

Worn thin? Not Washed thin! That's so when common soap is used.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

A Talk With the Brother of Pius X

New Pontiff's Mother was a Dressmaker—'Beppi is Charitable, and so Never Has a Cent in His Pocket.'

Every Italian, away down in his heart, would much rather be Pope of the world than King of Italy, and the position, like that of President of the Republic, has the additional advantage of being open to the ambition of the humblest person.

Pius X is little known to the Romans, although a familiar figure in Venice, where he was almost worshipped for his charity and benignity, and equally in his native village, because when he rose to the dignity of Cardinal and Patriarch he did not forget his origin, but treated his family with affection and took his sisters—who were so far peasants that they have never worn hats to live with him at the famous Cathedral of St. Mark.

The Pope is the elder of two brothers, the other being Angelo, the most important member of the Sarto family, which by the universal affirmation is a model of virtue and of that physical and moral health which only the country, the open air, the "innocence of the fields" seem to produce.

No one could speak with more authority or with greater appreciation of his brother than Signor Angelo, so having occasion to meet him, I utilized the talk in the interests of the readers of The Independent, finding him a good-looking old man, himself, with fine manners, and a cordial way with him which wins all hearts and makes him the most popular man of his district.

To my discreet questions he began at once: "You want to hear of Beppi?" "Beppi is the Italian diminutive for Giuseppe always used by the Sarto family," I soon what he always understood our family has from the first been humble, although at one time it rose somewhat. My grandfather, who was a commercial agent, is as far back as I can remember. He lived to be almost eighty, and adored his children, although we gave him little peace. My most distinct recollection of him is that he used to sit at the door of our house, smoking a pipe, dressed in a coat with very long tails, which Beppi and I would surreptitiously pull, and he would hand us round bits of licorice (a most delectable treat) while mamma was a looking. His third son was the father, our father, commercial agent like grandpapa, who married Margherita Sanson, a pretty little dressmaker of Trieste. A country dressmaker fifty years ago meant a very few shillings (dimes) and a large amount of work. In those days such measures were unknown here, so she assured her customers with a piece of string, tying knots in it for the required lengths. They had two sons and six daughters; the present Pope and me (Angelo), Teresa, Rosa, Maria, Antonia, Lucia and three of the girls married, and three remained unmarried and lived with Beppi at the Patriarchate in Venice.

"Antonia married a tailor, Francesco De-Bel, and had five children; Lucia married the scapista of the Church of Salzano, Luigi Boschini, and had two children; Teresa married the imkeeper of Trieste, Giovanni Bonifazi Parolin, and had nine children, one of whom is parish priest and pastor, and we expect great things of him. Many of those younger generation are married to persons in their own class, while I have had two daughters and have three grandchildren."

"When I had had this interesting account of the family of the Pontiff, I thought I would like some point of view. Now that your brother has been elevated to such a dignity, will you continue to be postman-an employee of the King of Italy—and shopkeeper in your little village? Have you no desire to live near Pius X?" I asked Signor Angelo replied: "Of course, I will follow the will and desires of my brother, but Rome is not home. I do not hear my language (Venetian dialect) and every thing is strange. Certainly my poor brother must needs come dear one near him; he was not made for that lonely post at the Vatican, and is so accustomed to being taken care of by my sisters that he must long for them."

THE OLD RELIABLE



There is no substitute

Every extreme of wickedness is sacrosanct when it passes in Turkish garb. All comers may, as in a tournament of old, be challenged to point to any two years of diplomatic history which have been marked by more glaring inequality of forces; by more uniform and complete success of weakness combined with wrong over strength associated with right, of which it had, unhappily, neither consciousness nor conscience; by so vast an aggregation of blood-red records of massacre, or by so profound a disgrace inflicted upon and still clinging as a shirt of Nessus to collective Europe.

