries the Sisters to think that many poor people may be thus deceived into buying stuft that has been improperly prepared, and that both the victim and the reputation of the medicine may suffer in consequence. Slips containing the prescription

are malled to all who write for them. The prescription is as follows: Sulphate of zinc, one grain, solid

extract digitalis, one grain, one-half teaspoonful sugar. Mix all with two tablespoonfule of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a teaspoonful every hour been forced on people whether they for twelve hours. For a young child diminish the dose. This remedy will cure scarlet fever as well as small- scars. To prove how quickly their pox and diphtheria.

The digitalis and the zinc should be dissolved separately before compounding the prescription. It is also of utmost importance, the nuns say, that the solid extract of digitalis be used Some druggists say there is no New York Times, it is interesting to such thing, and use the liquid preknow that in Philadelphia, where paration This is by no means the same, and the medicine so prepared becomes valueless.

The digitalis in this medicine is given to kill any germs of contagious disease that may be in the system The zinc purifies the blood. Some tion is necessary to avoid contagion. doctors have objected to the digitalis They have another means, all their because it acts upon the heart, and the nuns explain that of course the medicine must be taken with care, as the drug is powerful. If it were not, the preparation would not be so quick and so certain in its results.

Some people complain to the nuns that the medicine makes them ill This is argued as a proof that their systems are in a bad condition and they are liable to take the disease from which it would protect them.

The proper dose of the medicine for an adult is one teaspoonful every hour for twelve consecutive hours. An infant should be given only ten drops for the same length of time. For children under ten years of age, whom has brought a bottle or flask one-half teaspoonful hourly for 12 hours, is the correct quantity. In foundation by her own example She away a portion of a certain medicine the convent this treatment is repeat-

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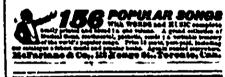
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ed, in every case, once a month while smallpox is epidemic. The nuns of St Joseph's do not

preach against vaccination or try to dissuade people from submitting to it "Let them be vaccinated as many times as they please," they say. "It may do no harm, But to any one who has taken our medicine it will do no good, either " And they point to the fact that where persons have first taken their preparation, and have then been vaccinated, the latter has never been known to "take," thus proving, the operation to have been uscless in every case

The nuns also believe Mother Gonzaga's cure to be the best medicine obtainable in cases where smallpox, scarlet fever or diphtheria have developed. If the face is bathed with it during smallpox, it will prevent medicine produces good results in the sick room, the nuns tell of a man who sent to the convent late one night for the medicine, his wife having been suddenly found to have smallpox The woman took the medicine all that night and in the morning all signs of the disease had almost disappeared.

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These Mest(22\$2

Jim's Sister

The doctor had made his last visit [death itself. She wondered whether for the night and the nurse was left alore with her patient, a typhoid fever patient, muscular and raving It was a priavie "contagious" ward-a room that was always like a ship's deck stripped for action, with its metal bed of white enamel, its metal table and its gray-green wall, decorated only with "colored supplement" prints because these could be changed frequently and burned easily. It was a room of a dim light and a tempered shadow - one of those bare hospital rooms where you feel that the flame of life, though it burns low, burns without a flicker, being protected and watched in its feebleness with no sentiment of love, but with the skilled care and the cool eye of unimpassioned science

The nurse sat at the bedside, her hands folded in her lap There was something striking in her face, in her placidity beside such suffering, in the almost melancholy sweetness of the face of a woman who had looked may times on death alone at midnight and who had lived for a long year now in the constant companion-

But, indeed, the expression belied her She was watching her patient for the signs of a hemorrhage, listening intently to his breathing with the subconscious alertness of with an eyo on the steam guage and an car strained for the allehtest change of note in the regular swing and cadence of the machinery. The poow fellow in the bed tossed and muttered fretfully. She soothed him with her voice—with a murmur of "Yes, yes. Go to sleep then. Go to sleep," as if she were talking to a child. There was no sign of nervousness or anxirty about her. Only once, when she rose to take his pulse, she stood a moment to smooth down the stiff gingham of her uniform with a slow palm in an endeavor to loosen the starch in it so that it would not rustle. The patient was making a dry clutching in his mouth. She took a piece of ice from a bowl among the medicine bottles and glasses on the table and put it under his tongue. Ho sighed a breath of grateful weak-

She stood looking down at him,. amiling with a motherly pity. His eyes were closed

He had been as self-willed in his iliness as a spoiled child. He had been almost convalescent when, against all warning - while the day nurso was chatting with the doctor outside the door-he had staggered from his bed to a basket of fruit on the table and eaten two peaches before he was seen. The result was a relapse into a far more critical con- ing a sun bath at a window that dition than he had been at first. looked out on the dazzling white of

he had a sister who was fond of him or a sweetheart?—who had been sending him these baskets of fruit He was breathing regularly in a

fitful dozo. She returned to her chair and leaned forward to look at him with her chia in her hand. Although she was not aware of it.

he had changed for her, from being a "caso" he ha become a human being with a claim of interest on her. and she frowned at his muttering of pain Poor fellow! Life must have been so full for him of interest, activitles, promises, achievements. To hav, it all end this way. Ho had given the college cry once in a delirlum and struggled panting through a football game. And once he had been standing on the platform of debate And another time he had been writing on an examination in law And still another time she thought that she heard him speak. Jim's name in

the jumble of delirious mutterings. Jim was to have been a lawyer Poor Jim! Her eyes filled at that old, tear-stained memory of Jim and her father drowned together in that horrible accident on the Delaware Well, she at least had not been a burden on her mother's small

income, and soon - as soon as she was graduated from the hospital she would be not only self-supporting but an aid to the others. . . . There were two long years of hard work before her yet She bit her lip.

The untiring run and babble of his delirium had been growing louder. She went to him again to calm him with the sound of her voice, and he the engineer, who will sit musing looked up at her with a smile that seemed almost rational. It was only momentary, he called her "Auntle" and began a childish prattle

"I'm not sleepy," he said "I don't want to go to bed, auntic," and tried to riase his head from the pillow. She took her cue from him, "Yes, you .re," she coed. "Go sleepy-bye. Auntie'll tuck you in," She arranged his blankets about his shoulders, pat-

ting and smoothing them down. "Night-night," he said, contentedly. "Kiss me night-oight."

She touched his forehead with her finger tips "Kiss me," he deamnded. "Kiss me a night-night," and struggled to free

his arms from the covering. "Sh!" she said, and bent down to hin The linen screen at the foot of the hed hid her from any one who might pass in the hall. She touched her lips to his forehead. "Nightnight, ' she whispered.

He looked at her with a childish smile, pouting his lips. It hardened slowly into a pursed mouth of perplexity "Hello, old mant" he said. 'Where-" He closed his eyes on a frown.

She was still blushing holly when his regular breathing showed her that he had fallen into a quiet slumber

He was sitting in his armchair tak-Here he lay now struggling against | melting snows. His visitors has just !

was waiting for the return of "Nurse Blabely" with an hopationce which ho might have recognized as longing if his physical weakness had not disble lack of what he wished to have She came in light-footed.

He crowed a feeble "Ah hat Did you hear what the doctor said?" "What did he say?" She arranged his pillows to case the strain on a weak back. He was grateful for that

and his gratitude shone in his smile "I'm to be humored, the doctor said; I'm to have my own way in overything."

"Are you?" she said, avoiding his eyes. "You certainly had your own way about the fruit "

He taughed now at the fully that had kept him a happy prisoner in the hospital for the past nine weeks. "That iruit!" he said, "that was the most delichous-the most. Do you know, Nurse Blakely, I thought those peaches would kill nie, but I was dying for something to cat - and I just took them " She did not reply 'A man's a fool when he has a fever, isn't he?" he added, with apologetic seriousness

"Only then?" she retorted, with obstinate flippancy She was busying herself about the room He was watching her every movement with an eye of invalid tenderness "Oh, I say," he protested, "you don't make any allowance for a

fellow being ill!" She afficeted a professional cheerfulness in the matter

"Oh, you're well on your way to health," she said "We'll soon have you back to your friends-

"Nurse," he said, "you're the hest friend I ever had-or want to have." Her loneliness rose on her in a surge of bitterness. "Wait till you've been away from

here about a month One feels very dependent and—and affectionato when one is ill. It soon wears off." "That's the way you always talk," he said, moodily. Then, brightening:

"I'U report you to the doctor. You'r not humoring me." She did not answer. She smiled, having warded off the danger which his milder manner had warned her of. She seated herself in a chair and took up a book which she had put

had entered. "What's that!" he demanded, peevishly. "What are you reading?" "Don'ts," she answered, laconical-

down on the table when his visitors

ly. "Dou'tat" " 'One Hundred Don'ts for Nurses,' "cabo read from the cover 'Things we are not to do.''

"Well, don't worry. Your sins have been all of omission. It's the things you haven't done-" She smiled serencly at the page. "You might read it out, at least,"

"Let me see." She turned the pages "I think that is probably included in the prohibitions: Don't let others know the secrets of the pro-

fession " He clutched arms of the chair.

left him, at his doctor's ders. He "You're teasing me. Let me read that" book or I'll get up "

She laughed and passed it to him. He began to read. "Don't sit in a rocking-chair and rock white restguised affection in him a an irrita- ing " "Don't injure the furniture in any was and be careful of all fares decorations" He looked about him "The wreckage has been appalling in this palatial apartment " He read again "Well, great Elit he cried, and looked up at her. "Why, it was you!"

"What was?" "Come here, please." She went to him. He pointed with a thin finger to an accusing 'Don't

kiss your patient." She flushed under her dainty Swis-

"Not even delirious patients?" inquired

She turned her back on him from the window "Not even those who have an

lumination of reason, he persisted She could find nothing to say "Do you know," he said, "I've been puzzling over it ever since. It was just before I fell asleep and woke up to my senses again. At first I though: It was my aunt who brough! me up, and then suddenly I thought it was an old chum of mine at college You look very like him Why, your names are the same Was Jim Blakely a relative of jours' He was

drowned-" She turned on him with a cry of Jim - Jim was my - my dearest

brother " "Good Lord!" he gasped, and tried to rise He sank weakly in his chair and sat there staring at her "What a chump I am," ho said, at last "So you're little Marjorie" He remembered Jim's picture of her in his den "How proud he was of you" thought of her position there came to him in shataclul contrast. "What a brute I've been," he said, "and what an angel you've been here. To let you wait on me hand and foot like that. What a brute! Jim's sis-

Her back was to him She stood looking out of the window. Her hand was within his reach and he took it. "Do you think," he said, "being Jim's chum, you could-" He touched his lips to the palm of her hand-"forgive me? Could you?" It was his old teasing tone with a new note of seriousness in it.

She tried to free her fingers. "Take care, now," he warned, "the doctor said I was to be humored."

She laughed, and that weakened her defences He caught her other hand 'You're a brick, Marjorie," he said "Let me go," she said, sobbing. "I-I want to wipe my eyes, you

Her tone itself was a surrender. He lay back and smiled with content into her wet eyes.—New York Commercial. Advertiser.

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THE COUNTRY PAPER.

Amid the pile of papers, That swamp my desk each day And drive nie weak with clipping And filing staff away, Comes once a week-on Thursday-The quaint old four-page sheet That's printed up to Pelham, A drowsy county scat

You see, 'twas up in Pelham That first I saw the light, And-well, my heart grows softer And I feel my eyes shine bright, Right reverent my touch is, It spreads the columns wide, The local's what I'm seeking-The patented inside

Ah, here it is, "The County." And "Jottings," "Local News You learn who's traded horses And who have rented pews. It tells about the schoolhouse. Where we used to sit and dream

A-watching dust specks dancing

In the sunlight's shifty beam

The sturdy names of boyhood Come tumbling through thought.

Of Tom and Brick and Patsy-How we loved and how we fought! The friends when years grew graver. Called now beyond our ken, In the type-lines of the paper They live and speak again

Oh, toilers in life's workshops. Are not those dream-mists sweet. Which inemory casts about us When past and present meet? And so, I love that paper From the village in the hills For the o'd life that it wakens, For the weariness it stills. -Rochester Post

St. Kevin's Bed

(Publin Freen.an's Journal.) A Chancery suit, briefly reported in

our issue of Saturday last, has some features of great public interest. It was, in form, an action by which the owner of a hotel and a considerable tract of land at Glendalough sought to restrain another innkeeper from trespass. The plaintiff is the owner of a great portion of the shore of the writer that ever dealt with the fairy upper lake, including the rocky cliff on which is the famous cave known as "St. Kevin's Bed." The defendant was in the babit of ferrying across | State We do not often find much to his guests from a point on the lake praise in the work of Irish public shore to the Bed, and the plaintiff al- departments. It is, however, but shore to the Bed, and the plaintiff alleged that, both at the point of embrakation and disembarkation, the defendant trespassed on his property. The action was not defended, and the these most interesting relies of the injunction went Now the point of interest to the public is this It seems and spoilation, and restoring in the to be established by the suit that the one sense in which restoration is tolterest to the public is this It seems "Bed" is private property. No one suggests that the plaintiff will make an improper use of his rights, but, nevertheless, if the "Bed" is private property, its owner may at any time seal it against public access or destroy it with gunpowder Already the hands of the private owner have been laid heavily on many objects of national interest or beauty. Perhaps the two wildest and most soothing scenes in the Three Kingdoms were Stonehenge-that noble and stately monument of Celtic Britain - broke the wide horizon of Salisbury Plain, and the cliffs where the North Sea beat against, the basalt pillars of the Giant's Causeway. Both are now surrounded with a fence, and only accessible through the pay-stile to the happy posessor of a sixpence. It was only the fortunes of the auction-room which prevented, the other day, the Lakes of Killarney from falling into the hands of some curmudgeon who might have closed them against the world, or some speculator who might hape associated them with jerrybuilt villas. Such places ought to be secured for the nation, and this is pre-eminently true of St. Kevin's seem almost overdone. Bed, one of the most ancient and au-

The story of St Kevin has been overlaid with legends-some beautiful, many vulgar or grotesque-but his in different ways. authentic history is well known from writers who wrote at or near his time. Coemghen - better known as Kevin - was an Irish noble whose way: story belongs to the earlier days of Christianity in Ireland. He was born only a few years after the death of St Patrick, and at an early age en-tered on a religious life, and was ordained a priest. Kevin felt in all its intensity that passion for a solitary and contemplative life which filled with the cells of hermits all Christendom from the sands of Syria to the wind-swept islands of Western Ireland. He retired from the world of ed. action to the world of prayer and contemplation. Not alone a most early and upbroken tradition, but the statements of writers who lived near his time, like Angus the Culdee, retablish that he dwelt for years an anchorite in the little care now known as his "Bed." It is a matter foolish girl whose "eyes of mast unholy blue" had rested too fondly on the young saint. On this incident Moore founded that, perhaps, theatric and conventional, but certainly most graceful and pathetic, balled which has made the round of the world and has been translated into every lan-grage of Christendian. The lame of Evin spread far and wide, and at length the monte of the neighboring things of the mighboring

thentic of the holy places of Ire-

from his cell to found the next land (THL DANGER O. CONTROLL RSY. our place of learning to Irebud's Golden Age, the City and Schools of titerdatough. We have stingers of herm's later life of the root singular l interest. A contemporary writer fells as that he was a great lover of nature that when he prayed bereath the trees the hirds perched on nis hands, arms and shoulders, or flew about him singing,' and that he himself declared that 'the branches and leaves of the trees sometimes sang sweet sings to him, and celestial music alleviated the severity of his life "

All through the Middle Ages the little cleft in the cliff above the lake was a famous place of pitgrimage. It is connected in a remarkable was with the life of the greatest of the sons of the Wicklow hills, St. Laurence, an O'Toole by the lather's, an O'Byrne by the mother's, side St-Laurence loved to leave his archiepiscopal paince in Dublin for his native valles of Glendalough, and to dwell for days together in St Kevin's Bed, where the popular belief wathat, itko Moses, he neld communications with the Most High He was a great patriot as well as a great saint, he died in Normandy a mertyr to the fatigues of a long journey he had undertaken to beg King Henry to treat the Irish with mercy and fairness, and almost his last words were "Ah, my people! what will you now do? Who will cure your misfortunes? Who will heal you?" The Bed, too, has memories of heroes as well as saints Many years ago three fine young men, one of them a priest, having clambered into the Bed, all plunged into the lake thirty feet below. As they clambered dripping into the fray They are the fools who the boat, one of them explained to rush in where disciplined scholars the extensible oarsman. "We are fear to tread Cardinal Newman rethree brothers from Australia, and when we were boys together we all agreed that if ever we came to Glendaiough we would take that plunge, for that was the way our grandfather Michael Dwyer, escaped when the yoomen all but caught him sleeping in the Bed."

