The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IX.-No. 12.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 24 — Violet — Passion SUNDAY, At Mass; Int., Judica me Deus. (The Gloria Patri is not said or sung until Easter, but the Introit is repeated as usual after the Psalm.) Grad., Eripe me Domine, V., Liberator meus. Tract., Saope expugnaverunt no. Com., Hoc Corpus. Vespers—(White) of the following, commemoration of Sunday.

Monday, March 25.—White—The Annuciation B.V.M. Double, 1st Class.

Tuesday, March 26.—Violet of the

Tuesday, March 26. - Violet - of the Feria.

Wednesday, March 27.— White — St. ohn Damascene, Confessor, Doctor.

Thursday, March 28.—White—St. Xys tus, Confessor, Double. Friday, March 29.—White—Seven Pol-ors of the B. V. M. Greater Double.

Saturday, March 30.—Violet—Of the Feria.

Current Topics.

General Benjamin Har. gison died at 4.45 o'clock Harrison on Wednesday afternoon Dead. last without regaining His death was quiet and painloss, there being a gradual sinking ing until the end came, which was mark-ed by a single gasp for breath, as life departed from the body.

Benjamin Harrison was born August 1838, in North Bend, Ohio. He was a grandson of the first President Harrison, and was born in his grandfathor's house. His early life was spent on the farm, and his education was stained in Miami University, from which he graduated is 1852, settling in Indianapolis and practising law. In 1860 he first entered politics, and was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of the States, making a favorable impression as a speaker during the election. While he was holding this office the Civil War began, and in 1863 he entered the 70th Indiana Regiment, which he had helped to raise, as a Second Lieutenant. When the regiment was organized he was appointed Colonel, and with it he entered Buell's army at Bowling Grees. His first independent action, an attack on a Confederate detachment, resulted in smeasa. He was placed in Ward's brigade and fought chiefly in the west, guarding railways and fighting geerillas. In suck duties he remained until January, 1964, when he was placed in command of his brigade, and served with the Eleventh and Twenth Army Corps, taking part under booker in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was at the battle of Reasca, Cassville, Naw Hope Church, Golgotha Church, Koneaw Mountain, and Peach Tree Creek, and distinguished himself, capecially in the last mentioned fight. Gen. Horker praised him highly, alike for spirit in action and for the good order in which he kept his brigade. Gen. Harrison had been re-elected to his office, and he resumed his duties in connection with

In the meantime Gen. Harrison had been re-elected to his office, and he resumed his duties in connection with it. At the expiration of his term he declined renomination and returned to private practice. While active m polities, he did not formally re-enter them until 1876, when he became the Republican candidate for Governor, and was beaten in a close election. He showed want record expenditure the theorem. great personal strength with the elec-sorate in this contest. In 1879 Presi dent Hayes appointed him a member of the Missippi River Commission. He
was Chairman of the delegation from
Indiana as the National Convention
held in Chicago in 1880, and was active
in procuring the choice of General Garfield, withdrawing when placed in nom-fination. He was offered a place in Gar-field's Cabinet, but declined.

field's Cabinet, but declined.

In 1890 Gen. Harrison was chosen Senator for Indiaus, retaining that distinction until 1887. During his Senatorial career he was a frequent speaker. His name came before the Republican National Convention in 1884, and at the convention of 1888 he was elected on the eighth ballot us candidate, largely wing to the withdrawal of Channey M. Depew. He made his campaign upon he issue of proteotion, and was elected for Mr. Cleveland.

President Harrison's Administration was chiefly marked by the Behring Sea

as chiefly marked by the Behring Ses bitration, and by Mr. Blaine's Panmoviesion, and by Mr. Blaine's Pan-imerican reciprocity negotiations. In 392 he was re-nominated for the Presisacy, and was defeated by Mr. Cleve-and. Stuce his retirement into private Mr. Harrison lived at Indianapolis. In 1898 he was made Professor of Law San Francisco, and he was one of the counsel in the Venezuela

Two Communication Carnegie's from Andrew Carnegie Wealth. which were officially made public tell of the steel king's referement from active business life, and of his denation of \$5,000.

For the endowment of a fund for superaunuated and disabled employees set the Cernegie Company. This benefaction is by far the largest of the many created by Mr. Carnegie, and is probably without a parallel anywhere in the world. This fund will in no wise interfere with the continuance of the savings fund established by the company filteen wears ace for the benefit of its emmade public tell of the years ago for the beneft of its em-ployees. In this latter fund nearly \$2,000,000 of the employees savings are en deposit, on which the company, by contract, pays 3, per sent., and loans

money to the workmen to build their

own homes.

In a letter to the President and managers of the company, Mr. Carnogle announces that Mr. Franks, his cashier, will hand over to them upon their acceptance of trust, \$5,000,000 of the Carnegic Company bonds in trust for the following purposes:—The income of \$1,000,000 to be spent in maintaining \$1,000,000 to be spent in maintaining the libraries built by him in Braddock, Homestead, and Doquesne. The income of the other \$4,000,000 is to be applied: First, to provide for empleyees of the Carnegie Company in all its worke, mines, railways, shops, etc., injured in its service, and for those dependent upon such employees as are killed; secondly, to provide small pensions to such employees as, after long and creditable service, through exceptional circumstances, reed such help in their old age, and who make a good use of it. Should these uses net require all of the revenue and a surplus of 200,000 be left after ten years' operation, then, be left after ten years' operation, then for all over this, workmen in mills other than the Carnegie Company in Alleg heny County shall become elliphie for participation in the fund, the mills near participation in the fund, the mills nearest the works of the Carnegio Steel
Company being first embraced. Mr.
Carnegie says:—"This fund is not intended to be used as a substitute for
what the company has been in the habit
of doing in such cases—far from it. It
is intended to go still further and give
to the injured or their families, or to employees who are needy in old age, through no fault of their own, some provision against want as long as needed or until young children can become selfsupporting.

The Daily News de Russia and clares that owing to the Japan. Manchurian convention the relations between Russia and Japan have become very strained, and that war seems not only Russia and Japan have become very strained, and that war seems not only possible, but probable. The paper prints an interview with a "distinguished Japanese diplomatist," who is represented as saying that "unless Russia makes seems material concession to Japan, and that at once, I am atraid it will be impossible to avoid war. The feeling in Japan is high, and a vast majority of the public is eager for war unless Russia comes forward with some proposition which will be acceptable to Japan, and which will astisfy her feelings of honor in the matter. If Russia has Mancauris, Japanese sentiment demands compensation of a substantial character. With Manchuria in her grasp, Russia is a constant menace to Corea, the independence of which, if not its actual possessira, is vital to Japan." The diplomatist attributed the hostile feeling in Japan to the populace. He said that Marquis Ito, the Prime Minister, would undoubtediy do all he could to prevent war. The Emperor is a lover of peace, but popular pressure might be too strong. The Japanese Chauvinists are anxious for war now the Japanese fleet is far stronger than Russia's in the Far East. The News does not reveal the identity of the diplomatist, but as Barou Bysshi, the Japanese Minister to London, can easily be interviewed on most subjects, the probabilities point to him.

C.P.R. will extent of \$120,000 will be made this spring and Spend. summer by the C.P.R. Co. between this city and Owen Sound, The following items have thus far been definitely decided by the management:

—Between Vaudrenil and Perth, \$25,000 —Between Vaudreuil and Perth, \$25,000 for ballasting the road-bed for a distance of 61 miles. Water-tanks and standpipes at Kamptville and Monklands, enlarged sidings at twelve points between Toronto and London, \$9,000. tween Toronto and London, \$9,000. Repairs to bridges west of Toronto, \$37,000. Ballasting track for 86 miles west of Toronto, \$19,000. Stand-pipe at London, and ballasting on the Owen Sound division, \$10,000. Additional siding on the Owen Sound division, \$8,000. Acetylene gas lighting plant at Owen Sound, electric plants for lighting resignt-shods and engine-house at Torfreight-sheds and engine-house at To-onto Janction, \$12,000.

The features of Mr. Canada's Fielding's budget speech Finances. are briefly these :-

There will be no tariff Machinery for the equipment of beet root sugar factories will be admitted free of duty for one year. At present such machinery is free only when it is of a class not made in Canada. Total revenue last fiscal year :- \$51,-

Total expenditure last year:-\$43,-Surplus (largest in Canada's history)

Surplus (largess in Causaus aussury)
last year:—\$8,054,715.
Estimated revenue for year ending
80th of June:—52,750,000
Estimated expenditure for year end-

Estimated exponditure for year ending 80th June:—46 400,000.
Estimated surplus for year ending 80th of June:—\$6,850,000.
Increase in aggregate foreign trade, 1900:—\$69,856,025. Iron and steel bountles to increase in

Irou and steel bouvies to increase in six years from let July next.

Mr. Fielding gave a louid, comprehensive, and mrat interesting statement of the finances of the country. He spoke for barely an hone and a half, yet in that time he covered the ground most thoroughly, and in answering to an occasional interruption displayed that quickness of retort which has seried him an envishle reputation in the House. Although the satisfactory state of the country's trade and finances would have

justified a lengthy and exhaustive re-view, the Minister of Finance resisted the temptation to prolong his speech undaly.

"Prosident Dlaz will Diaz never rule Mexico again." Insane said a premiuent army officer and a close friend of the President, for he is insane, and the doctors have no hope of his recovery. Rumours of a like nature have been rifed to the city ever since the President hurrically left the capital two months ago without giving any official notice of his departure. It is now pretty generally believed he was hurried out of the city by those close to him to keep from the public the fact that his mind was badly affected. To lull suspicion it was given out that he i. I gene to the wilds of the State of Guerrero on a hunting trip. Then came the report that he was dangerously ill, and a fow days later it began to be whispered around the city that he was insane. It appears from reports that it was decided to bring the President back to the capital, but that he showed such a decided dislike to roturning here that it was decided to take him to Cuernasaid a prominent army Insano it was decided to take him to Cuerna vaca. The President's malady takes the form of a great dread that some one is going to kill him, and he believes that assassins are hidden in his winter that assassins are hidden in his winter residence here, the Castle of Chapultepec. One of the doctors attendent upon Gen. Diaz said a couple of days ago that the old man appears quite childish, and that the strong will shat made a nation out of a disorganized conglomeration of States, peopled by robbers, cut-threats, and political intriguers, has completely broken down, and left the old man as helpless as a child, All there is left of his former strong self is his obstinate refusal to some back to Chapultepec.

Levisors dotages A The Chinese from Tien-Tsin by Reut-Situation. or's Telegram Company, says: "The Russians are now entrenching in the disputed terrinow entrenching in the disputed terris-tory. A company of the Hong Konp Regiment, with fixed bayonets, is in front, while two companies of the Mad-ras Pioneers, under the command of Major Johnson, are held in reserve. Both the Russians and the British are arraiting instructions from their Gov-

some back to Chapultepec.

arnments."

The Times makes the following announcement:—"We learn that Count von Waldersee has interfered as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in China to put an end to the mutually hostile attitude of the British and Russian troops at Tientsin." Dr. Morrison, writing to The Times from Pokin, asys:

—"Chinese officials say they have been informed from St. Petersburg that Russia abandons her claim to exclusive rights in Mongolis and Turkestan, and consents to modify the stringency of her control of the civil administration of Manchuria, agreeing that the convention shall be published as soon as it is signed in St. Petersburg, a fortnight hence. This is the first check inflicted upon Russian diplomacy in China since Lord Salisbury was cajoled into the withdrawal of British troops from Port Arthur in 1698; and it cannot fall profoundly to modify the situation by convincing the Chinese that there still exist international combinations capable of maintaining the equilibrium of the far east." There is a disposition hera to think too much has been made of the Anglo-Russian incident at Tientsin, and more hopeful view of the sfair is taken to day. This is aided by the statement The Times makes the following a more hopeful view of the affair is taken to day. This is aided by the statement contained in the Pekin despatch to The London Times, which is taken to mean that the combined efforts of the interested powers are having the effect of causing Sr. Petersburg to check any tendency to under aggressiveness on the part of the Russian representatives in China. The comments of the afternoon newspapers repeat the views of the majority of the morning papers, name-ly: That diplomacy will smooth the points of friction.

The report of the Com Public missioner of Public Works for Ontario for 1900 has

just been issued. Details are given of all the work done during the year on public buildings and colonisation roads, and several interesting tables are included. The total railway milage now in operation in Ontario is 6,724 miles, of which 1,447 miles were built before Confederation, while 467 miles are now under construction. follows:—Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa, 3 miles; Ontario & Rainy River Railway, 280 miles; Algoma Central, Sault way, 280 miles; Algoma Central, Sauis Str. Marie to Michipicoton River, 186 miles; ditto Michipicoton Harber to main line C.P.R., 28 miles, of which 12 are completed; Manisoba & North Shore, 15 miles. The total expenditure Shore, 15 miles. The total expenditure on the maintedance, representation public buildings last year was \$98,879; on espital account, including roade, \$328,531, and in aid of railways, \$189. 869. The largest items on capital account were as follows:—Colonization roads, \$138,926; mining roads, \$9,919; Normal School, London, \$35,025 Normal School, London, \$35,025; Vio-toria Asylum, Cobourg, \$29,186; Lon-dob Asylum, \$15,876; Kingston Asy-lum, \$10,027. A supplementary table shows the total expenditure on all works since Confederation. The grants to the railways, which have all been made since 1872, amount in all to \$7. 000.841, not of a total avenditure. 921,488,780. Of this \$1,880,000 was spent previous to 1872. To colonias tion roads was given \$8,280,980; to

mining roads, \$68,622; on the new Par-liament buildings, \$1,278,930, and to equipment grounds, roads, plant houses, etc., \$22,745; Government House, \$185,660; Centrai Pricon, \$880,352; Brock's monument, \$4,605.

The New York Sun

The King's has this special cable :-Oath. The King will give an audience next Thursday (to-day) to Lord Horries, a Roman Cath-olic Peer, who will move an enquiry in the House of Lords into the wording of the House of Lords into the wording of the accession cath, as to whether the King's Protestantism cannot be ascorted sufficiently without hurting the feelings of his Catholic subjects. It is the gen-eral belief that the Government has agreed to grant the request. The repo t of Lord Horries' reception, which is made public at the King's express wish, is taken as an indication of the King's feelings in regard to the inquiry.

McGill University con-Donation tinues to be the recipient

to McGill. of splendid donations from Montreal's wealthy citizens. At the last meeting of the Board of Governors it was announced that Sir William C. Macdonald, who has dready contributed several million dolaireary contributed several million dol-lars to McGill, has made unother dona-tice of \$150,000. Of this amount the aum of \$75,000 will be used for the endowment of the chair of chemistry, now held by Dr. Harrington; \$62,500 for the endowment of the chair of hot-any, held by Prof. Phenhallow, and \$12,500 as an additional endowment for the physics chair, held by Peof. Co. any, better by Prof. Phonnailow, and \$12,600 as an additional endowment for the physics chair, held by Prof. Cox. Sir William Macdonald's donation will release \$160,000 of the university funds now used for the endowments, and this sum will be applied to the extension and improvement of the arise enriculum. In this connection Mr. Paul Lafleur has been appointed associate professor of English Literature, and Dr. Hermann Walter, M. A., Edin., at present professor of Modern Languages in the Royal Arademio Institution, Belfast, has received the appointment of lecturer in Modern Languages. It was also announced that Miss Jessie Dow, of Mostweel, has donated the sum of \$00,000 for the cestablishment of a chair of Political contents. William Dow.

Pastorai Letter

tils' Grace Archbishop O'Connor Promulgates Extention of Jubilee.

The following pastoral letter will be read in all the churches on Sunday

next:—
Dearly Beloved Brethren;—On the 24th day of December, 1899. we announced to you in a pastoral letter that Our Holy Father had proclaimed the Holy Year, and granted on certain conditions the Indulgence and other privileges of the Jubilee to all who would visit Rome and to others whose condition in life prevented them from making such visit. To-day we send you another letter of His Holiness granting, subject to conditions, the Indulgence and privileges to all the Faithful without exception.

During the Holy Year the heart of the Pope was made glad by the risit of hundreds of thousands of his children from all parts of the Catbolic world, and the fruits of the Jubilee were so manifest that his fathely interest in the spiritual welfare of his other children urges him to place like fruits within their reach. The lovand generosity of Our Holy Father, not to mention the spiritual profit to be Raimed, should suffice to make all Dearly Beloved Brethren ;-On the

not to mention the spiritual profit to be gained, should suffice to make all the Faithful eager to take advantage of his offer. These motives, no doubt, will be sufficient for many, but to se-cure the compliance of all the children of the Church, His Hoiness suggests others. He assures us that the Jubi-les will aid in realling souls to the of the Church, His Hoiness suggests others. He assures us that the Jubice will aid in recalling souls to the practice of Christian morality. This will be effected by united prayer and uniform example. God hears more readily the prayer of many than of one. He will surely not refuse to grant the prayers of the Catholic world proceeding from one heart and mind, the prayers of His Church, deriving their value from the metits of His Son. Example is the remedy for ricing their value from the metits of Him Son. Example is the reundy for all indifference and cowardice arising from human respect, that make us careless of our eternal Salvation. When we see our fellow Catholics vis-iting the churches and approaching the sacraments we will feel ashamed to separate ourselves from our breth-ren and their example will are ren and their example will encourage ren and their example will encourage us to join them not only for our own, but for the common welfare. Phus will we be brought to the practice of Christian morality, to lead a life like that of Christ, a life that can be begun and perfected only by the means appointed by Him, which are prayer and the Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist. The graces the Jubilee imparts will enable those who are faithful to them not only to begin but to continue to the end the begin but to continue to the end the practice of Christian morality.

A greater attachment to and a deeper love of the Apostolic See, the Holy Father assures us, will be snother

Father assures us, will be another fruit of the Jubilec. The best proof of love is readiness to obey. God al-ways rewards prompt obedience hand-somely, though not necessarily in this world. In this case obedience to the wishes of His representative will bring an ample, most ample recom ponse even in this life, viz., the par-don of all our sins, the remission of all the ponalty due to them, and the er's Letter as to call for no

umon with God produced by Holy Communion. Let no one, then, he so disloyal to the Apostolie See and so careless about the spri and condition of his soul as to fail to make the Jubilce. Attard motive assigned by His Hol-

Jubilee.

A third motive assigned by His Holmess for extending the Jubilee is that all may share in the brackets of the Holy Year. Besides the forgiveness of the guitt and the penalty of sin, there will be a greater interese and strengthening of the Disine virtues in our souls, of Parth wher by we will accept cheerfuily all the trackings of God and of His Church, and comply mer. I ally with the duties they impose, recognizing in a fitting way the rights of God over us, of Hope, learnings the leaventhy effects the world upon us in such abundance for the little we will do, will urge us to please God in future, with the fudest confidence that His rewards will infinitely satirass our efforts, of Chai ty, because the conditions prescribed, prayer, sorious, sacrifice, and communion, offer to God a homage worthy of Him and bind us to Him in the closest affection, and not only to Him but to our neighbor also, for these works are done by all and all share in their incrites. This growth of the Dirine virtues will give renewed vigor to all other virtues, for all others depend on these, spring from them and are nourished by them, and in return they beautify and perfect the Divine virtues, and the soul clothed with them all is a model of perfect Christian life. The last motive, and assuredly not the least, for extending the favor of the Jubilee to the world at large, all is a model of perfect Christian life. The last motive, and assuredly not the least, for extending the favor of the Junilee to the world at large, is that it will serve as a fitting dedication of the century at its beginning, to Christ the Redeemer. In a recent letter of, straking beauty and force, Our Holy Father sets before us the claims our Redeemer has upon the world, and bow slight is its acknowledgment of them. Misguided passions, false teachings and bad example make many ignore these claims. Our Lord's words and works are before the world for nineteen hundred our Lord's words and works are before the world for nineteen hundred
years, and at no time was so much
said and done as during the past century, not only to make them unheeded, but even to make men forget not
only that Ho is the Redeemer, but
even that file is the Christ the Son
of the living God. The Ho'y Father
wishes Catholies to unite as one in
professing their Faith in the Redeemer by an earnest endeavor to have a
share in the instite of the Redeemition
for the giffores of the Jubilee are mothing else than the merits of the Redemption. Then as God's friends we
can worthily offer to God the new
century, and obtain from Him a more
fruitful knowledge of Christ and give
to Him that reasonable service that

belongs to Him by the double title of Creator and Redeemer. Creator and Redeemer.

That these blessings may be ours we desire and order the Encyclical Letter to be put into effect as follows;— In this discose the Jubilee will begin March 24th with the First Vespers of the Feast of the Annunciation and close with the day of September 24, the Feast of Our Lady of Mercy. At Vespers, March 24th, the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed and the Ven Creator with the prayer de Spirtu Sancto will be said or sung immediately after the benediction, before the Blessed Sacrament will be replaced in

to Him that reasonable service that

Blessed Sacrament will be replaced in blessed Sicrament will be replaced in the tabernacle.

During these six months the Litany of the Blessed Virgin will be said or sung at Mass or Vespers on Sandays and holidays that by Her intercession all the Faithful of the diocese without all the Faithful of the diocese without exception may gain the graces of the Jubilee. For the same reason the Faithful of the Diocese are exhorted to say daily until the close of the Jubilee, the same Litany at the family might prayer or privately, when absent from family prayer.

In the city of Toronte the visits will be mide to the churches of the four

In the city of Toronte the visits will be made to the churches of the four oldest parishes, viz., the Cathedral, Sr. Pani's, St. Mary's, and St. Bis.1's once a day to each church for fifteen days, not necessarily consecutive. In the city of St Catharines, two visits each day will be paid to the, churches of St. Catharine and St. Mary for the same number of days. In all other places four distinct visits will be paid to the parish or mission churca each to the parish or mission churca each day of the fifteen.

During these visits the Faithful will pray for the triumph of the Church,

pray for the triumph of the Church, the uprocting of hereses, concoid among the Catholic princes, and the salvation of Christian people. No special prayer is commanded, but we recommend the Beads, or at least five Our Fathers and Hail Marys.

All the Fathful of suitable age will go to Confession and Communion specially for the Jubilee. This may be done an any church, but each person's parish church is the most suitable. The annual confession and the Easter Communion cannot serve for the Ju-

Communion cannot serve for the Ju-Confessors are hereby empowwork the Communion of such persons as have not made their First Commumon or will not make it within the

presented time.
Religious votaen and novices, girls and women trying in resigious houses, will make the sixty visits, four each day, to the chapel in which they commonly assist at mass. In the matter of visits, Confessors

prudence suggests.

Should it be deemed advisable in any place to place the visits in procession nace to place the visits in procession, as provided for in the fapal letter, the pastor or religious superior will consult the Ordinary about the number of visits to be made.

The freedom of choice of a confessor

o clearly set forth in the Hulsl Fath-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The same is true of the special Facules granted to confessors for the Juliter confession of beir jenitents. These Pacuities i the Latin ox given in an Appendix to the Papal

given in an Appendix to the Papal Letter.

We have, dearly beloved bretheen, full confidence that you will take advantage of the splendad opportunity ("e Jubilee affords you of giving worthy bomage to bon, of mainfesting your lethef in and gratitude to Chrise the Redeemer, of bringing joy and consolation to the fatherly heart of His representative on earth, of purifying yourself in the blood of the Lamband clothing your souls with the virtues of a truly perfect Christian life. Let us bring home to ourselves in belief and practice the Words of the Apostle, set before us by the Church for our encouragement at the beginning of the Lenien season. God saith, "In an acceptable time have I heard thee and in the day of Salvation have I helped thee. Behold now is the day of salvation." If Cor. vi. 2. God's promises never fail, Here we have a promise that He will hear and letter, as faithful compliance with the conditions of the Jubilee and God's help will not be wanting to us.

This letter, as well as the Pope's

will not be wanting to us.