As nothing can be better, nay, nothing so good, as the "concert of Europe," where it can be made to work; so, as the best when in its corruption always changes to the worst, nothing can be more mischievous than the pretence to be working with this tool when it is not really in working order. The concert of Europe then comes to mean a European concert of dissonants, the lapse into generalities, and the settling down upon negotiations at junctures when duty loudly calls for positive action.

It is surely time that we should have done, at least for the present occasion, with the gross and palpable delusion, under which alone can we hope for any effectual dealing by a European concert of nations, in the crisis in the East. It is time to shake off the incubus and to remember, as in the days of old, that we have an existence, a character, and a duty of our own.

It was at the cost of three hundred thousand lives and three hundred millions of money that the question of Turkey's capacity to take rank among the civilized nations was brought to a conclusive test, negatively, through the total failure of the scheme of internal reform, and, alas! positively, through the horrible outrages which desolated Bulgaria and brought about fresh mutilation of the territory.

It shows an amazing courage and an amazing intonation that after a mass of experience, alike deplorable and conclusive, the rent and ragged catchword of "integrity of the Ottoman Empire" should still be flaunted in our eyes. Greece, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria, stand before us as five living witnesses that, even in this world, reign of wrong is not eternal. But still it is dimpled in our ears from the press, and indeed from the thrones of a continent, that we must not allow our regard for justice, humanity and freedom of life and honor to bring into question or put to hazard the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire." The great and terrible tragedy of Armenia is, however, for the time, I trust for the time only out of sight if not out of mind. One hundred thousand victims—such is the number of which they are placed by Dr. Lepsius, one of the latest inquirers whose works are before the world, and who adds to other recommendations that of being a German—have sat for a time even a fendish appetite. We wait in painful uncertainty until hunger shall return.

Another interesting fact which I gleaned was, to use Signor Angelo's own words: "Beppi was at my house when the news that he had been made Cardinal arrived. We had all been together and he had been joking over what he called our aristocratic habits. We went out together to the post office, and he said: 'I think the moment for you to carry out your desire to go to Rome has come.' 'Then you are really to be a Cardinal?' I asked, delighted. 'Yes, have you the money to see her and said: 'See, mamma, do not let me not believe I am not forty dollars together.' 'Forty dollars! Why you are a rich man; with forty dollars one could go to the ends of the world!'" Angelo continued with a shake of his head: "Beppi is charitable, and so never has a cent in his pocket; but he has the best heart in the world. Once, after he was Cardinal, he came to see me. I being in bed with pneumonia. When he entered the room he said: 'I hear that you want to die, and I have come to see what you are going to leave me, as my affairs are at a low ebb.' And he stayed with me until I was better.

"What a pity poor mamma is not alive. When he was created Cardinal he came to see her and said: 'See, mamma, do not let me not believe I am not forty dollars together.' 'Forty dollars! Why you are a rich man; with forty dollars one could go to the ends of the world!'" Angelo continued with a shake of his head: "Beppi is charitable, and so never has a cent in his pocket; but he has the best heart in the world. Once, after he was Cardinal, he came to see me. I being in bed with pneumonia. When he entered the room he said: 'I hear that you want to die, and I have come to see what you are going to leave me, as my affairs are at a low ebb.' And he stayed with me until I was better.

Restless, languid feelings, sleeplessness, indigestion, nervous headache, twitching of the nerves, discouragement and despondency are some of the symptoms of nervous exhaustion and prostration. By forming new, rich blood and creating new nerve force, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents and cures all diseases of the nerves. It is composed of nature's most powerful restoratives and is certain to do you good. You can prove this by noting your increase in weight while using it.

Gladstone's Living Words

A Few Passages From His Letter to the Duke of Westminster in 1897.

It is my firm inward belief that the deplorable position which the concerted action or non-action of the Powers of Europe has brought about and maintained has been mainly due, not to a common accord but to a want of it; that the unwise and mistaken views of some of the Powers have brought dishonor upon the whole, and that when the time comes for the distribution with full knowledge of praise and blame it will not be on the British Government or on those in sympathy with it that the heaviest sentence of condemnation will descend.

