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## TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

March 2, the Anniversary of a Great English-Irish Saint, Saint Chad—Who Will Support Home Rule in the British Parliament?—The Celtic Element Everywhere—The Liberal and Labor Element in England—Scotland and Wales and the Isle of Man—The "Celtic Fringe" Unanimous.

My friend, John Hurley of Litchfield, Conn. whose contribution regarding American Generals and Irish saints, begun in our last issue and is continued in this, refers to St. Chad, who flourished in the north of England in the seventh century. His name is not unknown outside of ecclesiastical history. Mr. Hurley claims that St. Chad was an Irishman and a native of the County of Mayo. This but few writers mention, although there is good ground for the claim. He is mentioned in "Green's History of the English People," however, as if he were of Irish origin. It is admitted that he was educated at Holy Island in the northwestern part of the island of Lindisfarne, on the Northumbrian coast, which was first established by Irish monks. The anniversary of his death is the second day of March. The Toronto "Globe" of that date under the heading of "March 2 in History," has the following mention made of him, which in connection with Mr. Hurley's reference, will give my readers some better knowledge of a great Irish ecclesiastical character and furnish a striking instance of what the Irish did for the English in the early centuries of Christendom. The Globe's sketch says:

"St. Chad is regarded as the missionary who introduced Christianity among the East Saxons. He was educated at the monastery of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, of which he became Bishop. He exercised at the same time a like jurisdiction over the extensive diocese of Mercia, first fixing that See at Lichfield, so called from the great number of martyrs slain and buried there under Maximianus Herudeus, the name signifying, according to tradition, the field of carcasses. Upon his death and canonization the bones of St. Chad were removed from Stow to Lichfield Cathedral. The history of the cathedral has this romantic episode: In 1643 the Royalists, under the Earl of Chesterfield, fortified the close. They were attacked by the Parliamentary troops under Lord Brooke, of whom it is told that on approaching the city he prayed if his cause was unjust he might presently be cut off, whereupon he was killed by a brace of bullets from a musket or wall piece discharged by a soldier from the tower of the church. This occurring on the 2nd of March, the anniversary of St. Chad's death (673), was looked upon by the Royalists as a signal interference of Providence."

This is a time, I think, when the Irish can look with gratification to their brother Celts in the British Isles for the position they have taken to assist in carrying Home Rule in the British Parliament. In the first place the Liberal Premier, Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is out-and-out a Home Ruler, and always has been. He is a Scotchman by birth and what is more, a Celtic Scotchman. Gladstone was a Scotchman in blood and partly of Celtic stock; and his son, who is one of the Cabinet Ministers of the day, is a Scotchman on whom we place a distinctive reliance. The new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen, is a Scotchman with a reputation well and favorably known, with a strong predilection in favor of Home Rule, and there need be no doubt that while he is in charge of Dublin Castle the execution of such laws as may be enacted for the benefit of the Irish people will be faithfully enforced. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Prof. Bryce, is of Scotch

and Celtic blood, but I believe was born in Ireland. He has long been a Home Ruler from conviction as well as from sympathy. He long since placed his convictions in print, declaring if the Irish persevered they would surely in time win the day. He said this, too: "The conduct of the House of Lords in 1880 and 1881, and the malign influence which its existence exerted whenever remedial legislation for Ireland came in question, convinced us that full and complete justice will never be done to Ireland by the British Parliament while the Upper House as at present constituted, remains a part of that Parliament. The discussion of Irish bills in the House of Commons made us realize how little English members knew about Ireland; how utterly different were their competence for and their attitude towards Irish questions and English questions. We perceived that we were legislating in the dark for a country whose economic and social conditions we did not understand—a country in which we could not apply our English ideas of policy; a country whose very temper and feeling were strange to us. We were really fitter to pass laws for Canada or Australia than for this island within sight of our shores." Finally he said: "Self-government, we had come to see, was the only alternate to coercion."

We can now safely assume there will never more be any coercion, Landlordism being now finally abolished, there will be no use for it, as whatever disturbance was created was on account of the hardships created by the landlords and Tory governments always sided with and made it their business to protect them in the performance of their heartless deeds.

Lord Elgin, the Home Secretary, is a Canadian by birth, but of Scotch descent. He is a descendant of the Bruce and is of Norman-Celtic blood. His father aided in the establishment of Home Rule for Canada, and the son, following in his footsteps, can be relied on to legislate for Home Rule for Ireland. The last king crowned in Ireland was a Bruce, and the present Bruce must have a strong sympathy for a people whose ancestors made his ancestor a king.

I have here written of the aristocratic and governing class of the Liberal Scotch statesmen. But there are others—the laboring class—they are with us too. In fact the labor leaders of England are many of them Scotch. John Burns, a member of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's official family, is a Scotchman and is an avowed and hearty Home Ruler.

The great success of the Labor Party in England at the late election was one of its great surprises and forebodes the fate of the aristocratic House of Lords if it does not behave itself. Every member representing labor is a Home Ruler. When Joseph Chamberlain posed as a radical leader here is what he said of the House of Lords:

"During the last hundred years the House of Lords has never contributed one iota to popular liberties or popular freedom, or done anything to advance the common weal. During that time it has protected every abuse and sheltered every privilege. It has denied justice and delayed reform."

The House of Lords itself may be put on its defense and tried for its very existence if it should obstruct the passage of a Home Rule Bill in the present parliament as it did in Gladstone's time.

The attitude of the Labor Party towards Home Rule is one of sympathy and brotherhood, because the cause of the people is fundamentally the same everywhere. Every great parliamentary measure of reform for the benefit of the British people for a hundred years, has had the aid of the Irish representatives in the House of Commons, a fact notably recognized by Lecky in his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," in which he bears testimony as follows: "A majority of the Irish members turned the balance in favor of the great democratic Reform Bill of 1832, and from that day there has scarcely been a democratic measure

(Continued on page 5.)

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## AMERICAN GENERALS

Revolutionary Soldiers Whose Names are Derived from those of Irish Saints.

(Continued from our last issue.)

The first bishop of Mercia, in Ancient Britain, was St. Ceadda, also called Chad, Cedd, Cadwol, Cadwell, Shadwol, Shadwell, Cadwalder or Chad-Molader. He was the patron saint of Lichfield in Stafford, so called from his light or grave, and to whom Lichfield (Lichtwold) cathedral is still dedicated. He was a monk of Lindesfarne, A.D. 670. But the scene of his early studies was in County Mayo, Ireland, on the right bank of the river Moy, anciently called Kath-Moil-Cath, and later Rathmaoli; hence the name Cathmoilader, from a great battle having been fought there; hence the Welsh name Cadwalader. The general of this name in the Revolution must have been Irish, or at least one of his parents was; otherwise he could not be a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The name Cathmaol or Cambell, may also have been named in honor of this saint.

Gen. Campbell was born of Irish parents and was also a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Gen. Francis Marion and his famous brigade, whose military career proved successful and brilliant. His name originated from Mar-Oigh, meaning Holy or Blessed Mary. Mar is the Irish for Mary, hence Maol Mar-Oigh, Mulmurry, Mulmarion, Marion, Le Marion, Marianus, Merry Man, etc. Gen. Marion was of French nationality.

St. Elmridh or Geimhrith (winter), hence Maol Geimhrith, Mulgemery, Mulgomeri, MulGomery, Montgomery, etc.

Gen. Richard Montgomery was born in County Donegal. He also was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia.

Gen. John Lamb, organizer of the "Liberty Boys," was commander at West Point when Arnold turned traitor. He was General-in-Chief of artillery at Yorktown. Lord Melbourne, whose family name was Lamb, was a member of the Irish Parliament. The origin of this name is perhaps Liam or Giolla Liam, meaning William.

Brig-Gen. Stephen Movlan, called the Sheridan of the Revolution, was the first president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. His brother was the Catholic Bishop of Cork, where they belonged. Maol Leathain is the origin of this name, called after St. Leathain.

Gen. Mathew Lyon of Castlelyons, County Cork, originally belonged to the Lyons family, who were also O'Mullethains or Mullions. After being dispossessed of their estates some of the family settled in Wicklow, where Mathew Lyon, the commissary-general of the Revolution was born. The vote of Vermont, cast by Lyon, made

Thomas Jefferson President of the United States. He was also the founder of Eddyville, Kentucky.

Some of the Irish Allens were called after St. Challane.

There was also a St. Mal-Calinus or Mulcallin or Mulchallane, hence Calahan, Challan, Callan, Callanan, Mulbolin, Mulholland, Holland, Mullahin, Hallin, Hallen, Mull Hallen, Mulhollin, O'Maolchulun, M'Ballin and finally Allin. Col. Ethan Allen became a general. His parents were Mary Baker and Daniel Allin. His sister, Mary Allen, became a convert to the Catholic faith. A late writer states that all the Allens were of Norman descent; but there were Allens in Ireland ages before they were called Normans, as the place names will show, as the Bog of Allen, Tulleyallen, Bally Allen, Allenstown, Lough Allen, the Hill of Allen, etc. There was also an Irish king of that name.

Gen. Green, the Rhode Island blacksmith, who superceded Gen. Gates, "who was the real head of the Conway Cabal," was one of the most famous generals of the Revolution. Uaithne is the origin of Green and an Uaithne is Anthony, while "MacGiolla au Uaithne" means a disciple of St. Anthony and is pro. MacGillan. Anemny is wrongly translated into the family name of Bird. Those new names are written with or without the Mac, as MacGreen, MacGreene, MacGreene, MacGreane, etc. Also Gilloswney, Owney, Eaney, Neadham, Toney, Teney, Taney, Tenyson, Hiney, a'Hannath or Hannah, MacGilliney, Eloney, Looney, O'Looney, Gilliney, Olney, MacGilliney, Gillaney, Ainey, Macaney, MacNeney, Cineal-Ainey, Elowney, O'Neana, O'Neana, O'Neay, etc., etc. There are many variations of the name St. Fionn, or Fionnain of Movilla, A.D. 675. St. Fionnain, St. Fionnehoim, St. Fionchu, or Fionnshain, etc. Perhaps there were several saints of this name, some of whose disciples were called MacGiolla Thionntain, hence MacGillintan, Lintan, Gionntan, Clintan, etc.

Charles Clinton, senior, came from County Longford, Ireland, and was the progenitor of a famous family of generals and governors, and one was a Vice-President of the United States. George Clinton voted for the Declaration of Independence. There was also Brig-Gen. Charles Clinton, General James Clinton, De Witt C. Clinton, and others. Many places are called after this family, although the name of the Irish Saint is almost forgotten.

Gen. Marquis de Laval, or Lavell, is a form of Mulfoyle, Maol Phael, Paul.

Gen. Lewis Cass, son of Jonathan Cass, an Irishman, was Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson. The name is derived from St. Cass, or Corcass. Also Gen. Karson and Commodore Cassin of Clan Caislin.

Gen. John James, a major in Marston's Brigade, was called the "Swamp Fox"; he organized the Marion Brigade Corps. Gill James is called after the saint, while Fitz James or Jamiesons of Dublin were Stewarts.

One of the latter is the mother of Marconi.

Brig-Gen. William Maxwell, born in Ireland, was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Gen. Hugh Maxwell was also born in Ireland in 1733. Thompson Maxwell of the same family was born in Bedford, Mass., named from St. Sedulius.

Gen. Dongan of New York was Irish born and probably called after St. Dubhagan, hence O'Dugan, O'Dubhan, Dougan, Duggan, etc.

General Agnew's name in Gaelic is Giolla Naomh, hence O'Gnieve, meaning a disciple of the Saint. He was from the County Antrim. Judge Daniel Agnew was his grandson.

Brig-Gen. Mitchell was of Irish origin, and a brave fighter in the Revolution. Mulmitchil, Mulvehil, Melvill, etc., are forms of this name. Balmichela or Mitchelstown, was called after the clan.

Major-Gen. William Irvine, also Andrew Irvine, and Dr. Mathew Irvine, were from County Clare. St. Irvine was Irish. There is a St. Irvine in Ayrshire named from the Irish saint.

St. Tiernan or Tighearnain of the great Abby of Errew. This very ancient name is the origin of the Greek and Latin words Tyrannos, tyrant, etc. The original meaning seems to be Tigh-I-Earn, or House of Learning. Tighearnagh or Tierney is rightly translated Lord, but wrongly translated O'Torna or Thunder. The prefix Giolla and Maol proves that the following names are called after this saint: Maol Thiarna, Mulhern, Hernan, Earnan, MacGiolla Thearney, MacGiearnay Ternan, Turney, MacGiollernan, Tierne, Ternay, O'Darney, O'Tarney, O'Dearnair, Uí Tighearnagh. Killodernan in Tipperary means O'Tiernan's church, originally spelled Cill-O'd-Tighearnain.

Gen. de Ternay was of Irish origin. He was one of the generals at the Hartford convention.

Gen. de Chastell, Lieut-Gen. Count Arthur Dillon, and others, attended. This was also the Admiral de Ternay who arrived at Newport with a squadron of warships in July, 1780.

Gen. Wilkinson of the Revolution. Wilkin in Gaelic is Uikin or MacUikin, probably called after a saint of that name, St. Uicin.

St. MacCartan or Artan, founder of the See of Clogher, A.D. 506. Some of his disciples took their names from Fornais MacCartan, hence MacThomas, Thomson, Tompkins, etc. It was Gov. Tompkins of New York who saved New York in 1812. He was the Tammany Governor.

Gen. William Thomson, brother of Charles.

Gen. Moultrie, one of the great fighting generals of the Revolution, was one of "the fighting race." Fort Moultrie was named in his honor. The name originally was Maol Murtagh, Mac Murtrie, Murthugh, Moriarty, etc., all having the same coat of arms. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, evidence that he was Irish.

Gen. Shay was also Irish and a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Gen. Todd, Governor of the North-West Territory with General Rodgers Clarke. The Irish name is O'Todha, or O'Togdha, called after St. Todha or Tuda. The original name seems to have been Cu Uladh an-t-So-dha or "The Ulster Silken Warrior," now Sheehy and Silk. Gen. Shay may have the same origin for his name.

Gen. Miller of the Millers of Rath Miller, was called after an Irish saint. Generals Pike, Collins and others, were also called after Irish saints.

The second signer of the Declaration of Independence. He commanded eight divisions of the Pennsylvania Irish Riflemen and was commander-in-chief of the Army of the North. The Thompsons were from County Kerry and were members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Gens. Wolcott and Elliott have names derived from "Mac Giolla Mo Cudha" or Gillicuddy, disciples of St. Cartha of Munster, who was called "The Holy Father" and from whom the MacCarthys also get their various names.

Commodore Barney, the father of

## ROYAL PRINCE BECOMES A JESUIT

Prince Rainer of Bourbon, son of the claimant to the throne of Naples and nephew of the late King of the Two Sicilies, has joined the order of Jesuits and entered upon his novitiate. He is a brother of the Infant Charles of Spain, and like him received his education in Spain, being brought up, in fact, at the expense and under the direction of the Queen Mother, Christina, who has been extremely kind to all the many children of the Court of Caserta, the title by which the Neapolitan pretender is known to most of his American friends and acquaintances at Cannes. Prince Rainer is now twenty-three years of age, holds a commission as cavalry officer in the Spanish army and has experienced an immense amount of difficulty in persuading his parents and relatives to permit him to join the order of the Jesuits.

