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TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1903

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## Chronicles of An Old-Timer

### The Scotch Claims for Pre-Eminence in Canada—The Brilliance of the Irish Colonial Record

783 West Madison street,  
Chicago, Oct. 21.

Dear Register:

I notice that the Scotch are claiming everything in sight in Canada for themselves. You would imagine from the way they crow about the achievements of Scotchmen that they were "the whole thing." I receive here a paper published in Chicago called the Western British American, owned by Scotchmen or Scotch Canadians, which is constantly boasting about the prominence of their fellow countrymen in Canadian affairs. I am by no means envious of the position attained by Scotchmen in Canada, but more especially the Highland Scotch, because they are my kinsmen, but I do not like this constant boasting. I do think my Irish fellow-countrymen have as good a colonial record as "Sandy at the Tweed." I will take the liberty in this communication of referring to the prominence Irishmen have obtained in Canada and the high positions they hold in the Dominion at the present time, although I am but imperfectly informed.

Lord Dundonald, Commander of Her Majesty's forces in Canada, has recently been expending himself on the same subject and points with pride to the careers of Lord Strathcona, Sir John A. Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie and Hugh Allan. Very well, good men, all.

I will go further back and begin with the period ante-dating the American revolution, or 1763; when the French abandoned Canada to Great Britain. The latter then came into possession of the great Mississippi Valley and was governed by Sir William Johnson, an Irishman and a very distinguished man. Under him was George Croghan, an Irishman, who brought Pontiac, the great Indian chief, to terms and induced him to abandon his hostility to British ownership, which he successfully maintained for several years. Then comes Sir Guy Carleton, who was a schoolmate of Richard Montgomery, and who defended Quebec against his attack in 1776. No man ever in authority left so many monuments of his ability as did this great British statesman, because his name for places is found in every one of the old provinces. In Toronto you have Carlton street, called after him; you have Carlton place in one of Ontario's Counties, I think Lanark; and you have the County of Carlton, in which the seat of your Dominion Government, Ottawa, is situated; and you have, I think, a Carlton Terrace in Quebec. He was made Lord Dorchester, and you have Dorchester County, I think in Lower Canada.

The Talbot District, which consisted formerly of the western part of Ontario, and in which the cities of London and St. Thomas were situated, was named for Lord Talbot of Malahide, an Irishman. He was the founder of St. Thomas and was one of Canada's early governors.

The Gore district, of which Hamilton was the capital, was named after an Irishman, who was one of Upper Canada's governors in the days of her infancy. He was one of the Knox-Gore family of the County of Mayo.

The men that were most conspicuous in winning responsible government for Canada were Irish or Irish-Canadian, including Robert Baldwin and his father, Dr. Baldwin, Francis Hincks, Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Jas. H. Kildaly, John Ross, William Hume Blake, father of Hon. Edward

Blake, who is himself a tower of strength for the Irish contention, and Louis H. Drummond of Montreal.

Canada had never a more efficient secretary before the Dominion days than Sir Dominic Daley, who was knighted and made governor of one of the West India Islands. This gentleman has an enduring name in the annals of official Canada. He was styled the "Everlasting Secretary," because his services were so great that it was hard to dispense with them. This indispensable gentleman reminds me of the Hon. R. W. Scott, the distinguished Secretary of State in the present Dominion Cabinet, who has held a longer tenure of office in the Dominion and before the Dominion than any other official that I can call to mind.

Sir John A. Macdonald was a great statesman, whose monument is the Confederation of the provinces and the erection of the Dominion; but it must not be forgotten that the mouthpiece of the constructionists of that era was Thomas D'Arcy McGehee, who speaks in favor of the project both at home and in Britain. Lord Elgin was a Scotchman and one of the best governors Canada ever had, but there have been more Irish governors of Canada than English or Scotch, and no one I think will dispute that the most popular of all Canadian governors was the Earl of Dufferin, who was as effective as an executive as McGehee was as an orator. Other Irish Governors of Canada in our time were Viscount Monk, who term embraced the period of Confederation; Lord Lisgar and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

By reference to the latest Canadian Parliamentary Companion, issued in 1897, I find that of the eight provincial governors then in office, six were of Irish birth or descent, as follows: Ontario—George Airey Kirkpatrick, son of the late Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q. C., native of Coolmine, near Dublin.

Nova Scotia—Malachy Bowes Daly, Q. C., son of Sir Dominic Daley, who belonged to an old Irish family of the County of Galway, and to whom I have already made reference.

New Brunswick—Abner Reid McClean, descended from an Irish family which came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Nova Scotia in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Manitoba—James Colebrook Patterson, P. C., son of the late Rev. James Patterson, formerly of Kingstown, near Dublin, but who was himself born in Armagh, Ireland.

Prince Edward Island—George William Howland, born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1835, and emigrated to P. E. I. in 1859.

Northwest Territories—Chas. Herbert Mackintosh, son of Capt. William Mackintosh, of Wicklow, Ireland, and who was born in London, Ont., in 1843.

This is a pretty good showing and justifies the claim that the Irish are "the ruling race."

At the period of which I write the Earl of Aberdeen was Governor-General of the Dominion. While his name and title are Scotch, it must be remembered his remote ancestry, of which he seemed to be proud was Irish, as was that of the McKenzies and Macdonalds, of whom the Scotch have so much to boast about.

I understand that besides the Irish-Canadians there are nine native-born Irishmen in the Dominion Senate, which makes their nationality in numbers next to the French-Canadians, who lead, and yet, strange to say, Canada is considered an Anglo-Saxon Country (?).

In the administration of the day, too, they are strongly represented, with Scott as Secretary of State, Fitzpatrick as Minister of Justice, Sifton as Minister of the Interior, Carroll as Solicitor-General.

I understand, too, that of the seven Canadian members of the Imperial Parliament, five have Irish antecedents, like Blake and Devlin.

What strikes me as a little singular is that the Scotch in presenting their Canadian men of eminence nearly always mention MacKenzie, Sir John A. Macdonald and Lord Strathcona. They do not mention Sir Allen Napier McNab, whom Sir John jockeyed out of the premiership in 1884, probably because he raised a Catholic family and himself died in the bosom of the Church; they do not mention John Sandfield Macdonald, perhaps, because he was a Catholic and talked Gaelic; they do not mention Bishop McDonnell for the same reason, no doubt; they do not mention Bishop Strachan because he left the kirk and became an Anglican; they do not mention General Macdonell, who fell at Queenston Heights along with Brock, for some other reason; they do not mention Isaac Buchanan, once known as the "Prince of Merchants," because he had strong Irish sympathies; and they now seldom mention Sir Oliver Mowat, although he was a greater statesman and better man than Sir John A. Macdonald, probably because he had so many Catholic friends and was a really liberal politician; they seem to have dropped Chief Justice Adam Wilson, who was the wisest of the wise; nor do they find a place of distinction for William Lyon McKenzie, the noblest "Heeland" man of them all, as it would not be "canny" of them to do that!

I am never loth to give Scotchmen credit for what they have achieved, and I take especial pride in their Maes, in order to show the stamina and strength of the Celtic race; but there is one thing about them that I and my fellow-countrymen of the Irish side cannot understand—their superabundant loyalty to the British

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Crown that has done long and continuing injury to their race, their desire to fight for it in all its unjust wars; their readiness to forget the massacre of Glencoe and the sweeping away of their Highland population to make way for sheep walks and cow pastures; and their acquiescence in the Anglo-Saxon claim of pre-eminence, when they know that it is the Celts that have been the empire builders, and that the Stuart family is the royalist family in the world to-day.

WILLIAM HALLEY.

### Praying for the Dead in Cote Des Neiges

(Written for The Register.)

The annual pilgrimage of all the Catholic parishes of the city took place on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1st, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, and over 100,000 people participated. The day broke clear, a perfect sky overhead, God had blessed the people with an ideal day to relieve and bring comfort to the souls of the thousands who;

"Resting 'neath the green mound, In God's own holy ground, The honored dead."

From early morning thousands wended their way to the beautiful cemetery; and when the hour for starting the solemn service came, the grounds around the different portions of the cemetery were black with the throng of humanity. From Notre Dame street to the cemetery, extending about two miles, a constant procession was seen until late in the afternoon, and notwithstanding the poor car service, the people made the sacrifice and walked in order to be present at the celebration.

High up at Calgary Station, where a large crucifix was with our saviour's figure attached to it, the two sermons were delivered. The one in English, given by Rev. Father P. J. Kiernan, P.P., St. Michael's church, was a masterpiece of eloquence, and one that appealed to the feelings of that vast throng. He took for his text, "Have mercy, O Lord in Thy great mercy, and in the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out my iniquities." "No month more favorable," said the preacher, "no place more appropriate for the words of the Royal Psalmist, than in behalf of the suffering souls in Purgatory. The heart of the Catholic Church is absorbed in their relief and welfare during this season. The phalanx of 220,000,000 of Catholics is riveted to this prison, out of which no person can come without paying the last farthing."

"In this country, sacred to the memory of so many thousands, who await the sound of the Angel's Trumpet Call to the Valley of Josaphat. In presence of this Cross of Cavalry, suggestive of self-sacrifice and commiseration for fallen man; amidst this throng of pious and devout representatives of the different parishes of the city and of the suburbs, we seem to hear these very souls calling upon their Lord to contemplate this wonderful spectacle, and to accept it in testimony of Faith not only in the existence of Purgatory, but of the efficacy of our efforts for those therein detained, and to have mercy, O Lord, on them, in Thy Great mercy, and in the multitude of Thy tender mercies to blot out their iniquities."

No one can realize the sorrow of the suffering souls. Mainly of the deprivation of the sight of God they

suffer, for they had full knowledge of God on beholding Him at their judgment. The cry of help comes from all classes, for God judged them by the fruit of their works. The priest who died in distant lands notably Rev. Father Quinlan, and the priest who died in infancy in the warmth of his zeal, that bright young apostle, Rev. Father McDermott, parents, children, strangers—all ask for your prayers.

The sun was beginning to set behind the hills, the immense throng wended its way homeward, the Cross of Calvary still pointed upward, the cemetery was left with no mourners, the young and the old, the rich and the poor, had returned to their homes the pilgrimage of 1903 had entered the past, sunk into oblivion.

"And what's life? a weary pilgrimage, Whose glory in one day doth fill the stage, With childhood, manhood and decrepit age, All are steering for the lonely grave."

I trust that many thousand souls were benefited by such a good work as that performed to-day. The laughing, giddy throng should remember their dead more and assist them by prayers and good works.

"Oh! cold and cruel world; Your dearest gain is loss, And the only Christian refuge, Is the shadow of the Cross."

"Remember each moment we're near- ing, The tribute that nature must pay, And as Christians regard in temptation, Our place in the Valley that day." Montreal, Nov. 2, 1903. FELIX.

### The Knights of Columbus

Honor Memory of Deceased Priest. A Solemn Requiem Mass, recommended by Canada Council Knights of Columbus, was celebrated at St. Anthony's Church, Friday morning, Oct. 30th, for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Thomas E. McDermott. The celebrant was Rev. Thos. Heffernan, Grand Chaplain of the Knights, as deacon, and Rev. Father Shea as sub-deacon. A very large congregation gathered. The Knights of Columbus were represented by a strong delegation, while the people of St. Ann's, the deceased priest's native parish and St. Mary's, where he labored for years, turned out to show their regard for the memory of the young Soggarth Aroon who had passed among them doing good.

The musical portion of the service was rendered in a most effective manner by the juvenile choir of St. Ann's Church, assisted by the choir of the Knights of Columbus. The cantataque was surrounded by a number of laymen, who the sombre appearance of the Sanctuary was relieved by electric lights.

Among the priests present were: Rev. Gerald McShane, Notre Dame, a relative; Rev. Father Brady, P. P. of St. Mary's; and Rev. P. J. Heffernan, of St. Patrick's, a warm personal friend of the deceased.

The choir, under the direction of Prof. P. J. Shea, organist of St. Ann's Church, deserves special mention. The boys of St. Ann's Christian Brothers' School, who form a part of St. Ann's Church Choir, show the effects of the fine musical training imparted by their musical director, Prof. P. J. Shea. They are a credit to the parish.

Montreal, Nov. 2, 1903. FELIX.

## The D'Youville Reading Circle

Ottawa, Friday, Oct. 22, 1903.

Editor of The Register: The D'Youville Reading Circle held the second of its fortnightly meetings last Tuesday evening. In the study of Current Events the topics touched upon were the settlement of the Alaskan Boundary question, over which our American neighbors are so jubilant, the Chamberlain defection, described as "neither thrilling nor alarming, and that ever-recurring, problematical Eastern question. A very interesting autograph letter was read from S. McManus, written to our Reverend Directress, on the eve of his sailing for America. Mention was made of some new and valuable pamphlets on Foreign Freemasonry.

