

German Catholics' Noble Example

(The New York Freeman's.) The German Catholics' Congress which has just concluded its work at Strasburg, furnishes an object lesson to Catholics of all nationalities, proving as it does what can be accomplished by united and persevering endeavor on the part of Catholics. Our brothers in Germany found themselves thirty years ago face to face with a condition of things that called upon them to make either a cowardly surrender or fight. They chose to fight. Bismarck at the time was at the acme of his power. He had humiliated Austria and crushed France. Not since the days of the Great Napoleon had the personality of any man so dominated Europe. The man of "blood and iron" inflated with a sense of power was convinced that he could make the Church bend to his will.

The Kulturkampf was born of this belief. It sought to render the state supreme in religious as well as secular matters. Caesar was placed above God. The German Emperor's decision was to be more binding on the conscience of the Catholic German than the decrees of the Vicar of Christ. So sure was the Iron Chancellor of ultimate victory that he boasted that he would never go to Canossa. The issue between him and the Catholic Germans was made up. The latter declared that they would continue to be as they had been in the past, true and loyal sons of the Fatherland, ready to shed their blood in its defense, but that they would not sacrifice their conscience because ordered to do so by a Government which they would scrupulously obey so long as it confined itself strictly within its legitimate domain. It was the answer the early Christians returned to the Roman Emperors when summoned to make choice between obedience to God's laws and man's laws.

The fight between conscience and brute force was now on. Windthorst, backed by Catholic sentiment, was pitted against Bismarck, who had at his command all the resources of the German Government. The magnificent Catholic leader, who was destined to pluck victory from one whose career had been one unbroken success, was dowered with all the qualities that eminently fitted him for the gigantic and apparently hopeless tasks to which he set his hand. A great orator to begin with, he could stir his fellow Catholics with words that went straight to their hearts, and like bugle calls summoned them to action. A splendid organizer, he knew how to marshal into a solid and irresistible phalanx the forces he had stirred by his eloquence. Gifted with that species of courage that knows not what fear is, he looked straight into the eyes of his enemies and refused to be daunted by the display of brute force arrayed against him. He realized thoroughly the truth of the saying that "one with God constitutes a majority." It was this conviction that caused him not to falter for an instant in the work he had undertaken. He was a Catholic, penetrated through and through with Catholic sentiment. It was this fact conjoined with natural gifts that enabled him to emerge a victor from a contest in which from a human point of view, the odds against him were as a thousand to one.

Looking over the field Windthorst devised methods by which Catholic Germans, who were already united by religious ties, would be welded together as a great political and social force, to counteract the Kulturkampf, which had been devised for the express purpose of deterring the Church. He proceeded to utilize the German propensity for organizing. It is told of two shipwrecked Germans who had been cast on an uninhabited island, that the first thing they did was to form an organization with a constitution and by-laws. This story is intended to illustrate a German trait which Windthorst found a wonderful aid in his fight against the anti-Catholic laws he had undertaken to combat.

At first the progress was slow. Four Catholic members in the Reichstag represented the Catholic strength in the National Legislature. It gave no promise of what was to follow. But the followers of Windthorst were aflame with zeal for the good cause to which they devoted themselves with unflagging devotion. Day and night they were at work. Organization after organization was formed. The aid of wageworkers was enlisted by means of organizations for the bettering of their material condition. Nothing was left undone to bring influence to bear upon the Catholic population of Germany. In time the effect of this energetic and unremitting propaganda became discernible.

A new force had come into the field which Bismarck with all his bayonets could not afford to ignore. The road to Canossa came within his mental

view. He began to realize that the rising tide of Catholic influence was running so strong that it was only a question of time when the Kulturkampf would be swept away. The disorganized forces, whose potentialities Windthorst had seen, were now a disciplined and formidable army. Bismarck had the good sense to recognize that it was time to surrender, and surrender he did. The Kulturkampf ceased to exist. Canossa was reached.