While there have been several royal and imperial princes who have entered holy orders—there is one of the brothers of the present King of Saxony who is a priest and professor of theology at the University of Freiburg, in Switzerland, while in the early part of the nineteenth century there was an Archduke Leopold of Austria who was a Cardinal—that is, I believe, says the Marquis de Fontenay, the first instance of and scion of royalty joining the order of the Jesuits, and it is easy to understand the reluctance of the young prince's parents to give him the requisite permission to enter the world-famous society, since there is no other order of the Church which exacts to such an extent not merely the allegiance but also the complete devotion of its members, at the expense of family ties and relations, as does the fraternity founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola.

Many Catholic monarchs and princes have received their education from the Jesuits. Indeed, the order has made a specialty of furnishing tutors and mentors to the reigning houses of Europe and to those families of the old aristocracy.

## Meeting of School Board

The Separate School Board, which met on Tuesday evening, passed a resolution of condolence with the family of the late Andrew J. Cottom. Trustees Carey and O'Hearn suggested that more polling booths be established at separate school elections in the future. The matter will be dealt with by the Management Committee. The application of the instructor in music for an increase in salary from \$650 to \$1,000 a year was referred to the Finance Committee. The average attendance in the schools in February was 3,776, and the registered number of pupils 1,367.

## FOUND AT LAST.

Mr. McGill, Analyst of the Dominion Inland Revenue Department, after an analysis, reports that the best English and American goods are inferior to the Canadian-made brand known as "Japanese" writing ink.

The American Navy, was called after the Munster Saint, but I am not so sure about their origin. Many of the French Generals were called after French Saints. Fourteen generals, including George Washington, the Father of his country, belonged to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Also Robert Morris, the father of American finance.

Washington was the first Ketchi Oxeman or Grand Sachem of the Sons of St. Tammany. There was an Irish Saint of this name and his disciples are still called MacTammany or MacTaveny. It is not an Indian name, as some writers assert. Several of the Welsh Generals were members of St. David.

JOHN HURLEY.

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BARNABY RUDGE

By CHARLES DICKENS

Miss Miggs was at some trouble to improve her for this state of mind, and to entreat her to take example by herself, who, she said, was now receiving back, with interest, tenfold the amount of her subscriptions to the red-brick dwelling-house, in the articles of peace of mind and a quiet conscience. And, while on serious topics, Miss Miggs considered it her duty to try her hand at the conversion of Miss Haredeale; for whose improvement she launched into a polemical address of some length, in the course whereof, she likened herself unto a chosen missionary, and that young lady to a cannibal in darkness. Indeed she returned so often to these subjects, and so frequently called upon them to take a lesson from her—at the same time vaunting and, as it were, rioting in, her huge unworthiness, and abundant excess of sin,—that, in the course of a short time, she became, in that small chamber, rather a nuisance than a comfort, and renounced them, if possible, even more unhappy than had been before.

The night had now come; and for the first time (for their jailers had been regular in bringing food and candles), they were left in darkness. Any change in their condition in such a place inspired new fears; and when some hours had passed, and the gloom was still unbroken, Emma could no longer repress her alarm.

They listened attentively. There was the same murmuring in the outer room, and now and then a moan which seemed to be wrung from a person in great pain, who made an effort to subdue it, but could not. Even these men seemed to be in darkness too; for no light shone through the chinks in the door; the silence being unbroken by so much as the creaking of a board.

At first Miss Miggs wondered greatly in her own mind who this sick person might be; but arriving, on second thoughts, at the conclusion that he was a part of the schemes on foot, and an artful device soon to be employed with great success, she opened, for Miss Haredeale's comfort, that it must be some misguided Papist who had been wounded; and this happy supposition encouraged her to say under her breath, "Ally Looyer!" several times.

"Is it possible," said Emma, with some indignation, "that you who have seen these men committing the outrages you have told us of, and who have fallen into their hands, like us, can exult in their cruelties!"

"Personal considerations, miss," rejoined Miggs, "sink into nothing, afore a noble cause. Ally Looyer! Ally Looyer! Ally Looyer, good gentlemen!"

"It seemed, from the shrill pertinacity with which Miss Miggs repeated this form of acclamation, that she was calling the same through the key-hole of the door; but in the profound darkness she could not be seen.

"If the time has come—Heaven knows it may come at any moment—when they are bent on prosecuting the designs, whatever they may be, with which they have brought us here, can you still encourage, and take part with them?" demanded Emma.

"I thank my goodness-gracious-blessed stars I can, miss," returned Miggs, with increased energy. "Ally Looyer, good gentlemen!"

Even Dolly, cast down and disappointed as she was, revived at this, and bade Miggs hold her tongue directly.

"Which, was you, pleased to observe, Miss Varsen?" said Miggs, with a strong emphasis on the irrelative pronoun.

Dolly repeated her request. "Ho, gracious me!" cried Miggs, with hysterical derision. "Ho, gracious me! Yes, to be sure I will. Ho yes! I am a abject slave, and a toiling, moiling, constant-working, always-being-found-fault-with, never-giving-satisfactions, nor-having-no-time-to-clean-one's-self, potter's wessel—ain't I, miss! Ho yes! My situations is lowly, and my capacities is limited, and my duties is to humble myself afore the base degenerating daughters of their blessed mothers as if fit to keep companies with holy saints but is born to persecutions from wicked relations—and to demean myself before them as is no better than Infidels—ain't it, miss! Ho yes!"

My only becoming occupations is to help young flaunting pagans to brush and comb and titivate themselves into whitening and suppelichres, and leave the young men to think that there ain't a bit of padding in it nor no pinching ins oor fillings nor no pomatums nor deceits nor earthly wanties—ain't it, miss! Yes, to be sure it is—ho yes!"

Having delivered these ironical passages with a most wonderful volubility, and with a shrillness perfectly deafening (especially when she jerked out the interjections), Miss Miggs, from mere habit, and not because weeping was at all appropriate to the occasion, which was one of triumph, concluded by bursting into a flood of tears, and calling in an impassioned manner on the name of Simmons.

What Emma Haredeale and Dolly would have done, or how long Miss Miggs, now that she had hoisted her true colors, would have gone on waving them before their astonished senses, it is impossible to tell. Nor is it necessary to speculate on these matters, for a startling interruption occurred at that moment, which took their whole attention by storm.

This was a violent knocking at the door of the house, and then its sudden bursting open; which was immediately succeeded by a scuffle in the room without, and the clash of weapons. Transported with the hope that rescue had at length arrived, Emma and Dolly shrieked aloud for help; nor were their shrieks unanswered, for after a hurried interval, a man, bearing in one hand a drawn sword, and in the other a taper, rushed into the chamber where they were confined.

It was some check upon their transport to find in this person an entire stranger, but they appealed to him, nevertheless, and besought him, in impassioned language, to restore them to their friends.

"For what other purpose am I here?" he answered, closing the door, and standing with his back against it. "With what object have I made my way to this place, through difficulty and danger but to preserve you?"

With a joy for which it was impossible to find adequate expression, they embraced each other, and thanked Heaven for this most timely aid. Their deliverer stepped forward for a moment to put the light upon the table, and immediately returning to his former position against the door, bared his head and looked on smilingly.

"You have news of my uncle, sir?" said Emma, turning hastily towards him.

"And of my father and mother?" added Dolly.

"Yes," he said. "Good news. They are alive and unhurt!" they both cried at once.

"Yes, and unhurt," he rejoined. "And close at hand?"

"I did not say close at hand," he answered smoothly; "they are at no great distance. Your friends, sweet one," he added, addressing Dolly, "are within a few hours' journey. You will be restored to them, I hope, to-night."

"My uncle, sir—" faltered Emma.

"Your uncle, dear Miss Haredeale, happily—I say happily, because he has succeeded where many of our creed have failed, and is safe—has crossed the sea, and is out of Britain."

"I thank God for it," said Emma, faintly.

"You say well. You have reason to be thankful; greater reason than it is possible for you, who have seen but one night of these cruel outrages, to imagine."

"Does he desire," said Emma, "that I should follow him?"

"Do you ask if he desires it?" cried the stranger in surprise. "If he desires it! But you do not know the danger of remaining in England, the difficulty of escape, or the price hundreds would pay to secure the means, when you make that inquiry. Pardon me. I had forgotten that you could not, being prisoner here."

"I gather, sir," said Emma, after a moment's pause, "from what you hint at, but fear to tell me, that I have witnessed but the beginning, and the least, of the violence to which we are exposed, and that it has not yet slackened in its fury?"

THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE WHEN MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

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The second period that constitutes a special drain on the system is during pregnancy.

The third and one most liable to leave heart and nerves troubles is during "change of life."

In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful value to the sufferer. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking your Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, as I can truly say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

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

He shrugged his shoulders, shook his head, lifted up his hands, and with the same smooth smile, which was not a pleasant one to see, cast his eyes upon the ground, and remained silent.

"You may venture, sir, to speak plain," said Emma, "and to tell me the worst. We have undergone some preparation for it."

But here Dolly interposed, and entreated her not to hear the worst but the best, and besought the gentleman to tell them the best, and to keep the remainder of his news until they were safe among their friends again.

"It is told in three words," he said, glancing at the locksmith's daughter with a look of some pleasure. "The people have risen to a man, against us; the streets are filled with soldiers, who support them and do their bidding. We have no protection but from above, and no safety but in flight; and that is a poor resource; for we are watched on every hand, and detained here, both by force and fraud. Miss Haredeale, I cannot bear—believe me, that I cannot bear—by speaking of myself, or what I have done, or am prepared to do, to seem to vaunt my services before you. But, having powerful Protestant connections, and having my whole wealth embarked with theirs, in shipping and commerce, I happily possessed the means of saving your uncle. I have the means of saving you, and in redemption of my sacred promise, made to him, I am here, pledged not to leave you until I have placed you in his arms. The treachery or penitence of one of the men about you, led to the discovery of your place of confinement, and that I have forced my way here, sword in hand, you see."

"You bring," said Emma, faltering, "some note or token from my uncle?"

"No, he doesn't," cried Dolly, pointing at him earnestly; "now I am sure he doesn't. Don't go with him for the world."

"Hush, pretty fool—be silent," he replied, frowning angrily upon her. "No, Miss Haredeale, I have no letter, nor any token of any kind; for while I sympathize with you, and such as you, on whom misfortune so heavy and so undeserved has fallen, I value my life. I carry, therefore, no writing which, found upon me, would lead to its certain loss. I never thought of bringing any other token, nor did Mr. Haredeale think of intrusting me with one—possibly because he had good experience of my faith and honesty, and owed his life to me."

There was a reproof conveyed in these words, which, to a nature like Emma Haredeale's, was well addressed. But Dolly, who was differently constituted, was by no means touched by it, and still conjured her, in all the terms of affection and attachment she could think of, not to be lured away.

"Time presses," said their visitor, who, although he sought to express the deepest interest, had something could and even in his speech, that grated on the ear; "and danger surrounds us. If I have exposed myself to it, in vain, let it be so; but if you and he should ever meet again, do me justice. If you decide to remain (as I think you do), remember, Miss Haredeale, that I left you with a solemn caution, and acquitting myself of all the consequences to which you expose yourself."

"Stay, sir!" cried Emma—"one moment, I beg you. Cannot we"—and she drew Dolly closer to her—"cannot we go together?"

"The task of conveying one female in safety through such scenes as we must encounter, to say nothing of attracting the attention of those who crowd the streets," he answered, "is enough. I have said that she will be restored to her friends to-night. If you accept the service I tender, Miss Haredeale, she shall be instantly placed in safe conduct, and that promise redeemed. You decide to remain? People of all ranks and creeds are flying from the town, which is sacked from end to end. Let me be of use in some quarter. Do you stay, or go?"

"Dolly," said Emma, in a hurried manner, "my dear girl, this is our last hope. If we part now, it is only that we may meet again in happiness and honor. I will trust to this gentleman."

"No—no!" cried Dolly, clinging to her. "Pray, pray, do not!"

"You hear," said Emma, "that to-night—only to-night—within a few hours—think of that!—you will be among those who would die of grief to lose you, and who are now plunging in the deepest misery for your sake. Pray for me, dear girl, as I will for you; and never forget the many quiet hours we have passed together. Say one 'God bless you!' Say that at parting!"

But Dolly could say nothing; no, not when Emma kissed her cheek a hundred times, and covered it with tears, could she do more than hang upon her neck, and sob, and clasp, and hold her tight.

"We have time for no more of this!" cried the man, unditching her hands, and pushing her roughly off, as he drew Emma Haredeale towards the door: "Now! Quick, outside there! are you ready?"

"Ay!" cried a loud voice, which made him start. "Quite ready! Stand back here, for your lives!"

And in an instant he was felled like an ox in the butcher's shambles—struck down as though a block of marble had fallen from the roof and crushed him—and cheerful light, and beaming faces came pouring in—and Emma was clasped in her uncle's embrace and Dolly, with a shriek that pierced the air, fell into the arms of her father and mother.

What fainting there was, what laughing, what crying, what sobbing, what smiling, how much questioning, no answering, all talking together, all bestirring themselves with joy, what kissing, congratulating, embracing, shaking of hands, and falling into all these raptures, over and over again, no language can describe.

At length, and after a long time, the old locksmith went up and fairly hugged two strangers, who had stood apart and left them to themselves, and then they saw—whom? Yes, Edward Chester and Joseph Willet.

"See here!" cried the locksmith. "See here! where would any of us have been without these two? Oh, Mr. Edward, Mr. Edward—oh, Joe, Joe, how light, and yet how full you have made my old heart to-night!"

"It was Mr. Edward that knocked him down, sir," said Joe: "I longed to do it, but I gave it up to him. Come, you brave and honest gentleman! Get your senses together, for you haven't long to lie here."

He had his foot upon the breast of their sham deliverer, in the absence of a spare arm; and gave him a gentle roll as he spoke. Gashford, for it was no other, crouching, yet malignant, raised his scowling face, like sin subdued, and pleaded to be gently used.

"I have access to all my lord's papers, Mr. Haredeale," he said in a submissive voice. Mr. Haredeale keeping his back towards him, and not once looking round; "there are very important documents among them. There are a great many in secret drawers, and distributed in various places, known only to my lord and me. I can give some very valuable information, and render important assistance to any inquiry. You will have to answer it if I receive ill usage."

"Pah!" cried Joe, in deep disgust. "Get up, man; you're waited for outside. Get up, do you hear?"

Gashford slowly rose, and picking up his hat, and looking with a baffled malevolence, yet with an air of despicable humility all round the room, crawled out.

"And now, gentlemen," said Joe, who seemed to be the spokesman of the party, for all the rest were silent; "the sooner we get back to the Black Lion the better, perhaps."

Mr. Haredeale nodded assent, and drawing his niece's arm through his, and taking one of her hands between his own, passed out straightway, followed by the locksmith, Mrs. Varden and Dolly—who would scarcely have presented a sufficient surface for all the hugs and caresses they bestowed upon her though she had been a dozen Dollys. Edward Chester and Joe followed.

