

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IX.—NO. 1.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.

PRICE FIVE C.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—Octave of St John the Evangelist.
Friday—Octave Holy Innocents.
Saturday—Vigil Epiphany.
Sunday—The Epiphany.
Monday—Within the Octave of Epiphany.
Tuesday—Within the Octave of Epiphany.
Wednesday—Within the Octave of Epiphany.

Current Topics.

Pat Crowe, the notorious desperado, charged with being the leader of the gang which kidnapped young Cadahy at Omaha, has been captured, and is being brought to Chaldron, Neb. A large posse recently went from there in search of Crowe, and one squad overtook and captured him near the agency of the Pine Ridge reservation, and is bringing him to town. When the officers came upon Crowe he was driving, and when they halted him he applied the whip. A running fight followed, the posse firing on him with six-shooters and bringing him to a halt.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, who dwells upon the gravity of the position in Cape Colony says:— "The Boer invaders number 6,000. The western invasion gives the most concern. It has split into two divisions, which are marching along the prongs of a fork, one by way of Sutherland towards Malmesburg, and the other towards Beaufort West. The enemy are now ranging over an immense tract of territory, necessitating the employment of an army corps to deal with them. Lord Kitchener has poured troops into the disturbed areas, but the fugitive tactics of the Boers have, to a large extent, neutralized his precautions. It was felt that the only means of excluding the invaders from the rich districts in the western part of the colony was to call out the farmers. To day's telegrams promise a splendid response from the eastern portion, but the western is doubtful, not 30 per cent. of the population being regarded as loyal. Hence the Boer concentration in that direction. Letters are arriving detailing damage and robbery by the invaders, and beseeching military assistance. Any action on the part of the colony will not abate the urgent need of large reinforcements. Meanwhile, every day brings in fresh reports of minor reverses to British arms at the hands of the raiding burghers. At a moment when all is perfectly safe, the Boer swoop down on the unsuspecting British, and secure almost invariably some slight advantage.

The threatened strike in the Nova Scotia collieries materialized on Monday in two districts, notwithstanding the announcement made on Saturday that a ten days truce had been generally agreed to. Twelve hundred men are out at Thornburn, Westville, and Stellarton, and as many more at Spruillish are expected to join them. There is no news from Cape Breton, and it is stated in some quarters that the two thousand coal miners of that island are not in full sympathy with the strike in the rest of the Province. The decision to go out in Pictou and Cumberland counties was taken at a joint meeting of the employees of 100 Acadia and Drummond mines at Westville. Some of the men who were at the meeting state that the management of the Drummond mine made no answer to the demands of the miners for an increase of wages. The management of the Acadia mines offered an increase of wages to the underground men, but none to the underground employees. The meeting unanimously decided to strike. The engineers operating the fans will be allowed to remain at work until Wednesday. Advices from Westville to-night say there is very little coal ahead, and the strike will tie up the railways connecting with the mines, and the works of the Nova Scotia Steel Company at Ferrona. Anxiety prevails in Halifax owing to the absence of definite news from Cape Breton. Should the two thousand employees of the Dominion Coal Company and the other Cape Breton companies be induced to strike also, a serious coal famine in Nova Scotia will ensue. The mines have been working to their fullest capacity for months past, and are still behind in their

contracts. Coal for general consumption has not been so scarce in the provinces and Newfoundland for many years.

A NEW BILL.
A new Canadian four-dollar bill will make its appearance early in the new century. The Department of Finance has decided to issue a new bill, and it will be as nice as the money printers can design it. On the obverse side will be vignettes of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto, and a scene of Sault Ste. Marie. The look in Canada's big canal will be shown with a boat passing through, the view being designed as a tribute to the importance of the Sault Ste. Marie canal in the development of the over-growing lake commerce of Canada. On the reverse side will be a pretty view of the Parliament buildings. The greatest effort will be made to make the bill one of the most artistic ever produced in Canada. It will appear early in 1901.

Nowadays and candy must go.
Eric railway system are about to make their final trips. From the officials in charge has come a decree, that the last breath of the nineteenth century shall mark the time when all trainboys operating on that part of the system between Salamanca, N.Y., and Chicago must go. After January 31, 1901, all of the trainboys doing business on the lines of the system east of Salamanca, too, will not be at their old stands. Some time ago the Chicago and Alton and Lehigh Valley roads did away with the trainboys. The Erie is the first of the Chicago east-bound lines to declare against the boys. Frank W. Buskirk of the Erie, said: "The action is taken for the benefit of the travelling public. The management believes that in keeping the 'news agency' and candy and fruit peddlers off the trains it is ridding the patrons of the road of a marked annoyance. Arrangements have been made to have all the latest papers and periodicals and delicacies at the main stations where stops are long enough to permit of visits to the news counters."

Irish Nationalist party has fixed \$15 a week as the regulation pay for members of Parliament who are unable to defray the cost of living in London during the session out of their own resources. While it cannot be said that he has erred on the side of generosity the amount is really sufficient for plain living if they are content merely to lead laborious lives for the good of Ireland. The trouble is that a goodly proportion of the Irish members require some little luxuries which necessitate additions to those \$15. Some of them supply political information to English newspapers, Tory, as well as Liberal, and write Parliamentary reports and sketches. The leader is credited with an intention of putting a stop to this state of affairs, but he will not be able to do so unless he is prepared to pay more than \$15 a week, and from present indications his financial resources will be strained to the utmost to supply even the modest stipend. Of eighty odd Irish Nationalists elected, there are about sixty who must have salaries. That means \$900 a week during a session of six months. The fund for this purpose which was recently started in Ireland is growing slowly, and it looks as if America would have to supply the deficit, because in addition to supporting the members of Parliament the party machinery in Ireland must be maintained.

Jubilee Statistics.
During the present month alone there was received in Peter's Pence the enormous sum of 2,400,000 lire, about \$150,000. Nothing like this had been received in a single month since the Pope ceased to be a temporal sovereign. The exact figures have not yet been officially declared, but it is stated on semi official authority that the total of Peter's Pence for the year ending Dec. 24 was 17,000,000 lire. Six hundred thousand pilgrims, properly so-called, arrived in Rome during the year, while there were 600,000 non-pilgrim visitors, making the influx for the year over a million. The Vatican records show that in 1775 half a million pilgrims visited Rome, and 700,000 in 1825, but in both these cases the methods of calculating were, to say the least, of a rough-and-ready character, and it may safely be declared that he has beaten the record.

It can be authorized.
The United States Minister Swenson, at Copenhagen, has opened negotiations with the Danish Government for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies. There have been many false rumours to this effect, but the State Department announces that the negotiations are now actually on foot. The principal question is as to the price to be paid. Denmark, it is announced, wants \$7,000,000, and the United States is willing to give half of that amount. Minister Swenson has been instructed as to the maximum amount this country would give in any circumstances. The United States is ready to pay \$8,000,000 for the islands, and might stretch this to \$10,000,000.

The State Department has received no money as yet on account of the Turkish indemnity claims, nor has it had any connection whatever with the deal which has been made by the Cramps with the Turkish Government for the inclusion of the amount of the indemnity in the price to be paid for a warship by the Turkish Government. But it does know that such a contract has been made, and it also has had for its own part premises from the Turkish Government that the claims shall be paid. If the money comes through the Cramps it will be accepted, as the State Department recognizes the right of the Porte to select any messenger. It may choose to transmit the money. All that is necessary to make the transaction proper is that the fact shall clearly appear on the records that the money is paid by the Turkish Government to the Government of the United States, which will distribute it among the claimants adjudged to be entitled to compensation.