We will not pause to recount how many great men in recent times have been attracted to this unique spot, how the rudely-cut "W. S." is still witness that the most delightful world of romance was just prevented by his lameness from clambering into the cave A spot so hallowed should be acquired and protected by the common justice to say that nothing could be better than the treatment of the ruins at Glendalough by the Board of Works. They have treated past with reverence and with intelligence, protecting them against time erable, replacing the stones of fallen buildings in the exact position they originally occupied.

Medical Science has Advanced by Leaps and Bounds

Now an Absolute Cure for Rheumatism has been Discovered-I is no Experiment, having been successfully Proven in many of the Very Werst and Apparently Helpless Cases.

One who has never had to endure the dreadful pain and depression of Dyspepsia cannot understand the wonderful gratitude of the slave who has found freedom from the bonds of this torturing monster.

This feeling of gratitude is so overhard for these inexperienced ones to understand. It lends a color to the letters received in praise of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets which makes them

"I thank Providence for having been so good as to put Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets in my 'way," is a sentence selected from a recent letter. This is a sample of what thousands say

F. C. Hunt, the assistant Post Master at Opemican P. O. in Quebec, tells of his deliverance in this

"Dyspepsia had me for a victim for some time-I suffered very severely-I saw an advertisement of Dodd's Dyspensia Tablets and the cures they were making of very bad cases.

"I decided that if they could cure others so promptly and effectively ther would be worth trying and so I began to use them.

"From the very start I was benefitted and now I am completely cur-

"My thankfulness to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is too great for words to express, but I will always recomimend them to those who may be suffering with Stomach Trouble or Dys-Depsia '

Such warm expressions of gratitude are won by very few medicines, and of grave history that he repulsed tostify in the most sloquent manner to the genuine curative qualities of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

There are many to-day enjoying theglad bleesing of good health who but for Dodd's Dyspessia Tablets would still be the melascholy and minerable victims of Stomack Troubles of one kind or another. It it any wender then that strong

inagetige is used in expressing the

We have round I little in many ecular new-papers throughout the country letters on which Catholics challenge certain bases the debate to public upon the do true is the Cathola Church Several a receptter. have demonstrated was elevery bord painfulls incompetent the or thatchallenger is to present the classic of the Catholic Church

The Ase Maria has noted these facts, and it remarks that in such cases as we speak of the Church needs to be saved from her friends. As our contemporary says, it is better far that our holy faith should be misrepresented by its exemies than that it should suffer from a bungling defense by those who have neither the duty nor the ability to champion its cause. A jumbering, heavy-handed brief will compromise the best case in law, and a dult incompetent anology for the Church is worse than a whole broadside from the agnostic cannons. The glib-tongued infide! makes an impression, it is true, but the carnest seeker after truth, remembering that there are two sides to every question, holds his judgment suspended and thus remains open to consiction On the other hand, when the position of the Church is feebly stated, in thousands of ignorant nilnds it is not the individual member, but the whole Church, which has suffered deleat

Men of marked ability hesitate to engage in controversy with a bigot or an infidel, but those who are not suited to defend the Church hasten to marked once to one who wished to draw him into public argument against religion "Debate with you? No, but I'll fiddle against you, if you desire. It is related that when this great man felt obliged to write his magnificent "Apologia" he grouned in spirit at the thought of his responsibility, and his friends had to exercise all their influence to induce him

to undertake the work. There is something, too, in considering the character of those who invite controversy A certain class of professional defamers, utterly without principle, have but one end in view-notoriety They are impervious to logic or reason, care nothing for facts and will cite pages of "damaging testimony" never written.

The persons who challenge bigots and infidels to debate should realize the position they thus assume. As self-constituted spokesmen of the Catholic Church, what they say is regarded as a correct exposition of Catholic doctrine. If they fall into error their opponents will not concede that fact, but, on the contrary, they will take advantage of it and use it to further misrepresent the Church Thus it is plainly the duty of Catholics to be wary of falling into traps If there must be controversy, let only those who are competent speak for the Catholic Church.

FAMILY OF SEVEN EMBRACE THE FAITH.

New York, March 5.-It was learned yesterday, says The Sun, that the Rev. Rudolf Altschul, formerly a minister of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was recently received into the Roman Catholic Church with his wife and five children. The ceremony, was performed in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, on the afternoon of Washington's birthday.

No announcement had been made, and there were few in the church. Mr. Altschul and his wife are middleaged. Their children, three girls and two boys, range in age from 22 to \$ years. Mr. Altschul moved a abort time ago to New York from Philawhelming that its expression is often delphia. Since coming here he has devoted his sime to lecturing, literary work and preparation for entrance into the Catholic Church, The entire family were instructed at the same time.

Mr Altschul and his family are now l'ving at 438 East Eighty-ninth street. Mr. Altschul is now in the employ of a large Catholic book publishing concern. He said last night that he had studied the question for a number of years before he made uphis mind to abandon the Reformed Episcopal Church Finally, be said, hecalled upon Archibshop Corrigan, who gave him a letter to the Paulist Fathers. He and his family were under instruction for a number of weeks.

One of his daughters is 22 years old, one 19 and one 11. His boys are 13 and 8 years old respectively. He says he came to this country about twenty-five years ago, but went to London some years later to prepare for the ministry. He was graduated, he says, from the Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary in London and was ordained by Bishop Richardson. After doing missionary work in the West End be began to travel and lectured, he says, in many par 4: of

Europe. Speaking of the causes that led him to become a Catholic, he said:

"I found indifferentism in the Protestant Church and a great disregard. for the sacred truths of Christianity. l also became satisfied that the Church of Christ can be ruled by only one visible head."

AN IMPOSSIBLE thing to fact in a plaster equaled to "The D & L." Monthol, which is being imitated Get the genuine For sideaches, backachos, attober, nothing equals it,

Glories of the Catholic Church in Art, Architecture and History"

Edited by Maurice Francis Egan, LLD. With the imprimatur of His Grace the Archbishop of Chicago. Approved by the Cardinal, Archbishops and Bishops of the United States

. 256 SUPERB VIEWS . .

What Catholic has not seen in dreams the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the House of Loretto, the Cathedral of St. Peter, its sister the spire-crowned and exquisite great Church of Milan, the Grotto of Lourdes, the Mosque of St-Sophia, the Abbey of Muckross, Notre Dame of Paris, the Tomb of Edward the Confessor? These and a hundred other places are close to the cores of Catholic hearts. These and over 250 other surperb photographic views, with graphic commentary, legend and description, by eminent Catholic writers. Courteous prelates and generous priests and kind laymen from nearly every diocese on the continent, have aided in the work. The world has been searched for architectural beauties created for the greater glory of God. From Rome to Lima, from Constantine to Cortez, from Assisi to Notre Dame, from Rheims to New Orleans, these pictures have come, each the best and the latest.

Letter from Mgr. stolli, formerlyApostolic Delegate.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION,

United States of America, WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 3, 1895.

D./H. McBRIDE, Publisher.

DEAR SIR I have received the copy of "Glories of the Catholic Church in Art, Architecture and History" which you so kindly sent me, and I desire to thank you most heartily for it. I have examined it with care and exceeding pleasure, and must congratulate you on having published one of the most beautiful and interesting as well as instructive works that I have seen in a long while. Your publication itself is a monument of the subject matter of which it treats. I am familiar with the magnificant works published in Europe, and I do not hesitate to say that you have produced a book which need fear no comparison with the best artistic publications of the Old World. Thanking you again for your kindness, I remain, with bentiments of highest exteem,

Christ, Most faithfully yours in Christ,

, '+ AROHP. SATOLL

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THURSDAY, MARCH 44, 1904

ST PATRICK'S DAY That the Irish people are a world race-il not a "world power in the current imperialist phrase-is a proposition needing no clearer proof than is annually afforded by the universal observance of the feast of Ireland's patron Saint Upon the far-flung emmire of which Ireland is an integral part, the sun may not set, but beyoud that empire in the republics and monarchies that rival its strength and prestige, if not its extent, the shamrock shines every whit as brightly on St. Patrick's Day

The United States of America now hold more than half the people who are proud to call themselves. Irish without indifference to the land of their adoption. The future will doubtless witness a steady increase in the proportion of American Irish to the remainder of the Gaels But the practically free Commonwealths of Canada and Australia are destined, also, to feel the influence of an increasing Irish population, which the statesmen of both have repeated-By anticipated as eminently desirable to national development In Canada and Australia, as in the United States, Arishmen have attained and hold some of the highest places of honor, influence and administration

In France, Austria, and even in Russia, the descendants of the Irish woldler-immigrants have been separated from their race identity in a measure, through the partial oblitermot among them one who has really fost his Irish sympathies In Spain genial atmosphere * tother with libtheir native land, at least during the period of the Union

But of the Irish people wherever mettled throughout the British dominfons, this much may unbesitatingly people, living in harmony and mutual esteem with all communities of their fellow-citizens, In Great Britain the xule is the same. But in Ireland itself the parrot reiterations of a century of politicians would still have At that the Irish as a people are not 3ret at for the responsibilities of selfgovernment.

There is little need among Canadians or any other modern-spirited people to dwell upon this point Far more impressive is the friendship of the world to Ireland and to the Irish; and it is the pleasant side of the picture we should place before our eyes upon the one day when all the world is Irish in sympathy

St. Patrick's Day brings a responsibility and a duty to every man of Arbit blood. His conduct in word and action should reflect credit upon the zace to which he belongs. This indeed, has ever been the unwritten The celebration of St Patrick's Day is in its most conspicuous form religious - a profession of faith For the rest it is a festival of Irish song and story, bringing rot oncy Irish people themselves together but strongthening other important ties of citizenship and social harsucky on every hand. This is the blessing of the great St Patrick to Christianity May it continue while the world lasts to the glory of the Inith and the welfare of Irishmen.

DECLARATION AND OATH.

After Mr Bellour's statement in the House of Commons that nothing would be done before the coronation with regard to the anti-Catholic Declaration of the Sovereign, the following, which comes from the Eng-Bish Press Association, is interesting: Important alterations will be made in the King's Coronation Oath, as it will be submitted or administored by the Archbielos of Canter-Tol the wat at kand at a moment Pury in Westminster Abboy on Jane when the fale of the Government de-

26th Whether or not any modification of the declaration against tranenterantiation is possible does not come within the purvey of the more striking changes for the declaration is made before Parliament prior to the Constatute and but upon nath But as regards the changes contemplaced in the Coronalish Cath. specificacting of the Prev Comell not be called. The true clause cas to cover the house few rite

of Imperor of India and Society, Lord of the British Dominions beyond the Seas. The third clause previous is contained a seletence to the Unit ed Church or Ingiand and Ireland but the disestablishment of the Trish Church in 1869 of course pecessitat ed an alteration in the wording. It is therefore probable that the King in Council will revert to the simpler iorm of words employed at the Coronation of William and Mary who were thus interrogated "Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God the real profession of the Gospel and the Protestant 1cformed religion established by 'ww. and will you preserve unto the tash ons and ciergy or this realm, and to

THE THEATRE OF WAR

them or any of them

the churches committed to their

charge, all such rights and privileges

as by law do or shall appertain unto

March has come in it South Africa like the proverbial lies. On the first day of the month General Delarer captured a convoy after a bloody fight and took five or six hundred prisoners This nine days' wonder had not subsided when the same Boer commandant captured General Lord Methuen and overpowered his force, the disaster being preceded by a fierce battle, in which the British lost over forty killed and seventy wounded, including a large number of officers. Lord Methuen is held a

The war prophets in London have once more risen to the occasion and assured the nation that the renewal of Boer activity is but the last flareup of the dying embers of strife, and ers are falling off. Since the last cenation of the old names, but there is that everything will be ended before the coronation. Serious reverses do no more than create a passing seneven the names have stood the test of sation of surprise and pain. Everytime. We mention these things not to thing is going on well Lord Kitchseneat familiar themes again, but oner is wearing dow the enemy to But if the combatants, instead of beecty that has been decied them in ing Briton and Boer, were completely outside the pale of national symnathies and prejudices, would the public mind be so docile in the belief that all goes well?

Of course, it is hard to form any be said, that they are a contented opinion at this distance from the scene of hostilities, and perhaps the man of common-sense would say on that account that the salest course is to accept the views entertained by the British generals in the field Yet generals have been known to err The greatest modern British general, cate Lord Roberts, wildly erred, when, eighteen months ago, he announced the official end of the war and returned home General Kitchener repeated the error when he ended the to His Holiness, who sends with war by proclamation and thought to leave the rest with a mere constabulary force. It is even possible that England is still in error of the resources and endurance of her enemy It could hardly be possible for Delarcy to perform his last two exploits without having a wide territory under his own control where be could gather his men, rest and equip them for a descent upon the foe, alter probably a day or two days' ride Battles are not all matters of accident or fortune They are carefully calculated and nothing is rashis undertaken. Defarcy then must unquestionably be in a position of sufncient strength and security to plan campaigns and execute them without mischance And if this be the post- his Government with credentials as tion of Delarey, why should it be supposed that the circumstances of Dewet, Botha and other commanders are harder? A thousand times during the last year and a half have Dewet and Botha been "hard pressed." "scattered," "hopeless." It may be that the British commanders in their desire to put the best face upon the continuation of the war have put on too good a face But what is more

likely in that the Government in the

solfah desize to justify its war man-

agereest by hook or crook have giv-

en Lord Kitchener the colors for his

roseate despatches, as Lord Roberts

was entreated to assounce the end

pended upon the announcement

Never was a responsible florettement in the whole history of democrain institutions treated with more consideration and patience that the British people have extended to the Sale for Chamberlain combination Never has a Government committed bronders arms deserving the dight punishment. The raduct trait of John Bull to withhold life disorder. and messagement is to statement trem the every of a histole world. may explain this time wonderful exhibition of British composure. The rod is no doubt in pickle and in time will be laid on with terrible etfeet. But there are worse calamities than the washing of soiled linen and unless the run of fresh disasters to the army be cut short it may happen toat the Tories whose war this to - as all unlogiunate British wars base been - cannot keep house till the restoration of peace

Peace is to-day the keenest wish of the nation, and there are responsible men in Engla who believe that it will never be . ught about under the present Government, to which in its present extremity of incompetence the continuance of the war is the only hope of staying in office. Hope it may be, but not by any means a guaranteed tenure National patience is like the camel's load and the third year of a war that has been disas- total risks now aggregate more than trous from its inception may try the \$13,000,000 and that the new busipatience of John Bull beyond his phenomenal endurance. One view may now be safely enough indulged in as a prophecy, that the resignation of the present Ministry would be a prelude of certain peace

EDITORML NOTES.

The sympathy of the country goes out to Premier Ross upon the death of his wife

General Methuen is one of the "hard luck" officers of the war, and is receiving now a vast amount of criticism from the arm chair campaigners But General Methuen has proved himself a brave and generous soldier, for whom even his foes feel admira-

While the Irish language movement in booming, the Scotch Gaelic speakaus they have diminished by 23,609 The number who speak Gaelic only was 43,738 in 1891, in 1901 only 28,-106 Surely a Gaelic revival is needed in Scotland, too

Instead of attending to the war and its responsibilities the Tory to illustrate the fidelity and tenacity his last legs, and the final collapse Government in London has been aitthe Irish nature, and to show may be expected from day to day ting in conclave over the "alarming among Catholics in general. His adding that it is not under British institution. This undoubtedly, is the condition in Ireland. The greatly appreciated by those presented alarming condition in Ireland. The greatly appreciated by those presented alarming condition in Ireland. country is the most peaceful division cut of the United Kingdom True. the landlords are not collecting their ment of Irish rents does not essentially amount to lawlessness

> The English Catholic Association, of which the Earl of Penbigh is President, sent the following telegram to the Pope on his reaching the Catholic Association, under whose auspices the English pilgrims have journeyed to Rome each year since 1898, express homage and veneration to Your Holiness upon reaching the 25th year of your glorious Pontid-

> Cardinal Rampolla, Secreta y of State, replied as follows homage of your association, that guided with zeal so many pilgrimages to Rome, was especially acceptable fatherly love the Apostolic Bless-

The Governments of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Belgium will send special missions to the Pope to express to His Holiness the congratulations of the Heads of those States on the occasion of his Pontifical Jubilee

The French, Austra-Hungarian and Portuguese Governments will furnish their ambassadors, accredited to the Holy Sec, with the credentials of Envoys Extraordinary for the purpose of presenting autograph letters of felicitation to His Holiness from the chiefs of their respective States Spain has as yet come to no decision on the inatter, but she will probably also furnish her Ambassador with similar credentials

The Russian Minister resident at the Vatican will not be furnished by Envoy Extraordinary, but he will be charged in his present capacity to hand to the Pope an autograph letter from the Ctar

Nothing is at present known regarding the intentions of the British Government, but it does not seed probable that it will need a special mission on this occasion.