This letter, as well as the Pope's latter placing the favors of the Holy Year within the reach of his children in all parts of the world, will be read to the Parchful in all the churches of the the them. the thoceses, and to Religious in Chap-ter, on the First Sunday after its re-ception, or as soon after as possible. Given under our hand and seal, and the signature of our secretary, this first day of March, 1901.

DENIS O'CONNOR, Archbishop of Toronto.

J. M. CRUISE,

The Day in Hamilton

the Mountaineers Honored Ireland's Great Saint.

At St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, At St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, on Sunday morning, the auriversary of the patron sent of the church and Ireland was fittingly celebrated. Poutifical High Mass was sung by his lordship Bishop Dowling, assisted by Rev. Firthers Cote, the parish priest, Crofton, Doyle and Iwanvan.: "At 10.30 the members of the Ancient Order of the Hibergians, brauches 37 and 56, of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent association, the Irish Catholic Bene. 56, of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent association, the Irish Catholic Benevolent union, St. Vincent de Paul society, and St. Patrick's Literary and Athletic club, marched into the church, occupying the centre seats. The turnout was a particularly large one, and when the general public had filed into the church there was not even standing room.

filed into the church there was not even standing room.

Fariner's mass in B flat was sung under the direction of James Morrissey, the church organist. The solo work in the mass was taken by the following members of the choir, Misses Tessic Stewart, Maud Lovering, and Tyson, and messrs. O'Brien and H. Byron. During the service Fred Filegiono sang in his usual good style the solo, Pro I cccatis, from Rossini's Strata Mater.

It was somewhat late when Bishop

It was somewhat late when Bishop Doviling rose to address the congregation, and for this reason he at once announced that he would not inflict a long speech upon his hearers. He was somewhat tred, he said, but no Irishman had any right to be tired on St. Patrick's Day Since he had been in Hamilton he had ordained 21 young men for the presshood and several of them were from St. Patrick's Church. This was as it should be. Every nation, he believed, should produc its own must hood. In this contraction. It was somewhat late when Bishon tion, he delieved, should produce its own puresthood. In this connection he believed that Canada should be for the Canadaans. This is the land of our adoption and in it we have great privileges and much religious liberty. He welcomed the societies to the church. God, he said, had at the begaming formed two societies, first, the lamily, and then the church. When the practices of other societies with the practices of other societies tre in harmony with these two God will bless them. If then would be good fathers and good citizens they must first be good Christians. The festival of St. Patriok is a three-fold one-religious, butters and attree-

fold one—religious, historic and patri-otic. It is worthy of note that the conversion of the pagan Irish people took place an the life of one man—St. Patrick—and without the shedding of a single drop of blood. The present occasion was to celebrate the coronation of St. Parrick in beaven. are some things in connection with the coronation of the British king tain by our valor on the field of bat-tle. The coronation of an earthly king cannot be compared with the king cannot be compared with the crowing of a saint of heaven. Compared with others, the anniver-sury of St Patrick's is an historic oc-

casion, ingrand had to import a sunt and solitand had to adopt one, but Irishad had one of her own. St. Patrick kindled the fue of the Irish Catholic faith, and it has never been extinguished. England had lost her heterthy and Scotland her true chereb, but what Ireland his tother church, but what tretaind has toot her legislature, her land, and a large number of her propic, she si'll holds to her faith. No son of trash blood should ever blush for his country. Jes-us Christ never es ablished a national church; He established a Catholic church, and for the purposses of the spread of the holy Catholic church the emigration of the irish to this land has been providential. They are car-Continued on Page Eight.

Our Weekly Sermon THE DUTY OF THE GAEL.

By Father Kane, Glasgow.

At the recent reopening and golden jubilee of the cachedral in Glasgow Res. Father Kane preached the following glowing sermon.—
The thought of your jubilee must be smiertwined with the thought of that great epoch in the Currel's life, when Intertwined with the thought of time great epoch in the C arreh's life, when she pauses, between two centuries, to gaze in wonder and with deep thankfulness back over the ways by which God has led her through the dark and dangerous regions of the future. The thrill of one slight wen tells the heart's action, and the pulsation of one city reveals, as it echoes, the influence that the obstituough the mighty life of the nations. Under different circumst incs, the old alternative is always renewed, the choice between He and death between good and eath god offers Hes remission, this cancelling of the debt of sin. His freedom from san's bonday. This remission calls for man's neceptance or refusal; His resolution on this weakness. What His resolution of His weakness What is the attitude of the modern world; and what is

THE DUTY OF THE GAEL?

Have you ever stood by the shore of the sea to watch the breaking waves of the incoming tide? Slowly they yet surely, they came. Slowly they rose, and burst with thundering shock waves of the meoming tide? Slowly, yet surely, they came. Slowly they rose, and burst with thundering shock or gentle splash, then sank down away with u roar round the rocks, or a sigh on the sand. Surely they come back with fuller force and deeper energy, until they cove cod the granite that had breasted their strength, and spread their broad folds where the pobbles had played with them. Thus, slowly, yet surely, is coming the tide that bears in its bosom the ocean throb of a new era. If you havef not felt its full flood, upon your life must at least have fallen some first drops of spray cast furward with the advancing influence of the age. Watch the mounting waters of the modern world. Never has there been a time like this before. There have been difference in kind. Not since a few firshermen first preached a Gospel of sublime mystery and refined morality to the amused or exasperated pagan, has the chasm between the world and Christianity been so deep in thought or so wide in conduct. There have been attacks on its authority or revolts against its law. But, all this has been in the name of some positive teaching, and with the assertion of some absolute light. Modern thought has broken away from those moorings. It sees no polar star of truth It holds no compass of conduct. It doubts about everything except that there is no dogma. It durits with the current of pleasure or with the breath of expediency. It is, then, pagan of the pagan. Yet it has learned much from Christianity—conough, at least, to make it ashained of its apostacy, and anxious to cloak its crink. It is not frank in its debauchery like the worshipper of Mars. It

CALLS ITS SINS BY PRETTY NAMES.

CALLS ITS SINS BY PRETTY NAMES.

It hids its cynicism in pretty phrases. It is, to the care, bad, without virtue, without honor, without law, without God. Yet it speaks as if the refinement, the beauty, the gentleness, and the kindness of Christianity were creations of its own. The world is now, however, nearly two thousand years too old to invent the loveleness of the character of Christ, or the nobility of His law. The influence of the age bears with it some direct good. Its materialism proves the conceadeness of modern science, the deparative of its mud marals, and the respect of its mud doom. Its idealism wearies men with empty dreams, and draws them towards that religion whose founder is Divine as God, yet human as a heart; beautiful as a viscon, yet near as a brother. Its atheism and agnosticism furn men's minds towards the only religion that is logical. Its socialism frightens the nations back from the abyss of anarchy to take refuge in the only created of divine authority. Its seculariem frees the Church from the traminels of State pattonage, to become identified with the people through their loyal because unconstrained acceptance of her allegiance. Yet the spirit of the age works much direct evil. When water saps the wooden foundations of a bridge, decayed beams gradually give way and when the subtle influence of an evil cra permeate the supporting principles of religion, only the Christians who are stanch as soon will survive. What feebleness of belief against the sneers of ignorance or against the sophistics of science do we not find even stanch as s'on with survive what feebleness of belief against the sneers of ignorance or against the sophistries of science do we not find even amongst Catholics when their convictions are not firmly fixed in solid understanding of their faith. What weakness of virtue against the demands of modern sensuality do we not find amongst those Catholics whose conduct is not braced up to hardy healthfulness by constant and thorough practice of their religion. Thus, it comes to pass that in some countries, still called Catholic, while the old name, once deserved, is still retained in spite of an utter repudiation of Catholic teaching and a satonic hatred of the Catholic Church, we behold a faithlessness worse than Protestant, and a rottenness worse than testant, and a rottenness worse than pagan. What is the world coming to? What will this strange new era bring? The Church is safe. Christ has promised to safeguard it, and "His word shall not pass away for ever" But, mised to sateguard it, and "its was shall not pass away for ever" But, what of the nations? Shall faith fly from these uncongenial climes to nestle under other skies where minds are more open to the sunsh'ne, and where imposence is not chilled by hearliess. innocence is not chilled by near less sin f One fact seems evident. It is an age of big wars. The closeness of communication which binds the nations into one assembly of rival focs or jealous friends, the concentration of their interests, and the smallness of the world left to conquer, intensity the danger of collision, and if collision

The same of the sa

Son of conflagration. So, too, the army of paganain, which is recruiting iff that are not Coth die, and the army of Catholism, which is recruiting all that are not pagan, must meet in the new era, in

A WAR THAT WILL BE UNI-VERSAL

A WAR HIAT WILL DE CAIS

VERSAL.

To do preat work, God always calls on men of ardent character and of enthusiastic resolution. Mark new the application. I quote from a great English writer, "Out of the peat cattage comes courage, self-sacritice, purity, party, and whitever else is cruitful in the work of leaven. Out of the ivory palace come tacachery, oruelty, cowardice, isolatry, bestiality, whatever else is fruitful in the work of hell. There is noting remarkable with the height or form of Craig Ellachie. It is darkened by a few scattered pines, and touched along its summit with a flush of heading or leading pronontory in the group of hills to which it belongs—a sort of initial letter of the mountains, and thus stinds in the midst of the athabitims of the district the Clain Grant, for a type of their country, and of the influence of that country upon themselves. Their sense of this is beautifully indicated in the war cry and of the influence of that country upon themselves. Their sense of this is beautifully indicated in the war cry of the Clan, "Stand fast, Croig Ellache!" You may think long over these words without exhausting the deep wells of feering and thought contained in them-the LOVE OF THE NATIVE LAND,

LOVE OF THE NATIVE LAND, the assurance of their taithfulness to it, the subduced and gentle assertion of indomitable courage; 'I may need to be fold to stand, but if I do,Craig Ellachie does." You could not but have feit had you passed beneath it at the time when so many of England's dearest children were being defended by the attength of heart of men born at its foot, how often among the delicate Indian palaces, whose marbic was pallid with horror, and whose vermillion was darkened with blood, the remembrance of the rough grey rocks and purple heaths must have resen before the sight of the Highland soldier; how often the hailing of the shot and the shrick of batters. Highland soldier; how often the hailing of the shot and the shrick of battle would pass away from his learing, and leave only the whisper of the old pass branches, "Stand fast, Craig Ellache!" As in the past, so in the present are England's battles won by the steadfast courage and headlong daring of the Gael. In that other more dread, more desperate, more werd, more woeful war, where meet the forces of hell and heaven, striving for the souls of men, do you still ask the forces of hell and heaven, striving for the souls of men, do you's still ask me, what is the duty of the Gaeli! I answer with the war eary of my own olin, "To the front, the Gael!" When, from the impious outside world furious assaults are made upon your faith, when the lawless, reckless, mercenaries of vice try to tar your way onward and upward, stand fast, Craig Eillachee! To the front, the Gael! Yea, even though the weapons used against Ellaohee! To the front, the Gael! Yea, even though the weapons used against you be prejudice, caiumny, harred, contempt, stand fast, Craig Ellachie! To the front the Gael! Even when, within the true Church, many are feeble of faith, timid, apologetic, inclined to make truce with six and with Satan, even though many go back, you must not even look back, for you have put your hand to the plour, but forward; be staunch. To the front the Gael! In the very midst of the drunken rout, who will bring disgrace upon their country, humiliation to their church, rum to their homes, and damanation to themselves? Stand fast, their country, humilation to their courch, rum to their homes, and damnation to themselves? Stand fast, Craig Etlachie! Be temperate: To the front, the Ciel! Or should the battle rage within you, with passionate turmon; and onset of blood, stand fast, Craig Etlachie! You must not be the slave of the fleah. To the front, the Gael! When in the whole wide, faithless, voluptuous world, Christ is almost alone, flogged, jeered ar, spat upon, are you ashamed of Him? Will you stand up for Him? Are you afraid of the rabble? Stand fast, Craig Etlachie. When Christ calls for someone to help him to carry His Cross, when cowards sink back, to the front, the Gael! So when at last the fatal moment comes to fling you upon the battie field, even in, eath, a conqueror, an honor to your race, true to your religion, a glery to your glorious Christ, while your bilin is fainting to forgetfuness and your hand has released its hold, you will yet hear, hise the voice of the wind in the pine wood, like the mysterious song of the sea, the murmured message of your King, "Well done, thou good and of the sea, the murmured message of your King, "Well done, thou good and farthful soldier, thou hast been stead-fast! To the front, the Gael." Amen.

How the Brether stood at the Queen's Coronation

It may surpress some people to-day to be told that once Queen Victoria was the object of a plot to deprive her of the throne. Curiously enough, the arch conspirator was the Duke of Cureberland. He was the fifth son of George III, a man so despised by the bulk of the nation that there was great rejoicing when he left England to rule over Hanover. In 1828 the Duke had made himself master of all the Orange ledges on both sides of the channel, embracing at lenst a quarter of a million members, and affiliated with lodges in many parts of the Empire. The Orange prejudice against the existing order was intensified by the emancipation of the Catholies in 1829, and a conspiracy was formed for the exclusion of the Princess Victoria from the throne, and the appointment of the Duke of Cumberland in her place. The Orangemen had secret signs and passwords, and were prepared to obey the Duke chose a deputy from the army, and one of the sources of danger in the plot was the fact that thery were many Orangemen among the troopy. There were men in Parliament, however, with will enough to discover and the wart the plans of the Queen's uncle, There were men in Parliament, however, with wit enough to discover and thwart the plans of the Queen's uncle, and it is interesting to know that among them were Janiel. O'Connell and Joseph Hume. Those sturdy Radicals revealed the plo in time to prevent its becoming serious, and when William IV died, the Duke of Cumberland literally went to Hanover and left the English throne alone.—Mail and Empire. The Gaelic Tongue

The Revisal and Cultivation of the Gaelog Language.

All true friends of Ireland will re-joice at the effort that is being made, to revive and oultivate the Gaelle, tongue not only in Ireland itself, but in Canada and the United States, and in centres v herein the Coltic race have found homes in the land of their despersion. The history of nations proves that the preservation of a people's native language is the strongest factor in keeping that people togethater in the Ponds of common brother-hood and fraterzity despite the ravages of fone in invasion, persecution and slaughter. Ireland furnishes a living proof of the truth of this contention; tor it is impacised deep on the pages of history that one of the agences employed by the British invaders for the effacement of everything Irish in Ireland was the total destruction of the Gaelic speech among the natives. The use of the pure Celtic language as well as of the Cathohe faith was proscribed, and the sur was of the latter depended a good deal upon the hurried mass celebrated in the mount in glen or cave, while that of the former owed its existence to the hurried lessons imparted by the proverbal "hedge schoolmaster" Despite the difficulties that confronted the fruits of their perseverance are visible to-day in several of the counties of Ireland, especially in those of the Province of Connaught, in the counties of Galway, Kerry and in Donegal. Sure enough, the Celtis, who exteemed their faith and their language as being of greater value than nuch lands without either, were driven back to the mountainous districts, so as no give right of way and occupation the Oromwell's soldiers. But in spite of persecution and loss of property, the hardy persentry survived, and ito-day the tourist who visits. County Donegal, especially the districts of Gweedere and Cloughaneely, Immishowen, and, in fact, the whole of the province of French and its right and their province of the rary integer of listening to some of the racy integrity anything else but their own dear native tongue, which was spoken and blessed by Columbkille, and is still used in living form in Gartan district, the native home of the great Irish son in and by distinguished Protestants. For insense to the resurr

to the resurrection of the anomalous guage of Ireland, and associated with him in the Irish Texts Society are now men eminent in their various walks of life, notably Lord Castletown, Rev. Maxwell Close, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, John Kells Ingram, Esq., L. L. D., etc.; His Eminence Cardinal Moran; the Right Hon. The O'Connor Don, D.L.; The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe; the Rev. T. I. Shahan, D.D., of the Catholic University, Washington, and many of the most learned prelates and divines of the United States. In Montreal branches are being established wherein the good old tongue will get a chance to assert itself and manifest its sweet-flowing and comprehensive chance to assert itself and manners its sweet-flowing and comprehensive sentences. In old Quebec, too, resi-dents of the Celtic race are beginning to take some interest in the pure lan-guage of their mother land. The movement received an impetus from a very learned lecture on the subject delivered some two years ago by Felix delivered some two years ago by Felix Carlray, Esq., then M.P.P. for one of the divisions of the "Ancient Capital." the divisions of the "Ancient Capital."
The lecturer went deeply and learnedly into his subject, and his well-reasoned effort attracted the attention of profound Goelic students on both sides of the Atlanuc. Since then Mr. Carbry has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, as a mark of appreciation for his research and patriotic willingness to help on the good cause.

Ireland as a mark of appreciation for his research and patriotic willingness to help on the good cause.

It may be incidentally remarked that "The Gael," a bright magazine rublished monthly, at 150 Nassau St., New York, by the Gael Publishing Co., is devoted heart and soul to the cause of fostering the interests of Ireland and her time-honored speech. Besides, if we are rightly informed, the magazine is run on non-sectarian lines; the broad-minded idea being to gather inspiration and strength from noble Irishmen and women of all creeds who have the welfort of dear old Erin at heart. But asids from the feature of, cultivating the language, he periodical teems with subjects interesting to all Irishmen and their descendants. In a work there is something racy and fe-cinating in its pages for everybody who expects to see Ireland, and for those whose good fortune it may never be to set foot upon its sacred soil. The magazine goes to subscribers for one dollar a yeek, and it is cleverly edited by a clear Irish intellect in the person of Miss Geraldine M. Haverty.

A circumstance that occurred the other day in the British Parliament

Miss Geraldine M. Haverty. A circumstance that occurred the other day in the British Parliament will acrve to attract attention to the question of the use of the Gaelic tongue, is the attempt of Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., to speak it in addressing the House of Commons. Of course the sound of that saccent dislect was unfamiliar to English ears in parlia-

mentary debate, and it must have shocked the ears of the Speaker to hear himself audressed in a practically unknown teague, and he seemed to have no alternative but to suppress the hardshood of the bold member who introduced it. But, all the same, the incident will let the world see that there is yet extant a genuine Irish language, and genuine Irish members of Parliament who can speak it fluently and are rather proud of the venerable and expressive form of opecch which flourished in Ireland before the footsteps of the foreign invaders had descenated the cherished soil of Erin. The veto of the Speaker sufficed to squeich the aspiration of the patriotic Irish member for the moment, but Mr. O'Donneil will be heard from again and the Irish languages. heard from again and the Irish lan-guage movement will gain prominence

DIVORCE COURTS.

Canada will have none of them yet a while.

Canada will have none of them yet a while.

The question of establishing Provincial Divorce Courts came up for discussion in the Dominion House of Commons last week. The Premer expressed himself as opposed to any change in the present system.

Mr. Britton moved a resolution expressing the opinion that a Divorce Court should be established in each of the Provinces of the Dominion. He pointed out that, under the British North America Act, the subject of divorce was assigned to the Dominion, and that those provinces which had Divorce Courts previously were to retain them. Thus it was that in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, ned British Columbia. Provincial Divorce Courts existed (to-day. So far as the system of granting divorces by the Senate was concerned, the rules of divorce were cumbersome, and it had happened that cases had been disposed of by caprice imstead of on their merits. He thought the time had arrived for the adoption of a new plan, and in this connection quoted a recent article by Dr. Goldwin Smith on the subject.

If the Government could not see its way clear to adopt his motion as it stood, he would suggest that at any rate the judges, or some judicial officer in each province, should be a refere before whom evidence could be taken. This evidence could be forwarded to the committee at Ottawa, and thus a great deal of expensit would be saved. He was not asking for any system whereby divorce would be made easy, but only that in cases where divorce was now granted by Parliament, Since that time there had been 35. This increase was an indication that a greater proportion of the people had in recent years become financial, able to seek redress.

THE PREMIER'S OBJECTS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurer said that frequent attempts had been made to have the present divorce law chang-

THE PREMIER'S OBJECTS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that frequent attempts had been made to have the present divorce law changed, but they had not been pushed with any great vigor. Evidently public opinion was not in favor of having Divorce Courts in Canada. It might be that the facility with which divorces were granted in the United States had produced a contrary-sentiment in Canada. The number of divorces in this country had been few. Even in New Bi answick, which had a Divorce Court of its own, the number was less than one a year. He could not see that it would be advisable to depart from the policy of the past. The present system might be embarrassing and difficult, but it had the advantage of not favoring divorce. He preferred to belong to a country where divorces were few and difficult to obtain rather than to a country where they were many and made easy by law. He be seved that in holding this view he was simply reflecting public opinien in Canada. The chief expense now was in bringing witnesses to Ottawa, but this could be expense now was in bringing vit-nesses to Ottawa, but this could be changed by simply making an altera-tion in the Senate rules. For his own part, he was not prepared to favor any change in the present system. The motion was then withdrawn.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON IRELAND

The eminent writer hit the nall on the Head-

Professor Goldwin Smith, writing in the "Weekly Sun," has the following weighty utterance on the Irish question: What the negro question is to the United States, the Irish question is to Great Britain, and it might be supposed that each of those nations, instead of propagating their civilizations with the arms of barbarisms, would desare to solve the problem which threatens its peace and unity at home. The idea that a royal visit, deferred till it had lost all grace, and paid when a political motive was apparent, would east a spell over the Irish heart and put an end to national aspirations has proved, as it was sure to prove, a complete delusion. It was certain that Her Majesty would be courteously received, and equally certain that her visit would scarcely leave a trace behind. The Nationalists came out of the election with numbers undiminished and with animosity untamed. "Ireland is my difficulty," sighed Peel. Ireland is the difficulty still. There is nothing for it. If the moral unity is to be preserved, but to let South Africans, Chinese and Koomussis go for a time their own uncivilized way, while British statesmanship solves, if possible, on equitable lines, the problem which is at the bottom of all Irish difficulties, that of Irieh land. Professor Goldwin Smith, writing in

SIGNALS OF DANGER.-Have you SIGNALS OF DANGER.—Have you lost your appetite; Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth; Does your head ache and have you dizzhess; If so, your stonach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the chacumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmiele's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and sirve to keep 20.

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THE DISORDER IN SPAIN

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

Two immediate Causes of the Outbreaks Are Known.

Apropos of the arrival in Rome of Senor Pidal the new ambassadur of Spain to the Vatican, "Innominate" writes to the New York Sun about the disorders in Spain. All the sagnetty of the Spainish government, all the power of Papal intervention, he says, will be needed to appease hatred and dispersion. Beganding the causes of

dissention. Regarding the causes of the outbreaks, he says.— Doubtless exitement is endemic and popular opinion is always, as it were, at high pressure. Nevertheless, at high pressure. Nevertheless, whenever some serious subject is offored to this quick and ever-ready passion, a situation that was endurable and tolerable the day before may easily become tradic on the morrow. Spanish history is full of revolutions and sudden outbursts.

The popular manifestations of which The popular mannesations of which Madrid, Saragossa, Valencia, etc. are at present the scene, must have been very serious if we consider that martial law has been proclaimed in several important centres and that this was determined upon in consequence of movements whose full meaning we have the present in a process of the control of t of movements whose this meaning we do not know, inasmuch as the tele-graphic censorship is extermely strict. We know for a certainty now that they were brought about by two im-mediate causes, an event and an intident, that symbolize a certain num-ber of grievances of a political and social character and bringing togeth-er in the hostile manifestations for which they have furnished a pretext forms of opinion which usually have very little in common.

In the very front rank we must put

In the very front rank we must put marriage of Princess of Austrias, siter of the young King Alfonso XIII, with the Count of Caserta, nephew of Don Carlos and son of the noted Count of Caserta, who in the time of the Carlist insurrection actually performed the duties of chief of staff for the old Pretender.

The partisons of the elder line are now in Spain a quantity that may be neglected. The mass of the nation recalls only with terror the deeds of the Carlist bands in the northern provinces, when the father of the Princess of Austria's betrothed was acting as chief of artillery of Don Carlos' forces during the bombardment of the province of Guipuzcoa.