"Why Catholics Cannot be Freemasons," by D. Moncrieff O'Connor, published, of course, by the I. C. T. S. The first lecture is announced for the second Tuesday of November, when Mr. Waters will speak on Charlotte Bronte.

The review work of the evening was limited to two books. One, "A Girl of Ideas," by Annie Flint; the other, J. M. Stone's new life of Mary Tudor. The work of fiction, like all modern productions, is smart, clever and catchy, but without any very great depth. It is a fairly good type in the way of expressing our twentieth century rush in every department. We may come to speak of the daily novel in the same breath with the daily newspaper—and what busy person bothers about yesterday's paper? Reading between the lines, "A Girl of Ideas" seems to be a burlesque on our own times and the humbugs we blink at, particularly the one we call Literature for this girl, whose novel is rejected by the publishers, sets up in company with a friend a bureau of information, where writers could come to get plots and ideas for their stories. She made a fortune by it, and so did a man whom she helped with his novel. He, to show his gratitude, took her and her ideas for better or for worse. The "Life of Mary Tudor" is intensely interesting. Dr. Johnson says: "The only reliable history is that based on contemporary evidence, all else is Romance. The value of this book is just that—it is based on contemporary evidence obtained in the archives of England, Spain, Austria and Rome. There is to-day a great demand for the rewriting of history, because in the first place religious and personal prejudices have done their work in the falsifying of it. There has been no character more malign than Mary Tudor, but readers of this book will be convinced that she is not the monster of cruelty and fanaticism that others would have us believe. Mr. Stone describes her as a woman, great in big things, and the sadness of her life, if it made her stone did not embitter her. She had her little faults of hastiness of temper and miserliness, but what are those in a Queen? Her time was fearfully sensational and it is fully taken into account as far as its effect upon her character is concerned. All in all, the book is charmingly written and for serious reading nothing could be better. The evening closed with some selections taken from "The Musician," the new poem by Frank Waters.

The reception held on Sunday, the 18th, by the members of the Alumnae Association and the Reading Circle, with His Grace Mgr. Duhamel presiding, was a great success. A report of last year's Reading Circle work, together with the outline for the present term's work, was read by Mrs. Coghlin, and Mrs. MacDonald, the president, read the report for the Alumnae Association. Rev. Father Le Jeune, O.M.I., spoke very impressively on behalf of the French members in favor of making a powerful plea for the good company of a good book. There came that for which we had all been so eagerly waiting.—The Bishop's speech. He was very gracious indeed and most heartily responded to our request for his blessing. He spoke encouragingly of the aims and object of the Association, his greatest commendation of the work it is doing on the lines of neutral and moral culture in no doubtful terms. He closed expressing the wish that it would continue in its good work and keep to the same high standard and be a feature of the institution as long as it (the institution) would last.

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## Missions to Non-Catholics in Canada

Editor Catholic Register:

Sir—I look for and read with much interests every week our Catholic papers, which are welcome visitors, the accounts of the non-Catholic missions that are being held in different parts of the United States, and as a Catholic layman who has spent some twenty-five years in almost daily contact, in business and other ways, with Protestants (as well as having had during that time many hundred of Protestant employees) I write to say that great as the field is in the United States, it is no greater, in proportion to population, than right here in Canada. Our non-Catholic neighbors and friends have the most mistaken ideas of the Catholic religion imaginable. And how can it be otherwise, when they are not informed to the contrary? As light dispels darkness, so would missions to non-Catholics dispel and do away with a lot of the rot and rubbish that many well-meaning Protestants believe about the Catholic Church. True, it seems, when he was Bishop of Montreal, he urged the making of a popular catechism, historical, dogmatic, moral, composed of short questions and very short answers "which should be the foundation of the more detailed instruction which priests and catechists should impart according to the respective intelligence and condition of their hearers."

To all looking and waiting for such a work, may I suggest they examine "A New Catechism," by the Right Rev. James Bellard, D. D. It may be found to be (or with such changes as our episcopal authorities might see fit to make, might easily be made into), just such a little book and fill an acknowledged want. It is simple, plain, convincing, and at the same time deeply religious and instructive.

Yours truly,  
J. C. F.

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The Underwood and Fisher typewriters are the machines principally sold by this firm. The Fisher, which is a book typewriter, is meeting with a steady demand and as an instance of its popularity Mr. Seitz showed our representative an order for five of these machines from a well-known Canadian manufacturing concern.

**St. George's Church Blessed**

September 23rd will ever be a memorable day for the few Catholics of Baysville, when their pretty little church was blessed to the service of Almighty God. The ceremony of blessing the Church was performed by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough, assisted by the Rev. Father Kelly, of Trout Creek, and our parish priest, Rev. Father Collins, of Bracebridge. After blessing the outside of the building, the blessing of the inside was proceeded with, the Bishop and the Rev. Fathers repeating the Litany of the Saints. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up by the Rev. Father Kelly, after which the Bishop delivered a beautiful sermon, which was very much appreciated by both Catholics and Protestants, several of the latter being present. At the close of the sermon His Lordship gave Confirmation to three candidates, and gave a fine explanation of the benefits to be derived from this Holy Sacrament. After the Confirmation His Lordship was presented with a short address on behalf of the Congregation signed by James D. Smith, J. P., M. J. Kelly, T. J. Hogan and Timothy Kelly. His Lordship kindly replied speaking words of praise and encouragement and urging all to persevere in attending to their religious duties. The decorations are done with the celebrated Muresco colors and give a nice religious tone to the interior. The work was executed by J. D. Smith, decorator.

**Wedding at Baysville**

On Tuesday, Oct. 13th, St. George's Church was the scene of a pretty wedding, when Miss Florence, eldest daughter of J. D. Smith, J. P., of Baysville, was united in marriage to Mr. Frank A. Cassidy, of Dorset. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Collins, P.P. of Bracebridge. The church was beautifully decorated and crowded to the doors. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marian and Emily Smith, sisters of the bride, and her cousin, Miss Marian Beynon.

The bride was dressed in white, with wreaths and veil and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids were also dressed in white and looked most charming. Showers of rice followed the happy couple on leaving the church. From the church the bridal party and relatives proceeded to the home of the bride's father, when the wedding breakfast was partaken of. The bride and groom received the good wishes of all and many useful and handsome presents.

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Chronicles of An Old-Timer

Some Pioneer Catholics of Upper Canada—Bishop Macdonell and His Great Labors—Vicar-General Macdonald, the First Catholic Editor—Fathers Gordon and Hay, Graduates of St. Raphael's, the First Catholic Seminary—Men That Old-Timer Knew and Served.

783 West Madison street, Chicago, Oct. 24, 1903.

Dear Register:

We hear a great deal of talk these days of ours about the anglo-Saxon race, but let it be remembered that it is the Celts that have planted the milestones that have marked the progress and made the gains of the British Empire. And not the British Empire alone, but also the great American Republic. I can easily prove that the latter is a Celtic product, an assertion that I may make good some other time. What particular breed of Saxons is it, I would like to know, that is making history or is strenuous in achievement in our day? What marks do they exhibit, what names do they bear, what line of effort do they pursue that we may know and recognize them by? Be they of Kentish, Sussex or Essex stock? We cannot tell because they are unmarked by any particular designation or distinction of effort. Not so the Celts; you may know them by their names, their features and their achievements. What would the English-speaking world be to-day without its Maes, its O's and its Aps?—and especially the Maes, that have left their footprints on the sands in every part of the earth. And by no means do I mean the Irish Maes alone, because I have now an eye to their Highland Scotch brethren, who have been almost equal sufferers from the severity of English rule. This thought has been suggested to me by reading in an American newspaper an account of the establishment of a Highland colony in the eighteenth century in North Carolina by Flora Macdonald, the heroic Highland lassie that rescued Prince Charlie. The Macdonalds and Macdonells are doing lots of things at the present time. They are leaders in every field. But there is a class of Macdonells and Macdonalds that have long been associated with Canadian affairs, but more especially the Catholic Church, that I wish to make particular reference to just now. Remember, that Macdonald, like McKenzie, is a name that is interchangeable between Scotch and Irish. We have a number of Macdonalds here in Chicago. William Lyon McKenzie, of rebellion fame, who was a well-known Scotchman, once told me that his remote ancestors were Irish.

No matter, I am now coming to what every one of your readers ought to know. The first Catholic bishop of Upper Canada was a Gleggery man and a Macdonell. The first Vicar-General of Hamilton was a Macdonald, and the first Vicar-General of Kingston was a Macdonell. The race was not all massacred by King William at Glencoe, although there was a determined effort made to exterminate it.

Among my many old friends in Toronto that are now numbered with the dead was William J. Macdonald, a gentleman of rare scholarship, piety and philanthropy. To a limited extent I was at one time associated with him in business. He was the first president of the Toronto Savings Bank and for a number of years filled the position French Consul. He was a man of unswerving integrity, and the strictest punctuality in all business affairs, while a large portion of his time was at the service of the church. To this Mr. Macdonald was indebted for an account of the Hon. and Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell, the first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada and in his time the only Catholic bishop, with the seat of his see in Kingston or Regiopolis. Bishop Macdonell was a Highlander and was born in Glen Urquhart, on the borders of Loch Ness, Invernesshire, July 17, 1762, and was destined for the church. He was an early age sent to the Scottish College in Paris, and subsequently to the Scottish College at Valladolid in Spain, where he was ordained priest on the 16th day of February, 1787.

Between the years 1780 and 1790, a system of converting small farms into sheep walks was established by the landowners in the Highlands and many of the tenants were evicted. Mr. Macdonell was their pastor. He endeavored to find employment for them among the manufacturers of Glasgow, but the Lord George Gordon riots broke out there and the Catholic chapel and the priest's house were burned in that city. In 1794 he raised a Catholic regiment among the Highlanders called the Gleggery Fencibles, the services of which were accepted by the King. In 1795 the island of the Island of Guernsey was threatened by the French and the Fencibles were sent there for its protection, and was subsequently sent to Ireland, for it was then in a state bordering on rebellion. Father Macdonell, in his character of chaplain, endeavored to prevent the excesses practiced at that time by the soldiers of other regiments, and more especially by the Orange Yeomanry. During the peace of the Gleggery regiment was disbanded and the members reduced to great straits for making a livelihood.

The first emigration to the Highlands of Scotland to North America took place in the year 1773, from the estate of Lord Macdonald, the Isle of Skye and of Lord Sealoch, from Kintail and Loch Broom. Those emigrants were all Protestants and went to North Carolina. Other emigrations followed this to various localities, such as Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

The first colony of Catholic Highlanders to enter Canada were led by an Irish missionary priest named McKenna, to the number of 300. The next priest to lead a Colony was the Rev. Alexander Macdonell, missionary at "New Johnson, Upper Canada," in 1796, who was prominent in the early annals of the Church in Upper Canada. There were twenty Macdonells and McDonalds who were on the mission in various parts of the Province from 1788 to 1866. It seems that the desire of this particular brand of Maes was to be either priests or soldiers.

In March, 1803, Rev. Alexander Macdonell, (the subsequent bishop), obtained a grant of land for every officer and soldier of the Gleggery regiment whom he brought to Upper Canada, and they settled in the part of the province subsequently known as the county of Gleggery. Father Macdonell was himself appointed to the mission of St. Raphael. Here he remained for twenty-five years, ministering to the spiritual wants of the Highlanders. When he arrived in Upper Canada he found three Catholic churches in the whole province and only two priests, one a Frenchman and the other an Irishman. Mr. Macdonell subsequently travelled from Coteau du Lac to Lake Superior performing all of the arduous duties of a missionary priest and under the most distressing circumstances. He was created Vicar-General in 1806.

In 1816 Bishop Plessis of Quebec paid his first episcopal visit to Upper Canada. He found Catholics only in Gleggery, Kingston and Sandwich. Kingston had 75 Catholic families, of whom 55 were Canadians, and 20 Scotch and Irish. Sandwich had a Catholic population of 1,500, while there were 450 at other points on the river Thames and St. Clair flats. After a number of years had passed and a number of negotiations had been entered into with regard to the division of the diocese of Quebec, Father Macdonell was, on the 12th day of January, 1819, nominated Bishop of Resina and Vicar Apostolic of Upper Canada. He was consecrated on the 31st day of December, 1819, in the Church of the Ursuline Convent in Quebec. In 1825 he went to England and to Rome and returned in 1826. He was afterwards admitted to a seat in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada and secured for his church a share of the Clergy Reserve lands originally designed for the support of a Protestant clergy, but whether this donation made him a Protestant clergyman or not was never questioned. Bishop Macdonell was a strong royalist and conservative and family compact man, which brought him occasionally into conflict with some of his co-religionists of other political belief, especially Rev. Father O'Grady who was pastor of St. Paul's Church in Toronto, whom he silenced. It was then that the latter entered journalism and published The Correspondent, a vigorous reform journal of Upper Canada, which was a full-fledged paper by Leo XII., on the 14th of February, 1828, and Bishop Macdonell was made its first bishop, with the title of Regiopolis or Kingston. His diocese comprised the whole of Ontario. His coadjutor, Bishop Weld, and Englishman of distinction, was afterwards created a Cardinal.