The new Panama Canal Company, at its meeting in Paris, adopted the report in which the directors, referring to the United States commission's report, says:— "We think that a reasonable agreement, wherein the United States and Colombian Governments and our Company should unite, realizable, and might finally determine the preference of the United States in favor of Panama. The President of the Company is now pursuing negotiations at Washington to that end. Should it be found impossible to arrive within a reasonable period at an equitable understanding with the United States, we shall have to seek and submit to you the means to actively carry on our work. It is neither possible nor permissible to say any more on this subject to-day.

The members of the new Government of Chosen.
Prince Edward Island are—Promoter, Farquharson, Attorney General; Mr. A. Peters, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Cunniskey, Commissioner of Agriculture; Mr. R. Rogers, Provincial Secretary-treasurer; without portfolio Messrs. Malcolm Macdonald, Jas. Richards, R. O. McLeod, Peter McNutt and George Forbes. The choice is considered excellent. Four of the number were previously members of the Farquharson Government. A choice of Speaker has not yet been made. The members of the Executive have been sworn to-day.

A Second Dominion.
The Earl of Hopetoun was sworn in as the first Governor General of the Federated Australian Colonies at Sydney, on New Year's day, amidst scenes of pageantry such as never before had been attempted in Australia. Scores of thousands of people participated in the demonstration. The rejoicing of the commonwealth was intensified by a message which Queen Victoria sent through Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which was read by the Earl of Hopetoun as follows:—"The Queen commands me to express through you to the people of Australia her Majesty's heartfelt interest in the inauguration of the commonwealth, and her earnest wish that under Divine Providence it may insure increased prosperity and well being to her loyal and beloved subjects in Australia." The Earl of Hopetoun briefly congratulated the members of the Cabinet, and then read the Queen's message, giving above which evoked prolonged cheering, and was followed by a second message, as follows:—"Her Majesty's Government sends cordial greeting to the Commonwealth of Australia. They welcome her

to her place among the nations united under her Majesty's sovereignty, and confidently anticipate for the new Federation a future of ever-increasing prosperity and influence. They recognize in the long desired consummation of the hopes of patriotic Australians a further step in the direction of permanent unity of the British Empire, and they are satisfied that the wider powers and responsibilities henceforth secured to Australia will give a fresh opportunity for a display of that generous loyalty and devotion to the throne of the empire which has characterized the action in the past of its several States."

Mr. Ulric Barthé, Secretary of the Quebec Bridge Company, who has spent the past few weeks across the border, has returned to Québec. During the first week of his trip, which was for the purpose of holding reparations conferences, he spoke at Worcester, Mass., Augusta and Sanford, Me., together with the colonization agents whom he accompanied. Mr. Barthé is sanguine over the prospects, as he maintains there is a strong desire being evinced by the majority of French Canadians living in the New England States to return to their native country, as the fuel and realize the uselessness, beyond gaining a livelihood, of their remaining where they are now. The scale of wages given to the operatives is comparatively the same as that paid in Canada to-day. The actual remuneration may be higher in the States, but the mode of living entails an expense which is greatly in excess of that required in Canada. In the places where the conferences were held a dullness in trade was perceptible, and particularly in Sanford, Me., where the principal industry of the place, a large worsted factory, was only running half time. On the whole Mr. Barthé is satisfied that the work recently done will be the means of bringing many Canadians back in the near future.

William George Armstrong, inventor of the Dead-End gun, and a writer upon electrical and scientific topics, died this morning at his home at Cragside.

Lord William George Armstrong was born at New-Castle-on-Tyne, Nov. 26, 1810. He early busied himself with physical sciences and experiments. He studied law for a time, but devoted all his leisure to mechanical pursuits. His early inventions were improvements on hydraulic appliances. In 1842 he invented a machine for the production of electricity from steam. Attracted by the artillery used in the Crimean War, he turned his attention to this subject, and in 1849 he produced the breech-loading cannon which bears his name and which wrought a revolution in field artillery. For this and other inventions, he was knighted in 1859 and created Baron in 1887. His conclusion in favor of smooth-bore ordnance for penetrating armored ships, attracted wide attention. From 1850 to 1863 he was Government Engineer at Woolwich. He established the large Elswick Iron Works at Newcastle. He published a number of pamphlets on scientific subjects, and possessed a large collection of valuable paintings.

Dreyfus.
Premier Waldeck-Rousseau classing as another falsehood a recent statement of M. Henri Rochefort, in the Intergoût, that he (Dreyfus) had sent to Emperor William of Germany in 1894 a letter stolen from the German Embassy at Paris, which annotated by the Emperor constituted formal proof of the crime, "for which I have been twice unjustly condemned," and added:—"My innocence is absolute, and legal recognition of this innocence by a revision I will seek to my last breath. I am not the author of the bordereau annotated by the Emperor, which is a forgery, nor of the original authentic bordereau written by Esterhazy to save Henry. All the principal authors of my injurious condemnation are still alive. I am not despoiled of all my rights. I still retain that of every man to defend his honor and have the truth proclaimed. I therefore have the right to ask you to order inquiry."

Mr. Auguste Dupuis, Secretary of the Canadian Commission to the Paris Exposition, has returned to Ottawa after five months

absence. He believes that the Canadian effort at Paris has resulted in making the Dominion and her resources better known in Europe, not only through the display of her products, but by reason of the distribution of literature. As to the information generally conveyed about Canada, its effect was referred to by an eminent German educationist, who said: "We in Europe shall have to correct our geographical conceptions of Canada. As it is described in our textbooks now in use it is the Canada of a century ago." Perhaps the most immediate impression created in Canada's favor was through the cold storage in which fruits, vegetables, and dairy produce were kept in a perfect state of preservation throughout the exhibition. It was a revelation to visitors from all nations. As an instance of this, Mr. Dupuis mentioned that 90 barrels of apples which were ordered from Kingston, Ont., brought \$10 a barrel, and the apples retailed regularly at 10 cents a piece. The fact that the freight on this shipment was but \$1.10 per barrel from Canada to Havre, a distance of 3,000 miles, as against \$1.20 per barrel from Havre to Paris, a distance of about 30 miles, shows, he thought, how far Canadian transportation facilities transcend those of France. The further fact that oranges from Messina in Sicily can be laid down in Montreal cheaper than Algerian oranges can be placed in Paris, was another proof which Mr. Dupuis did not fail to adduce while in that city, of the superior advantage which Canada enjoyed as a self-governing British Colony, to those which she would be likely to have had she remained a colony of France. With the exception of the educational section, practically all the Canadian exhibits from Paris will be shown next spring at the Glasgow Fair, in which the Dominion has been allotted 8,000 feet square.

CANOPY AT MONTREAL.

MAGNIFICENT PISCE OF WORK FOR ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

The magnificent canopy now being erected over the high altar of St. James' Cathedral, Montreal, is a work of art the most unique of its kind on the Continent of America. It is an exact reproduction, half size of the celebrated canopy in the Basilica of St. Peter's at Rome, built in the fifteenth century by the celebrated sculptor of that time, Bernini. The canopy of St. James' was built in Montreal. Mr. J. Arthur Vincent is the sculptor who has performed the work. He was assisted by his apprentices only, and every one of the thirty to thirty-five thousand pieces of welded bronze which entered into the construction had passed through his hands at least eleven times before it was brought to the present high state of perfection. The work of construction has taken over four years, but the artist had taken two years previously in the preparation of plans and model. The canopy is supported by four twisted (torsé) columns of bronze, resting on marble supports. The marble in turn rests on masonry columns at least twenty feet deep, sunk in the ground under the church. The canopy is fifty feet high and twenty-two feet wide. The bronze columns are eighteen feet high, and the remainder of the structure is made up of a highly-decorated platform, surmounted by flagpole work, and on top is a raised cross. The columns are plain for a portion of their length, but the upper portions are covered with leaves most artistically designed and disposed to the best advantage. On top of the platform will be four statues, each six feet six inches in height, while four groups of statuary of religious subjects will be placed in the niches in the centre of the canopy.

