

Chronicles of An Old-Timer

The Controversy Over General Lord Wolseley's Attack on the Memory of Archbishop Tache—Librarian Griffin's Defense of the Archbishop—Father McCarthy's Assertion that Lord Wolseley Owed the Safety of His Life to the Archbishop a True Tale—How the Attack on His Invading Column was to be made, and how a Similar Attack was successful in the Instance of "Braddock's Defeat" in the Old American Colonial Days—Biographical Sketch of Louis Riel.

Chicago, Feb. 6, 1904.

Dear Register,—I notice there is a bit of a controversy at the present time over General Wolseley's attack on the memory of the late Archbishop Tache of Winnipeg, in his new book, "Story of a Soldier's Life." General Wolseley was lately commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, but I believe, is now devoting himself to military literature. He was the commander of the column that was sent in 1870 to Fort Garry from Toronto to subdue the half-breeds that had there risen in rebellion on account of the Canadian Government having deprived them of their lands, but for which they had received no patents. Those half-breeds were led by one Louis Riel, a French-Canadian, who from motives of chivalry espoused their cause and was guilty of some violence, during the existence of which one Thomas Scott, who was opposed to the half-breeds and was guilty of some act of opposition for which he lost his life. Riel was charged with this man's death, and was tried long afterwards for murder, convicted and hanged.

Riel and his rebellious force took possession of Fort Garry and held it for some time until a body of soldiers under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley, was sent there to suppress them and recapture the fort. In the meantime the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald commissioned Archbishop Tache to act as a mediator between the rebels and the authorities. I am not aware of the powers that were delegated to the Archbishop, but Riel was of opinion they were ample. The military, under Wolseley, succeeded in making their way successfully to the scene of hostilities, recapturing the fort and making prisoners of a few of the hostiles.

It was the intention of Riel and his men to put up a fight against the military invaders, hold the fort and carry on a conflict until their alleged rights were acknowledged. Bishop Tache persuaded them from this course, giving assurance that they would be fairly dealt with if they only laid down their arms. They acted on his advice, but his promises were not fulfilled, General Wolseley behaving harshly, killing some of the malcontents and arresting others, but Riel made good his escape. Consequently a rather acrimonious condition sprung up between the ecclesiastic and the commander. The former endeavored to carry out the conditions promised by Sir John A. Macdonald and grant them an amnesty if they returned to their homes and stopped their hostile demonstration. Nothing in the world was more natural than that the bishop should endeavor to enforce those conditions, as he knew the people had been wronged. He was by profession a man of peace and the half-breeds were nearly all members of his flock. But Wolseley insisted on extreme measures, as it appears a soldier must always be unmerciful, to show that he has earned his spurs and made his reputation. You know that Wolseley was a swashbuckler anyhow, and that it always seemed to give him satisfaction to antagonize Catholics and their religion and injure them wherever he could.

The exact language in which he has disparaged the Archbishop I cannot now quote, because I have failed to find a copy of his book in the libraries or bookstores of Chicago, but from what I have seen stated in some Canadian newspapers, it was objectionable enough for Mr. Griffin, the

parliamentary librarian at Ottawa, to take cognizance of it and point it out in a letter to the London Times. A Father McCarthy, who must be cognizant of the facts, sustains Mr. Griffin, and asserts that General Wolseley ought to be thankful to Bishop Tache in place of finding fault with him at this distant date on the ground that he was the means of saving the general's life and the lives of his men, as he guarded them from attack at a time and place where escape would be hardly possible. This statement, I notice, has been sneered at by some of your Toronto editors, but it, nevertheless, covers a truth.

I have not the data at this writing to present all the facts of the case, but I will be able to do so, I think, a little later on, as I know a man here in Chicago who was in the midst of the fray and is cognizant of all the particulars, and I know he will entrust me with them. He is a Canadian and was educated at Toronto University, and is moreover a newspaper man. He will, I think, throw new light on the whole matter, as he once informed me the side of the Metis or half-breeds had never been half told.

But as to the probability of the success of the proposed attack on Wolseley's column there are examples of such attacks having been successful. I do not now, I fear, remember aright, but I think it was four hundred men that the General had under him in that Red River expedition.

Who has not read of "Braddock's defeat" in American colonial history? It was the most disastrous reverse British arms ever suffered in the colonial wars, and out of a force of twelve hundred men and officers only four hundred and eighty-six escaped! They were marching through a wilderness to attack and capture Fort Duquesne in the Ohio Valley from the French and were caught in an ambush in the woods, from which there was no escape but to fight at a terrible disadvantage. The loss of the French and Indians was only sixty-seven. The date of this encounter was July 9, 1755, and one of the British officers at the time of that great disaster was Major George Washington, but even that great soldier could not avert the calamity.

Let it not be forgotten that Riel's men knew every foot of their ground, that they had their scouts out that watched and reported every movement of Wolseley's little army, its wants and its sufferings, and could fall upon it stealthily where the ground best suited them at any moment and could deliver an exterminating volley before their presence would be known. The Indians had possession of Fort Garry as a base of operations and were possessed of abundant arms and ammunition and needed but little provisions so that they would not be encumbered like a regular army marching through a hostile country.

Riel had selected his place of attack. It was on a depressed path through a morass in the woods, where the brambles were thick and dry and only needed the touch of a match to envelop that little column of brave men in a fiery furnace, from which probably not one man would be able to make good his escape. And the first man to fall from a rifle ball would be Wolseley! Yet here is the gratitude that man displays for the good priest that turned away the wrath that was about to destroy him! His conduct at the time of the trouble was such that the mediator was unable to keep his promise to the men whom he had persuaded to desert from their unmerciful enterprise, and therefore was placed by him in a false position. I have been told Wolseley's army marched on the fort when they reached it with fixed bayonets and when Riel and his men, who were there waiting to deliver up the fort to the commanding officer, witnessed this demonstration, they made good their escape, and there was nothing for the soldiers to wreak their vengeance on but a copy of a Catholic Bible which was lying on a table, and which they bayoneted to fragments!

Perhaps it would be well in this connection to give your readers a biographical sketch of Louis Riel, the insurgent leader of the Metis half-breed Indians of the Northwest Territory, as it may be instructive at this point of the controversy.