In recognition of distinguished service in South Africa Captain J. Cooper Mason, son of Col. Mason, of Toronto, has been promoted to the rank of Major. This young officer has already received the D. S. C. His record is of the kind that offsets much of the newspaper talk of what could have been accomplished towards shortening the war had offcors on the British side home propor-ly trained and of the mottle which their work called for.

There have been plenty of examlples of valor, humanity and skill among the British officers. There was Capt Power, of Kilkenny, whose death was recorded fast week from enteric Richard one day with a brother officer and half a dozen toen. the party came upon a patrol of three Heers not a hundred yeards awas. The Boers had their backs turned, and did not see their Capt Power immediately gave the order that not a shot was to be bred though the killing of the Boets could have been accomparated without the emailest tisk. He divided his men into two parties and ordered them to gallop round the two sides of the kopje in order to capture the patrol The Boers before this was accomplished, saw they were pursued, and gailoped anal singling out as they went. When ured on they were at long range, and so escaped Talk- have been heard within the Commons ing of the affair afterwards, Captain Power said. "I could have killed the three as easily as I blow out a candle, but I cannot bill a man in cold blood, nor stand he and see it done

-----THE FEDERAL LIFE

After twenty years of progress the Federal Life Assurance Company of Hamilton has at its head Mr Bavid time has been its Managing Director Mr Dexter succeeds the late Mr Beatty as President of the company and still retains his office as Managing Director The twentieth annual report of the company shows that the ness of the past year reached \$2,-385,768 The premium income was \$439,501 and the interest income \$57,554, while the payments on policy-holders' accounts were \$182,925.

As will be seen by this statement the Federal Life now occupies a position of power and influence, having during its score of years of life grown from very small beginnings to its present enviable position Since the end of the past year the agents of the company are reported to have been unusually active and successful, so that the prospects of the current year are most encouraging.

Two Vice-Presidents were appointed at the meeting. Lieut.-Col Kerns of Burlington and T II. Macpherson of Hamilton.

ST. MARY'S C L. & A A The President, Mr C J Read, was the chairman at the last regular | federate Union. It is needless to demeeting held in the rooms of the as- I tail all that McGee, in his too brief sociation.

The feature of the meeting was an address by Mr Frank A Anglin, in the course of which he referred to the advantages to be derived from the study of literature, from cssays and from debating, and also to the benefits resulting from greater union among Catholics in general. His ad-

In the debate which followed, Mr John Muldoon acted as chairman rents in the West, but the non-pay- Messrs S. J. Dec and W F Coyle supporting the affirmative side of the question "Resolved, that the merchant is a more desirable representative in Parliament than the lawyer," and Messrs W J Maguire and C A Girvin the negative Mr. J G. O'Donoghue, in his capacity as 25th year of his Pontificate "The critic also made a very able address in summing up the arguments.

Mesars. H C. Stuart and C Derocher, representing the association were successful in gaining the decission in the debate with St. Basil's C. U on Thursday, the 6th inst., in the second series of the Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union

THE CATHOLIC STUDENT'S SO-CIETY.

On Sunday last His Grace Archbishop O'Connor addressed the members of this society. It was the occasion of the commencement of their annual retreat, and His Grace complimented the society on the completion of its first year, which his trust as an Irish representative was a very successful one. He referred to the objects for which the society was formed and expressed the hope that it would continue to be the force it now is in uniting together the Catholic students of the city The following officers were elected at the last meeting for the year 1902-03 Hon President-Rev Dr Teelv.

President, W H McGuire, Vice-President, J M. Ferguson, Recording Secretary, U. F Nagle: Corresponding Secretary, T D Buck, Treasurer, F J. Sheehan; S. P S Representative, M G Kernahan, Dental College Representative, G Doran; Trinity Medical College Representative, F. J. Dodd.

I. C. B. U.

On Sunday, March 9, the members of the I. C. B. U. held their semiannual communion parade to St. Paul's 'Church. About 200 menthers approached the holy table. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Pather Cantillon and sermon preached by the Rev. Father Hand on the gospel of the day In the course of his remarks Pather Hand referred in a bouching manner to the death of their chapinin, Rev. Father Ryan, and exhorted the members to always try to follow the ideal of conduct set for them by the decreased priest.

Y-Z (who head) has its adve

(Special to The Register)

Writing from the House of Coradons on the eye, almost, of St. Patrick's Day, the mind very naturally this back over the space that extends to Confederation, and seeks outthe various representatives of the Irish race, who at different periods and under different circumstances, have occupied seats in the Federal Legislature of this Dominion. And it is with no small sense of national pride that an humble and unknown scion of that olden rate, notes the eminent talents and the conspicuous

Chamber at Ottawa It is not for your correspondent to review the lives of the Irishmen who voiced the interests of their people in this House, much less could be attempt the biographical sketches of these men, many of whom have passed into the domain of Canadian history, not a few of whom have left the public arena to ascend the Bench, or to occupy places of importance in the different sections of our social Dexter, who o ganned the company a system and a few of whom still rescore of years ago and who since that main to cerry on a work that is at once patriotic and noble in its

> ainıs Amongst the Fathers of Confederation, foremost as one of the first, was the ill-rated, the gloriouslygifted poet, orator, historian and statesman, Hon Thomas D'Arcy Mc-Oce The life of McGee, during the last ten years of his earthly career, was the history of this Dominion, in its cradle and in its infant steps along the pathway which, with giant atrides, it has since followed. It was given to the Irish race to have had such a representative at the hour when the belt of destiny rang forth the appearance of a Canadian nationbond upon the scene. Never elsewhere and never since, was eloquence such as his heard in the legislative halls of a young land And yet, in the midst of his wonderful schomes for the future development of Canada, and the future greatness of his own special race, McGee stepped aside, in order to make room for another Irishman-because the geographical difficulties with which statesmen in this country have to contend, made it expedient that harmony and goodwill from all the Provinces, should be established at the dawn of our Concareer, had done to secure recognition for the principle of Irish representation in the administration of

this young country's affairs From the hour when McGee was forced by the circumstances referred to, to give place to another, down to the hour when Hou. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, entered the Cabinet of the Dominion, a vast section of Canada had no Irish-Catholic representation in the Council of the nation And it was meet that the ago, by the most brilliant Irishman that ever set foot from Ireland on our soil, should be now filled by one who can justly lay claim to being the most successful, talented, and able Irish Catholic representative that our Dominion has since produc-

Between the Alpha (McGee) and Omega (Fitzpatrick), of Irish-Catholic representation in the Cabinet of Canada, a long chain of more than the third of a century, exists. And the links in that chain have been made of solid, esterling material. which alone can endure, and alone can solidly bind together, the interests of a whole people.

Withdut interruption, from Confedcration down to this moment, one man has occupied a seat for the same constituency in the House of Commons, and for a score of years beld a portfolio in the Federal Cabinets That man is the Hon. John Costigan, member for Victoria, N.-B. A most unique career has that of Mr. Costigan. So faithful to has he been that his old constituency elected and re-elected, and would again and again re-elect him to the seat he now holds. He might come to them an a supporter of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, or as a supporter of the present Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier-it matters not-his honesty, his straight-forwardness, and his solidity of principles have been such that no man would overtion his position, but merely support Mr Costigan, knowing he must be in the right And not his own constituency alone, but almost forty others, in all parts of Canada, would return him to Parliament were be to ask them. Surely the Irish race has reason to be proud of such a represcatative.

the many other spiendid Irishman and Irish-Canadians who have sat in our House of Commons at different times since the first Dominion Day was was proclaimed in 1867? I have dwelt in a special manner upon these Who have held Cabinet positions; but there is a lengthy and brilliant bead-role of Trish members of Parliament Whose efforts for the good of their fellow-countrymen and the advancemeat of Canada challenge the gratitude of the entire country.

Needless to mention, as one of the first, Hon. Edward Blabs. To follow that apleaded legal mind, that gifted orator, that devoted patriot, beyond the limits of our Canadian political field, would be to trace the maysmost for Irish Mosse Ruly during all

Parliamentary Notes

the vicisaltudes of the past decade. But I am merely telerring to our House of Commons, and that would he stepping into a domain foreign to my purpose Blake looms up in proportions upon the horizon of our past political story. It his personals ity had long been a guiding star, we must not forget that on the same sky, from Confedration to cyr day, there is scuttered a veritable galaxy of Iri-h talent, perseverance, courage and statesionalike qualities. Tho names alone will suggest the story of over thirty years, without any comment of mine being needed

Bernard Dovlin, the great criminal

lawyer, the eloquent and once successful opponent of McGee, M P Ryan, the courtly and energetic man of business who closed his useful abilities of the many Irish Catholics, career as Collector of Customs in and Irish Protestants, whose voices Montreal, the present Mr Justico Curran, once Solicitor-General, and for a decade and a half one of the most brilliant orators in the House' of Commons and one of the most powerful advocates of Irish rights; C R Beylin, nephew of the late Bernard Devlin-to-day the much-abused Immigration Agent of the Dominion in Ireland-and one of the most polished speakers and able representatives that over held a seat in tho House of Commons, the late N Davin-the genuine son of Ireland, the gentle, the refned, the gifted, the patriotic, the noble, the most versatile of all since McGee, and the most ill-fated since the day when the blackness of night awent over the noon-day sun of the immortal "Am-

There, side by side, or else crossing swords with these able representatives of the Irish race, were the lato lamented Dr Bergin, the soul of truth and chivalry, the ex-successor of Curran; Mr Quinn, the 'talented and eloquent advocate, and the late William Murray, brother of the present indomitable and progressive member for Pontiso At this moment in the House sits Mr D Gallery, who is at one and the same time a representative of St. Ann's of Montreal, in the Federal House, and alderman in the City Council of Montreal. A man of push, ability, talent and one who allows no occasion to slip when a good turn can be done for those who confided in him. or an advancement can be secured for an Irish-Catholic. Then Kingston sends the Hon. Mr. Harty, of whose career I need write nothing, for it is familiar to every reader of The Register. There may be names that I have missed in this hurried sketch, if so, it is perfectly unintentional. Were I to go into the Senate I might find subject-matter for a small volume in the late Sir Frank Smith, the present Speaker Power, the Sullivans of Kingston's, O'Briens, Hingstons, Murphys of Montreal, the O'Donoghues, the Adams, and all that long list of able, brilliant Irishmen who have added dignity and importance to the Upper House. But I feel that on this—the eve, I might call it—of St. Patrick's Day, I have dotted down enough to make the readers of The Catholic Register feel proud of position vacated thirty odd years our Canadian Federal Legislature ever since the day of Confederation.

> TRACIC DEATH OF CARMELITE BROTHER

Brother Telephorus, a member of the Carmelite community at the monagara Falls, was gored to death by a hope that the coming feetival of Irebull on the morning of February 22 land's patron saint will not be marr-His body was not found until late in the alternoon.

M. J. Kelly, the coachman, who usually does the chores about the place, was ill, and Brother Telephorus wint out to attend the stock His iong absence aroused suspicion, and about 5 o'clock a search was made, resulting in the finding of the body in the buils' stall.

The asimal was covered with the

blood of the unfortunate man and was very wicked. Those who found the body were afraid to go in to rescue it, and a hole was cut in the door, and three charges of buckshot fired jato the bull, killing it.

Brother Telephorus' family name Seigel. He was thirty years old board tightly clasped in the hands of the dead man showed that he had made a brave effort to defend him-

FATHER TOM BURKE.

The following anecdote is related of the boyish days of the famous Dominican preacher. He had committed. some youthful prank deserving of condign punishment His mother took him into an inner 100m, and, locking the door, knelt down and repeated the prayer, "Direct, O Lord, our actions," etc., after which she adminiotered a sound thrashing. In after years Father Burke said: "When I saw my mother enter the room, make the sign of the cross, and solemair invoke the Holy Chost to di-How can can I run over the list of rect ber, I knew that I could expect no mercy. I never got such a beating as that one directed by the Holy Spirit, and I have never forgotten

> A MAGIC PILL - byspepsia is a for with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdeed, and to all appearances van-quieted in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of air will make & Pariation. With such persons discrears of the stomash came from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmales's Vegetable Pills are meded as said and suce.

EMPEROR WILLIAM DISCOVERS

liperican Buckwheat Cakes on Sends His Chef to Learn in Make This Delicious Break-

Sant Dish. (From The New York Herald) That good old American buckwheat cakes, with maple syrup, can thelia an imperial palate, is the latest d. covers made by William II., of the

The Emperor learned the approing qualities of American cook during a visit to the new Hambur American yacht Princess Victor Louise, to which, for the occasion the noted chef of the crack steam. Deutschland, lierr Fahrenheim, Lad heen transferred

An American breakfast was be pared for the Emperor, which he to ed so well that he stayed to another His Majesty especial. praised the buck theat cakes, While he deleared had proven extremely pestable, and finally sent his own chto the Deutsheland, where he took two days' course in American cookers during which the Deutschland's chsays, he was taught how to mai-American buckwheat cakes and other typical American dishes.

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The American buckwheat cake a served on the Deutschland, and which is to be hereafter a part of Emperor William's menu, is made in the for lowing manner Two cups of buck wheat, one cup of wheat flour two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder one-half teaspoonful of sait, all site ed well together Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle

THE POPE AND LITERATURE

Pope Leo XIII, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. P A. Shechan, of Doneraile Iro., author of "My New Curate "Luke Delmege," etc His Hollness has also sent a magnificent medal to Dr Sheehan and one of equal spire dor and significance to the distin guished Celtic scholar, the Rev. is McCarthy, D. D., of Inniscarra, Ire-Dr. Sheeban's work is too fresh in the popular mind in America to call for more than a passing refereur here. Every one who read "My New Curate' -which has reached a saw of over 25,000 copies in the United States-is now reading "Luke De mege," and hoping for many must books from its beloved author. The interest of Pope Leo XIII. 12

literature and in every branch of learning is well known, and the Iris: people generally will appreciate his favor to these two priests who so ably represent in their respective fields of endeavor the new and hopeinspiring Irish Literary movement Both men are devoted priests, and their work is of and for their own people-no pale reflection of the ideas and tastes of another land.

A WORD IN SEASON.

We hope that, as St Patrick's Day approaches, those who are charged with the work of getting up concerts and entertainments for that day will representatives of the Irish race in bear in mind the need of making such affairs creditable to the occasion. We are unhappily only too well accustomed to the St. Patrick's Day entertainment which is libel on the Irish character and an insult to all people of Irish blood. Irish societies which think themselves highly patri otic are very often to blame for this astery on the Canadian side at Ni- kind of entertainment. We earnestly ed by observances which include the antics of the "stage Irishman," or the vulgarities of the cook song There is a great treasury of Irish music and Irish literature from which to draw. Why should those who possess the faith of St. Patrick descend to Bowery vulgarity and indecency when they wish to celebrate St Patrick's Day!-The Secred Heart Review.

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THE TCRONTO

W. S. DINNICK - - MANAGES

Western Assurance Company:

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Toronto, on Wednesday, 19th February, 1902. The Provident, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair.