The young king, Alfonso XIII, has

The young king, Alfonso XIII, he enjoyed very robust health. If through some misfortune, he should die, the crown would pass at once to the head of the Princess of Austrias, who since her marriage is Princess of Bourbon and Countess of Caserta. Carlism would rule Spain in the perof the prince consort,

Certainly nobody can understand what reasons of state nor what polit what reasons of state nor what political or social influences can have led the Queen Regent to commit what nearly all Spain looks upon as a gross blunder, and almost as an act of madness. At any tate in the whole great Liberal and parliamentary parry not a single stateman worthy of the name has been found who was ready to share with Maria Christina the political responsibility for so strange a determination.

determination.
Discontent and the inevitable street disorders that proceed from it and by which only the demagogical parties preit age funned by a sensational incident, which the Radical newspapers are making the most of in their crusade against the clericals and the con-

A rich young girl a little while ago entered, against the wishes of hex entered, against the wisnes of her family, as a postulant, a religious order which is not recognized, "The Slaves of the Sacred Heart of Jesus." As the girl had not fulfilled the requirements of the civil law with regard to the validity of the religious that we want and as above and of above. gard to the validity of the religious status, and as she was not old enough to dispense with the consent of her parents, her relatives claimed her. The convent refused to turn out the movice. The case, after dragging for a long time in the courts, has just been settled by a decree of the court of appeals at Madrid ordering the tyoung girl to be restored to the custody of her family.

It may be imagined how much Spanish Freemasonicy has made of this case. The stage has taken part in the matter. A liberal writer of great reputation, Perez Galdos, introduced

reputation, Perez Galdos, introduced marked allusions to this incident in a play, "Electra," that is being acted at present day a great many theatres. Hympolized by these references which have a manifest object, the mob on leaving the theatres goes to the religious institutions and smashes in doors and windows.

For the last two years the new cur For the last two years the new cur-rent let loose by continental Freema-lsonry has been watched. Thanks to the Dreyfus affair and the offensive taken by the Jews against the anti-Semites, the continental lodges are profiting by the influence which the adhesion of the Jews and the social-ists have driven them to make a fierce and decisive fight against the church in the Latin countries. From its ob-servatory, that can see on every side. servatory, that can see on every side the Vatican notes the approach of the torms and expects many trials.

THE WABASH RAILROAD.

Is the great through car line between the East and West, the short and true route from Canada to Hot Springs, Ark., the Carlsbad of America; old Mexico, the Italy of the New World; Texas and California, the land of sunshine and flowers. Low rate

second-class tickets to the West every Tuesday, during February, March and April. No second-class cars on the Wabash; free reclining chair-cars on

passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge Streats, Toronto.

HOLY WEEK IN ROME

Graphic Description of Ceremonies by the Late Eugene Davis.

The following interesting article was written for the Baston Republic some years ago by the late Eugene Davis. Although several years have clapsed since the article was written, its interest is just as fresh as when the gafted author wrote it. The paper is as follows: as follows;---Since the occupation of Rome by the

battalions of the House of Savoy in 1870, extraurdinary efforts have been made by the authorities to turn the capital of Christendom into a citadel, capital of Christendom into a citadel, so to speak, of free thought or agnosticism. The Quirinal sought by every means in its power to humiliate the Natican, and thereby to weaken its power and influence over the faithful. Monastic institutions and churches were expropriated by these vandals. Despretis and Srispi were alike during their terms of office the entenness of every kind of revealed recalemies of every kind of revealed reing on every kind of revealed re-ligion; and the present premier is fol-lowing scrupulously in their footsteps, so far as his pilitico-religious program is concerned. Yet despite the hostil-act of the government and the bombs of anarchasts the Catholic church contrnues not only the live, but to thrive, in the seven-hilled city. A traveller visiting Rome during the Lenten season wees the sacred edifices frequented from early morning till night by groups of fervent worshippers. The little side chapels in the various churches are ablaze with the lights of tapers supplied by the kneeling supplicants who throng to the shrines of Mary and Joseph during this penitential epoch.

Rome dons her sablest weeds toof anarchests the Catholic church con-

Rome dons her sablest weeds to-wards the middle of Holy Week. On Spy Wednesday and the two succeedany veducaday and the two succeeding days gorgeous equipages in the care of livered lacqueys may be seen drawn up before the Lateran and St. Peter's. In these conveyances the old nobility of the Eternal City—the Torlonis, the Corsinis, the Colonnas and their respective families arrive from their respective families arrive from their palatial residences to attend the devotions of Holy Week. These gild-ed patricians have never set a foot in the Quirinal court since the hour when the Papal flag was hauled down

from its towers by
THE USURPING PIEDMONTESE. THE USURIPING PIEDMONTESE.
King Viotor Emmanuel strove in vain by bribes and proferred honors to induce these uncompromising artistocrats to attend has levees. His son, Humbort, also failed to get them in his royal toils. So both sovereigns in succession invented a bastard nobility of their own by showering ducal strawberry leaves and baronial parchements lavishly among the snobs of the mercantile classes who now form the "blue-blooded" element of the Quirianal. In these Holy Week ceremonials already referred to all classes are represented—from the magnates of primely houses down to the lazzaroni princely houses down to the lazzaroni

princely houses down to the lazzaroni of the cuty streets—thus demonstrating the practical equality of mankind in the Catholic communion.

The office of the Tenebrae opens in the Sistine chapel of St. Peter's at 4 p.m; en Sp. Wednesday. One of the cardinals pontificates on such an occasion, assisted by other princes of the church, several score of minsignors and other members of the Pope's (household. In a small galler, situated over the left wing of the high altar the Papal choic sing a few of the Psalms of David and the lamentations of Jeremiah the Prophet in the Psaims of David and the lamenta-tions of Jecemiah the Prophet in weird but tuneful accents. The scene at the approach of twilight on Good Friday evening is most solemn and impressive. On that day, moreover, the annual exhibit takes place of the brecious trelies. precious trelies.

ENSHRINED IN THE GREAT CATH-EDRAL.

among them being some remains of the true cross, the handkerchief of Voronica with which Christ wiped His perspiring and blood-stained brows as He ascended the slopes of Calvary, and the spear which pierced his side during fills agony on the cross. All these priceless souvenies of the gross during flis agony on the cross. All these priceless souvenirs of the great holocaust of Golgotha are displayed by a priest standing on a balcony in the cathedral, and are venerated by the people kneeling in the aisle below. One seems lost in space on entering this peerless strine. The freecoed ceillings overhead looked to me almost ceillings overhead looked to me almost as far off as the dome of heaven. The angels and doves under its froof, moulded in most artistic figures, has gigantle proportions quite in harmony gigantle proportions quite in harmony with the immensity of the temple ifself. Standing in the lower part of the cathedral, one guess through a veritable facest of pillars, and catches a faint glimpse of the high altar which appears to be half lost in the which appears to be half lost in the distance. To the right, beyond the last pilaster of the nave, I observed the huge bronze statue of St. Peter. It is believed that this work of art is over 2,000 years old. Tradition and other authorities inform us that it was a statue of Jupiter before and some time after the advent and death of Christ; that it held the place of knone in app of the temples of pagan Rome, and that on the fall of paganism it was removed from its former shring and consecrated to the services ism it was removed from its former shrine and consecrated to the services of Christianity as a monument to the memory of the first of Roman Ponififs. Whether this version of its origin be or be not the correct one, the statue has been located in St. Peter's Cathedral for more than the past 1,000 years. The first toe of the right foot of the figure has been consistent of the figure has been consistent. years. The first foc of the right foot of the figure has been somewhat worn away by contact with the lips of the faithful, who for many generations have kirsed it with

FEELINGS OF THE DECPEST REVERENCE.

I saw several Roman beggars perform the devout ceremony. After them came a bery of noble dames, one of whom took care to wipe the kissed portion of the foot with her perfumed handkerebief before she touched it Wabash; free reclining chair-cars on all trains.

Full particulars from any R. R. agent or J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge Streats, Toronto.

BUBSCRIBE FOR THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

edial was commenced in 350 A.D., but was not completed the years after-ward. Up to the end of the seven-teenth century it had tost successive pontiffs no less than \$50,000,000. The sum spent annually in keeping it in repairs amounts, ginerally speaking, to \$30,000. The sacred edifice covers to \$30,000 The sacred edifice covers an area of 240,000 square feet, con-tains 46 artars and 400 statues, and is the last resting place of no less then 122 movements.

than 133 paper.

Holy Week ceretaonials are also carried out with much pemp and celat in the cathedral of St. John of Lateran, the cathedral of St. John of Lateran, a building saturated on the Coclian Hill, and commanding a view of the southeastern portion of Rome. This busilies was founded by the Roman Emperor Constantine, and is the oldest of the Christian temples. Over its portals is the inscription informing us that it is the "mother and head of all the churches in Rome and throughout the world."

FIVE ECUMENICAL COUNCILS.

FIVE ECUMENICAL COUNCILS.
were held within its sacred walls,
where also the Pontiffe were up to
a comparatively recent period crowned and installed in office. The baslica is replete with Oriental ornaments. Like St. Mark of Venice, it
rem nds one of the splendor of a clime
so often depicted by the pain'er's
brush and the poet's pen and in such
glowing colors. The four bronze coljumns fronting the altar of the sacraumns fronting the altar of the sacra cannot belonged originally, it is said, to the temple of Jerusaiem, and were brought to Rome by the Emperor Titus consequent on his mortial triumphs in the East. Quite close to the Lateran as the Scala Santa or Hothe Lateran 10 the Scala Santa or Holy Stairs, leading from an oratory called the Sancta Sanctorum, where the Pontiffs of former times used to come to press. The Scala Santa is composed of twenty-eight marble steps, all of which were, 1893 years ago, the stairs that led to the vestibule of Priate's house in Jerusalem, and were troiden by the feet of Christ going to and coming from that manifolds. going to and coming from that man son when the Jews had decided on His crucifixion. The marble in ques His cruelfixion. The marble in question was transferred to Rome some conturies ago, and laid in its present position. No one has walked these steps in going to the oratory. There is a side entrance for those whom ill-health, weakness or old age leters from mounting the Holy Stairs—an ascent which must be effected on bended knees. I have seen hundreds of pious pilgrims one Good Friday several years ago climb these steps in kneeling postures. The worshippers wore the national costumes of various European countries, and represented wore the half-onal costumes of various European countries, and represented the different strata of society. Rich and poor, gentle and simple, throng this spot throughout the entire period of Holy Work. Rich or row www. of Holy Week. Rain or snow never of Holy Week. Rain or snow never damps their religious ardor in this respect or preven's them from performing their devotions in the oratory within. Owing to the friction caused by the knees of millions of the faithful who for centuries climbed the Holy Stairs, the steps are now in a decidedly worn condition.

The ceremonials of the season are also conducted in many of the

also conducted in many of the churches of Rome with more or less celat and splendor. Easter morning also conducted an many of the churches of Rome with more or less eclat and splendor. Easter morning is heralded by a joyous peal from the chimes of St. Peter, the beautiful melodies of which are heard afar off on the Alban Hidls. In the time of the temporal power, Easter Sunday was a red-letter day in the calendar of the capital of Christendom. St. Peter's Cathedral used to be ablaze with lights; silver trumpets woke the coloces of the aisles and transepts; cardinals and monsignors knelt in fromt of its chief altar, before which the Pope himself celebrated high mass and the Papal guards grounded their muskets under its mighty roof, while Christ's Vicar gave his benediction to the assembled multitude. Now, however, thanks to the Italian occupation ever, thanks to the Italian occupation of the city, this gorgeous ceremonial is, unfortunately, but a memory of

COR. WALL FORESTERS.

At the regular meeting of St. Columban's Court, Catholic Order of Forseters, on Monday evening, Mr. J. E. Tallon, the retiring financial secretary, was presented with a gold watch as a mark of appreciation of his services to the order. The chief ranger, Mr. J. A. Chisholm, made a few remarks, and the Deputy H.C.R. Dr. W. B. Cavanagh, made the presentation. Mr. Tallon thanked the officers and members for their kindness and as-At the regular meeting of St. Colmembers for their kindness and assured them that anything he had done for the order was done in a spirit of frateraity, which should characterize every member. It was extremely gratifying to him, after holding the office for six years, to know that the officers and members appreciated his pervices. In conclusion he hoped to be spared to continue to work in the interest of the COF, as he was sure his successor in office would.

WHERE THEY ARE GOING !

The following freak advertisement was clipped from the Worcester Spy of recent date, says the Sacred Heart Review. Perhaps it explains, part-Review. Perhaps it explains, partly, 'why there are no men in churches'
—a question that has been puzzling
our separated brethren lately.

"WHERE YOU GOING?

"Grace Church, Walnut Street. Why t 'Cause warm, fresh air, soothing singing. Heart-casing prayer. Lite-lifting preaching and glad-to-secyou people. Hold up, I'm going with you. All right; come along. Good place to go.

TRISH DEPOPULATION.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, made a speech on Home Rule at Bradford last week, in which he referred to the impoverishment of Ireland. He said the population of Ireland had diminshed over 4,000,000 during the reim of Queen Victoria, and in recent years statistics showed that there had been an increase in emigration. In the year 1900, he said, 45,000 persons had left Ireland. Of this number 40,000 went to North America, and they took with them the deadly hatred of England, which, if Ireland did not obtain justice, would some day he felt by the justice, would some day be felt by the

COMPANY TO THE STATE OF THE STA

THAT LAST MLSSAGE

taimed a press despatch from Rome, reading as follows,-

reading as follows,—
"The Pope spoke for an hour and a half. After the reception, each Cardinal as he left was observed to have a footid paper scaled heavily with the Papal arms. These mysterious proceedings naturally aroused the deepest futerest and are consuming Rome with curiosity. The correspondent, in the hope of throwing some light on the mitter, called on Cardinal Machelin, who is usually the most affable and accessible of the princes of the Church, but His Eminence absolutely declined to any a word on the subject. and accessible of the princes of the Church, but His Eminence absolutely declined to say a word on the subject. The private secretary of one of the members of the Sacrid College, while not professing to speak with authority, expressed the cumon that the document contained the Pope's political testament, that is to say, it set forth his views as to his successor and the policy of the Church in matters of the immediate future. The document will not be opened until after Leo XIII's death. A report current in Vatican circles is to the effect that the Pope in handing the paper to each Cardinal merely remarked that the seal would be broken at his demise, which he had no reason to suppose would be delayed beyond this year, and that in view of the gravity of the outlook for the Church it will be prepared for a conclave. pared for a conclave.

The Roman correspondent of the Catholic Standard and Times clears up the "mystery" in the following let-

"The reserve of Cardinal Macchi has been rendered fruitless by t. e indisperation of another person. There are two grains of fact in the entire proceeding. The Pope cally received the Cardinals. Each Cardinal bore away with him a folded paper. It must also be allowed that there was something extraordinary in the event, but also be allowed that there was some-thing extraordinary in the event, but this characteristic is counterbalanced by the fact that, owing to the immin-ence of the trying cerrinonies of the close of the boly year, the Pontiff had not received the merebers of the Sac-red College according to the invaria-ble custom of the Papal Court. That would have been done on the cay be-fore Chaistmas eve. His reception of them at the outset of the new year was a substitute. was a sucstitute.

was a substitute.

But the document communicated to the Cardinals affords very interesting reading. Instead of being a political testament and premonition of death, it was a sign of activity delivered with strong recommendations. It was the report of all that I d been done up to then by the Work for the Fitth, which has been founded in Home in order to neutralize the detestable efforts of English and American "souperism." This practice was deplored by the address of the English pilgrimage, which the Duke of Norfolk read. The first bulketin of the year appeared soon after. This it was, I am informed on the highest authority, which the Pope gave to each Cardinal.

The case is a pretty instance of the

The case is a pretty instance of the way the American public gets its Roman intelligence, but I prefer to use the occasion for speaking of the rapid and sturdy development of this work. In about a couple of years it has founded : -

Via Firenze 10.

2. A free night school of languages for boys and young men, which is conducted by Mr. Christmas, of Whitfield, and attended by six hundred youths. Via Umilta 36.

3. A day school for girls and a night school for girls, which are conducted by the Sisters of the Irstitute of Mary and attended by three hundred and twenty young women and girls. Via Nazionale 87.

4. A pension for young women inst

4. A pension for young women just established by the same institute. Via

established by the same institute. Via Bettembre 8.

5. St. Anne's infant asyum, conducted by the Daughters of St. Anne, and attended by three hundred children. Via Gracchi 125.

Via Gracchi 125.

6. Another called St. Agatha's, which is conducted by the Alvaniarine Sisters and attended by eighty children. Piazza Sin Crisogono.

7. A third, called of the Sacred

some and attended by three hundred shift in. Via Conte Verde 58. 8. A workshop cailed "Fides," where Parisian dressmaking is taught. Via

9. A sewing school which is attended two hundred girls. Via Conte

10. Another which is conducted by the Daughters of St. Anne and at-tended by two hundred and ten garls. Via Gracchi 1.5.

11. A third which is conducted by the Aleantarine Sisters and at-tended by one hundred and twenty girls. Piazza San Grisogono. 12. A fourth which is conducted by the Filippine Pic Sisters and attended by aincty girls. Near Porta Setti-miana.

13. A fifth which has been opened by the Sisters del Cenacolo. Via Stam-

peria 78.

14. A girls' college which is conducted by the Sisters of the Venerable Capitanio and attended by sixty persons. Via S. Uffizio 45.

ing organs, kidney troubles

SURSCRIBE FOR THE CATHOLIC RAGISTER.

market william in the

That was Contained in the Papers Handed to the Cardinals.

Some time ago the daily papers con-

let to his paper :-

"The reserve of Cardinal Macchi has

1. A commercial school for boys and young men, and a night school of for-eign languages, both of which are con-ducted by the Irish Christian Broth-ers and attended by a hundred youths. Via Firenze 10.

Condotti 42.

sons. Via S. Uffizio 45.
15. A second which is now conducted by the Battistine Sisters and attended by ten persons. Via German

The work keeps several other boys and girle in various institutions at its expense.

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DR. DE COSTA

On the Catholic Church and the Bible.

The following culled from Dr De Costa's address before the Catholic winter school at New Orle inselect work, ought to settle the C add in Churchiman's mind on the question of

Churchman's mend on the question of the distinguished convert's take defender of the Catholic Church is the defender of the Bible. Protestants cannot de-fend the Bible, they have to defend thanselves against one inother Cath-olics know what they have to defend, and they defend the ahole Bible—ev-ery book, every chapter, every line, from Genesis to Revelation. In its defence of the Bible the Catholic Church can appeal effectively to edu-cated men. cated men.

"The Protestant party is intellectually bank upt. Protestantism is gone. It has driven 53,600,000 out of 70,609,-

It has driven 53,000,000 out of 70,000,000 out of any religious organizations. The people at large to-day have no use for Frotestantsum.

"The Catholic church is the friend of science, of learning and of ail human interests, and is prepared to do a work which is utterly impossible for the Protestant sects. Catholics have the their three their terms and to the Halve work which is utterly impossible for the Protestant sects. Catholies have the Protestant sects. Catholies have the Pope, they are loyal to the Holy Father, and their loyalty has built a wall round the Bible mere invulneyable than any wall ever erected by a Roman Emperor.

"Why, a Presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal church has said that by studying the four gospels he can make a perfectly satisfactory Bible. He thinks he can make a better Bible than God Himself made.

"I admire the stalwart faith of the Puritans of New England. All honor to them for their noble defence of the word of God. But the Puritan is dead and the agnostic stands in his places.

The Catholic Church favors the cul-The Cathoir Church favors the cultivation and the reading of the Bible. It has been industriously calculated that the Catholic Church is the foe of the Bible and opposes its circulation. Christ did not say, 'Go and write books,' He said, 'Go and teach,' and that is "hat the Catholic Church these. The church is the library of does. The church is the librarian of the Bible. If the Bible could speak to Protestant interpreters it would use a good many exclamation points THE CHURCH MADE THE CREED.

use a good many exclamation points. THE GHURCH MADE THE CREED. No body of writings should stend superior to the church. The Rible exhauts us to hear what; To hear the Bible; No. It exhauts us to hear the cherch.

"It was only when Henry VIII., in the interests of that bewitching women, quarrelled with the Pope that the authority of the Bible was assailed. Whenever the Bible-only theory has prevailed it has proved disastrous to the Bible and to civilization.

"It Luther had known the Bible and had an honest hair on his head, he would never have gone into his rebellion against the Tope.

"The Protestant reformation set in in Englana with Bible burning.

"What was supposed to be the distinguished purpose of the Protestant reformation—the defeading of the Bible—has become the work and mission of the Catholic church."

After speaking of the glories and the beauties of Biblical literature, Dr. De Costa reverted to the charge that the Catholic church was the foe of the Bi-ble. Regarding that charge he said,

ble. Regarding that these newspa"Would to God that these newspabere might once for all nail
Put your per men here might once for all nail this lie in this community. Put your pen in 111k and nail the lie."

MARGARET SHEPHERD.

The notorious Margaret Shepherd was never a nun, nor even a Catholic. She has appeared under many aliases and is known from one end of England to the other in His Majesty's talk. She was attributed. jails. She was admitted as a faiten woman to Arnos Vale Convent, Bristol, England, an institution similar to our House of the Good Shepherd. She was also in Millbank prison, Londor, and fin the prison at Bodwin, Cornwall. These last two facts are on the authority of Rev. G. P. Merrick and Rev. C. B. Simpson, Protestant chaplains of the prisons named. She has been condemned and exposed as an imposter by W. T. Stead, of the Review of Reviews; Rev. J. A. Maedonald, a iails. She was admirte poster by W. I. Stead, of the Review of Reviews; Rev. J. A. Macdanald, a Preobyterian, of St. Thomas, Ont., L. S. Cabot, of No 1 Prospect street, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Rev Joseph Bard, 336 Willis avenue, New York city, and Rev. William D. Ihompson, Central M.E. Church, Brooklyn, all Protestauts. She does very little Protestants. She does very little harm to anybody but herself, and the purient minded who are seeking oo-seemity and suggestiveness.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901.

THE UNGLISH CHURCH.