After Bishop Macdonell returned the last time from Europe he resided for some years in Toronto. The house is still standing on the southeast corner of Jarvis street (then Nelson), and Duchesne street, which was then the most prominent part of the city. He went back to Kingston in 1836 and remained there during the remainder of his stay in Canada. On the 16th of February, 1837, Bishop Macdonell celebrated his jubilee, having fifty years previously entered holy orders. It was at St. Raphael's, Gleggery, where 2,000 priests were assembled on the occasion to witness the ceremony. Nineteen priests were in attendance, as well as the leading Catholic and Protestant gentlemen for many miles around. Bishop Macdonell spoke Gaelic, of course, and in his day there was such an institution as a Celtic Society in Canada, what there is not to-day, but ought to be. The good bishop made another visit to England in 1839, and before departing was given a farewell dinner by the Celtic Society of Upper Canada at Carmichael's Hotel in Kingston. He visited London, after which he passed over to Ireland, where he visited for some time, and unfortunately caught a cold from which he died in Scotland, Jan. 14th, 1840. Of course, in this hasty outline it is impossible to give your readers a correct idea of his vast labors, the privations he endured and the conflicts he waged. Bishop Macdonell was like most men of his race, stalwart and strong. There is no doubt that he evinced great influence on those around him and indeed on the Provincial governments of the time.

What one at this day can hardly understand was the devotion of the bishop and his Catholic Highlanders to English royalty, to ultra-conservative and the family compact, an oligarchy that ruled their adopted country in the most illiberal manner. However, Bishop Macdonell was a wonderful pioneer character, whose life, as far as we have the knowledge of it, is well worth knowing and studying. The town of Alexandria, in Gleggery County, is named after the bishop.

I had no personal knowledge of Bishop Macdonell, who had died before I reached Canada, but I did have considerable knowledge of his Vicar-General, Very Rev. William Peter Macdonald, who was my parish priest in Hamilton for several years. How many Hamilton, Kingston or Toronto people are there now alive who remember the "dear old vicar"? Very few, indeed, I trow. He came to Canada in the year 1836 to take charge of Bishop Macdonell's seminary for ecclesiastics at St. Raphael's, Gleggery County. He went through the same course in securing his ecclesiastical education in foreign countries as the bishop himself. He had perfect mastery of both the Spanish and French languages, as well as English. The college, it appears, was not then begun, and he was located at Kingston as Vicar-General. Being a scholar, a poet and a renowned controversialist, he commenced the publication of the first English Catholic paper in Canada, the Kingstonian, in 1830. It was named simply The Catholic. What year he was removed to Hamilton or whom he succeeded there I do not know, but he was the parish priest there when I first saw the ambitious little city in 1842. There he resumed the publication of The Catholic in 1841, and continued its publication until 1844. It was then signed eight pages paper, set up in long primer. It had a continuous poem in long measure on "The Power of Money," written by the Vicar himself. The paper had 600 subscribers, about 150 of them in Hamilton, a good many in Toronto and Kingston, and the rest scattered throughout Upper Canada. It did not have but little Irish news, but printed the State trials of 1844, when O'Connell and his associates were tried for conspiring against the British Government. Shiel's speech for the defense, I remember, was published in it in full. At that time the Canadian postoffice was yet managed from Downing street, London, and had its headquarters in Quebec and was managed by a functionary named T. A. Stayner. Postage on newspapers was not paid for by the publisher, and was not by weight as now, but by numbers, and was very exacting, and I think the Vicar must have lost money by the paper on this account. The Catholic was changed into The Liberal and continued by the printer, John Robertson, for a short time, but not paying, was given up by him. Vicar-General Macdonald became too old for the permanent duties of further clerical duties, and moved to Toronto, where he lived at St. Michael's Palace with Bishop Power, the first Bishop of Toronto, until his death, which sad event took place Good Friday, April 2nd, 1847. I well remember the grief caused by the news of the sad event in Hamilton, when women not only shed tears, but made lamentations that could be heard on the streets.

The beloved old Vicar was succeeded in the pastorate of Hamilton by the Very Rev. Edward Gordon, who was removed there from Niagara. Father Gordon succeeded to the vicariate. He, I judge from his name, was a Scotchman, too, but by his accent you would take him to be Irish. The seminary at St. Raphael's was called the College of Iona after that celebrated institution established by St. Columba on the western coast of Scotland and from which missionaries went forth for the conversion of the Picts of Scotland and the Saxons of England, but long since has become a ruined lane. Among the well-known priests who received their education in St. Raphael's were Very Rev. Father Gordon, Rev. George Hay, who became Bishop Power's Secretary in Toronto, and Rev. Michael Brennan, of Belleville.

The New Papal Secretary of State

The announcement of the appointment was made in a letter presented by the Pope to Mgr. del Val. The nomination, however, will not be made officially until the next consistory, when, it is said, that the Monsignor will also be made a Cardinal. Mgr. Merry del Val was on July 21 last appointed by the College of Cardinals as Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation and acting Secretary of State, a position he has held ever since. In the former position he succeeded the late Mgr. Volpini, who died a few days before Pope Leo XIII. Only a few years ago Mgr. Merry del Val was "Cameriere Segreto Partecipante," or Participating Private Chamberlain, to His Holiness and domestic prelate. He is the son of the ex-Ambassador and Holy See Secretary of State, the Hon. Sr. Don Merry del Val and Senora Merry del Val, the latter of whom is a member of the well-known family of De Zulueta. His English family connection and his education at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, as well as his course at an English school when a boy, together with frequent visits to England and constant contact with English people in Rome, have given Mgr. Merry del Val a very high consideration with English people and a strong interest in English affairs. He performed his higher studies at the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics in Rome, and attended the course at the Gregorian University, where he graduated. Before the end of his studies he, with Mgr. Zaleski, now Delegate Apostolic in India, was deputed to go with Mgr. Ruffo-Scilla (the deceased Cardinal) to the celebrations of the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria. He then acted as secretary to Mgr. Ruffo-Scilla, who had the standing of Papal Ambassador Extraordinary. At the end of his studies he was appointed to his position at the Vatican. It is no secret that his piety and humility, not to say his zeal, urged him to go on the mission in England, but Leo XIII. preferred that his valuable services should be retained in Rome. Mgr. Merry del Val did not, however, forget the desires of his countrymen, and he was regular confessor for the English Church, and was constantly preaching in English churches and chapels in Rome. It has been said that he also desired to enter the Society of Jesus in England. Retaining his high position of dignity, confidence and influence at the very side of the Pope, Mgr. Merry del Val was able to make many important services for England and for its spiritual advancement. He delivered the Pope's reply to the English pilgrimage some years ago on the occasion of the second jubilee. He also acted as secretary to the special commission on Anglican Orders. Shortly afterwards Leo XIII. decided that he should go to Canada as Delegate Apostolic, or rather as Visitor Apostolic, to study the school system for England, and thus fitted to deal with Archbishops and Bishops of that country. A few months after his return the Pope published a letter on the question. Returning to Rome, the Monsignor kept his title of domestic prelate and resumed his duties as Special Private Chamberlain. This was an unusual combination and served well to show the extraordinary merits of the youthful prelate. He also refused a prebend, or rather a canonry, in St. Peter's. It was within the possibilities that he might be sent as permanent Delegate Apostolic to Canada, or that he might be appointed to succeed Mgr. Zaleski as Delegate Apostolic in India. His name was spoken of at the time of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, and some expected that he would represent the Pope in England on his way to Canada, but Mgr. Sambucetti was sent because of his greater age and his standing as an Archbishop. This dignity, with the title of Nuncio, was conferred upon Mgr. Merry del Val a couple of years later, and he was appointed president of the Noble Academy. His name was mentioned a good deal of late in connection with the vacant see of Westminster, since filled by the appointment of Archbishop Bourne. Mgr. Merry del Val is about forty years old, and in Rome he was regarded as one of the cleverest and most promising of the younger diplomats. He speaks English, Spanish, Italian and French.

Fire at the Vatican

Rome, Nov. 1.—Fire broke out at 8.30 this evening in that portion of the Vatican containing the Hall of Inscriptions, where the Pope gives his audiences, and which is adjacent to the famous Pinacoteca, or gallery of pictures. The alarm caused much confusion and excitement in the Vatican. Strenuous efforts were made to control the flames, and the firemen of Rome were called to lend their help. At 11.15 the fire was under control. No lives were lost. No idea of the damage can yet be obtained. The Pope came to the scene in person, and remained until the arrangements to fight the fire were completed. In addition to the damage done by the flames, the entire Museum of Inscriptions, the rooms of Father Ehrle, part of the library and the printing houses were flooded with water. It is impossible to give even an approximate idea of the extent of the damage. Many things that escaped the flames were injured by water, especially the precious print of the Vatican. Father Ehrle was in the midst of re-arranging in accordance with the last wish of the late Pontiff.

Holland Solving School Problem

Queen Wilhelmina Announces Bill to Subsidize Private Schools of Secondary Education.

The Dutch Parliament has been opened again by a very interesting speech of Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina. The speech from the throne was very important especially because it shows clearly that the Christian government does not swerve for a moment from the line of conduct it prescribed to itself at the very outset. When in the beginning of this year the country was for a moment almost entirely at the mercy of the striking syndicates, or, rather, a handful of socialists who were at the bottom of the trouble and who threatened to paralyze all intercourse and trade, the home Minister, Dr. Kuyper, proved by his cool but irresistible suppressions of the great strikes that he was not to be intimidated into hasty concessions. This law against the strike, and the creation of the military brigade destined to protect our railways and replace at once the striking employes in case of new trouble, struck at the very root of the matter. The only thing to be feared then was that his off-hand suppression of the socialist designs which Her Majesty the Queen so justly called "nefarious attempts against the social order" might prove to be an unsurmountable mutual understanding.

His after conduct, however, has satisfied every one (except a few hot-headed socialists) that he will do his utmost to better understand and remedy the evils of the working classes. As we have written in a former letter, he immediately created a committee of inquiry into the grievances of the strikers. Members of all parties were to sit upon the questions of wages, hours of labor, insurances against bodily injuries, etc. The result was a decided falling off of laborers from the socialist party. The ordinary workman has had his eyes opened and now prefers the calm promises of our government to the noisy declaration of the socialist leaders. Her Majesty the Queen declared that "the steadiness displayed by the greater part of our working people during the days of the great trouble" gave her "good reasons to hope for a healthy development of the social actions among our laborers, to the success of which Her Majesty pruned to co-operate by new social laws."

Among other bills which will be brought into Parliament she announced the very momentous bill of subsidy for private schools of secondary education. Any one who knows how long and how violent a struggle preceded the grant of the same subsidy to primary education schools will rejoice at the prospect of seeing this last vestige of inequality removed.

A BOON TO CATHOLICS

This law when passed will open a grand future for our Catholic secondary education. We have only to compare the flourishing state of our Catholic schools for primary education at present with that of the same schools some years ago to see the great changes brought about by the subsidy. This State assistance entailed, of course, inspection by State officials and the passing of the State examiners, qualifying teachers to give lessons in schools endowed in this manner.

These things, though odious in themselves and sometimes heavy burdens, have at the same time been most effectual means of raising our schools to the intellectual level of the State schools; yes, in many cases where equal knowledge is joined to the self-devoting cares of religious Brothers and Sisters, a much higher level is attained than any State school can aspire to.

Our Catholic secondary education is only in its very beginning. Two schools, it is true, of secular priests and the other of the Jesuit Fathers, are crowded with boys. But these two schools are by no means able to satisfy the demand of our Catholic countrymen. The subsidy of the State will, it is hoped, give the means of developing our system of secondary education to the full.

Other bills included one to enforce a stricter observance of the Lord's Day. The public sale of spirits has been subjected to severe control. This law is also wished for by the better part of all Holland with an eye to the drunkenness rather common among the poorer classes in our country. Add to these bills still another for assuring injured working people against want with a revision of our poor laws, and we must confess that our present ministry, instead of being scolded for disturbances of the beginning of the year, seem only to have taken greater courage to go on with their useful social work. No wonder then that the present Ministry, and especially the Prime Minister, Dr. Kuyper, is deservedly popular among Protestants and Catholics and respected even by the Opposition party.

May the wish of our gracious Queen, "that the blessing of Almighty God rest upon the labors of this year's session," be fulfilled, and then will this year be a blessing for the whole country.

Every individual life exists as a separate and distinct entity, filling its own place in the universe, and containing its own career. There is something in awe-inspiring in the thought of human personality in its isolation, its individuality, its responsibility, its independence of other personalities while touched by them on all sides. Thousands of other people may be close about us, sharing their life with ours in many ways, and yet in a deep sense each one of us really dwells apart and alone. The heart nearest to ours in love cannot live for us, cannot take our place before God or among men, cannot enter into the inner experiences of our life. Each one must bear his own burden.