And did Dolly ever once look behind—not once? Was there not one little fleeting glimpse of the dark eyelash, almost resting on her flushed cheek, and of the downcast sparkling eye, that had? Joe thought there was—and he is not likely to have been mistaken, for there were not many eyes like Dolly's, that's the truth.

The outer room through which they had to pass, was full of men; among them Mr. Dennis, in safe keeping; and there had been since yesterday, lying in hiding behind a wooden screen which was now thrown down, Simon Tappertit, the recreant Prentice, burned and bruised, and with a gunshot wound in his body; and his legs—his perfect legs, the pride and glory of his life, the comfort of his whole existence—crushed into shapeless ugliness. Wondering no longer at the means they had heard, Dolly crept closer to her father, and shuddered at the sight, but neither bruises, burns, nor gunshot wound, nor all the torture of his shattered limbs, sent half so keen a pang to Simon's breast as Dolly passing out with Joe for her preserver.

A coach was ready at the door, and Dolly found herself safe and whole inside, between her father and mother, with Emma Haredeale, and her uncle, quite real, sitting opposite. But there was no Joe, no Edward; and they had said nothing. They had only bowed once, and kept at a distance. Dear heart! what a long way it was to the Black Lion.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Black Lion was so far off, and occupied such a length of time in the getting at, that notwithstanding the strong presumptive evidence she had about her of the late events being real and of actual occurrence, Dolly could not divest herself of the belief that she must be in a dream which was lasting all night. Nor was she quite certain that she saw and heard with her own proper senses, even when the coach, in the fulness

It Will Prolong Life.—De Sota, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

Which are You Going to Use? WOODEN SHINGLES METAL SHINGLES. Try out, warp and crack no rain and snow soak in. Are instantly in flume from sparks or lightning. Compel you to pay highest insurance rates. Last from 2 to 10 years. Are rainproof. Are snowproof. Are fireproof. Are lightningproof. Write down your insurance premiums one-third. And last for 50 years. THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED, PRECTON, ONT.

of time, stopped at the Black Lion, and the host of that tavern approached in a gush of cheerful light to help them to dismount, and give them hearty welcome.

There too, at the coach door, one on one side, one upon the other, were already Edward Chester and Joe Willet, who must have followed in another coach; and this was such a strange and unaccountable proceeding, that Dolly was the more inclined to favor the idea of her being fast asleep. But when Mr. Willet appeared—old John himself—so heavy-headed and obstinate, and with such a double chin as the liveliest imagination could never in its boldest flights have conjured up; in all its vast proportions—then she stood corrected, and unwillingly admitted to herself that she was broad awake.

And Joe had lost an arm—be that well-made, handsome, gallant fellow! As Dolly glanced towards him and thought of the pain he must have suffered, and the far-off places in which he had been wandering, and wondered who had been his nurse, and hoped that whoever it was, she had been as kind and gentle and considerate as she would have been, the tears came rising to her bright eyes, one by one, little by little, until she could keep them back no longer, and so, before them all, wept bitterly.

"We are all safe now, Dolly," said her father, kindly. "We shall not be separated any more. Cheer up, my love, cheer up!"

The locksmith's wife knew better perhaps than he, what ailed her daughter. But Mrs. Varden being quite an altered woman—for the riots had done that good—added her word to his, and comforted her with similar representations.

"Mayhap," said Mr. Willet, senior, looking round upon the company, "she's hungry. That's what it is, depend upon it—I am, myself."

The Black Lion, who, like old John, had been waiting supper past all reasonable and conscientious hours, hailed this as a philosophical discovery of the profoundest and most penetrating kind; and the table being already spread, they sat down to supper straightway.

The conversation was not of the liveliest nature, nor were the appetites of some among them very keen. But in both these respects, old John more than atoned for any deficiency on the part of the rest, and very much distinguished himself.

It was not in point of actual conversation that Mr. Willet shone so brilliantly, for he had none of his old cronies to "tackle," and was rather timorous of venturing on Joe; having certain vague misgivings within him, that he was ready on the shortest notice, and on receipt of the slightest offence, to fell the Black Lion to the floor of his own parlor, and immediately withdraw to China or some other remote and unknown region, there to dwell forever, or at least until he had got rid of his remaining arm and both legs, and perhaps an eye or so, into the bargain. It was with a peculiar kind of pantomime that Mr. Willet filled up

every pause; and in this he was considered by the Black Lion, who had been his familiar acquaintance for some years, quite to surpass and go beyond himself, and outrun the expectations of his most admiring friends.

The subject that worked in Mr. Willet's mind, and occasioned these demonstrations, was no other than his son's bodily disfigurement, which he had never yet got himself thoroughly to believe, or comprehend. Shortly after their first meeting, he had been observed to wander, in a state of great perplexity, to the kitchen, and to direct his gaze towards the fire, as if in search of his usual adviser in all matters of doubt and difficulty. But there being no boiler at the Black Lion, and the rioters having so beaten and battered his own that it was quite unfit for further service, he wandered out again, in a perfect bog of uncertainty and mental confusion, and in that state took the strangest means of resolving his doubts; such as feeling the sleeve of his son's great coat as deeming it possible that his arm might be there; looking at his own arm and those of everybody else, as if to assure himself that two and not one was the usual allowance; sitting by the hour together in a brown study, as if he were endeavoring to recall Joe's image in his younger days, and to remember whether he really had in those times one arm or a pair; and employing himself in many other speculations of the same kind.

(To be continued.)

THE HOLY FATHER'S "BAD HABIT."

Talking to the Cardinals who had come to congratulate him on his seventieth birthday, Pius X. said: "I never thought I would learn as much in my old days as I am doing. For instance," he added, with a sunny smile, "I write my name without mussing up a cossack worth 200 francs." And he explained: "For years I had indulged in the habit of wiping my pen on the left sleeve of my coat before I began and during writing. Of course that didn't matter much as long as I wore black clothes, but when I donned the white Papal habit things looked different, and so did I when I came from my writing room. For a time my valet didn't know where to get enough clothes for me to wear. Then I determined to break with this bad habit and I did. One can give up anything if one but tries hard enough."

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parnelle's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

THIRD MONTH 31 DAYS March 1906 S. JOSEPH. Table with columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENT, and descriptions of vestments for each day. Includes: Our Lady of Lourdes, Crown of Thorns of Our Lord, S. Hilary, First Sunday of Lent, S. Casimir, S. Cyril of Alexandria, Ember Day, S. Thomas Aquinas, S. John of God, Ember Day, The Lance and Nails that pierced Our Lord, 40 Martyrs, Second Sunday of Lent, S. Gregory I. Pope, Of the Feria, Of the Feria, S. Zachary, Pope, The Holy Winding Sheet of Our Lord, S. Patrick, Third Sunday of Lent, S. Joseph, S. Cyril of Jerusalem, S. Benedict, S. Catharine of Genoa, The Five Wounds of Our Lord, S. Gabriel Archangel, Annunciation of B. V. Mary, Of the Feria, S. John Damascene, S. Sixtus III., Pope, S. John Capistran, Most Precious Blood of Our Lord, Of the Feria. VESTMENTS FOR EASTER—LARGEST STOCK IN ONTARIO. W. E. BLAKE, Write for prices. Altar Furnishings. Long Distance Phone M. 2453. 123 Church St., Toronto.



Plain Tips 15c Per Box

.....The HOME CIRCLE

PEOPLE WILL TALK. (Old Favorites.) You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow...

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed. That your humble position is only assumed.

And then if you show the least boldness of heart, Or a slight inclination to take your own part.

If threadbare your dress and old-fashioned your hat— Someone will surely take notice of that.

If your dress is in fashion, don't think to escape. For they criticize them in a different shape.

Now the best way to do is to do as you please. For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease.

THE NEAT GIRL. We all have among our acquaintances the girl who, without being in the least good-looking, always manages to look neat and well-dressed.

What is the neat girl's secret? Nothing more or less than taking care of her clothes. She has a place for everything, and everything is kept in its place.

There is a great difference, too, in the way in which girls put on their clothes, and very often a girl dressed in a shirt waist and a plain skirt will look twice as neat as one clad in an expensive gown.

It is the duty of all parents to see that their children are taught from Be Ready For Croup AND INSIST ON HAVING THE TIME-TESTED MEDICINE.

Be Ready For Croup

AND INSIST ON HAVING THE TIME-TESTED MEDICINE.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

It is not a question of whether you will need a treatment for coughs, colds and croup in your home, but the question is, will you select the most effective medicine, or simply be satisfied to take whatever your druggist happens to hand out to you?

Time and experience have proven that you can depend on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine at such times.

It is only necessary to remember this when the critical time comes, and to insist on getting what you ask for.

Should you have children who are subject to croup, you had better keep a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house, for when the choking spasm comes on there is little time to send for doctor or medicine.

It seems scarcely necessary to dwell on the merits of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, etc. Most of us have known it from childhood up. It is almost as familiar as Dr. Chase's Receipt Book.

Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children. Because it brings quick relief to the sufferer from asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough and all the most serious diseases of the throat and lungs, it is invaluable as a household medicine.

their babyhood to take proper care of their wearing apparel, for the child who lets her clothes drop off her and lie in a heap on the floor invariably grows into the careless, untidy woman with whom we are so familiar.

SENTENCED TO BE MARRIED. A young man and a young woman were contesting possession of a piece of property, the one claiming under an old lease, the other under an old will.

"It strikes me," said the Justice "that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate this lawsuit. The plaintiff seems to be a respectable young man and this is a very nice young woman. They can both get married and live upon the farm. If they go on with the law proceedings the property will all be frittered away among the lawyers, who, I am sure, are not ungrateful enough to wish the marriage not to come off."

The lady blushed and the young man stammered that they "liked each other a little bit," so a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, on condition of his promise to marry the defendant within two months—a stay of execution being put to the verdict till the marriage ceremony should be completed.

This is about the first couple ever sentenced to be married in a court of law.

TO SLEEP IN HENRY VIII'S BEDROOM.

William Waldorf Astor, one of the Astors of New York, who has resigned his American citizenship and become a British subject, has acquired a castle in Kent, which was the home of Anne Boleyn. Astor has had 2,000 men at the work of restoring the ancient building for two years now, and during that time he has opened his own quarry for stone, and already more than 195,000 tons of other material have passed over the roads for him.

DON'T GO ALONE.

Don't go to heaven alone! Take somebody with you. Mothers, take your children with you. Pray as long as you have breath; never despair and never give up the hope that your loved ones, no matter how far their footsteps have wandered, will one day stand with you before the great white throne.

HINTS ON CONVERSATION.

Avoid an apologetic mood; it is always weakening to character. Never let your eye wander over the room while your friend is talking to you. Study the person with whom you are conversing, and lead up to the subjects with which he is familiar.

Remember that conversation is an art. It takes time, thought and experience to develop the faculty of conversing properly. Do not let conversation drift into any subject. Begin the attack with something definite, and force your partner to show his powers.

THE STAGE IRISHMAN. (From the Salt Lake News.) The protest of Irish-Americans in Butte, Mont., against the appearance there of a burlesque company, because of Irish characters in it, may seem to be prompted by a superabundance of sensitiveness, but it is, nevertheless, the expression of a correct principle and we believe the stage would be benefited by a general revolt against the custom of ridiculing nationalities.

THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DOING GOOD WORK AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Dick Souvey and wife both had Kidney troubles, and the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured them. Port Arthur, Ont., March 5.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood, but it is only occasionally they get a chance to do double work in the same house.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

BRAVE ANNABEL LOU.

Annabel Lou is only two; And one can't tell—that is, very well, What Annabel Lou is going to do.

Annabel Lou is afraid of a mouse, Or a dog or a bird or a fly or a cat; But she's not afraid to stroke the fur Of a great big fox, and give it a pat.

Annabel Lou is only two; And one can't tell—that is, very well— What Annabel Lou is going to do.

But perhaps I should say, to be quite fair, That claws and fur and tail and head Are harmless quite, for the fox is dead.

THE LIVE SPONGE. When the sponge is in the sea alibe the inside of the pores is covered with a soft substance like the white of an egg.

CARLO AS A WITNESS. About a year ago a large grizzly St. Bernard dog was kidnapped from a Revere farmer, and subsequently sold to a Brookline livery stable keeper for fifty dollars.

Of course, if you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are carrying on a successful and profitable poultry business in a small city or town lot.

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising. If you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are carrying on a successful and profitable poultry business in a small city or town lot.

Why is life the greatest of all riddles? Because all must give it up. THE GREATEST OF RIVERS. The Amazon is the king of streams. From first to last it receives over 1,200 tributaries, of which more than 100 are large sized rivers and rise so far apart and have their floods and ebbs at such different seasons that the Amazon is at about the same height the year round.

NEW BRAIN PUZZLERS. These are very easy, children. Try them: Take away: Take away the first letter of a word meaning to fly aloft and leave something to row a boat with.

BOY SAVES TRAIN. The following story has just come from Grand Island, Neb. At the height of a fierce blizzard, Charlie Hudson, the 12-year-old son of Milton Hudson, a farmer, prevented a heavily loaded passenger train on the Union Pacific from being wrecked.

PAINLESS HOME CURE FOR CANCER. Stott & Jery, Bowmanville, Ont., will gladly send you the names of Canadians and others who have been cured by this marvelous remedy that cures without pain and even your own family need not know you are using the treatment.

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DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY



THE SETTING HEN—Her failures have discouraged many a poultry raiser.

You can make money raising chicks in the right way—lots of it.

No one doubts that there is money in raising chickens with a good incubator and brooder.

Users of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder have all made money. If you still cling to the old idea that you can successfully run a poultry business using the hen as a hatcher, we would like to reason with you.

In the first place, we can prove to you that your actual cash loss in eggs, which the 20 hens should lay during the time you keep them hatching and brooding, will be enough to pay for a Chatham Incubator and Brooder in five or six batches, to say nothing whatever of the larger and better results attained by the use of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

If you allow a hen to set, you lose at least eight weeks of laying, the 20 hens hatching and five weeks taking care of the chickens, or say in the eight weeks she would lay at least three dozen eggs. Let the Chatham Incubator on the hatching, while the hen goes on laying eggs.

Our No. 3 incubator will hatch as many eggs as twenty setting hens, and do it better. Now, here's a question in arithmetic:— If you keep 20 hens from laying for 8 weeks, how much cash do you lose if each hen would have laid 3 dozen eggs, and eggs are worth 15 cents per dozen? Ans.—\$9.00.

Therefore, when the Chatham Incubator is hatching the number of eggs that twenty hens would hatch, it is really earning in cash for you \$9.00, besides producing for your profit chicks that are wholesome and very ready to do the same thing over again the moment each hatch is out.

Don't you think, therefore, that it pays to keep the hens laying and let the Chatham Incubator do the hatching? The only other reasons why the Chatham Incubator and Brooder outclasses the setting hen.

The hen sets when she is ready, the Chatham Incubator is always ready. By planning to take off a hatch at the right time, you may have plenty of leaders to sell when broilers are scarce and prices at the top notch. If you depend on the hen, your chicks will grow to broilers just when every other hen's chicks are being marketed, and when the price is not so stiff.