The President of Wyoliffe College in this city, Dr. Sheraton, is giving a series of lectures upon various subjects. The theme for last week was "The True Position of the English Ohurch." We regret that the only report we saw was a meagre one. It was stated by the Doctor with his usual emphasis, that the English Church was a Protestant Church. What his reasons were for thus ranking the Auglican Church in the same category with the Presbyterians, Lutherans, and others, does not appear. We agree with him. The odious coronation oath agrees with him. Looking at the question from an historical point of view, we think with Dr. Sheraton. In its inception as well as its continuance, the Anglican Church is Protestant and ultra Protestant. It began by denying the primacy of St. Peter, and terminated by practically denying the priesthood. Without authority to impress its teaching, without any bond to save its union, without jurisdiction to insist upon coedience, it has been tossed about by the waves of doctrine, a sport to the storms of human pride, power and passion. It originated in the evil desires of a sensual monarch. It has been supported by the power of a great nation. It is now irreparably divided. For whilst Dr. Sheraton emphasizes the Protestant character of his Church, Dr. Langetry insists that it is a branch of the Catholic Church. How are we to reconcile there contradictory theories? "The Church of England," says Dr. Langtry " is not a Church of the Reformation. She was not brought into being by the action of Henry VIII, or of Elizabeth." The (supposed) "en croachments of Rome were protested against by the Church herself, by the Bishops who were using every day the Sarum missal, were freely holding transubstantiation, the seven saora ments, auricular confession." In all this movement, Dr. Langtry claims that the English Church proceeded Church had a recognized right to do; Doukhobors without besitation. Rasnot to originate a new Church, not to introduce new modes of worship, new ordinances, new service books, new canons and a new ritual; no, but to revise, and translate and adapt to her altered conditions, those that had long been in use, and to present for the sanction of the State, which then fully and fairly represented the lay element of the Church." That shows again the illogical position and character of any national Church. Why present occlesiastical matters to the State for sanction? Even supposing the state to represent the lay element, it is subverting the order. It is the Protestant principle. It authorizes dissent and individualism. We are digrage ing. Dr. Langtry goes on to tell us that all this was done without the slightest thought of separating from the communion of the Catholic Church. No doubt. as Brownson says, a conaiderable number of English people were persuade... by the royalists and the anti-Papal party, that the schiam commenced by Henry and completed by Elizabeth, was in reality no schism at all, but only the restoration of the Church to her primitive pacity and simplicity. As a matter of fact, to be anti-Papal is the very essence of Pro-

testantism. The Pope is the centre

of Catholicity, the bond of union, the mon. So far so good, The next

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source of authority in the Church. To minimize his power, to try and make | O i this point they say: Curiet's Church episcopal in opposition to papal, and sall more to secularize the Church is to undermine its Catholicity and destroy its unity. It is to part with the meat and keep the shell. In a word it is, in spite of all efforts and protests to the contrary, Protostantism. Dr. Sheraton is right. The true position of the English Church is Protestant. But the absurdity is that we have two clergymen of the same Church in the same city, under the same ordinary, holding opinions which are diametrically opposed. They might differ upon the Homorio theory, or some scientific subject. But for one to hold that the English Church is Protestant, and the other to maintain that it is a branch of the Church Catholic is too serious to be ignored by their superiors, and too contradictory to win respect for the Church whose views they claim to represent. That the English Church is Protestant may also be seen by the stand many of their ministers take upon the sacraments. The Low Church party do not believe in the priesthood as possessing the power of conscoration; and yet the High Church party insist upon this. Auricular confession was unknown in the English Church until a few years ago. Even now, only a few of the most fervent clergymen urge it; and none insist upon it. Looking at the case in general there is in the Anglican Church that lack of unity in faith. practice and discipline, and that secularisation which mark all Protestantism from the time of Frederick II. of Germany and Philip le Bel of France down to Henry VIII. and Elizabeth of England.

THE DOUKHOBORS

The Doukhobors whom Canada im-

ported from Southern Russia s couple

of years ago are not proving to be desirable citizens. They raised the cry of Russian tyranny and religious iniolerance; they stirred up the feelings of the Canadian people with their appeals against the religious prosecutions that they were undergoing in the land of the Czar. They were brought out here at great expense to the country, and were received with open arms as a persecuted and down-trodden race. A great deal of gush was indulged in at the time of their importation, describing how these poor, industrious and honest people, who were scrapulously religious, were subjected to persecution because of their religio a tenets, and because they refused, on account of religious scruples, to serve in the Russian army. The cry of religious persecution was quite sufficient to at once arouse a deep sympathy for the Doukhobors in the boroms of Canadian people. They were commiscrated and looked upon as a martyr race. Nothing was too good for them. Whole columns in our daily papers sounded the praises of these people, and told the world at large what grand pioneers, and what glorious, law-abiding citizens they would make for our great North-West. It is always safe to investigate these cries of religious persecution. Can-"as a national branch of the Catholic | adians accepted the word of the sia was, and is regarded, as a trans nical country anyway. Any Old World yarn that describer the way in which Protestants are ground down under the iron beel of religious persecution and religious into'erance is swallowed with avidity. And so it proved in this care. We are now coming to realize that if Russia "persecuted' these people, they did no more than we must do. It turns out that this " persecution " meant no more than the obliging of the Doukhobors to lead ordinarily decent lives. It has come to light that these people are undergoing the same kind of " persecution," are experiencing the same "religious intolerance" in Canada as they did in Bussia, and they are raising the same old cry. Let us see why all this " persecution." The Doukhobors, in an appeal to the Nations against the tyranny of Canada, cry aloud against our land laws, our marriage laws, and our registration laws. The land laws which give homestrade to individuals are the first source of grievance. They claim that it is against the law of God for the individual to possess land. They wanted a tract of land set apart, ... uch after the fashion of the Indian Re-

serve, which was to be owned in com-

objection was to the marriage law.

We cannot accept such a law, for we believe that it also breaks the law of God. behave that it also breaks the law of God, We cannot believe that a marriage can become legal because it is recorded in a police register and a fee of two dollars paid for it; on the contrary, we believe that such recording and payment annuls marriage and breaks up its real legality. We believe that the real legalization of a marriage annot is when it is brought about freely as a result of pure feeling, of a mutual moral affection between man and woman.

"Only such pure feeling of love, born of the initural recognition of moral traits of olurator created a real legality of mar-riage according to the law of God, and not riage according to the law of God, and not a record of same in a police register and a money fee. And every marriage which had its scuree in the pure feeling of mutual love will be legal before God, although it were not registered and other people would not recognize has legality. And every other marriage not the result of free with and pure love, but contracted unwillingly or as a result of fust, or money, or any other consideration, but will always be nitigat before God, arthough it should be registed in all the police records, and would be considered legal by everybody. Therefore we believe that legalization of the marriage bonds belongs solely to God, and we cannot consent to transfer the and we cannot consent to transfer legalization of our marriages from God to

"As to divorce, we believe that every terer, and forces her to become an adultress, and that every re marriage, or marrings, and that every re marriage, or marrings, a divorced man or woman is also adultery. But alongside of that, who lieve also that the law of God is the law of freedom, that open smis lighter than a secret one, and that if a marriage union is contracted not through pure feeling of love, such a union is illegal from its beginning and constitutes the sin of adultery, and, therefore, when persons living in such an illegal union will come to such a conclusion, and will conceive the impossibility of making such a union legal, out of two evils, the lesser for them will be to divorce and separate." terer, and forces her to become an adul-

divorce and separate."

"And in such a case a divorce may become legal, if the Hoavenly Father will forgive the sin of the divorced parties, and so allow them to re-marry with free corsciences. As the forgiveness of God can be known only to the people concerned, no one, nor any human institution, can make a divorce either legal or illegal, for they cannot be competent to know whether Ged forgave the sin of divorce or not. That can be known only to the consciences of the divorced themselves."

And this is their retirecture to the

And this is their ultimatum to the Government:

"In consideration of the above we can not recognize as correct and cannot accept any human law as to the marriage union, being sure that all pertaining to it is in the province of God's will a. d human con-

They object also to the law requiring all births and deaths to be regis tered on the ground that the Creator knows who is born and who dies, and does not require to have it recorded in a register.

Canada has no room for such people as this. Our people have been wasting a great deal of good valuable sympathy on a race that is by no means deserving of it. The Doukhobors are purely and simply fanatics of the worst type. They must conform to our laws of marriage and divorce whatever may be done with reger i to the other two grievances they are complaining of.

ST PATRICK'S DAY. The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Toronto and elsewhere throughout Canada was marked by its religious and intellectual character. Everywhere Societies honored Ireland's Patron Saint in the true and proper spirit-by approaching the Sacraments. St. Patrick is a great Saint of our Holy Church and as such is honored by our attendance to our duties as children of that church-We were glad to see so many of our Catholics of Irish descent celebrating Ireland's great day by going to confession and communion. That is what we Catholics need. It is of infinitely more value to ourselves, the cause of Ireland, and to the Church that Irish. men and men of Iri.h descent born in Canada should celebrate such days as the feast of the great St. Patrick as they should be celebrated-by going to Holy Communion. The old method of celebrating St. Patrick's Day, by holding parades in full regalia, seems to have died out. We are not sorry for that. These parades while perhaps not bad in themselves, particularly as they had for their objective point some church, yet they were more in the interests of the Societies than of the Church. They seemed to be an advertisement for the several Irish Societies. They have evidently dwindled away in Toronto, in any case and in their stead we have the Societies approaching Holy Communion. Whether Parades did any good of any kind or not, it is quite certain that the new state of affairs is bound to work an immense amount of good to everybody and everything concerned. Panegyries were preached in all of our city churches on the life and virtues of Ireland's great Saint and we are pleased to state that the Churches were all filled to overflowing. High class entertainments were given in all the leading centres of Ontario, and

from reports that have been coming

in with regard to thon, their success was unparalleled. We have not seen a single report of rowdy ism of any kind in any place. The Catholics of Irish descent in Canada are to be congratu. lated upon the truly Catholic spirit in which they colobrated the day. It is a pleasure to note that this great Saint is honored as he should be-as a Saint of our Holy Church-and not as the leader of a faction in political affairs. In years gone by his name was dragged down to the level of such men as King William III, and other such political actors. Now he is revered as the Apostle of Ireland and is placed upon a pedestal as a model for Catholics to pattern their lives after. It is a sign of the times; a sign that Canadians are not slow in seizing upon the true worth of the great Saint and in appreciating the fact that he is a Saint and not an

THE UNIVERSITY DEPUTATON,

sity steelf is hampered in its work, es-

pecially as regards the scientific departments. Of the arguments advanced this was by far the strongest. The speakers who followed seemed anxious to draw comparisons between Ontario and such countries as Prussia and Russia. But the Premier did not feel like binding his Government to do in this Province what was being done in the Kingdom of Prussia or the Russian Empire. From an economical point of view the objection was well taken. Oatario neither in wealth or population is to be compared with these countries, and could never undertake such burthens in militarism or education as are imposed upon them. But there is another reason, or more strictly speaking, another set of revious of a higher order. We are not convinced that the Universities have done so much for Russia or Germany, They have been hot beds of socialism and Nihilism. In the latter country they have also been nurseries of atheism and irreligion. One of the speakers, a Bov. Mr. Allan, gave as an example of how university education makes for national greatness the state of Prussia in 1806 after the battle of Jena. Fichte the philosopher bade his countrymen take courage, educate their children and regain their strength. So Prussia as it worked out the reformation-mark that for history and logic-is under the guidance of University education working out its national existence. The reverend gentleman credited the Universities of Prussia with the victories over Austria, Denmark and France. It is a pity that anyone representing the University should advance such pleas. Some were offensive, others were incorrect, and all were inapplicable. The unprepared military state of France had much more to do with the course of events than the Universities of Prussia. Two men, Bismarck and Von Moltke. the one in peace and the other in war. contributed the greater share of Ger man unification; and no university made these men. Let us go back a step. How did Prussia work out the reformation? "Within fifty years," says Macaulay, "from the day on which Luther putiesally renounced communion with the Papacy and burned the bill of Leo before the gates of Wittenberg, Protestantism attained its highest ascendancy, an ascendency which it soon lost, and which it has never regained." If Prussia works out its material existence in the way in which it worked out the reformation it will crumble into a hundred fragments before it has written its first chapter of consolidation. As for Fishte the man whose genius started Germany in its work of reorganization, we hold that the harm he did far outweighed the patriotic scheme which his genius evolved, and for which we cheerfully give him credit. He is largely accountable for the pantheistic, seep-

tical, anti-christian philosophy, which,

if we except materialism, has served

mont to render German thought no

mystical, apreal and fatalistic. His system paved the way for Hegel, Strauss and Bohopenhauer. It would be an evil day for our country if the formation of a University were to fall into the hands of a Canadian Fighte. There is little fear; for whilst the trend of German philosophy is ultra spiritualistic, that of Luglish philosophy is ultra materialistic.

Let us take another view of the

German universities. A Jesuit, Father

Guldner, writing to The Messenger c'

the Sacred Heart for February, con

tends that the Roman Catholics of

Germany have not had fair opportun-

ities. "Up to the end of the 18th

century," he writes, "the Catholics had their own universities, and these were equal, if not in many bases superior, to their Protestant sisters. Then came the French Revolution, the Napoleonic wars, the break-up of the German Empire, the iniquitous secularization of the vast territories of the Church in Germany, which were absorbed by the State; and the Catholics A deputation consisting of graduates the of the countries that now constiof the University of Toronto met Pretute German Empire, with the excepmier Ross and the other members of tion of Bavaria, all found themselves the government on Wednesday, the under Protestant rulers. And even in 13th inst. The University's case was Bavaria Louis II. allowed his minister. very well presented by Dr. Reeve. Lutz, an apostate Catholic, to carry President of the Alumni Association. on a butter warfare against the Church. After pointing out that the material The destruction of the Catholic uniprogress depended upon the character versities, carrying with it loss of and efficiency of education in the Proendowments and of scholarships for vince, and that this efficiency largely indigent students, the simultaneous hinged upon the University, he laid disappearance of the schools of the bare the unsatisfactory state of the religious orders with the calm leisure University's finances—So unsatisfacso conducive to seignee and learning. tory are they, he said, that deficits are The spoils fell into the hands of Prorolled up every year, and the Univertestant governments, and the Catholics experienced the feelings of a conquered people." Catholies have not a fair chance to become professors. Schwaun, author of the cell theory, had through Protestant prejudice to resign. Von Hutling, a distinguished savant, was kept for years in the rank of a tutor. Janssen, the founder of a school of historians, never rose higher than the position of instructor in the gymnasium of Frankfort-corresponding to our Collegiste Institutes. The writer mentions others, and concludes that enough has been said upon a subject for which Germany is notorious. Much as we dislike the argument as drawn from German universities, we cannot close our eyes to the paralleliem between them and Toronto University in this respect. Ostracism is practised throughout, so far as Catholios are concerned. Until our Catholic young men can look forward to some position worth seeking, they will not throng the University halls in proportionate numbers, nor will Catholics be as enthusiastic as the interests of a great provincial institution demand of all classes --- an institution where all ought to be welcome and made to feel at home, and whose professorships ought to be open to the best talent, regardless of race or

UNWARRANTED ATTACKS.

Our attention has been called from several quarters to the arrant bigotry and the gross libelling of Catholics and Irishmen that it has pleased the Toronto Mail and Empire to publish of late. We did not need to have our attention called to them but we had no intended to reply to them, mainly because they are not worthy of reply. A writer named "Flaneur" has, ever since his admission to the staff of that paper spoken of, been in the habit of filling his page on Saturdays with anything that would give him an opportunity of jibing at Catholies and Irishmen. He is not taken seriously. As a matter of fact, complaint was made some time ago to the authorities on the Mail and Empire about the bigoted and unfair work of this fellow which appeared in their columns once a week. Reply was made that they were not responsible for his writings. "Flaneur" is first of all anti-Catholic and secondly anti-Iriah. His attacks are as is always the case with men of his stripe, general and indefinite. He never gives any specific instances in the charges he lays. Nothing can be done with such a man but pity him. His writings refloot the man. While the Mail and Empire "has no control" over this person, they have control over their ordinary column and we have yet to find that the Mail and Empire is fair and unprejudiced in matters that pertain to Catholicism and to Ireland No opportunity is lost to blacken both and the means taken are usually unworthy of any paper that others to the public for support.

TITTLE CARD PARTIES.

The spirit of the Church is that of mortification in Lont. We are supposed, may exhorted, not to take part in amusements of any kind or description. We are asked to keep away from the theatres and the like. The calling fever which seems to lag along from the Ante Lenton time still clings to our Catholic young people. There seems to be no particular crime in making and returning calls. These affairs have become, however, so many social functions, and whenever a crowd gots together, oards are produced and an evening made of it. It is an evening of amusement, and, as such, contrary to the spirit of penance enjoined by the Church for Lenten observance. Perhaps the worst feature of it all is that refreshments are invariably produced and, of course, partaken of, just as if Lont and its regulations were something entirely foreign to Catholies in their evening calle.

Catholics should not take part in these card parties, and certainly should not partake of refreshments at all hours of the day or night. We hope that a better spirit of Lenten observance will seize upon our people before this time next year.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Orange meeting at Stratford last week was not notable for the enthusiasm it raised in the western

The University Alumni, when lined up, are sufficient evidence of the good work done by our great University. Eminent men and Toronto graduates seem to be synonymous terms in Ontario.

The Orangemen in session in Stratford and elsewhere are condemning the Canadian Parliament for its recent action with regard to the Coronation Oath. The English Catholics, who are working for the abolition of this insulting portion of the oath, could not do better than collect these condemnations emanating from the Orange body and present them, as an argument in favor of their contension, to the King and Parliament. It is as strong an argument in favor of this abolition as they can get anywhere.

"The Templar" is making a huge mistake in underestimating the character of the men who are engaged in selling liquor in this country. " The Templar" says: "Where he (Cardinal Gibbons) can find reputable and decent citizens to sell liquor we cannot say, but it is at least a certainty that all those at present engaged in the trade w be shut out." If "The Templar" imagines that such bald, broad statements will be swallowed whole, it is much mistaken. Vilification is no argument. There are "reputable and decent citizens" engaged in the liquor trade, and nowhere can they be found more readily than right here in Ontario.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated quietly and in an orderly manner by our Irish Catholic citizens. There was not a single instance of disorderlinese. Our Protestant Irishmen also celebrated the day. Some of them did most of their celebrating on Saturday evening. We hope they did so with Irish rather than Scotch. We are glad to welcome our Protestant friends in the honoring of St. Patrick's memory, nor do we raise any particular objection to their whistling and singing such ditties as "Kick the Pope," as long as it is done in a proper spirit; but it is hard to reconcile the honoring of St. Patrick, and the metaphorical kicking of His Holiness on the same evening. L. O. L. 588 also celebrated the eye of the great feast. It was very thoughtful of them. Their Catholio neighbors, however, would prefer that they should confine their kicking of the Pope to the day time. Led by a well-known ex-Alderman they had a small parade at 8 o'clock in the morning, much to the consternation of their Catholic neighbors, who began to fear that a descent upon them was about to be made. As we said. we appreciate the honor done to our great Saint's memory.

We congratulate the Catholic students at Toronto University upon the formation of their new club. It was long needed. Organisation, however, is but the initial step in such a proceeding, and it will be the duty of the officers to take care that the clab is not simply kept in existence, but that

infused with a vigorous and milro life, with a life that will show the reason for the existence of such a body. There is much to do. The formation of the club was something, but in comparison with the future usefulness and greatness of the club it is but a drop in the ocean. Every Catholic student and graduate of Toronto University should identify himwith this movement. It is a great step taken, but the future is where the practical use of such a society will be shown. Let the pull be long and strong. We understand that there are some eighty known Catholic fudents in the colleges affiliated with Toronto University, not counting, of course the students at St. Michael's College. Of this number, there should Frot be a single one holding aloof from active work in behalf of the society. There must be nearly eighty Catholic graduates of Toronto in this city. This club should be one of the greatest in numbers and intellectual strength in this or any any other city.

> The establishment of Provincial Divorce Courts does not seem to find much favor anywhere in Canada. The motion for the establishment was withdrawn in the Dominion House lest week without a struggle. Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw cold water on the scheme, and the chilly reception was rather too much for the intended legislation. This is but another evidence of Canada's good fortune in posseeing a Premier of Sir 'ilfred's frong character and far-seeing policy. on the same day the Rev. Canon Welch, preaching in the Anglican Cathedral of this city, denounced divorce in most unmistakeable langu-With the Catholic Church oposed to divorce in any way, shape or form; with the Anglican Church almost ready to take sides with us in the most energetic manner; with the rast majority of the thinking portion I this country deploring the evils to society that the Divorce Courts are working in the United States and would work in Canada if an opportunmy were given-with these arrayed gainst "Divorce made easy," Canada sems safe from the evil. at least. for

Four of the saloon-smashing follow rs of the celebrated Carrie Nation ave been found guilty of murder in the first degree for blowing off the op of a saloon-keeper's wife's head Leavenworth, Kansas. The trial heted three days. All the prisoners e men-young farmers in the viciny. This quick and just method of caling with these daugerous fanatics ill likely put a damper on salloonmashing. Carrie Nation should be ut somewhere where she cannot ause murder. We would suggest the State Asylum.

The Irish Protestant preachers were a little more modest in their claims on St. Patrick this year. In a sermon last year one of the preachers claimed that St. Patrick was a Protestant. The farthest that any of them would go this year was to say that, if he were living to-day he would be a Protestant. We do not care to inter into any discussion on this There seems but little room for argument on the question. We do ay though, that from present indications, St. Patrick is quite satisfied with the Catholi; communion. His peòplo do not seem to have entered Protestantism with very great ardor, nd it seems quite certain that he imself would be more likely to exerise his snake-banishing power once ore, than to embrace any of the a Protestant authority once mmarked: St. Patrick would not likely be a saint at all if he were alive and a Protestant; for, as he said, the only saints thatfigure in the Anglican calcular to-day are the products of he good old Catholic days. No; we think St. Patrick feels quite comfortable as a member of the Church Triumphant in Heaven.

Menier, the Chocolate King, who urchasou the island of Anticosti, and who has been subjected to annoyances of every kind and description since, and because of his purchase has exended a million dollars in improvecents on the island, and he has hat egua his work of expending. Canada wants such people as Mr. Menier. den who spend millions in improvemis are rare, and we have room for s'rousend of them.

We were pleased to notice a motion from Dr. Roddick (Montreal) in the Dominion House, to provide a Central Medical Council for Canada. Without going into the reasons for the Provincial Councils as they now exist, it seems to us that in a federation of Provinces, with a central government, something should be done to centralize the licensing of medical men. Because a man graduates from Toronto University, that should be no reason for his not being permitted to practise in Quebec. We are either a single State or we are not; if we are, then should our medical schools come under a single governing body. If there are medical schools in Canada that are not up to the proper standard, then something should be done to clevate them to that standard, and a central examining body would, we think, go a long way toward raising them if any exist. Medicine in Quebec is preccisely the same as that in Ontario; the schools in existence there are quite as strong as those here, and this being so, it seems a foolish thing to prohibit a young man from practicing in either Province. It is a good

We are pleased to note that the petition of the residents on Sullivan street has been granted, and that, henceforth, that thoroughfare will be known as Grange Road. The name "Sullivan" was too Irish for these people. In our opinion, the name was took good for them, and for that reason we endorse the change of title.

At a meeting in London of the British Women's Emigration society, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain advocated setting saids a special fund for the purpose of encouraging the emigration of women to the colonies. He said there was a million more women than men in Great Britain, and that they were jostling one another in the struggle for existence. The English girls will find the same struggle here in Canada. What we want here is good young men who are not afraid of the life of a pioneer. We can furnish all the young women that are necessary to make homes with them:

DRESSED POULTRY TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

A great deal has been said lately about monopolies, but there is a con-cern about to commence business in Canada which cannot, in any sense, be called either a monopoly or a com-bine, with the exception that it may be called a combine of the farmers be called a combine of the tarmers themselves for their own mutual ad-vantage. The concern is well wor-thy of support by the farmer and the village storekeeper. The careful breeding, fattening and marketing of the feathered barnyard stock is rapidly becoming one of the roost prominent and profitable branches of the stock books of a strong companyare open to the faimer to-day, and the company offers many industrents to open to the faimer to-day, and the company offers many inducements to him to become a subscriber, and by doing so he can with a very moderate outlay acquire a fair and squire chance of profit by the better methods of marketing as laid down by the company, which will become an active agent for the promotion of closer connection with the markets of the mother country. We refer all municipal councils and those looking; for positions to an official notice of the Canadran Dressel Poultry Company which appears elsewhere in this issue.

LONDON IRISHMEN

The Seventeenth Celebrated By a and Lecture.

The London opera house was com-pletely filled on Friday night with the sons and daughters of Rrin and friends of the Irish race, who had assembled to honor the memory of St. Patrick, the loved pairon saint of the Green Isle. The concert fairly eclipsed those that have been held here for the same purpose in recent years, and proved unmistakably that the sons and daughters of Old Ireland, though susceptible to surrounding influences and readily adaptable, are firm and unforgetting of their fathers' land and its traditions. embled to honor the memory of St

and its traditions.

timorgetting of their lattiers land and att raditions.