Louis Riel was born at St. Boniface, Manitoba, Oct. 23rd, 1844. His father's name was the same and he once led a revolt against the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company. He got his education at the Jesuit College in Montreal. In Oct., 1869, he was appointed Secretary of the Committee National des Metis, an organization founded in the interest of the native people to resist the establishment of Canadian authority in the territory which had then been lately acquired from the Hudson Bay Company. Riel, on behalf of the half-breeds, demanded a part of the money that had been paid by Canada to the company, which was refused, he then opposed the entrance of William McDougall, the first lieutenant-governor under the Dominion Government, by force of arms. On December 8, 1869, he was elected president of a provincial government that was established at Fort Garry, after his followers had taken possession of that place and captured John Christian Schulz, a loyalist leader, and forty-four Canadians. In July, 1870, Archbishop Tache, who had been sent for while in Rome, was authorized to promise Riel and his followers a general amnesty. On 17th of Feb., 1870, Riel captured Major Bolton and 47 men, and on March 4th, one of his prisoners, Thomas Scott, an Orangeman, was executed by his order. On the approach of the expeditionary force under Sir Garnet Wolseley, Riel evacuated Fort Garry and left the country. A reward of \$5,000 was offered by the Ontario Government for his apprehension for the part he took in the killing of Thomas Scott. He

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soon afterwards returned to Manitoba, but was not arrested. In October, 1873, he was elected to the Dominion Parliament for Provencher District, but was not permitted to take his seat. At the ensuing election, in January, 1874, he was re-elected and suddenly appeared in Ottawa and signed the roll of membership, after which he disappeared. He was expelled from Parliament on the 16th of April, but was again returned for the same constituency by acclamation on September 3, 1874. On 5th of October following a warrant of outlawry was issued against him by the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, and in February, 1875, he was sentenced to five years' banishment and forfeiture of political rights. In 1877 he was confined for several months in Beaufort Lunatic asylum, Quebec, under an assumed name. He afterwards removed to Montana, where, in the summer of 1884, a deputation of half-breeds invited him to lead them in an agitation for their rights in Manitoba. On July 8, 1884, Riel arrived at Duck Lake with his family, and at once began a systematic agitation among the half-breeds and Indians. On September 5th he stated the claims of his followers, which were not granted, and in March, 1885, he established for the second time a provisional government in the Northwest. On the 18th the rebels made prisoners of the Indian agents at Duck Lake and several teamsters, and on the 25th they seized on the government stores. On the following day a collision occurred between the insurgents and a party of Maj. L. N. F. Crozier, in which the insurgents were successful. After the arrival of Major-General Frederick D. Middleton, with Canadian troops the rebellion was speedily suppressed. Riel, who had been taken prisoner after the capture of Batouche, was conveyed to Regina, where he was tried and convicted of treason-treason and sentenced to death.

The execution of Riel was followed by great public excitement, especially in the Province of Quebec, and the Government was bitterly denounced for not recommending the commutation of his sentence on the ground of his insanity.

WILLIAM HALLEY.

St. Nicholas Institute At Home

The boys of St. Nicholas Institute were at home to a large number of their friends on Tuesday evening of last week. An excellent musical entertainment was provided in which many of the visitors assisted. It was a most enjoyable evening, wind-up with a supper. Rev. Mother Stanislaus has reason to be proud of the accomplishments of her boys, who, as Father Hugh Canning remarked, have many of the advantages of college life and are able to show that they profit to the utmost thereby. Mr. J. J. Murphy, an old friend of the Institute, took a directing part in the entertainment and Father Canning acted as chairman, delivering a brief address, marked equally by wise counsel and manly encouragement. Songs were rendered by Messrs. Cyril Costello, J. J. Seitz, Mrs. McNaughton and Messrs. Iamra and Barrak (Syrian character sketches). Charming piano selections were played by Miss Murphy, and the boys sang choruses led by Messrs. Leonard and Patton. Mrs. Seitz and Ungaro rendered piano and violin selections and Mr. Ginn gave a recitation. Speeches by Messrs. J. J. Seitz, E. J. Hearn and P. F. Cronin followed. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Murphy, Miss Hart and Miss O'Brien.

Dashing Japanese Victory

Official despatches from St. Petersburg and Port Arthur describe the first naval engagement in the Russo-Japanese war. Japanese torpedo boats attacked the main Russian fleet at Port Arthur, torpedoed the battleships Tsarevitch and Retzivan, as well as the cruiser Pallada, putting them out of use. At the same time the cruisers Variag and Koreitz were attacked in the harbor of Chemulpo and destroyed. In subsequent engagements six additional Russian ships were put out of action.

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De La Salle Dinner

The annual reunion and dinner of the students and old boys of De La Salle was held on Tuesday evening in the large hall of the De La Salle Institute. Two hundred and fifty sat down to the banquet, which was excellently served and most successful in every respect. The students had a sleigh ride in the afternoon to Elantyre. Rev. Brother Rogation was toast master and Rev. Father Canning, a great favorite with school boys of all ages, was chairman of the evening. His address to the students encouraged them to advancement in Canadian patriotism in their school days, in order that they should carry this spirit into the world and make it felt both in their business affairs and social life. He complimented the corps and thanked Major Mason for what he has done and is doing for this movement. Father Canning also dwelt upon the new programme drawn up for the De La Salle four years' course by Rev. Brother Odo Baldwin, and said he expected great things to result from it. The Catholic people of Toronto should study the advantages of this course and see that their boys received all its benefits.

The law lecturer of the School, Mr. W. T. J. Lee, delivered an admirable address in response to the toast of Canada, and Major Mason followed him, encouraging the boys to increase their interest in the cadet corps, the condition of which he said is very promising. No school in Toronto supplied better physical material for a fine corps than De La Salle.

Inspector Odo Baldwin replied to the toast of the school, and told of its early days and steady growth. The education of the Christian Brothers is thoroughly appreciated in Toronto, and the new programme is certain to meet the hearty commendation of the Catholic people. The veteran son of De La Salle was loudly applauded when he declared that 90 per cent. of all the pupils of the school have succeeded in the commercial pursuits to which their education directed them.

Mr. David Carey spoke in behalf of the School Board and referred to the inclination of Catholic boys to leave school rather too soon and enter the battle of life. The new programme of De La Salle is well designed to counteract this tendency. The history of the school in the past has been highly creditable to the Brothers, but the members of the Board realized that the school must keep abreast of modern progress and maintain its enviable reputation and eminence in regard to commercial education. No praise was too great for the plans of the Brothers to maintain the lead so long held by them, but they needed the co-operation of the Catholic people and that they were sure to have.

Short addresses were delivered by Mr. P. F. Cronin, C. J. Read and the presidents of the Literary and Athletic Clubs of the School. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Father Canning.

C. M. B. A.

At a meeting of Branch 15, C.M.B.A., at Toronto, held on Thursday evening, February 4th, 1904, it was moved by the First Vice-President, Bro. H. E. R. Stpek, seconded by the Chancellor, Bro. F. J. Walsh, and unanimously carried, "That the charter of this Branch be draped in black for thirty days, and it was further resolved that this Branch place itself on record as expressing its deepest sympathy and regret for the loss sustained by the death of our esteemed brother the Rev. Father Bergin, and that a copy of this resolution be published in the Canadian, The Catholic Register, and The Catholic Record."

T. F. CALLAGHAN, President.
EDWARD V. O'SULLIVAN,
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The Church in Newfoundland

Article III.

