



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best.

W. J. Bryan on the Pope

The American Statesman's Tribute to the Personality and Accomplishments of Pius X.

(W. J. Bryan in the New York American.)

The dominant feature of Rome is its religious feature, and it is fitting that it should be so, for here the soil was stained with the blood of those who first hearkened to the voice of the Nazarene. Here a cruel Nero lighted his gardens with human torches, little thinking that the religion of those whom he burned would in time illumine the world.

The fact that the city is the capital of the Catholic world is apparent everywhere. All interest is centered in the Vatican and St. Peter's.

The civil government of Italy extends to the nation's borders, but the Papal authority of Rome reaches to the remotest corners of the earth.

I was anxious to see the man upon whom such vast responsibility rests and whose words so profoundly influence millions of the human race.

MONSIGNOR KENNEDY ACTED AS INTERPRETER

Before visiting the Vatican I called upon Monsignor Kennedy, the rector of the American College. Monsignor Kennedy is a learned and exceedingly agreeable American, and under his efficient management the number of students in the college has been doubled within a few years. He enabled me to meet Pope Pius' Maestro di Camera.

By the good offices of Cardinal del Val and the Maestro di Camera, it was arranged that I should have a private audience with the Holy Father the following day, Monsignor Kennedy acting as interpreter.

THE PRIVATE AUDIENCE ROOM OF THE POPE

Pope Pius received us in his private audience room adjoining the public audience chamber, where distinguished Catholics from all over the world were collected and ready to be presented and receive the Papal blessing.

The private audience room is a rather small apartment, simply but beautifully, furnished and decorated. A throne bearing the Papal crown occupied one side of the room.

His Holiness greeted us very courteously and cordially. He wore a long white cassock with a sash at the waist. The Fisherman's ring was on his finger, and he wore a small, closely-fitting skull cap of silk.

A PEN PICTURE OF PIUS X.

I had an opportunity to study his face. It is a round, strong face, full of kindness and benevolence, but there are not lacking indications that its possessor has a purpose and will of his own. The face is ruddy and the nose rather long. It is straight and not arched. His eyes are large, blue and friendly. The scant hair, visible below the skull-cap, is white.

In stature the Holy Father is about five feet nine or ten inches and his figure is sturdy, but not too heavy. His step is light and gives an impression of strength and good health.

His Holiness has already gained a reputation as a democratic Pontiff and enjoys a large and growing popularity with the people. He is an orator, and often, on Sunday, goes into one of the many courtyards of the Vatican and preaches to the crowds that gather informally. His gestures are said to be graceful and his voice melodious. His manner is earnest and his thoughts are expressed in clear and emphatic language.

A POPULARIZER OF THE CHURCH'S DOCTRINE.

There is a feeling in Rome that Pius X. is going to be known in history as a reformer, not as a reformer of doctrine, but as one who will popularize the Church's doctrine with a view to increasing the hearthstone and zeal of the masses in the application of religious truth to everyday life.

I assured His Holiness that I appreciated the opportunity that was his to give impetus to the moral forces of the world, and he replied: "I hope my efforts in that direction will be such as to merit commendation."

Answering my statement that I called to present the good will of many Catholic friends as well as to pay my respects, His Holiness asked me to carry his benediction back to them.

POPE'S HEART DOMINATES HIS ACTS.

If I venture an opinion upon such brief observation, it is that heart characteristics will dominate the present Pontiff's course. He is not so renowned a scholar and diplomat as was his predecessor; nor is he so skilled in statecraft, but he is a virile, energetic, practical religious teacher, charitable, abounding in good works and full of brotherly love. I am encouraged to believe that he will play an important part in the world-wide conflict between man and mammon.

The world has made, and is making, great progress in education and in industry. The percentage of illiteracy is everywhere steadily decreasing. The standards of art and taste are being harnessed to do the work of man. Steam, manly escaping from its prison walls, turns myriad wheels and drags our commerce over land and sea, while electricity, more fleet than mercury, has become the message bearer of millions.

HAS MORAL DEVELOPMENT KEPT PACE WITH MATERIAL PROSPERITY?

Even the waves of the air are now obedient to the command of man, and intelligence is flashed across the ocean without the aid of wires. With

this dominion over nature man has been able to advance his physical well-being as well as to enlarge his mental horizon, but has the moral development of the people kept pace with material prosperity?

The growing antagonism between capital and labor, the lack of sympathy often manifest between those of the same race and even of the same religion, when enjoying incomes quite unequal—these things would seem to indicate that the heart has lagged behind the head and the purse. The restoration of the equilibrium and the infusing of a feeling of brotherhood that will establish justice and good will must be the aim of those who are sincerely interested in the progress of the race.

This is pre-eminently the work of our religious teachers, although it is a work in which the laity, as well as the clergy, must take part.

THE POPE'S SYMPATHY WITH LABOR.

After meeting Pius X., late the beloved Patriarch of Venice, I feel assured that he is peculiarly fitted to lead the Catholic Church in this great endeavor.