The hen is a careless mother, often leaving her chicks among wet grass, bushes, and in places where rats can confiscate her young. The Chatham Brooder behaves itself, is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

Altogether, there is absolutely no reasonable reason for continuing the use of a hen as a hatcher and every reason why you should have a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. It is so making a very special offer, which it will pay you to investigate.

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising. If you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are carrying on a successful and profitable poultry business in a small city or town lot.

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The setting Hen as a Hatcher has been proven a Commercial Failure.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has always proved a Money Maker.

A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women. Many women are to-day making an independent living and putting by money every month raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator.

Any woman with a little leisure time at her disposal can, without any previous experience or without a cent of cash, begin the poultry business and make money right from the start.

Perhaps you have a friend who is doing so. If not, we can give you the names of many who started with much misgiving only to be surprised by the ease and rapidly with which the profits came to them.

Of course, success depends on getting a right start. You must begin right. You can never make any considerable money as a poultry raiser with hens as hatchers. You must have a good Incubator and Brooder, but this means in the ordinary way an investment which, perhaps you are not prepared to make just now, and this is just where our special offer comes in.

If you are in earnest, we will set you up in the poultry business without a cent of cash down. If we were not sure that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is the best and that with it and a reasonable amount of effort on your part you are sure to make money, we would not make the special offer below.

WE WILL SHIP NOW TO YOUR STATION FREIGHT PREPAID A CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER You Pay us no Cash Till After 1906 Harvest

Gentlemen,—Your No. 1 Incubator is all right. I am perfectly satisfied with it. Will get a larger one from you next year. H. M. LOCKWOOD, Lindsay, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I think both Incubator and Brooder is all right. I got 75 per cent. out of three hatches. R. S. FLEMING, Flatbush, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I had never seen an incubator until I received yours. I was pleased and surprised to get over 80 per cent., and the chickens are all strong and healthy. A child could operate machine successfully. JAS. DAY, Rathwell, Man.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Halifax, Chatham, Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 292, CHATHAM, CANADA

Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

Take away: Take away the first letter of a word meaning to fly aloft and leave something to row a boat with. Take away the fourth letter of a canvas house and leave a number.

Enigma: I am composed of eleven letters, and spell the name of a great Irish leader. My 7-2-10 is part of the earth. My 8-6-9 is something fed to horses.

THIS LITTLE BOY WAS RIGHT. Said Peter Paul Augustus: "When I am grown a man, I'll help my dearest mother the very best I can."

"But, when I think upon it, the time will be so long." Said Peter Paul Augustus, "before I'm tall and strong, I think it would be wiser to be her pride and joy."



GOLD MEDAL FOR ALE AND PORTER AWARDED JOHN LABATT AT ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO., Limited MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED White Label Ale

TORONTO, ONTARIO



No. 1—60 Eggs No. 2—120 Eggs No. 3—240 Eggs

THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR—Its success has encouraged many to make more money than they ever thought possible out of chicks.

Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry. Almost every farmer "keeps hens," but while he knows that there is a certain amount of profit in the business, even when letting it take care of itself, few farmers are aware of how much they are losing every year by not getting into the poultry business in such a way as to make real money out of it.

The setting hen as a hatcher will never be a commercial success. Her business is to lay eggs and she should be kept at it. The only way to raise chicks for profit is to begin right by installing a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. With such a machine you can begin hatching on a large scale at any time.

You can only get one crop of your fields in a year, but with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and ordinary attention, you can raise chickens from early Spring until Winter and have a crop every month. Think of it!

Quite a few farmers have discovered that there is money in the poultry business and have found this branch of farming so profitable that they have installed several Chatham incubators and brooders after trying the first.

Perhaps you think that it requires a great deal of time or a great deal of technical knowledge to raise chickens with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. If so, you are greatly mistaken. Your wife or daughter can do the right time to bring the chickens to marketable broilers when the supply is very low and the prices accordingly high. This you could never do with hens as hatchers.

We know that there is money in the poultry business for every farmer who will go about it right. All you have to do is to get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and start it. But perhaps you are not prepared just now to spend the money. This is why we make the special offer.

IS THIS FAIR? We know there is money in raising chickens. We know the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is equal. We know that with any reasonable effort on your part, you cannot but make money out of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We know that we made a similar offer last year and that in every case the payments were met cheerfully and promptly, and that in many cases money was accompanied by letters expressing satisfaction.

Therefore, we have no hesitation in making this proposition to every honest, earnest man or woman who may wish to add to their yearly profits with a small expenditure of time and money.

This really means that we will set you up in the poultry business so that you can make money right from the start, without asking for a single cent from you until after 1906 harvest. If we know of a fair offer, we would make it.

Write us a post card with your name and address, and we will send you full particulars, as well as our beautiful illustrated book, "How to make money out of chicks." Write to-day to Chatham, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Winnipeg.

## The Catholic Register

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Editor.

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JOSEPH COOLAHAN

Is now calling upon Toronto Subscribers

TORONTO, MARCH 8, 1906.

### ENCYCLICAL TO FRANCE.

Rome has spoken. On the 11th of last month the Holy Father addressed a lengthy encyclical to the hierarchy, the clergy and the people of France upon the Separation Law which he solemnly condemns in virtue of the supreme authority conferred upon him by God. It is a strong document, even compared with other similar documents. A more formal, decided and forceful protestation could hardly be imagined. And when we consider the authority with which it is penned, it assumes an historical importance which will place it amongst the great papal letters of modern times. After deploring the sad separation and the disruption of the Concordat as disastrous to both religious and civil society the Pope enumerates the various steps which have led up to the iniquitous law. "You have seen," he writes, "the sanctity and inviolability of Christian marriage violated by formal legislation and clergy dragged from their studies and proper discipline for military service; religious communities dispersed and plundered, the majority of their members being reduced to beggary." Other laws showing the irreligious spirit of the legislators are pointed out—the cessation of all public prayers at the opening of parliament, the removal from judicial oaths of all religious signs or character and of every emblem from schools, army, navy and all public institutions. These and similar measures separated in fact the Church from the State, and were only landmarks showing the line of march towards which French legislation was hastening, viz., complete and official separation. Concerning the department and action of the Holy See throughout the crisis the Sovereign Pontiff is very clear. He says: "In order to avert this certainty the Apostolic See on the contrary has spared nothing. Whilst on the one hand it did not at all forbear to warn those at the head of the French Government, and whilst it besought to weigh well the unmeasured evils which would surely follow a separation policy, on the other hand it multiplied towards France the most signal evidences of its condescending affection. And thus the Apostolic See had a right to hope, thanks to the bonds of gratitude, to be able to retain this policy even upon the incline and to bring about the renouement of the project. But all the good offices and attentions both of our predecessor and ourselves, have proven to be of no avail." This is the reason why in this grave juncture the Holy Father opens his afflicted soul to his venerable brethren and his beloved children, the French clergy and laity. He proceeds to examine the theory and principle of separation. This the Supreme Head of the Church finds injurious to God our Creator and the Founder of all society, the very negation of the supernatural order. These two societies, the supernatural and the natural, must work together in that harmony which alone can assure the success of either. When this accord and union are broken the notion of truth becomes obscured and souls are filled with anxiety. No less serious is the injury inflicted upon the civil order which cannot prosper long when no place is given to religion and to those many questions concerning the rights and duties of man. Not one, but several, Roman Pontiffs, and notably Leo XIII., condemned this irreligious view of human society. "That society," says Leo XIII., "cannot without crime act as if God did not exist, or refuse to occupy itself with religion as if it were a matter of no concern. To exclude the Church from the active life of the nation, from the laws, from the education of youth, from domestic society, is to commit a great and pernicious error." Particularly deplorable

and unjust is this separation to France, a most Christian nation, whose future and whose glory have been most closely interwoven with the practice of Christian morals and respect for religion. The bonds which consecrated this union ought to be as inviolable as the sworn faith of treaties demands. The Concordat was a solemn bilateral treaty entered into by the Holy See and the French Republic. It therefore had the guarantee of all international treaties, and could not be annulled by either of the parties without the consent of the other. So far as the Holy See is concerned it has always observed with scrupulous fidelity the obligations of the Concordat, and has at all times demanded the same proof of good faith from the other party. And now on its sole authority this second party breaks its sworn faith and annuls this solemn compact. In order to break with the Church the State recoils from nothing, and does not hesitate to inflict upon the Apostolic See the outrage which results from this violation of international right. The injury done the Holy See is further aggravated by the method pursued. It is an undoubted principle and a universal custom amongst nations that for the breaking of any treaty due regular notice should be given. No such courtesy was shown the Holy See by the French Government, which has not feared to treat with contempt the dignity and power of the Pontiff. Examining the law itself, the Pope finds further ground for more energetic complaint. This law which ought to leave the Church independent, contains many restrictive clauses which place the Church under the rule of the civil power. Looking at the constitution of the Church, and quoting from the Scriptures and the Fathers, the Encyclical reminds its readers that by divine establishment there are two orders in the Church, the teachers and those taught, the pastors and the flock; and that to the pastors belongs the power of governing, teaching and judging. Contrary to these principles the law of separation attributes the administration not to the divinely instituted hierarchy but to an association of lay persons. To this association belongs the use of all temples, the possession of all ecclesiastical goods movable and immovable; it is this association which will dispose, although merely temporarily, of all episcopal residences, presbyteries and seminaries. It will administer all goods, regulate subscriptions, receive alms and legacies destined for religious purposes. All these dispositions are so many wounds inflicted upon the Church, as contrary to its divine rights and constitution and productive of untold evil. Again this law is contrary to the freedom of the Church, since by these associations the pastors cannot exercise the plenitude of power over the faithful; and, since these associations have through the state supreme jurisdiction, a number of prescriptions may be enjoined upon the Church which will prevent the free exercise of religion and prove an obstacle to the influence of the Church. Besides these and many other injuries the law of separation violates the right of property and tramples it under foot. Not only does the law rob the Church of a great part of its patrimony, but it alienates the resources which have been devoted to Christian education and other works of mercy. The law thereby violates the formal and explicit wishes of benefactors. In contempt of all right the State assumes the ownership of all the edifices built prior to the Concordat. And by suppressing the budget of worship the State violates an obligation contracted in an agreement and thus grievously wounds justice. This obligation was no gratuitous, self-imposed obligation. It was given for the support of the clergy and was a partial restitution to the Church for the goods appropriated during the first revolution. In the Concordat the French Government bound itself in perpetuity to endow the clergy in due manner and to provide for the expenses of divine worship. Finally this law is a source of discord, a sword of dissension. "As for us," writes the Pope, "after the example of our Predecessor and inheriting his affection for your nation, we are compelled to maintain the religion of our ancestors intact and in the full possession of all its rights amongst you; but at the same time and always, having before our eyes this fraternal peace whose closest bond is certainly religion, we have labored to strengthen you all in union. But we cannot see without the keenest anguish that the French Government has accomplished an act which, in stirring on religious grounds, passions already excited, seems likely to overturn from its very foundations your native land. For this reason, remembering our Apostolic charge and conscious of the imperious duty incumbent upon us of defending against every attack and of maintaining in absolute integrity the inviolate and sacred rights of the

Church in virtue of the supreme authority conferred upon us by God, and for the motives given we reprehend and condemn the law passed in France for the separation of Church and State." There follow words of advice and consolation to the clergy and people and an earnest exhortation to union. His Holiness reserves to himself the time when he will give due instruction to the French bishops how they are to act in the great crisis now at hand. Courage, generosity, union and good example are the means for strengthening the position and maintaining the contest, as suggested in this the greatest encyclical of our Holy Father, Pius X.

### "ENLIGHTENED TORONTO."

A communication to the editor of the Ottawa Free Press with the signature "Kilmeedy," and with the above heading has found its way into the majority of the Catholic exchanges, that have come to hand during the past week. The communication treats of an article published in the Presbyterian Record of recent date and copied in the Orange Sentinel. The latter sheet makes its way into our office weekly, and without fail it gives us its column after column of just such stuff as has produced the indignation of "Kilmeedy" and brought forth his protest on the matter. For the benefit of those who may not have been visited by the beneficent organ, our Orange contemporary, we quote a paragraph or two from the article complained of. Speaking of a Mission given by Catholic missionaries in Quebec, the writer says: "The last service of all was perhaps one of the greatest farces ever enacted in the name of religion. The people were commanded to dig a hole in one corner of the cemetery, and there, with imposing ceremonies the brother who had been hearing confessions duly buried the sins of the people. This closed their season of revival. I do not know into how many parishes these 'fathers' carried their work. I heard of one or two priests who were courageous enough to request the Bishop not to send them to their churches; but these I am afraid, are the exceptions rather than the rule.

Another phase of this question is that these people are fellow citizens and have franchise rights with the most enlightened. They have just as great a voice in the making of our laws as any other; and if they are left in ignorance how can they exercise this right intelligently. The voice of the church must first be heard, and they do as she commands.

"The question is not how much can we afford to do, but how much we can afford not to do. Our corporations and schools are doing good work and much good is resulting and will yet result, from their labors, but the faithful workers can go no further than you send them, i.e., by your prayers, encouragements and support."

Now, it is easy to understand how anyone coming across the above and similar productions only once in a while, would be filled with surprise and anger; surprise that such ignorance, carrying its credentials as such on its very countenance, could by any possibility find its way into the supposedly enlightened press of the 20th century, and indignation of a really righteous character against the malice with which the ignorance is compounded. But when such rubbish is served up weekly in column after column and sheet after sheet, in such quantities that a great many reams annually are brought to our table, then the excess of one's nausea becomes gradually weakened, and nothing remains save a great pity for poor human nature and for the puerile and all transparent devices to which it resorts in order to further its own ends. The end in this case is so palpable, discernible of even the simplest child. It is, of course to excite the sympathy and interest that would be productive of "encouragements and support" for those zealous "corporations and schools," which neglecting the work of their own household, go far afield where, with impertinent intrusion they assume to teach Christianity, something whereof they are entirely ignorant, and then with an assurance amounting to blasphemy, they dare to say that they are doing the work of the Master. Finding themselves ignored and unproductive, they are forced to the vicious and ignorant representations of which the above quotation is a specimen. All this on the part of sundry newspapers and organs representative of the above class, we in Toronto are quite familiar with, and so can fully enter into the spirit of the writer to the Ottawa Free Press. The only point at which we would take issue is at the heading, "Enlightened Toronto," no matter in what sense used, is far too high a compliment to pay to the small and insignificant band who produce or who are in sympathy with such schemes and devices. Toronto,

as a whole, has nothing to do with such. "Enlightened Toronto," which phrase justly includes the greater part of our city, both Catholic and Protestant, has nothing to do with the production of either the Orange Sentinel or such articles as occasionally appear in the perhaps somewhat more enlightened organ of our Presbyterian fellow-countrymen. The few instrumental in the work, and the further few who are in sympathy with it, are fast dwindling, and even in their present condition there are none who know them who place them with the "enlightened." The day when they could hurt is now past. Like the wasp who has lost its sting, they buzz about as of old, but they are all impotent, and a really enlightened Toronto regards them as helpless, and no sentiment is entertained for them save a great and overflowing pity, a pity truly strong and sincere.