Growing in confidence with each successive triumph of deeds over words, and having exhausted every expedient of deliberate and wholesale wickedness, the Sultan, whom I have not scrupled to call the Great Assassin, recollected that he had not yet reached his climax. It yet remained to show to the Powers and their Ambassadors, under their own eyes and within the hearing of their own ears, in Constantinople itself, what their organs were too dull to see and too deaf to hear.

Every extreme of wickedness is sacrosanct when it passes in Turkish garb. All comers may, as in a tournament of old, be challenged to point to any two years of diplomatic history which have been marked by more glaring inequality of forces; by more uniform and complete success of weakness combined with wrong over strength associated with right, of which it had, unhappily, neither consciousness nor conscience; by so vast an aggregation of blood-red records of massacre, or by so profound a disgrace inflicted upon and still clinging as a shirt of Nessus to collective Europe.

As nothing can be better, nay, nothing so good, as the "concert of Europe," where it can be made to work; so, as the best when in its corruption always changes to the worst, nothing can be more mischievous than the pretence to be working with this tool when it is not really in working order. The concert of Europe then comes to mean a European concert of dissonants, the lapse into generalities, and the settling down upon negotiations at junctures when duty loudly calls for positive action.

It is surely time that we should have done, at least for the present occasion, with the gross and palpable delusion, under which alone can we hope for any effectual dealing by a European concert of nations, in the crisis in the East. It is time to shake off the incubus and to remember, as in the days of old, that we have an existence, a character, and a duty of our own.

It was at the cost of three hundred thousand lives and three hundred millions of money that the question of Turkey's capacity to take rank among the civilized nations was brought to a conclusive test, negatively, through the total failure of the scheme of internal reform, and, alas! positively, through the horrible outrages which desolated Bulgaria and brought about fresh mutilation of the territory.

It shows an amazing courage and an amazing intonation that after a mass of experience, alike deplorable and conclusive, the rent and ragged catchword of "integrity of the Ottoman Empire" should still be flaunted in our eyes. Greece, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria, stand before us as five living witnesses that, even in this world, reign of wrong is not eternal. But still it is dimpled in our ears from the press, and indeed from the thrones of a continent, that we must not allow our regard for justice, humanity and freedom of life and honor to bring into question or put to hazard the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire." The great and terrible tragedy of Armenia is, however, for the time, I trust for the time only out of sight if not out of mind. One hundred thousand victims—such is the number of which they are placed by Dr. Lepsius, one of the latest inquirers whose works are before the world, and who adds to other recommendations that of being a German—have sat for a time even a fendish appetite. We wait in painful uncertainty until hunger shall return.

French Prelate Lashes Decadent Society

An American couple introduced the typical negro cake walk at a house party given by the Count and Countess Bedyere at the Chateau Jouvenet. It "took" so well that the noble company grew enthusiastic and promised to place it on the program of next season's most exclusive private dances in Paris. The publication of this decision in the daily press brought it to the attention of Mgr. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy, in whose diocese the affair took place. He asked explanation of Count Bedyere by telegraph and such not forthcoming, layed society in an indignant sermon the following Sunday. He called "society people the anarchists of the Christian world."

"Notwithstanding the deplorable situation of the Church in France," he thundered, "the descendants of the martyrs of the revolution live in shame and gluttony. The holy men and women of the Church are driven from France by the thousands and society imports in their place heretic foreigners who understand how to tickle their senses and give them new sensations in the line of unChristian extravagance."

THE MARKET REPORTS

Grain is Higher—Good Demand for Live Stock—Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Eve, Sept. 22.

Toronto St. Lawrence Markets.

Trade was brisk at St. Lawrence Market to-day and receipts on the street were large. The market for wheat, potatoes, and other goods, but there were few farmers offering stocks for sale. The grain on the market amounted to 2,500 bushels, and a record day's business for the year.