The Vatican, which serves as the home and the executive offices of the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church, is an enormous building, or rather collection of buildings, for it bears evidence of additions and annexes. One might be easily lost in its maze of corridors. The ceilings of the chief apartments are high and, like the walls of the spacious rooms and halls, are covered with frescoes of priceless value.

The Vatican adjoins St. Peter's Cathedral, or Basilica, as it is called—a description of whose beauties would fill a volume. The Cathedral is so harmoniously proportioned that one does not appreciate its vastness from a distance, but once within its walls it is easy to credit the statement that fifty thousand persons can be crowded into it.

THE TOMB OF ST. PETER.

In a crypt just beneath the great dome is the tomb of St. Peter, about which myriad lamps are kept constantly burning. Near the tomb is a crucifix suspended under a canopy supported by four columns that are replicas of a column elsewhere in the Cathedral that is said to have been part of Solomon's Temple.

Not far from the crucifix is the famous bronze statue of St. Peter made from a pagan statue of Jupiter. It is mounted upon a pedestal about five feet high, and the large toe of the right foot, which projects over the pedestal, has been worn smooth by the lips of devout visitors to the Basilica.

To me the most remarkable of the splendors of the Cathedral were the mosaic pictures of which there are many of heroic size. These mosaics depict Bible scenes and characters and are done with such marvellous skill that a little way off one can hardly doubt that they are the product of the brush of some great master.

The colors, tints and shades are so perfect that it is difficult to believe that the pictures are formed by the piecing-together of tiny bits of colored marbles and other stones. The Vatican maintains a staff of artists in mosaic, some of whose work may be purchased by the public.

I was shown the masterpiece of Michael Angelo, in the Cathedral of St. Peter in Vincolo—a statue of Moses, seated. In the right knee there is a slight crack visible, and it is the tradition that when the great sculptor had finished his work he struck the knee with his mallet in a burst of enthusiasm and exclaimed: "Now speak!"

St. Paul's Cathedral, which stands outside the ancient wall of the city, is of modern construction and is, therefore, less interesting to the visitor than the great Basilica of St. Peter's.

RUINS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Next to the Vatican and the cathedrals in interest are the ruins of ancient Rome. In England and France I had seen buildings, many centuries old, in Rome one walks at the foot of walls that for two thousand years have defied the ravages of time.

The best preserved and most stupendous of the relics of "The Eternal City" is the Coliseum. It is built upon a scale that gives some idea of the largeness of Roman conceptions and of the prodigality with which the emperors expended the money and labor of the people. The arena in which the gladiators fought with their fellows and with wild beasts—the arena in which many of the Christian martyrs met their death—is slightly oval in form, the longest diameter being about 250 feet.

The arena was so arranged that it could be flooded with water and used for aquatic tournaments. The spectators looked down upon the contests from galleries that rose in four tiers to a height of 150 feet. At one end of the arena was the tribune occupied by the emperor and his suite, at the other end the Vestal Virgins occupied another tribune, and it was their privilege to confer their life or death upon the vanquished gladiators by turning the thumb up or down—turned up it meant life; turned down, death.

The Roman populace gained access to the galleries by 160 doors and stairways. The seating capacity of the Coliseum is estimated to have been fifty thousand.

THE FORUM'S HISTORIC INTEREST.

The Forum is even richer than the Coliseum in historic interest, and recent excavations have brought to light what are supposed to be the tomb of Romulus. The tribune is pointed out from which the Roman orators hurled his invective at Catiiline, and Mark Anthony is by Shakespeare made to plead here for fallen Caesar.

The Triumphal Arch of Constantine stands at one end of the Forum and is in an excellent state of preservation. Among the carvings lately examined are some (especially attractive to an agriculturist) showing the form of the bull, the sheep and the hog. They are like the best breeds of these animals to-day that one can scarcely believe they were chiseled from stone nearly twenty centuries ago.

THE TOMB OF RAPHAEL.

In Rome, as in Paris, there is a Pantheon in the familiar style of Greek architecture. In the Roman Pantheon is the tomb of Raphael. Raphael's genius caused to be placed upon his tomb a Latin epitaph which Pope has translated as follows:

THE OLD RELIABLE



Absolutely Pure. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Living, great nature feared he might outlive Her works, and dying, tears herself to die.

To those who are familiar with Roman history, the River Tiber is an object of interest, but here as is often the case, one feels disappointed in finding that the thing pictured was larger than the reality. The Tiber, yellow as the Missouri, flows through the very heart of Rome and is kept within its channel by a high stone embankment.

In and near Rome are many ancient palaces, some of them falling into decay, some well preserved. One of the most modern of the palaces of the Italian nobles was built by American money, the wife being a member of a wealthy New York family. Part of this palace is now occupied by the American Ambassador, Mr. Meyer.

ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.