The following annual report of the directors, with accompanying financial statement, was then read by the

Fifty-first Annual Report The directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their report on the transactions of the com-

pany for the past year The net premium income amounted to \$3,292,829, and the earnings from interest were \$86,527 After providing for losses and expenses the revenue account shows a profit balance of \$189,048. Of this amount \$129,-613 S1 has been applied to the payment of two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 8 and 6 per cent per annum, respectively, and after writing off the sum of \$11,675 45 to bring the accurities to market value at Sixt December, the balance \$47,759.08 is added to the reserve fund. The reduction in dividend for the last half year was decided upon in order to permit of a more substantial addition to the company's reserve than could otherwise have been made, as the profits of the fire branch were materially affected by the exceptionally heavy losses in the early part of the year, including the conflagration in Montreal in January, 1901. The Marine income was somewhat less than that of the year 1900, but the business of this branch shows a fair margin of profit, after providing for losses and the proportion of expenses chargeable against it

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The catimated liability on unexpired risks at 31st December, calculated at 35 per cent of the year's fire premium, with full provision for all unexpired Marine risks, is \$989,210. It should be noted that, although an increaso is shown of some 12 per cent in the premium income as compared with that of the preceding year, there is not a corresponding increase in the actual liability, or amount at risk, owing to the advanced rates that have been obtained on a large proportion of the business on the company's books

The directors regret to have to record the death during the year of Mr. Robert Beaty, who had been a valued member of the board for the past thirty-six years, and a shareholder of the company since its organization.

Two calls of \$100,000 each of the \$1,000,000 additional capital which has been called up had not matured at the close of the year, but owing to the majority of the shareholders having availed themselves of the privilege of anticipating these payments, there remained on the 31st December less than \$60,000 of this

amount unvald. The security which the company now affords its policy-holders is as follows.

Capital paid-up 31st December last . \$1,940,370.00 Calls in course of pay-

59,630 00 \$2,000,000 00

... . 1,050,553.18 Reserve fund ... \$3,050,553.16 Summary of Financial Statement. The accounts for the year show

the following business transacted Fire and marine premiums . . . \$3,292,629 73 86,527 54

Interest

\$3,379,157.27 Fire and marine losses. \$2,167,007 43 General expenses 1,023,101 47

\$3,190,108.90

\$189,048.37 Balanco Dividend to sharehold-129,613.84

The President's Address. The President, in moving the adop-

tion of the report, said: The statements that have just been read, which with the directors' report have been in the hands of the sharebolders for some days, indicate, I think, very clearly the general results of the business of the company for the past year; but in moving the adoption of the report I am giad to avail myself of the opportunity of calarging somewhat upon the mat-

ters with which it deals

You will have noted that there has been a considerable increase in the company's premium income, and perhaps the most encouraging feature in connection with the transactions of the year is the evidence which our records afford that the growth in this is due as much to the higher rates obtained on the risks we have been carrying as to an increase in the amount of the business we have assumed. It will also be observed that, after deducting from the helance shown in the revenue account the fount received from interest on inonte, there remains \$100,521, ubich represents the difference between the premium receipts and the no and expenses for the yearor what may be termed the "underwriting profit." Taking into account ne of business transacted, it ment be admitted that this belance on the underwriting transactions of the four is a very moderate one, be-the equal to about three per cent on the promium thooms—which would scarcely be reserved as an adequate potucu in any ordinary business. It is true that out of the year's re-

regarded in the past as rare occurrences, or at least as events which warranted our treating any year in which one occurred as exceptional The experience of late years, however, is leading companies to regard these as a much more important factor than formerly in the fixing of rates.

In presenting our report to shareholders a year ago I referred at some length to the unprofitable results of the fire in-urance business on this continent, and expressed the hope that the advanced rates which were being adopted by companies generally would place it on a more satisfactory footing than it had been during the two preceding years; and, while I am pleased to be able to say ly better, and he felt himself that that much has been done in the direction of securing more adequate rates, the feeling among fire underwriters is that there are many classes of risk, and many cities and towns, where further advances are necessary, and the various rating organizations are adjusting their tariffs to meet the requirements of present conditions patient sank gradually, death coming There can be no doubt that there on Saturday at 3.15 p. m. Father has been an increase in the fire waste on this continent altogether out of proportion to the growth in the value of property By many this is thought to the end by his physician. Dr to be largely due to the extensive Dwyer. use of electricity for light and power and an examination into the causes of fires in which our own company has been interested goes far to sustain this theory This is a comparatively new hazard and one which will doubtless be overcome in a large measure when its weak points are better understood. It would appear also that the fire hazard on this conthis may appear an anomaly - by the body was borne to St. Michael's and I. C. B. U. tinent has been increased - though

industrial prosperity of the past two years; for it is a well recognized fact tablishments are compelled to work their machinery and their employes overtime, there is always a marked increase in losses upon this class of property. But whatever the causes of the greater fire losses which are being experienced may be, the inevita-ble effect must be higher rates, for the protection afforded by fire insurance companies-without which the trade and commerce of the country would become paralyzed-will only be maintained permanently on a basis of rates that will afford a fair return upon the capital invested in the business. As I have said, considerable progress has been made in this

direction - more especially throughout Canada. In the United States, owing to the larger number of companies doing business there, it has been difficult to secure concerted action; but improvements have been made ! many quarters, and the two serious conflagrations reported during the past fortnight at Waterbury Rev. V. Murray, St. Bernard's and Paterson - following closely, as Church; Rev. Father Flood, St. Matthey do, a year which has proved unprofitable to almost all companies ward; from Hamilton, Very Rev. operating in that field, will, I feel George Kenny, S. J. (Guelph); Rev. assured, lead to prompt measures be- M. Brady, Rev. Father Hinchey, Rev.

losses that have been sustained Taking into account the conditions that we have had to meet in our deacon Casey (Lindsay), Father to deal with a wide range of sub-figure succeedbusiness, and which I have endeavort briefly outline, your ctors, as intimated in directors,

their report, deemed it wise to reduce the dividend for the last half year, making it at the rate of six per cent. per annum, feeling assured that conservative action in this direction would meet with the approval of the shareholders.

I am glad to be able to say in reference to the London branch of the company opened two years ago that it continues to progress satisfactori-While on a visit to Great Britain last summer I had an opportunity of meeting our chief representative Laboureau, Lamarche, W. McCann, J there, and I feel that we are fortunate in having secured the services of energetic and capable underwriters to look after our interests I would ex- C. S. B., Sheridan, Pickering, Sullipress our appreciation of the services rendered to this branch by our Lon-

don Board of Directors. I desire also to acknowledge the good work performed by the officers. branch managers and agents of the company generally during the past

The Vice-President seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The election of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous re-election of the following gentlemen, viz.: Hon Geo. A. Cox, Hon S C Wood, Messrs. G R R. Cockburn, Geo McMurrich, H N Baird, W R Brock, J. K. Osborne and J. J. Kenny, and the election of Mr. E. R Wood to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr.

Robert Beaty. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Hon Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIA-

The Untario Library Association will meet in Toronto on Monday, March Bist, and the following day. pers will also be given by E. A. Hardy, Lindsay; L. J. Burpes, Ottawa; Miss Carnochan, Ningara, and others. Mr. Jas. Bain, Librarian of of the Atmoniation.

MORE COLDS are cured by Pyny-Blassm than any other one remedy. It ceres quickly and certainly, Broncoipts some conflagration lesses of chial affections give way readily to compilerable magnitude had to be it. Handlestand by the proprietors provided for fluck diseasers we have of Porry Bavis Pain Killer.

Death of father Ryan

It was with the deepost regret the public of Toronto learned late on Saturday afternoon of the death of Reverend Frank Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral

Father Ryan had been ailing for over twelve months. He took a vacation last summer of a few months, which he passed by the castde. He returned early in thiober, apparently somewhat recuperated in health, and was able to attend in a certain measure to the works of his sacred ministry. However, he was not realhe was gradually growing weaker. On Monday he was out of doors, after having said Mass, and on Tuesday was seized with a paralytic stroke, having on that morning also said Mass Erysipelas set in and the Ryan received the sacraments in St. Michael's Hospital. He was attended

The body was brought to St Michael's Palace on Saturday night by W. K. Murphy and his assistants. On Sunday it lay in the front parlor of the palace, which was craped by the ladies of the Altar Society. Hundreds of people viewed the remains. On Monday at 4 p. m. the Cathedral, where Vespers for the Dead were chanted by Vicar-General that in times when manufacturing es- McCann, assisted by the priests Thousands attended during the alternoon and evening to look upon the features of the dead priest

Father Treacy said the beads for the repose of the soul on Tuesday evening. The Men's League of the Sacred Heart and other Catholic socleties remained with the dead all night. On Tuesday morning at 8 30 Matine and Lauds were recited by the priests of the diocese, and the brothers of the Christian schools, the members of the I. C. B. U. being present at that hour.

At 9 o'clock the Solemn High Mass of Requiem was begun in the presence of His Grace Archbishop O'Connor. who assisted in cope and mitre. His Grace was attended by Very Rev Father Marijon, Very Rev Dean Egan and Rev. Father Hand.

Among the clergy in the Sanctuary were the following: From Chicago, thew's Church; Rev. Father Ayling taken to reimburse them for Father Holden, Rev. Father O'Reilly (Oakville), Rev. Father Donovan, from Peterborough, Very Rev. Arch-Schweister (St. Jerome's College). In the sanctuary were the following pricats: Aboulin, C S B, Barcelo (Midland); Beaudoin (Lafontaine, Cantillon, Carbery (Schomberg); Cherrier, C. S B.; Cline (Vrooman-

ton, Coyle (Dixie), T. H. Cruise J. M. Cruise (Lourdes), De-vinc (Osceola), Dodsworth, C SS. R., Doberty, Dollard, (Uptergrove), Dumouchel, C S. B., Finnegan (Grimsby), Frachon, C. S. B., Fraser, Gearin, Hayden,, C. SS. R., Jeffcott (Stayner), Kelly, C. S. B., Kennedy, C. S. B., Klernan (Collingwood), P. Kiernan (Wildfield), McEachren, McEntee, McMahon (Thornhill), McRae (Brechin), L Minehan, Moyna, O'Donnell, O'Neill, van, C. S. B., Dr. Teely, C. S B. P. Whitney (Newmarket), Richardson, Kilculien, O'Leary, Dodsworth, C. SS. R., Stuhl, C. SS. R., P

bons and others. The celebrant of the Mass was Rev. Father Rohleder, deacon, Rev. Father Trayling, Port Colborne, subdeacon; Rev. Father Treacy, master

of ceremonies His Grace the Archbishop after the all assembled, priests and people, to a faithful son, a fearless advocat a offer the holy sacrifice of the Mass regious priest...The city has lost a Father Ryan. All knew him. He hadspoken to them many times from the good in the wide social walks of our

"I," said the Archhishop, "respect the last wishes of the dead priest and consequently I will not preach a funeral sermon; but in accordance The chief feature of the meeting will with his own wishes ask the prayers large hearts, because they have large he an address on Library Buildings of the congregation who leved him, by W. R. Eastman, New York/*Pa- capacially the prayers of the Men's Generous and sympathetic as was especially the prayers of the Men's Generous and sympathetic as was League of the Sacred Heart, of whom his heart, his mind displayed desper he was director He was also chap-natural talent and a breader grasp lain of many Catholic societies in the city. Let these mea go to Holy Toronto Public Library, is President | Communion as soon as possible and chaplain. In conclusion I will say: school of intellectual acumen - the Bernal reet grant to his soul, O Jeuntt Society. He, therefore, brought to every subject he treated the legic of a St. Thomas, the subtlety of a Amon. 7 11

The shelt Wer composed of

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boys from St. Michael's College and the members of the Cathedral choir, under the direction of W R Richardson, who was agaisted by Rev. Father Murray, of St. Michael's College Mr F A, Anglin sang with great feeling the "De Profundis,"

After Mass Illa Grace the Archbishop gave the absolution for the dead, assisted by the Ministers of the Mass The sanctuary boys and priests marched in solemn procession to the door of the Cathedral, where the remains were again sprinkled with holy water by the Archbishop The priests of the diocese and the visiting priests accompanied the ro-mains to St Michael's Cemeter; The different Catholic societies, of which the deceased was chaplain, marched in a body: The Men's League of the Sacred Heart, the Knights of St John, C. M. B. A. A O. H.

Very Rev Vicar-General McCann officiated at St. Michael's Cemetery, and recited the last prayers over the body of the deceased priest

The palibearers were: Rev Father Kilcullen, Colgan; Dean Egan, Barrie, Father O'Mailey, Oshawa, Father Canning, St. Michael's, Father James Walsh and Father Eugene Gallagber.

Telegrams of condolences were received from Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia; Father Filiatrault, Provincial of the Jesuits, Montreal, Father Leclaire, St. Patrick's, Montreal (formerly president of the Canadian College, Rome); Father Thomas Kelly (Smith's Falls).

Among the public attending the funeral were representatives of many of the Protestant churches, His Worship the Mayor, ex-Mayor Kennedy, ex-Ald. Steiner, representing the German Benevolent Society, representatives of the University Senate and various educational bodies.

(Toronto Globe) The death of Rev. Father Ryan is a severe loss to the Catholic Church | brought the influence of his greatness and to the community. He had re- to bear upon others by a something ceived a fine education, and was a man of exceptional breadth and cul- and soul. ture. He was a powerful and impressive pulpit orator, and on the secular platform he was known as a ready and eloquent speaker, full of human sympathy and charm, and able lects. He took an active part in public work of various kinds, and was a good citizen in every respect. whose death we have also to announce, Father Ryan seemed almost a young man. Canon Osler was ordained by Hishop Strachan in the year of Father Ryan's birth, and he attained the great age of 87 years. In his younger days travelling involved a good deal of difficulty and hardship, and a faithful minister was a hardworking man. The records of Canon Oxier's Work would fill a great volume. He was a welcome visitor in hundreds of homes, and was always ready to respond to a plea for help or encouragement. The two churches which have suffered bereavement have reason to be proud of their sons.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

(Toronto Sunday World.) The city's busy throng moves to-Kiernan, Barrett, C. SS. R., Gib- night as usual. But the pulse of many Very Rev Father McCann, V.-G., news that the Rev Father Ryan. rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, is dead In spite of a rather long warning, the summons, when it did come, was appalling in its sudden-ness. Stricken down on Tuesday, he celebration of the Mans, turning to lingered in unconscious but evident the congregation, addressed them for pain, until 3 o'clock this afternoon' a few minutes He said they were The Roman Catholic Church has lost for the repose of the soul of the late | broadminded; large-hearted, generous citizen-a lover of beace, a worker of pulpit of St. Michael's Cathedral and great metropolis Father Ryan loved to-day he spoke to them for the last | the poor-and they will miss him. His time from his coffin with a holy hu- heart went out to them, and his narmility. Before his death, feeling his row purse was so open to them that end was near, he expressly desired it was always empticd. Nor did his that his funeral was to be a simple sympathy limit itself to this class, one, that there was to be no pane- nor even to the members of his own church. There are people of every denomination and every class is sorrow because Father Ryan lies cold in death. He was a man of great public spirit, But men of character have and a stronger hold of principles, questions and men, than are given to even a lavored fow. offer up their Holy Communion for Endowed with a keen intellect, Fath. the repose of the soul of their late or Ryan was trained in that greatest

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tion. No one could approach him without profiting by his kindly word, his doep spiritual knowledge and his rich faith, expressed as all these were in language must refined, and exemplified in figures most charming and suggestive. No one could be with him and not feel his superiority, while Father Ryan himself concealed his genius under a true humility. Childlike and simple in his life, he higher than natural qualities of heart

As an orator Father Ryan- was most rich in thought and choice in diction. Language flowed from his thought-filled mind like a mountain torrent. Thought followed thought, came with kaleidoscopic changes, rushing upon one anothe, with a speed which was too great for the As compared with Canon Osler, physical power of any speaker. But no one ever heard the eloquent rector of St Michael's Cathedral who was not charmed; and there was no one who did not return to hear him. Many a priest throughout this country - many another will recall the richness of those leasts he used to prepare in the retreats he gave in years gune by. And many a prayer will go up for the soul departed from In richness of those feasts he used to those whom the good, devoted, generous-hearted priest taught by word and example. Nor will he be forgotand example. Nor will he be forgot-ten by those who long ago were his students in colleges where he trained generations of young men. Both in generations of young men Both in Canada and the United States-where his name was a household word-his memory will be held in benediction. His voice is husbed, his people are in mourning, his many friends in tears and all in sorrew that he was cut has been quickened and the hearts of off from our midst so early in life. thousands have been saddened by the Fifty-eight should be young — for off from our midst so early in life. these were his years. Not many of these - some eleven - had been spent in Toronto - enough, at any 1 rate, to count his friends by thousands, and win to his soul the many who knew and who learned to love him. We beg leave to tender to His Grace the Archbishop and the clergy of the diocese our deep sympathy in the loss we suffer with them through the death of the Rev. Father Ryan.