Wheat—Six hundred bushels of white sold at 57c per bushel, 500 of red sold at 56c and 500 of goose sold at 75c to 76c. Offerings were large. Three thousand bushels sold at 56c to 57c per bushel. One hundred bushels sold at 54c per bushel. Oats—One hundred bushels of old oats sold at 57c per bushel and 1,000 bushels of new at 56c per bushel.

Dressed Hogs—The movement continues light and the market is unchanged at 15c to 16c per cwt for choice light weights. Butcher—There was very little offering on the market for some time, and the demand is unchanged at 15c to 16c per cwt. Eggs—There were no farmers' stocks offering. Fresh eggs quoted at 20c to 21c per dozen.

Poultry—Receipts were fairly large. Quotations were about steady at 10c to 11c per lb for chickens, 7c to 8c for old birds and 10c to 12c for ducks. No. 1 timothy sold at 53c to 54c per ton. Straw—One load of sheaf sold at \$11.00 and two loads of loose sold at \$6.00.

Cheese Markets.

Imperial, Sept. 22.—Offerings on the board to-day, 500 boxes; 11 1/2 bid; in the market for some time, and the demand for them was fairly good, despite the fact that reports from England do not show a very active market for the trade there. Prices were generally about steady with, if anything, a slightly easier tone. Quotations, however, are unchanged. Extra choice cattle are quoted at 47.00 to 48.00 per cwt, ordinary choice at 44.00 to 45.00, others at 42.00 to 43.00 and cows at 32.00 to 33.00.

Butcher's Cattle—There was a fair number of cattle offering and a good sprinkling of these were better than those of the market. The demand was active and everything was sold at prices about steady with quotations, however, are unchanged. Extra choice cattle are quoted at 47.00 to 48.00 per cwt, ordinary choice at 44.00 to 45.00, others at 42.00 to 43.00 and cows at 32.00 to 33.00.

Stocks and Feeders—There was not much demand for these cattle and trade was inclined to be quiet. Quotations are about steady at 25.00 to 26.00 for stockers and 22.00 to 23.00 for feeders. Milch Cows—There was a fair run offering and the market was moderately large and prices have a slightly easier tone at 42.00 to 43.00 per lb, or 32.00 to 33.00 each.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a steady and are quoted unchanged. The run of lambs was light and prices are quoted per cwt. Export sheep are unchanged at 32.00 to 33.00 per cwt, and culls are steady at 22.00 to 23.00. Hogs—The market for hogs had an easier feeling and dealers say prospects are for lower prices. Quotations are as yet unchanged at 15.00 for select and 15.25 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo Cattle Markets.

East Buffalo, Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; slow, barely steady; prime steers, 32.50 to 33.50; shipping, 34.00 to 35.00; heifers, 33.00 to 34.00; cows, 27.50 to 34.00; bulls, 25.00 to 34.00; stockers and feeders, 25.00 to 34.00; veals steady, 12.50 to 13.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; fairly active; about steady; heavy, 35.00 to 36.50; mixed medium, 32.00 to 33.50; rough, 30.00 to 31.50; pigs, 28.00 to 30.00; dairies and grassers, 35.00 to 36.00. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000 head; sheep firm; lambs easier; lambs, 34.00 to 35.00; ewes, 27.50 to 34.00; culls, 24.00 to 25.00; mixed, 31.00 to 34.00; Canada lambs, 32.00 to 35.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; 1,000 senters; 1,500 to medium, 33.00 to 35.00; stockers and feeders, 24.00 to 34.15; cows, 21.00 to 30.00; heifers, 21.00 to 30.00; calves, 21.00 to 30.00. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; to-morrow, 3,000; steady to 10c lower; mixed and butchers', 35.00 to 36.50; good to choice heavy, 36.00 to 37.00; heavy, 35.00 to 36.00; light, 35.00 to 36.00; bulk of sales, 35.00 to 36.15. Sheep—10,000; to-morrow, 3,000; steady to 10c lower; butchers', 34.00 to 34.50; fair to choice, 32.00 to 33.25; native lambs, 32.75 to 35.75.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. To-day, Dec. Sept. Dec. Chicago ..... 77 75 74 73 1/2 New York ..... 84 84 84 84 1/2 Toledo ..... 80 80 80 80 1/2 St. Louis ..... 80 80 80 80 1/2 Detroit ..... 81 81 81 81 1/2 Minneapolis ..... 77 77 77 77 1/2 Duluth ..... 81 81 81 81 1/2

British Markets.