(For The Register.)

There are many such examples that could be recorded similar to that of the late lamented Rev. Dr. O'Regan. The deceased young priest was a personal friend of mine, and I met him about two or three years before the sad event took place, at St. Patrick's Presbytery of this city, on a visit with His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, who is at present still confined to his room at the Hotel Dieu.

The case of Rev. Father Whelan, who was lost on the Northern Coast while on a sick call, was a very sad one indeed. The remains, it is said, were found in the water, the position of his body being perpendicular, and having his right hand still clasped on the Blessed Sacrament which he was carrying to some poor soul for the last time. It is not known whether he ever reached his destination or whether it was on his way homeward that he met his untimely end. But the treacherous waters of the Newfoundland coast engulfed him, and like young Dr. O'Regan, he sacrificed his life at the call of duty, a brave and noble soldier of the Cross. The mighty ocean swept its billows upwards and onwards, the howling wind tossed the little boat to and fro, until finally the waves swallowed them up and they (for there were three or four besides the priest) were gone from this world forever. A few days afterwards the body of the priest was washed ashore near a dangerous place called Baccalieu—a place where many a hardy and brave mariner of Newfoundland, and of other countries, met a sad fate. Some seven years ago I was at the point of being drowned myself near where the remains of poor Father Whelan were washed ashore. Another priest who was a prisoner in the early days was Father Duffy.

Father James Duffy was born in the parish of Anemullen, County Monaghan, Ireland, in the year 1802, and was ordained priest in All Hallows College for the Newfoundland mission in 1832, being then 30 years of age. There were three brothers priests. The elder, Father Peter, was pastor or parish priest of Tydavnet, County Monaghan, and the youngest brother, Father Michael, died shortly after being ordained. It appears that Father James, shortly after his ordination, sailed for the scene of his early labors, taking up his abode at St. Mary's, Newfoundland, then a small fishing station, and his mission extended over an area of 300 miles. In a short time he built a fine church, parochial house, and entered a large and valuable farm. St. Mary's was about 100 miles from St. John's, and in those days there was no road connecting them; the only conveyance was by dog-sleds or on horseback, the line travelled having only the blazed trees along the way to guide travellers to their destination. Halfway between St. Mary's and St. John's stood a little cabin, or halfway house, where weary travellers would call and cook a scanty meal and rest their tired limbs. Here often the zealous priest prepared his supper after a long and tiresome journey—and after reading his breviary with the light of the fire, rested for the night. Father Duffy exerted himself to have a road opened between the two towns, and before leaving St. Mary's he had the satisfaction of seeing 40 miles of the road completed. He spent about 10 years in St. Mary's and surrounding missions, often travelling on snowshoes and carrying on his back the vestments and other things necessary for the celebrating of the sacrifice of the mass, and attending to the spiritual wants of his people, undergoing many hardships and privations and incessant labors.

He then left Newfoundland and went to Nova Scotia, being stationed at Guysboro, attending, also, another mission about 15 miles distant. He built a fine church at Guysboro, and labored for 8 years in these two missions with much success. He next went to Charlottetown, P. E. I., and after assisting Rev. Thomas Phelan in Charlottetown for a few months, he succeeded Rev. Father Reynolds, who was in poor health, in the missions of Southwest, now Kinkora, Kelly's Cross, and St. Ann's, Lot 65, in 1858. While in charge of these missions, he built parochial houses in Kinkora and St. Ann's, and had St. Joseph's and St. Ann's churches plastered, painted and repaired. He also had the Stations of the Cross erected in them at his own expense. But he did not confine his zeal to the temporal advancement of his churches, but bent his energies and put his whole soul in the work

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of spiritually advancing his people, and succeeded in imbuing them with a deep spirit of devotion, and the result of his labors, in this respect, may yet be seen amongst these congregations. On one extremely cold Christmas eve, known as "cold Christmas," he celebrated midnight mass at Kinkora, then drove eleven or twelve miles over a bad road and said mass of the Aurora at St. Joseph, Kelly's Cross, and finished his morning's work by driving seven miles further to St. Ann's and singing High Mass and preaching there at 10 o'clock. But it was too much for his constitution, and he contracted a severe cold from which he never recovered. In the autumn of 1860 he was forced to resign his missions, and retired to the Bishop's residence, Charlottetown, where he died on the 8th December of the same year at the comparatively early age of 58 years. He desired to be interred in St. Joseph's, and that his remains should rest between the churchyard gate and the church door, so that his people going to and coming from the church would pass by his grave and offer a prayer for the repose of his soul. His wish, for one reason or another, was not carried out just then, but lately a handsome new church has been built in a more commanding situation, and the good priest's dying wish is fulfilled, and a magnificent monument erected by his old parishioners to perpetuate his memory forty years after his death.

The ceremony of removing the remains of the late Father Duffy took place on Sunday, the 10th day of September last. On Saturday the grave was opened and on removing the lid of the coffin the remains were found to be in a state of almost perfect preservation. His vestments were quite sound, and his features could be easily recognized by those who knew him while living. The remains were carried to St. Joseph's new church, close by, and remained in state all night and until mass on Sunday, during which time hundreds of his old parishioners and those who knew him came to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory. At ten o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop McDonald, of Charlottetown, assisted by Rev. Dr. Doyle, of Vernon River, High Priest; Revs. James Aeneas McDonald, of Hope River, and John J. M. Donald, of Kinkora, as deacons of honor; Rev. John T. Murphy, of St. Dunstan's College, and Mr. McQuillan, Esq., acted as deacon and sub-deacon of the mass; Rev. Dr. Monaghan, of Charlottetown, and a native of Kelly's Cross, master of ceremonies; and the pastor, Rev. D. B. Reid, assistant master of ceremonies. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Doyle, who spoke of the dignity of the priesthood, and dwelt on the virtues and missionary labors of the deceased. After mass the Bishop and the above-named clergy surrounded the catafalque, together with the altar boys, the Bishop pronouncing the absolution. The remains were then borne from the church to their last resting-place, between the gate and the church, there to await the final resurrection. The beautiful new monument, the work of Mr. Duffy, of Belfast, Ireland, was then unveiled, and the Bishop and clergy retired to the church.

And so these noble pioneers still sleep on, but their heroic deeds are recorded year after year. The present generation are reaping the reward of their devoted and self-sacrificing labors.

"We know, in divinest fulfillment
Our vain hopes are gathered at home;
The jewels we mourn here are hoarded
Where the moth and the rust cannot roam.
And oft when the sunset is fairest,
We catch, through a rift in the blue,
A far away glimpse of the glories
Of the land where our dreams come true."

"Then weeping, we part from our priests,
And bury them all after their fight
Though we know, in our hearts, we shall find them,
By and by, in the Mansion of Light."
FELIX.
Montreal, Feb. 9th, 1904.