> A beautiful woman knows not her charms, therefore is she beautiful, more so than the colors of the sea In dealing with a man look him straight in the eye. Then you are at

> Brown-Are you interested in gree-slegy? Brow backed up your ancestral -Never dil. Fact is, I'd to Mack.—Never did. Fact in, I'd be afraid there might be a man hanging from one of its branches.—Booten Tran-emipl.

NO ALCOHOL IN IT. - Alcohol or any other volatile matter which would impair strength by evaporation does not in any shape enter into the manufacture of Dr. Thomas' Eclec-tric Oil. Hor do climatic changes aifect it. It is an nerviceable in the Arctic Circle as in the Torrid Zone, perhaps more weeful in the higher littledes, where man is more subject to colds from exposure to the ele. Suares, the hatning of his trachers and the risingue of a gentle limitation



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Wm. McCabe, Massgrag Director. L. Goldman, Secretary. John L. Blaikie. President.

Toronto, Feb. 26th, 1902. J. J. SEITZ, Esq., Gen. Mgr Creelman Bros. Typewriter

Company, City: DEAR SIR:

Nearly four years ago I purchased my first Underwood Typewriter, and on account of gradually increased my equip-

the great satisfaction this machine has given me, I have ment until now I have eighty machines in daily use-sixty of which are Underwoods,

I have given the Typewriter question most careful attention during the past few years, owing to the increased demand for expert operators, and after watching results carefully, I have no hesitation in most heartily endorsing the Underwood machine.

I find that the pupil can learn the art of typewriting with very much less effort on the Underwood, as compared with other makes, as the writing is continually in full view of the operator. This is a decided advantage, and I would consider it a retrograde step to confine pupils to machines on which the carriage has to be raised to inspect the writing.

As a further proof of this, I may state that the Agent of the Remington Typewriter Company offered to replace my entire outfit of machines, some o which are four years old, with an equal number of new Remingtons of the very latest pattern, even up.

I declined the proposition, as our school must be up-to-date in every respect, and especially so in the Shorthand and Typewriting department, in which I cannot afford to use antiquated machines.

You may be pleased to learn that I propose during the ensuing year to give every pupil who attends our school an opportunity to learn typewriting, and that I intend to increase my present number of Underwood machines to an even one hundred, so that I shall then have the very best typewriting equipment to be found on this American continent.

. I remain, yours truly,

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christed milk in a weat's table. Once yet here word a talk that in erically free from the dust, And collinest that men-cimilled contains, you will never too

tement will tell you thin. Byou doubt our assertions telt any of you neighbour who are clerified with.

> CITY MAINY CO., LIENTEL SCADULE SERVE

would be a misfortune to inflict them

unnecessarity and that they ought

not to be greater than what experi-

ence proved to be necessary. The

gime for many years and many ses

stons, and had an thing occurred to

Jestablish the inclinacy of the present

severe penalties! Apart from a case

when foreible resistance might take

place there was nothing to demon-

state the inciliciency of the present

ing the last session there were only

what took place on an occasion which

was on that circumstance the propos-

al was now grately made to the

House to determine that the existing

rigor of its lans was inadequie to

secure order? In his opinion it was a

dangerous innogation to propound a

long suspension against any member,

because the right of the constituency

to his services had to be considered

What warrant or necessity there was

for raising this question he could not

see What ground was there for the

suggestion that the present punish-

ment was inadequate? None, as far

ly reason was alleged for increasing

the penalty for the first offence there

was literally no excuse at all for en-

larging the penalty in the case of a

second or third offence (hear, hear)

The law as it stood was efficacious,

because it had a deterrent effect

(hear, hear). It had prevented the

commission of offences, and, although

that was so, if was now proposed

without proof of the necessity - in

fact with the negative proof of want

the penalty in point of time The

parture altegether from the tradit-

ions of the House, when they pro-

posed to extend the penalties beyond

the prorogation of the House. The

session had, except in case of im-

peachment and one or two other

things, settled everything. It, instead

of banishment, a man was imprison-

ed, was sent to the Clock Tower, of

course he could not be kept there be-

youd the session Then there was,

in addition, the requirement of an

expression of regret. They were call-

ed upon to deal with these classes of

without any proof whatever of there

being any need of increased rigor as

to a second and third offence; with,

on the contrary, proof that the ex-

isting law was adequate to prevent a

second and their offence, and, even

with reference to a first offence, there

was reasonable proof that the law an-

swered all practical purposes Under

these circumstances, he (Mr Blake)

was glad that the hon baronet

caught the Speaker's eye before any

suggested amendments were placed

in his hands, because it would seem

that the general principles upon which the House could act with re-

ference to publive legislation could

only be discussed before any amend-

tion, to his mind, was one of a most

serious character, and he protested

against the vlow-that there was any

case against the hon members am-

ongst whom he was proud to sit -

(cheers) - for an increase in the se-

verity of the rules of the House in

this regard (cheers) The truth was,

that what the First Lord of the

Treasury complained of out of doors,

what the Colonial Secretary com-

plained of out of doors, what was the

real reason of complaint, was quite a

different thing (checis) It was not

defienace of the orders of the Speak-

er, it was not irregularity in that

respect, but it was because they had

been more fertile and ingenious in

the finding of arguments; they had

been longer in the discussion of af-

fairs; the Government considered that

its business had been impeded in that

way, and therefore the suggestion

was set up that Irish members were

disorderly to the extent of resisting

the chair, a suggestion that was not

borne out in the sense of demanding

further rigor by the records of the

Earl Percy suggested to the Gov-

ernment that it would be reasonable

either to diminish the penalties by

one-half, or else - and he should

prefer that alternative - accept for

the first and second offences a small

penalty, and, for a subsequent of-

fence, continued suspension till the

Mr Robson observed that the First

Lord of the Treasury must contem-

plate by this new rule either subject-

ing the Irish Party to the humilia-

tion of making an apology which was

not sincere or driving them out of

In his belief the Irish members were

treated by the Speaker with absolute

impartiality; but it was not unnatur-

al that they should think that in

some cases they should not get equal

treatment, and certainly the Govern-

ment were not as quick to take no-

tice of offences on the part of their

own followers as they were of the

offences of Irish members (Nationalist

cheers) It would add to the bitter-

ness of the antagonism between the

two countries if representatives of

Ireland were driven from the House

unless they aubmitted to an intoltr-

able stigma and insult (hear, hear)

IT IS GOOD FOR MAN AND

BEAST .- Not only is Dr. Thomas'

Eclectric Oll of incomparable value

in the household, but the farmer and

stockman will find it very services.

ble in the farm yard and on the cat-

the House of Commons (hear, hear)

House otherwise determined

House.

ents were moved The whole ques-

as he could gather Whatever beggar-

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ...

PETOTEP 10 ... FOREIGN NEWS

ENGLAND

CARDINAL VALGHAN ON THE DUTY OF PENANCE

The following is the pastoral letter from the Cardinal Archbishop of

Westminster Lent is the searon of penance Pennnce to necessary to all. Hear the Gospel, "Jesus carist began to preach and to say Do penance (Matthew iv , 17) He taught penunce as necessary to resitation cept ye do pensa e co shall all like wise perish it cam 51. This Christian doctres has ever been preached by the vostles and of the Church down to our time The precept of fasting and abstinence is an obligation, buidit, ander the jain of grievous sin It i not a counsel of perfection, a pious recommendation It is a positive precept. Let all priests having charge of souls, let all confessors, carcio! i instruct these under their care on this matter Let them point out the full extent of the dispensations and relaxations granted by the Church Many could fast if they understood the extent to which these dispensations go let those who are exempted from fasting - and there are many - by reason of age, health, or hard work, remember that they are still bound to do penance

LOOK NOT ON PENANCE AS SOMETHING HARSH AND UNENDURABLE.

Self-love will naturally fret and revolt against the presentation of hard, lean, unsympathetic picture of ance must be lovingly associated with ed a large number of lads who have our Blessed Lord to render it soceptable. In no other way can we endure to look upon it than as something we suffer with Him, to please Him, and to become like Him for ever. What can we not suffer, and nuffer cheerfully, for one whom we love. What solf-denial, what mental torture, what physical privation and actual suffering do we not often undergo - perhaps for some wholly unworthy object - when love holds the reins and directs the course of our affections. And atrange to say, how uften it happens that the more we suffer the more we love. And, then, the more we are willing to suffer! And this, too, for an earthly object So above all things, dear fathers and children in Christ, let your penance be undertaken out of love for Jesus Chilst. He will sweeten it, make it easy, and even delightful. The love el Jesus Chri. t should be the rule of Is are life, the joy of our life, the life e ur life. "The devotion of all de-(save Alphoneus) is the love of Jesus Christ, Many persons pay firm attention to the practice of "tarlous devotions, but neglect this And many preachers and confessors may many things, but speak little of

the love of Josus Christ, whereas the

love of Jesus Christ should be

THE PRINCIPAL-NAY, THE ONLY DEVOTION OF A CHRISTIAN It is from this acglect that souls make little progress in virtue and sall back even into grievous sins " During Lent hear Mass as often and me devoutly as you can In the Mass Tyou will find Jesus Christ Himself, in all His unspeakable love, rich in sourcy to all who call upon Him; We home shortly to oler you some additional assistance to cable you to diam from the blazs the greatest consolation and profit. so deep is our conviction that the Mass is an exhaustless treasury, open to all, who rightly appreciate it Besides prayer and fasting, almsgiving is accounted by Holy Scripture and by the Church to be a work of penance. The Holy See insists upon this by enloining the Mishops to exhort the faithful give alms in compensation for the Lenton dispensations " Let all place their Lenten aims in the box labelled Lasten Alms. They will be forwarded to us for distribution among works of charity for which we are responsible. You are carrying on a great mational and Christian work, dear children in Christ, by your annual sectribution to the Westminster Edmention Fund, of which a full and de Sailed report from June is published yearly. Last year the church collection for the orphans produced a pitimble sum, no more than £271, while the collection made by our schoolchildren for rescue work, and premented to us on Good Shepherd Sun-May, amounted to £528. The fund for which we plead is for a great and mobile object. Since 1866 to date th our Institutions-Poor Law, Beforesatory, and Industrial Schools.

Since this find the majority of the shifting would probably have, been lost to the faith. At the preseat time about 2,500 children are in aur assisteen institutions for orwhen and dontitute children. THE FACT IS NOT SO FAMILIAR

TO THE PRESENT GENERA-TION AS IT WAS TO THE

LAST that the provisions of these institutions and their maintenance in repair must be made out of charitable tunde. He building great has ever been made by a public nethority exol Beard for London, made a great to St.

John's, Walthanstow, of £1,875 this purpose. When one considers the that the diocese possesses seven such institutions, some of which are burdened with debt, it will be evident that they cannot be kept up except at enormous expense, to say nothing of the initial cost of the institutions An institution of this kind cannot be established now for less than £20,000 to meet the Government requirements. The allowance made by the Treasury, or the Guardians and other authorities, are barety enough to enable us to cope adoquately with the demands under the heads of food, clothing, and education. At the present time we are in special need Buildings and their arrangements, which thirty years ago satisfied the authorities do not satisfy them now, and we are under the absolute necessity of expending no less a sum than £15 000 in rebuilding large portions, and in altering, and improving four of them. It must not be thought that the great work we have undertaken by the aid of this fund is confined to our own diocese This is largely true of the Poor Law Children Schools, but the Reforma-

TO ESTABLISH YET ANOTHER IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND. This we would gladly do if we were able, but as things are we have not the means, though there can be no doubt that if another were establishunly just commenced to be criminals would be saved from ruin. We carnestly commend you all to the prayers of the Blessed Mother of God and to St. Joseph, principal patron of this diocese. We feel certain that you will be drawn to honor our great Patriarch in a special manner during the month of March, which is dedi-

tory and Industrial Schools receive

Loys from all parts of the country

These are all full at the present time,

and in spite of the growing distuclina-

tion of magistrates to commit lads

to reformatories strong pressure has

been brought to bear upon us

CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY

this holy season of grace.

cated to his memory. And may God,

and our Lord Jesus Christ, hear their

prayers and bless you throughout

The only concession which the Govcrament made in the House of Commons last week after the debate on the question of Catholic chaplains in the Navy was to say that chaplains would be allowed upon fleets going

into action. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the naval estimates, Mr McKillop moved-"That in the opinion of this House, Roman Catholic chaptains in His Marcsty's nav should be placed upon the same footing as regards rank and pay as chaplains in His Majesty's army. There were two main points, he said, to be considered in this matter. First, the question of affording proper facilities to enable Catholic sailors to practise their religion while serving in the navy, and, second, the question of placing Catholic chaplains in the navy on equal terms with the chaphins of other denominations It was difficult to undecatand why a question of this kind was always met with the same opposition by the Government year after year, and, .considering that at the present time the Government found that their first'line of defence was in a precarious condition for want of men, and that in the | matter worthy of his attention - no event of a naval war with one or more of the great Powers there would be a secious scarcity of firemen and stokers, was it not strange that the Admiralty authorities should persist in a policy which prevented men from joining the service? He warned scason, punishment was provided for the Government that as long as the present system with regard to chap- | not now discussing the case where lains in the navy, and the present inadequato arrangments as regards Catholic sailors were allowed to continue the vast majority of the Catholics from Ireland, who might otherfrom doing so (Irish cheers) He reminded the House of the resolution stand prescribed certain penalties. A adopted by the Catholic hierarchy in Maynooth in May, 1901, in which it was stated-"We have frequently asked His Majesty's Government to make adequate provision for the spiritual needs of Catholic sailors in the Royal Navy, and notwithstanding these repeated promises to do so, such adequate provisions have not yet been made. We deem it our duty to adyise Catholic parents not to allow their children to join His Majesty's ships until suitable arrangements shall be made to minister to the spiritual wants of Catholic seamen in the fleet.". That resolution was signed by Cardinal Logue and other members of the Irish Hierarchy on behalf of the entire Episcopate in Ireland, and there could be no doubt that that resolution had had a very lar-reaching effect (Irish cheers). A Government desirous of baying an effective navy should not allow auguster of this kind to stand fu their way. Last year the right hou goutleman responsible for the Admiralty Department expressed his regret at the tone of the Bishops' resolution He joined

to some extent the right hun, gentle-

man in expressing regret, but it was

from a different standpoint. His (Mr.