When the laws enacted against Catholic Germans fell into "innocuous desuetude," the movement inaugurated by Windthorst did not come to an end. A new danger and new enemies had risen. Socialism, whose leaders had identified it with anti-Christian principles, was bulking large. It devolved upon Catholic Germans to demonstrate that improvement in social conditions can be effected without rejecting Christianity, which is the very basis of our civilization. This they have done, and are still doing, as is shown by the reports of the proceedings of the Catholic Congress recently held at Strasburg.

The Popular Association, or Volksverein, has made itself deeply felt in the way of instructing Catholic Germans in religious, political and social matters. It has become the pivot, as it were, on which the Catholic movement in Germany turns. It has largely helped in strengthening the Catholic membership in the Reichstag, which now is made up of 192 members. The Catholic party in the Reichstag is numerically stronger than any of the other parties, and holds the balance of power.

The striking success which has crowned the efforts of German Catholics shows what can be effected through organization. Our brothers in Germany have set an example that it would be well for the Church if her sons in all lands would imitate.

The St. Nicholas in 1905 "The President and the Boys" is the title of an article which Maurice Francis Egan has written for an early number of St. Nicholas. It will tell of the warm interest which President Roosevelt takes in the doings of American boys, of his sense of comradeship with them, and of his cordiality towards one particular boy whose visit to the President is described in the article.

How Stonyhurst Became a Jesuit College Jesuits were prominent among the expert observers of the recent solar eclipse. Two Fathers from Stonyhurst, the famous Jesuit college of England, were on the official British observation staff, in noting which fact an English paper gives the following interesting details relating to the history of Stonyhurst: "Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose romantic association with George IV. has been so much discussed recently, was mistress of Stonyhurst Mansion for a brief period in 1775. In that year she married Mr. Weld, of Lutworth Castle, in Dorset, and he owned the splendid mansion at Stonyhurst also. On his death the property went to his brother, the father of Cardinal Weld, and it was he who handed over Stonyhurst to the Jesuits, the future Cardinal consenting. Cardinal Weld's career was as romantic, in its own way, as was that of Mrs. Fitzherbert, his aunt by marriage. He was married, and after the death of his wife he took Orders in the Catholic Church and officiated as a priest in London, at Chelsea and Hammer-smith. He was made a Cardinal in 1831 and died in 1837, the year of Mrs. Fitzherbert's death. The Cardinal had an only daughter, who became Lady Clifford, of Chudeleigh, and from her Lord Clifford is descended. The late Bishop Clifford, of Clifton, was the Cardinal's grandson."

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

When the laws enacted against Catholic Germans fell into "innocuous desuetude," the movement inaugurated by Windthorst did not come to an end. A new danger and new enemies had risen. Socialism, whose leaders had identified it with anti-Christian principles, was bulking large. It devolved upon Catholic Germans to demonstrate that improvement in social conditions can be effected without rejecting Christianity, which is the very basis of our civilization. This they have done, and are still doing, as is shown by the reports of the proceedings of the Catholic Congress recently held at Strasburg.

The Popular Association, or Volksverein, has made itself deeply felt in the way of instructing Catholic Germans in religious, political and social matters. It has become the pivot, as it were, on which the Catholic movement in Germany turns. It has largely helped in strengthening the Catholic membership in the Reichstag, which now is made up of 192 members. The Catholic party in the Reichstag is numerically stronger than any of the other parties, and holds the balance of power.

The striking success which has crowned the efforts of German Catholics shows what can be effected through organization. Our brothers in Germany have set an example that it would be well for the Church if her sons in all lands would imitate.

The St. Nicholas in 1905 "The President and the Boys" is the title of an article which Maurice Francis Egan has written for an early number of St. Nicholas. It will tell of the warm interest which President Roosevelt takes in the doings of American boys, of his sense of comradeship with them, and of his cordiality towards one particular boy whose visit to the President is described in the article.