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DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

One of the most curious, as well as most pleasant of the surprises that Rome offers to the stranger is the diversity of peoples and variety of tongues that are met with in it.

The occasion was the celebration of the Feast of the Holy Name—the special festival of the Institute—when the pupils attending the day and evening classes conducted by the Christian Brothers gave some excellent recitations in different languages, and rendered in a very creditable manner, indeed, a number of musical selections.

His Eminence Cardinal Antonio Agliardi, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy See, presided. Amongst those present were the Hon. and Most Rev. Mgr. Stoner, Archbishop of Treviso; Very Rev. Father David Fleming, O.F.M.; Monsignor Antonini, Protontary Apostolic; Monsignor D. Pauw, Monsignor Zonghi, Very Rev. Father Louis Carew, O.C.S.A.; Very Rev. R. J. O'Keefe, O.S.A.; Very Rev. Father Balwin, O.F.M.; Very Rev. Father Hughes, S.J.; Very Rev. Father Lyttleton, O.P.; Very Rev. George Bartoli, S.J.; Very Rev. Father Monselle, Procurator General of the Society of the Missions; Very Rev. Father O'Meehan, Guardian of St. Isadore's; Mr. D. Henderson and Miss Henderson, Miss Baker, the Hon. Miss O'Brien, Miss Dickinson, Cavaliere, Madame, and Miss Prola; Rev. and Mrs. Cryan, Mrs. A. Grant, Rev. Dr. Cronin, Vice-Rector of the English College; Rev. Dr. O'Kelly, Miss Geraghty, Madame Daudier, Mr. and Mrs. Tappin, Melbourne, Australia; Rev. M. J. Reddan, Rev. A. O'Leary, the Misses Wawn, Mr. J. S. Hay, Dr. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins; Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Dublin; Rev. James Wigmore, C.M.; Rev. Fr. Doyle, C.M.; Miss Power, New York; Rev. Dr. Grossi, Miss Ronayne, Mr. J. H. Longman; Rev. Father Crofts, O.P.; Mr. B. J. Hammond, Worcester, U.S.; Miss Hungerford, Queenstown; Rev. Professor Carrocci, Rev. Mr. Hickie, Signori, Searamella, Manetti, Cavalieri Santei, Signor De Maria, Rev. Pio Mazzotti, etc.

During the interval between the first and second parts of the programme an interesting report of the school for the past year was read by the Director. The report gave the following numbers showing the development of the Free Evening School for Languages since its opening some three years ago. The first year there were on the rolls 80 students, the second year 180, the third year at this date 270, and this year 340. The whole school is divided into ten sections—four in French, four in English, and two in German—and each section attends two evenings per week. The conduct and progress of these boys and young men have been very satisfactory, and much is done for them in the religious way also.

Particular mention was made of the generous aid given to the school in various ways during the past year, amongst the special benefactors being his Eminence Cardinal Moran, his Grace Archbishop Stoner, and the Very Rev. Dean O'Haran, of Sydney, who last year, and this year also, enabled the Brothers to place before their students the stimulus of gold and silver medals and other valuable prizes.

The premises at present occupied by the Brothers afford only very unsatisfactory accommodation for the community, and do not at all give the facilities necessary for dealing effectively with the large numbers of pupils attending their classes. There is, unfortunately, no prospect of their being able to take over more commodious premises, owing to financial difficulties, and it is to be regretted that so beneficent a work should have to be carried on under such trying conditions.

On Tuesday last, amongst the persons presented in the usual audiences given so freely by His Holiness Pius X., was the painter, Pietro Vanni, of Viterbo. He was presented by Cardinal Macchi, Secretary of Briefs, and he had come to express to the Holy Father his gratitude for the honor which the Pope had bestowed upon him by nominating him Commandatore of St. Gregory the Great. This painter, on the 14th of January, had placed in the Consistorial Hall of the Vatican a huge oil painting, 22 feet long and 13 feet in height, enclosed within a splendid frame. The subject of the painting is the Funeral of Raphael, showing the moment when the body of the great Prince of Painters was borne into the Pantheon at Rome. This grandiose work figured at the Exhibition of International Art held at St. Petersburg in 1902, and it was esteemed so highly that the artist received a gold medal. It has been described as a real work of art for its color and its arrangement of figures. When Pius X. entered the Consistorial Hall at eleven o'clock the picture was there, and the painter, as well as Professor Alberto Gallia, the Director-General of the Pontifical Museum and Galleries. The Pope congratulated the painter very warmly. Professor Gallia, in his quality as Director of the Gallery took over the picture, which the artist had presented to the Pope, who has directed that it shall be placed in the gallery of modern pictures. Here are works of late artists, such as Pracassini, Grandi, Podesti, De Robben, Gagliardi, etc.

The monument to the great German poet and philosopher, Goethe, which the Emperor of Germany, in a fit of generous enthusiasm presented to

Rome, is to be erected in the Villa Borghese, in front of the entrance close to the Porta Pinciana. Goethe is half Italian in spirit, and, indeed, his tours in Italy opened his mind to higher perceptions than he could otherwise attain. It was expected that during the visit of the German Emperor to Rome last spring he would lay the foundation stone of this monument on the Pincian Hill—a space already occupied by numerous marble busts commemorating the great men of Italy. The Pincio was found unsuitable for the Goethe monument, and new the city government and the sculptor of the memorial, Herr von Eberlein, have come to an agreement on the site. In this lonely spot, where it will dominate the lawn and walk, this colossal monument will soon be erected.

A great newspaper commotion was made about the disappearance some weeks from Florence of a painter named Mussini. Search was made for him high and low, and when the pursuit slackened it was discovered that he had entered a Franciscan monastery, and that he is there now, living in accordance with the Franciscan rule, and in his leisure hours employed in the painting of sacred pictures for the coming celebration of the third centennial of one of the saints of the Order. It is to the monastery of the Capuchins at Ascoli, Piceno that this artist sought a refuge and a place of prayer. Stories are related in the newspapers concerning the discovery of his identity. He had been in the monastery for some days, where he was known by his own Christian name of Augustus, but on the 1st of January he took the habit and the name of Fra Paolo. It is almost like a story of the Middle Ages to see a man of the world, and an artist besides, turn his back upon his ordinary life, and bring his art into the service of the Church.

When the Government of Piedmont had gradually seized the several states of Italy, concluding its annexation fever with the states of the Church and the City of Rome, the education of the children was established on a new basis. If we may judge of the progress of the scholar by the condition of the teacher, the greatest optimist will scarcely describe the change as an improvement. The "Tribuna," of Rome, noted for its antipathy to the clergy and its exuberant sympathy with all the works of the Italian Government, has a lamentable story to tell of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of the kingdom.