Art galleries and museums are numerous in Rome and in the other cities of Italy and contain many of the works of the great Italian artists like Raphael, Angelo, Titian and others. The palace of King Victor Emmanuel and the public buildings of Rome are imposing, but do not compare in size or magnificence with the ancient palaces of England and France.

The journey from Rome to Venice carried us through a very fertile part of Italy. The land is carefully cultivated; the thrifty farmers in some places have set out mulberry trees for the cultivation of the silk worm and have trained grape vines upon the trees.

We passed through the edge of Venice and saw the gondoliers on the Grand Canal waiting to carry passengers into the city. A very intelligent Italian newspaper correspondent whom I met in Rome informed me that the northern provinces of Italy were much farther advanced in education than the southern provinces, but that the people of the south were mentally very alert and with the addition of instruction would soon reach the intellectual level of the north.

My stay in Italy was all too brief, and I left with reluctance this nursery of early civilization, this seat of government of the world's greatest religious organization.

Keep Up Vigor And Avoid Disease

It is the Run-down, Thin-blooded Person Who Falls Easy Victim to Disease.

Low vitality invites colds, fevers and contagious disease.

When you hear a person say that he takes cold easily depend on it his general health is not good.

His blood is thin and watery, his nerves are more or less exhausted, and his vigor is at low ebb.

It is to such persons that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food appeals most strongly.

This great food cure possesses restorative and reconstructive powers which are not to be found in any other preparation.

In this regard it is different to any medicine you ever used. Instead of tearing down the tissues it builds them up and gives to the body the vigor which is required to throw off disease.

You are invited to test Dr. Chase's Nerve Food by keeping a record of your increase in weight while using it. Gradually and certainly, the wasting process is overcome and weak by week new, firm flesh and muscle is added.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

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Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Company's Head Office, McKinnon Building, Toronto, on Tuesday, 2nd February, when the following Report and Financial Statement for the year ending 31st December, 1903, was presented by the Directors.

Your Directors have great pleasure in presenting their Fifth Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Company's business for the year ending 31st December, 1903, as duly certified by the Auditors.

The premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1903, less rebates for cancellation, \$347,944 58 Interest on the Company's investments 7,722 16

Total income \$355,666 73 Showing an increase of income over the year 1902 of \$46,920 46

The unadjusted losses at the 31st of December, 1903, amounted to only \$5,747 00, of which \$1,400 00 is covered by reinsurance.

The Company's net income for the year 1903, after deducting all reinsurance, is \$278,305 69.

The operations of the Company for the year show that, after payment of all losses, charges and expenses, and providing for unadjusted claims, a balance of \$34,115 16 remains.

The Company now has a Reserve Fund of \$114,654 33, and a balance at the credit of Profit and Loss of \$18,328 27.

Your Directors have declared and paid the usual annual dividend of 7 per cent.

Your Directors have much pleasure in expressing their appreciation of the faithful manner in which the Manager, Office Staff, General Agents and Representatives of the Company have discharged their duties during the past year.

Your Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election. S. F. MCKINNON, President.

Financial Statement for Year Ending 31st December, 1903

REVENUE ACCOUNT table with columns for Revenue Account and Profit and Loss Account.

RESERVE ACCOUNT table with columns for Reserve Account and Liabilities.

ASSETS table with columns for Assets and Security for Policy-Holders.

ARMSTRONG DEAN, General Manager.

To the President, Directors and Shareholders of the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company:—

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, having examined the vouchers, checked the bank balances and audited the books of the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1903, certify that we have found them correct, and that the annexed Balance Sheet is a true Statement as at above date.

J. P. LANGLEY, F.C.A., RICHARD LEE, Auditors.

Toronto, 25th January, 1904.

The Report was adopted on motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, both of whom took occasion to congratulate the Shareholders on the Company's prosperity for the year just ended, the strength of its position, and the bright prospects for an increasing and profitable business.

The following gentlemen who served as Directors for the past year were duly re-elected, namely:—

- Directors list including S. F. McKinnon, Esq. (S. F. McKinnon and Co.), J. J. Long, Esq., A. A. Allan, Esq., John R. Barber, Esq., Dr. George H. Bowly, A. B. Cunningham, Esq., H. P. Eckardt, Esq., John Platt, Esq., W. J. Gage, Esq., John Knox, Esq., R. Millicamp, Esq., J. N. Shenstone, Esq., Dr. Uriah M. Stanley, Hugh Waddell, Esq., Emil Nerlich, Esq.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 28, 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 A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land. The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

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 any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and 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 North-west 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! (From Pure Irish Malt only) COSGRAVE'S THE BEST HALF AND HALF! COSGRAVE'S ALWAYS ASK FOR THE BEST! COSGRAVE BREWERY CO. TORONTO

ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY Monday, the 25th day of January next, will be the last day for receiving petitions for private bills. Monday, the first day of February next, will be the last day for introducing private bills. Friday, the twelfth day of February next, will be the last day for receiving reports of committees on private bills.

CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 26th Dec., 1903.