They had the privilege of hearing a story of Irish-American success in New (York, told by Rev. Dr. Smith, of that city, a speaker of enviable abilities, pleasing in appearance and voice, and possessed of the inimitable qualities of wit and sympathy, the gelden spoons that Irishmen are born with. His story was told with much felicity of diction and gesture and a dramatic force that swayed his hearings. Not so much during his speech was the appreciation of the audience displayed, but when the end came and a vote of thanks was tendered him by Mr. Thomas Coffey and Dr. Jento, the selodarly priest from Manhatton was warmly applauded.

warmly applauded. REV. DR. SMITH'S ADDRESS. REV. Dit. SMITH'S ADDRESS.
Upon being introduced by Mayor
Rumball as one of the most eloquent
orators of New York, Dr. Smith modertly waived the claim, the only acknowledgment the would make, being
of the delicacy of his resition in presenting his subject. Here he was, a
Yankee in His Majesty's dominions,
come to talk upon such a thence. Itmade him feel like one walking, among
orgas—be might get one or two of eggs-he might get one or two

and the same of th

them (lamphter). However, he was an American, but not a dynamical, and would not blow up the English even if he could He soid he had come to tell of the wonderful success come to tell of the wonderful success of a people who against tremendous odds had alsen to an emiment that few had descreed. The day was coming when the people would discover how these people had been deceived, not by their government, but by their aristocracies, who, he asked, suffered hat the great wars? The living, who mourned for their dead. And who pasd for these wars? The living who burned their dead. He hoped the time was near at hand when the people of the earth, forgetting the distinction of race, would come closer together and be less the tool of, the rich and the powerful and the canning He asked his audience, therefore, to consider that when by accident he desader that when by accident he de-nounced some of the wickedness of the past, it was not against the English he was speaking, but those of their

he was speaking, but those of their haders who counterince iniquity which every man must condemn. The rise to power of the Irish in New York was described in the form of a drama, and was admirably depicted. In the first act the reene was on the island of Manhatten in the early days of firsh innogration. The buo and of firsh minagration. The budyint firsh natures provided the coincide of the play, and the "villari," in the kondon finies, worked in much of the strenuous side of life, by its denunciaagainst these people, and expressing thanks that at last England was to ke as of them, and finally finging in the face of Christ himself the chalthe face of Christ himself the challenge to prove the statement untrue that these people were off-scourings by choice, inferior, political idiots, religiously superstitious, lazy and drunken, because of their connection with the Catholic Church.

The time of the "know-nothing" movement, with its persecutions and false accusations, was the period in which the second act transpired, and the third saw the Lrish marching tegore the magnificent Cathedral of 5t.

fore the magnificent Cathedral of St Patrick, among them the generals of the civil war, statesmen, lawyers, masters of commerce and finance. The great Irish people had grown o be a power in themselves, before which the power in themselves, neture which the lagots slunk to their holes, and the curtain came down upon this act as the orchestra played "There's Nothing Too Good for the Irish."

ub" Mr. Thomas Alexander.

(original version) ... Stewart
- PART II.
Selection—"The Army Chaplain" ... Seventh Regiment Band.
Solo—"Rory Darlin'" by request

OTTAWA'S EFFORT.

Grand Celebration of the Day in the Capital.

The observance of St. Patrick's Day, the national festival of the Emerald Isle, was carried out in a most futing manner and in a way calculated to make every son of Eran in Ottawa highly pleased.

The church parade in the afternoon under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was a decided success, so much so in fact that it expected a proceedings.

cess, so much so m fact that it ex-ceeded expectations. It was one of the best affairs of its kind ever heid here. Fully 3,000 frishmen took part and they made a splendid showing. All the Irish Catholic organizations All the Irish Catholic organizations of the city twere well represented, and in addition to the members of these bodies there were large numbers of Irishmen gresent who are not connected with any societies. The gathering was most representative. Plender

nected with any societies. The gathering was most representative. Plenty of nusic was furnished by a couple of hands.

The procession was formed and started for the church about half-past two clock, proceeding by way of Susex, Rideau, Waller and Wilbrod Sts. The parade was very length; and when the first part of it was at the church the end was on Rideau street near William.

near William.

Among the men who were 'n the parade and at the church were Hon. parade and at the church wete Hon-R. W. Scott, secretary of state; Hon. F. R. Latchford minister of public works for Ontario; Hon. John Costigan, J. J. McGee, clerk of the Privy Council; Dr. J. A. McCale, mayor W. D. Morris, ex-mayor Samuel Bingham, Parks Commissioner Edward Devin, Ald. F. F. Morris, Ald. Hastey, Ald. D. A. Juseph McDougal, ex Ald. Jas. White, c.s-Ald. M. Starrs, W. J. Poupore, ex-M.P., Dr. Freeland, Dr. Troy, Reeve M. G. Roche of Ottawa East, pore, cs.-M.P., Dr. Freeland, Dr. Troy, Reeve dl. G. Roche of Ottawa East, James O'Connor, P. Clarke, William Kohoe, E. P. Stanton, John O'Leary, G. P. Brophy, Geo. Goodwin, William Abearn, R. Tobin, John Gorman, D. J. O'Donoghue, J. P. Duane, ex-Ald. Edward Wailace, John Heney, W. J. Baskerville, F. B. Hayes, ex-Ald. T. McGuire, R. Slattery, Jas. Mundy, P. O'Reilly.

In St. Joseph's church Rev. Dr Fallon delivered an appropriate and mas-

lon delivered an appropriate and mas-terly sermen to the assembled Irish-Continued on Page Eight.

QUEBFC'S CFLEBRATION

Religious and Patriotic Honoring of Ireland's Apostle.

Apostle.

Irish Catholics in Quebec always look forward to St. Patrick's Day with far more than ordinary religious anthusiasm. It is to them the rallying point in each succeeding year Celtic and Cacholic spirits grow warmer, and the love and devotion for dear old freland touches every genume Irish heart. It in especially the great festival of Erin's patron saint, when the faithful gain a clearer insight into the priceless value of the frie foith, than at any other time of the year, because it recalls vivility to their minds the boon St. Patrick conferred upon the Green Isle, and it reenkindles in than souls thoughts of what their forefithers suffered, in the Penal Law time, to keep alive the imperishable treasure of the true religion. Itislinen and frishwomen always half the approach of St. Patrick's Diy with a fervor of feeling that makes the heart leat fister indecauses the blood to run quicker in the varies, nor is this love for the fatherland dimmed, through as pirition from the old land, recause in every country of the g dispersion the same patriotic glow brings new momories into life and new affections for the hallowed soil of Ireland. This present St. Patrick's Diy has been commemoriated with more thrundly land the united states in Ireland itself and all over the worke. It is the first time-hondred celebration in this new century, and from a religious as well as a political point of view the struction may be recarded as hopeful.

first time-hongred celebration in this new century, and from a religious as well as a polyical point of view the satuation may be regarded as hopeful. The Catholic Church militant has been making beadway in every land in which her missionaries and teachers are engaged, and the aged and venerated Pontiff and the hierarchy commend the fidelity of the children of St. Patrick in upholding the interests of the Church according to their means and opportunities in every

means and opportunities in every country in which they have found a home. The political outlook for Ireland's freedom from the foreign yoke is per-haps brightening. Her body of Na-tionalist members are again united in

tionalist members are again united in making parliamentary war upon the British Government for the redress of their nation's wrongs; and a hopeful son is to see non-Catholic leaders of Ulster joining their brethren of the other provinces in demanding justice for the tenant farmers, and in an effort to get rid of the long-standing evil of landlordism.

Coming back to our opening text, we may claim that nowhere in Canad

evil of lan llordism.

Coming back to our opening text, we may claim that nowhere in Canadhas St. Patreck's festival been held with greater warmth than in the good old city of Quebec. It has ever been a marked feature with the Catholic people of St Patrick's parish oshow their loyalty to their church and to their nationality. The festival falling on Sunday curtailed the public display but did not cool the patriotic flaime that burned in the hearts of the mentions of the various Irish-Catholic societies, who met at Tara Hall and marched thence, under the inspiring strains of Irish national airs in a solid body to St. Patrick's Church, to assist at the pontifical High Mass by His Grace Archbishop Bigan, who was accompanied from the palace by several distinguished clergymen, who acted as deacon, sub-deacon, arch-priest, master of cr-emonics, etc., respectively. Hayan's 12th mass was rendered in magnificent syle by St. Patrick's choir and a full orchestra, composed of selected nassicians of the city, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Vagina, organist of St. Patrick's. It has long been admitted that St Patrick's Church choir stands high in point of vocal and musical culture led as it is by an organist who is a ripe musical master and author, the whole being under the direction of Rev Father Gutberlet, C. SS. R., who is well versed in musical matters.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Gutning, C.SS.R., an eloquent

SS. R., who is well versed in musical matters.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Gunning, C.SS.R., an eloquent young priest of the resident staff. It is but simple justice to say that he handled his text in a masterly way, touching upon all the points, religious and national, that could stir the fervor and inmost hearts of a thoroughly devoted Irish-Catholic congregation. On such an occasion a great deal is expected from a preacher, for Irish souls are then aflame and they thank that the clerical grater of the day never say too much of the Emerald Isle and its glorious Apostle and putron earnt. It is enough to say that Father Gunning fully met expectations and proved himself a pulper pet orator of great promise. During the service many non-Catholics and prominent residents of the city and

district ware present.
The service in the evening is and has ever been an important function has ever been an important that of in the celebration of the 17th of March in Quebec. This year, for ob-vious reasons, it was held on Monday evening at Tarn Hall and as usual un-der the auspices of St. Parick's Laterary Institute, the sister societies contributing their quota to make it a guecess. The onus of labor and responsibility falling on the officers of the Institute, whose president is Mr. Stephen P. Grogan, brother of Rev. Father Grogan, C.SS R., Toronto., Mr. John E. Delany, secretary The entertainment was in the highest degree erjoyable, sociable and heart-warming. In cold print the scene can be but faintly described. On that night genuine Iriso hearts thrill with sentiments mot known to colder races, erary Institute, the sister societies genuine Iriso hearts thrill with sentiments not known to colder races, and on that special occasion they comin flocks to hear the music and songs and oratory of the cheirshed isle across the Atlantic The proceedings opened with lively Celtic airs by the orchestra, followed by President Grogan's introductory remarks, which were neat and right to the point and well delivered. He was happy in his words for introducing the sweeker of world delivered. He was happy in his words in introducing the speaker of the evening, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General.

Needless to say that Mr. Fitzpatq rick, who is a native Quebecer, and a representative of the Irish-Catho-lic element, in the Dominion Govern-

ment, was well received. He spoke with even more than his usual force and eloquence, for which he is known in Parliament and in the chief cities of Canada. As he entered into his subject and recalled the history and fidelity of the Irish race to their au-

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The same wife



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exent faith and fatherland, and traced their achievements in every country of the world, he waxed eloquents and his stirring words aroused to a high pitch the religious and patriotic sentiments of the large audience. The pity of it is that lack of space prevents a full report of his splendid address.

dress.
The concert proper was directed by The concert proper wis directed by Mme. Lynch, the orchestra being under the direction of Mr. Jos. Vagina, The performers were drawn from the leading lady and gentlemen amateurs for which Quebec is justly noted. The ladies who were assigned the ed. The ladies who were assigned the leading parts, and who gave satisfaction to the actience, were Misses Blanche Hoot, May Cotter, L. Vagina, Dolty Maguire, Fitzlenry, O Neil, Mesdames Lynch and Droum, Messis, J. Kennedy, E. A. Wilson, J. Legatter, J. H. Marden, J. J. McCaffrey, R. Reid

J. H. Masten, J. J. McCaffrey, R. Reid Dobell, P. Laurent, Shields, L. Fitz-karry, A. Neil and T. Lane; all off the above named did their parts well, some with the skill and abinty of trained professionals, cheiting well-deserved applause.

Rev. Joseph Henning, C.SS R., rector of St. Paurek's, and his clerical staff, must feel gratified at the results of the grand religious celebration, and the enjoyable character of the time-honorca soirce. The officers of St. Patrick's Literary Institute the time-honorca soitee. The officers of St. Parrick's Literary Institute must likewise be pleased to know that their efforts were crowned with success there was one cause of regret m that Tara Hall was not able to contain all who sought admission, and it is to be hoped that the ill-fated Academy of Music, destroyed by fire on the previous St. Fatrick's night, thout fifteen minutes after the flower of the congregation had left, will be restored before the next anniversary. before the next anniversary.
WILLIAM ELLISON.

Mother St. Providence, a distin-guished member of the Congregation de Notre Dame died on Monday evening at the ripe old age of 77 years! She was well known in Montreal, having been associated with Villa Maria for more than a quarter of a cen-tury both as teacher and Superior Her last mission was that of Superior Her last massion was that of Superior of St. Urbarn's Academy of this city. The funeral service was held at the Mother House, St. Jean Baptiste street, yesterday morning.

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Mr. James Rorke, president of the frish Emigration Society, New York, has issued his report of the work of the society fur the year ending Dev. 31, 1900. The total number of immigrants from Ireland landed at the port of New York during the year was 25,132.

which will be to be the state of the same

****************** The Home Circle

************* A SONG FOR THE POLE.

A song for the Pope, the royal Pope, who rul a farm sea to sea. Whose kangdom or seepter can sever

Mat a grand old king is he! No warrior hordes hath he, with their

swords, His rock-built theone to guard; For against it the gates of hell shall In vam, as they ever have warred.

Great dynasties di like flowers of the field. Great empres wither and fall.

Glories there have been that blized

to the stus,
They have been and that is all
But there is the grand old Roman See,
The runs of earth among
Young with the youth of its early

With the strength of Peter strong

Over all the orb no lind more time. Than our own old Cathobe land. Through ages of blood to the Rock hath stool—

hath stood—
True may she ever stand!
O ne'er may the star St. Patrick set.
On her radiant brow decay.
Hurrah for the grand old. Catholic isle!

For the grand old Pope, hurralt'
-Dr. Patrick Murray, of Maynooth College.

THE ART OF WASHING DISHES.

Possibly you think the term art mis-Possibly you think the term art mis-npplied, for of all the "way-down" kinds of housework there is uone that can compare in the general estimation with washing dishes, unless it be scrubbing. Sweeping has been raised to the height of a symmistic exer-cise, even washing has its poetic side. But dish-washing! Let if it be true that an art is "a syst m of rules to facilitate the weformances of certain

that an art is "a syst m of rules to facilitate the performances of certain actions," then we are not so far wrong, and may proceed, says a writer in the Ladies' Magazine.

Of course every wearer of a petticoat can wash dishes. We are supposed to be born with the knowledge Yet—yet—there are places where plates are smeary, cups have particles of sugar still at the bottom, spoons and forks you would very much like of sugar still at the bottom, spoons and forks you would very much like to wipe off with your table napkin, if you dared, before using, and each and every particle lacks the shing that appeals to sight, touch and smell, as indicating a really thorough cleansing. Your dishes and mine look like that, but there are "others" who have given the subject little thought or attention. Whether the work is done by the housekeeper herself or by or attention. Whether the work is done by the housekeeper herself or by another, she must know the ideal way of doing, and must be aure it s carried out by those who do it. I wow one bousekeeper who received a rather severe shock when, on Bridget's afternoom out, a friend who was spending a week with her offered to help with the dishes. As they worked together the friend remarked; "Now, we will be able to get the smell of tenwill be able to get the smell of yes-terday's fish off these forks." That was the shock, and it has made that was the shock, and it has made that particular woman much more partic-

narticular woman much more privicular and vigilant ever since.

Now to business. Your kitchen table is piled with the dishes from the last meal. The first thing is to see that each one is entirely free from food. The cups must be rinsed, and the plates and other dishes thoroughly scraped. Sometimes holding them under the tap a second, or a quick dip in a vessel of water will answer, or else a good way is to wipe off with a crust of bread. It sounds extra. igant, but is not in reality. Carefulzess at this stage will save you housle later on. Your water will remain clean longer and never attain that crosses. that creamy consistency and opaque-ness that has brought the very term "dish-vater" into such disrepute The dishes will be cleaner than it plang-

disples will be ordance than a pumpered ammediately into boding water, which is apt to set certain stains.

Everything being now piled in an orderly way and in a particularly cleaned condition, the rest is comparatively cleaned containing. The please of the containing t atively clear-sailing. Use planty of hot water and good soap, have a mop a dish-cloth—heramen, if you please, not any old rag you may happen to have—and several towels. See that the towels are washed every day—but the towers are washed every day-but not im dish water,—and hung out of doors. Only a blizzard should excuse drying them in the house. Begin, of course, with the silver and glass, the glass to be roused afterwards in clean warm water. Proceed with the other things, taking care to change the wa-ter when datis, and be sure for greasy things or dishes that have held strongly flavared food, such as fish, to wash in two waters.

TO CURE INSOMNIA.

Take these exercises in bed just after x-tiring one after another, until you fall asleep, says a prominent physician. Lie flat upon the back Remove the pillow if the bed is level Practice each exercise slowly in following relate.

lowing order .Raise the head and lower it fifty

Grasp the large right shoulder muscle with the left hand. Swell and re-

cie with the left hand. Swell and re-lax it fifty times.

Same for left shoulder, fifty times.

Grasp the large muscle, triceps, on back of upper right arm. Swell and relax it fifty times.

Same for left arm, fifty times.

Same for left arm, fifty times.
Grasp the large muscle, biceps, on
front of upper right arm, Swell and
relax it fifty times.
Same for left arm, fifty times.
Grasp the right forearm muscles
with left hand. Open and close hand
forcibly fifty times.
Same for left arm, fifty times.
Grasp the large flat muscle, right
aide of chest, Swell and relax it fifty
times.

Same for left thigh, fifty times. Grasp the large upper thinh muscle, hight. Swell and relax it fifty times. Same for left thigh, fifty times. [Rote.—The last four exercises may be taken without the grasping, just contracting and relaxing at will Excresse right calf muscles, by extending ball of foot, then heel, ankle

movement, fifty times.

Same with left calf fifty times. Do not raise the leg.

Stretch the big right toe, back and forth fifty times.

Same way with left big toe.

If by this time sleep has not come to you place yourself in your fivor-ite position and raise your right thumb easily and relax it fifty times, then the same with each finet, then the thumb and fingers of the left hand fifty times

While practising the foregoing you

cannot worry over any business or other cares, and, in addition to fine muscular development as a result, you will be drawing the blood from the overfed brain. For this latter purpose I advise the stronger muscular movements at the head, working

If, after taking the above exercise, anyone finds himself still unable to sleep, his case must be regarded as hopeless. Another suggestion that might be added in case of the above remedy failing would be-saw a cord of wood.

SMALLPOX CURE

In view of the present smallpox In view of the present smallpox scare in Ontario the following teerps, which is labelled as an infailable acmedy, may not be amiss. The recipe is thus characterized by one who has evidently seen good results from its use. "It is as unfailing as faterand conquers in every instance." The remedy owes its existence to the Paris school of medicine and is as follows.—Sulphate of zine, one grain, foxglove Sulphate of zine, one grain, foxglove (digitalis) one grain, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, mix with two tablespoonsful of water. When the above has been thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water Take a table-apoonful every hour. It is claimed that smallpox or scarlet fever will yield to this remedy in twelve hours. Smaller doses should be given to children.

10 BE POLITE.

Do not argue, or appear to notice other people's maccuracies in speech.

Do not interrupt others while speaking, but listen patiently until they have finished. Remember that the good histener is generally more appreciated than the clever talker.

The not talk of ways revised and form.

Do not talk of your private and fam-

Do not talk of your private and family affairs except to intimate friends and then be careful not to do often. Do not always begin a conversation by remarking on the weather.

Do not talk of things which the company present cannot be interested in. By so doing you may show yourself a clever and superior person, but you will be voted a bore.

Do not find fault neednessly, even with the weather. The habit of grumbling at either people or things is most disagreeable.

Do not speak mockingly of personal defects. Somebody present may have the same.

the same.

Do not talk loudly or fast. A clear, distinct voices has great power.

Bo not, when narrating an incident, keep on saying "you see," "you know,"

Do not whister. If you have anything to say that the general company may not hear, reserve it till you and the person to whom you desire

to impart it are alone.

Do not cross-question people. It is bad form to force a confidence, but if one is made to you you are bound to respect it.

MAKING BUTTONHOLES.

In making buttonholes it is a great help if a tiny strip of white paper is cut just the least bit smaller than the buttonhole, and placed through the hole, so that the sewer has but one at a trine to deal with If the material be dark, it is a decided help in more clearly defining the edge, and thus saving events in a well as prethus saving eyesight, as well as pre-venting any catching of the threads on the other side of the opining

Vatican Diplomatists

Some Changes in the Pope's Representatives Announced

His Homess will receive before the week is over Senar Paul y Mon, the new Spanish Ambassador, who has come to replace Senar Merry del Val, who went into retirement some months ago. Senar Paul y Mon was President, or Speaker, of the Spanish Parliament, until he resigned this position for the honor of heing Ambassador of his country at the Valuar. sador of his country at the Vatican-schor Pidal y Mon has just arrived in Rome. Another member of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See has arrived, M. Gonastow, Holy See has arrived, M. Gonastow, who has been appointed to succeed M. Tcharykow as the representative of the Tsar at the Vatican. He has arrived in Rome, but has not yet had an audience for the presentation of his credentials. A third change has been expected for some time—that of the retirement of Count Revertera Salandra, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at the Vatican, whose withdrawal from Rome after a long term of service is imminent. His successor of service is imminent. His successor has not yet been publicly appointed.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a veg-ctable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchitis tubes. Having tested its wonderful curvative powers in thousands of cases—with a record of 90 per cent permitmently cured—yand desiring to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to tall sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchatis, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

************ CHILDREN'S CORNER

河会やなななななななななかなかなかななななななななななる Who was He - A True Story.

By S. M. A.

She was old and worn out long before her time. How could it be otherwise when she had farced sixty years' of work into a life of thirty-five? At a time when other young girls are weaving bright day dicems, and reveiling in the very exhiberance of the care-free youth, she was foliming all day in the busy factory, and mearly half the night in the three wretched rooms she called her home. For she, at fifteen, was the sole breadwiner of the family. Alas' it is he same sad story many pa'a lips tell, she was a drunk aid's child, and her young heart had been dargened with all the nameless misery of a drunk-aid's home. The mother had brively struggled to gan bread for her children, but the poor little waifs came into the world exhausted by her meessant toil and care, dragged out a few sad years of wretched existence, and then laid down the weary burden of their joyless childhood. Of nine children only three reached maturity. The eldest, a bright, intelligent boy, whose one delight was study, had to quit school at ten to work in the factory, that his scanty carmings might help his mother. When he was eighteen he met a trage, death, being caught on the machinery and killed almost instantly. He breathed once it wice after being taken down but was dead when the prest, arrived Jenny was then thireen and worked in the same factory. It was she who thought of and it for the priest. The By S M. A. in the same factory. It was she who thought of and its for the priest. The awful horror of the shock crushed the remaining youth out of her young

The mother was then working, too, and they should have been comfortable, for their wages were good, but able, for their wages were good, fur there were three sockly children to nurse, and, besides, the wretched fath-er snatched the greater part of their earmags to pour down his rapacious throat in the form of whiskey. When they tried to furnish with any comfort their poor rooms, they were cer-tain to see everything vanish for drink. The mother's health and strength drininshed gradually til she was almost an invalid, and the task of bread-winning devolved entirely on the young Jenny. It would have been beyond her cupacity had not the faththe young Jenny. It would have been beyond her capacity had not the father fallen a victim to paratysis, which tied dhim, a helpless cripple, to his chair, strength, and reason almost gone, and with them she ability to squander his poor chied's cornings. Thus he lived, or rather raked, for years, cared for by his long-suffering wife; then they found him dead in his chart; died as he had lived—without the sacraments Another stroke of anguish to the poor hearts that had suffered so much. Yet in apic of the bitter memories that shadowed her soul, the years that followed were the happiest of Jenny's pathetic life. She toiled as usual, but she was welcomed at night to a neat home by a loving mother and winsome little isster, and in their sweet intercourse she soon found rest for her tired heart. This lasted for two years, for then the mother was called to rest. The two poor orphans were heart-broken. But, alast the poor toiler has no leisure to enjoy the luxury of mourning loved once lost. Foor Jenny obtained, with difficulty, two days in which to bury her mother.