McKillop's) regiet was that the cir-

cumetances of the case left the Bish-

ope no alternative but to take the

action they had taken (lish cheers) Since notice was given of this motion, which he was now bringing for ward, he had received many communications from the governors of Catholic boys' homes and other insti- House had fixed under the present relutions in various parts of the kingdom, all hoping that the Gos erament would see their war comply with the request which the system or the necessity of adopting Irish Party was now making letter, he wished to add, came from the governor of an institution in Scotland in which there were 400 Catholic boys At the present time punishment rules (hear, hear) Durthere were from twelve to fifteen thousand Catholics serving in the three cases of suspension, apart from navy and it was nothing less than a scandal that proper provision was would be dealt with separately, and not made for their spiritual needs (hear, hear) The demands made on this question were not ubreasonable No member of the House advocating these demands suggested that there should be a Catholic chaplain in ciery warship But surely they were entitled to ask that at least one Cathoffe chaptain should be attached to every squadron thear, hear) Tho question of placing Catholic chaplains on an equality with chaplains of other creeds was also an important one At present the salaries of Catholic chaplains to the Navy ranged. from £25 to £175 a year To limit the salaries of chaptains regularly attached to the fleet to £175 a year

was an injustice He was quite ready to admit that on the question of salaries to chaplains of all creeds there was too much of a tendency to economize, but in regard to Catholic chaplains the grievance was accentuated owing to the fact that others were given better treatment. Last session the Secretary to the Treasury, in endeavoring to find of necessity - to more than double an answer to the demand put forward by the Irish Party, referred to House was entering on a new dethe policy of the French Admiralty in allowing no chaplains of any denomination to accompany their fleets He

(Mr. McKillop) could not help thinking that France lost by this policy, and he hoped they were far from the day when the Government of England would dispense with the services of chaplains, in the British fleets (hear, hear) Why not do for the Navy what had been done for the Army in respect of the appointment of chaptains? He hoped the Govern-

ment would deal practically with the question, and give an undertaking to settle it on satisfactory lines If they did not do so the Irish Party would be compelled to raise the question again and to keep it before the House until Justice was done (Irlsh

Hon. Edward Blake in West-Minster

The most remarkable debate in the British House of Commons last week took place upon the proposed new punishment rule directed against the Irish members, for opposing the present Government policy The papers are loud in their priase of Hon. Edward Blake's denunication of the pronosals. We append Mr. on the question:

Mr. Blako said. Mr Parnel. when asked how it was he had learned the Rules of the House so well, replied that it was by systematically and persistently breaking them (Irish cheers). The House was now asked to engage in a most scrious operation. It was proposed in an assembly, which must approach with rejuctance any legislation or arrangments inflicting penalties on its members, to largely increase in extent and character the severity of the punishment for the offences in respect of which the House had provided punishment already. The First Lord of the Treasury, in opening the discussion on these Rules, did not consider this explanation was offered, no reason was given for these proposals. The amendment dealt with the penalties provided for certain classes of offences Under the Rule as it stood and under the amendment made last a particular class of offences. He was recourse was had to forcible resistance. He wished to climinate that point from the discussion until it came up at its proper time They were dealing now with offences, not wise join the service, would abstain of the gravest character, but with offences for which the Rules as they week's suspension was provided for the first offence, a fortnight for the second, and a month for the third. He was prepared to admit that the question of providing a penalty for an ofience committed on the very eve of a long adjournment on prorogation demanded separate consideration, but the House was dealing now with the broad question of the enlargement of the penalty. Under the new Rule the penalty was enormously increased, and it was increased still more from the fact that each of the sitting days during which the suspension would last contained more than a natural day in point of time (bear, bear) The penalty was, therefore, enormously increased, and added to that there was the provision for an apology or expression of regret as a condition for a member to be restored to the discharge of duties which his constituents sent him here to fulfil There would be some ground for a munitive provision of this kind if it could be shown that the penalties in force were ineffective and that great-

er severity was necessary But that

was not proved (Irish cheers). At

this time of the day people had coas- ble in the farm yard and on the cat-ed to adopt the Drhomian view of the range, often saving the services

the law — they looked at things from of a veterinary surgices. In injuries a more because, a more practical and to stuck statis sense of cough and bear), They sensitions that if penal-pulse it can be used with good idlest.

Kent Stone) who personally repond- | that unity with St. Peter a success ed to Pope Pius IX's plea for Chris- or tian unity and whose book, "The Invitation Heeded," has proved a help to others who, like himself, had given adhesion to Protestantism, delivered the sermon on the Papal Jubilee in Philadelphia In substance he spoke as follows:

Then Jesus said to the twelve Will you also go away?

And Simon Peter answered Him Lord, to whom shall we got Thou hast the words of eternal life

And we have believed and have known that thou art the Christ, the Son of God -(Sixth chapter of St

John, 68, 69 and 70th verses) Your Grace, my dear friends When our Divine Lord asked the question in this text His Heart was grieved because many of His disciples had gone back and left Him Many were scandalized through their weak faith because of the wonderful words which He had spoken in regard to the Divino Sacrament which He was to give them. He had been telling them that He should give them His flesh to cat, and when some had said, "This is a hard saying " He did not abate one tittle, but said. "Unless ye cat of My flesh ye have not life in you!" Many went away And turning to the twelve Jesus said. "Will you also go away?" And, as usual, the chief of that the necessity of authority folthe Apostles and the spokesman of them all made answer and said "Lord, to whom shall we go. Wo | divisions, discord and destruction, have believed and known that Thou art the Christ." It was an evident allusion to the great confession which he had made when our Divine Lord asked His Apostles, "Whom do you say that I ani?" and St. Peter, speaking again for the twelve, replied: "Thou art the Christ;" and our | thority of the Church we speak of no Lord turned and said to him. "Thou art Peter (a rock) and upon this rock offences in a more rigorous manner I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, and I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven."

TWO GREAT TRUTHS.

There is no truth in the Holy Scriptures plainer than the one which the whole history of Christianity bas abundantly rerified, the fact that our Divine Lord founded His Church upon the rock of Peter, and it is a strange thing that the heretics of the sixteenth century attacked and denied by eminence above all other truths which are the most prominent central truths of Christianity and which are associated in this text First, the truth of the Real Presence which our Lord enunciated then when He knew the interpretation put upon His words and which he emphasized when He said "This is My body" This truth is associated in the text with that of the infallibility and indestructibility of the Holy Sec insti tuted on St Peter and to last to the end of time These two truths Protestants have assailed and endeavored to bring to naught

Christianity without a basis of authority and a centre of unity is impossible-impossible as an organism which shall live and grow and stand unassailable and indestructible until the end of time. It is for these great reasons our Blessed Lord made provision when He founded His Church and in His Church established these great things and the consequences which follow from them, He established in the person and in the office of St. Peter and his successors the centre of Church unity and the foundation and mouthpiece of divine authority. Unity, my dear brethren, is impossible in the long run unless it individual; individual means indivisible. That is the very meaning of the word, and our Lord founded His Church on an individual and upon that rock which is Peter Unity was what Our Lord had most prominently in mind in the extablishment of His Church. It was that inalienable gift Hc asked of the Father in the solemn hour when He and His Apostles were gathered together before His crucifixion. He potitioned for unity and returned again and again to it, making variations of the same theme. Remember it was God who spoke to God Our Lord asked that they might all be one, "even as Thou, Father, art in Me and I in Thee, that they also may he one in Us that the world may believe that Thou didst send Me " (John xvii.)

God could not refuse the petition Father, I pray for them and all that through their word believe in Me I pray that they may be one as I in Thee and Thou in Me," What a marvelous comparison of unity! "As I, Father, art in Thee " "That they also may be one, that the world may know that Thou hast seat Me." Sec. He makes this unity the very proof. the unanswerable argument for His divinity. He therefore founded an undivided Church. He said "My He therefore founded an Church," not "My churches." And so it has proved throughout the centuries that on this rock the Church has rested and withstood the waves of error which have dashed against it in vair. St. Ambross said, "Where Poter is, there in the Church," and that'le the test in the tweatieth contary and will be tatil the sad, of

Father Fidelis, C P (Ret James 11) of Peter, whether he preserves

THE BRANCH THEORY

There are human organisms claim ing to be branches of the great tree They were once, but, as St. Augu the says, they have been cut off and are dead limbs cumbering the ground Ask the man that makes the claim that there are three branches, the Roman, Greek and Anglican, where the trunk is and where he claims it is to be united. The most he can do is to point you back to the sixteenth century, when the Anglican Church was united to the See of Peter; or tohe sixth century, when Photlus and the Greek schismatics were cut off from the Church That is but a genealogical tree, not a living and growing tree. Those dates mark when the living branches were cut off and fell to the ground. Where now is their union with the centre? Where now that faith that they held with St Peter? Where now is that indivisible unity in all things in the faith, in that rock of the Church, that holder of the keys and more, whose faith

should fail not? As the Holy See la the centre of unity, so also is it the source of divine authority. "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth I will bind also in heaven; whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth I will toose also in heaven" In God's Holy Church, in every system of government there must be a centre and source of authority, else unity cannot be preserved You see, brethren, corollary of unity Unless power is centralized somewhere there will be even in temporal affairs Common sense tells us there must be an organ of authority which even in human affairs must be practically infallible. Of course, we do not expect infallibility in human matters, but there must be a supreme tribunal beyond which there is no appeal. When we come to speak of the aumere temporalities or mere matter of expediency as to what is best to do. We speak then of Almighty God's divincly revealed truth Therefore, the authority to which we refer its docision must be infallible. It cannot err, else what would become of truth? A basis of certainty is necessary in all sciences, but much more so in the science of sciences, theology, the science of God.

INFALLIBLE AUTHORITY IS NE-CESSARY

There is nothing more simple than

an infallible Church. She does not

create truth Truth cames to her from God. Who is truth and Who has founded her to teach the truth without perversion. It must be with certainty else it cannot teach How are we to believe unless this teacher speaks positively? Not "this is what I think it to be, this is my interpretation " She must teach with authority How can you be sure of the message unless you recognize the scal the divine sanction of the infallible truth God has committed to His Church We merely bow our intellect to the authority of God who has revealed the truth through His Holy Church Sho always knows what it is as she goes down the centuries, the same yesterday, to-day and forever The world cavils at her and asks why does she not change. She has the same old dogmas Because the truth never changes God cannot change She demands and commands our faith by the simple rational submission of our minds to the authority of God who has provided one unalterable centre of authority He speaks through Peter. Notice that he is the man for whom our Lord prayed that his faith fail not "And the Lord said Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not, and thou, being once converted, confirm thy brethren" Notice the change from the plural to the singular Satan desired to have all of you (all the Apostles), but I have prayed for thee (Peter) that thy faith fail not As if He had said, When thou hast passed through thy trial (which our Lord foresaw) and art converted, do thou confirm thy brethren." He made him not only the centre, but the strengthener of His brethren in the Apostolic Colloge. Around him they gathered and have done so ever since. And to-day the Church infallible speaks not with a discord of voices, but with one strong, unfaltering note. In Councils, it is true, she has spoken in the past, but always through the head of the Council. Councils may not meet in hundreds or thousands of years Oh, unhappy they who are forced to go back five centuries, ten centuries to the days which they speak of as the days of the undivided Church, not noticing that they thus admit

THE MOST MARVELLOUS PHE-NOMENON IN THE WORLD.

that the Church is divided and deny

the efficacy of our Lord's prayer that it might be one The Holy See is

not merely the centre of unity, the

source of authority, the organ and

monthpiece of infallibility but the

symbol of the Church's perpetuity un-

til the end of time.

"Upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The meet marvelous phenomenon in the world. ancient or modern, is the indestructitide. If you given who is a Cutholic, I bility of the Cathelle Cherch, found-

ties were to be inflicted at all it | Tribute of Love to Pope Leo XIII who is a Christian according to ed on the rock of Peter Generalion Phrist, ask if he holds to the author- and centuries pass and each see, some new assault upon that rock but the waves of human passion duciin vain against those adamantine foundations. Never in the listory of the Church seemed about to founder when to the eyes of the world he Church was not in danger It has ever been as on the sea of Califee, when Jesus lay asleep in Peter's bark and the storm arose, and the disciples cried to our Lord, "Come and save us" "Why are yo fearful, O yo of little faith?" He spoke and the sea was calm. To the world, ayo, even to Catholics, there have been times when the Church seemed about to founder in the storm-tossed world amid the upheasal of thrones, the destruction of dynasties and the waves of her esy All the time our Lord was calm ly resting in the bark of Peter and all was well The Arabs have a tradition, sai

Lord Macaulay, that the great pyra

inid alone survived the deluge San

has been with the Roman Cathoin and Apostolic Church. The wars of revolution have swept over the earth and it seemed as if all former land theremarks would be washed away but there came a calm, and there stood the widiangeable rock of Peter There was the head of the Church and, therefore, the Church was sale "The gates of hell shall never prevail against thee." Nearly a generation ago it seemed once more as though the end had, come. Europe was convulsed with the great Franco Prussian War, and the issue no man foresaw The Emperor of France, the first daughter of the Church, had diloyally abandoned the successor of St Peter and left him to what men thought fate, and the Piedmontess King, with 200,000 men thundered at the gates of Rome and battered them down, and from that day to this Peter's successor is practically a prisoner without a visible human de fense, with not a cannon nor a bayonet, and all the powers of Europe combined against him. Francei Where is that eldest daughter of the Church to-day? She drives out the religious orders and in her Senate is heard this utterance: "The clericals must be taught to render unto Caes ar the things which are Caesar's and all things are Caesar's." Italy, so far as she is represented by her Government, is anti-Christian. Spain in her decrepitude is in the threes of revolution. The successor of the fish

erman in his lonely solitude is beleagured round about, and yet he is to-day the grandest, strongest and most revered authority on earth. His very enemies cannot deny him the tribute of a reductant admiration Never before in the history of the world has prophecy been so perfectly fulfilled as that of St Paul, spoken of the Apostles, when he said "The sound of our voice is gone out to all the earth " Never a Pope who has been so joyously heard and so loyal ly obeyed by Catholics-in Orient and Occident, in China, Japan, Asia, Europe and America Wo Catholics of to-day are privileged and happy to ve lived so long under the reign of a Pontifi who is so glorious a sur cessor of St. Peter, so truly worths

A GREAT PONTIFF

laid upon him

of the responsibility the Lord ha-

At the death of his great predeces sor Pius IX., Catholics trembled and a shout of triumph went up from the enemies of the Church But slowly, patiently, lion in character as in name, Leo went to work to built up and reunite what seemed to be the shattered fragments of Papal power Little by little, and yet not by force of arms, he conquered, until the foremost man of his day, the man of blood and iron, Bismarck, who said he should never go to Canossa, came at last to wear around his neck a badge of honor Leo XIII. had sent him, and counted it the proudest de-

coration he had ever received. We to-day celebrate and inaugurate the year of his Pontifical jubilee. May we celebrate it not merely by acciamations and by the tribute of our support, but sy standing true to the inheritance God has given us Through no merits of our own are we Roman Catholics. May we appreciate this blessing. May our lives be such that see may see and be forced to admire and to say one to another: "See how they are one in heart, one in faith, one in the purity of their lives. See how they love one another." Seated on the glorious throne of Peter is one not shining in worldly splendor, but with divine illumination. Pray for him, Poptiff as he is, humanly speaking he is but a feeble old man. He must be lonely in his little room, his cell as it were Let us pray for him day by day. May the Lord prolong his life, make him happy on earth and deliver him not into the hands of his enemies.

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CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable - remody for the speedy and permanent cure of Conaumption, Bronchitis, Catarrb. Asthma and all Throat and Long Affections; also a positive and radical ours for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, 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. Hoyes, 847 Powers' Block, Respectar.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

LENTEN PROMISES.

"I'll mind the babyt" said frolicsome

Naunio: "I'll cut the kindling!" said lazy "I'll help with the dishest" said fri-

voloue Fanny; "Wa'll all bo good!" said every

"I'll never be saucyt" said hothead-

ed Harry; "I'll cat no sweetmeats!" said

greedy Jim, "I'll try to be usefulf" said silent

"I'll do what I can!" said thought-

All through Lent they tended the

ful Tim.

baby. Cut the kindling and kept things trim, Nor scolded nor quarreled nor tasted

candv— Silent Carry and thoughtful Tim -Hope Willia

JESSIE'S LESSON.

It was one of those cold winter days when Jack Frost almost bites off the noses and cars of little boys and Kirls, and some older people, too Jessie ran home from school as fast as her little legs could carry her, and into the room where her mother sat by the fire, busily sew-

"O mamma! may I go coasting with Mary and Clare? We want to go over on the Porter Hill Do, mamma!"

"Will my little girl come home by five o'clock? It will then he almost dark."

"Yes, sure, mamma!" cried the child, clapping her hands

Mrs Carey kissed Jessie's rosy cheeks, and helped her prepare for the hour's amusement with her sled

Jessie joined Mary and Clare at the gate, and together they trudged along through the snow to the hill The time passed quickly—as it always does when one is interested in what he is doing-and it was not long until the hands of the big town clock swung around to a quarter to five

"Now, let's hurry!" exclaimed Jessie, quite out of breath from a long tramp up the hill: "we can have one more ride. Mamma told me to be home at five..'