How Stonyhurst Became a Jesuit College Jesuits were prominent among the expert observers of the recent solar eclipse. Two Fathers from Stonyhurst, the famous Jesuit college of England, were on the official British observation staff, in noting which fact an English paper gives the following interesting details relating to the history of Stonyhurst: "Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose romantic association with George IV. has been so much discussed recently, was mistress of Stonyhurst Mansion for a brief period in 1775. In that year she married Mr. Weld, of Lutworth Castle, in Dorset, and he owned the splendid mansion at Stonyhurst also. On his death the property went to his brother, the father of Cardinal Weld, and it was he who handed over Stonyhurst to the Jesuits, the future Cardinal consenting. Cardinal Weld's career was as romantic, in its own way, as was that of Mrs. Fitzherbert, his aunt by marriage. He was married, and after the death of his wife he took Orders in the Catholic Church and officiated as a priest in London, at Chelsea and Hammer-smith. He was made a Cardinal in 1831 and died in 1837, the year of Mrs. Fitzherbert's death. The Cardinal had an only daughter, who became Lady Clifford, of Chudeleigh, and from her Lord Clifford is descended. The late Bishop Clifford, of Clifton, was the Cardinal's grandson."

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM WATERLOO, ONT.

FINE WHISKEYS

83 WHITE WHEAT

TORONTO OFFICE 30 WELLINGTON EAST

C. T. MEAD, AGENT

'THE GENUINE ARTICLE'

If there was a hall mark 18 or 22 karat fine to distinguish between the different grades of bread, don't you think

Tomlin's Bread

Would be hall marked. Well, it would, if a critical but generous public could place the stamp thereon—they have classed it now as the best and proved it by giving the preference daily.

Office Phone Park 553. Factory Located at 420 to 438 Bathurst Street

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUFFALO GOLD MEDAL AWARDED Labatt's Ale and Porter SURPASSING ALL COMPETITORS

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR E. B. Eddy's FIBRE WARE Which can be had in TUBS, PAILS, etc., from any first-class dealer

PROSPECTUS OF United Empire Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO, ONT. The charter of The Pacific Bank of Canada has been acquired and application made to Parliament for authority to change the name to UNITED EMPIRE BANK OF CANADA. Also to increase the Capital from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Capital, \$5,000,000 Present Issue, 2,000,000 20,000 Shares at \$100 Per Share. ISSUED AT PAR.

- THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE CONSENTED TO ACT AS DIRECTORS: SAMUEL BARKER, ESQ., M.P., Director the Landed Banking and Loan Co., Hamilton. GEORGE A. CLARE, ESQ., M.P., President Clare Bros & Co., Limited, Preston. E. E. A. DUVERNET, ESQ., of the firm DuVernet, Jones, Ross and Ardagh, Barristers, Toronto. LORD ERNEST HAMILTON, Director Employers' Liability Assurance Co., London, England. EVAN H. LLEWELLYN, ESQ., M.P., Director Great Western Railway Co., London, England. REV. T. C. STREET MACKLEM, D. D., Provost and Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Toronto. M. McLAUGHLIN, ESQ., Member of the late firm M. McLaughlin & Co., Millers, Toronto. WILLIAM J. SMITH, ESQ., President and Manager J. B. Smith & Son, Lumber Merchants' Toronto.

The remarkable advance made by the Dominion of Canada during the past five years and the great development of its natural resources have been so significant as to attract the attention of capitalists and investors at the financial centres of two continents.

It may very properly be said that no new country at a similar stage in its history, not excepting the United States, has given such promise of commercial greatness and material prosperity. Canadian securities—Government, Railway, Financial and Land—occupy a very high position in the stock markets of the world.

A notable feature of the past five years has been the growth of the trade between the Mother Country and Canada. The very certain prospect of increasing trade relations—with the probability of their being further encouraged by a closer union—the much more active interest in the Dominion now being taken by the capitalists of Great Britain and the tide of improved immigration now making for Canadian shores, suggest that the time is most suitable for the establishment of a bank which shall not merely realize success in its operations, from the actual needs of the Dominion, but shall emphasize the rapidly growing commercial relations within the Empire.