The Third Order of St. Francis

At the last monthly meeting of the Third Order of St. Francis, Rev. Father Christopher, O. F. M., preached an eloquent sermon on the dignity and power of the Blessed Virgin. He took for his text, "For behold from henceforth all nations shall call me blessed, because he that is mighty hath done great things to me." (St. Luke, chap. 1, verses 48-49). "There is," said the preacher, "a deeply rooted and widespread devotion to the Blessed Virgin in the Catholic Church. The statue of Mary has its place in every Catholic Church near the Sacrament of Her Divine Son. Catholics have devotion to Mary because she cannot be wrong to love, honor and esteem the whom God Himself has loved and honored, and surely God has honored Mary making her the Mother of His Only Begotten Son. "In dignity her intercession is powerful. No one can doubt this from the example of the Marriage Feast of Cana. Eve was used to destroy the human race, but Mary to restore it. When God called any one to a certain state of dignity, He conferred grace in proportion. Mary was not only chosen, but prepared for the office of Mother of God. St. Bernardine of Siena, says, 'That it is a certain rule in theology, that when God calls a man to a certain state, He dispenses to him, the gifts needful to that state.'" Here the preacher showed how St. John the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ, and the apostles were all prepared for their calling, and likened Gideon's fleece which was left untouched by the dew to the Blessed Virgin, who escaped from the stain of original sin. Moses built the Ark of the Covenant, which was so beautifully decorated within and without. This was a figure of the Blessed Virgin. "In danger," says St. Bernard, "in the winds of temptation, look upon the Star. In danger, trials and doubts look up to Mary. If she holds you, you will not fall. After the sermon, solemn Benediction was imparted, during which the choir rendered a choice programme of sacred music. A new feature of the choir was the introduction of English hymns as sung in all the Catholic Churches of England. Prof. J. A. Fowler presided at the organ. Owing to the growing needs of the English-speaking Catholics, Rev. Father Dominic, the Irish Franciscan, will be recalled from Quebec to labor in Montreal. At Christmas meeting about thirty members will be pressed in the Third Order. Montreal, Nov. 2, 1903. FELIX.

Bishop Conaty Explains Papal Office

The Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., Bishop of Los Angeles, addressed the Friday Morning Club at its regular meeting at the woman's Club House on October 9. Madame Modjeska and her friend, Madame Tuholsky, were also guests of the club. Mrs. Roy Jones, the president, introduced Bishop Conaty, who gave a clear and interesting presentation of a subject often misunderstood by non-Catholics, "The Papal Office—its Origin and Scope." The distinguished speaker held the closest interest of his audience. His argument was so logical and so convincing that the Papal power is not built on arrogance, neither is it spiritual usurpation nor despotism. It is a spiritual authority with credentials warranted by Scripture and covered with the Christian traditions of twenty centuries. It proudly traces its lineage in unbroken succession to Peter who looked on the face of Christ and heard from His divine lips the great commission to teach all nations. Its history is a field for the research of students seeking the truth. It asserts nothing it cannot prove. It has been misrepresented. It has been and still is misunderstood. Its scope is limited only by the designs of Christ in establishing His Church and it lives solely to make known the truths of the Divine Redeemer that all men Christ who are with the Father, may be brought into the unity of God speed the day of a more perfect Christian unity which will bring into the fold of Christ all the children of the Heavenly Father until as St. Paul says, "We all meet unto the unity of faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man unto the measure of the age of the fullness of Christ, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and one church, His Spirit without spot or wrinkle." God speed the day.

PAINS DISAPPEAR BEFORE IT. No one need suffer pain when they have available Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. If not in the house when required it can be procured at the nearest store, as all merchants keep it for sale. Rheumatism and all bodily pains disappear when it is applied and should they at any time return, experience teaches us the use of the Oil how to deal with them.

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WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO. This fine institution recently enlarged to over twice its former size, is situated conveniently near the business part of the city, and yet sufficiently remote to secure the quiet and seclusion so congenial to study. The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of young ladies. Circulars with full information as to uniform, terms, etc., may be had by addressing LADY SUPERIOR, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO.

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ESTABLISHED 1878. This School is equipped and supported entirely by the Government of Ontario, and gives instruction in the following departments: 1-Civil Engineering, 2-Mining Engineering, 3-Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 4-Architecture, 5-Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Special attention is directed to the facilities possessed by the School for groups of instruction in Mining Engineering. Practical instruction is given in Drawing and Surveying, and in the following Laboratories: 1-Chemical, 2-Analytical, 3-Mining, 4-Steel, 5-Metallurgical, 6-Electrical, 7-Testing. The School has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils. Special Students will be received, as well as those taking Teachers' Certificates. For full information see Catalogue. J. B. STEWART, Secy.

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St. Alban Street, Toronto. The Course of Instruction at this Academy embraces every branch necessary to the education of Young Ladies in the Domestic Department, special attention is paid to MODERN LANGUAGES, FINE ARTS, PLAIN and FANCY NEEDLEWORK. Pupils on completing the MUSICAL COURSE and possessing a successful EXAMINATION, conducted by professional teachers, are awarded Teachers' Certificates and Diplomas. In this Department pupils are prepared for the Degree of Bachelor of Music of Toronto University. In the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT pupils are prepared for the University, also for Senior and Junior Law, Primary and Commercial Certificates. Diplomas awarded for proficiency in Phonography and Typewriting. For Prospectus, address MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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RICE LEWIS & SON

LIMITED, 100 KING & VICTORIA STREETS, Toronto. It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest. The highest friendship cannot exist without respect. To make ourselves worthy of the best friends we must make ourselves worthy of respect.

Table with columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENTS, and liturgical text for November 1903. Includes 'Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost' and 'First Sunday of Advent'.

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR YOU WILL BE GLAD WHEN YOU WEAR Dunlop Rubber Heels

The HOME CIRCLE

PRAY FOR THE DEAD. Commemoration of All Souls, November 2. (By 'Una' (Mrs. Mary A. Ford.) Oh, pray, pray for the dead! Kneel in thought where the withered grasses...

abroad? As a matter of fact, however, gowns are cheaper abroad, and there are New York women who haven't a single frock that has been created this side of the water.

HOW TO BEAR TROUBLE.

It is an impossibility in this world to literally escape trouble. But it is possible to make such a disposition of the heavier burdens of life that they shall no longer press down our souls, or make life seem a thing of weariness to us.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

(From The Pittsburg Dispatch.) What is the secret of success? asked the Sphinx. Push, said the butler. Take pains, said the window. Never be led, said the pencil. Be up to date, said the calendar. Always keep cool, said the ice. Do business on the tick, said the clock. Never lose your head, said the barber. Do a driving business, said the hammer. Aspire to greater things, said the nutmeg. Make much of small things, said the microscope. Never do anything offhand, said the glove. Spend much time in reflection, said the mirror. Never take sides, but be round when you're wanted, said the bell. Get a good pull with the ring, said the doorbell. Be sharp in all dealings, said the knife. Find a good thing and stick to it, said the glue. Trust to your star of success, said the night. Strive to make a good impression, said the seal. Turn all things to your advantage, said the lathe.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable, and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely-noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW STYLES IN WAISTS.

In making waists for frocks, as well as separate waists, the long handkerchief sleeve is a new favorite. This is accented pleated below the elbow and is made in handkerchief points that fall in long ends, like a new variety of angel sleeves, far down on the skirt.

SQUELCHED.

A rather pompous orator rose on one occasion to make an extended speech at an electioneering meeting. He began in this rather denticulous fashion: "Mr. Chairman: I have lived long enough."

THEY ADVERTISE THEMSELVES.

Immediately they are offered to the public, Parnelle's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

Children's Corner

BUNNY'S RED SCARF.

(By Rebecca R. Zabriskie.) "It's a bitter cold night," said Father Bunny, coming in at supper time and rubbing his paws together. "It's blowing and snowing, and the drifts are getting high."

THE MARKS OF A LADY

From an Exchange. There are certain marks of a lady which are easily recognized and possible to cultivate. These are a gentle voice, refinement in the use of language and neatness in dress.

IF YOU WANT

A perfect cream, preserved without sugar, order Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream. It has a delightful natural flavor and is superior to the richest raw cream you can buy, with the added assurance of being sterilized. Prepared by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

A CASE OF ECZEMA

NO PEN DESCRIBES After Three Years of Terrible Suffering Little Mary Miller was Permanently Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Many of the cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment are so much like miracles that people can scarcely believe them. When Baby Miller became a victim of eczema, her parents did everything that could be done to get her cured. Three doctors tried all the means in their power, but without success, and then all sorts of remedies were used, with the vain hope that something would bring relief from the disease that seemed to be burning up the living flesh.

A HAVEN.

In one of the prisons not a thousand miles from Philadelphia the other Sunday the chaplain, after delivering a sermon to the prisoners, spoke privately to as many as time would permit. "A rather mild looking man he said: 'My friend, aren't you sorry you are in here?'"

HE WASN'T SO CLEVER.

Opie Read tells of an attorney in Kentucky who was driving along the road one day, when his horse shied and broke out of the shafts of the buggy. He was wondering what he should do when an old darkey came along. The darkey saw the trouble, went to the side of the road, cut a hickory switch, and peeled it. With the peeling he bound the broken shafts together, so that it was strong enough for the journey to be resumed.

The Rheumatic Wonder of the Age

BENEDICTINE SALVE

This Salve Cures Rheumatism, Felons or Blood Poisoning It is a Sure Remedy for Any of These Diseases. A FEW TESTIMONIALS

John O'Connor, Toronto: DEAR SIR—I wish to testify to the merits of Benedictine Salve as a cure for rheumatism. I had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time and after having used Benedictine Salve for a few days was completely cured.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism, I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted I might say, every physician of repute, without perceptible benefit.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hours I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work. I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation, I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Piles. I suffered for nine months. I consulted a physician, one of the best, and he gave me a box of salve and said that if that did not cure me I would have to go under an operation. It failed, but a friend of mine learned by chance that I was suffering from Bleeding Piles. He told me he could get me a cure and he was true to his word. He got me a box of Benedictine Salve and it gave me relief at once and cured me in a few days. I am now completely cured. It is worth its weight in gold. I cannot but feel proud after suffering so long. It has given me thorough cure and I am sure it will never return. I can strongly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. It will cure without fail. I can be called on for living proof. I am, Yours, etc., ALLAN J. ARTINGDALE, with the Boston Laundry.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts, send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours forever thankful, PETER AUSTEN, Toronto, April 10, 1903.

Mr. John O'Connor: DEAR SIR—I do heartily recommend your Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for rheumatism, as I was sorely afflicted with that sad disease in my arm, and it was so bad that I could not dress myself. When I heard about your salve, I got a box of it, and to my surprise I found great relief, and I used what I got and now can attend to my daily household duties, and I heartily recommend it to anyone that is troubled with the same disease. You have this from me with hearty thanks and do with it as you please for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours truly, MRS. JAMES FLEMING, 18 Spruce street, Toronto. Toronto, April 16th, 1903.

Advertisement for JOHN O'CONNOR'S BENEDICTINE SALVE, including testimonials and contact information for J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1903.

CANADA AND IMPERIALISM. (No. 4.)

The material development of the Dominion, comparatively speaking, has perhaps, been slow. But the record is satisfactory to the Canadian people themselves. The security of our political institutions has heretofore rested upon a conviction, permeating all classes of the people, that ample liberty for aspiration towards a great future is allowed within the Constitution.

Is Great Britain ready for all this? Are the colonies? Nine out of ten of the best political authorities on both sides answer a decided No! In the imperialist school opened in England, and attended as we have seen by some of the head boys of the Conservative class from Canada, they are inculcating the strange doctrine that we can have fiscal and imperial union while the colonies remain in the position of dependencies.

A discussion of the whole question of Imperial Federation just now is not called for. What is important to point out is that there are two divergent schools of Imperial Federalists. The late Mr. Parnell acknowledged himself a student in one of these schools, the principles of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier also enunciates, when he says that the time has come for Canada to undertake the arrangement of her own treaties.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mrs. Maher, an Irish novelist, has received from the Holy Father the Cross "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" a decoration for ladies instituted by the late Pope.

Isolated murderous attacks upon priests in France are becoming numerous. Abbe Lebel was mortally wounded in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, Paris. The man who fired at him escaped. Abbe Lamalle, professor at the Piquelin Seminary, near

physically great and widely separated states of Canada and Australia to Britain as the German provinces are banded together for purposes of self-defence. Nature is to count for nothing. The opportunity which great territorial possessions afford for the development of progressive experiments in representative government must not be availed of.