A resolution was formed in her devoted heart as she gazed at her young

bury her mother.

A resolution was formed in her devoted heart as she gazed at 1 r young sister. This beautiful gul should never tread her gloomy road of life. The child was gifted, though frail; she would make every sacrifice to educate her, and thus fit her for a brighter career. Neilie was sent to the Sisters' boarding school, and Jenny strained every nerve to care sufficient money to defray expenses.

Five years passed, and she had no reason to regact her sacrifice, so i ras ther sister's success and leving graditude were concerned. Neilie was a as her sister's success and leving gratitude were concerned. Nethe was a proficient book-feeper, and stenographer, possessing, also, a thorough knowledge of music. There was an opening for her in a near town; soon she would be earning money "And you must come to take eire of me, Jenny," she said fondly. How bright the future looked. "Surely, life's greatest sorrows are over," thought.

dered the doctor, 'she is exhiusted by over-study." She protested, but was gersuaded, and was soon writing to her mister of the featily of her new home on the border of a lovely lake. Three weeks later came a telegram, "Your mister is dying.' Jenny was met at the station by the old farmer at whose heme Nellie boarded. One glance at his kind face told her she was sisterless.

was sisterless.

"Tell me all," she gasped.

"She didn't come in to supper yesterday, and when I went to her favorite seat under the apple trees I found her asleep in her garden thair."

"Yes, poor dear, dead. She had been ailing quite a speil. Galloping consumption, the doctor said," There was a pause.
"Thank God, she went to communion

before she left home," wasled poor

Jermy.

Ifad anyone been near her as she knelt before the attat the mixt Sunday, they would have heard her murmur, "Gone, dear God, gone like poor father and Dick, without the sacraments. An awful fear now took hold of the poor, tired creature's heart. What if she, too, were destined to be deprived of that supreme workwould procure it for her? She shuddred at the thought, far her soul shir ak in terror from taking the hast, dread journey without being fortified by the Church's final blessing.

For months her longly life rolled on.

by the Church's final blessing.
For months her lonely life rolled on, shadowed by her great sorrows, and harassed by this chilling fear. At last, consolation came. The opening of the March devotion took place on Sunday that year, and Jenny was there. A zealous young priest, now

with God, occupied the pulpit, and talked with, and to, not at, the people of devotion to it. Jess ph. "He is the patton of a happy death, and, be as-sared, will perform any mirricle rathsaired, will perform any min ale rather than permit a devoted client to the without that supreme consolution, the last rates of the Church." These words buried themselves in the heart of the poor, lonely girl, win went to her solitary room comforted. For the future she would do her best to interest thes holy patron in her behalf. Every Sunday she would visit his shrine in that intention, and at least once a month have a mass said in once a mouch have a mass said in

For seven years she kept this resolution. These were years of suffering to her. Her health had succumbed to toil and grief. There were many days when she could not work; and such days cost dear to the poor and such days cost seer to the pour working gril. Soon she had to change her boarding-house, she could no longer pay for her neat room. After a long seatch for the cheapest, she 'ound one in a great house where many of the "mill-hands" stayed, an insolated 100m over the kitchen. At hight her nearest neighbors were at the cod of a long corridor. But Jenny did not fear loneliness, she lived hy hid dot fear fonctiness, she fived her life apart, prayer her only lest after her hours of ton One night she retired early, feeling strangely wear and dizzy. She awoke about midnight, tacked with intense

paris, and feeling the grasp of death at ther heart—she had long been sub-ject to sudden attacks of times; but never had it been so severe—she ried to alarm the house, but was unable to raise her voice beyond a faint moan. raise her voice beyond a faint moan. In the awfut horior of dying alone, she tried to throw heiself from the bed, in order to crawl to the door, but alas, her limbs seemed paralyzed, while her vital organs we're a prey to intense suffering. "St. Joseph," she moaned "don't let me the without the priest." The agonized moments draged slowly by, and with each she felther strength sinking. Still she cherashed the hope that her holy patron would not be fatherless to her trust. Suddenly a quick, nervous step sounded in the passage, her door was bendang anxiously over her.

bendang anxiously over her.

"Mss Moore, are you sick? My God, she's dying!"

"The priest!" faintly gasped the white lips.

"He's here, but how did you send for him?"

"Not I. St. Leeph, beyond him?"

"Not I -St Joseph-brought him Send him-quick."

A moment later Father J— was bending over the dying gerl, while good Mrs. Watson was quetly wak-ing her Catholic boarders to assist at

good ars. Watson was quertly wakning her. Cathohe boarders to assist at
the solemn rates about to be administered. Soon the room and corridor
were filled with devoit assistants,
who fervently jozaed in the touching
prayers for the dying. Twenty minutes after receiving the Sacred Host
the worn face of the poor working
girl suddenly lit up with a heavenly
glow, the faded eyes grew bright, and
were raised in joyful recognition. But
only for a brief moment. The dark
shadow of death quenched the glad
light, and with a little tired gasp the
weary heart was at rest in God.
But how was it the priest cann,?
Father J— told ine the story hims. If.
On returing that night he had quickly
fallen asleep, as he was very tared. He
was suddenly awakened, near midnight, by a noise as of some missle
crashing through the window. He
sprang up with the apprehension of

was suduciny awakened, near midnight, by a noise as of some missle crashing through the window. He sprang up with the apprehension of stepping can broken glass. Finding the window intact, he opened the inner one and looked out. The stiret was covered with a light fall of snow, and the full moon shope brightly on an intently at it. Father J—threw open the ventilator and thrust out his head. "Is anything wrong, my friend?" The voice which replied was peculiarly deep and rich. "Miss Jenny Moore is dying, in a back room of the east end boarding house. Hasten, Father, I pray you; she has not an hour to live." White he was speaking, the young priest gazed with admiration on the venerable face of the old man, whose snowy haar and beard glistened in the bright moonlight. He was struck, too, by the respect which caused the speaker to remain uncovered in the cold night air. Father J— hastened to procure the Blessed Sarrament and holy oils, and an less than ten minutes was off at a brisk pace for the east end. Arrived there, all was dark, and silent; it required repeated ringings to arouse even the landlady. When, at last, she popped her sieepy head out of the window, it was but to assure him that no one in her house needed his service. He asked for Jenny Moore. "She's often sick, Father, but she was at work yesterday, and can't be dying to-night." He was about turning work yesterday, and can't be dying {o-night." He was about turning away when she added, "If you care to come in, Father, I'll go to her room to make sure she's all right.' After letting him into the parlor, she has-tened to Miss Moore's room with the result we know.

No doubt whatever remained in the mind of the young priest as to who his midnight visitor was. Truly, with St. Theresa, we can declare that nev-er was St. Joseph trusted in vain.

Cardinal Martinelli's Appointment Arrangements Completed for the Ceremony.

Archbishop Ryan has been invited -er has accepted the invitation to preach the sermon at the forthcoming preach the sermon at the forthcoming ceremony of conferring the scarlet betretta on Cardenal Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States. The ceremony will be the third of the Lind witnesset in this country and will be held in the old Cathedral of Baltimore. His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, will officiate at the installation exemines. The betretta will be brought from Rome by two officials, one a cleric, the other a layman, specially appointed for that purpose. It is said the layman selected for this purpose is Count Pecci, a nephew of Pope Leo XIII. When an ecclesiastic residing in Rome is elevated to the Sacred College of Cardinals, he receives from the Pope himdinals, he receives from the Pope him-dinals, he receives from the Pope him-self the red berretta. When the can-didate is distant from Rome, however, the beniertta is sent to him, and on receiving it he is bound to promise that he will, within a year, it possible, visit the tombs of the Apostles | fies the cost ?" asks 5t Augustine "It

in Rome
It as said there is a possibility that
the ecremony of anserting Cardinal
Martinelli, which was to have occurred in Easter week, may be postponed for a brief period.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES !

An Address by Rev L. A Delurey U.S.A of Villanova College.

The following able statement of the position and influence for good of the Catholic Societies in the Church was recently made by Fathar Deluiey,— Catholic societies are most intimately connected with the life of the Church and are a natural outgrowth of her mexhaustible i.ches. In the unity of faith the Church brings us together under the leadership of her ministry unto her holy templest There while she unfolds before us the beau-ty of her holmess, the charm of her devotions, feeding us with steramen-tal graces, we fall down prostrate in adoration. Outside of the Church in Cithohe association we meet to util-ize the gift of faith and peace in the various channels of everyday life. In the Church we manifest the unity of faith in the confession of one creed, in the participation of the same sacra-ments and with submission to the

same authority In Catholic societies we preclaim our unity to the world in a perticular manner. We testify that our faith has permeated our daily life, and we go forth to bring peace and spread charity. The unity of the Church for the past 2,000 years has been her glory and her strength, and dishing against that took of unity every energy and every heresy died with the sigh of despair.

Her unity was the beacon light upon her persions journey through the ages which preserved the bark of Peter from destruction. This unity was the envy of the governments of nations, against which all their machinations failed, and on account of which hisfailed, and on account of which history wrote failure across the best efforts of unfriendly statesmanship; and from St. Peter to Leo the Great, and from Leo the Great to Leo X, from Leo X to Leo XIII this bright star of unity was never dimined; whether the Pope was a prisoner at Avignon or in the Vitican, the same union prevailed. In the presence of this, nity, the fires highted in the streets of Rome by Norw were extinguished; the ity, the fires lighted at the streets of Rome by Nero were extinguished; the beasts of the ampatheatre were powerless; Juhan, the Apostaic, died conqueren, the stakes were converted into altars of burning sacrifices of maityrdom, every julier of the Christian, witnesses of God, the blasphenium of Voltaire, the babbling of children and the wrath of Bismarck, the foaming of a man stricken with madness and the persecution of England comented Ireland into one brother-erhood all over the world.

cemented Ireland into one brothererhood all over the world.

It was this unity that made the
Apostics break bread from house to
house, and yet eating with gladness
and simplicity of heart, and the same
unity called the Christians together
for worship in the Catacombs. It was
this unity which naturally lead to the
establishment of Catholic societies
These Cathone societies grew from a
principle divinely implanted, and nothing could check their growth These
societies in the Church to-day are not
new anyent ons.
They are the natural auxiliaries
These Catholic societies
These Catholic societies ural aux.hames These Cathone so-cueties were the glory of the Middle Ages. In all ages the spirit of asso-cuation induced men to join together for mutual pleasure and for the attainment of a common end. In the Christian era the Christian spirit breathed upon these associations and they became great bulwarks of lib-

Religion and religious ideas will Religion and religious ideas will sway man's actions and direct his influence and guide the thoughts in spite of himself, it is therefore but natical that new Catholic societies at permeated by new Catholic principles and conceptions. In these the Catholic naturally participates and is unconsonously influenced by them. By what reasons, then, can the Catholic usitfy his neglect of Catholic associations and his preference of Protestant societies? Man's spiritual organism is like a clock. In this country the Catholic is a mark for the arrows of fanoticism, hatred, bigotry, and no-Popery prejudice. In society. arrows of fanoticism, hatred, bigotry, and no-Popely prejudice. In society, an politics, in the Government, he is discriminated against, in appropriations, in Congress for the Indians, for charitable institutions with management of Government affairs, especially in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Philippanes, and so-called new possessions with a Catholic population. We send our some and brothers to fight those of the househout of the faith, while of the household of the faith, while our churches are plundered in our presence and marriage by a priest in Cuba is decred to be of no binding We never falter in our devotion and

force. We never falter in our devotion and loyalty to our country and in the discharge of our owne privileges at the ballot box. We never discriminate against our non-Catholic neighbor. Yet our holy faith is regarded as an impediment to the higher and more exalted positions in the gift of the people. These abuses and just grievances call for redress, which can only be done when we unitedly and in Catholic societies neet the enemier. We must come together for the attainment of a common end, naturally combining our energies and our sympathies. The swift tide of materialism carries away almost helpless by all the deportment of human activities and we must stem the time of materialism by creeting upon the solid foundation of Catholic unity the masonic wall of Catholic societies a shelter for the lobarer, a home for the stianger in our midst, a congenial place for the mechanic when the poor Catholic and perhaps his widow will find that Catholic aid and assistance, which because given in His name does not leave the sting in his heart which almogring without charrity imparts. which occause given in this name does not leave the sting in his heart which almsgiving without charity imparts. The bond of unity which our hosy faith inculcates enables us to promote Catholic interests, to protect our rights, to cultivate feelings of Chris-

We are told in Holy Writ that at the crucifixion of Our Lord the Ro-man soldiers divided the garments ex-cept his coat, which was weven from the top throughout. "What signi-

samifies the bond of love, which non-date divide." And so we must ferm Catholic societies, the oneward griment of protection to the Church, one living organism without soam, woven from the top throughout, which even the modern solder, ever ready to divide the gaiments of the Church, dare not divide. Of course to succeed in that direction Catholio societies must be somethern more than a mere life insurance company on a cheap reade. They must partake of the character of its parent, the Church, that gives it life and be guided by Christian principles. Loss than the standard, and Catholic societies will soon be characterized, by envy, jealousy, discord, a partisan spirit detrimental to their growth and life, and will soon decay.

Geetlemen you represent Catholic ment of protection to the Church on

mental to their growth and life, and will soon decay.

Gestlemen you represent Cathola association and its work. Do you feel the dignity of your position and the weight of your responsibility? If not, I have talked to you in vain. Do you not realize that you are the soldiers of the Church, guarding het interest in civil life? Do you not appreciate that in the Cathola so a ties you are to exemplify the teaching of Mother Church in secular life? If not, then in vain you have learned from her lips the lessons whole-some and holy. That the shamrock is still verdant and that Ireland in her hour of trial and desolation did red despir was due to the sense of unity which is immortally implanted in the rice. And when, in sore straits, battling against overwhelming power, Ireland's sons combined, and, united in Catholic societies, came to her reside, and justice. Your forefathers suffered and bled to preserve the faith for their posterity, and in this country, if you wish to bequeath to future generations a precous heirloom, an undying heritage, then you must develop this spirit of Cathola association, and aid by your influence the promutgation index the lishment of Cathola societies. Is act, when an exile, ever sing. "Build the temple, the temple speechip." And so hishment of Catholic societies. Is, act, when in exile, ever sung, "Build the temple, the temple speedity." And so I would advise you, gentlemen, build these secular Catholic temples speedily, build these vestibiles to the Church, and may God prosper you."

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.-The THE MOST POPULAR PILL.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauscate, nor stripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases

LIQUOR QUESTION

Father Kehne's Sermon on the Subject.

Last Bunday Father Kehoe, in the course of an instructive sermon on the necessity of Christians being animated with the sprit of self-demal, especially during this season of Lentitold has congregation that self-denial is necessary for salvation; that temperance in all things as well as in eating and drinking, is necessary for salvation. Referring to the question of intoxicating drinks, he stated that there is an element of society who injure the true temperance caused by continually asking change of legisla-Last Bunday Father Keboc, in the continually asking change of legislation in connection with it.

tion in connection with it.

Change of legislation, he said, will not better the condition. Laws are only useful in so far as they are utilized. Many good and earnest persons become disgusted at the continual cry, for liquor legislation, while they observe that little or nothing is done for the enforcement of the laws after they have been granted.

Our liquor laws, he continued, are

they have been granted.

Our liquor laws, he continued, are most admirable, they are God-given laws. They prohibit the sale of liquor to a drunkard. They provide that no liquor be sold to persons under twenty-one. To buy or sell liquor on Sunday, the one day out of seven that is consecrated to God, is strictly forbidden by our laws. The lawful sale of liquors is restricted to certain hours every day. If the treating symanous revery day. If the treating symanous covery day. hours every day. If the treating system were abolished, I believe our laws would be as restrictive in the matter as justice toward individual right will guarantee, he said. But remember, I do not advocate it abolition of the treating system yet. I advocate ht present the observance of existing laws

What good ortizens should do, he said, is first to see that the laws of our country be observed, and when our country be observed, and when they have succeeded in the enforcement of the laws, then, and not till then, they can logically ask legislation to move one step further in the matter. Some people fancy that it is always a disgraceful thing to draw the attention of the public officers to abuses of the law. That idea is a false one. The father who sees that his child is in donger of destruction by the violence of the law, and does not take action, is a monster. It frequently requires an amount of heroism on the part of a parent to enable him to do justice towards his God and his child. But God requires of him that such be done. and his child. But God requires of him that such he done.

him that such he done.

Those who stand by silently and see the laws of our country continually violated by the sale at forbidden times or to forbidden persons, become participants in the crimes of those who thus buy or sell it. The Catholic Church teaches that we are obligated to obey all the laws of the country we live in, unless those laws forbid observance to God's holy laws. In no other case can the laws of the country other case can the laws of the country, be ignored.—Drayton Advocate.

UNEQUALLED.—Mr. Thos. Brunt, Trendinga, Ont, writes;—'Il have to thank you for recommending Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fifteen years, and tried almost everything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temporary relief, but none would effect a oure. I have now been free from the discressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it."

The Revolt of Mary Hennessey.

"Mary," said Mrs. Bolton, as she come into the kitchen where Mary Hennessy was ironing, "have you heard of the new book that everyone is talking abou, 'In His Steps'!"

"Oh yes, ma'am," replied Mary smilling, "Twe read it."

"You have " and Mrs. Bolton, surgice, "Well, it's not surprising that the ladies of the club were shooked thus afternoon when I confessed

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

that the ladies of the club were shocked that afternoon when I confessed my ignorance of it. What do you think of it, Mary! They discussed it pro and con and they are quite exerted over it, saying it is going to revolutionize thought and work wonless in the world."

"Well, ma'aim," said Mary, quietly, "when you go upstairs just ship into my room and get it. It's on the table at the foot of the bed. Evense my asking you to get it yourself. But this lace must, be ironed right away while it's damp"

"Oh, don't mention it, Mary," replied her mistaess, turning to go upstairs,

"Oh, don't mention it, Mary," replied her mistaess, turning to go upstarrs, "I'll go for it gladity, and thank you. But Mary," she called back, "you did not tell me what you 'bought of ât." "Read it first, ma'am," answered Mary, 'and then I'il tell you." "So it is going to stir up the world, is it?" added Mary to herself. "Oh, we hear enough. Sure, there isn't a week that she doesn't come home from the club with some new fad or other, and what with that and her whist and Christian Association and her Settlement Work, she's just worn whist and Christian Association and her Settlement Work, she's just worn to a skeleton. Indeed, I'm glad the summer is coming, so they'll give up shown of it for awhile, for she'd never oftop if they all didn't, if it killed ler. Afraid of losing ground, she says. Oh, God help her, sure its nearer to the six-foot of it she is getting, and long before her time, too."

Mary Hennessey was one of a class of Irish girls who honor any position in life, however high, and who dignify the most mental toil of the most humble states. Because Augusta the most mental toll of the most num-ble station. Reserved, modest, yet confident of her power and capable of

the most mental toil of the most numble station. Reserved, modest, yet consident of her power and capable of holding her own; inmately refined, her very manuer bespeaking courtesy from others. She gave no evidence in her speech of her Irish birth save for an occasional "sure" and that wheedling intonation or speech so pecular to the race. She was of Irish birth, however, the daughter of a village schoolmaster, who, on the death of his wife ten jears before, had determined to find change of scene and fortune in the great west. The change and subsequent struggle proved too much for him, and, two years later, Mary, aged seventeen, and a sister two years jounger, found themselves or hand and sympathetic, but their own daily cares growded their lives, and while from their hearts came the words, "I am sorry for your trouble," and "Now if there's anything in the wide wurruld we can do for ye let us know," Mary knew the struggie of each, while she was grateful for 'he warm handelasps and kind words. Their parish priest, who had been unfailingly kind during her father's illness and to whom the younger sister had spoken of her earnest desire to enter a convent, now called to say that he had spoken to a frieud of his, a reverend mother in, the Order of St. Joseph, who wished to see both sisters as soon as possible. "As she leaves in a few days for her annual visit through her schools, you had better go at once," be added.

an a few days for her annual visit through her schools, you had better go at once," he added.
Sarah thanked him. "But how can I go now, father I" she said, "Mary and I are alone in the world now, and we nust stay together."
"Indeed, no," soid Mary, determined-ty. "If God has put that calling into your heart go you will, and I'll be happy and contented knowing where yo find you when I want you, and

your heart go you will, and I'll be happy and contented knowing where to find you when I want you, and thankful for the peace that will be lyours, morning, neon and night."

"God bless you, my girl," said the priest. "I know Mother Cacherin will be a good friend, and help you to some employment. And now, goodbyc. He sure to come and tell me how you get along."

Mother Catherine did prove a good friend, and one week from that day Sarah entered the convent on probation, and Mary had a position in the basement of one of the large department sfores an New Yack, selling household goods at a salary of two dollars a week and a small percentage on her sales. It was fortunate for def that she had enough money left from the sale of a few pieces of furniture to pay her board for awhile, for although she worked hard and was active and naturally pleasing, after ten weeks she found that four dollars and seventy-five cents was the argest sum she had received in any rock. As far as she could see there as hattle chance of doing better. She compared notes with other girls and found that those with experience of

reck. As far as she could see there has httle chance of doing better. She has httle chance of doing better. She has httle chance of doing better. She has he had been do had so with other girls and bound that those with experience of years, sometimes received from six to seven dollars. That was 'the highest. "And how did you live?" asked Mary, "when you first started in?" One lived at home, another had joined with three other girls in taking one room and living on little more than heread and coffee. "But surely," she ucestioned again, "surely the girls uptained and coffee. "But surely," she ucestioned again, "surely the girls uptained be down." "Well, if they do make a little more cometimes," was the a swer, "they have to dress better than we do, and they dare not sit down." "They do get a little air," said Mary is she locked at the bleached faces of the companious. "There's always a damp odor down here, and artificial light all the time is hard on the eyes." "Well, what can we do?" said another, sighing. "My name was on the application books seven months before I got there and I went around' to the ather stores every day. Why, sometimes there's hundreds standing in line just to sign the application book." This conversation set Mary thinking, and on further luquiry she found that while a few in the millinery and closk and on further inquiry she tound that while a few in the millinery and closk spertments barned us much as twen-collars a week, it was only after

they were wrinkled and gray with experience and had made their own custom by humoring their wealthy patrons. They had to dress extravagantly too, and Mary wondered if after all they could save anything for the lonely old age that was hurrying on so feat.

on so fast.

Mary tried to be hopeful and she was always cheerful, but she found herself wondering wearily if her life was to go on foreyer in the same way. on so fast. nerself wondering wearly it her life was to go on forever in the sums way, -no seclusion, no peace, no comfort. All day the stuffy basement and the chattering of pale-faced girls at inght, a little closet of a toom, shared by an odorous girl who worked in a cigar factory and who talked far into the after Sunday, Mary had treed to find the fact Sunday, Mary had treed to find the something, a little more homelike, but her search wis fruitless. Invariably the landlady would first ask her. "How much do you pry?" "Three and a half," Mary would answer meekly. "How many in a from?" "Two." "Well," was the sharp retore, "if you can get board at that piece and only two in a room, you've got a snap, and you want to hang on to it."

So poor Mory would go reluctantly back to the 'snap' and look forward to the evening when her room-mate would go down to the little parlor to entertain her 'fellah." Then she would road a little and revel in the brief privacy.

"How nice your kitchen must be,"

would read a little and revel in the brief privacy.

"How nice your kitchen must be," she said one day to a kind-faced, lady customer. She had grown to be quite friendly with some of her patrons, and her manner was always so quiet and lady-like that they enjoyed a few minutes' chat with her over their purfoluses.