London—Opening—Wheat on passage, weak. Monday's Danubian shipments: wheat, 18,000 quarters; maize, 15,000 quarters; wheat, 18,000 quarters; maize, 15,000 quarters. Forecast—Shower. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday—Quiet; opening quiet, September 21st 10c; January and April, 21st 10c. Flour—Tone firm; September, 21st 10c; January and April, 21st 10c. French country markets steady. Close—Wheat on passage easier and neglected; wheat, parcel No. 1 northern Duluth, October, 21st 10c; passage, September, 21st 10c; parcel mixed American, October, 21st 10c; maize, spot quotations, American mixed, 22 1/2c. Flour—Spot quotations, Minneapolis patent, 22 1/2c. Antwerp—Spot quiet; spot quotations, No. 2 red winter, 10 1/2c; No. 1, 10 1/2c; January and April, 21st 10c. Flour—Tone steady; September, 21st 10c; January and April, 21st 10c. Weather in France—Cloudy to shower.

Liverpool Opening—Wheat, futures 6 1/2c; September 10c nominal; October, 10c 1/2c nominal; December, 10c 1/2c nominal. Maize—Futures quiet; September nominal, tickle the market; wheat, spot quiet; No. 1 standard California, per cental, no stock; wheat, spot, Walls, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; spot No. 2 red winter, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; No. 1 northern Manitoba, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; mixed American, per cental, new, 6 1/2c. Flour—Minneapolis, 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c. Close—Spot wheat quiet; No. 1 hard California, no stock, wheat, spot, Walls, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; No. 2 red winter, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; No. 1 northern Manitoba, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; mixed American, per cental, new, 6 1/2c. Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 1 standard California, per cental, no stock; wheat, spot, Walls, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; spot No. 2 red winter, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; No. 1 northern Manitoba, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; mixed American, per cental, new, 6 1/2c. Flour—Minneapolis, 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c.

Monks Compiled the Early Dictionaries

Not the Invention of Dr. Johnson, But a Growth Developed Through the Ages.

Dr. J. A. Murray, editor of the "New English Dictionary," told his hearers a great many interesting things about dictionaries in the course of a recent lecture. The word "dictionary," he said, appeared first in 1225, and though "dictionary" was used in its modern sense in 1542, it had not then ousted either the more correct word "vocabulary" or the fanciful titles which early compilers liked to employ. The contents of the earliest dictionaries were not arranged in alphabetical order, but under subject headings; it is only since the end of the sixteenth century that the alphabetical arrangement has become universal in Europe, an arrangement which is responsible for the wrongful application of the title "dictionary" to any work treating of subjects—e. g., cabinet-making or national biography—in alphabetical order. A dictionary is properly a book about words.

The average person seems somehow to think of dictionaries as the invention of Dr. Johnson and an altogether modern product. Dr. Murray corrected that idea. They were not the work of one or of several men, he told his audience, but a growth developed through the ages. They began with the glosses—that is, the explanations in easy Latin or English—of hard Latin words written by the monks during the lines of the manuscripts. The glosses grew into translations, and collections of glosses by this monk or that from all the sources available to him made glossaries or dictionaries. Little by little English supplanted the easy Latin explanation, and the words were arranged in a rudimentary alphabetical order, thus forming, so long ago as 1090 A. D., Latin-English dictionaries.