A partnership is a relationship formed between independent parties. A one-sided partnership in which the power of the colonies would still be as restricted as at present, or even more restricted, would simply mean a state of subjection for them. No; it is only when the colonies have become for all practical purposes independent nations that they can enter into any scheme of partnership with Great Britain.

The late Mr. Lecky was a irritable observer of the Irish Nationalist movement. A correspondent tells this story of him: An Irish lady arranged that he should meet an able and famous Irishman of very advanced opinions in politics. It was intended that they should exchange views, as the Irishman had a good deal to say about Mr. Lecky's later work, and was well able to put what he had to say in the most effective language.

DISTANT FIELDS LOOK FAIR.

Canadians on their native birth are among the most eloquent after-dinner talkers concerning what they would do and dare for the honor of the "motherland." But when they go "home," a remarkable change seems to come over their spirit. Mr. Aylesworth, as Alaskan Boundary Commissioner, seems to have experienced exactly the same alternating spells, hot and cold, that made some of the South African volunteers boil over with loyalty in Canada and spill over with the most contradictory sentiments of irritation when they saw imperial institutions at close range.

Father Larty, who was going from Canada to Rome in order to take part in the election of the General of the Oblates of Mary, died on the way, and his body was landed at Hayre from the steamship Turenna.

Nevers, was attacked and struck on the face by an official named Beaujeu. The official was mortally wounded. The Abbe is under arrest.

The decadence of English society is reflected in the language of the aristocracy. "Rita," the well-known novelist, in the Gentlewoman gives a list of vulgar expressions used in "smart" society, which were given her by a very distinguished woman of fashion—Two-est (Dearest), My Twee (My Dear), Diskie (Disgusting), Fittums (Fits), Seary (Frighten, terrify), Nightie (A robe de nuit), Man-Mah (A royal person), Deevie (Delightful), Teagie (Teagown), Pals (Friends), Expie (Expensive), Ratin' (Scolding), Czacks (Celebrities), Run dry (Hard up), Lootin' a pal (A pleasant way of relieving a friend of any bibelots or curios that happen to take your fancy).

The French correspondent of a contemporary writes: "Catholics in Brittany are still very determined. As they have practically to defend their altars and their homes, and as they find that they cannot do so with folded hands, they have resolved to found a Federation of Modern Chouans for the purpose of opposing the Bleus de Bretagne on Brittany Blueboys who support the bloc, and who have threatened to blow up the Calvaries and Sacred Shrines erected throughout their country by the pious people of old Armorica and La Vendee.

The late Mr. Lecky was a irritable observer of the Irish Nationalist movement. A correspondent tells this story of him: An Irish lady arranged that he should meet an able and famous Irishman of very advanced opinions in politics. It was intended that they should exchange views, as the Irishman had a good deal to say about Mr. Lecky's later work, and was well able to put what he had to say in the most effective language.

The statement that the Government is engaged in finding a solution of the Irish Catholic University problem is the subject of comment in several English papers. The Saturday Review avails itself of the opportunity to once more reiterate its strong approval of such a settlement, but expresses doubt as to the accuracy of the details which have been published.

The Associated Press despatches represent the extradition case of James Lynch in Indiana, as a possible cause of rupture between England and America. The extradition of Lynch was refused on the ground that the crime of which he was accused was political.

Mr. H. W. Massingham, in the London Speaker, the leading Liberal weekly, also refers to the promised Irish Catholic University. "There can be no doubt," he says, "of the

existence of a substantial bargain between the Ministry and Irish Nationalism on the lines of a National University based on a scheme of concurrent endowment of two Protestant Colleges and one Catholic institution. The scheme is part of the energetic rule of Sir Anthony MacDonnell, the true author of the Land Act, and, perhaps, the most notable personality in Ireland, and is probably the condition of his further stay in Dublin Castle. Can the Government pass it? Will Mr. Chamberlain—an enemy on this point—allow them? Will a capture of a section of the Ulster Presbyterians, or even the Episcopalians, prevent a wild outbreak of Orange fury, involving a fresh disruption of the broken ranks? What will be the attitude of English Church Protestantism, which has never liked the Education Act, and does not trust Mr. Balfour on this question, or on Church policy in general? If I am not mistaken, something worse even than the Protectionist schism is awaiting the Unionist party—a shattering storm that may root up in gust after gust the foundations of our Parliamentary system."

Notwithstanding the great numerical strength of the Catholics of Victoria, Australia, and of the high positions in the State and in public life to which so many of them have risen, they have not yet attained complete civic freedom. In a speech at the opening of a new Catholic hall and club in Melbourne, Dr. Carr, the Archbishop, dwelt on this aspect of Catholic life in his Colony. Referring to a meeting held recently, at which "expressions of opinion filled with bitterness and filled with uncharitableness" were used, he declared that one would feel that it required "a good deal of patience on the part of Catholics to content themselves with the strength and justice of their cause, abstain from retaliation, and not to depart from that policy of conciliation which they had followed as a rule in the past history of this State and this country. While they should continue to pursue that policy," he added, "there was nothing to prevent them, calling the attention of every fair-minded man to the justice of their cause, and to the defence which might be set up against the unkind, the bitter, and the calumnious things said against them. There existed in their midst," he pointed out, "an organization whose avowed objects were to exclude Catholics from the Legislature of the country and from municipal life, and without doubt, a part of its action, if not of its policy, was to exclude Catholics from all positions of emolument."

P.P.A. has arrived at the Anti-podes. Tammany Hall has once more asserted its sway in New York. Our truly good Toronto papers are all saying how hopelessly wicked a place New York must be, governed by Tammany. But it is just as well to give the majority of the people of New York credit for knowing how to look after themselves. As a matter of fact the Tammany ticket when triumphant has always given the great cosmopolitan centre the best government it has had experience of. There have been exposures and scandals under Tammany, as under more nominally righteous administrations. But the Tammany organization has every time been able to face the electors again and vindicate its capacity and strong direction in the line of progress. The entire Democracy of the United States will stir itself now in anticipation of what the presidential election may bring. The purists and self-styled respectability of the United States never can be found outside the influence of the trusts; and the tide seems to have turned against the trusts. If one thousand part of the shameless robberies and frauds lately proved against the trusts and Wall street could be brought home to bad government either in the State or in the cities the uproar would doubtless threaten to end in revolution. But Morgan and Rockefeller and all the other "captains of industry," who spread their fly paper all over the earth for victims, are never at a loss for prattle about pure government. The Democracy of the United States has too long been deceived by such pretty talk.

Chorus—Charity ..... Rossini Soloists, Miss Perry and Mr. Lamoreaux. Duo—Des Hironnelles ..... A. Thomas Mr. Primeau and Miss Perry. Choir—Hail, Mighty Master, Hail, Solo—Queen of Sheba ..... Gounod ..... Beethoven. Miss Perry. Chorus—Le Renard et le Cigogne. Over fifteen hundred persons were present, including His Worship Mayor Cochrane and Mrs. Cochrane, and Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works. The banquet was served on the main floor, which presented a gay appearance with tables laden with delicacies, crowds of guests, and numbers of young girls, who acted as waitresses, and were kept busy attending to the wants of the large crowd. The hall was handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted, and selections played by a good orchestra added to the enjoyment. After the banquet a concert of unusual merit was given by the blind inmates of the Asylum, in the basement hall, and much enjoyed. Some of the blind musicians are possessed of a considerable amount of ability, and their misfortune adds to the interest taken in their performance. The programme was as follows: Chorus—Charity ..... Rossini Soloists, Miss Perry and Mr. Lamoreaux. Duo—Des Hironnelles ..... A. Thomas Mr. Primeau and Miss Perry. Choir—Hail, Mighty Master, Hail, Solo—Queen of Sheba ..... Gounod ..... Beethoven. Miss Perry. Chorus—Le Renard et le Cigogne. Over fifteen hundred persons were present, including His Worship Mayor Cochrane and Mrs. Cochrane, and Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works.

to beat down the tenants' organization upon her estate and the eviction campaign was of course her way of doing it. She herself headed the eviction force, revolver in hand. Lynch's cattle were seized in the early hours of morning, and were being driven off the land when he was roused by the noise. Going out he was encountered by the lady, who pushed her revolver into his face. In his first impulse of amazement he struck her with his hand. An absurd indictment was laid against him and he was sentenced to penal servitude. He managed after the lapse of years to escape from prison and was tracked round the globe by detectives. Several Sundays he was followed to church and finally arrested in his bed. The man is a complete wreck from his prison experiences. Humanity and justice can have little sympathy with the system that would send him back to Portland Prison. The woman from whose hands he struck the revolver was in no way hurt by his blow.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 3.—Right Rev. John Brondel, the first and only Bishop of the Diocese of Helena, and head of the Catholic Church in Montana, died early to-day. Father Victor Day, of Helena, is placed temporarily in charge of the affairs of the church in Montana.

Miss Wilson played a piano solo, and the vocal solos of Miss Prefontaine, Miss Perry, Mr. Lamoreux and Mr. Primeau received much applause.

Our Montreal Budget

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Shamrock lacrosse team, fresh from their magnificent trip to the West, were dined at the Regent Cafe last week by the directors of the Shamrock Association.

The best in the way of a menu was not considered too good for them, and when the actual dinner part of the evening was finished, there were some pleasant hours spent in talking over the incidents of the trip and in discussing the future of lacrosse in general.

Mr. Harry Triley, the president of the Association, who presided, kept up a fire of short introductory speeches and remarks, which kept the oratorical ball rolling constantly.

In addition to the team there were present: Messrs. Henry McLaughlin, Emmet Quinn, Fred Quinn, Mr. McGee, the hon. secretary of the Lacrosse Club, Mr. W. P. Kearney and Mr. W. J. Timpany.

Unfortunately, Mr. Thos. O'Connell, captain and president of the Lacrosse Club, was absent; illness in his family preventing his attendance, and everyone was sorry.

The longest speech was made by Mr. Kearney, the gentleman who so successfully piloted the team on their great trip, and looked after the finances. He gave a detailed and at times very entertaining account of the travels, and was greatly applauded when he finished.

Of the players, "Paddy" Brennan and Rod. Finlayson were the oratorical stars, and they told some most amusing incidents about the trip. Mr. Henry McLaughlin made one of his customary rattling speeches, and Mr. McGee and Mr. Himphy also contributed to the evening's flow of wit and wisdom.

On the whole, what was said gave the impression that the champion lacrosse team of the world had a pretty good time while they were away; that they did a great deal to disseminate the gospel of the game in the West and on the Pacific Coast, and that they were glad to be home again amongst their friends, and have not the slightest intention of letting any other team pluck the hard-earned honor from their brow next year without a great struggle.

It may be remarked in passing that the "Boys in Green," as they are familiarly called in our midst, have won the championship of the world in lacrosse for twenty years a record not equaled by all the other clubs together.

"Well done, ye brave and sturdy lads, I long may ye wear the crown, And may it bring to you fair honor and renown; And when the battle is won, we'll join and shout hooray. Here's to the famous Shamrock team, that wears the green and grey."

Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union

At the annual organization meeting of the Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union, held a few days ago, the following clubs were represented: Catholic Students' Union, St. Mary's C. L. & A. A., St. Clement's C. L. & A. A., and St. Basil's Catholic Union.

The election of officers for the coming season resulted as follows: Hon. President—Mr. E. V. O'Sullivan. President—Mr. John L. Costello, St. Clement's C. L. & A. A.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Chas. J. Read, St. Mary's C. L. & A. A. Second Vice-President—Mr. J. M. Ferguson, Catholic Students' Union. Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. Fred A. Day, St. Basil's C. U.

Executive Committee—Messrs: J. G. O'Donoghue, B. C. L., LL. B., St. Mary's C. L. & A. A.; C. J. Costello, St. Basil's C. U.; W. H. Meagher, St. Basil's C. U.; J. S. Harnett, St. Clement's C. L. & A. A.

The presentation of the trophy to the winners of last year's series will take place at this meeting.

BISHOP BRONDEL DEAD.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 3.—Right Rev. John Brondel, the first and only Bishop of the Diocese of Helena, and head of the Catholic Church in Montana, died early to-day. Father Victor Day, of Helena, is placed temporarily in charge of the affairs of the church in Montana.

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St. Mary's C.L. & A.A. At the regular weekly meeting of St. Mary's C. L. & A. A., held in their rooms on Sunday, the following were elected to the Entertainment Committee: M. J. McInerney, W. J. Read, J. O. Reilly, J. T. Johns, C. J. Ciceri, W. P. Oster, R. Fulton.

The first entertainment of the season will take place on Thursday evening, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections and a Card Party, after which the successful winners of the field day sports will receive their prizes. The following are the winners: 100 yards dash—H. Taylor, E. Buckle, R. Fulton. Time—10 1/2 seconds. Standing long jump—W. J. Read, E. Buckle, W. Gayheart. Distance—9 feet 1 inch.