The accomplishment of the work reflects great credit on Mr. Vincent's genius and workmanship, and Mr. Vincent is to be congratulated on having produced a work that is unrivalled on the continent. The work was not without difficulty. He undertook the contract in 1894, and went over to Rome to study the great original. He proceeded to prepare designs of the canopy of St. Peter's, but this was not permitted. Never had plans or designs been made, and the authorities in charge of the great Basilica declined to allow any reproduction of the great work. The Canadian artist saw his precious drawings destroyed on several occasions. He was not discouraged by this, however, but applied to Mgr. Desjardins, an aged prelate who had been a close friend of the late Bishop Bourget, of Montreal.

Through consideration for the prelate, Mgr. Desjardins obtained the permission of the authorities to take designs of the original canopy. This was of great difficulty, as the construction was one hundred feet and there was no means of going to the top. Still the patient art despatched. He continued his work for eight months, visiting St. Peter's and finally, despite the opposition caused by the numerous visits to the Basilica, succeeded in getting the plans and studying it. He then proceeded to make a model to the satisfaction of the authorities. According to the contract before his departure Vincent had to send a model to the Superior of the Rue, and had to take the model to the great car in the tea, and in 1896 to begin the work. He had been much easier in Rome, where competent workmen could have been secured to do the work at a much lower figure. Mr. Vincent wanted the whole of the undertaking to be a model of skill and workmanship.

The whole structure weighs 11,000 pounds, and is of a Roman color. Later the loaves and other work will be gilded to imitate still closely the canopy at Rome. The cost of the undertaking is \$25,000.

Mr. J. Arthur Vincent, the artist who has so successfully carried out this work, is a Montrealer. He was born in Montreal on October 10, 1852, and received his early training from Dauphin, who was at that time the sculptor in Montreal. Later he entered the employ of the Chanteloup firm, where he executed at his own cost the casting of the statue of Sir Gao Etienne Cartier, which ornaments Parliament Square, at Ottawa. The statue of Ierville, on the public square of St. Onégone, and that of Jacques Cartier in St. Henri, are the work of the same artist. In 1891 Mr. Vincent went to Rome and studied there for some time and visited other centres of his art in Italy. The present work, however, is the masterpiece of his life, and naturally he is proud of his achievement, although very modest in speaking of it. Artists from various cities in the United States have seen the present work, and been most favorably impressed.

COLLECTION FOR MISSIONS.

On next Sunday the Feast of the Epiphany a collection will be taken in all the churches of the diocese by order of our Holy Father, the Pope, in aid of the African missions. When we consider that the Catholic missions in Africa extend over territory reaching literally from Cairo to the Cape, along the northern, eastern and western coasts and penetrating far inland, when we consider that the missionaries who are carrying on this work of Christianizing the natives must depend upon charity not only for success in their work but even for subsistence; when we consider that the success of our missions in Africa, are being carried on with a vigor that does honor to the apostolic zeal of our Holy Church; and that our missionaries in the depths of Africa are working tirelessly and are accomplishing wonders in bringing thousands of those poor natives into the bosom of the true faith; when we consider that our Protestant friends are pouring in hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly for the assistance of their missions in Africa, which are being conducted only too often in opposition to our work, there—when we consider all these things, surely the spirit of faith within us will move us to do our utmost to build up a church in Africa in succession to the grand old Catholic congregations of an early Christian ages, that had made the martyrs of the early days rejoice in the fruit of their blood.

HAMILTON.

There was a good deal of sickness among the Hamilton priests. Father Lynch is very ill, so ill in fact, that his recovery is extremely doubtful. Father Hinchey has a very bad attack of pneumonia, and Father Hinchey fell down in the pews with an acute attack of the same disease. All three are very ill, but because of the nature of the disease, it is very difficult to tell how bad Father Hinchey and Father Lynch really are. We hope for the rapid recovery of all three.

Weekly Sermon

TO CATHOLICS.

A large congregation of the Monsignor J. S. Vaughan... The doctrine of eternal punishment was cruel, but God was not cruel. God, they were told in Holy Scripture, was love.

THE TEACHING OF IRISH

Address by the archbishop of Dublin

Speaking a few days ago after an inspection of the Training College for Female Teachers, Baggott street, the Archbishop of Dublin, after explaining the elasticity of the new school programme, said: You will see that instead of its being laid down in the programme that this, that, or the other definite thing is to be done, the prevailing idea is that, within the limits of the programme suitable school courses may be framed, suited to the wants or circumstances of different localities of the schools or of the children.

SIR PATRICK KEENAN'S REPORTS.

I recently met with a statement in some newspaper, in which this announcement, or an announcement to the same effect, was quoted as mine. You will observe that as I have given it to you, it is not mine merely. What I have read is an extract from the New Programme of the Commissioners of National Education—the Programme that everyone is prepared to criticize, but that, as it seems to me, hardly anyone will take the trouble to read.

DERELICT FARMS IN IRELAND.

Lord O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, opening the assizes for the province of Munster, at Cork, on December 3, commented on the state of the country. He said he found in county Clare eleven persons were receiving constant police protection, which meant the presence of police in the house of a man who is protected, or in adjacent huts built for the purpose.

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FATHER MARQUETTE

Announcement is made by Ann Arbor officials that what are supposed to be the remains of Rev. Father Marquette, intrepid missionary and explorer, have been examined by workmen near Frankfurt, Mich. Only the skull and a few imperfect bones remained, and experts declare them to be those of a white man. A streak of rust and small spots, close to the head, are believed to have been the father's hands and cross. His find was made at considerable depth while excavating for a big summer hotel.

The Michigan Historical Society claims to possess the proof that Father Marquette was buried at this point in the year 1876, in the bed of a small stream: It was in changing the course of a stream that the remains were found. Great interest is being taken in the find by Michigan historians, and a thorough investigation is being made. The commonly accepted belief is that Père Marquette's remains were buried at the mission of St. Ignace, Michigan. A tradition existed for years among the Indians that a "great priest" was buried at the head of East Moran bay, south of the present village of St. Ignace. The Jesuit Relations bear this theory out, inasmuch as the Jesuit mission built by Father Nouvel in 1674, where Marquette was buried, stood on the point north of the strait, then as now, known as Point St. Ignace. In September 1877, excavations made under direction of Father Jucker, brought to light what is generally believed to be the remains of the old St. Ignace chapel. The remains of a bark canoe were found as also a number of fragments of human bone, which evidence strongly points to as being those of Père Marquette. These are at present pliously preserved at Marquette college.

Frankford, where the alleged remains have been discovered is on the east shore of Michigan, far removed from St. Ignace which is to the north-east on the north side of the straits of Mackinaw. It is not known certainly whether Marquette died on the banks of Pege Marquette river (where Ladington now stands) or eight leagues north, at the promontory of the Sleeping Bear. It is certain that his two Indian companions buried him with his priestly possessions and carried the sad news of his untimely death to St. Ignace. Two years later, in 1877, a party of Kiskadeons, formerly disciples of Marquette, went from the straits and found his grave. Placing his remains in a birch box, they reverently conveyed them to St. Ignace, and buried them under the altar of the chapel that he had built a few years before.

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One of the easiest and most powerful means of meriting for one's self a rich treasure of indulgences and in assisting the Souls in Purgatory is, without doubt, the Rosary, the daily prayer book of pious souls. The Rosary is the universal prayer-book. It can be used by all and always. The highest intellect finds worthy exercise in its meditations, and the poorest and most uneducated comfort and peace in its spoken words. The young, who are unable to comprehend other prayers, the sick, in their long, weary hours of pain, the old whose poor eyes dim to the printed page; all Christians, in a word, find in the Rosary a help and a blessing, a strength and a means of grace, suited to all classes of society and to men of every grade.