Quoting from a number of the papers, entitled "Corriere delle Maestre"—"The Tribuna" says that in the province of Pavia the teachers of elementary schools have stipends less than 95 centimes a day—a centime is the 1-10th of a penny, consequently the day's wage is less than ninepence halfpenny! But this is not 94 centimes, in the province of the worst. In Cosenza and Milan it Modena 83, in Sassari 91, Trapani 88, 86 in Macerata, and 80 in Catania.

Miserable as these salaries are, there are lower depths still to be met with. They reach 73 centimes in Alexandria and Palermo, 61 in Pisa, 62 at Foggia, 61 at Arezzo, and at Brescia, 58 at Como and Sondrio, 54 at Campobasso, 50 at Turin and at Cagliari, 45 at Grosseto, 44 at Bergamo, 42 at Porto Maurizio, 41 at Perugia and at Florence, 37 at Chieti, 35 at Pesaro, 33 at Belluno, 23 at Mantua, 22 at Aquila, 13 at Cuneo, and, finally, ten centimes—the penny in English money—in the province of Teramo.

The report would be incredible if it did not come from such a source. The school teacher who is paid one penny a day for his labors must, indeed, be a squalid and wretched individual, and undoubtedly unfitted for his work. In consequence of this desperate state of things, the school teachers are obliged to seek other employments, which they exercise outside the school hours. In the province of Alessandria, for example, one schoolmaster is a farm laborer, another a bookbinder, and schoolmistresses are dress and stocking makers. In Aquila one is also a servant maid; in Belluno some masters are farm hands, shoemakers, tailors, and shepherds; in other provinces it is the same some are clear-starchers, others watchmenders, one vendors vegetables, and another is the village postman. Some are woodcutters, gardeners, masons, carpenters, shepherds, whitewashers, organists, assistants in church—in fact, they fill any occupation which they can find in order to supplement their starvation pay. And these are the persons to whom the Government of the country entrusts the education of the young in this beautiful land, which has already suffered so much.

No man is original, or strong, unless his heart gives full consent to what he is doing, and he feels a glow of content and satisfaction in every day's well-done work. It is an Elixir of Life.—Since forgotten time, men have been seeking for the Elixir of Life, which tradition says once existed. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is an Elixir, before which pain cannot live. It is made up of six essential oils, carefully blended so that their curative properties are concentrated in one. It has no equal in the treatment of lumbago, rheumatism and all bodily pains.

Trouble, like cayenne pepper, is not very agreeable in itself, but it gives zest to other things.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS. Pond's Extract. Over fifty years a household remedy for Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Coughs, Colds and all accidents liable to occur in every home. CAUTION—There is only one Pond's Extract. Be sure you get the genuine, sold only in sealed bottles in bull wrappers.

Beatification of Joan of Arc

Scene in the Consistorial Hall During the Reading of the Decrees.

Mr. P. L. Connellan, in The Dublin Freeman's Journal, gives the following interesting account of the reading of the decrees of beatification of Joan of Arc and other martyrs:

Rome, Jan. 7, 1904.—Yesterday morning, the Feast of the Epiphany, there took place in the Consistorial Hall of the Vatican the solemn reading of the Decrees of Beatification of certain martyrs. There were the Hungarian martyrs, the Venerable Marco Crisini, Diocesan Canon, Stephen Pongracz, and Melchior Grodecz, of the Society of Jesus, and the Maid of Orleans. Amongst others present at the ceremony were Cardinals Ferrata, Mathieu and Steinhuber, the Ambassadors to the Holy See from France; M. Nisard and his wife, and from Austria-Hungary Count de Szecsen, the Bishops of Strikonk and of Orleans, and about 400 persons, amongst whom were many ladies.

The Pontiff took his place upon the Throne shortly after 11 o'clock. Around him were many members of the Pontifical Court; but Monsignor Cagiano, the Major Domo, was absent through illness. Monsignor Panici, Secretary of the Congregation of Rites, read the Decrees. Then the postulators, Father Becari, S. J., and Father Hertze, Sulpician, made the postulation, presenting to the Pope the volumes upon the lives of the new Beati.

The Bishop of Strigonia first, and then Monsignor Touchet, Bishop of Frascati, and Monsignor Touchet, Bishop of Frascati, in Latin discourses to the Pontiff, setting forth the virtues of the Hungarian martyrs and those of the Virgin of Orleans, and giving expression to the hope that the new Beati may intercede for the Church.

The Pope, replying in Latin, thanked the two Bishops for their wishes, and expressed, and referring to the Feast, which Joan of Arc was born, said that he had through the intercession of the Virgin of Orleans, religious peace may be restored to the minds of that noble nation, for the good of the French people and for that of the universal Church. The ceremony concluded by the admission of the kissing of the Pope's hands and the reading of the Decrees of Beatification, the desire of the Catholics of France, and indeed of the world, that Joan of Arc should be raised to the honors of the altar, is likely to be gratified within a measurable distance of time. At a time when the fair land of France was laid desolate by a cruel enemy, Joan of Arc was raised up for its deliverance, to-day, perhaps, the country is still more cruel than even the political enemy of the 15th century, and the French people hope that by her prayers, Joan of Arc may again render them free. It was the Archbishop of Aix who wrote, ten years ago, these eloquent words: "Joan of Arc is the unparalleled glory of France, and of all humanity. I know nothing more beautiful after her than the Blessed Virgin Mary. She is one of the most angelic figures of heaven. We wait with impatience for permission to invoke her upon earth as the most patriotic saint, because there was never among us a soul that was more French. Ah! When will it be definitely given us France to her union with the whole Church." "Saint Joan of Arc save France!"

With regard to the sacred nature of the task entrusted to Joan of Arc, the same Archbishop said: "Consult the three thousand five hundred words catalogued by M. Pierre Lanery d'Arc a young student of Aix... an indefatigable seeker of all the documents concerning his admirable ancestor, whose name he nobly bears; you will not find in which are not the justification and the apology of the divine mission of the liberatrix of France. Ah! we acknowledge it she was sent to her death by a Bishop... a Bishop who was no longer French, since he had sold himself to the English. But Pope Callixtus III. avenged the Virgin of Domremy; he ordered the revision of the process; he cancelled and annulled the sentence of death. The Bishop Cauchon no more belonged to us than Judas did, since we have repudiated him by a judgment the most authentic and solemn. Cauchon was the precursor of Voltaire, this profaner of the purest and most brilliant of our national glories."

It is a notable circumstance in the ceremonial of yesterday, the 6th of January, that this day is the birthday of the Maid of Orleans, who 492 years ago was born at Domremy, on the Feast of the Epiphany, which the people call the day of the kings. Her family was neither poor nor rich, but of that modest peasantry which is frequent in France. Her career of victories, the cruel death to which she was condemned, and the grandeur and nobleness of her character in all her trials and sufferings, are well known to every reader of history. She was scarcely dead, and her memory was honored. The rehabilitation took place almost immediately, and the sentence and the charges against her were formally cancelled. The process of canonization demonstrated that the cult of veneration and confidence in the sanctity of Joan of Arc never ceased in the course of the ages down to the present day. But it was reserved to the 19th century to react, with incomparable vigour, against the obscurity imposed on Catholic and national enthusiasm by political necessities.