220 yards—H. Taylor, W. Oster, W. Kennedy. Time—25 1-5 seconds. Putting 16-lb. shot—H. Taylor, J. Furlong, P. Slattery. Distance—35 feet 6 3/8 inches. Running long jump—H. Taylor, F. Milly, W. Walsh. Distance—17 feet 5 inches. 440 yards—E. Buckle, W. Kennedy, W. Gayheart. Time—61 seconds. Throwing baseball—W. Evans, W. Kennedy, W. O'Brien. Distance—96 yard 7 inches.

Three-legged race—J. Cain and J. Johns, W. McGuire and J. O'Halloran, W. Evans and F. Milly. Starter and timer, S. P. Grant; judges, J. J. Smythe and J. R. Bennett. The winners of the first day's handball tournament are: Thompson and McGuire from Muldoon and P. Sullivan. O'Donoghue and J. Henry from Ciceri and J. Zeagman. S. Milly and W. Oster from C. Girvin and O'Donovan. Walsh and Kennedy from Girvin and Doyle. O'Reilly and Buckle from W. Henry and J. Cain. Gillerly and Gayheart from Corrigan and H. McGarrigle. Johns and P. McGarrigle won by default from Landreville and Marsden.

DESERVED PROMOTION. P. C. Cronin, whose distinguished conduct was mentioned in last week's Register, has been promoted by the Board of Police Commissioners for meritorious service.

There are many bondages waiting for a Moses to break them. Intemperance is one bondage, political misrule is another. The greed of gold is another.

The material of the first temple were made ready in solitude. Those of the last also must be placed in retirement, in the silence of the heart, in the quietness of home; in the practice of unostentatious duty.

There is one thing upon this earth that mankind love and admire better than another, it is a brave man—it is a man who cares to look the devil in the face and tell him he is a devil.

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**A Doomed Church**  
 (From the Catholic Times.)

On the eve of the rising of the Chamber, the French Government, in accordance with a vote of the House, commissioned M. Briand to draw up a scheme for the future relations between Church and State. That gentleman has completed his task, and each Deputy is now possessed of a copy of his proposals, which, at an early date—that is, as soon as the Military and Secondary School Bills are passed—will become the subject of Parliamentary debate. How fierce that debate is likely to be a perusal of M. Briand's scheme shows in a glance. He proposes the freedom of the Church from the State in order that the State may more quietly and securely destroy the Church; her death is to be a euthanasia! The programme is as simple as it is effective. The Republic will permit all creeds, but recognize none more than another. It will pay not a penny in support of any religion, and from the date of these proposals becoming law all agreements to the contrary lapse. The embassy at the Vatican will cease. From the first day of January subsequent to the promulgation of the law, no minister of religion in France shall be paid any subvention from public funds. From that date, too, the use of all churches, cathedrals, presbyteries, episcopal palaces, seminaries, etc., shall be no longer gratuitous and free; the buildings shall belong to the State as of right. With regard to such property as the Faithful, at their own cost, have provided, the committees in each locality who are to have charge of matters of worship shall divide it among them, to be applied to purposes of religion. All ministers of religion who have, for twenty years at least, received salaries from the State, and are aged forty-five years or more, are to have a pension, proportioned to their years of service, not falling below \$24, nor rising above \$48! How men are to live on this miserable subvention M. Briand does not say to explain. If his proposals pass, they will clearly inflict great hardship upon dispossessed Bishops and priests in France.

All ecclesiastical buildings, then, revert to the State, which, indeed, already claims the ownership of them. However, such edifices, as may be shown to have been erected since the Concordat, at private monies, i.e., without State funds, may be reclaimed, and will, on proof, be given to the "civil committees" in charge of public worship in each locality. And the "civil committees" may hire, for a period of ten years, the parish churches, etc., on payment of a rent out of their annual revenue for religious purposes, the committees in every case finding the funds for the same. A great part in M. Briand's programme they receive the collections, etc., and may form unions with their neighbors, and work under a central control; that is, they are to take the place of the hierarchy as at present established in France, or, in other words, the Church is to become a department of the State. And in that department the police are supreme. A congregation of worshippers is put under the police regulations as completely as a gathering of politicians. Quite a number of offences, with fines, is drawn up. Speaking of politics in the church; constraining persons to support or be present at religious services, or to observe holidays; causing disorder thereat; these and similar offences are punishable by fine or imprisonment. If a minister of religion reads in church a pastoral, or himself delivers a sermon, offensive to any member of the Government, or deputy of Parliament, he shall be fined or put in goal; and should he incite people to resist any act of the Government, he may be imprisoned for three years. And, furthermore, the Government, for any such offence, may deprive the congregation of the building in which it has been permitted to worship. This is not all. No external manifestation of religion, in the way of processions, etc., shall take place without permission from the mayor of the Commune. The municipality alone regulates henceforth the ringing of church bells. Nor may a religious emblem be erected or affixed

anywhere outside churches or cemeteries, and such as now exist will be removed, unless reasons of art or history lead the State to permit them to remain. Nay, the very cemeteries are taken over, and put under police supervision, and the blessing or consecrating of the whole or a part of one is forbidden. The emblems and inscriptions on the tombs are to be regulated by the civil authorities, and no distinction henceforth shall be lawful between suicides, unbaptized and others, or between any forms of creed, in the burial of the dead.

But enough of all this. One's mind runs back to the Thugs. Was there ever such a manifest plot to strangle a Church as this scheme of M. Briand sets forth? And it is no mere idle and academic proposal. The Government, and above all, its chief Minister, M. Combes, mean business. The French Church is on the edge of a razor, as the old Greeks would say. Its condition at the moment, its prospects in the future, afford no ground of hope. Amid a population largely hostile and more largely indifferent, it can look for no loophole of escape from its perplexities, can expect no support in its struggles. Like Sion, it is immured inside the lines of its foes. Break out it cannot, and only starvation faces it within. Its Bishops are powerless, its clergy dispirited, its laity apathetic, or, where zealous, unused to fight. Mole ruit sua; perhaps no other words sum up its fate and the cause of it. Leaning for ever on the State, fearful to walk in its own strength; its limbs have atrophied, it has grown hide-bound, it has ceased to be organic; a mere mass, it has tumbled on the ground. Now every one of its friends who is able to set it up again. With no unity, no programme, no leaders, it is dragged like a victim to the slaughter, and neither David nor Sisyphus can prophesy its deliverance. Meanwhile its enemies exult. They gather round it like birds of prey. They wait the dawn of the morn when they shall, by their decree, hand it over to death and destruction. For, be it clearly borne in mind, and what we have said above is proof sufficient, they have no intention of setting it free from the State in order that it may die. The French Church lived by its submission to the Holy See; it will die by its subjection to the "civil committees" which are to rule it henceforth. And then, once more, men will see how dangerous it is for religion to rely on the State, for the priest to be fed by the prince. Cardinal Newman was right: "The very moment the State enters into the Church, it shows its nature and its propensities, and takes up a position which it has never changed, and never will. Kings and statesmen may be, and have been, saints; but in being such they have acted against the interests and traditions of kingcraft and statesmanship. Constantine did not, but his line of policy continued." His policy has destroyed the French Church, and, while kings are Christians no more, it will destroy yet other Churches in their turn.

**Budget of Ottawa News**

Rev. Mr. Franks George Gray, 146 Slater street, will be ordained to the priesthood next Sunday by His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, in St. Patrick's church. On account of the extra ceremonies the early mass, at which the ordination takes place, will begin at 7 a.m. instead of 7.30, the usual hour. The candidate for holy orders is a native of the archdiocese. It will be the first ordination ever held in St. Patrick's Church.

The new Blessed Virgin's altar in St. Patrick's church will shortly be ready. The total amount required is \$2,344.20, and the amount subscribed totals \$1,811.88.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Steckel are making a present of a beautiful statue of "Our Lady" which is valued at \$50.

The Ottawa Separate School Teachers' Association held its regular monthly meeting Friday evening, with the president Miss O'Meara, in the chair. This meeting was the most successful held yet and too much can be said for the programme committee, consisting of the teachers of St. Patrick's school, whose efforts produced such happy results.

Mr. White, principal of the Ottawa normal school, was present on the invitation of the committee, and treated the subject of composition in his usual masterly style, impressing on the minds of his listeners the need of making their treatment on this subject practical above all else. His every sentence revealed an accurate knowledge of the material to be worked on.

Miss Hickey opened a discussion on supplementary reading, pointing out the advantages to be derived by pupils from extended reading courses.

Mr. W. Bourke, principal of St. Bridget's school, gave a practical talk on school discipline, its meaning, how to attain it, and the good results following a wise system of government.

Mr. W. J. Lee, principal of St. Joseph's school, talked to the teachers on the matter of punctuation and

requested an expression of opinion as to the ground that should be gone over and the methods likely to produce the best results. The aims of the study of literature and the method of presenting it to a class were handled by Miss O'Connell in a very clever and masterly manner and was much appreciated by the teachers.

The election of officers for the following term resulted as follows:—President, Miss Delaney, Vice-President, Miss De Waele, Secretary, Miss McMahon; Press Reporter, Mr. Burke.

It was moved by Miss Nash, seconded by Miss McMahon that a resolution of condolence be tendered Miss Cunningham on the death of her mother and that the same be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

After an illness of almost three years the death occurred early Sunday morning of William Neville, for the past twenty-five years one of the most trustworthy and best known captains of the Ottawa River, and lately captain of the steamer Archie Stewart, owned by the Ottawa Transportation Co. He leaves a widow and six children, John P., pianist at the Grand Opera House, Leonard, Lorretto, Norma and William B. Neville. He also is survived by his father, John Neville, contractor, and four brothers, James J., contractor; Charles and John of this city; Christopher S., of Chicago, and one sister Mrs. Muldoon, Waverly street. He was for the past number of years a member of Emerald Court, 218 C. O. F., and the members of the court attended the funeral in a body. The funeral left his late residence, 81 Waverly street, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to Notre Dame Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Powers was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late residence, 250 Lyon street, to St. Patrick's Church, where obsequies for the dead were conducted by Rev. Father Fitzgerald. Interment was made in Notre Dame Cemetery. A large number of friends and relatives attended the funeral.

The many friends of Chevalier John Heney, who has been seriously ill, will be glad to hear that he is doing very well, and on the high road to vigor again. He had an excellent night last night, and was so well to-day that his family hope he will be about as usual in a couple of weeks. At Mr. Heney's age, 82, some apprehensions were entertained, but his pluck and vitality had to be reckoned with, and he is likely to attain restoration of his usual strong health.

An extra fine programme was presented at Tuesday evening's meeting of St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Association. Prof. F. C. E. Cramer, organizer of the Sacred Heart Church, presided at the piano and the following well-known singers took part: J. J. O'Connor, P. Connolly, J. Bergrin, H. O'Connor, J. A. Casey, T. Stringer, J. P. Lyons, D. P. Braecland, P. Diskin.

**SCHOOLS**

**ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.**  
 Boys who obtained the highest number of notes in the monthly competition for October:  
 Fourth Form, Senior Division—Joseph Clarke, Wm. Overend, John Witmer.  
 Fourth Form, Junior Division—Joseph Bauer, Wilfrid Bourdon, Michael Moad.  
 Third Form, Senior—Newman Mackintosh, William Ayers, Norman Kelly.  
 Third Form, Junior—Thomas Shannon, Louis Murphy, Gerard Moore.  
 Second Form—John Murphy, Fred White, Edward McCool.  
 Boys who received testimonials of merit for excellent deportment and application during the month of October:  
 Form IV, Senior—Joseph Clarke, Vincent Varley, John Witmer, Wm. Overend, Wm. Maloney, Patrick Delaney, good, Harold Campbell, George Ryan, Wm. Massey.  
 Form IV, Junior—Excellent, Joseph Bauer, Charles McCurdy, Michael Moad, John McClean, Thomas O'Brien, James Glynn, good, John McCague, Percy Corbett, Eugene Landreville, Owen Lynch.  
 Form III, Senior—Excellent, Newman Mackintosh, Wm. Ayers, Norman Kelly, John McCrohan, John Byrnes, Inzie Milne, Francis Sicking, good, John Skain, Howard Terry, Ed. Lane, Jas. Nicholson, William Gibbs, Francis O'Brien, Thos. O'Brien, Jas. Matthews, Ed. Curtis, Chas. Corcoran, Romeo Grossi.  
 Form III, Junior—Excellent, Thos. Shannon, Louis Murphy, Harold Landreville, Owen Byrne, Arthur Gavin, John Lane, good, John Cronin, Joseph Deferari, Fred Fensom, Gerard Moore, John Ryan, Thomas Scollon, Joseph Skain, Patrick Spelman, Arthur Vonzeben, John Wigglesworth, Albert Massey, Peter Halley.  
 Form II—Excellent, Edward McCool, Wm. Thompson, Francis Shanahan, Garden Fensom, good, Willie Hind, Hugh McEvoy, Francis Corcoran, Francis Acroy, James Nicholson, Wm. Ingoldsbay, Justin Reil, Willie Waggoner, Henry Doyle.

**ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH EXAMINATION.**

Fourth Form—C. Heck, C. Higgins, J. Mohan, J. Murray, F. Guay, E. Horley.  
 Testimonials—Excellent, C. Heck, C. Higgins, J. Mohan, J. Murray, F. Guay, E. Horley, A. Keeler, J. Burns, N. Moore, J. Brownrigg, J. Fletcher, C. O'Leary, E. Roach, W. Menton, J. Mulrooney, good, T. Fox, L. Cleary.  
 Third Form—Seniors, R. Newton, J. LaBraico, A. Lynch, Juniors, C. O'Leary, J. Boomer, A. Guay.  
 Testimonials—Excellent, E. McAuliffe, J. O'Hearn, A. Guay, J. Hogan, C. Zyrd, S. Hogan, C. O'Leary, E. Vandever, M. Buras, J. Boomer, R. O'Donoghue, good, J. LaBraico, A. Castrucci, A. LaBraico, J. Downey, W. Dumar, F. O'Donoghue.

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Second Form—Seniors, J. Glionna, J. Muto, J. C. Coney, Juniors, N. Perugini, D. Curnery, J. Keeler.  
 Testimonials—Excellent, E. Dixon, F. Harper, A. Heck, R. Mullins, L. Coughlin, J. Muto, I. Roach, D. Curnery, A. Dubois, good, J. McKenzie, J. Glionna, J. Coughlin, J. Malloy, W. Wheeler, R. Kenny, J. Keeler.

**ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL — BOYS.**  
 Monthly Examination—Jun. IV, V. Corbett, Wm. Kelly and H. Weaver.  
 Sen. III.—Wm. Carroll, S. Jamieson and A. Gentle.  
 Jun. III.—H. Harkins, R. Halligan, S. Byrnes.  
 Sen. II.—Wm. Hennessy, F. Kelly and M. Turano.  
 Testimonials—Junior IV., excellent, J. Barrett, good, W. Kelly and F. Byron.  
 Sen. III.—Excellent, W. Carroll, A. Gentle, S. Jamieson, F. McGinn, F. Bero and F. Carey; good, Wm. Kirk.  
 Jun. III.—Excellent, F. Glynn, L. Lambriek, J. Finley and R. Halligan; good, L. Ryan, H. Harkins, T. O'Brien, Wm. Rutledge, G. Atkinson and J. Britton.  
 Sen. II., excellent, Wm. Hennessy, F. Bartello and J. Wright; good, L. O'Leary, F. Ginegas, J. Brennan, W. Sahill, E. Broderick, W. Fogarty, J. Jamieson, J. Conroy, W. Kennedy, F. Kelly, B. Yonder, E. Prince and F. Durand.

**ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL.**

Senior Fourth—Excellent, George Fayle, Gerald Kirby, Harry Belsise; good, William Mulhall, Joseph Francis Tracey; honorable mention, Francis McAleer, Edmund Mottrom; general proficiency, George Fayle, W. Mulhall, Harry Belsise.  
 Junior Fourth—Excellent, Robert Clarkson, Wilbert Henderson, Wilfrid Galvin, Joseph Foley, Weldon Markle, Fred Wallace; good, Fred Boland, Francis Riordan, Edward Creary, W. Atkins, Frances Hartnett, Willie Holland; honorable mention, Basil Hartnett, Telesphon Dault, James Gilroy; general proficiency, Robert Clarkson, Weldon Markle, Fred Wallace.  
 Form III.—Excellent, F. Heffron, J. Keane, V. Kirby, T. Colgan, V. Pegg, F. Newton, F. Doyle, W. Kerry; good, H. Goodwin, C. O'Connor, C. King, H. Tracy, A. Eayle, P. Doyle, C. Bishop, Al. Moloney.  
 Monthly Examination—Sen. Div. B. Kearns, F. Wilson, P. Colgan and F. Heffron (equal).  
 Jun. Div.—M. McDonald, J. Travers, W. Kelly.

**EXHIBIT FOR SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.**

The Grand Trunk Railway System have shipped their extensive exhibit that will be installed in the International Sportsmen's Show, which is to be held in the Coliseum, at Chicago, November 7th to 28th. The exhibit will comprise, in addition to a series of the best pictures depicting scenes along their lines in Canada, including the many districts in the "Highlands of Ontario," one of the most comprehensive and complete collections of fish native to Canadian waters. In this will be some of the best specimens that have ever been taken of the maskinonge, small-mouth bass, wall-eyed pike, brook trout, ouananiche, land-locked salmon, etc. This fish exhibit is one that the Grand Trunk has been collecting for the past three or four years, and it is, without doubt, the finest in America, not only as to the sizes and varieties of fishes, but in their unique way of having them mounted. Many anglers have seen this exhibit and speak in the highest terms of the collection.

The space that the Grand Trunk secured at the coming show is 1,550 square feet, which will give the company a good opportunity of making a very attractive showing.

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**Pope Pius X. and Fire Protection**

Rome, Nov. 2.—The rumors of incendiarism in regard to the fire at the Hall of Inscriptions in the Vatican are altogether unfounded. Monsignor Merry Del Val, Papal Secretary of State, acting under the personal instruction of the Pope, has written a letter to the commander of the Italian firemen, thanking him for the work done in extinguishing the fire, and enclosing a contribution to the firemen's mutual assistance league. The damage caused by the fire has not yet been precisely estimated, but it is supposed that it will not exceed \$50,000. The Pope has ordered an increased force of firemen at the Vatican, in order to be able to face any situation of the kind in the future, and protect the Vatican treasures.

**DROVE AWAY BOTH DISEASES**

Geo. Robertson Cured His Kidneys by Using DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

**And His Rheumatism and Dropsy Departed Never to Return—He Makes a Statement**

Montreal, Que., Nov. 2.—(Special).—The illness and cure of Mr. George Robertson, of 39 St. Antoine street, this city, is further and convincing proof that Rheumatism and Dropsy and both the results of Diseased Kidneys. Mr. Robertson had Dropsy and Rheumatism for five years. He cured his Kidneys by using Dodd's Kidney Pills and both diseases departed for good. Speaking of his case Mr. Robertson says: "I had been troubled with Dropsy and Rheumatism for five years. I am now well and it is all owing to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before I started using them I could hardly put my feet to the floor they were swollen so much from Dropsy. My arms used to swell at times so that I could not put my coat on. "A friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills offering to pay for them if they did not help me. Before I had used the second box I felt a great improvement. I took seven boxes in all and I don't know what it is to be sick since."

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THE CAPTURE OF THE COLONEL

The announcement of the engagement of the Colonel to little Kitty Flinders was the heaviest bomb that had ever struck the camp. The President reverberated from end to end with the report, and every one, from the General to the rawest recruit, looked on the pair with pity for the Colonel and admiration for Kitty.

The Colonel had been stalked time out of mind by ambitious daughters and managing mammas, but he had run the gauntlet so successfully I had begun to think he was safe. And now Kitty—of all people in the world, little Kitty Flinders—had landed him securely, and the question on every tongue was, "How did it happen?"

I had often watched the light skimming and ambushed attacks of the charming girls San Francisco is so full of, and marvelled at his power of resistance, and as his old comrade-in-arms, I now felt a keen interest in his capture.

He had the reputation among the women of being an excellent listener—which endeared him to the hearts of those nothing else could—and owing to a chance remark on his part that day, the inference seemed to be that the way to his heart must be through the centre of the din, for he was sure to be surrounded by a bevy of lovely women, making themselves hoarse in his ear.

We were now half way around the links, and I suggested we might rest a few minutes. Kitty had lost her score long before and was glad enough to stop; so, dropping her cleek and asking if her hat was straight, she drew a long breath and went on. Her eyes seemed to catch the sparkling blueness of the water as her gaze rested ruminantly upon the scene before her, and her mind to stray in long, long thoughts, like the flight of the dipping seagulls overhead.

"It's perfectly awful the way those girls make themselves up in the evening. I wouldn't think of doing such a thing—that is, not often—but seeing what preparations they were all making to stun the Colonel, I thought I'd try it a little bit, too. So I took a pencil and made a beautiful arch of my eyebrows and a lovely shadow underneath. It really did make a wonderful improvement; my eyes looked twice their usual size, almost as large as Ethel's. But the light wasn't good in my room, so I skipped down to Nette's, where there was a chandelier; she was whitening the girls' necks and shoulders, and the air was so dense with the powder I could scarcely see until I got right under the light, and then you ought to have heard the shout that went up from every last one of those girls. What do you suppose I had done? When I held the glass under the light I found my hair was a lovely pink. You see the 'la Blanche' was flesh color, and I had put on too much. Oh, how we did brush and fan and tear my hair to get that miserable color off, but it was so thick it seemed to stick to every individual hair. The girls thought it was a very funny joke. They all gathered around, and made suggestions, and poked fun at me, till all at once Nette gave a shriek and said, 'What in the world have you done to your eyes, child?' I said, 'Oh, nothing; does it show?' I thought she was going to have a fit. She tried to tell me, but every time she looked at me she went off in such a gale of laughter the tears ran down her cheeks and made little furrows through the 'Camelline.' Finally, she got a glass and said, 'You look as if you had been done in pastels by a blind man.' That made me mad, and I snatched the glass out of her hand, and to my horror found I had gotten hold of the pencil her mother had been writing postals with and had made my eyebrows an indelible blue."

This recital of her misfortunes showed Kitty to be better-natured than I had supposed, and I began to feel somewhat mollified. "What did you do about it?" I asked her. "Do? Why, there was nothing I could do—that was the worst of it," she answered. "The pencil was indelible, but I can tell you I felt very much plucked up with pink hair and blue eyebrows. Then Janet came to see if we were ready, looking like a little peach blossom, all in fluffy pink. The tears positively came to my eyes when I looked down and saw that her shoes were mates. Everything about that girl irritates me. She is always so cool, and never gets excited; so, seeing her looking so pink and perky, I said, 'You do look pretty nice, as you seem to know, but you'd look a good deal better if you hadn't gotten your lips so red.' Of course, she denied it, and vowed she hadn't done anything to them. Then what makes them look so cherry-ripe?" I said. That got on her nerves, and the other girls exchanged glances, because we always scrap, but it takes a mighty big streak of meanness to get back at a person by a practical joke. Quick as a wind she said, 'Oh, I guess it's the lusterine I've been using; it's such a lovely dentifrice. Don't you want to try it? Here, quick; hold your breath so you won't swallow it.' She grabbed a bottle off the stand, and like an idiot, I held my breath and took a mouthful of ammonia. In a second my lips and tongue were swollen as if they had been stung by a whole hive of bees, and Janet was scared half to death when she saw what she had done. But I was mad, just hopping mad. Up to this time I hadn't lost my temper at all, but I was afraid the swelling might disfigure my mouth permanently, and I have always taken a humble little pride in my mouth. It is the only feature I have like the Halls and I value it as a sort of half-mark. I snatched up the first thing I could reach, which happened to be my carved ivory mirror that came from Japan, and threw it at her, and she turned around and laughed. Then I threw Nette's curling iron, and that, of course, missed her, and smashed the glass.

As Kitty habbled on I felt my hair slowly turning gray at the revelations her confidences made; old stagger

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hot from fuming over that shoe my hair had all come out of curl and had to be done over. She didn't offer to help me the least bit; all she said was 'Oh, you little goose, why didn't you powder your hair when you curled it so it would keep dry and stay in place?' and off she went down the hall to tell the girls I wasn't half ready. I could see it was a good scheme, though, so when I got my hair done again I just powdered it thick; I had a full box, and emptied nearly half of it."

"I did not understand her surprise, for I had always rated him a great talker, but recalled his reputation, and said nothing. 'Well, if you please, he kept right on talking. I never heard of his doing such a thing, for the girls all say they have to rack their brains to prevent a pause in the conversation. He told me all about his career; where he had been and what he had done; all the active service he had seen, and his whole family history, beginning with his grandmother's maiden name, and there I sat in the corner like a wooden image, not able to say a word.'

"Now, for the first time, I began to understand how the Colonel had gotten his impression of Miss Flinders being 'delightfully clever and entertaining.' It would have been impossible otherwise. The poor fellow had been starving all these years for a listener and been suffocated by the well-merited efforts of the women to entertain him. 'However, he tells me he found you very interesting,' I interrupted. But Kitty only laughed. 'How could he?' she asked. 'He didn't even hear the sound of my voice; we sat out three dances and he talked all the time.'

"Then I saw it all and didn't blame him. The talked-to-death Colonel had at last gotten a chance, owing to this woman's tongue being temporarily disabled, and had talked a good hour without interruption, about himself at that. I did not wonder that he had been fascinated by the novelty of the experience, and in his exhilaration had attributed the fact of his having been so highly entertained to the presence of poor, stupid little Kitty Flinders. But as we sauntered homeward I was fully satisfied in my own mind how it happened—Marguerite Stabler in San Francisco Argonaut.