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- INDULGENCES ATTACHED TO CROISIER BEADS. I. The Papal Indulgences. These Indulgences are ten in number and may be acquired for oneself or applied to the souls in Purgatory. (Read the "Cecilia" p. 272). II. The Bridgettine Indulgences

which are also ten in number. III. The Dominican Indulgences which are four in number. IV. The Croisier Indulgences or an Indulgence of 600 days for every Father and Ave said on the Beads. To gain this Indulgence it is not necessary to say an entire Rosary nor even a decade of it. An Indulgence of 600 days is gained by the recital of Our Father or Hall Mary.

To gain the Dominican Indulgences it is necessary to meditate, according to one's ability, on the principal mysteries of the Life, Death and Resurrection of Our Lord. Meditation is not necessary to gain the other Indulgences named above.

To the Croisier attached to the Croisier Beads the following Indulgences are appended:

- I. The Papal Indulgences; II. The Indulgences of a Happy Death. III. The Indulgences for the Way of the Cross. N. B. The Indulgences can be gained only by the person who first, after the blessing, received the Rosary for personal use. If given to another to be used with the intention of gaining the Indulgences attached to the Indulgences are null and void until the Rosary is again blessed.

Of all the Indulgences attached to the Rosary, this Indulgence of five hundred days is certainly one of the richest and the easiest to gain, because it is not necessary either to meditate on the Divine Mysteries of the Rosary, nor to recite all the Rosary, nor to own an entire decade. A single Hall Mary said amid occupations, or no matter what kind of these Rosaries, will gain this Indulgence of five hundred days.

The impossibility which one often finds of reciting the entire Rosary and thus gaining the Indulgence of the Rosary, or of Saint Bridget, should make this Indulgence of the Croisier Fathers particularly dear to all the faithful who are desirous of gaining a great number of Indulgences, and of assisting the Souls in Purgatory.

Persons desirous of obtaining the Croisier Beads, may apply for them at the Protector's, such application should be accompanied by a donation for the maintenance of the home.

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THE PASSING OF NEW ENGLAND.

The Hartford Transcript tells of a monument in plain sight of the Brighton Seminary, where many of the priests of New England are grounded in theology, which bears the simple and rather startling inscription, "Death to Priestcraft." Here was one who had vowed death to priestcraft, and priestcraft was flourishing over his grave. The coincidence is fairly indicative of the great mutations which are being enacted around us," reflects the Transcript. "When priestcraft haunted the dreams of the godly men, who built up our New England commonwealth, Catholics were but a scattering few. Now they have multiplied and waxed mighty, and become a full third of the entire population. The decade is not far distant when they will have passed from the minority to the majority."

"The process of their advancement is deplorable at least from one point of view. The descendants of the old priest-baiters are affected with such a horror of a numerous progeny that their numbers are bound to dwindle, and many of them will pass from the land without leaving an offspring to perpetuate their name. How many of the old New England families are already extinct?"

MORMONS IN CANADA.

The Mormons have of late been assiduously making inroads upon religious denominations in North Bruce, and on a recent Sunday they came in for a terrible castigation by Rev. Henry Bierbaum, of Port-Elgin, who before a very large audience exposed and held up to the light of day things of bestial birth called doctrines and covinants of the Church of Latter Day Saints. The Rev. Mr. Bierbaum is a minister of the German Evangelical church and was stationed in this section about eighteen years ago. A number of Mormon elders were present at the service during which Mr. Bierbaum attacked them, and they loudly resented the reverend gentleman's well-substantiated remarks. But when Mr. Bierbaum leaves a stone among a pack of wolves he likes to hear them howl. He was thoroughly prepared and dealt our right and left cleansing strokes that swept before them the reeds of pestilential creed that rankly grow only in the fens of ignorance. Two of the elders who disturbed the meeting were afterwards brought up before the magistrates and fined \$1 each and costs, amounting to \$13 in all. Mr. Bierbaum asked for licenses or the penalty might have been more severe. The elders were mobbed out of town—Eganville Star.

ENGLAND'S CONVERSION

The Views of an Irish Priest on the English Mission.

The Rev. E. O'Dea, of Saltash, Cornwall, England, writes in the December number of the Irish Ecclesiastical Record of "The Conversion of England." He gives the statistics of growth in fifty years, which show that priests and churches have almost quadrupled their numbers.

But much of this is due to the Irish incoming, though much also to conversions, and there is a leakage among hereditary Catholics of the poorer classes to discontinue somewhat the most optimistic Catholic. Still, the gains are great.

What is the chief difficulty in the way of a more rapid progress? Writes Father O'Dea, "The great obstacle in the way of England's conversion, is, without doubt, the peculiar, indefinable religious feeling among the masses of the people. It is impossible to define exactly this peculiar religious, or, rather, irreligious feeling. Unquestionably, rationalism and unbelief are growing fast in England—rationalism in the educated and unbelief among the masses. The 'Open Bible' and the interminable disputes in the Establishment are, to a great extent, responsible for so much irreligion.

The Church of England is going to pieces. It is a house of many mansions, and the comprehensiveness which was its pride now seems to be its greatest danger. The fact is that since the Reformation there is no helm in the Protestant ship, at least there is no hand on the tiller, and the natural consequence is that they are blown about by every wind of doctrine. Private judgment has usurped the authority of the chair of Peter; it has had a fair trial, and the verdict seems to be that it is the booking office to the city of universal confusion. Honest Anglicans are drawing closer and coming over to us by the silly and compromising opinions of the arch-bishops; others are disgusted, and drift into unbelief. It is not difficult, then, to believe that scepticism is the true Anglican layman's faith. He has no confidence in the majority of the bishops, and he wisely hesitates to pin his faith to the uncertain pronouncing of the papal throne.

The Nonconformist Churches have a far greater hold upon their followers than the Established Church. Their religion is free and easy; their tenets few and simple, and generally speaking, they do not approve of such a place as hell. They do not relish the idea of eternal punishment in another world and rarely mention it, except to explain it away. Their ritual, too, is simplicity itself, and many illiterate laymen have an opportunity of preaching in the Nonconformist chapels which would be denied them in the Church of England. Such a religion, or, rather, congeries of religions, find much favor among the lower orders of the English people. The average Englishman likes and approves of a religion from which such practices as fasting and confession and all self-restraint is strictly excluded. When he is brought up to believe that he can get to heaven without such inconvenient commandments, he very naturally gives the Catholic Church the widest berth.

It is difficult for the Catholic Church to make much headway in a country so saturated with anti-Catholic ideas, but with God nothing is impossible. We have made wonderful progress during the past half century; have we not good reasons to hope for greater things in the next fifty years? England was once the dowry of Mary for hundreds of years: there was no country more devoted to Peter than England, and nowhere, excepting Italy, was there a land which had given so many martyrs to the doctrine of the supremacy of the Pope. She has been dedicated over and over again to the Virgin Mother of God and to St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles. Churches bearing her name are springing up again in this land, processions are held in her honor and her sweet name is invoked again in a land which three hundred years ago was bereft of so powerful a patronage. The Ritualists too, have taken kindly to our Lady. They pray to her to intercede for them, and from many a pulpit outside the Catholic Church the name of Mary is heard, and her virtues extolled. It is well, it is well, we have been praying for, that this country would pray for again as its queen and mother. In the Memorabilia of St. Bernard he said that never has it been known in any age, that those who appealed to Mary for assistance were later abandoned by her, and the incense of many prayers rising up before her throne in heaven has already drawn down many blessings on this desolate land. Let us hope, let us pray that her sacred name may be invoked once again by the multitude, that it may linger on the lips of the aged and dying; and that her powerful influence may be felt

or exerted to win back the land which was once proud to be called her 'dowry.'