Clara scowled. "Oh, dear! our mamma didn't say when we had to be home. I wish yours hadn't "

And the three went off down the hill-Mary and Clare on one sled, and With faithful spirit he ponders. Jessie on her little new coaster That ast ride seemed so short! The girls In new lands over the occan wished the bill were many times its

length. As they neared the top of the hill again, Mary exclaimed, as she glanced up at the big clock. "We can go down once more, for we have five minutes yet, and you can tell your mamma, Jessie that the clock struck just as we were on the way down,

and we couldn't stop then " Jessie stood still, and looked at the ground. Should she obey mamma, of

have the one coveted ride? "Oh, hurry!" called the girls, who had gone ahead

Quickly they reached their startingplace, and the two sisters scated themselves for another ride Jessie hesitated, then took her position. "Ding-dong-ding-dong-ding-dong-ding." rang the big bell, but at the very first soundas if it had hands, and with them had reached all the way down from the beliry and set the sleds in motion-the girls started, and by the last atroko were gaining speed every

Now about half-way down the hill as they came to the crossing, the night and day in a chair sleigh drove in sight, but it was too late now: neither sleigh nor children other parts of my budy and when in had seen the other soon enough to my knees I was unable to walk and stop. On went the sisters, crossing just a few feet ahead of the horses, but poor little Jessie came lust in

By this time, Clare and Mary, in their fright, had tumbled over into a snowbank, and were picking themselves up. "Look, see Jessiel" ex-

claimed Clare "Oh! oh! what is the matter?" Thoso dreadful horses-" The man had stopped his team, and was lunning back to where Jessie lay | treatment. in a little heap. Forgetting their sled, the sisters bastened to the

scene. They reached Jessie first, and bending over her, called her by name. but there was no reply Just then the man came up. "Oh! we - you have killed her," sobbed out Mary. "No, little one," he answered,

he gently lifted Jessie, and felt of her pulse, "she is not badly hurt, only very much frightened. You had both better run home, for it is too health and strength late for you to be here. Wait-where does this little girl live?"

he desired, and then hastened home- me."

Ward. They had a mournful tale to tell their mother that night, "Wo forgot our sled, manna, and maybe somebody clso will get it. But we won't forget so easy next time, and coax anybody to do what her mamma has told her not to "

As mother and daughter were talking that night in regard to the happening of the afternoon, Jessie said. but our keen interest in them com-'I wasn't hurt much, mamma, but I was dreadfully scared. It was all bocause I dind't mind you-wasn't it? Next time I'll come home before the arrivo clock strikes."

FAMOUS POLITE SPEECHES. Woman is the Sunday of man.

Woman is the sweetest present that God has given to man-Guyard.

Woman has a smile for every loy and a tear for every sorrow -Sainte-Folx.

The man who can govern a woman can govern a nation.-Balzac. There is a woman at the bottom of

all great things -Lamartine. There are only two beautiful things

in the world-women and roses. -Malherbo. All the evil that women have done to us comes from us, and all the

good then have done to us comes from them .- Martin. A beautiful woman with the qualitics of a noble man is the most per-

all the merits of both sexes - La

Bruvero. Lover, daughter, sister, wife, mo- loyous sout in a song so sweet and ther, grandmother, in those six words lies what the human heart contains of the sweetest, the most cestatic, the most sacred, the purest, the most ineffable .- Chateaubriand.

ST PATRICK'S DAY. (By Denis A McCarthy in March Donahoc's.)

Oh, why are the bugies playing? And the drums why de they beat? And why are the pennants swaying High over the crowded street?

What pageant is it appearing Like a verdant ribbon unrolled? And why are the people cheering A banner of green and gold?

The drums so loudly heating. The bugles that gaily blow, The banners that wave a greeting High over the crowd below. The stalwarts ranks parading, The cheers that deafen the skies For a flag of green unfading That over the column files-

All these are the Gael's expression Of love for a land afar, All these are his soul's confession Of the sweetest dreams that are, The live-long year he holds it Doon-hid in his heart away, But wide to the world unfolds it In honor of St. Patrick's Day!

This day wherever he wanders, Whatever his name or place, The home of his ancient race: To-day he remembers the old, And follows with deep dovotion A banner of green and golds

A Quebec Gentlemen who found in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a Perfect Cure for his Dyspepsia.

Sundridge, Ont., March 10.-(Special.)-Physicians and others who study the treatment and cure of dis easo have been greatly interested in the case of Mr. Wm. Doeg, a farmer | see me," which is very good English living in Strong Township about four for it. miles from here.

Mr Doeg had Rheumatism so bad as to be a cripple for years and was by the middle of the month—the completely cured by Bodd's Kidney phoebe, one of the fly catchers. The completely cured by Dodd's Kidney

In order to verily the report he was visited at his home and the following of the bluebird-seven inches. He is signed statement of the facts secur-

"For four years I suffered excruciwas a cross-road, and occasionally ating torture. I was scarcely an hour throat, the sides of the breast slightteams passed along As the girls free from pain. The trouble commencneared this crossing, they heard the ed in my back where it often remainsound of seligh-bells, but did not ed stationary for months, and so instop to think what it might mean I tense was the pain that I could not Mary and Clare were in the lead Just | lie down or take rest, but had to sit

"The pain would then move to confined constantly to my room.

"I was treated by several doctors time to be thrown directly under the out receiving any benefit Almost in fond of his simple song as we learn from pain.

to some remarkable cures of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills I hought a box and began to use them. I soon found that they were helping has heard it in early spring. When me a little and so I continued the the 'pussy-willow' seems almost to

"In a few weeks I was well and able to go about my work which I to more ambitious sungsters!" had not been able to do for over four TCATS

not since had the slightest return of road late in the afternoon, to catch farm steahily ever since and have al- and pale-colored sparrow, that will ways felt strong and well.

"I believe they will cure any case

The Birds Of March

Estello M. Hart, in Sunday School Times.

Chickadees, woodpeckers, hatches, brown creepers juncos, and other of our winter birds, are still with us during the month of March, mences to wans when the time comes for the summer residents to begin to

"Pretty soon, pretty quick," calls the robin in the garden on a bright March morning, and, sure enough, "pretty soon" the prophecy is fulfilled, and familiar notes are heard in the greening meadows, and from the baro trees.

The bluebird, with "the earth tinge on his breast and the sky tinge on his back," as John Burroughs so aptly puts it, greets us early in the month, and the song sparrows are not far behind To a casual observer they are not much unlike the English sparrows in appearance, but the song sparrow has streaks of black and brown on his whitish breast and sides, his wings are shorter, and his tail longer than those of his English cousin. The principal difference between them, however, is one of spirit, and this is expressed in their fect thing in nature, we find in her notes. . Instead of the nosiy, scolding chatter of the English sparrow, the song sparrow pours out his free. cheery that it makes one ashamed of safety. any but courageous thoughts and high hopes to hear it-a little song. just one high, clear note, three times repeated, and followed by a sort of

> Early in March, also, comes the nurple grackles or crow blackbirds. What a stir and a breeze they make as large flocks arrive together, and clamor and creak (I know of no more musical words with which to indicate their calls) in flapping companies among the tall trees, or walk proudly about the lawns! The grackles are over twelve inches long, a little larger than the robin, which measures ten inches. They are glossy black all ober, but their backs shine with iridescent colors in the sun. The red-winged blackbirds appear at about the same time They are not so large as the crow blackbirds. The general color is black, but on the "shouldera" are gleaming epaulets of scarlet, edged with gold. They take up their aboes in boggy meadows, nesting in low bushes, and there we may find them in large num-bers, and hear the oft-repeated 'konk-4-ree' that answers for their

cadenza.

song. Soon after the teuth of the month, a near relative of these blackbirds appears-the meadow-lark. The meadowlark is about the length of the robin The upper parts are brown, mottled with black, the breast bright yellow. with a conspicuous black crescent on it, there are yellow stripes over the eye and through the crown. He is most easily identified, however, by the white of the outer tail feathers. which is very noticeable when he flies. Like their relatives the blackbirds, the meadow-larks are walkers, and one may often see them walking in the bare March flelds. If you draw too near, there will be a flapping of wings, a sudden sailing flight and off goes your bird to alight on a fencepost, very likely, with a nasal call, 'Peent " This is not at all like the song, which is a high, clear whistle, unusually sweet Some one has syllabled the notes, "I see you - can't

A comfortable, home-keeping little bird makes his appearance, usually, phache is a smaller bird than the lark and the robin, about the length of a soft sooty-brown color, the head darker than the back, the under parts white, purest on the ly streaked with brownish-gray Like the other fly-catchers, the phoebe perches in an erect position, and raises a slight crest as he sits quietty on a fence-rail, or a dry twig, and watches for his luncheon to fly by Under a beam or rafter he builds a nest of moss or mud, lined with geass and hair. He is devoted to his family, and has a contented, trustful spirit that makes him a welcome and also tried many medicines with- neighbor near our homes. We grow despair I feared I would never again to respect his homely worth. Mr experience the pleasure of being free Chapman, in his "Handbook," - an invaluable aid to bird students, by "My attention was at last directed the way- as of the phoebe's sour. a "humbic, monotonous Pewit,

phoche, pewit, phoche,'-a hopelessly tuncless performance, but who that nurr with soft-blossoms, will not alfirm that phoebe touches chords dumb

During the last ten days of the month you may have the fortune, if "This was years ago and I have you will take a walk along a quiet the trouble. I have worked on the a glimpse of a rather dimly marked fly affead of you from one low bush to "I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills another, showing, as he flice, a white saved my life and restored me to feather on either side of his tail. You may see him at amy time of day, but if your hour is late afterof Rheumatism, for I never knew as hoon he will probably treat you to a The sisters gave him the directions bad a case as my own and they cured delightful song, sweet and loud and clear-a really soul-stirring perform-

ance. This is the vesper sparrow, so named from the fact that he chooses this late hour of the day for his service of song, though to does not disdain to throw in a little matin con-

cert sometimes as well. There is another hird one may hope to ace before the end of March, if he has a chance to watch near a stream or pond. That is the belted kingfisher -a martial-looking bird in a grayishblue uniform, with a white vest and collar, and a broad band of blue across his breast. He has a splendld crest and a strong long bill. He perches quietly on a limb overhanging the water, and files from point to point along the shore. As he skims along, he catches the glint of a fish. then, with swiftly beating wings, polses a moment, then darts beneath the surface, to rise in an instant with his prey in his bill, and, uttering a harsh rattle, off he flies to a perch with his prize He is rather a handsome fellow, as his blue and white flashes in the sun, and worth

at least a slight acquaintance One may feel that he has had a fair sight of the commonest birds of the month, though there are still others to catch glimpses of, if he sees, during March these that have been referred to, and by the end of the month he will be quite ready to welcome the new comers than milder April will usher in.

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Surely for my sins I die, Every pain is justly mine All the grief and misery But Thou, holy spotless One, Dying to set sinders free, Hear my last despairing cry. Jesu, Lord! remember me

Soul and body filled with pain, Bitterly the past I mourn, While I on this cross remain Neither love, nor sympathy On strange faces can I sec. Save Thinb own, O Blessed Unet Jesu, Lord! remember me

Just a thick upon the cross I am dying by Thy side Thou to save the world from sin. I becuase of sin. How wide Is the gulf between us. Lord! Thou with love beyond degree. Holy, hlameless, merciful. Saviour, Christi remember me.

Just a thief upon the cross Soon will death bring fiesh release, But my soul! my soul, O Christ! Grant it rest, forgiveness, peace. Safe with Thee, in Paradise, Thou hast promised I shall be, In Thy mercy do I trust, Lamb of God! remember me.

Just a thief upon the cross. Oh, what peace when death shall

Clearsed from weakness, sorrow, sin. Welcomed in Thy heavenly home. Warring human nature stilled After death's Gerhsemant, Nevermore to raise the cry.

Jesu, Lordi remember me. B A HITCHCOCK -The Catholic World Magazine.

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trial sumple of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

Befitting the St. Patrick's Day Anniversary.

To the Editor of The Register: Sir-On an occasion like this, the Irish race in the collritish provinces have a filial duty incombent upon them, to raise their voices firmly whenever a group of us can be

brought together, that the priceless heritage of responsible government as we know it here in this Dominion, be no longer withheld from Ireland. This is a fitting time for Irish people and in truth I despise such. It is such national organizations to have it de- trimmers as these that are unfortunclared publicly thee the only way to ately selected betimes to tell us of satisfy the just demands of the Irish Irish patriotism and make Irishmen people is to give to Ireland the Cau- and their sons in love with the memadian system. Tyrannical misgovern- ory and traditions of the past. Why, ment of any people or race pegets sir, this is enough to make a Scotchdissatisfaction, murmurings and see man laugh. Again and again have I ditions, and leads the way to revolu- noticed in English newspapers the retions. It does so everywhere; it did so in Canada in 1837. But the do- what is the nationality of the child mands and causes provoking sedition and armed rebellion in Canada were Irishman or a German? And the reacceded to and removed, and Canada, left to develop itself under free in- Irishman, the child is of Irish parentstitutions, without any hindrance age; if a German the child is German. from the mother country or suzerain power, became contented, and is now

at this moment a most an independ-

At the late Queen's Jubilee in Lon-

ent nation.

don, and at the hanquet in the Imperial institute, presided over by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, the Prenter of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seated at the Prince's right hand, declared in his address that "Canada was loyal because she was Never in my remembrance was there such a significant public utterance, so splendidly enunciated, vindicating the principle of self-government or Home Rule, than this by the Premier of Canada. Autonomy in its fullest sense. 49 enjoyed and practiced in Canada, if given to the Irish people - and Ireland must have It by hook or by crook - will and must make Ireland a contented, a prosperous and a loyal country. But let this be dore in time. The receptions of the Irish delegation-Messrs. Redmond, McHogh and O'Donnell-at Ottawa and Montreal, were of a very natisfactory character, and an honor to the Irish people of both cities. Montreal was ever forward in contributing liberally to any genuino Jelah national movement. And at Ottawa the reception to the delegates was very characteristic. The lunch-President of the St. Patrick's Literary Society, to which much celat was added by the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, and his colleague, the Hen. W. R. Scott, the the circumstances and the occasion, the happiest affar in favor of the principle of Horce Rule, we have witnessed in many years. The tact and good sense displayed were of a happy character, and reflected much credit on the President of the Irish unational organization. The Irish everywhere felt, and I myself felt it, that the Irish of Getawa and Montreal, honored all of us by honoring, so happily as they did, the Irish

delegation., Mr. John Redm d. on his departore from Ottawa "sked, if I rememher aright, for a public pronounceament from Canada of sympathy with Ireland's efforts to obtain autonomy in Ireland's own affairs. Working on constitutional lires, Mr. Redmond and his lieutenants had the best of 'evidence — the coraportment of the people of his race at Oltawa and Montreal - that the sympathy for Breland in Canada was heartily with them. But to append to this constitu-"tional struggle the ultimata ratio of an appeal to armed force in case of expediency, and commit the Irish In Canada to this movement, would the to injure our cause in Canada, It would place the friends of Irish au-Honomy in Canada, some of whom, ifrom their social position and valuatile family and party connections, would be of the greatest service in saiding the Irish cause, in a false position. Therefore, we, the Irish of Canada, are in this instance the best Judges of how best we can serve the Irish cause; and not to leave oursolves at the mercy of a bigoted and grejudiced press, ever ready to howl their bigotry, and to raise the cry of disloyalty against any prominent men who publicly exerts himself in we not seen this recently in the case of Mr. D'Aicy Scott, the President of the Ottawa St Patrick's Literary Society, and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for attending a luncheon in honor of

the Irish delegates? This is, however, history repeating reached the British Commons in One of them, the Baron de Worms, reached for offering such advice on the mud floors of their cabins? In lalesty.

In these St. Patrick celebrations nothing seems more crying for improvement than the selection of public speakers, and many a time have we been pained by the ablect truckling stuff, puffed up as Irish oratory. as one peruses it afterwards in the public dailles. Surcly these public speakers are misplaced. And to think that these selections are and have been made by patriotic organizations. When I hear a man whose father was an Irishman claiming to be a native American or New Yorker, I regard such a person with contempt, plies by editors to the question, born in England, whose father is an ply always was, if the father is an

Wero Ireland a Protestant nation, there is not the slightest doubt that England could not hold Ireland 24 hours unless upon conditions that now exist in Canada. Any other condition the Protestant Irishman would not tolerate. The whole history of the past confirms this. But Ireland is in a servile condition, because of its religion and its adherence to its system. Who, then, but the Catholic clergy is it that, more than another. should hold up their hands, and raise their voices that Ireland should have her natural rights? The concession of responsible government to Ircland, as it obtains in Canada, would infallibly raise the status of the Irish race universally.
A SUBSCRIBER.