The UNITED EMPIRE BANK OF CANADA will operate throughout Canada with an office in London, England, and later, if the occasion demands, at other large centres in Great Britain.

While being a thoroughly Canadian institution under Canadian management, its directorate will include three or more prominent financiers of London, England. Although the Provisional Executive have already received offers of large subscriptions for stock from English investors, it is intended to limit the holdings of any one person or corporation and to secure the greater portion of its share capital in Canada, in as widely distributed holdings as possible.

While there have been since 1900 three new banks established in ac-

tive operation in Canada, all of which are meeting with success, there are fewer banks in existence in 1905 than there were in 1890.

Canada is fortunate in possessing a banking system which, in legislative safeguarding, is unsurpassed by that of any country in the world. The regulations of the Canadian "Bank Act" provide for the fullest security to the investor in bank shares.

The conditions precedent to the establishment of a new institution are now of so stringent a character as to prevent any but a responsible organization from undertaking the banking business.

The currency system by its elasticity avoids "money trouble." No business possesses the same safety.

No business has been more uniformly profitable. A bank begins to earn profits for its shareholders from the outset. Its capital is not laid out in plant and stock like a new industrial or mercantile business.

During the past ten years the actual returns of Canadian banks to their stockholders, after setting aside a portion of their annual profits as a reserve fund, have ranged from six to twelve per cent.

During the past three years the earnings have averaged fifteen per cent per annum per institution.

The prices of bank shares in Canada are most significant, ranging from 125 to 300 per hundred of par value, with the exception of a very few institutions whose stocks are not actively dealt in or quoted on the regular exchanges, but every one of which is paying regular dividends on its capital and accumulating a reserve fund.

Owing to the rapidly increasing needs of the country, nearly every bank in Canada, whose existence precedes 1900, has been called upon to largely increase its capital in the past ten years. The new stock has been offered in almost every case at a high premium and under the regulations of the Bank Act must necessarily be first offered to the existing shareholders. The opportunity of investing in bank shares can be obtained by the general public only by purchase in the open market at the high current prices.

The Directors of the United Empire Bank of Canada will be men selected with a view to their business capacity and financial ability. While they will be men of means and thoroughly representative, special regard will be paid to their fitness and capability for the position.

The General Manager will be Mr. George P. Reid, for ten years General Manager of The Standard Bank of Canada. The success of this institution under his management has been widely recognized. Mr. Reid possesses an enviable reputation as being a sound and conservative banker.

Shares will be \$100 par value. As preliminary expenses will be kept within very small limits, it is not considered necessary to issue the stock at a premium.

The terms of subscription will be \$10 per share on allotment, \$10 per share on the first day of the month immediately following the date of allotment, \$10 per share every month thereafter on the first day of the month until the whole amount is paid.

Interest at the rate of FOUR per cent, per annum up to the date fixed for payment will be allowed on payments made in advance.

The provisional Directors reserve the right to reject or allot any subscription in whole or in part.

Applications for Stock should be made to MR. GEORGE P. REID, Secretary, Laylor Building, Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Stock Books Now Open at Above Address. Cheques, drafts, money orders and other remittances on account of subscriptions for stock should be made payable to SAMUEL BARKER, ESQ., M.P., and MR. GEORGE P. REID.

HAS NOT SLEPT IN A CHAIR SINCE

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. JAMES KINSELLA.

She Sends a Message of Hope to Other Suffering Women in Canada.

St. Malachie, Que., Nov. 6.—(Special)—To those women who suffer in silence—and there are thousands in Canada—Mrs. James Kinsella of this place sends a message that tells of a cure as silent as their suffering. As the result of her own experience, Mrs. Kinsella says, "Take Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"When I sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mrs. Kinsella says in relating that experience, "I had a pain in my right hip and in the small of the back. I was swollen all down the right side of the abdomen and had to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, itching sort of way. I could not sleep at nights and was obliged to sit in a chair for two summers."

"After taking the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better so I got more. They have done me a world of good and I have never slept in a chair since."

There can be no Female Weakness where there are sound kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills make sound kidneys.