The first book with the title of "An English Dictionary" was published in 1623. Such works were mainly compiled for the use of "women and other unskilful persons." In the year 1721 appeared the first attempt at a complete dictionary—the English language, remarkable also for the introduction of the etymological treatment of words—that of Nathaniel Bailey. His folio edition, published in 1730, was the working basis of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. In his reign of Anne—a year of age and rest and subsidence from troubles—when the language had reached maturity, the demand arose for a standard dictionary which should fix for ever (a childlike and pathetic aim) the correct usage. Pope interested himself in the plan. It fell to Johnson to execute it, at a cost of time, labor and money that far exceeded the original calculations of himself or his syndicate of booksellers. The specially new feature of the work was the quotations, all gathered by Johnson himself and copied by six assistants. They were printed without verification or reference, and the proofs were not carefully read, hence many curious errors.

Has the Pope's Hat

American Pilgrims Asked Pius X. for His Zuchetto and Got It.

John J. McGrane, leader of a party of American pilgrims to Rome, will contribute to the Catholic exhibit at the World's Fair an interesting souvenir. It is the first zuchetto, or skullcap, worn by Pope Pius X., and was given to the Pontiff on the day of his election. When the American pilgrims were presented to Pius X. a new zuchetto, containing the Peter's Pence offering, was handed to him. Mr. McGrane requested the Pope to give him the zuchetto he was then wearing. The Pope smiled, removed his skullcap, replaced it with the new one and handed his first zuchetto to the American pilgrim. The zuchetto is of white satin, lined with deep crimson satin and is worn only by the reigning Pontiff.

Mr. McGrane possesses another memento of his visit to Rome of which he is very proud. It is a small silk American flag which he waved in St. Peter's the day of the coronation of Pope Pius, and it was the only American emblem there.

Breton Celts in Congress

The Celtic Congress, which takes place annually in Brittany, is being held this year in the picturesque old town of Lesevin. Finisterre. On Sunday morning a number of Breton bards, attired in rich native costume, and preceded by banners and music, made a solemn entry into the town, accompanied by delegates from England, Scotland, Ireland and America. The Welsh Druids, Mrs. Gwyneth Vaughan, Mr. Jenner, the British Museum expert on Celtic languages, and Mrs. Mosher from America, are among the foreign representatives. The President of the Congress is the Marquis de L'Estourbeillon. After the bards and members of the Congress had been bidden welcome, they marched in procession through the town, accompanied by enormous crowds, singing "The March of the Bretons," and when the Place du General le Flo was reached everybody stood bareheaded while the bards, to the accompaniment of weird music, recited "Ancient Country of my Fathers," which was frantically applauded. In the afternoon Gaelic and Welsh melodies and poems succeeded one another, and the next morning the work of the Congress, divided into economical, and other sections, was commenced.

Priest Invents Safety Gas-Burner

The Rev. Ernest D'Aquila, pastor of the Italian Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Newark, N. J., has received a patent upon a life-saving gasburner on which he has been experimenting for two years. It designed to cut off the flow of gas automatically when the flame is blown out or accidentally extinguished. The flow of gas is cut off by the contraction of a curved strip of metal acting upon a valve.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 1 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely: (1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years, or— (2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother, or— (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by himself in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at the Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, as from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART, Deputy-Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

THE BEST ALE!

COSGRAVE'S

THE BEST PORTER!

COSGRAVE'S

THE BEST HALF AND HALF!

COSGRAVE'S

ALWAYS ASK FOR THE BEST!

COSGRAVE BREWERY CO.

TORONTO

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by the best. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Harlan & Marion, New York. Life 2100; Montreal; and Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

FREE!

Portrait of the Late Pope Leo XIII.

Magnificent Reproduction of Molthe's Celebrated Work.

An Exceptional Offer to Readers of the Catholic Register.

The exact measurement of the magnificent picture is 22 x 28 inches. It has been sold at \$1.00.

The Register Offers It Free to All Subscribers who pay Subscription up to 1904

The Offer only holds good to the end of 1903.

Send in now and secure the most faithful picture of the late Pope. Address

The Catholic Register Publishing Co.

9 Jordan Street, TORONTO

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Canada's Great Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to be added this fall will be an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement ON SUPERCALENDARED PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.