"And the shadows of the saints are again stealing over the land. St. Benedict, there, speaking to us by the voice of the holy and learned Bishop of Newport and of many priests, the grand old abbey of Buckfast, for three hundred years a ruin, and a silent witness of the past glories of the Order in England, is once again in the possession of the sons of St. Benedict, and to its hospitable roof the sinner and the pilgrim are welcome as of old. The white woc. of St. Dominic is there, preaching and invigorating the same power which overthrew the Albigenes. The sons of St. Bernard are there, too, communing in the solitude, and encouraging us by their prayers and the examples of their hidden lives. And the sons of the soldier saint, Ignatius, are there, the pioneers and champions of learning, the 'Life Guards' of the grand army of the Catholic Church. Others, too, are there, bearing and blessing this sacrilegious nation, a sure proof that the arm of the Lord is not waxing short, nor His mercy failed.

Will England soon become Catholic again? We do not know, we can only hope and pray. To build up the Church again in England is too great a task to be done in a hundred years. One thing we may be certain of—that the Catholic Church has come to stay in this country, and in another fifty years it is not at all improbable that Catholicity and integrity will be the two opposing forces in England, swaying and molding the mind and intellect of the nation. There is a great deal of up hill work before us, but we have no slight outfit for the warfare. The saints and martyrs of England are interceding for us. The blood of those martyrs who died three centuries ago, and since, is a witness that England did not willingly give up the faith. The long imprisonment, the weary dungeons, the savage torture of these holy victims, are they to have no reward? The blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church, and the blood of those glorious martyrs shall purify and re-consecrate the soil to God. The Romeward movement in the Church of England is another good omen. Thousands of clergymen of the Established Church are preaching from as many pulpits the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Cardinal Vaughan, at a meeting of the Catholic Truth Society two years ago, said: "The doctrines of the Catholic Church which has been rejected and condemned as being blasphemous, superstitious, and fond inventions, have been re-examined, and taken back, one by one, until the Thirty-nine Articles have been banished and buried as a relic of the past. The Real Presence, the Sacrifice of the Mass, offered for the living and the dead—sometimes even in Latin, not infrequent reservation of the sacrament, regular purgatorial confession, extreme unction, purgatory, prayers for the dead, devotion to our Lady, to her Immaculate Conception, the use of the Rosary, and the invocation of saints, are doctrines taught, and accepted with a growing desire and relish for them in the Church of England. A celibate clergy, the institution of monks and nuns under vows, retreats for the clergy, missions for the people, fasting and other penitential exercises, candles, lamps, incense, crucifixes, images of the Blessed Virgin and the saints held in honor, stations of the cross, cassocks, cottars, Roman collars, birettas, copes, dalmatics, vestments, mitres, croziers, the adoption of an ornate Catholic ritual, and now, recently, an elaborate display of the whole ceremonial of the Catholic Pontiff—all this speaks a change and a movement towards the Catholic Church that would have appeared absolutely incredible at the beginning of the century."

HOTELS.

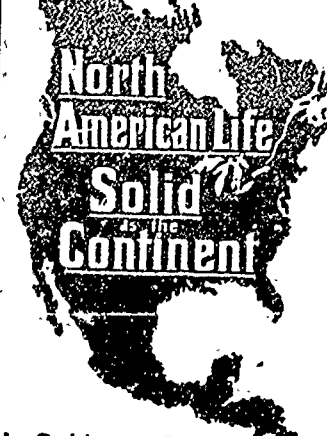
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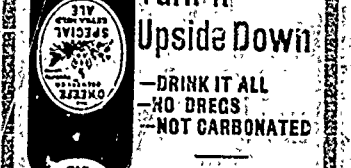
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

The question of education must always be a live one among the civilized nations of the world. There is no intention in a short essay such as this article is to be, of going into debatable ground of any kind.

our door, the parents are relieved in this very grave matter of educating their children, not only in preparation for their life-struggle, but also in the love and fear of God, at least as much as it is possible to relieve them, by this chain of Catholic educational institutions.

GIRLS AND DRINK.

The recent startling announcement from a prominent Protestant minister that the drink habit is securing a strong hold on the girls of Ontario, a statement that the statistics of the Provincial Institutions bear out, gives a great deal of food for thought.

vice, but there are no statistics to show how deeply this habit has sent its roots into our city girls. Hundreds of young girls in this city are now indulging in drink, and worse.

CATHOLIC CONVERTS.

Last week there was formed in New York, at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, the Catholic Converts League of America. The officers of the League for the ensuing year are as follows: Dr. F. De Costa, President, George D. Mackay, Vice-President, Miss Annie Buritt, Secretary, and S. Coates, Treasurer.

easy it is to place the truth in plain, simple language before Protestants, and they are losing no time in carrying their purpose out.

GRANT TO QUEEN'S

The question of a Government grant to Queen's University has been brought to the front of late. While there is no likelihood of such a grant ever being made, yet it can do no harm to raise a protest against even the consideration of such a thing.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Anarchists are still strong enough in the United States to dare to shoot an officer of the law. Last week at Barre, Vt., Chief of Police Patrick Brown tried to quell a riot among Italian Anarchists at a ball, and received three bullets for his pains.

keeping it before the public seems to us to be far less than nothing. A mistake was made in raising such a cry, and another one is being added to it by continuing it.

There does not appear to be any desire on the part of our supporters of Separate Schools throughout Ontario to enter into the field as candidates for the School Boards.

The recent stand taken by the Provincial authorities on the registration of births has produced excellent results. As a consequence of several prosecutions, the reports of births are being sent in from all parts of the province much more completely.

With the first of the year and its municipal elections comes the thought of the famous campaign of the P.P.A. some few years ago. "Catholic aggression" was a by-word without any foundation in political fact.

We wish to convey our thanks to our out-of-town correspondents for the communications that were sent us during the past year. We are very grateful to those who take such an interest in our paper and in the progress of Catholicity generally, as to think it worth their while to spare a few moments each week to chronicle the events that have taken place in their several parishes.

The agitation that is now under way to have the Catholic chaplain of

the Canadian forces in South Africa, Father O'Leary appointed to the chaplaincy of the Senate is worthy of support. Never perhaps in the history of Canada has a Catholic priest secured as strong a hold on the hearts of the Canadian people, whether Protestant or Catholic, as Father O'Leary, and his appointment to the post left vacant by the death of the estimable Arch-Deacon Lauder would be a fitting crown to the worthy Chaplain's war career.

On Christmas day the second portion of the Canadian Contingent returned from South Africa. After being treated as the heroes they are, in England, where enthusiastic crowds greeted them at every turn with cheers and praises; where our noble Queen received them as a mother, and congratulated them upon the splendid work they had done at the front, they at last arrived in their native land, in the land that feels as proud of them as they do of her.

IRISH SCENERY

Pleasure Derived From Recalling Familiar Scenes in Ireland.