"Yes, I try to get all the new ap-pliances," answered the lady. "I keep

"Yes, I try to get all the new appliances," answered the lady. "I keep only one girl, and although we are only two in family, I like to get her anything 'hat will save labor." "Pordon me," interrupted Mary quickly, "but may I ask how much you pay your girl?" "Certainly," was the reply, "I nay her four dollars a week and I hire a woman one day a week to wash, and clean the kitchen. Then the girl does the eroning. But, oh de.er," she sighed, "she is to be married in six weeks and I dread the hunt for another, and breaking her is still woise."

A sudden thought flashed through Mary's mind and she felt her cheeks burn as she mid eagerly, "Ch. Mrs. Bolton, would you take me?" Let me stay a month without salary to learn the work from your girl."

"And do you really think you'd like housework?" asked Mrs. Bolton, taken back by the suddenness of Mary's request. "It is quee different from this, you know."

this, you know."
"Oh, yes, ma'ain, I know it's different from this, but I've been thinking of it for some time. Of course I've had no experience, except a little at home before my father died. I know it is not hard to get into a family where they keep two or three girls, because one helps the other, but I want a room to myself so I can think in the evening when my work is done. want a room to myself so I can think in the evening when my work is done, of course," said Mary, "you do not know me, but Father Bradley of St. Ignatius' will tell you something of us. He was so kind during my father's illness and death," and, smiling, "he got me in here, but of course I wouldn't think of bothering him with complaints about it now when he was so good in finding me the place—and nuncty-four girls ahead of me on the application list. Yes," she added, as she noticed Mrs. Bolton's look of amazement, "it is that way all the amazement, "it is that way all the

time."

Mrs. Bolton had been watching Mary's face keenly. "Well," she said, "I'm sure you are honest and earnest, and I'll take your wird. Let me seethis is Saturday. Well, two weeks from next Monday you come, then you go under training with Julia for four weeks without salary. I hat's what you mean is it not? Yes? Well, then, at the end of that time—that is, if we are mutually satisfied—you take up Julia's work and salary. Now, that's extited,—" as Mary tried to thank estifed,—" as Mary tried to thank her. "Here is my card and I shall expect you as agreed. Good-bye, and try to get a little more color in your face, because," she said smiling, "Julia is a Christi... Scientist, and she'll be ensisting on your going to a heal-

This thought of housework was not a sudden one inspired in Mary's mind by Mrs. Bolton's conversation. She a sudden one inspired in Mary's mind by Mrs. Bolton's conversation. She had decided weeks before that nothing could be much harder than her present fife. She saw herself growing shabbier every day, as except for an occasional pair of shoes, she found it impossible, with all her efforts, to earn more than her board and carfare. So it was with a light heart that night that she left her week's in the office of the cashier, and as she made her usual visit to the church on her way to the boarding place she thanked God earnestly that her prayers had been answered and begged His guidance and help in the new field His care had found for her.

The next week she had to bear a great deal of scofting and many covert success from the girls in the store. "Kitchen mechanic," "pot walloper," and a soore of like epithets greeted her, and with raised cychrows and shrugged shoulders they did not healtafe to express their opinion of Mary's "lowering herself." The poor girl who shared a xoon with three others and lived on bread and coffee was the worst of all.

"Before I'd work in anybody's kitchen," she said scornfully, "I'd, throw myself into the river."

"Poor soul," said Mary to herself. "It will hardly be necessary. You are going fast enough as it is." She had seen for some time that the poor girl was failing, and had often walked down in the morning flat she might buy a banana or an orange for Sadie, who now said to her contemptuously, but dramatically, "Mary Hennessey, my friendship is no longer yours."

All this had occurred, however, eight had decided weeks before that nothing

years before the day of Mary's converyears before the day of Mary's conversation with her mistress concerning in His Steps." It had not taken Mrs Bolton long to discover that Mary was far above the average working girl. She could discuss intelligently most subjects of current interest, and with such naive originality that Mrs Bolton fixed to tilk with her and draw her out. In this matter Mary showed the innate refinement of her ruce, the kindness and equality of her ruce, the kindness and equality of her mistress' manner, never causing her to farget her position or become in the slightest degree familiar. "Oh, the contort of her," Mrs. Bolton would exclude to her friends. "Really, I'm ashamed to say that m the last year or two, since I've gotten so deep in club work and advancement theores. I have to leave everything to

She felt tired and dispirited this af-She felt tired and dispirited this afternoon as she climbed the stairs to Mary's Ledroom. Her life seemed to be growing so nerve-wearing and club-driven, while so little was reality accomplished with all their meetings and discussions. "How sweet and restful," she sighed as she prused in the doorway, "Mary keeps every place so spotless and yet never seems driven."

Mary's 100m was restful with its dainty desk and bookcase, her own purchases, at spotless curtains and potted plants. She called it her havon of rest, and mr y times as she en-tered it she recalled with a smile the old days in the basement when the girls laughed at her desire for a room to herself.

Mrs. Bolton crossed to the table and

to herself.

Mrs. Bolton crowed to the table and found the book she sought under the "Imitation of Christ," which she opened carelessiy to see where Mary had placed the marker, and read: "Behold if all should be spoken against thee that could be most maliciously invented, what would it hurt thee, if thou sufferedst it to pass and madest no more reckoning of it than a noteff Could all these words pluck as much as a hair from thy head?"

"But he that hath no heart in him nor hath God before his eyes, is easily moved by a word of dispraise."

Mrs. Bolton sighed as she laid down the book. "Good gracious," she exclaimed to herself, as she went down the book. "Good gracious," she exclaimed to herself, as she went down the stairs, "I must have neither heart in me nor God before my eyes, or I surely wouldn't have been so squelched this afternoon when I had to confess my ignorance of Sheldon and his books." Going into her own room wearily, she threw herself on a couch and read until Mary knocked at the door to ask if Mr. Bolton would be home for dinner."

"No, Mary," she answered, I forgot

wearny, she threw hersen on a couch and read until Mary knocked at the door to ask if Mr. Bolton would be home for diamer."

"No, Mary," she answered, I forgot to fell you. His brother is still ill and he will remain in Philadelphia a day or two longer. And, Mary," she called as Mary was going away, "I'm charmed with this book. Don't you think it is most interesting?"

"Why, it's really amusing," answered Mary, turning back.

"Oh, you don't mean that," said Mrs. Bolton, surprised. "So far I have found it original and sad, very sad, but perhaps," she added, as Mary stood smiling in the doorway, "perhaps it ends differently. I'll read it anyway before I judge it further." "Mary," she asked the next afternoon as she stood buttoning her gloves and rendy to go out, "how in the world can you call 'In His Steps' amusing? To me it seems like the first sound of a trumpet awakening the world from its long sleep of self-ishness and indifference. You know, Mary," she went on, "I have never discussed religion with you, nor ever objected to your obeying your creed in all things, but your calling this book amusing, with your intelligence, inclines me to the general belief that Catholics in following their worship of the saints and other superstitions, really lose sight of the real Christ, the Savior of the world."

"Indeed," Mary replied quietly, "and as that the general belief, ma'amp"

"It is, Mary," said her mistress genetly. The intent look on Mary's face making an impression, and she went on pityingly, "and really, Mary, there is scarcely a meeting of cultured, reforesentative women at which this question does mot come up for discussion. You see," she continued, not noticing the two bright red spots on Mary's cheeks, "we have quite decided that nothing can be done towards reforming this wall until this gignntic barper of ignorance and superstition is removed. Mrs. Bolton was warming to her subject and enjoying her own cloquence, but, marking the pained look in Mary's face, she said kindly, "Oh, Mary, I hope I have not of own eloquence, but, marking the pani-cal look in Mary's face, she said kind-ly, "Oh, Mary, I hope I have not of-fended you. Really, I always forget that you are such a dayout Catholic." "Mrs. Bolton," said Mary, sternly, "may I ask you if you have aiways felt like this?"

felt like this f"
"Well, not exactly" was the reply.
"Of course I always pitted their foolsinness and idolatry, but it is only
some I have taken at active part in
affairs that I have learned how they

smee I have taken at active part in affairs that I have learned how they are opposed an every way to the progress of the world."

"And do all your reform women feel like that f"

"Oh, yes, Mary," replied Mrs. Bolton quickly, "and most of them much more strongly than I."

"And do they have Catholic servants f" asked Mary again.

"In most cases they do, because they are generally honest and pure in their morals and altogether dependable."

"And so the reform women leave their Catholic servants in charge of their homes, while they wear themselves out howling against the Church that has made these girls what they are f" remarked Mary, dryly.

Mrs. Bolton tried to explain, but Mary went on, "You were shocked yesterday when I said I thought Mr. Sheldon's book was amusing. Good heavens, hasn't the Catholic Church taught its children to follow in heavens, hasn't the Catholic Church taught its children to follow in Christ's steps from time immemorial? You say Catholic girls are pure and honcest—was not Christ so? You know they are poor and lowly—was not Christ so? How many thousands of our noblest men and womenhave given up all that life held dear to go into banishment and poverty, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, and yet you talk of Sheldon's book as it walking in the footsteps of Christ were an idea of his invention. Oh, ma'am, she went on with quivering yoice, "it's a pity that the hatchet-faced women who shout for reform-

and emanopation can't see that it is the cry of these constance that makes them restiess. Childless and heart-less, through their own softish suns, they begrudge to others the baby prattle and tender lullabus their own ears have been deafened to." "Mary," almost shouted Mrs. Bolton, "how stare you?"
"I dare, ma'um," answered Mary quietly, "because you dare to speak slightingly of my faith, and because until you take back the words that you have said not another night will

you have said not another night will I spend under your roof, although,' and there were tears in her voice, "I've spent some of the happest days in my life here."

"Nonsense," and Mrs. Bolton, sharp-"Nonsense," and Mrs. Botton, shappe, as she opened the door to go out, "Nonzense You will have regretted your foolish words when I return," and nimming the door behind her; she hurried off to attend a very important meeting relative to closing the Catholic Indian schools."

Mary finished her work, and hurryang to her room burst into tears "Isn't it too bad," she sobbed, "to have to go with hard feelings after all these years? She has always been so kind, too, and maybe! said too much, but good hervens, how could! stand it? Oh, the hypocrisy of them, sinding and saying plasant things to us while we suit them, and having the bitterness always in their hearts." But the thought of all the happy hours she had sport in her cosy room Mary finished her work, and hur-But the thought of all the happy hours she had spent in her cosy room would obtrude itself with fresh force. "Never," she marmured, "has an unkind word passed her lips to me until to-dev These clubs are killing her, poor thing," and Mary's tears broke out anew. "I hate to leave her, she needs care so badly—but after all, it will do her good to have to stay home for a whise," and she drew her trunk out of the closet and hastily began her packing, "I must be gone before she gets back," she thought, with a sudden revulsion of feeling, "or I might say something I'd be sorry for I know I would if she mentioned my fanth again."

She packed everything but her books

She packed everything but her books and pictures and left a hurried note on the hall table saying she would send for them. "I'm sorry, indeed," she added, "for what has taken place to-day, but happy and contented as I have been here I would have left long ago had I known of the Litterness in your heart towards all I held in sacred geverence, and will hold, with God's help, until my dying day."

Mrs. Bolton was late for the meeting. "And now, ladies," the president was saying as she entered, "you have discussed the salient points o' this very important question. You have given it intelligent thought and serserious consideration, and to ensure the prompt action of our representatives in Congress the signatures must She packed everything but her book

tives in Congress the signatures must be put in at once. Thousands of wo-men all over the country have already forwarded their signatures, and in all

men all over the country have already forwarded their sign-tures, and in all matters of importance delays are dangerous. Now will the ladies please pass up the left aisle to the secretary's desk, and then pass back the right aisle to their places. This will avoid confusion and save time."

Airs. Rolton had slipped quietly into a seat at the back of the room. She scarcely heard what the president said, but as she watched the ladies fole up to the desk, every word of Mary's came back to her with new force. "Childless and heartless, through their own selfish sins, they begrudge to others the baby prattle and tender lullabes their own ears have been deafened to."

"Well, they certainly don't look as if they were overflowing with the milk of human kindness," she thought and then there flashed across her mind the meeting of the Meeca Club on the day before, when "What would Jesus do?" was the sole topic of discussion, and when a great number of the women before her now had pledged themselves to follow in His steps. She wondered if it had occurred them-

the women before her now had pledged themselves to follow in His steps. She wondered if it had occurred themselves to follow in His steps. She wondered if it had occurred to any of them to ask themselves if Jesus would send a petition to the ruling powers urging them to withdraw all support from the Catholio schools on the Induar reservation. Again came Mary's words; "And so the reform women leave their Catholic servants in charge of their homes while they wear themselves out howling against the Church that has made these girls the Church that has made these girls

what they are."
"Mrs. Bolton," called out the president, "the secretary informs me that your name is not on the list, and if my memory serves me correctly," she added smiling, "you spoke very strongly at the last meeting in favor of taking immediate action on this

matter."
"Yes," replied Mrs. Bolton, absently, as she looked around and noted that all the ladies were seated again, "yes, I remember I did urge the mater, but I did not question myself or anyone else as to what effect it would

anyone else as to what effect it would have on anything or anybody I simily gathered that it was to abolish something Catholic, and you know, Madam President," she went on more farmly, "that always ensures a full meeting and a unanimous vote."

"Then are we to understand," asked the President sharply, "that you refuse to sign this petition?"

"Yes, I refuse to sign anything until I know what good it is going to do," and then, catching sight of some of the politely astonished faces that were turned toward her, she added, "It seems to me that, instead of improving and breadening ourselves, we are growing more intolerant and more inconsistent every day."

This remark acted like a bombshell and it took fully five minutes to quiet

This remark acted like a bombshell and it took fully five minutes to quiet the eager clamor for the floor. At last at was given to a thin, little redshaired woman, who said as she looked at Mrs. Bolton witheringly, "I move that inasmuolr as an insult has been offered to this honorable body of ladies, the member offering the sa are either requested to anologize or be be either requested to apologize or be suspended until further action cording to rule four, section B, of our

The motion was eagerly seconded, and then came loud calls for the ques-

tion.
"Pray do not excite yourselves, ladies," said Mrs. Bolton, quietly, as she
fastened her sealakin coat. "I shall
not trouble you further. It happens
that this afternoon I was given an
opportunity of seeing ourselves as
others see us, and the sight was not.

pleasant. There is suicly something pleasant. There is suicly something radically wrong with our lives. Only yesterday we piedged ourselves to do as Christ would do if He were on earth, and to-day we all come here to de our utmost toward the enactment of a measure anything but Christ-like. And then we pounce up, on a moter member because she puises in the midst of the maelstrom on ask bergulf why. I meally belie e pauses an the midst of the maelstrom to ask herself why. Ireally belie e now," she continued, "that it was a sentence I found yesterday in a hook belonging to my Catholic servant that belt me thinking. It has kept me awake all right," and Mrs. Bolton quoted earrestly,—"But he that hath no heart v. him n it God before his cycs, is easily moved by a word of dispraise." "Good-bye, ladies," and without writing for any answer she swept out of the hall. Feeling faint and dizzy after the unuvail exciteswept out of the hall Feeling faint and dizzy after the unusual excitement she asked the elevator boy to call a cab. When she reached home, weak and exhausted, she found Mr Bolton awaiting her, hungry for his dinner, and Miry gone, "Here's a note," said Mr Bolton (Whit did you say to the girl inyway? Sha's not the kend to go off in a huff for nothing. Then Mrs Bolton old him tarifully all that had

Bolton sold him traifully all that had

Bolton sold him traifully all that hid occurred.

"See if she left any address in that note," he said when she had finished.

"Yes, here it is,—19 Hooper street, Brooklyn Now, if you'll make some tea while I hunt up some cold meat or whatever there is, I'll have Mary back in two hours."

"But, John, what if she will not come?"

"Oh, she'll come all right," he an-

pluck as much as one hair from thy

"Oh, yes, I remember reading that, Mary," said Mrs. Bolton, as she aank back upon her pillows and grailed peacefully. "It is beautiful."—Teresa Beatr.ce O'Hare, in the Rosary Maga-

CANON WELCH ON DIVORCE

The Anglican Divine Opposes Dissolution of Marriage.

The subject of divorce, which is beoning of more and more importance in the light of modern social condi-tions, was dealt with by Canon Welch tions, was dealt with by Canon Welch at the Lenten noonday service in St. James Cathedral. The address was founded upon the teaching of Christ as contained chiefly in St. Matthew, fifth chapter. In the nineteenth chapter of the same book the Jewish law referred to therein gives great liberty of divorce, while the effect of Christ's legislation, as pointed out by Canon Welch, is very greatly to restrain that liberty. The speaker referred to an apparent exception which has caused much discussion, and said that it was possible that the common that it was possible that the common interpretation, which would allow of remarriage in certain cases, was in-

The great principle counciated by Christ, whether there is an exception to it or not, the Canon said, was that marriage is indissoluble. "Happily," he continued. "we have no divorce court in Canada. Unhappily efforts may be made to establish one. If so, at is possible that our laws may be assimilated to the English laws on the matter, which are simply infamous. They cut at the root of all social purity, because, in violation of the teaching of Christ, they set up one standard for women and another standard for men. There is also danger of the people of Canada being influenced by the laxity in this respect that prevails in some of the States of the American Republic. The great principle counciated by Republic.

"The only course consistent with the "The only course consistent with the teaching of Christ is to take our stand on the indissolubility of the marriage tie, and set our faces against the establishment of a divorce court for Canada, a court that would allow of rd-marriage by either party. It is true that the strict view of marriage presses hard upon individuals. This, however, is unavoidable. The interest of the individual must give way to the interests of the community. On the interests of the community. On the grounds of a higher and more di-vine compassion the liberty of re-mar-riage should be absolutely and unconriage should be absolutely and unconditionally refused after separation, because it would forever shut the door to a possible reconciliation Christ's example teaches us that we should never sanction anything that would hinder the restoration of a ruined life. If marriage and what goes before were the subject, not of ridicule, but of prayer, there would be faver fore were the subject, not of ruledic, but of prayer, there would be fewer newspaper revelations of domestic tragedies. The only true foundation and safeguard of marriage is that it ought to be regarded as the simple union between Christ and the church, union in the Lord."

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TORONTO RUG WORKS

General News.

AROHDIOCESE OF TORONTO

ST. MICHAEL'S.

Synopsis of the Archbishop's Panegyric on St. Patrick.

St. Patrick.

Very large congregations attended the soveral masses at the Cathedral on St. Patrick's Day At 1030 a solumn High Mass was sung. His Grace the Archbishop preached a panegyrio on the life and works of St. Patrick. He took for his texts thu words, "We just will be in everlasting remembrance." In every age it was true that all those who served God faithfully an this life lived in the eternal remembrance of mankind. This was true of the Apostles whom Christ had chosen to curry the Gospel unto the nations of the earth, and it was also true of those national Apostles who, like St. Patrick, had preached the faith to particular racts. He had long since gendered his pure soul into the hands of His Maker, but his works, his preaching and piety still survived in the hearts of the Irish people. His labors prospered above the labors of other particular apostles. They were preceded by years of preparation for the sacred ministry. Penance, self-sierifice and prayer wore the means employed to fornit the Apostle of Ireland, and if to-day the faith of the Irish people is strong and vigorous it is because it is founder on the penance and mortification of the cross of Christ. He was above all a saint of prayer and penance, and af his labors were blessed by the Divine Master it is because his preaching came from a heart purified by these virtues. We should endeavor to follow in his footsteps. Are we worthy of our national spostle? Are these virtues. We should endeavor to follow in his footsteps. Are we worthy of our national spostle? Are we worthy children of our Catholic forefathers? Are our conversations, our works, our lives filled with thoughts of God? These are the questions that suggest themselves to successors of family for cfathers unless we imitate their virtues and walk in their boly footsteps.

in their holy footsteps.

The young men of the parish approached holy communion in a body at the mine o'clock mass on Sunday

at the mne o'clock mass on Sunday last.

Mrs. Finucane, of Richmond street, died on Monday last. Her remains were burned from the Cathedral this morning. A High Mass of Requiem was sung for the repose of her soul. Mrs Finucane was a Catholic of the old farth—firm in her faith, and faithful in the practice of her religion. He life was well spent and her happy death came as a reward for, her really exemplary life. May her soul rest in peace.

THE POPE'S MILITIA.

THE POPE'S MILITIA.

On Sunday morning last the young men of St. Michael's parish approached Holy Communion in a body at the mine o'clock mass. In the afternoon they, together with the younger members of the parish, were assembled in the Cathedral at three o'clock, to the number of about seves hundred. The 'Archbishop formed them into a society—"The Pope's Militia"—and blessed their grosses and badges. After several hymns were salls, His Grace addressed the newly-formed society. He dwelt particularly upon the necessity Catholic young men are under of approaching the Sacraments frequently. Especially, he said, was this so of young men after they had left school. His Grace spoke of the devotion of the Sacrad Heart, and of the necessity of practising such devotion. After benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, His Grace gave the young people assembled the Papal Benediction.

ST. PATRICK'S.

The Forty Hours' Devotion will begin at St. Patrick's on Friday morning mext. The Archbishop will be

ing mext. The Archbishop will be present.

A solemn high mass was sung in St. Patrick's on Sunday last, St. Patrick being the titular patron of the parish. Father Hayden was celebrant, Father Ward Genon, and Father Stuhl sub-deacon. Father Grogan preached the panegyric on Ireland's patron paint.

The married men and women of the Society of the Holy Family went to their regular monthly communion on Sunday last at the eight o'clock mass. The boys and girls, members of the Junor League of the Sucred Heart, went to communion at the nine o'clock mass on Sunday last.

The snagle women of the Holy Family society will go to communion in a

mass on Sunday last.

The single women of the floly Family society will go to communion in a body next Sunday.

On Tuesday morning, the Feast Day of St. Joseph, a solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's.

The people of St. Patrick's.

The people of St. Patrick's parish will have a mission next May. It is now four years since St. Patrick's had a mission. Perintsion has been secured from his Grace, and there remains but to fix the date.

Rev. Father Word, C.SS.R., continued his Lenten course of instruction on Sunday evening at Vespers. He took his text from the words of our Lord on the cross. The serinon was preached on the words, "My God! My God! Why hast Thou forsaken me?" The serinon was a powerful one. The church was packed to the doors.

CT. PAUL'S.

At St. Paul's Church the Ancient Or ier c? Thermians observed St. Patrick's Day by attending the half grat nine o'clock service in a body, to the number of 300. Mass was celebrated by Father O'Donnell, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. F. cher Hand, who devoted has discourse to the tessens to be derived from a study of the lity of St. Petrica. He showed that the saint was eminently a man of prayer, and he exhorted his congregation to follow the good example. At the 11 o'clock mass, Father Handiread, a pastoral letter from his Grace the Archbishop, announcing the extension of the jubilee, which would open on March 24, and end September 24. The churches to be visited in Toront are St. Mi. 1201's St. Paul's, St. Mary's and St. Bishl's. The mass was Milard. At St. Paul's Church the Ancient

ST. MARY'S.

A requiem low mass was said for A requeen row mass was said for the repuse of the coul of the late Jno. Murphy on Tuesday morning 11st A special sermon was preached on St. Patrick last Sunday evening

LITERARY AND ATHLETIC.

Another evidence of the progress of this society was given on the after-noon of last Sunday at their regular this society was given on the afternoon of last Sunday at their regular meeting. The executive committee's report furnished, those present with every opportunity for debate on matters of interest to the association. During the afternoon Mr. E. J. Hearne debreted an address on Law." The subject was headled by the speaker in a splendid manner and brought forth the fullest appreciation of the members. Vice-President C. J. Read, who since the organization of the club has been one of its most active workers, especially on the arthetic field, was forced, on account of his business, to retire from the actingmanagership of the baseball club. The vacancy was filled by the Athletic Committee by the appointment of Treasurer John Clarke, who it is expected, with the support of the members of the Association, place the wearers of the garnet, green and grey at the top. On Sunday next the members will be addressed on commercial interests by Mr. W. Ray. The debate will be. Resolved—That Montreal is more adopted for a commercial centre than Toronto. will be. Resolved—That Montreal is more adapted for a commercial centre than Toronto. The principles in the debate are Messes Jatues D.c. Wal-ter Markle, J. Sheridan and Jos. Car-oll.