### DECLARATION OF PRINCESS ENA

The formal declaration of Faith to which the Princess Ena of Battenburg subscribed previous to her marriage, has caused much and varied comment. Her motive or motives and even her genuineness in making this declaration, have been assailed from many quarters, but it is not on this phase of the subject that we intend to say a word, but rather on the accepted meaning of a phrase occurring in the declaration which is proving a stumbling block to many. One newspaper, the Weekly Post, Toronto, says: "In this abjuration the old doctrine of, outside the Roman Catholic Church there is no salvation is distinctly enunciated. On the other hand Catholic laymen, priests and even bishops, will acknowledge in conversation, that all those who profess other faiths are not eternally lost, and they say that the Church does not teach this doctrine, which is correct? The answer seems to be that both are correct. The teaching of the Church and the teaching accepted by her children is, that the Church consists of body and soul. All who profess Catholicity and have been baptized, form the body, while to the soul belong the perhaps even greater number who, being in good faith and living according to the best teachings of conscience, profess other religions, but are yet in that reception condition which would lead them to embrace the specified doctrines of the Catholic Church, should opportunity offer. These two divisions are not inconsistent, nor do they clash in any way. The reception of such clauses does not weaken in any respect the belief that "out of the true Church there is no redemption." It only makes the ground covered by the Church a much wider and more comprehensive area than is generally understood. It should be remembered, however, that the name which the Church gives herself is "Catholic" and this means universal, therefore all embracing. Christ came on earth to establish a religion; that religion is the religion taught by the one, Holy, Roman, Catholic, Apostolic Church. To the Apostles it was said "go, teach all nations," but it is only when these teachings are rejected by the nations, that the teachers are told to shake their dust from their feet. Previous to being instructed in the Catholic Faith, Princess Ena for example may possibly have been one in the many belonging to the soul of the Church, but now that opportunity has been given her, and she has declared herself enlightened by Divine grace, a rejection on her part would be considered a fall with very dire results, and her condition would certainly be far worse than before. The many and varied classes recognized as possible units in the number who make up the soul of the Church, constitute a margin so wide that salvation is possible to all except those who willfully and knowingly reject God's grace by rejecting his teachings when placed before them through the instrumentality of His accredited ministers, the priests and bishops of the Holy Catholic Church.

### Death of David Hewis

On Thursday morning, 22nd February, the mortal remains of Mr. David Hewis were laid to rest in the Catholic Cemetery. Seldom does it fall to our lot to chronicle a death which casts so deep a gloom over the community. Mr. Hewis was a well-known citizen honored not only by his townsmen, but held in the highest esteem by the people of the surrounding country. The immense concourse of people who assisted at the funeral, despite the inclement weather, to show the esteem they held for the dead and to extend their sympathy to the widow and family proclaim all to have been his friends. For months Mr. Hewis had been ill and at times his life was despaired of, but in spite of everything the end came, and another devoted and heroic life was merged in the great unknown. The remains were escorted to the church by the members of the C.M.B.A., of Midland and Penetang. The funeral obsequies were grand and solemnly imposing. The solemn Re-

### Luke Madigan Dead

The death of Mr. Luke Madigan, a well-known railway contractor, which sad event took place at his family residence in Windsor, Ont., on the 19th inst., in the fifty-eighth year of his age, for many reasons, deserves more than a passing notice. Deceased was a son of Michael Madigan—one of the earliest settlers of the township of Arthur, in the County of Wellington, and thus in youth had the advantage of learning by experience and observation the value of the qualities of self-reliance, fortitude and perseverance, which a pioneer's life in those days was so well qualified to teach.

Leaving the paternal home at the early age of nineteen he became an apprentice in the bridge building line. Some years later he began an active career as railway contractor. His principal engagements in this and other lines may be summarized somewhat in the order of their occurrence, as follows: The erection of large bridges on the London, Huron and Bruce Railway; foreman on C.P.R. contracts for the late Messrs. Purcell and Hugh Ryan, partnership with Mr. McKenzie of the existing firm of McKenzie & Mann, in constructing roads west of Port Arthur; partnership with D. Mann on various contracts on the C.P.R. as far west as the Rocky Mountains; president of the Calgary Branch Company; contractor



on railways at Sherbrooke, Que., and below Lake Megantic to Jackson, in State of Maine; partnership with the late W. G. Reid constructing roads in New Brunswick and Newfoundland; one of a syndicate in the construction of Farran's Point Canal, Que.; and contractor for the turning of the first sod of the Sault Ste. Marie water power. Besides these he built several roads at intervals in Texas and Nebraska, and owned large tracts of land and other property in Texas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Montana, as well as in Sault Ste. Marie and Wellington County, Ont.

In 1897 he began building the Goderich Harbor breakwater. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, as through some error on the right of way as described in the specifications he was compelled to abandon the work. From this arose a long-pending dispute with the Dominion Government, involving thousands of dollars which was never satisfactorily settled.

In 1880 deceased married Miss Cath-

quien high mass was sung by the Reverend L. A. Barceolo.

The deceased was 54 years old, his widow, two sons and four daughters, survive him. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. A. Shannahan and L. Gignac, of Penetang, Messrs. D. Broderick, J. Hanley, T. O'Reilly and A. Courtemarche, of Midland. There are numerous distant relatives all of whom have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of acquaintances.—Midland Free Press.

### The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

This corporation, whose annual statements are read with considerable interest, chiefly because of the large number of persons having business relations with it, held its annual meeting yesterday. The report of the proceedings of the meeting, which will be found in another column, will be satisfactory reading both to the shareholders and other parties directly interested.

The history of this corporation, perhaps more than of any other organization of a monetary character, shows the great financial progress that Canada has made in the last quarter of a century. Banks, insurance and loan companies we have had with us for a century, but this, the pioneer company of its kind in Canada, was only founded in 1882, and its progress is shown in the remarks of Mr. Langmuir, the managing director, that: "During the past year alone 215 executorships, administrations, trustee-ships and estates of various kinds, having an inventoried value aggregating close upon \$8,000,000, were placed in its charge; and since the establishment of the corporation in 1882 over \$50,000,000 of estates, trust and investment business has been committed to the care of the corporation."

It would also appear that the corporation, in addition to the performance of its duties as executor and trustee, is the second largest mortgage, debenture and investment company in Canada.

It is quite evident, therefore, that the business of a corporate executor and trustee is now pretty firmly established in the estimation of the public.

### Bishop McEvay Returned

Among the passengers who arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 4th inst., per SS. Carmania, was his Lordship Bishop McEvay of London.

erine O'Donnell, daughter of Mr. Neil O'Donnell of Arthur township, and, after residing in Port Arthur the first two years of their married life, they moved to Mount Forest, where the family resided until 1904, when they moved to Windsor, Ont.

Besides his now bereaved widow he leaves to mourn his loss, five daughters and two sons, also three sisters and two brothers. The former are Mrs. Graf, wife of Mr. J. J. Graf, merchant, Windsor; Mrs. Clancy, wife of Prof. M. L. Clancy, of the Clancy Business Colleges of Ontario; Misses Nellie and Elizabeth, teachers in the Windsor Separate School, and Miss Florence and James and Leo at home. The sisters are Mrs. Murphy, Assa; Mrs. Cook, Butte, Montana, and Mrs. Pheny, Bay City, Mich.; and the brothers are James of Virginia and Thomas of Sault Ste. Marie.

Deceased was a charter member and was President for a number of years of Branch No. 52, C.M.B.A., Mount Forest. The present President of the Branch, Mr. Corrigan, was one of those from a distance who attended his funeral, which took place to the Catholic Cemetery at Windsor, on Wednesday, the 21st February, after the celebration of a solemn requiem mass for the deceased at 9 o'clock a.m. in the Church of St. Alphonsus. Thus has passed from life, fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was a devoted and active member, surrounded by an affectionate family of which he was the honored head, and sincerely regretted by hosts of friends and acquaintances to whom the news of his death was both sad and unexpected, one whose notable career was marked by strenuous energy, unflinching courage and spirited enterprise, and one, too, to whose kindly aid and salutary advice not a few acquaintances owe their past success and present competency in life. May his soul rest in peace.

The dreams of youth—the brightest, best—  
Few may mature—some soon decay  
Like birdlings that from parent nest,  
On half-fledg'd wings too early stray.

Some linger long—the stinging blast  
Of shatter'd hopes they oft defy,  
As brilliant rays, though clouds o'er-cast,  
Still reach the earth from sunlight sky.  
And some—like blossoms rare and bright—  
Begot in brief, ecstatic hour—  
So quickly fade that day nor night  
Sees them respond to sun or shower.

Yet would we not such dreams forego  
Though they but build Hope's manna-moth pyre;  
None but the dreamer e'er can know  
What bliss they yield ere they expire.

And what is life but one short dream?  
E'en though we reach its longest span  
'Tis but a speck—its years but seem  
An atom in Creation's plan.

Such thoughts as these I oft conceive  
In mournful mood when'er I hear  
Of dying friends. Of them I weave  
This garland for a comrade's bier.

—M. C. O'Donnell.  
Toronto, February, 1906.

Bickle's Anti-Consumption Syrup is an unparalleled remedy for colds, coughs, influenza and diseases of the throat and lungs. The fame of the medicine rests upon years of successful use in eradicating these affections, and in protecting mankind from the fatal ravages of consumption, and as a neglected cold leads to consumption, one cannot be too careful to fight it in its early stages. Bickle's Syrup is the weapon, use it.

There are a number of varieties of Corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

### DRESS WELL

First, then talk business and you'll get a hearing. Don't buy expensive new suits—let me redeem your old ones.

**FOUNTAIN, "My Valet"**  
Cleaner and Repairer of Clothing

30 Adelaide West. Tel. Main 3074.



### A TRIUMPH OF ART

In laundry work is what everyone calls the output of this establishment—shirts, collars, cuffs and all else washed without tearing, fraying, ripping off of buttons; starching not too little or too much, ironing without scorching, or otherwise ruining of everything in a man's wardrobe that ought to go into the tub. If your friends can't tell you about our work, phone us. We'll call for and deliver the goods and our way of doing up things will tell for itself.

### New Method Laundry

Limited  
187-189 Parliament St.  
TORONTO  
PHONE—MAIN 4546 and MAIN 3284

WEEKLY SUMMARY

Balfour is back in the Commons, but he is only the shadow of his former self.

Discovery has recently been made that the State of Texas overlays a sea of salt.

Pistol "toting" or carrying, is one of the evils of the Southern States; aye and of the Northern States, too.

Dr. Douglas Hyde continues a very successful tour in the United States. Will he be brought here? is what we want to know.

Mr. James H. Eckels of Chicago gives advice to Presbyterian young men and tells them the "creation of wealth is one of the highest Christian ideals!" Glory!

Professor Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D.C., is dead. He was well known as a scientist throughout the world. He was of Irish origin.

Since Jan. 1 the Salvation Army of London has booked 4,000 emigrants among the poor for Canada. 1,400 of these sailed per the steamer "Kensington" March 1.

On motion of Controller Ward of the Toronto City Council, \$2.00 per day has been made the minimum wage for city laborers. More than fifty years ago 75 cents per day was the figure.

Advices from Buenos Ayres in South America inform us that General Mitre, one of the great men of that republic, died recently and had a great public funeral. He was the Washington of that country.

The Lenton regulations of the Diocese of Hamilton calls on all Catholics to support and send their children to the separate schools on pain of being refused the sacraments if they neglect to do so.

Justin McCarthy states that John Bright was the greatest of English orators in his time. Gladstone and Shiel were two great orators, but it was hard to say which was the greatest.

Fresh alarm has been raised in the United States over the Mormons. It is claimed they are contemplating a Mormon empire which will include the States of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. At any rate they are becoming very numerous in those states and territories.

According to American ministers and editors many evils are now menacing the safety of the republic. Formerly the one great evil was slavery. Now it is a dozen other things—the money power, the liquor traffic, disregard of religion, the political bosses, workmen's unions, etc.

In the Diocese of Montreal Sunday observance is now very strict. Concerts and theatrical representations even when for charitable purposes, are forbidden. Of excursions into those areas permitted which are in reality religious pilgrimages, and not for gain.

The marshy condition of the country around Cohasset creates a dread that when the warm weather comes and the population increases there will be much sickness and many deaths in that locality.

Reports from the Yukon goldfields assert that there is lots of gold there yet.

The "Irish World" of last week contains a table showing the criminality among the foreign populations of New York city, stating that there is one criminal in every 2,807 of the Irish; one criminal in every 998 of the English; one in every 2,178 of the Swedes; one in 1,152 of the Austrians; one in 1,053 of the French; and one in 1,771 of the Germans.

The greatest horseracing man in the United States is "Ed" Corrigan, an Irishman by blood, but a Lower Canadian by birth. He won a great race on the 27th ult., at New Orleans, when his colt "John Carroll," galloped home an easy winner in the Rex Handicap. The race was worth \$1,250 to the winner.

The annual revenue of the Province of Ontario is \$6,000,000. Of this sum the Dominion has contributed \$1,339,387, and the Crown Lands administration, in which the Liberal policy has been continued, produced \$2,188,898; the supplemental revenue yielded \$445,688, and the succession duties \$684,178.

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The Woodstock Sentinel-Review says: "There perhaps never was a time when Premier Laurier was nearer to the hearts of Ontario Liberals than he is to-day, when the organized attacks of his opponents have grown so bitter and so persistent. There never was a time when the grandeur of his personality, the fine quality of his courage, and the purity and sincerity of his motives stood so clearly revealed as they now are by the very character and severity of the storm which assails him."

Prof. A. B. Nicholson, author and professor of languages, died at the General Hospital in Kingston, Ont., on the 28th Feb. He was Professor of Comparative Philology and Sanscrit, and Assistant Professor of Classics in Queen's University. Prof. Nicholson was born in Charlottetown, P.E.I., in 1845. He pursued special studies in Syriac, Chaldee and Sanscrit. He was the author of a learned volume on "Celtic Researches."

The Dominion Parliament is to meet in a few days at Ottawa.

General Sampson, formerly American minister to Ecuador, South America, in a recent newspaper interview, remarked that although illiterate the people are hardworking, moral and honest, perhaps surpassing the natives of any other nation in those respects. There are many churches in the country, but not one Protestant church. He said he was free to say that he would emphatically oppose the idea of sending a Protestant missionary to that country.

The public ownership of municipal utilities seems now to be a leading subject in the United States. Bankers and those interested in private corporations, are mostly its opponents, and endeavor to spread alarming reports of the failure of the system in England, contending that the people of the cities are running themselves irretrievably into debt. Mayor Dunne of Chicago seems to be the chief advocate of the system in the United States.

The Globe says Chicago has an anti-injunction league with a membership of 75,000. This organization has sprung up on account of the frequency of injunctions issued by the United States Courts against workingmen's unions, which is called "government by injunction." The judges who issue these injunctions are said to be at the behest of the capitalists, and this league is intended to restrain them and bring about the abolition of the abuse through congressional enactment.