Suffering, which blessedly prevents your finding peace in the things of earth, will force upon you the priceless lesson that salvation can alone be found in clinging to God with all your strength. If your seeming inability threatens to crush your heart with sadness, take comfort and courage in the thought that by the constant pleading of your pain and weariness before the Throne of Mercy you may draw down God's blessings upon men more powerfully even than others who are actively engaged in charitable undertakings. What a rich morning offering you can make for promoting the desires of the Sacred Heart! For remember well that though Our Lord went about doing good in the days of His public ministry, yet it was when called last upon His bed of torment that He benefited men the most. Nothing that He did was more precious to Him than what He suffered. It was His Passion and Death which secured the glory of His Father and wrought the world's salvation. Cling to Him and you shall love God, 'the greatest and the first Commandment,' and you shall also love your neighbor for His sake.

that I was, I still clung to my belief in the genuineness of the visions of loveliness I saw about me, but with every confession another delusion had to go. I suggested the homestretch, and whistling up the caddie, started back, sadder and wiser.

"Nette said," resumed the indefatigable Kitty, "you would better go to bed now for safe keeping; there is no knowing what else might happen to you, and in the morning we will tell you all about the dance and the Colonel." But I said, "No, siree, I'm going to this hop now if it's the last act of my life. I shall sit in the shade, with your mother and look on, for I know that if I should try to dance something would paralyze me so I wouldn't be able to move a muscle. I had made up my mind that I wouldn't dance—you see, I didn't know how the pink and blue combination would suit the San Jose taste—but I didn't propose to stay upstairs all evening by myself. It was a lovely night. There were lots of people we knew there, the music was fine and the floor not crowded. The Colonel loomed up early in the evening and asked Nette for a dance the first thing. I watched them sailing around the room and knew Nette had been thinking up topics all day. She is one of the few people who can talk and dance too. I could imagine just how entertaining she must be, for she talked every minute of the time. Things went on that way half the evening, and if my lips hadn't pained so I would have had a pretty good time watching the others, but after the Colonel had danced with the other girls he looked over their heads into the chaperon row and asked me if I wasn't dancing. It was a lovely sweet-temper, and I simply couldn't resist; I tried to bobble about on the white slipper so the russet foot wouldn't show, but I soon had to give it up, for when I let my dress drag everybody stepped on it, and when I held it up I caught curious glances directed at my feet."

Through all this recital of her misfortunes I dumbly wondered what they had to do with my friend the Colonel, but remembering that "the longest way round is the shortest way there" in a woman's story, I listened patiently. "Just imagine my predicament!" she continued. "I couldn't dance on account of my slipper; I couldn't stay in the light because of my blue eyebrows, and couldn't mumble a single word distinctly on account of my swollen lips. Then the Colonel suggested the veranda. It was simply glorious out there, warm and moonlight, and I began to think I was glad I was there after all, but it didn't last long. You know, I just love to talk; they tell me at home I talk entirely too much, but it would have done them some good if they could have seen me then. My lips were so blistered I couldn't even open my mouth, so I just drew myself up into the corner and wondered if that nightmare evening would ever end. The Colonel said something about the weather, and I could only nod my pink head; then he said something else, and I raised my blue eyes at him to show that I had heard, and with that, if you can believe it, he began to talk himself."

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"Now, for the first time, I began to understand how the Colonel had gotten his impression of Miss Flinders being 'delightfully clever and entertaining.' It would have been impossible otherwise. The poor fellow had been starving all these years for a listener and been suffocated by the well-merited efforts of the women to entertain him. 'However, he tells me he found you very interesting,' I interrupted. But Kitty only laughed. 'How could he?' she asked. 'He didn't even hear the sound of my voice; we sat out three dances and he talked all the time.'

"Then I saw it all and didn't blame him. The talked-to-death Colonel had at last gotten a chance, owing to this woman's tongue being temporarily disabled, and had talked a good hour without interruption, about himself at that. I did not wonder that he had been fascinated by the novelty of the experience, and in his exhilaration had attributed the fact of his having been so highly entertained to the presence of poor, stupid little Kitty Flinders. But as we sauntered homeward I was fully satisfied in my own mind how it happened—Marguerite Stabler in San Francisco Argonaut.

Suffering, which blessedly prevents your finding peace in the things of earth, will force upon you the priceless lesson that salvation can alone be found in clinging to God with all your strength. If your seeming inability threatens to crush your heart with sadness, take comfort and courage in the thought that by the constant pleading of your pain and weariness before the Throne of Mercy you may draw down God's blessings upon men more powerfully even than others who are actively engaged in charitable undertakings. What a rich morning offering you can make for promoting the desires of the Sacred Heart! For remember well that though Our Lord went about doing good in the days of His public ministry, yet it was when called last upon His bed of torment that He benefited men the most. Nothing that He did was more precious to Him than what He suffered. It was His Passion and Death which secured the glory of His Father and wrought the world's salvation. Cling to Him and you shall love God, 'the greatest and the first Commandment,' and you shall also love your neighbor for His sake.

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What is the Index?

(Rev. M. I. Stritch, S.J., in The New Voice.)

What is the Index of Prohibited Books?

This question is discussed by theologians and canonists who wish to make clear the scope and purpose of ecclesiastical authorities in sanctioning the publication of a list of forbidden books. It is asked by well-meaning non-Catholics who desire to obtain information for merely speculative ends. It is asked by conscientious Catholics because they seek the guidance of the Church in what is now a matter of the greatest importance—the matter of reading. It is asked by bigoted and flippant declaimers in order to have a suitable occasion to show the obscurantism, the timidity of the Church. The index, they claim, is one of the pitiable devices of Pope and Cardinals to hold the allegiance of Catholics by keeping them ignorant of the enlightening teachings of modern times. Or again, these writers, deeming it not worth while to waste their virtuous indignation on the Church, take an apparently different talk. They grow merry over the futility and ineptitude of such means and instruments as the Index. They point out the fact that in this list comparatively few books are contained, while hundreds of thousands go unlisted. And the unlisted are incomparably more dangerous to Rome and Roman pretensions than many of the practically harmless books on the Index. Evidently the Pope and Cardinals are a little too timid or too lazy to pursue, capture and put into their pillory the great faith destroying criminals who are glossing about at large. For all these classes of inquirers a very interesting article appeared recently in the "Civiltà Cattolica." This magazine is a bi-weekly edited by learned Jesuit fathers in Rome, under the immediate supervision of the Holy Father. The gist of the article is as follows:

The Index is not the whole, but only a small part of the legislation of the Church in the matter of reading of books dangerous to faith and morals. No upright man would think himself permitted to do every deed in his power, speak every word or think every thought or entertain every wish. Because such a course is clearly forbidden by the law of nature, revealed in the reason and conscience of man. A vast multitude of books are so openly coarse, obscene, immoral, irreligious, blasphemous, that no other law, is needed to declare authoritatively that they are not to be read. The Church teaches that this natural law is the will of God, binding on the conscience not merely of Catholics, but of every man and woman whose mental condition is such as to leave them responsible for their actions. The natural law is unchanged and unchangeable. Books of this kind have always been, are now and always will be prohibited to all. They need no further listing or indexing.

Second, Many books not clearly forbidden by the natural law because not openly heretical or immoral or atheistic or obscene are still full of danger to unsuspecting readers. We know on good authority that the devil has a way of taking the role of an angel of light. In olden times he displayed this angelic disposition through the instrumentality of the serpent. In modern times his favorite instruments are certain classes of authors. To prevent this cunning deception, especially since the time of the Reformation, the Church has issued general decrees prohibiting, not individual books, but large classes and divers kinds of writings which either manifestly or insidiously labor to undermine the faith and morals of their readers. The zeal of the reformers in

propagating their doctrine was largely frustrated by the loyalty of the Catholic peoples to ecclesiastical authorities. It was then that the wily "angel of light" process began to be extensively used. It was then, too, that the great Catholic invention of printing was made a means of spreading heresy and immorality, everywhere endeavoring to lead men away from their allegiance to the Church. Ever since this propaganda of, first, Protestantism, then rationalism, and afterward paganism, has gone vigorously forward. The printing press in multiplying books encouraged and facilitated education. Books and readers grew together. The need of special action on the part of the Church to save her people from false teaching and immoral influence became urgent at once and has lasted to our own day. Our critics of the Index are guilty of an ignorant elench. They take the Index as identical with the complete and general legislation of the Church on this matter of reading. The fact is, the Index is not, strictly speaking, in the nature of legislation at all, but rather in that of a series of court judgments. The natural law and the general decrees of the Church did not make known by name what books were prohibited. Thousands of books—to-day—we might better say hundreds—were clearly to be placed in the categories of the books forbidden by either the natural law or the general decrees of the Church. Thousands, too, were just as clearly free from any taint that would bring them under either ban. In between these two classes there would naturally be many doubtful and controverted cases. When doubts occurred or controversies arose as to whether a book was prohibited or not, inquiries were made of the proper authorities. The book thus brought up for trial was examined and condemned or acquitted, according to its merits. In order to make the saving legislation of the Church more effective, Bishops, priests, educated laymen, and especially officers of Catholic schools and universities were encouraged to present doubtful books for examination. Again, it happened that careless and wayward Catholics might read books about which there really was no doubt on the part of conscientious and intelligent men. The latter knew that such books came under the general prohibition, while the former persisted in reading until an examination took place and an explicit decision was rendered; in other words, until the book was put on the Index.

Out of cases of this character grew the list of prohibited books now known as the Index. Hence: First, not all prohibited books are contained in this list, but only a comparatively very small number. Second, they are not by any means the worst books that are found in the Index, since real and bona fide doubts existed as to whether they were forbidden or not until a decision was obtained and the books listed. Third, some grossly bad books are indexed either because it was found that disobedient Catholics would otherwise read them or for some other particular reason. Our conclusions from these facts and explanations should be that the Church is not tyrannical or intolerant, but laudably vigilant in safeguarding the souls entrusted to her keeping; that the character of the works on the Index and the smallness of their number do not show any carelessness or incompetency on the part of the Church in selecting the books worthy of condemnation, but rather demonstrate the ignorance and conceit of the critics; that Catholics ought to have a sincere respect and reverence for the natural law, the ecclesiastical decrees and the special decisions as shown in the Index relating to this matter of prohibited reading.

There is not much use in asking God to bless the whole world as long as we are not willing to stand our share of the expense. The old friendships, safe, genuine, and firmly built, for which we take little thought, and which always avail us, are like those good, thick walls of bygone days, which need no repair, and are ever ready for shelter or defence. Adversity has often developed strength, energy, fortitude, and perseverance that prosperity could never have produced. The dignity of self-support and self-respect often has been gained when an external prop has been removed.

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For the Conversion of Non-Catholics. Washington, D. C., October 27—The Apostolic Mission House at the Catholic University in Washington has opened its second year with an increased number of students.

Pending the completion of the new building the priests who are following the lectures given by Father Elliott are living in Keane Hall. The new Mission House will be finished by January 1, but the blessing of it will not take place till after Easter, when the Archbishops are assembled for their annual meeting. It looms up most majestically on the University grounds, and both in style of architecture and in appearance it is very notable among the group of buildings that surround the University. There are now eighteen students attending the lectures; four are from the South and two are Benedictines.

The arrangement that is made with the Bishops in the South is to accept their students without any expense to the diocese and to provide a salary for them for five years while engaged in mission work. The Northern diocese that are represented among the students are Dubuque, Peoria and the diocese where the Apostolate hands are already existing. In Pittsburg, through the practical management of Bishop Canevin, the diocesan mission band has been put on a permanent basis. Rev. Edward Griffin, who has been pastor at New Brighton, Pa., for some years, has been made the head of the diocesan missionaries and associated with him are three English-speaking priests, a Slav and an Italian. The beautiful church at Mount Washington, on the South Side, has been assigned to the mission band and every opportunity is given to them to do efficient diocesan work. The establishment of the Pittsburg band is another link in the chain of Apostolic mission hands that will before many years stretch across the country.

It is now just ten years since the non-Catholic mission work began in its organized form, and the results in awakening religious activity and in dissipating ignorance, in stopping the leakage and in building up the Church are most remarkable. The Paulists in their missions during the past year received under instruction 1,252 converts.

The more culture the less jewelry. Night is only a tunnel to him who travels towards hope. What some folks call luck is in reality disaster to them. It is love of virtue, not fear of law that makes civilization.

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The look of annoyance—still slumbered in the depths of her dark eyes, and I thought, too, there was the glint of a dawning suspicion, but it was swiftly chased away as she turned with a jest to Monsieur Roche, and after the interchange of a few pleasantries, nodded gaily to us both and rose off.

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