The oxles of Erin, no matter in what part of the world their lot may be cast, are, in a measure, fortunate in so far as they leave behind them a country of hallowed memories, of charming spots endowed by the richest of natural beauty and picturesque views, when to these gifts of bountiful nature's bestowing, is added the sacred associations of past centuries arising from the heroic struggle to preserve intact the true faith and the existence of the fatherland against foreign invasion, a link is formed in the chain which forever binds the true Celtic Irishman to his own dear native land.

and romantic coast washed by the furious waves of the broad Atlantic in their continual assault upon the rugged headlands and storm rocks which have from time immemorial withstood the fury of the ocean's poundings. If he look inland his heart will rejoice at sight of the lofty peaks which lift their heads heavenward and look across the mainland to Tory Island, that miniature "kingdom" which has rejoiced in its own "king," and refuses to acknowledge the sovereignty of England and even the sway of the legal authorities of the county to which it is supposed to belong. Veering eastward the scenery maintains its jagged grandeur, and from one bold headland to another you are led onward to Daughanagh and Inishowan, the latter being the famous seat for the distillation of the historic "Pottee" of pure stimulative quality and world wide fame. Continuing your course you find yourself in the peaceful and beautiful waters of Lough Swilly, embosomed in a district made notable as the land of the O'Donnell chieftains, and as the seat of many stirring adventures and incidents in the history of Ireland, when the native leaders were in deadly conflict with the Anglo-Saxon invaders. In the interior many picturesque lakes are met with nestling at the bases of high mountains, forming a picture of natural loveliness not surpassed anywhere. In the Glenties district contact is had with the historic Garrow, the birthplace of St. Columba, around which sacred place the odor of sanctity still clings in unabated fervor. Among the mountainous tracts of these wild and beautiful districts you meet with inhabitants who speak the pure old Irish Gaelic, with hardly a word of English interlarded between. This pure old Gaelic stock have never mixed their blood with that of the Anglo-Saxon intruders, hence their isolation and primitive modes of life, their purity of morals and faith, their quiet greetings and steady adherence to customs that pre-dated hundreds of years ago. It may be asked why those people of frugal habits and simple lives separated themselves from the more wealthy and progressive people of the Lagan district, which is favored in richness of soil and climate. The query is easily answered, for the conquering armies of Cromwell left the native Catholic peasants no choice other than to forsake themselves to arid districts which were not good enough for the soldiers and camp followers of the invading English, who had the right, by virtue of conquest, to select and own the choice tracts wherever they wished to settle. This was in harmony with Cromwell's policy of extermination, or if as rested short of that, to place the conquered nations on barren lands not fit for tillage nor capable of yielding a decent support to the most diligent husbandman. It was a blow to "Hobson's Choice" and of a piece with the brutal conqueror's rule in other parts of Ireland, where to made the choice easy and simple for the defeated Celts, who were reduced to choose between death and Connough's, the latter being on the other side of the Shannon and composed of fruitless soil, as bad or worse than the worst in Donegal. The former destination being beyond the grave, and the latter sweet, the hapless peasants had to accept the poor quarters offered them and submit to the cruelty of their hard lot. But, starting out as we did, with a promise of pleasure derived from renewing acquaintance with familiar scenes at home, we had better not dwell too long on the dark side of the picture.

If we pass from the northeastern confines to that of the south-western we find a coast line of wild yet majestic grandeur, revealing its beauties at every step of the way. indentations in the rock-bound shores admitting volumes of water, calm, clear and limpid, and saturated with the refreshing odors wafted by the "salt sea breezes," and imparting freshness and vigor to the mind and body. Whether the experience is had by those in already robust health or invalids whose spirits may be drooping. If we elect to stay over at Burtport, Bunnbeg, Dungle, Inver, Glenties, Donegal town, the ancient home of the "Four Masters," and that ruined castle which vividly recalls events of other days, we are in a position to enjoy the vivifying and beneficial atmosphere, which comes laden with sweet scents, begotten of surrounding heather fells, and health laden breezes from the east of the vast Atlantic.

If we happen to be making our tour and sojourn at a time of the year when nature's bloomers are at their height and their fragrance wafted to us by the calm zephyrs, we are irresistibly attracted, both in body and mind; we feel the good influences of the return and stay in our own dear native land. And more especially if we have the good fortune to hit upon the summer season, made dear and joyous by bright sunshine, we are fifty times over recompensed for the trouble of crossing and recrossing the ocean.

If we linger at Donegal Bay and look across to the broad expanse of waters towards Connal and the great Repub-

lic of the west, which may, perchance, be the land of our adoption, when the sun is sinking in the far west, we are captivated by the scene and we are convinced that the Ireland of which the Celtic race the world over is so proud, has attractions and forms of beauty peculiarly her own, and which no other country can rival. Pursuing our course we come to Bundoran, a suburb of Ballyshannon, a town which has the distinction of being the birthplace of the illustrious Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, and ex-rector of the Catholic University of America. Nor is the great prelate and eloquent preacher indifferent about his connection with his native country, for he is going to travel from his far distant archdiocese in the United States, to preach the sermon in June next for the Most Rev. D. O'Donnell when that learned and patriotic bishop opens his magnificent cathedral in Letterkenny.

The above-named are but a few of the interesting places lying along the coast of Donegal, however, it may be well in a future issue of the Catholic Register to speak of the world-famous Giant's Causeway.

WILLIAM ELLISON.

THE CENTURY'S PROGRESS

What the Church has Been Doing for a Hundred Years.

Two centuries ago the Catholic Church stood in a favorable position for making up the great accounts of the world, science in all its ramifications has made great advances, literature and art have been popularized if not perfected, the education and amelioration of the people have thriven apace, and there will be few bold enough to deny that on the whole the dying century has been a century of progress. Meanwhile how have the spiritual interests of mankind fared, and how has the old Church stood the test of new conditions? The question is an important one in many respects. The stock argument against the Catholic Church has been that she is reactionary—the foe to the liberty and growth of knowledge and freedom. We accept the criterion of the nineteenth century and from bald theories appeal to bold facts.

The religious history of the last hundred years has been mainly normal. The growth or decrease of the different sections of Christianity has been in large measure the result of their own inherent character and activity rather than of any external stimulus or opposition. There have been, of course, some exceptions to this rule, but the rule stands, and as a consequence, the epoch that is coming to a close affords a better illustration of the vitality of the Catholic Church than any other period of her existence.

IN CATHOLIC LANDS.

Little of importance has been achieved in the religious aspect of Catholic countries. There have been a few spasmodic but wholly abortive attempts at schism and heresy within her dominions. In Italy an apostate priest named Gavazzi put himself at the head of what he called the "National Church." In 1870, for a few years he kept together a small congregation, but the movement finally collapsed some six years ago, when the unhappy founder dropped dead in the street in front of the Pantheon. A mere invidious system is, however, at work in various parts of the country. The present writer was astonished some three years ago to come upon a Protestant orphanage for Catholic children in the wilds of the Apennines. The hapless little ones were fringed over body and soul to the tender mercies of Protestant teachers. When their "education" is finished, they are let loose to do what harm they may among their Catholic neighbors.

Within recent years we have witnessed the misguided zeal of the Protestant archbishop of Dublin in trying to establish Protestantism in Spain. But this movement, too, is utterly devoid of significance. France, which at the beginning of the century was more or less tainted with Gallicism and Jansenism has become more Catholic than ever. Even the undoubted eloquence and ability of the apostate Pere Hyacinthe has not sufficed to keep open the doors of his solitary church in Paris. The Old Catholic movement in Germany, which began its career with such a flourish of trumpets after the Vatican Council, is doing slowly but surely. Austria has given no encouragement to the sects, Portugal has not swerved, Belgium is sturdily Catholic. Ireland deserves a word of special mention. Her people are as intensely loyal to the old faith as they have always been in the course of their troubled history, but in Ireland alone of European countries the population has diminished during the last hundred years. Towards the middle of the present century its inhabitants numbered over eight millions, of whom seven-eighths were Catholics. At the last census the total population was less than five

million Catholics part less than four million.

CHECK IN RUSSIA.