St. Thomas, March 10, 1902.

The Penal Laws and Their Effects. Editor Catholic Register:

Sir-In your last issue your reply to strictures of Saturday Night re Catholics and crime was forcible and conclusive. Probably you gave it a consideration far beyond its worth, as I do not imagine that paper is thought to be anything more than a record and critic of passing events.

The sedate and more carefully written papers are not now indulging in this once profitable crusade against the Catholic Irish. Their writers fear | with the editor of Saturday Night historic records, as they very often His record in speeches such as that receive with wonderful force. I think, delivered by him at one of John Ross Robertson's meetings in the I may safely say had the editor of Saturday Night consulted history he would have found sufficient therein to enable him to palliate at least a portion of those petty crimes o ably described by you, Mr. Editor. It is fully admitted that laws of a country in accordance with their character elevate or debase the governed. And, sir, if the people are oppressed and governed with penal codes for generations, how can they be expected to clevate themselves with only partial relief in a generation or two? Education being a great lever for the elevation of man what were Catholic Ireland's opportunities under the code? This is one example of the code: If a Catholic schoolmaster taught any person, Protestant or Catholic, any species of literature or science, such teacher was for the crime of teaching punishable by banishment, and it he returned from banishment he was subject to be hanged as a felon. I quote this from several of a like nature and certainly not less atrocious. Domestic happiness under this beautiful code was fostered in this way: If a Catholic wife declared herself a Protestant she was immediately entitled to a separate maintenance and the custody of all the children. This is but a mere glance at this brutal code. Edmond Burke, speaking of this code, says, "It was a machine of wise and claborate contrivance and

ceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." This possibly may be considered ancient history and its effects outlived. But let us come down to almost our own day and generation. The Rev. Javor of the Irisi national idea. Have Sidney Smith, rector of Londesborough, speaking at a meeting held in the rectory to oppose Catholic emancipation, said: "We preach to our congregations, sir, that a troe is known by its fruits. By the fruits it produces I will judge your system. What has it done for Ireland? New When the "Costigan Resolu- Zealand is emerging. Canada is favoring 7rish Home Rule, emerging; Iteland is not emerging. she is still ruled in darkness, her 1883, Gladstone became irritated, and children sale under no law live in the no doubt the majority of the House. very shadow of death. Has your system of exclusion made Ireland rich? M. P. for East Toreth division of Has it made Ireland happy? Has it Liverpool, interrogated the First made Ireland loyal? Has it made Ire-Lord of the Treasury, whether our land free? How is the wealth of Ireown Sir John A Macdonald, being a land proved? Is it by the naked, idle I'rivy Councillor, couldn't be im- suffering savages who are slumbering

sist? In it in the eagerness with which

as well fitted for the oppression, im-

poverishment and degradation of a

people and the debasement in them

of human nature itself as ever pro-

they would range themselves under the hostile lanner of any invader for your destruction and your distress? Is it liberty when men breathe und more among the bayonets of Engtheir liberty anything but a tissue of prorders, burnings, bangings, famine and disease as never existed in the annuls of the world before? This is the system which I am sure with very different intentions and different riens of its effects you are met here to uphold."

It was the cruel treatment of Catholic Ireland that caused gifted Protestant Irishmen like Burke, Swift, Grattan, Curran and Goldsmith to rise in defence of their Catholic fellow-countrymen. One instance will suffice to show how law was respected in Ireland. May, 1841, O'Connell was arrested and the prosecutton ended by sending him with eight others to Richmond Prison. On the following September the judgment was reversed. It was whilst the appeal was before the Lords that Lord Denman uttered these immortal

"If such practices as have taken place in the present instance in Ireland should continue the trial by Jury would become a mockery, a delusion and a snare."

Here, Mr. Editor, was a people denied the right of trial by jury. the right to sit in Parliament, the right to vote, the right to educate their children; and notwithstanding those cruel enactments they are to-day the most law-abiding and the most moral people in the world This can be accounted for in one way, and that is in the great moral teaching of the Catholic Church. And assuredly had it not been for the powerful effects of that religion the Irish people must have gone back to barbarism.

If writers will insist on regating their readers with the shortcomings of Irish Catholics why not make publie that which had a powerful influence to foster and create crime? Give the public a knowledge of the laws that governed Ireland by publishing the penal code. Historians like Mc-Intosh, Hallam, Agnes Strickland, Lingard and many others have made an attempt to vindicate the Irish Catholic character. But those histories appear to be as scarce in the editors' santum as they are in our public schools.

Sir, this brings up a grave question which should not be slightly gisased over or a conclusion arrived at by quoting a few statistics. But should the descendants of the persecuted Irish possess certain shortcomings they are in free Canada superior to the influences not their own making. That which is too often the reverso I think can with safety free the editor of Saturday Night-that of bigotry-as I do not think there room for it in one possessing such an abundance of real good nature, and it would be repugnant to his manly heart, I know the man. OEO. EVANS.

March 6th, 1902. (The Register has no discussion Pavillon, preclude all profitable controversy)

Two Letters from Mr. Walker Explaining the Severity of His Case and the Permanency of His Cure by Using

DR. OHASE'S OINTMENT.

Some people seem to think that it is too much to claim that Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure every form of niles, but facts go to prove the truth of this claim. These are interesting letters from one who has suffered much and been cured:

In November, 1901, Mr. Sherwood Walker, a fireman on the Canada Atlantic Railway, living at Madawaska, Ont., writes: "I am a great sufferer from bleeding piles. Sometimes the protruding piles come down, causing much misery and uncasiness, and at other times I am subject to bleeding piles, and they bleed to such, an extent as to make me quite weak. II Dr. Chase's Ointment will curè this awful ailment you will have my everlasting gratitude."

On March 1, 1902, we received the following letter from Mr. Walker, which speaks volumes for Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles of the most distressing form. He writes: "According to my promise, I now take pleasure in writing to you. If you remember, you sent me a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for bleeding piles some three months ago. I used it faithfull, and can say that it has entirely cured me of bleeding piles.

"I would have written sooner, but I wanted to be able to tell you that it was a permanent cure. This you can use for the benefit of other suffering people. There are several people here who have been cured of very severe cases of protruding piles by using this great cintment."

So far as we know there is no other preparation extent which is so successful in curing piles of the most aggravated kind as Dr. Chase's Ointment. Its soothing, healing powers are marvelous, and its cures thorough and permanent. Sixty cents a box, at (treasonable, I prosume), to Her what does the loyalty of Ireland con- all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Torogto.

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ASSOCIATION-HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

W. H. BEATTY Esq.,

FREDERICK WYLD, Eso. J. K. MACDONALD

W. C. MACDONALD

Catholic Higher Education.

(Editorial in The Globe.)

Citirens of all creeds, will appreclate and sympathize with the energetic effort that is being made to improve and extend the facilities for the higher education of the Catholic youth of Ontario. St Michael's, Toronto, has done good work of this character, but the buildings are inadequate, and it is proposed to make very extensive alterations and additions, so as to accommodate two jundred more resident students and a hundred more non-residents. By this means not only will the usefulness of the college be augmented, but the various courses offered by the University of Toronto will be rendered more available to Catholic young

Canada is undoubtedly about to enjoy a remarkable "growing time," and there will be room for educated, work the country requires the co-op- Catholic press.

cration of all its sons, without distinction of race or creed, and every movement in the direction of inproving the means of higher education is to be welcomed. We hope that St. Michael's will be success successful in obtaining all the aid it requires for the improvements which are contemplated.

CONDOLENCE.

Toronto, March 4.-Sacred Heart Court 201, Catholic Order of Foresters: It having come to the knowledge of our Court of the death of the brother of one of our members the following resolutions were unanimously passed: To Edward J. Rosar

Dear Sir and Brother-Wiereas, it has pleased Aimighty God I His infinite wisdom, to call to Illiuself and remove from your family circle your dearly-beloved brother. Resolved, that we your fellow-members of Saenergetic young men in commerce and | cred Heart Court 201 do extend to in the professions, including those in I you and your family our deepest symwhich science is applied to mining, pathy in this your hour of affliction. the building of ratiroads, agricul- Resolved, that a copy of this resoluture, manufacturing, and all other I tion be inserted in the minutes of branches of development. In this this meeting and also sent to the

The Federal Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The twentieth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the head office in Hamilton, Tuesday, the 4th inst. Lieut-Colonel Kerns, Vice-President, was appointed Chairman and David Dexter Secretary. REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The directors presented their annual report, as follows:-Your directors have the honor to present the report and financial statement of the company for the year which closed on December 31, 1901, duly vouched for by the auditors.

The new business of the year consisted of 1,793 applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,479,500, of which 1,704 applications, for \$2,385,768.50, were accepted; applications for \$93,731.50 were rejected or held for further information

As in previous years, the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the company have been increased by \$178,584.66, and have now reached \$1,449,925 58, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to \$2,319,925.58, and the liabilities for reserves and all

outstanding claims, \$1.290.849.94, showing a surplus of \$1,029,075.64. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital the surplus to policyholders was Policies on 56 lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$126,-745, of which \$5,000 was reinsured in other companies, a rate of mortality

considerably under that provided for.

Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums \$30,638.70, with annuities, the total payments to policyholders amount-

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds in first-class bonds, mortrage securities and loans on the company's policies amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded results better than the average results of insurance companies doing business in Canada. Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business.

The field officers and agents of the company are intelligent and loyal, and

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

The assurances carried by the company now amount to \$13,058,777.61, upon which the company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus, as above shown.

The work of the current year, now well under way, has produced results even better than for the same period last year, leading to the belief that me like advantage may be maintained throughout the year.

DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

WM. KERNS, Vice-President AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company: Gentlemen. We have made a careful audit of the books of your company for the year ending December 31, 1901, and have certified to their correctness. The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and found to agree therewith.

The financial position of your company, as on December 31, is indicated

by the accompanying statement. Respectfully submitted, J. J. MASON
H. R. STEPHENS Auditors.

Hamilton, March 1, 1902. "INANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1901. Assets, December 31, 1901-Liabilities-# 1.419.945 55 On motion of Lieut-Colonel Kerns, seconded by Mr. Macpherson, the re-

port was adopted.

The medical director presented a statistical report showing a favorable The nicidial director presents and an a subsequent meeting mortality experience.

The tetiring directors were re-elected, and, at a subsequent meeting David Dexter was elected President and Managing Director, Lieut.-Colonel Kerns and Mr. Macpherson Vice-Presidents.

THER KOLAIGN FRE LANGE ON NO.

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est the modifies FREE. KOENIG MED CO, Prankila St. Chkago

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What One of Canada's Leading Business Houses Thinks of Our Paper.

Toronto, March 3, 1902. The Catholic Register Co., City: We have been using the columns of The Register in connection with our business for some years and are pleased to say that results have always been very satisfactory. The constituency reached by The Register is an Important one, and we know of no other medium so well situated in this respect as The Register.

Yours truly, CREELMAN BROS. TYPEWRIT-

ER CO. J. J. Seltz, Gen. Mgr.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Wheat in Steady—Turanto Live Stock Trade-The Latest Qualations. Tuesday Evening, March 11.

Toronto St. Lawrence Market. The grain receipts were light on the treet market this morning. The prices

Attest intract this morning. The prices were steads.
Wheat—Has steady, one load of white selling at 13e to 7% per lushel and one load of goose at 67e per lushel; one load of buckwheet sold at 60kg per bushel.
Onts—Were steady, 600 bushels selling at 48e per hushel.
If sy—Was easier, 28 loads selling at \$12 to \$14 per ton for capothy and \$8 to \$10 per ton for clover.
Attnw—Was steady, 4 loads selling at \$9 to \$10 per ton for clover.

to \$10 per ton.

Ilga-Are casier, selling now at 12% to the from the farmers' waggons.

Turento Live Stock.

The tride this morely at the Toronto Cattle Market was so brisk that many of the buyers were mustle to obtain countries to fill the small ninot 1 of freight for which they bed contracte. A few of the heavy luyers had purchased the major that of the cattle before they arrived on the market, and the others were obliged to go without or to usy very high prices for the cattle which arrived on the market unsold. Export tattle were the strongest meliers and were quickly hongit up at prices which showed an advance of from he to 15c her cwt on the prices of last week. Butchers' cattle also were in good demand, and sold at an advance of from he to 10c over the prices which prevailed last week. Sheep were strong, but did not score any advance in price. Lambs also were quite strong, but add at the same prices as last week.

The market receipts were 63 loads, which included 1,207 cattle, N20 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs and 50 calves.

Export Cattle—Were strong and in road demand. They sold at from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per cwt for choice ones and \$3.50 to \$1.60 per cwt for choice ones and \$3.50 to \$1.50 per cwt for choice ones and \$3.50 to \$1.50 per cwt for choice ones and \$3.50 to \$1.50 per cwt for choice ones and \$3.50 to \$1.50 per cwt for choice ones and \$3.50 to \$1.50 per cwt for choice ones and \$3.50 to \$1.50 per cwt for choice ones and \$3.50 to \$1.50 per cwt for choice and slotders—Were steady, but he lambs were strong and all sold ont quickly. Suport ewes brought \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt and lambs as old at \$4 to \$5.75 per cwt. Calves—Were steady, welling at \$2 to \$10 each tloors—Were steady, but for choice and \$5.75 per cwt. Calves—Were steady, selling at \$2 to \$10 each tloors—Were steady, help lambs were strong and all sold ont quickly. Suport ewes brought \$3.50 to \$1.50 per cwt. Calves—Were steady, help lambs and as \$4.75 per cwt. Calves—Were steady, help lambs.

Rant Buffalo Cattle Mucket.

Hast linfisto, March 11.—Cattle—Receipts light; fairly attendy: veals, tops, \$7.73 to \$8.27; common to good, \$3.50 to \$7.74; llogs—Receipts 2,574 head, strong; Yorkers, \$6.35 to \$6.50; choice heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.50; choice, heavy, \$6.75 to \$6.25; yearlings, choice, handy wethers, \$5.95 to \$6.10.

Chienge Live Stonk.

Chicago. March 11.—Cattle—Heceipts, 4...
Chicago. March 11.—Cattle—Heceipts, 4...
One; steady; good to prime steers, nominal, plan to 2 poor to medium, 31 to 50.30; stockers and freders, 32.30 to 35.32; rows, 31 to 60 35.32, beffers, 32.30 to 35.32; rows, 31 to 50 35.32; rows, 21 to 50.30; lione—Heceipts, 21 (19); mixed multutchers, 30.32; to 30.32; good to choice heavy, 30.30 to 30.415; rough heart, 50 to 50.20; light, 45 85 to 50.15; links of sales, 36 to 50.30. Sheep Heceipts, 10.00; sheep steady to retung; lambs, leat alondy to along; lambs, leat alondy to along; food to choice wethers, 51.32 to 35.52; fall to choice mixed, 33.75 to 31.40; western sheep, \$0.00 to 50.52; native limbs, \$1 to 50.50; western lambs, \$2.50 to 50.50. . Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. Closing to day, Cash. May. Cash. May

British Markets.

Incion, March 11.—Close—Wheat on pag-sage, quiet and steady, malze, on pawage, quiet and steady; wheat, English country markets of yearerday, ateady; French coun-try rearbets, atrong. I'aris, March 11.—Close — Wheat—Tone dull; March, 21f Ouc; May and August, 22f

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THE OPINION OF AN ADVER-TISER.

To the Editor of The Register: Dear Sir-It gives me much pleas. ure to state that the advertisement which I have in The Catholic Register has well paid me. As a rule I find it difficult to tell from which source trade comes through advertising, but on several occasions I know good patrons have come to me through your paper.

E. McCORMACK. 31 Jordan street, Toronto.



E. MCCORMACK CERCHANT TAILOR.

PEN The Best at Any Price Sent on approval to responsible people. A Pecket Companion of sever ending usefulness, a source of constant pleasure and comfort. To test the merits of Catholio Register as an advertising medium we offer year chaice of these popular styles super-ior to the \$3.00 grades of other makes for southy Satisfariory. Pre-eminently Settlebriery.
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