City elections take place in Chicago first Tuesday in April. Municipal ownership of public utilities, high license for saloons, and the repression of crime are the important questions before the people of that city. The Mayor and members of the corporation are elected for two years. The city is divided into 35 wards, and each ward is entitled to two aldermen, one elected alternately each year. Chicago has recently acquired "home rule" by a supreme court decision. Until recently the city was subject to the control of the state legislature.

Rev. Father A. Bechard, who was born in Quebec fifty-two years ago, and whose youth was spent at Paincourt, near here, died in Montreal, of paralysis, on the 27th ult. He studied for the priesthood in L'Assomption College and the Grand Seminary, Montreal. His first charge was at Stony Point, Essex county. He was at McGregor twelve years. From there he went to Belle River for two years, then to Windsor for one year, when he was taken ill and went to the hospital, where paralysis set in. His remains will be brought to Paincourt for interment.

The Australian Pension Commission of which the Postmaster-General is Chairman, recommends that the Commonwealth grant pensions of ten shillings weekly to all persons of sixty-five years who have lived twenty-five years continuously in the country, or at least sixty years in special cases. The pensioners may possess means up to £26 a year. An estimate of the cost is one and one-half millions sterling annually. The next Parliament will likely legislate on these lines.

Patrick H. Dwyer, who had been connected with the Detroit Poor Commission for thirty years, the greatest part of that time as its secretary, died 22nd Feb. of paralysis. He was born in the city of Quebec fifty-two years ago, and went to Detroit when twelve years of age. He was unsuccessful in his efforts for the poor and his loss will be keenly felt by many families dependent upon public charity. Mr. Dwyer's father and a sister have died within the past year.

A Chicago paper says: "There is nothing more interesting than a great family of people—one in which every member is endowed with shining talents or manages to secure lofty positions without them. This is the character of the great McCormick family of this city, whose name is the open recourse to every gateway of distinction, and who fill—or at least occupy—every sort of lucrative office from that of foreign ambassador, down to that of a Chicago alderman."

Mr. Teefy of Richmond Hill is the oldest postmaster in the Dominion. Until a few days ago Mr. Thomas Beasley, of Hamilton, was the oldest town clerk in service, having served in that capacity for more than half a century. Yet our Old-Timer remembers two of Mr. Beasley's predecessors in that office. Mr. Beasley has suffered from gangrene in his legs for a long time which at length made it necessary for him to retire. Mr. Beasley's father was an important man in Hamilton in early days. Mr.

Samuel H. Kent, Mr. Beasley's assistant, is his successor. Mr. Beasley was voted six months' pay on his retirement a short time ago.

Bishop Anderson of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Chicago, is a young man and a Canadian. He is robust and athletic and rides a bicycle. In his Lenton pastoral the Bishop urges the members of the church to abandon during this season the too usual round of gaiety, pleasures and entertainments. The theatre, card parties, dances and similar things are distracting and disturbing to all who wish to use Lent as a time of retirement and spiritual refreshment. The hours saved from these social occupations, he says, might most profitably be spent in attendance at some week-day services and in doing some definite missionary or philanthropic work for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom on earth.

The fact that a son of Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy is now encircling the Globe under the house flag of the Canadian Pacific Railroad has again directed public attention to the limitless ambition of the directive minds in this great enterprise. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1853, of Irish parents. He married Elizabeth Bridget, daughter of N. Nagley of Wisconsin. Sir Thomas became purchasing agent of the C.P.R. in 1882, and subsequently assistant general manager. He is a director of a number of Canadian railroad enterprises, and President of the Montreal & Western Railway. His residence, of necessity, and perhaps also of choice, is in Montreal.

The earnestness and fervor with which Norman Duncan, a Canadian professor and novelist, with a wide experience in the United States, has painted the well-nigh heathenish conditions of life among the Labrador fisher folks, have made a profound impression on many people. More recently George S. Wasson, an artist and novelist who, whether native to the region or not, evidently knows it and its people intimately and thoroughly, has published two stories in which he reveals not unlike conditions in portions of the "land of steady habits"—along the coast town of New England, Maine especially. There is, Mr. Wasson claims, a degenerate kind of puritanism in religion known among these people, but it is for their irreligion that he arraigns them, for hypocrisy of those who profess to be religious and for an amazing disregard of the laws and customs of civilization prevalent among nearly all of them.

As the result of a mass meeting held in the Englewood district of Chicago on Sunday before last a society to be known as the "Knights of Father Matthew" was organized. The purpose of the society is to teach total abstinence and provide insurance for the members. The ages of the members range from twelve to fifty years. A boy can insure his life for \$250 at a cost of 15 cents per month. Policies of any amount are issued to the older members. John O'Reilly, Deputy Supreme Chief, delivered an address in which he urged men, both young and old, to join in furthering the temperance cause. He told of the success which had followed the efforts of councils in all parts of Chicago. He said the Knights of Father Matthew had the advantage of having a business interest to weld the members together. This interest was "the fraternal insurance, a feature which other temperance organizations did not have. The insurance was the cheapest in the world and the safest."

Five bills embodying a scheme for universal suffrage and other electoral reforms were introduced in the lower House of the Austrian Parliament recently by the Premier, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn. The Premier was subjected to noisy interruptions on the part of pan-Germans while explaining the details of the plan, but the majority of the deputies heartily applauded his speech. The bills provide for the election of 455 deputies to the lower House, every Austrian twenty-four years old and domiciled in a constituency for at least a year will be entitled to vote, and everyone possessed of Austrian citizenship for at least three years will be eli-

That pain in the Back is Kidney Trouble

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A strain or severe cold, or a dozen other causes may have started it—but the Kidneys are at the bottom of it. Backache (especially in the "small" of the back) means Kidney Disease. Plasters and liniments give some relief, but they never cure. Lots of people, with swollen hands and feet, are treating themselves for rheumatism, when, in fact, their sick kidneys are causing the pain and swelling. GIN PILLS cure that pain in the Back every time, because they cure the Kidneys.

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gible to election to the lower House. Plural voting is prohibited, and a division of the electoral districts is designed so as to give the Germans 205 representatives, the Slavs 230, the Italians 16 and the Roumanians 4. A bill amending the standing orders of the House provides for the suspension of disorderly members for a period not exceeding one week.

"Go, young gentlemen, remember that human life is not in the main competition, but co-operation. We are not a herd of animals crowding each other, we are a co-operate community of men. Remember also that character is the great source, not only of usefulness, but of happiness. Remember that intellect is far inferior to character. Intellect—what is it when looking up at the skies? It thinks to a pigmy, whereas duty is the law that keeps the skies themselves from wrong. Go, then, forth, young gentlemen. Go into the world, win what prizes you can, and bring them back to this college, where you have been brought up, but remember that the greatest of all prizes you can win to bring to your college is the reputation of honorable and good citizens and men."

In these words Mr. Goldwin Smith addressed a group of boys to whom he was presenting prizes for general proficiency, at a remarkable gathering to celebrate the formal opening of the new building of St. Andrew's College a few days ago.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

(Continued from page 1.)

which they have not powerfully assisted. When, indeed, we consider the votes they have given, the principles they have been the means of introducing into English legislation, and the influence they have exercised upon the tone and character of the House of Commons, it is probably not too much to say that their presence in the British Parliament has proved the most powerful of all agents in accelerating the democratic transformation of English politics."

Here is the historical acknowledgment of the indebtedness of the English masses to Ireland. Besides, Ireland has given them leaders such as the great Feargus O'Connor, and others.

Two of the leading Labor advocates returned to the present Parliament are Messrs. Keir Hardie and George Barnes. Both have been visiting Ireland since their election. They were received with great enthusiasm at a United Irish League meeting at Cashel, where both delivered addresses. Mr. Hardie said: "Although he was not an Irishman he was possessed of the Gaelic sentiment. Mr. Barnes and himself were both Scotchmen, the Welsh, the Scotch and the Irish people were all branches sprung from the one root. He joined the Irish Land League in 1879, and ever since then he has always supported the Irish party on all Irish questions. In Ireland they wanted to abandon landlordism and also to make laws for the Irish people. The Labor Party in Great Britain also wanted to abandon landlordism, in order to make things as they were in the old Celtic times, when people were neither very rich nor very poor. They were as independent of the Liberals or Conservatives as the Irish Party, and he was sure the Irish Party and the Labor Party would support each other in the future as in the past."

"Mr. Barnes also promised to support the Irish Party on all questions. He was a member of the United Irish League. At the recent election he had to fight two opponents, but he beat the two of them, and had the full support of the Irish voters."

And there is Wales, a purer Celtic country than Ireland. It has a representative in the Cabinet who is an out-and-out Home Ruler. And it is said there is not a Welsh representative in Parliament that will not support and vote for a Liberal Home Rule measure.

There is another Celtic country within the British Isles that I have not heard from, but I am sure it is in friendly union with the lands already mentioned. I mean the Isle of Man. It, no doubt, is in the general sweep. It has a legislative house of its own—the House of Keys—and feels the benefit of a local legislature.

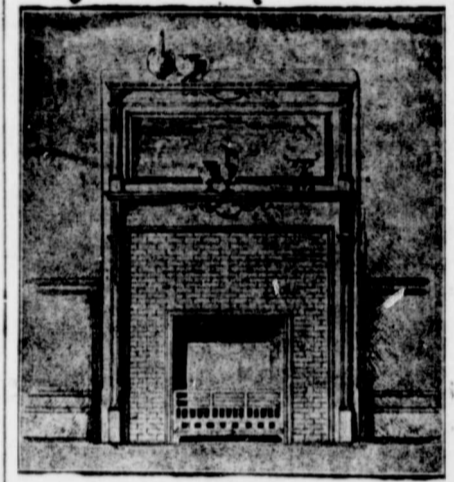
It may be truly said that the late parliamentary victory in Great Britain and Ireland is a Celtic victory as well as a Liberal victory and is calculated to reconcile the Celtic element of the population to British or English, or "Saxon" rule, if you will. "The Celtic fringe" appears to be dominant at last!

WILLIAM HALLEY.

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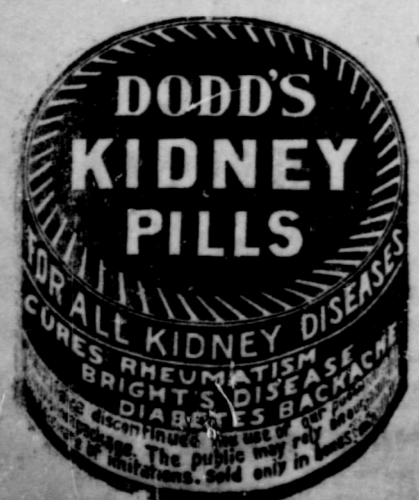


The Message of the Star

Have you ever noticed, as the evening shadows fall, how the stars peep one by one through the black canopy of darkness, until at last the heavens are ablaze with light? Sometimes night after night the sky is black and lowering and no light can be seen, but as sure as day is day and night is night the stars will at last appear. In the same way PSYCHINE has crept into thousands of homes and enlightened them with the light of Health and Happiness. Sometimes the black pall of fell disease hangs o'er the home for days, but as sure as you use PSYCHINE, the star of Health will at last appear. PSYCHINE (pronounced Si-keen) is a safe and permanent cure for Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Consumption, Bronchitis, LaGrippe, Chills and Fevers, Lassitude, Night Sweats, Weakness, Wasting diseases, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. SEEK SAFETY IN PSYCHINE The Greatest of Tonics All Druggists One Dollar Free Trial DE. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd., 179 KING ST. W., TORONTO, CANADA.

Todd's Sister

In a gloomy office in Mincing Lane, London, several pale clerks sat at their desks. Some were working, others were idling; amongst the latter was Mr. Le Jeune, a good looking junior clerk, whose chief occupation was scribbling love sonnets. His parents, he thought, had bought his right to be lazy, by paying a large premium; he drew no salary and fancied himself vastly for his independence. Todd, the office boy, by contrast, was there entirely on his merits; he had paid no premium and faithfully earned his weekly wage and his title to be looked down upon accordingly. In short, Todd represented real help and Le Jeune real estate. It was not surprising that under these opposite conditions there should be some friction between the two. Le Jeune's patronage of Todd was not less irritating than Todd's attempts to ignore the social superiority of Le Jeune, the most galling "pin prick" of the office boy being to omit the preface of Mr. when addressing the junior clerk. It was when this bitterness of feeling was at its height that something happened to materially modify the situation. It was nearing lunch time—that is, in the desert of clerical monotony, when the clerks were startled from their seats by the advent at the office counter of a young and charming lady, most becomingly dressed and wreathed in smiles. The flutter which this pleasing picture created may be understood when it is explained that the region of Mincing Lane is rarely invaded by the fair sex. There are no shops there, and nothing sweet save sugar and glucose is to be encountered, and nothing more romantic than indigo and drysalteries. There was, therefore, a rush of clerks from stool to counter to proffer their services to this beautiful vision. In an unaffected way she asked to see the head of the firm, Mr. Wortley, and that gentleman, who appeared at the same moment at his office door, smilingly invited her to enter. "Like a glimpse of the blue sky," said the ledger clerk, half to himself. "Like a whiff from the meadowlands," said the invoice clerk. "Or a posy fresh from a cottage garden," said Mr. Le Jeune. Todd said nothing, as became him. Mr. Wortley's interview was not a long one, and out came the young lady more radiant than ever. To the astonishment of everybody she went over to where Todd, the office boy, was sitting, and said, "Well, Harry, how are you getting on? But I need not ask such a question; your employer tells me that you are shaping very well. I am very glad to hear it, and now I have permission to take you out to lunch; so get your hat and come along." Then she turned to the open-mouthed clerks and said "Good-morning," as if she had known them all for years. It was very easy for Todd, upon his return, to see that his prestige had increased by leaps and bounds. Le Jeune in particular was inclined to make the most friendly overtures, but Todd could not easily forget the long series of snubs inflicted upon him in the past; an office boy is only mortal and at the age of seventeen, insults are apt to rankle. So if the truth be told, Todd only thirsted for revenge. "Look here, Todd, you might just tell us her name," said Le Jeune. "I really don't see," replied Todd, "why I should not be allowed to keep my family affairs to myself, Le Jeune." "Mr. Le Jeune, if you please, Todd, but I don't see what it has to do with your family. She's no relation of yours, is she?" "Isn't she?" "She's not your sister, anyway; you've red hair and hers is a glorious flaxen, and soft as silk," said Le Jeune, sentimentally. "Red hair or not," replied Todd, getting angry, "I tell you she is my sister." Le Jeune whistled his surprise and thought it advisable to adopt a more friendly attitude. "Do you know," said he, seriously, "I think there is a remarkable resemblance in feature if not in color." "Oh, yes, I know all about that," said Todd. "Now, Todd, old chap, look here; I mean what I say, don't you think that you and I have quarrelled enough. I know I've been a bit hard on you, but why not be friends?" "Why not be friends, isn't this rather sudden?" asked Todd. "You see I wasn't born yesterday and I want to know why you don't say 'I'm glad that you're gone on the girl, that you want my consent, that it is my help to bring things to a successful denouement,' as they say. I don't want sentiment or soft soap, it's just a matter of business. What do you want me to do, tell me straight and I'll let you know my figure." "Well, I must confess," said Le Jeune, "that it's a case of love at first sight. I am very much in love with your sister, Todd. I never saw such a lovely face. I suppose you see her every day if she's your sister?" "I see her every night." "Supposing you took her a few lines from me now and again. She mustn't know my name, you know, just yet. I can put a non de plume, girls like a bit of mystery as a rule. After a while you might be able to arrange a meeting." "Yes, but what about terms?" enquired the practical Todd. "Fix your own terms, old chap; as long as they're reasonable." "Well, I'll undertake," said Todd, "to secretly convey the billly doos at say a bob a time, and when I fix up the interview a crown would, I think, be a fair thing, and if you want any literary help, why that'll be extra." "You mustn't be impudent, Todd. I want no one to write my letters for me, thanks. You seem to forget that I am a Charterhouse boy." "No offence, Le Jeune." "Mr. Le Jeune, if you please." And so the contract was arranged, and before another day had elapsed Todd's savings bank book showed a credit entry of one shilling. The night school at Deptford, presided over by Miss Montmorncy, was a happy and quite informal gathering, and the bright, clean, intelligent faces of the young people spoke of beneficent influences. Harry Todd had attended there from childhood, and now acted as a sort of assistant to his patron. He had been quite a favorite, though his penchant for mischief had at times got him into sundry scrapes. He would often bring little bunches of flowers and place them on the teacher's desk, and on one particular evening he might have been seen placing a note inside the attendance book. He watched her open it later on, look puzzled and then amused. The note, it may be said, was signed "Silent Worshipper," and contained certain crude outpourings of calf love emanating from



(Continued on page 7.)