"See what is happening," wrote the eloquent Bishop of Verdun, Mgr. Pagnis, "within the last few years. Joan has reappeared in the firmament of the country as the star of hope, and we look upon her with love, and salute her with joy, and the national genius renders homage to her by all its voices. History, eloquence, poetry, all the arts celebrate her under; the theatre itself places her upon the stage, and the Parisians go to applaud her exploits, her triumphs, and her martyrdom... Orleans remains faithful to its religious traditions, and celebrates annually the fetes of Joan of Arc. It is a Bishop, the illustrious Monsigneur Dupanloup, who gave them a new splendour, and it is again a Bishop,

his successor, who spares nothing to maintain them ever worthy of the piety and gratitude of the people of Orleans."

Domremy built its basilica, upon the initiative of a Bishop, on the very spot where Joan heard the mysterious "voices" which called her to the redemption of France from the yoke of the English. Vaucelleurs began its moment near the Porte de France at the place where Joan received from the hands of Baudricourt the sword which proved so terrible to the English. Rouen, more than any other city, owed a solemn repatriation to the Virgin martyr; it has paid the debt. The marble monument constructed there speaks to the triumph of Joan—on the plateau of the Eagles, dominating to-day the memorial of her martyrdom in the market place. Such enthusiasm, such initiative should end in a dazzling glorification. To Callixtus III., Leo XIII. followed, and now Pius X. proceeds still further, for, according to the grand expression of Mgr. Dupanloup, this process of rehabilitation prepared the process of Canonization. This system, that of Joan of Arc, is the title of the "Bishop of Joan of Arc," so zealous was he in promoting the process of her Beatification and Sanctification. A poem written about him by Antoine de Latour represents Joan, armed from head to foot and holding a bunch of lilies in her hand, and standing on the threshold of Paradise. St. Genevieve came and said to her: "O woman warrior! what do you doing here so far from our sacred choirs? And Joan answered in her sweet, ringing voice: "I am waiting for the Bishop of Orleans!"

In his great panegyric on the Maid of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup, in one of the grandest passages of his discourse, explained why he rejoiced that the glory of Joan of Arc was crowned by the title of the "Bishop of Joan of Arc," amidst splendour and worldly delights, if she had become a great princess, or rather, if, according to the simple wish of her own heart, she had returned to Domremy, we would have an ordinary princess or a pious shepherdess the more, the song of a marvellous epic between two idylls. In place of that we have a great divine poem such as God knows how to make.

"For you must understand that in humanity, since its fall, there is not a single great event without the cross. Virtue, ever happy, always crowned, constantly triumphant, is not the grandest spectacle which earth can offer to heaven; there is wanting that something in the noble and complete which misfortune gives to virtue. And this is why the true grandeur is at Rouen; the grace is at Domremy, the glory is at Orleans, the splendour of triumph at Reims; then, the sorrow, sadness, dolorous presentiments, and, finally the real immortality is at Rouen."

It was Mgr. Dupanloup that kept the question of Beatification of Joan of Arc before the Roman Pontiff, and in 1860 he, with the twelve Bishops who assisted at the religious ceremony in Orleans, sent an address to Pius IX., in which they said that it was not Orleans alone, or all France, but the whole world which renders testimony to the acts of God through Joan of Arc, to the piety and zeal of that young virgin, and to all that she was that she accomplished. And now her glory, confirmed by the voice of the Pontiff, is acknowledged throughout the whole Christian world.

The efforts of Pius X. to reform ecclesiastical music are beginning to produce fruit in Rome. At a funeral Mass celebrated this morning for the repose of the soul of the well-known Commendatore Pietro Pacelletti, the music was rendered in accordance with the regulations of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. It is reported besides that the Maestro Salvatore Meluzzi, the Director of the Choir of St. Peter's, will soon inaugurate the reform of sacred music in St. Peter's; thus, the choir of the great Basilica will give an example to the other churches of Rome. The Cardinal Vicar announced in the latest meeting of the members of the Commission for the reform of sacred music, that this would soon be done in St. Peter's. At the same meeting it was decided that a complete collection of pieces of liturgical music should be prepared in accordance with the necessities of the various religious services.

Monsignor Serafini, Archbishop of Spoleto, has been appointed Apostolic Delegate to Mexico, and Rev. Bonaventura Cerretti, Secretary of the Delegation. What is especially interesting in this new appointment is that this is the first time since the death, in 1864, of the unfortunate Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, that official relations have been re-established between the Vatican and that great country.

This morning, January 7th, the Rector of the Irish College was received in private audience by the Pope. Monsignor Murphy offered His Holiness Peter's Pence from the following dioceses: Limerick, £568; Galway, £210 9s 6d; Elphin, £300. The Holy Father made the Rector express his ever lively gratitude to the generous donors, and to say to their Lordships the Bishops of the dioceses just mentioned, that from his heart he bestowed the Apostolic Blessing on themselves, their priests, and their people.

Afterwards Monsignor Murphy presented to the Holy Father Mr. C. Ryan and his five little children. His Holiness received the family group with charming kindness. He had soon placed the entire party—especially the children—completely at their ease, and he conversed with them while the audience lasted with the most engaging familiarity. At the close all knelt for the Holy Father's blessing, which he accompanied with words full of fatherly feeling and tenderness.

The Pope and the Negro Student

It is pretty safe to say that no other Catholic who has had the privilege of an audience with Pius X. has been so vividly impressed by the experience as a young negro student of the Propaganda. This African youth arrived in Rome recently, in company with one of the White Fathers from the Tanganyika mission. Being present with two of the Fathers at a collective audience in the Vatican on the following Sunday, he attracted the attention of the Holy Father, who

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inquired who he was. Informed that the youth had come to Rome to pursue his theological studies, Pius X. regarded him fixedly for some time; then, tracing on the young man's forehead a large cross, he said: "Yes, you will be a priest." He then placed both hands on the youth's curly head and kept them there a moment, as he implored a benediction upon this candidate for the sanctuary. The young negro had remained silent, but he had contemplated with reverence the Pope who treated him so kindly. "What is your impression?" asked the missionary as the Holy Father moved on. "I think, Father, that there is not on earth another man comparable to him whom I have just seen." A few minutes later, as they were leaving the Vatican, he added: "If I wished to represent to myself our Blessed Saviour I should willingly figure Him under the image of Pius X."—Ave Maria.

Why Object to the Protestant Bible?

(N.Y. Freeman's Journal.) Protestant—Why do you Catholics object to the Bible in the public schools?