In only one part of Europe has Catholicism met with a check. The Muscovite dominion has menaced the peace of the church as well as the peace of Europe. In 1801 the Ruthenian branch of the Catholic Church counted 650,000. Day it has no official existence, and its followers scattered through the Russian Empire, scarcely numbered 100,000. This unhappy result has been mainly brought about by the overt and covert persecution of the government, and unfortunately, too, by the defection of some of the priests. In Poland, especially since 1800, Catholicism and patriotism have suffered together. Now, however, their diplomatic relations have been permanently established between Russia, and the Holy See, there is good reason to hope that the trials of the church will be mitigated if not ended.

Everywhere in Protestant countries the Church has surely, if slowly, gained ground. At the beginning of the century the Catholics of Switzerland and North Germany were steeped in apathy, but since then God's great remedy, persecution, has brought about a sweeping change. Instead of the 6,000,000 of ninety years ago, North Germany has today a population of 13,000,000 of the most zealous and loyal Catholics in Christendom. In Switzerland the animosity against Catholics has been very bitter, and especially since 1870, the radicals have displayed an implacable hostility against the Church, but the tide of Catholicity has risen day by day. In 1880 the Catholic population was barely one-third of the total—it is now at least two-fifths.

Catholic emancipation in Denmark dates from 1817. In that year there were but three missionaries and 300 Catholics, without school or chapel, in the country. In 1892 Denmark became a vicarariate-apostolate, with thirty-nine priests and a population of 4,000. Sweden and Norway, in 1800 and 1860 respectively, granted freedom to the church. The work in these countries has been especially difficult and the progress has been slow, but the Catholics have increased from 410 to 2,100.

Holland however may justly claim the honor of showing a greater proportionate increase of Catholicity than any other Protestant country. In 1810 William of Nassau tried vainly to induce his Calvinist subjects to consent to the establishment of the hierarchy. Thirteen years later it was restored by Plus IX., and since then the Church has shown a steady increase. The 350,000 Catholics in Holland at the beginning of the century have been increased by over a million, the present population being 1,488,352. Further still, the apostolic spirit has thriven apace, many Dutch priests being now laboring in England.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The growth and prosperity of the Church in Great Britain presents many remarkable features. In the year 1800 England and Scotland together had but 320,000 Catholics, with 65 priests and 6 vicars-apostolic. They were absolutely destitute of public chapels, schools and institutions. Today the country wears a very different aspect with its cardinal-bishop, its two archbishops, 18 bishops, and 3,000 priests to look after the spiritual welfare of more than 2,000,000 Catholics. The material advantages in churches, colleges, schools, and institutions of different kinds have more than kept pace with the numerical increase. The Church has received converts from all classes of society, though the cultured portion of the community has furnished more than its proportionate quota. Some ten years ago it began to be realized that while the Church was receiving large numbers of converts annually the actual increase of the Catholic population was not as great as might have been expected. Cardinal Vaughan, the bishop of Salford, instituted a searching investigation as to the causes of the "leakage" in his own diocese. It was then found that the losses were traceable to three sources: 1st, the wholesale proselytizing of Catholic children by Protestant societies, 2d, the neglect of careless and dissolute parents of their children, and 3d, the prevalence of mixed marriages. The first evil was promptly met by the establishment of the Catholic Protection and Rescue Society of Salford, which in this one diocese has spent over \$50,000 annually in rescuing destitute children from the dangers which threaten their faith and morals in the large towns. The recent letter of the Pope urging the people of England to pray for their union with the Church has been very favorably received, among a large section of Anglicans, and there are many signs to justify the hope that England is on the eve of a great Catholic revival.

In Turkey in Europe Rome has made considerable advances. Had it not been for the indifference of France and the active opposition of Russia in

1856, 6,000,000 Bulgarians might have been added to the Catholic Church. Corporate reunion will doubtless come about some day, but in the meantime the twelve reorganized dioceses of the Balkans show an increase from 250,750 to 630,785 Catholics—and this in face of the concealed hostility of the Russian agents.

In Asia Minor the different churches of the Uniate rite have shown signs of new life. In Palestine the Catholics have thriven apace. The Melchite Greeks have abandoned schism and entered the bosom of the Mother Church, since when they have increased from 20,000 to 114,000. The total increase in the Catholic Uniates has been from 401,000 to 67,038.

IN AMERICA.

The progress of the Church in the New World during the last century has been very brilliant, both in point of numbers and organization. In 1800 the combined missions of the United States and Canada hardly numbered 100,000 Catholics. Today in Canada alone there are 2,100,000 faithful, with 2,400 priests and 25 bishops, and a proportionate growth of churches, schools, and institutions. Moreover, no exhaustive census has been made of the Catholics in the United States, but a moderate and mnemonic estimate may be found in the figures: 90 prelates, 9,000 priests, and 9,000,000 people. The estimate of the population is undoubtedly low, some authorities allowing as many as 13,000,000 Catholics to the States sufficient has been written in late years on the expansion of Catholicity amongst us, to allude further on the subject.

The position of the Church in South America is fairly satisfactory in point of numbers. Some quarter of a million of Indians have been received into the Church. In the Protestant Antilles and in the Guianas the Catholics have thriven in the last eighty years.

But the noblest successes of the Apostolic Church during the present century have been made in Asia, Africa and Oceania. The missionaries who went to India in 1830 found little more than the ruins of Catholicity. The total number of the faithful was about 475,000, under the charge of some 400 native and 20 European priests. At the close of the century the Catholic Church in India claims 26 resident bishops, 1,400 native and 615 missionary priests, about 3,000 members of religious orders, and a population of 1,700,000 souls. Every day the Church, from the Himalayas to Ceylon, is adding to the number of converts of her apostolic mission, the existence of over 2,200 schools, in which 100,000 scholars are daily rounded in the great truths of religion, gives bright hope for the future of the Church among the Hindus.

If the Church has made but little progress in Siam, the same cannot be said of Birmania and Malacca, where the number of the faithful has sextupled and quadrupled, respectively, in the last fifty years.

In modern times Annam has taken the place of Japan as the nursery of martyrs. It will be some time before the young Annamite Church can recover from such disasters, but in spite of the deluge of Christian blood and the ferocity of heathen persecution, the Annamite missions, which in 1800 counted 310,000 Catholics divided into 3 vicariates, have to day 9 vicariates, 573 priests, and a population of 928,300 Catholics.

At the end of the last century there were in China five Catholic missionaries, with a population of 200,000. Today the Church counts 38 bishops, 1,000 priests, (of whom about a third are natives) and a following of 576,440.

SUCCESS IN AFRICA.

Africa, too, has given a rich harvest to the Church during the present century. The church which was so powerful in the early ages of Christianity was represented 100 years ago by about 7,000 persecuted Uniates in Egypt, and some 8,000 converts in the prisons of Algiers, Tunis and Morocco. Now Algiers is divided into three dioceses, with 563 priests, 260 churches and 400,000 souls. The archdiocese of Carthage has a population of 27,000. The church of Alexandria, stifled in the fifth century by the schism of Dioscurus, has begun to awake from its slumber, and the Catholics have increased from 7,000 to 80,000, under the care of 147 missionaries. On the West Coast mission after mission is springing up. There are now 14, with a population of 39,000.

In the south the Boers kept the country closed against Catholic missionaries until 1858. Since then missions have flourished at the Cape, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. In these states there are now 100 missionaries, with 25,000 Catholics, and there is good reason to hope that the whole tribe of Basutos, numbering 180,000 souls, will shortly enter the Church in a body. The great island of Madagascar, after two centuries of Jesuit zeal, has now a population of 1,000,000 Catholics, who are rapidly made, increased when 12 missionaries

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penetrate among the docile tribes of the South.