The Toronto General Trusts CORPORATION.

Record of Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation (being the twenty-fourth of the Toronto General Trusts Company) was held in the board room of the corporation, on the corner of Yonge and Colborne streets, Toronto, Wednesday, 28th February, 1906. There were present John Hoskin, K.C., Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Jaffray, Dr. James Digby, J. L. Blaikie, W. R. Brock, Aemilius Irving, K.C., Fred Wyld, J. G. Scott, K.C., Hon. Richard Harcourt, Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., Col. G. A. Stinson, A. E. Gooderham, J. W. Langmuir, E. T. Malone, K.C., D. R. Wilkie, J. Kera Osborne, E. B. Osler, M.P., James Hedley, J. J. Kenney, S. Nordheimer, Alex. Nairn, H. E. Hodgins, E. R. Greig, A. D. Langmuir, Frederick Jarvis, George S. May, Donald McKay, John Y. Reid, E. Galley, J. H. Ingersoll, George Porter, John Paton, W. G. Watson, W. H. Cawthra, James Henderson, R. M. Waddell, A. I. Malone. The President, Dr. Hoskin, took the chair, and Mr. A. D. Langmuir, the Assistant Manager, was appointed to act as Secretary. The various financial statements showing the operations of the corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1905, were submitted by the Managing Director, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, and commented upon by him. The Report to the Shareholders was then read, as follows:—Seventh Annual Report of the Directors of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation for the year ended 31st December 1905. To the Shareholders: The Directors of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation beg to submit their Seventh Annual Report (being the twenty-fourth of the Toronto General Trusts Company), which, together with the accompanying financial statements, shows the operations of the corporation and the financial results of the same for the year ended 31st December, 1905. The new business taken over by the Corporation for the year amounts to \$7,974,745.57, as shown by the following summary:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Executives, Administrations, Trustships, Investment Agencies, etc.

In addition to the foregoing the corporation has during the year acted as Trustee for the issue of bonds and debentures for a large amount, and has also been appointed Registrar, Transfer Agent, and in other capacities not included in the above summary.

The Profit and Loss Statement shows the gross revenues of the Corporation for the year, and plainly sets out the sources from which they were derived, and also the charges against the same. The net profits, after making provision for every ascertained loss, amount to \$119,732.31, which includes a balance brought forward from the preceding year of \$11,271.20. Out of these net profits your Directors have declared two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent, per annum, amounting to \$75,000, have written off \$11,071.55 from the vaults and furnishings of the Head Office and the Ottawa and Winnipeg branches, carrying forward to the credit of Profit and Loss \$68,608.70. Your Directors announce with deep regret the death of three of their colleagues during the past year, viz.: The Hon. Senator Fulford; Mr. Jno. Bell, chief counsel of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada and Mr. George Gooderham, two of whom showed their appreciation of the aims and objects of the Corporation by appointing it their Executor and Trustee. All which is respectfully submitted. J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director. JOHN HOSKIN, President. Toronto, Feb. 28, 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES STATEMENT Year Ended 31st December, 1905.

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Includes Capital Account, Trust, Guarantee and Agency Accounts, Trust Estates and Agencies, etc.

PROFIT AND LOSS Year Ended the 31st December, 1905.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Shows To salaries, Provincial tax, By balance brought forward, etc.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made a full examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation for the 31st December, 1905, and find same to be correct and properly set forth in the above statement of Profit and Loss. We have examined and find in order all the mortgages, debentures, bonds and scrip of the Corporation, as well as those negotiated for the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, and trusts, estates and agencies in the Corporation's hands, and have checked same with the Mortgage and Debenture Ledgers and Registers. The bankers' balances, after deducting outstanding checks, agree with the books of the Corporation. We have also examined the reports of the Auditors of the Winnipeg and Ottawa Branches, and find that they agree with the Head office books. (Signed) R. F. SPENCE, F.C.A., "CAN." GEORGE MACBETH, Auditors. The President, Dr. Hoskin, in moving the adoption of the Report, said:— "It is my duty, as also pleasure, to move the adoption of the Report which has just been read. At former Annual Meetings this motion has been accompanied with an address from me, which sometimes has been lengthy. On this occasion I propose to depart from the custom. My remarks will be few, and instead you will have the pleasure of hearing during the past year, what the character and volume of the work have been, and what progress has been made, all which, I am sure, will be eminently satisfactory to you. "Notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered in the strenuous work

entailed in the administration of the Corporation's affairs, the Directors have the pleasure to report continued and substantial progress. One of the evidences of the progress we are making, you will have observed, namely, the alterations which are being made for the purpose of enlarging our office accommodation; in fact, it has become necessary to double our space. "Without encroaching in any way on the ground the Managing Director will shortly cover, I may refer to a matter, to which on former occasions I have directed some remarks, namely, as to the reasonable charges made by the Corporation for their services in the management of estates. More than once I have fully dwelt upon this subject, and I can only repeat what the files of the courts will show, that we ask, and consequently receive, less than is usually paid to private individuals. This alone should be an inducement to persons seeking the services of trustees to appoint the Corporation.

"That the benefits arising from appointing the Trust Corporation are becoming widely known and taken advantage of is manifested by the fact that recently persons of high standing in the various walks of life, and some of them very wealthy, have appointed us their Executors and Trustees; for instance, a Judge of the Court of Appeal, a Judge of the High Court of Justice, a member of the Dominion Government, a Senator, the Counsel and Chief Solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Counsel and Chief Solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway, some of whom were Shareholders and others Directors of the Corporation." Vice-President the Hon. S. C. Wood, seconded the adoption of the Report. The Managing Director, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, being called upon, said: "The statements of the Corporation's business for the past year, which have just been submitted to you, and the net results of the year's operations, should, I think, assure the Shareholders that their interests as such are on a thoroughly safe foundation. "The Profit and Loss Statement shows that the gross earnings, including \$11,271.20 brought forward, amounted to \$234,331.28, and after payment of all charges of management, at the Head Office and its branches, which, owing to the varied and technical character of our work, requiring a skilled and experienced staff of officials, are necessarily large, the net profit is \$119,732.31. Out of these profits a dividend at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent, per annum, amounting to \$75,000, has been paid; \$11,071.55 has been written off the Safe Deposit Vaults and other capital holdings at the Ottawa and Winnipeg branches; \$25,000 has been carried forward to the credit of the account. "I may here state that in dealing with commissions earned for the management of estates, nothing is taken into profits until the estate or trust accounts are passed by the courts, or until the compensation is agreed to by the beneficiaries. It will therefore be seen that a very considerable revenue is held in reserve from year to year, in addition to the amount appearing in the Profit and Loss sheet. "An examination of the Assets and Liabilities Statement accompanying the Report shows a very large increase in the volume of our business. During the past year alone 215 executorships, administrations, trusts and estates of various kinds, having an inventoried value aggregating close upon \$8,000,000, were placed under our charge, and since the establishment of the Corporation, in 1882, over fifty millions of estate, trust and investment business has been committed to the care of the Corporation, apart altogether from trustee-ships for the issue of bonds. Out of this amount, after distribution and settlement, nearly \$30,000,000 remained with us at the close of 1905. "In addition to the performance of our duties as executor and trustee in connection with this large and varied business, the Corporation now ranks as the second largest mortgage and debenture investment company in Canada, our third, the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, coming first. "These statements, I think, will convince you that the Corporation is making sure, and sometimes very marked, progress from year to year. To be sure, our net profits, having regard to the great volume of business we have in our hands, are not large. In this connection, however, I have again to repeat what our reports have set out time and again: that this organization is simply a corporate manager of estates, trusts, etc., and investments connected therewith, and that for such management we receive such moderate compensation as the courts allow us. We do not speculate with our own capital funds and most certainly not with trust moneys; all our securities come strictly within the Trustee Investment Act, and therefore our own and our clients' profits, although perhaps moderate, are as safe as human care can make them.

"In commenting, on occasions of this kind, on the operations of the Trusts Corporation, regard must always be had to a much larger, and, I may be permitted to say, a more deeply interested class than our shareholders, viz.: the thousands of beneficiaries, legatees, widows, minors and other persons whose business affairs are now in our hands, and a still greater number of persons possessed of larger or smaller means, whom the Corporation desires to reach, in order that we may endeavor to convince them of the great advantages of appointing a corporate executor and trustee, instead of nominating in their wills and trust deeds individuals to act in these capacities. "There might have been some room for doubt on this point when the Corporation was first organized, and when it was passing through its experimental stage, but after an experience extending over a quarter of a century, during which time, as I have already stated, over \$50,000,000 of trust and agency business has been dealt with by us, the superiority of the corporate over the individual system is placed beyond all doubt. Abundant proof of this is constantly coming to the surface through legal reports of breaches of trust and loss of estates' assets, occasioned by the want of experience, defaulting of individual trustees, and the still greater number of cases that are never made public. "That the corporate system has its opponents goes without saying. Not a few wish to keep control of estates, not only for the compensation, but also for other personal reasons. There are also legatees and beneficiaries who want things done contrary to the terms of wills or trust deeds, and who believe that if individual executors and trustees had been appointed, they would have obtained all they asked for, even if it involved breaches of trust; other parties think that powers of discretion should be exercised in their favor, even if clearly in violation of the intentions of a testator or creator of a trust; and others who for purposes of their own (never contemplated by the creator of the trust) desire to get possession of the estate, regardless of the means resorted to for that purpose, which means are frequently of a very crooked character. While yielding to requests of this kind might probably save the Corporation from frequent importunities and temporary inconvenience, it is almost certain that in nearly every case such yielding would have disastrous results. Indeed, if the truth were known, it is probable that the Corporation in most cases of the kind was appointed executor and trustee instead of individuals, in order that the testator might feel assured that such importunities might be resisted and such results as I have indicated might be avoided. "The drawbacks referred to which the Corporation has occasionally to contend with are, however, infinitesimally small and insignificant as compared with the acknowledgments which we are constantly receiving of the great benefits and advantages derived from the appointment of the Corporation through its methodical care and supervision of the business committed to it. "During the year we obtained a license to do business in British Columbia, so that the Corporation is now chartered and equipped to do business in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and also in the Northwest Territory. "In closing I may be permitted to express my thanks to the Staff of the Corporation, both at the Head Office and branches, for the zealous and efficient manner in which they performed their duties." The Report of the Directors was adopted, as well as the Report of the Inspection Committee as presented by Mr. W. H. Beatty. Certain by-laws and amendments were confirmed.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The following shareholders were elected directors:— John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.; Hon. S. C. Wood, W. H. Beatty, Jno. L. Blaikie, W. R. Brock, J. W. Digby, M.D.; Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P.; J. J. Kenny, J. W. Langmuir, Thos. Long, W. D. Matthews, Hon. Peter McLaren, E. B. Osler, M.P., J. G. Scott, K.C.; Wm. Hendrie, Aemilius Irving, K.C.; Robt. Jaffray, B. E. Walker, D. R. Wilkie, Albert E. Gooderham, Frederic Wyld, Samuel Nordheimer. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Dr. Hoskin was re-elected President and Hon. S. C. Wood and W. H. Beatty Vice-President.

'THE GENUINE ARTICLE'

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

Tomlin's Bread Would be hall marked. Well, it would, if a critical but generous public could place the stamp thereon—they have classed it now as the best and proved it by giving the preference daily. Office Phone Park 553. Factory Located at 420 to 438 Bathurst Street

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM WATERLOO, ONT. DISTILLER OF FINE WHISKEYS BRANDS 83 WHITE WHEAT TORONTO OFFICE 30 WELLINGTON EAST C. T. MEAD, AGENT

a dingy office in Mincing Lane. It was not until she had been the recipient of a good number of these missives, and Todd's bank balance had been simultaneously inflated by as many shillings, that she became annoyed at the persistence of her unknown correspondent, and she determined to question Todd.

"I do not want to know in the least who the writer is, but the letters must cease," she said chidingly, and Todd's dreams of purchasing a freehold property vanished into thin air.

"Aren't you about tired of writing letters and getting no answers?" he asked of Le Jeune the next day.

"I certainly think," replied Le Jeune, "that it's time you kept the second part of the bargain as regards the introduction, you know. I must confess, my dear fellow, that I can think of nothing else night and day but your beautiful sister. I must see her. I am determined to do so, and if you attempt to balk me I will follow you to your own home and tell her all."

"No, that would never do," said Todd, "and I think I ought to explain to you that my sister takes a great interest in night schools, and missions, and waits, and all that. Now, the question is do you think you could enter into that sort of thing? I am afraid it's not your line, and I know she wouldn't look at anyone who did not take to it. So I don't see the good of an introduction, and my advice is, withdraw before you have gone too far."

"You don't know me, Todd," exclaimed Le Jeune. "I come of French ancestry, as my name might lead you to suppose, and when I love, I love passionately. If she is fond of missions, then so am I. Let me see her at once, let me speak to her. I will do nothing rash. I will not even let on that I wrote those letters. I've been thinking it over, she must have thought them very silly."

"She did, I mean she would, I expect," said Todd.

How on earth am I going to get out of this, thought Todd, but I must keep my promise and earn that crown. So that same evening he cunningly conveyed to Miss Montmorency the information that a wealthy young man in their office had expressed a great interest in mission work and wanted to get some idea of how the night schools were conducted. Could he come and see the institution at work some evening?