Catholic—Since it is the Protestant Bible that is used in the public schools, it surprises us that you ask such a question.

Protestant—Our Protestant translation is a little different from yours, but no two men or bodies of men, ever did, or will or can, make exactly the same translation of a book. We consider your objection to a particular translation a mere subterfuge; it is the Bible itself you are opposed to. What is there in our translation that offends you? Just show us one or two things.

Catholic—All right. Let us open your Bible. What is the first thing we see? The dedication of the work to King James?

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

This shows us the servility and bigotry of the men who made the translation. Let us see what they have to say of King James, the Pope, and the Catholic clergy.

KING JAMES.

Dickens, in his "Child's History of England," gives this picture of the king: "He was ugly, awkward, and shuffling, both in mind and person. His tongue was much too large for his mouth, his legs were much too weak for his body, and his dull, goggle-eyes stared and rolled like an idiot's. He was cunning, covetous, wasteful, idle, drunken, greedy, dirty, cowardly, a great swearer, and the most conceited man on earth. His figure—which was commonly called rickety from his birth—presented a most ridiculous appearance. He used to lol on the necks of his favorite courtiers, and slobber their faces, and kiss and pinch their cheeks; and the greatest favorite he ever had used to sign himself in his letters to his royal master, His Majesty's 'dog and slave,' and used to address His Majesty as 'His Sowship.' * * * This is the plain, true character of the personage whom the greatest men about the court praised and flattered to that degree that I doubt if there be anything more shameful in the annals of human nature." (Chap. xxxvii.)

He is how the translators speak to the king: "The appearance of Your Majesty, as of the Sun in his strength * * * Your very name is precious among them: their eye doth behold You with comfort, and they bless You in their hearts, as that sanctified Person, who, under True Happiness, is * * * As his heavenly hand hath enriched Your Majesty with many singular and extraordinary graces, so You may be the wonder of the world in this latter age." * * *

After this servile flattery, let us look at the translators' remarks about the Pope: "THE POPE. "The zeal of Your Majesty * * * writing in defence of the Truth which hath given such a blow unto that man of sin as will not be healed.) Here we find him whom Christ made the rock on which He built His Church, the good shepherd whom Christ appointed to care for His entire flock, Christ's Vicar, the successor of St. Peter, the representative of the Most Holy, called "that man of sin," the name of Anti-christ, the vilest and foulest name that bigotry could discover.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The translators honored us in the following words: "If, on the one side, we shall be troubled by Popish persons at home and abroad, who, therefore, will malign us, because we are poor instruments to make God's Holy Truth to be yet more known unto the people, whom they desire still to keep in ignorance and darkness. * * * If Catholics love and reverence the Holy Father, if they love their bishops and priests, can they help feeling indignant at such brutal remarks? It is surprising that we still hear repeated the shameless calumny that the clergy wish to keep the people in ignorance, when we find it stated on the first page of all the Bibles bought by the public schools throughout the United States? We do not think there is need of going farther than the first leaf of the Protestant Bible to find good reasons why Catholics should object to having it used where Catholic children are present.

As to the flattery of the king, by that go, it shows us the character of the translators; but should a book in which the Catholic clergy and the Pope are malign'd be used in the public schools?

St. Michael's College. IN AFFILIATION WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY. Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and directed by the Basilian Fathers. Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Non-Professional Certificates. TERMS, WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE: Board and Tuition, per year, \$160; Day Pupils, \$100. For further particulars apply to REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

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School of Practical Science ESTABLISHED 1874. Toronto. This School is equipped and supported entirely by the Province of Ontario, and gives instruction in the following departments: 1—Civil Engineering, 2—Mining Engineering, 3—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 4—Architecture, 5—Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Special attention is directed to the facilities provided by the School for giving instruction in Mining Engineering. Practical instruction is given in Drawing and Surveying, and in the following laboratories: 1—Chemical, 2—Analytical, 3—Mineral, 4—Steam, 5—Metallurgical, 6—Electrical, 7—Testing. The school has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils. Special Students will be received, as well as those taking regular courses. For full information see Circular. L. B. STEWART, Sec'y.

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SCROLL SAWS and LATHES. Rice Lewis & Son LIMITED. Cor. KING & VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

The Navaho Blanket (Edwin L. Sabin in Youth's Companion.) Out in the land of little rain, Of canyon-raft and cactus-plain, An Indian woman, short and swart, This blanket wove with patient art. And day to day, through all a year, Before her loom, by pattern queer, She stolidly a story told— A legend of her people, old.

Now in this palace home it lies, Neath careless, unsuspecting eyes, Which never read the tale that runs A course of ancient, mystic suns. To us 'tis simply many-hued; Of figures barbarous and rude; Appeals in vain its pictured lore; An Indian blanket—nothing more.

Calendar for February 1904, Holy Family. Includes days of the month, feast days (e.g., S. Ignatius, S. John of Matha), and liturgical observances.

McDONALD & WILLSON TORONTO. Write for plans and estimates of church wiring or lighting. They are specialists on this work.

The HOME CIRCLE. A decorative header for the home circle section.

AN UNCROWNED ANGEL. She walks unnoticed in the street, the casual eye sees nothing in her fair or sweet. The world goes by unconscious that an angel's feet are passing high.

RULES FOR WASHING DISHES. Collect all dishes to be washed, remove scraps, soak in cold water, wash glasses first and dry instantly next, silver and wipe at once, then china, taking less soiled dishes first.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN'S HAIR. Mothers should teach their children to care for their hair as early as possible. If the little girl is coaxed into the habit of giving her locks a hundred strokes with a stiff brush every morning and evening and braiding them loosely for bed, the foundation for a future beautiful head of hair will be laid.

CATCHING COLD. Why is it, asks Dr. Simpson, in Popular Science, that people who are most exposed to cold by outdoor employment, are the people least subject to colds? Simply because no one catches cold by exposing the whole body to cold.

by facing a blizzard in the open air. Nansen and his men, when in the Arctic regions, were exposed to cold of every description, and it is stated that they never once suffered from colds. But no sooner had they each returned to their native land than they one and all caught severe colds.

WOOD ALCOHOL. Wood alcohol rubbed on a polished table stained or marred by a hot dish will restore the finish if followed by a polishing with linseed oil. To brighten the inside of a coffee or tea pot, fill with water, add a small piece of soda and let it boil about thirty-five minutes. Rinse thoroughly.

HOME-MADE SILK CURTAINS. Here's a good way to utilize an accumulation of silk scraps, to be woven like rag-carpet into portieres. Any rag-carpet weaver will weave the prepared strips into curtains on his loom for 10 or 15 cents a yard.