A few words will suffice to show the flourishing condition of the Church in Australasia. In the two provinces of Sydney and Melbourne there were in 1885, 2 archbishops (one of them a cardinal), 20 bishops and a population of over 600,000. Fifty years before that infant church began with two priests and a few hundred converts. In the Australasian Islands there is now a population of 100,000 Catholics, with 8 bishops and 163 priests. Such is the general summary of the work done by the Church in the nineteenth century to establish her claims to Catholicity and apostolicity. It justifies the statement made at the beginning of this article, that the vitality of the Church has been in some respects more strikingly evinced in this epoch of her existence than in any previous one. She has held her old territory, she has made striking advances in Protestant countries, and in America she has seen her children multiply their number as they did long ago in the West of Europe. - B. Morgan, in Catholic World.

A Cure for Rheumatism. - The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parmentier's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced, and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

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THE MAN BENEATH THE BED.

What cosmic whim has fathomed him Or made his tribe exist, Cannot be told by solid old Or learned ethnologist;

Inquiring mind of womankind Industrious search doth wage Night after night to bring to light This rumored personage.

This is a time when acts sublime Are due to sex of Eve, And who shall say in com as day What deed they may have done?

A DINNER GOWN.

A dinner gown may consist of a strip of lace wound round the shoulders and caught with a flower upon the bust, below which long stoles of lace play

hair and floating loops are added to dresses, and, in fact, one may see it everywhere just now. It is true that it has taken several months for the vogue of chenille to reach such proportions.

Princess forms are seen in evening gowns and also in some street attire, but in this case the form is cleverly disguised. Many new gowns are made with drapery around the waist, like the old style tablier, and others again have flounces up to the top.

This is quite a revival of accordion plaiting for evening dresses, especially for the younger ladies, and this is made of thin mousseline de sole and other diaphanous materials. It is especially pretty for dancing as it floats out with such dainty grace.

SWELL POKE HATS.

The poke hat is undoubtedly in style, though it is different in shape from the former poke hats and different in material. It much resembles the Gwendolen hat of last year, sometimes called the "Dolly." The poke is a "made" hat, constructed upon a frame and fashioned of velveteen, which comes in all the new shades.

A VISITING COSTUME.

A smart walking costume, made of a serviceable, yet fairly substantial material, which can be trimmed prettily on the bodice, is a necessity, and here is a charming and very novel design possessing all these advantages.

CHENILLE USES.

The uses for which chenille has been found adapted are manifold, and it seems as if almost every new thing one sees has this beautiful trimming added in some way.

completes this toilet is made of tucked gloves silk to match the dress and is trimmed with turquoise blue rosettes and black and fawn ostrich feathers.

THE DISAGREEABLE.

Many people fail to get on in the world because they will not do the things that are disagreeable to them. They gladly pick the flowers in their vocation, but will not touch the weeds or thorns.

They go around the hills of difficulty instead of over them; they leave the enemy half conquered, and he is always coming up to attack them unexpectedly from the rear.

Naturalists say that, when examined minutely with a microscope, it will be found that no creature or object in nature is positively ugly, that there is a certain harmony or symmetry of parts that renders the whole agreeable rather than the reverse.

So the most disagreeable tasks in life, when viewed in their proper proportions, reveal a poetic, an attractive side hitherto undreamed of.

I have seen men working under the most trying conditions, and the most repulsive surroundings, who found light in the shade, poetry in the dull prose of their environment, and happiness and content in spite of all unfavorable circumstances.

On the other hand, I have seen people occupying desirable positions in the professional and business walks of life with every inducement to cheerfulness and happiness in all their surroundings, who were gloomy, disagreeable and discontented.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHEN DAD COMES HOME AT NIGHT.

By Amadous.

There is no dad like our Dad, No matter what you say; The house is dull and lonesome Whenever he is away;

And when he comes, such greeting Was never known before; We all rush out to meet him, And welcome him once more.

The supper's on the table, And some one is made glad, Because, to-night he's given A seat close up to Dad;

When supper is quite over We all sit around the fire, And Dad will tell the stories Of which we never tire.

One speaks a piece worth hearing, One sings a little song, And so, with mirth and music, Swift goes the night along;

God bless the dear old father, Who is to us our all, And leave us long together To wait upon his call;

CHRISTMAS WITH THE CIRCUS.

"Speaking of Christmas trees," said Judge Crabtree, as he leaned back in a comfortable angle after dinner.

I wonder the Arboriculture Society don't offer prizes for their cultivation and improvement. Pasduka's seedling Christmas tree, or the early Thanksgiving Christmas tree, would be interesting novelties.

"You heard about the unappreciative western villagers who hung their congressman in effigy to their Christmas tree?" Inquired Major Dodge.

"Yes. And speaking of western experiences with Christmas trees reminds me of the time I was with Ford's circus, in Texas. You see, Ford failed, and I was appointed receiver, and finished out the season in the south with the circus.

"You see, the senator's notion was to use the giraffe, and we proceeded to do so. Stood him in the center of the ring and dressed him up in tinsel and strings of popcorn, with candles stuck about here and there, and red apples and Chinese lanterns and such things.

"There was just sufficient of him to accommodate all the presents. We took our exits around on the edge of the ring, the steam piano played a selection in long notes as a delicate compliment to our tree's neck, and the distribution of the presents began.

"We had got about a third of the presents off and the piano was gently playing, 'Tushed was the Hour, when the giraffe happened to turn his head a little and look down, and see what a blaze of glory he was.

"The first jump put out the conflagration in his tail, but he kept right on. We fell over backwards and ran for the high seats. The Christmas tree kept on around the ring, shedding presents and popcorn, candles and confectonery.

"About this time we crawled up through the caves of the tent and got out on the roof. The big mackerel crept up to the center pole and cut a hole in the top. The tree put his head out and began to look around.

"Speaking of Christmas trees," said Judge Crabtree, as he leaned back in a comfortable angle after dinner. "I want to say that I approve of you. They're a highly satisfactory vegetable."

THE GENTLEMAN.

We sometimes meet an original gentleman who, if manners had not existed, would have invented them.

ated, would have invented them.—Emerson.

Perhaps a gentleman is a rarer man than some of us think. Which of us can point out many such in his circle—men whose aims are generous; whose truth is not only constant in its kind, but elevated in its degree;

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.—Locke.

No matter how fast a man may make money, he owes it to society as well as to himself to be economical. Any young man who will live up to the following set of rules will get more genuine happiness out of life than his neighbor who violates them;

THE GOSPEL OF SAVING.

In the Saturday Evening Post Russell Sage presents some of the best advice that has ever been given to young men regarding the handling of their money.

"Don't depend on others. Even if you have a rich father, strike out for yourself. Cultivate independence at the very outset. Learn the value of money. Realize that it stands when honestly made, as the monument to your value as a citizen.

"Be jealous of your civic rights. Take a wholesome interest in public affairs, but do not let politics, or anything else, interfere with the rigid administration of your private duties. The State is made up of individuals.

"Be clean and decent. Don't do anything that you would be ashamed to discuss with your mother. Don't gamble. Be circumspect in your amusements.

"In conversation with amusements, I have never been able to understand why the young men of to-day deem the theatre an absolute essential in seeking diversion. An evening with a good book is, or ought to be, more satisfying to the young man of brains than an evening in a hall where a lot of make believe characters are strutting up and down the stage, like children in a masquerade.

"Most of the great things of the world have been done in the face of the cry 'Impossible.' To the minds of his generals Napoleon's plan to cross the Alps was sheer madness.

DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

"We find it impossible to walk around a park on a rainy night without overshoes, yet many an explorer has waded water and lain out-of-doors for weeks without catching cold.

All these things were impossibilities according to the usually accepted standards. Looking at them, we learn that so-called impossibilities are not necessarily real ones.

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