"Say to him 'Come and welcome,'" was Miss Montmorency's innocent reply, and young Le Jeune lost no time in responding to the invitation, and having been duly introduced to Sister Dora, he was naturally very anxious to make a good impression, and thinking his best policy lay in the direction of appealing to sisterly affection, said: "What a fine young fellow Harry is. We think a lot of him in the office, especially as regards his commercial instincts," he added, thoughtfully.

"Yes, I am very proud of my young charge. He has quite disapproved accepted ideas as to heredity," replied Miss Montmorency.

Mr. LeJeune was puzzled, but overlooking the strange remark, he said: "Well, at least, he is not the only one in the family who has inherited goodness and grace."

Miss Montmorency looked more than surprised. "You surely don't refer to his poor mother?" she said. "Why she is a notorious drunkard, and as for his father,—well, as he is dead, we need say nothing about him."

"And do you—er live with your mother," he asked timidly.

"Why, of course, I do."

"You must find it a heavy trial," he said, sympathetically.

"Mr. Le Jeune, what do you mean?" exclaimed Miss Montmorency, indignantly.

"Oh, I only meant the responsibility and all that, with old age creeping on and all that," said Le Jeune in confusion.

"My mother and I are companions," she said frigidly, "more like sisters than anything else; our tastes are so identical in every way."

Le Jeune began to think regretfully of lost opportunities in Mincing Lane, and his ideas therefore flew back to Todd as the best subject for discussion. "Mr. Todd seems to have a great affection for you," he remarked.

"I think he ought to, considering that I picked him up out of the gutter when he was only six and taught him all he knows."

This not being the usual mode in which brothers came into the lives of elder sisters made poor Le Jeune think again, and too much thinking was a severe strain on him, however he stammered out, "It seems impossible to believe that any one belonging to you was or ever could be in the gutter, and as for your mother I don't care what people say of her, I shall reserve my judgment. I am pained and grieved beyond expression, Miss Todd."

"My name is Miss Montmorency," she said, severely, "and I regret that I should in my poor efforts for the amelioration of the wails have enlisted the sympathies of one who seems to be little better than a lunatic."

Here Miss Montmorency's voice trembled a little and tears gathered in her pretty eyes, but explanations quite naturally ensued and Mr. Le Jeune was so penitent and so good looking that he was soon restored to favor, though the feelings of the twain were of a decidedly emphatic nature regarding the part that the unlucky Todd had played in this comedy of errors.

"I should have found it hard to forgive you, you young rascalion," said Le Jeune, afterwards, "were it not for the immense relief I experienced at finding out that she really is no relation of yours. I thought at the time it was impossible." Le Jeune here looked pointedly at Todd's hair.

"Oh," said Todd, "then what about the remarkable resemblance in feature which you discovered?"

"That was merely flattery, Todd. I said that just to please you. Still I think you have earned your crown, although you have deceived me and told me an untruth."

"I told you the truth. She is my sister. She is sister to us all. She has been more than a sister to me since I was a little lad, and I don't want to see her thrown away on a worthless cove, not that I say you are quite that, but I don't think you are worthy of her, and I might just as well tell you so."

"Quite right, my boy; I am with you there," said Le Jeune, "but I am hoping to improve. Say nothing about those letters and I may win her yet. I am giving up the city and going in for the missions."

Le Jeune was as good as his word. He threw himself heart and soul into the work, his time and money were always at the service of the wails. He was still a silent worshipper at the shrine of his divinity. One night, when the children had left the school and the faithful Todd was well on his way home, Miss Montmorency asked Le Jeune to write a letter at her dictation. In vain did he strive to turn any color but red. Had he seen the face of Miss Dora, though, he would have seen something to give him hope and encouragement, but young men in love blunder and flounder so that were it not for the presence of mind of those whose instincts tell them who is in love with them long before even the foolish young men know it themselves, the latter would never come to the point at all. What happened subsequently can easily be guessed, for Todd states that having returned for his umbrella just before entering the door he heard an impassioned voice call out "Dora, my angel!" Then a class form was knocked over and he entered to see two individuals trying to pick it up when one could have managed it very well. It must have been a heavy one, though, for their faces were quite flushed with their efforts, and Miss Dora's hair was a little disarranged. Todd was promoted to the vacant junior clerkship and Mr. Le Jeune took an early opportunity of dropping in at the office.

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### Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Diseases." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, depression, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female troubles." Why, then, blame all your trouble to Female "Amen? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

### DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

At stated intervals. Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.35. All dealers or sent direct on receipt of P.M. The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.

life, not only in himself, but in his wife and children. Hence the working-man has the right to demand for his compensation all that is needed to support himself and those naturally dependent upon him in a condition of moderate comfort. I say in a condition of moderate comfort, for just as the bread winner is not a piece of merchandise, so neither is he a beast of burden—and the return he receives must be sufficient to enable him to pass his days in respectable surroundings, to live upon wholesome food, to wear decent clothing and to educate his children in a fitting manner for the stern tragedy of life.

"As long as employers hold to the principle that labor may be regarded as any other marketable commodity, so long will they fling to the winds the pressing claims of justice and humanity. But if a healthy theory of economics flourishes among us, if men are brought to see that in the pursuit of wealth due regard must be had to the fundamental moral code, if employers learn, as learn they should, that the bond between them and their toilers is a moral bond entailing on both sides the most sacred obligations of conscience, binding them in such wise that fraud, deceit or dishonesty therein are crimes menacing the very existence of the nation, then may we hope to see the day of victory for the breadwinner, and the realization of the toilers' earthly paradise."

In Nature's Storehouse There Are Cures.—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

**WORLD'S GREATEST BELL FOUNDRY**  
Church Bells and Chimes, Bells, Best Copper and Tin Only  
**THE W. VAN DUZEN COMPANY**  
Buckeye Bell Foundry  
Cincinnati, O.  
Established 1857

**BELLS**  
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. See our Catalogue.  
The C. S. BELL Co. Hillsboro, O.

**FARM LABORERS**  
Farmers Desiring Help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau  
Write for application form to  
**THOS. SOUTHWORTH**  
Director of Colonization  
TORONTO

**The Bad Cold of To-Day MAY BE PNEUMONIA TO-MORROW.**  
The sore throat or tickling cough that, in the evening, seems but a trivial annoyance, may develop into Pneumonia, Bronchitis, or even Threat or Lung trouble.

**DR. WOODS NORWAY PINE SYRUP**  
contains all the lung-healing virtues of the pine tree, and is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Threat or Lung troubles. Mrs. E. Henshaw writes: "I have been a sufferer from Chronic Bronchitis for years and have found Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup for better than any of the hundreds of remedies I have used. Our whole family was in a case of Coughs or Colds. We would not be without it."

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**Synopsis of Canadian North-West Homestead Regulations**  
4 NY even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 3 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres more or less.  
Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him.  
HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:  
(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the 3rd, 4th and 5th years.  
(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this act resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.  
(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.  
APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.  
Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.  
SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.  
Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.  
Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$7.50 per annum for an individual, and from \$30 to \$100 per acre for a company, according to capital.  
A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.  
The fee for recording a claim is \$5.  
At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 an acre.  
The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent. on the sales.  
PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.  
A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.  
The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.  
W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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SHOP 2

In and Around Toronto

DEATH OF DR. WALLACE.

"He went about doing good and the people everywhere blessed him." For most men it is decreed that their epitaph be not written until they have passed beyond the portals of the great beyond...



Doctor Wallace was born in Lockton, Peel County, Ontario, fifty-five years ago, and after an acquaintance with farming and railroad construction, determined upon the study of medicine...

Though a citizen of Toronto, Dr. Wallace ever retained a strong affection for the people amongst whom his earlier days were passed, and one of the first places visited by them on coming to Toronto was the home at 166 George street.

The funeral took place from St. Paul's church, to Mount Hope Cemetery. Nine o'clock was the hour appointed but long before that time both sides of Queen St. east were lined with people awaiting the coming of the cortege...

Charles Killoran, Richards, Gildray and McRae.

Arriving at the church, the societies and physicians opened ranks and the mourners and friends of the deceased doctor followed his remains into St. Paul's. The church was tastefully draped in mourning in honor of the deceased doctor; the sanctuary boys were fully represented, and the school children turned out in a body.

Even before the arrival of the long cortege the large temple was fairly well filled and during the Mass many remained standing in the aisles. The celebrant was Rev. Father Hand, P.P., assisted by Rev. J. P. Treacy, D.D., as deacon and Rev. G. Williams as sub-deacon.

OPENING OF FORTY HOURS.

The opening of the Forty Hours began at the High Mass on Sunday morning at the Cathedral, and the ceremonies in connection with this now well established devotion seemed if possible, even more impressive than those of former years.

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After the sermon a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place, the Sacred Host being carried in the hands of the Archbishop, preceded by the full forces of the Sanctuary augmented by the boys of the societies of the parish.

R., and the zest with which the devotion was carried out proves that the Forty Hours are becoming more and more a most welcome and acceptable time to the parish.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are ember days.

MRS. MARTIN WARD.

The deepest sympathy is extended to Mr. Martin Ward of Parkdale in the death of his dearly beloved wife, Charlotte, who died Ash Wednesday, Feb. 28th, at 2.30 a.m.

The late Mrs. Ward was born in Pembroke and came here with her parents about twenty years ago. Her death comes as a sad blow to her many friends and relatives.

The funeral took place from the family residence, Maple Grove Ave., on Friday, March 2nd, to Holy Family Church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Coyle, and thence to St. Michael's Cemetery. R.I.P.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

Honor roll for February: Sen. IV.—Excellent—Ray O'Donoghue, Peter Chormann, A. Guay. Good—Jno. McGrath, Edgar McAuliffe, Fred McGrath.

A Wallace Memorial

The appreciation of Doctor Wallace is not a surface one is evidenced by the promptitude with which friends have organized, who by their efforts intend making up in some measure to the family of the late doctor for his lavish outlay of charity.

ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL.

Honor roll for February. The following boys received testimonials for the month: Sen. IV.—Francis McGinn, Jos. Finley, Harold Smith, Francis Bero, Francis Carey, Fred. Glynn, Francis Bartello, Terence Granery, Charles Corcoran.

COONEY—DEACON.

St. John's Church, Newmarket, was the scene of a pretty, but quiet, wedding, owing to a late bereavement in the bride's family, the contracting parties being Mr. Edward Charles Cooney, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Cooney, Lakeview Farm, Lemonville, and Miss May Evelyn Deacon, formerly of Schomberg.

McCARTHY—PORTER.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Mary's Church, Bathurst St., on Tuesday morning, at 7.30, when Miss Katherine Porter, daughter of J. Porter of this city, became the wife of J. J. McCarthy of "The Pines."

COONEY—DEACON.

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When the bread or cake or pastry comes from the oven light, crisp and appetizing, you are wont to say you have had good luck with your baking.

The "good luck" idea is a relic of the time when housekeepers pitted their competency against poor flour. To-day good baking isn't a matter of good luck in any home where

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is intelligently used. In the hands of competent housewives it never fails because it is the whitest, lightest, purest and best baking flour to be had.

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K. Deegan, M. Deegan, O. J. Murphy, V. A. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Misses T. and F. Cooney, Lemonville, F. J. Cooney, Mrs. Laxton, Mrs. Guinane, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Misses Ryan, Toronto. Amid showers of good wishes, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cooney left for a trip to the Eastern States, and upon their return will live at "Glenure," Yonge St.

French Catholic Protest

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal) The first step in the confiscation of the patrimony of the churches in France has led to violent scenes all over the country.

In most instances, the Bishops and clergy have been content with formal protest; but in many districts the congregations have assembled to prevent, if possible, these preliminaries to the act of confiscation.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes E. O'Keefe \$200, Dr. R. A. Reeve 100, Dr. H. A. Bruce 100, Dr. W. P. Caven 100, Dr. E. E. King 100, Dr. J. Guinane 100, Dr. W. McKeown 100, Dr. W. Oldright 100, L. J. Cosgrave 100, P. J. Mulqueen 100, Dr. H. B. Anderson 50, Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne 50, Dr. R. J. Dwyer 50, Dr. T. F. McMahon 50, Dr. R. B. Nevitt 50, Dr. W. J. McCollum 50, R. Bigley 50, T. M. Gibson 50, T. K. Hailey 50, Widmer Hawke 50, John Hanrahan 50, H. T. Kelly 50, W. T. Kernahan 50, John Melady 50, J. F. Taylor 50, Dr. J. A. Amyot 25, Dr. G. Chambers 25, E. Hyland 25, J. P. Hynes 25, A friend 25, J. R. Lee 25, John Harris 25, Coleman Bros. 20, McCarthy & Co. 20, Rev. L. Minehan 10, D. Egan 10, P. McCabe 10.

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6 GRAND PRIZES 6

French Catholic Protest

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In most instances, the Bishops and clergy have been content with formal protest; but in many districts the congregations have assembled to prevent, if possible, these preliminaries to the act of confiscation.

The cathedrals and the churches are to become the property of the State or the Commune. They may be rented for purposes of public worship, but the rent will go into the public treasury. Even the treasurers of the churches, their altar plate, their pictures, their windows, "provided," as the protest of the people and priests of Bourges points out, "by the offerings of the faithful, representing the piety of their fathers, and paid for by their money and not out of the coffers of the State," can only be used at a rent in the future.

There is little hope that these protests will avail. Nevertheless, as the courageous Chapter of Autun said to its Bishop recently: "No man dies in France for want of bread," and the clergy of France have the courage of their race.

Evils of Anxiety

Anxiety is the poison of human life. It is the parent of many sins and of more miseries. In a world where everything is doubtful, where you may be disappointed and be blessed in disappointment, what means this restless stir and commotion of mind? Can your solicitude alter the cause of untoward the intricacy of human events? Can your curiosity pierce through the cloud which the Supreme Being hath made impenetrable to mortal eye? To provide against every important danger by the employment of the most promising means is the office of wisdom, but at this point wisdom stops.—Selected.

Reports from Shanghai state that six priests have been murdered. Details are meagre, but it is said that an outbreak occurred at a dinner at which questions were discussed relating to an indemnity for native converts.

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126 Calls from Business Firms for stenographers, bookkeepers, invoice clerks, etc., have lately been received by the famous ELLIOTT Business College, TORONTO, ONT. We filed nine of the positions and had no one else ready to send. If you want to get a position after graduation, come to the school that can help you. A large number of ex-students of other business colleges are now in attendance. College is open the entire year. Commence now. Circulars free. W. J. Elliott, Principal, COR. YONGE and ALEXANDRA STS.

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NOTICE. In the matter of the Estate of Mary Maryn (nee Callahan) late of 480 Queen street west, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, milliner, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 38 of Chapter 120, R.S.O. 1897, that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said Mary Maryn, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of January, 1906, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned solicitors for Joseph Patrick O'Callahan, the Administrator of the property of the said deceased on or before the 9th day of March, 1906, their Christian and surnames, and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and of their accounts and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified by Statutory Declaration. AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said 9th day of March, 1906, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the persons of whose claims he shall then have notice, and the said Administrator shall not be liable for said assets of any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him prior to the said distribution. DATED at Toronto this Seventh day of February, 1906. HEARNY & SLATTERY, 47 Canada Life Building, Toronto, Solicitors for said Administrator.