ST. BASIL'S.

The Forty Hours Devotion was begun in St. Basil's Church on Sunday with a solemn High Mass of Exposition, and finished in Tuesday evening. The preachers were, Dr. Teefy on Sunday morning; Father Howard in the evening; Father Walsh on Monday, and Dr. Teefy at the close on Tuesday evening.

day, and Dr. Teery at the Cross and Tuesday evening.

Rev Father McBrady, C.S.B., was in St. Thomas for St. Patrick's Day.

There was no meeting of the Catholic Union on Monday evening, because of the Forty Hours.

The annual retreat for the young men of the parish will begin next week. It will last three days, ending on Sunday.

ST. HELEN'S.

on Sunday.

On Saturday last an estimable young lady of this parish passed away at her home on Dufferin street, Miss Rebecca Henderson. Herr remains were buried from St. Helen's Church. A High Mass of Requiem was sung for the repose of ber soul. The fellow members of the deceased in the Young Ladies' Sodality acted as pallbearers. members of the deceased in the 1 cung Ladies' Sodality acted as pallbearers. The funeral was largely attended, at-testing the warm spot that the de-ceased had made in the bearts of the people of St. Helen's parish. May her people of St. Helen's soul rest in peace.

STS PETER AND PAUL.

The Syrian Society formed last January has been meeting with much success in their efforts toward educating their members. An average attendance of fifteen, including both adults and children, at the night school is a pretty good showing for a society of such recent foundation. The society has received its constitution printed in Arabic, and has sent copies to the Syrian Patriarch, in the old country, and to his Vicer in New, York for approval. A translation will be submitted to His Grace the Archbishop as soon as possible. The Syrian Society formed last Janas soon as possible.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

The boys of St. Michael's College etlebrated St. Patrick's Day with their annual play in the College Hall on Wednesday event a. A very laughable farce was put on and was greatly appreciated by the audience. The play reflected great credit on Mr. II. N. Shaw, M.A., who looks after the elecutionary efforts of the boys. It was a decided success.

Mr. P. Hopkins, of Scranton, Pa., dehvered the annual panegyric on St.

livered the annual panegyric on St. Patrick, and it is putting it modestly a say that he did it well. Mr Shaw gave a seene from Lytton's "Last Days of Pompes," and he acquitted himself quite up to his usually high standard. Bayley's orchestra furnished the music.

The farce was entitled "The Great Umbrella Case," and it produced roars of laughter from a delighted audience. The scene was laid in Carson City, Nevada. The east was as follows:—

The Judge-Mr. Patrock O'Hoolo-

TORONTO'S CONCERTS

fels Ceoll-Old Irish Singing feast.

The few Cool of St. Patrick's Eve The feas Cool of St. Patrick's Eve in Massey Hall was a welcome departure from the usual St. Patrick's concert, and was attended by a thoroughly representative foronto authorize. The sanging of the old Irish wars by the magnificent chorus assembled under the baton of Mrs Elsa MacPherson, the gritted pianiste, was the great feature of the evening, and stiffed the enthusiasm of the coldest. The hearty reception given this, the The he arty reception given this, the first public appearance of the Irish Musical Art Society, must be most gratifying to the fair conductor, to the officers of the society and to the enterprising members of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, under whose auspices the concert was given. The fine attack, splendid precision and deheate shading of the chorus lent new beauty to the tuneful melodies of Ireland and the meaning of the words of the ballary was clearly conveyed to the audience in the careful interpretation given by the chorus. Mrs. Elsa MacPherson showed that magnetism and fire without which no conductor can be successful. The chorus at all times was in sympathy with the conductor, and sang with an attention and spirit that spoke volumes for their careful training. The selections given tanged from grave to gay, from martial to romantic. The programme opened with the soul-stirring "Let Erin Remember," succeeded by the pathetic, Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded?" and this again by the fender and sprightly "The Young May Moon." In "The Cruiskeen Lawn," the jingle of glusses could almost be heard, and the warm chasp of comradeship felt, while the last lament of the sorrowful maiden in "Shule Agra" was a wail of woo to fouch the hardest heart. The martial strains of "The Minstrel Boy" contrasted well with the retrospective sighing of "Off in the Stilly Night," by many considered the gem of the evening, though we confess a preference to the old melody, "Tho' the Last Ghimpso of Erin," which was exquisitely rendered. It was a very pretty and appropriate arrangement to have the exquisite melody of "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls" played on the harp before being taken up by the grand chorus of 180 voices.

Miss Josephine Sullivan, harpist, of Dublin, Ireland, delighted the audience with her poetical interpretations of Irish airs. As each familiar strain floated from the beloved harp, the applause from the credit meland. It was fitting indeed that such a father's daughter should on this occasion bring

in the nearts of many in their adopted land, from the loved harp of their country.

Miss Amie Foley, seprane, sang pleasingly the always popular "Kathlee" Mavourneen," and in the second part of the programme "Killarney," receiving hearty applause and recalls on both occasions. Miss Ruby Shea, contraite, who is always a favorite with Toronto audiences, sang Needham's exquisite "Huskeen," and "The Extle's Return," both of which were warmly encored. Mr. Corney Mechan sang most acceptably "The Kerry Dance," receiving a hearty recall, when his pleasing tenor voice was heard to advantage in "Calm as the Night." Mr. Frank Fuiton, a young basso with an exceptionally fine voice, gave a finished rendering of "The Turnkey," responding to his encore with "War is a Bountiful Jade." Mrs O'Sullivan, organist of St. Mary's Church, proved a most acceptable accompanist.

companist.
Dr. O'Hagan, the popular Irish Canadian orator and well-known critical delighted the author to with his excellent address on Irish character. Dr. O'Hagan is a most graceful as well as talling speaker and we hope will be telling speaker

telling speaker and we hope will be heard again soon in Toronto on the lecture platform

It is greatly to be hoped that the work so well begun may be continued in our midst. The Irish Musical Art Society are to be congratulated and they may feel assured that whence they appear here again, and we ever they appear here again, and we hope it may be soon, a still larger audience will gather to hear them.

THE HIBERNIANS.

On Monday evening Massey Hall again held a large and enthusiastic audience of frishmen, who evidently can appreciate good music. Those who were present enjoyed a really first-class entertainment. It is quite sufficient to name the artists to mark the concert as a success. All of them are at the top of the entertaining ladder, and all of them were quite ut to their usual excellent form Each and every one of the numbers rendered

W.

are not the most attentive things on earth and, after their choius was sung, they were a source of aunoy-ance by their whisperings. But then, they had carned the light to be dis-turbers, in the choruses they same so well, and their little interruptions were taken good-humoredly. Mr. L. V. McBrady falled the chair most ac-centable. reptably.

Continued From Page Our THE DAY IN HAMILTON. rying the true faith will them, and wherever the sons of St. Patrick settle they will take with them the faith of their fathers and make it their

THE CHARITY SPRMON.

In St. Mary's cathedral on Sunday night the annual charity sermon, under the auspices of St. Mary's Beverolent Society, was preached, a very large congregation hearing Rev. Fither Fennessy, of St. Jerome's College, Berlin. Father becomes your large congregation hearing Rev. Fither Fennessy, of St. Jerome's College, Berlin. Father becomes you have line cloquent sermon on the words of the Savior when speaking of the last judgment, when He shall say to the righteous, "Come ye blessed of my Fathet, and inherit the kingdom preparted for you from the foundation of the world; for I was an hungered and ye gave me meat," etc. The teaching, he said, was one of the most beneficial, most interesting and most important on the Scriptures. When Goartated the world He designed that there should be abundance for all, and there always would be abundance In Hiss great love He made ample provision for all. When His Son came He gave a new commandmant, "Thou shalt love the lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." Three evil agencies led people away from that teaching, appetite, the love of the thurs of the world. THE CHARITY SPRMON. self." Three evil agencies led people away from that teaching, appetite, the love of the things of the world, and the love of power. All these passions are in us and it is every perthe love of the things of the world, and the love of power. All these passions are in us and it is every person's duty to see that they did not get the better of him. Some men have such excessive longing for wealth that they will not use what they have, either for themselves or for others. They are of all men the most miserable and contemptible. The Saviour Himself taught "Woe to the rich" and told the parable of the rich men, yet to be clothed in fine apparel, to feast and to have riches is not in itself sufful. It is the misuse of wealth that is sinful. It is the misuse of wealth that is sinful. It is the misuse of wealth that is sinful. It is the makes of the requires them to distribute freely ard with an open hand. He makes it to duty of the rich to look well after the needs of the poor and suffering. The necessity of providing for the poor is taught over and over again in the Scriptures. Many people are in the liabil of enquiring to closely about those who are seeking aims, and who are perhaps suffering. It is clearly the duty of all not only to believe this teaching of the Saviour's, but to do st. Let the bleased virtue of charrity be in you. He said, in closing, and the blessing of God will be upon you this Saint Patrick's Day.

The cathedral choir, under Mr. J. Boyes' leadership, gays an excellent musical service. Miss Frawley, of Loretto Academy, assisted, singing a solo beautifully during the offertory. Misses Boyes and Crowther and Messrs. T. Sweeney, F. Dwyer and T. (Williams also sung solos, and Mr. I. Cherrier played an organ voluntary aplendally. Bishop Dowling and Fathers Mahony, Cote, and Holden assented.

THE DRANGE AND THE GREEN
The dining-room of the Court House
hotel, John street south, was a very
thronged place last Saturdry wight.
Being the eve of St. Patrick's day, the
annual dinner, at which Irishmen of
both creeds, with the green banner of
the emerald isle for a background,
met in the most harmonious manner,
was held, tind about 60 or 75 Sons of
Ircland, with a few friends, crowded
into the small dining room and revelled in the most joyous style possible.
For the time being every other land
on the world's map took a back place
to the dear little isle across the
occan.

ocean.
Mr. J. O'Reilly was the chairman of Mr. J. O'Reiny was the charman of the gathering, and the vice-chairs were held by Thomas Wilson and Jus. Henigan. The dinner began about 930 and at its close a short toast list was proceeded with, as follows; The King. Canada—Responded to by J. O.

(Brown Brown.
The Day We Celebrate—Responded to by James Henigan.

Mayor and Corporation—Responded to by ex-Ald. Nelligan and ex-Ald.

Federaside.
The Land of Our Fathers—Respond-

Fearnside.
The Land of Our Fathers—Responded to by Mr. M. J. O'Reilly.
An impromptu toast, Our Visitors, was responded to by Robert McCormick and Lou Lee.
The chief speech was given by Orator James Henigan, During the course of his fervid outburst he reminded his hearers that not much more than a year ago the British met with reverse, in South Africa, and that throughout them all and at all other times the Irish soldiers showed their loyalty and valor in the most unmistakable manner. As a reward, they were permitted to wear the Shaurock on St. Fatrick's Day. To-day, however, the trave Irish, and in fact most of the gallant soldiers, were almost forgotten.
As a relief to the speechifying, songs were given by William Magill, Tras. Wilson, Ala. Findlay, Peter Austin, Thomas Mullins, Dr. Twiss of Binbrook, Walter Noble and W. Robb, Stanley McMichael, John Melaney, Hugh Synington and John B. Nelligan recited. John Melaney was voted the champion Irish reciter, and he was kept here parkating, in verse, the woes of Ireland.

NEW CHURCH AT ALBION The Rev Father Whelan, of Caledon, has called for tenders for the erection of a church at Albion, one of his mis-sions. The new church which is to be of brick, will be built on the site of the old structure now serving as a church. The stone for the foundation the old arructure now serving as a churth. The stone for the foundation is already on the ground; and work will be begun as quickly at possible. The new building will be a modern one and will do credit to Fathed Who-lan and his parish. The money ne-oceary to creet the new church is at-

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—This company is now prepared to receive from the municipal corporations of the different cities, towns and incorporated villages in the Provinces of Ontain, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotla, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, any representations they may care to make in writing as to the advantages of their respective places for establishing Receiving and Shipping Stations in The Company proposes to establish not less that twelve such Stations in Canada at Once; the number of Stations to be established in each of the above named Provinces to be as nearly equal as possible, having segard for the size of the Province and the number of shareholders in each, in each place the company will erect equip and maintain one of the latest approved establishments for the collection, killing, plucking, dressing and shipping of all kinds of dressed poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese, partridges, pigeons, etc., etc.—Home and fo eign consumption.

EMPLOYEES WANTED.—The president is now prepared to receive written applications enclosing references, for the following positions at salaries stated—1. Twelvelocal managers, (one for each station). Salary \$1200.00 a year, 2. Twenty-four inspectors (two for each station).

Applications will only be entertained from those who have applied for shares in the company as described in the published prospectus of the company.

Notice will be published later stating what other employees the Company will require.

require.
All communications are to be addressed to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the company, 9 Toronto street, Toronto.
Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of March, 1901.

William S. Gilmore,

Manager-

Continued from Page Five.

OTTAWA'S EFFORT

men. At the conclusion of the sermon, Benediction of the filessed Saciament wa given. Rev. Dr. Fallon officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Prudhomme, and Bro Kerwin. Special music was rendered by the choir. When the service in the church was concluded, the pirade formed ranks again and marched to St. Patrick's Hall. Short addicesses were delivered. Mr. Scott in his remarks said the parade had shown how strong Irishmen in the city could be. The erection of the proposed hall for Irish Catholic scieties would be a good thing to foster the organization of Irishmen.

St. Patrick's Day was observed in a special manner in St. Patrick's church Archbishop Palconio, the Pipal delegate, was present at high mass. Rev Father Devine, of the Jesuit Order, of Montreal, delivered an impressive sermon. Mass was sung by Rev Father Patrick, of the Capuchin Monastery, assisted by Rev. Father Fay and Rev. Mr Fitzgerald. At the close of the service Archbishop Falconio imparted the Papal benediction to the congregation.

Afterward an address was presented to the Archbishop on behalf of the congregation by Hon. F. R. Latchford, and Dr. J. A. McCabe. The address, which was read by Hon. Mr. Latchford, welcomed the Papal delegate to St. Patrick' parish on the occasion of dns first visit there and assured him of the unswerving spiritual allegiance of Irishmen to the Papal Sec. Mgr. Palconio reply to the address, referred to the Ataunch way in which the Irish had stood by the Catholic faith, and to the work of Irishmen the world over in the interests of Catholicity. Catholicity.

The members of St. Bridget's Court, Catholic Order of Forcaters, celebrat-ed St. Patrick's Day by receiving their annual communion in St. Brid-rotts church. The court turned out their annual communion in St. Brid-get's church. The court turned out about 200 strong. Rev. Canon Mc-Cathy gave an address on St. Patrick and spoke also on fraternalism.

The arish students of Ottawa University held their annual St. Patrick's Day banquet and had a most pleasant time. The large recreation hall of the university was used for the occasion Music was furnished by the or-clustra of the Forty-Third Regment. The toast master vas A. P. Donnelly, '01, and the various toasts were replied to as follows;—

"The See of Peter," J. R. O'Gormon, '01.

'01.
"The Day," J. E. McGlade, '01.
"Our Fair Dominion," M. E. Conway,

l. "Ircland's Glorjes." W. A. Martin, '02. "The Land of Washington," J. P.

Gookin, '02. "Ireland's Sourows," J. P. Warnock,

"Alma Mater," E. E. Gallaghen, '09
"Soggarth Aroon," Rev. E. J. Cornell, O.M.I., '95.

The Irish national cancert, which was held in the Russell fluentre on Monday under the auspices of St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Association, was a most successful affair, and was largely attended. The members of the association worked hard in the interests of the concert. The orator for the concion was Mr. Frank Anglin, of Toronto, whose subject was 'Irish Patriotism' A splendid musical programme was furnished by such well-known v-schets as Mrs. George P. Murphy, of Ottawa, Miss Ruby Sheo, of Hamilton, and Mr Juo. P. Dunne, of Ottawa, and Mr. James Fax, of Toronto. P. Dunne, of Ott: Fax, of Toronto.

AT ST. CATHARINES.

The services in St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning were of a special character. The sermon by Rev. Fatter Allain was cloquent, instructive, w. 1 very touching. He took for his text, "God is wonderful in His saints," Ps. 67, 38. The discourse was of a historical nature, St. Patrick's many virtues being beautifully portrayed. The congregation listened with marked attention, many of them being quite visibly affected. The choir sang with anusural spirit; the solos sung by the leader, Mrs. Frank Cumingham, being beautifully rendered.—St. Catharines Siar. Catharines Star.

LATEST MARKETS.

William Levack bought 100 cattle, principally for the local trade, at \$3.50 to \$3.85 per cwt, for loads, and \$4.25 to \$4.45 for choice lots of picked butcher cattle. W II Dean was the heaviest dealer in export cattle, purchasing 8 londs, among which were two of the best loads offered. Mr. Dean paid all the way from \$4 per cwt, for bulls, up to \$5 per cwt, for steers. He size longift two loads of heavy freeders, 1050 to 1150 lbs, each, at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt, and is open to purchase more.

Brown & Suell bought three loads of exporters at \$4.25 per cwt, for bulls, and as bigh as \$5 per cwt, for bulls, and as bigh as \$5 per cwt, for sleers.

Joseph Gould was again on the market, and bought three carloads of shippers, 1325 ibs, each, at \$4.89 to \$4.00 per cwt.

F. Hunnisett, 3r., bought one load exporters, 1200 ibs, each, at \$4.40 per cwt. Lunness & Hailigan bought 4 loads of experters, 1325 to 1100 ibs, each, at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

perfers, 1325 to 1100 lbs, each, at \$125 to \$4.55 per cwt.

J. W. Fleweiling sold one load exporters, 1350 lbs, each, at \$1.00 per cwt.

W. H. Reld of Kingston bought one load butcher eattle, 1000 to 1100 lbs, each, at \$3.00 to \$1 per cwt.

T. Halligan bought one load batcher steers, 1050 lbs, each, at \$4 per cwt; one load intvol cows, helfers and steers, 1160 lbs each, at \$3.05 per cwt.

H. Maybee & Co., bought one load butcher cattle, 1050 lbs each, at \$3.55; one load, 550 lbs each, at \$3.00.

G. T. Ward sold 125 lambs at \$4.05 per cwt.

W. H. Mayne sold one mixed load of butchers cattle, 1000 lbs each, at \$3.00.

CWI, W. H. Mayne sold one mixed load of butchers' cattle, 1900 lbs, each, at \$3.50 per cwt; 2 bulls, 1750 and 1980 lbs, at \$425 per cwt.

S. Levzek bought 20 cattle at \$3.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

\$3.00 per cwt.
Corbeit & Henderson bought 13 bintsheattle, 1650 bis each, at \$3.85, less \$2 on the lot; 4 choice helfers, 1050 ibs, each, at \$4.25 per cwt.

J. Murton bought 13 good to choice butchers cattle at \$4 to \$1.40 per cwt.
Zeagman & Maybee bought 30 stockers, 500 to 900 lbs, each, at \$2.85 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Zengman & Maybee bought 30 stockers, 500 to 1800 lbs. each, at \$2.55 to \$3.25 per cwt.

William Dulmage sold 10 butcher cattle, 140 lbs. each, at \$3.50; T exporters, 1200 bs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt.; 30 lambs, 82 lbs. each, at \$5 per cwt.; 30 lambs, 82 lbs. each, at \$5 per cwt.

Henry Hunnisett bought 5 export bulls, 1400 lbs. each, at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn bought 25 sheep at \$3.25 per cwt.; 200 lambs, at \$4.75 per cwt.; 10 catves, at \$7 cach.

W. B. Levnek bought 300 lambs at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.; 15 sheep at \$3 per cwt.; 15 catves at \$4 cach.

William Creatock bought 22 mixed butchers, 1000 lbs. each, at \$1.50 per cwt. Dfat cows, 1000 lbs. each, at \$1.50 per cwt. 2015, 120 lbs. each, at \$3.00; 2 fat cows, 1216 lbs. each, at \$3.75, less \$1; 3 cows, 1100 lbs. each, at \$3.57, less \$1; 3 cows, 1100 lbs. each, at \$3.57, less \$1; 3 cows, 1100 lbs. each, at \$3.50 to \$8.85 per cwt.

James Armstrong bought 5 mileh cows and apringers at \$37 to \$48 each.

Robert Hunter bought 2 filled cows at \$25.50 lbs.

Robert Hunter bought 2 milch cows at \$263, \$450.55.
William McClelland bought one load of butchers' cattle, 1005 lbs. cach, at \$3.95; one load, 1050 lbs. cach, at \$3.90 per cwt. Whaley & McDonald, wholesale commission dealers, sold 2 loads of cattle, mixed stockers and butchers', at \$2.85 to \$4 per cwt.; 20 cattle, at \$3.00 to \$4.0246; 22 cattle, at \$4 per cwt., loss \$5 on the lot, 25 cattle, at \$4.00 per cwt., 24 cattle, at \$3.00 per cwt.; 24 cattle, at \$3.00 per cwt.; 24 Cattle, at \$3.00 per cwt.; 27 cattle, at \$3.00 per cwt.; 28 flyments per C.P.R.; W. H. Dean, 5 cars, F. Hunnisett, 2 cars, all export cat-

cars, F. Hunnisct, 2 cars, all export catcic.

Shipments per G.T.R.: Harris Abattoir
Co., 6 cars dressed beef, and Joseph Gould,
3 cars export cattle.

The above shipment of dressed beef is
the first shipment made by the new company, it was composed of 200 carcases of
very choice beef, neatly dressed and in
first-class condition.

We call the attention of farmers and cattiemen to the advertisement in another
column of Messrs. Whaler & McDonald, the
new wholesale commission firm, lately established at the market Up to the present
their most sanguine expectations have been doling a prosperous trade from the first week
they commenced.

The best load of exporters were brough
in by Mr. Sheppard of Hothwell.

D. A. Kennedy and partner brought the
balance of the export cattle, fed by the
Hon, E. J. Davis, Mr. Kennedy had one
load of these cattle in on Friday last, and
another to-day. They brought the top
price, and, altho not quite as heavy as
some, were certainly a fine lot, and well
finished.

FARM PRODUCE-WHOLESALE.

Hay, baied, car lots, ton. \$10 00 to \$10 75
Striw, baied, car lots, ton. 550 6 00
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls... 0 17 0 18
Butter, creamery, boxes 0 20 21
Butter, brigg rolls 0 17 5 18 Butter, recamery, boxes
Butter, rage rolls
Butter, trage rolls
Butter, tubs, per bb.
Butter, tubs, per bb.
Butter, bakers' tub.
Eggs, per dox.
Eggs, new laid, doz.
Turkeys', per lb.
Ducks, per pair
Chickens, per pair
Honey, per lb. ssed hogs, car lots, per 7 00 7 25

AGENTS WANTED. Wanted.—Local Agents to Canvass for the sale of stock, debentures, etc.; safe and profitable for investors. Agents paid liberally. Write us, giving references. Sun Savings and Loan Company of Prostate Company, of Forento.

+++++++++++++++++++++++ EAT MORE GOOD BREAD. Tomlin'

"Entirel Wheat" Bread 🎚 is the representative of human food. Eccause the wheat flour from which it is made embraces all the elements of nutrition necessary to build up and sustain every part of the human system—keeping the disjective faculties is good working condition and preserving them unimpaired to ripe old age.,

Delivered—same price as the Tomlin Home Made Bread. H. C. Tomlin, C. I OMIIN,

~

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