THE PREVENTION OF PNEUMONIA. Because of its extensive prevalence and high rate of mortality, pneumonia has been aptly called the yellow fever of the north, and indeed it was, in its destructiveness to human life, a keen rival of yellow fever in the days before the American army doctors in Cuba robbed yellow fever of its power for evil.

large as you choose. Now take out your old black silk, of which you very likely have a good many pieces, but before beginning with these buy some gilt tinsel braid about half an inch wide. At every three or four yards of the black cutting sew in a quarter of a yard of the gilt braid. The bright silks come next. Cut them separately and wind them into a little ball, even as small as amount as six yards, especially if you have some pretty colors. About one pound of silk will be needed for a square yard of portiere, for each should be fifty-four inches wide and three yards long.

THE HOME, NOT THE CONVENT, WAS TO BLAME. The Very Rev. D. I. McDermott, of Philadelphia, in a widely published essay, probably voices the sentiments of many pious when he says: "In our youth we regard as out of place the plain talks such prelates as the late Archbishop Hughes gave to graduates of fashionable convents at commencement; but the almost total absence on the part of such people of that knowledge which is necessary to discharge the practical duties of a Christian life shows that those wise old prelates were meeting a long-felt want in the matter of higher convent education."

What we like to believe that a convent school in which such instruction is not constantly given is as rare as a four-leaved clover. The fault is not in the convents, but in the unreasonable outsiders, who expect the Sisters to accomplish the impossible. They do wonders, but even they cannot make flowers grow in a bed of ashes. If a child comes to them from a careless home and after a few years returns to a careless home; if worldly, indifferent or vicious mothers and fathers give it a bad example—even the Sisters cannot guarantee the future of such a one. The same is true of Catholic colleges. We have known parents to keep their sons away from Mass on Sunday during their vacation visits, and to supply them with meat dinners on Friday in city restaurants; we have even known of fathers who set their sons an example of fast living; and no doubt many good persons were scandalized when these young hopefuls "went to the convent" later on.

NO PLACE FOR BOYS. What can a boy do, and where can a boy stay, if he is always told to get out of the way? He cannot sit here and he must not stand there. The cushions that cover that finicking chair were put there, of course, to be seen and admired. A boy has no business to ever be tired.

A REAL HOME QUEEN. According to the author of a recent "Life of Queen Alexandra," there were not many servants at the Gule Palace, and the young Danish princesses were required to dust their own rooms and make themselves generally useful about the house and at meal times. A gentleman who one day was invited to partake of the informal family luncheon at the palace recalls that the family butter-dish chanced to need replenishing, and the Princess Louise, instead of summoning a servant, turned to her elder daughter and said: "Alexandra, will you fetch some more butter?"

CHILDREN'S CORNER. CROSS TEACHERS. One cannot live long with school-girls without hearing at times the statement, "The teacher was so cross to-day!" Now, girls, do you ever stop, when letting such statements slip through your lips, to ask the reason why the teacher is not just as tight-hearted as are her pupils? She has her own personal life, as well as her own personal life, as well as her own personal life, as well as her own personal life.

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Children's Corner

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The Rheumatic Wonder of the Age BENEDICTINE SALVE

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

A FEW TESTIMONIALS. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1903. John O'Connor, Toronto: Dear Sir—I wish to testify to the merits of Benedictine Salve as a cure for rheumatism. I had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time and after having used Benedictine Salve for a few days was completely cured.

193 King Street East, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1903. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism, I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted I might say, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit.

Tremont House, Yonge Street, Nov. 1, 1904. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say that your Benedictine Salve has done more for me in one week than anything I have done for the last five years. My ailment was muscular rheumatism. I applied the salve as directed, and I got speedy relief. I can assure you that at the present time I am free of pain. I can recommend any person afflicted with Rheumatism to give it a trial. I am, Yours truly, (Signed) S. JOHNSON, 288 Victoria Street, Toronto, Oct. 31, 1902.

475 Gerrard Street East Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Nealon House, Toronto Ont.: DEAR SIR—I cannot speak too highly of your Benedictine Salve. It has done for me in three days what doctors and medicines have been trying to do for years. When I first used it I had been confined to my bed with a spell of rheumatism and sciatica for nine weeks; a friend recommended your salve. I tried it and it completely knocked rheumatism right out of my system. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine on the market for rheumatism. I believe it has no equal. Yours sincerely, JOHN MCGROGGAN, 675 Gerrard Street East Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1902.

12 Bright Street, Toronto, Jan. 18, 1903. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation. I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIMPSON, 63 Carlton Street, Toronto, Feb. 1, 1903.

189 King Street East: I was a sufferer for four months from acute rheumatism in my left arm; my physician called regularly and prescribed for it, but gave me no relief. My brother, who appeared to have faith in your Benedictine Salve, gave enough of it to apply twice to my arm. I used it first on a Thursday night, and applied it again on Friday night. This was in the latter part of November. Since then (over two months) I have not had a trace of rheumatism. I feel that you are entitled to this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve in removing rheumatic pains. Yours sincerely, M. A. COWAN, Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1902.

256 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 14, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts, send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours forever thankful, PETER AUSTIN, Toronto, April 16, 1903.

Mr. John O'Connor: DEAR SIR—I do heartily recommend your Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for rheumatism, as I was sorely afflicted with that sad disease in my arm, and it was so bad that I could not dress myself. When I heard about your salve, I got a box of it, and to my surprise I found great relief, and I used what I got and now can attend to my daily household duties, and I heartily recommend it to anyone that is troubled with the same disease. You have this from me with hearty thanks and do with it as you please for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours truly, MRS. JAMES FLEMING, 14 Spruce Street, Toronto, Toronto, April 16th, 1903.

J. O'Connor, Esq., City: DEAR SIR—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to testify to the curative powers of your Benedictine Salve. For a month back my hand was so badly swollen that I was unable to work, and the pain was so intense as to be almost unbearable. Three days after using your Salve as directed, I am able to go to work, and I cannot thank you enough. Respectfully yours, U. J. CLARKE, 73 Wolsely Street, Address C. R.

JOHN O'CONNOR, 193 KING ST. E. FOR SALE BY WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 17 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E. Price, 25 per box.

The Catholic Register

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO. PATRICK F. CRONIN, Business Manager and Editor.

Subscription: In City, including delivery, \$2.50 per annum; outside points, \$3.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

Approved and recommended by the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy. ADVERTISING RATES: Transient advertisements, 10 cents a line. Liberal discount on contracts.

Telephone, Main 489.

MONTREAL AGENCY 18 Richmond Square R. J. LOUIS CUDDIHY, MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1904.

OUR NEW STORY.

The Register is pleased to inform its readers that it has purchased the sole rights of publication in Canada of Katharine Tynan's new novel, "The Love Story of Alison Bernard." The story will make twenty goodly instalments, beginning on March 2nd.

It will be remembered that when a scrutiny of the ballots in certain polling divisions was asked by Mr. Burns after the municipal elections, his solicitor, Mr. Frank Slattery, received a warning to drop the matter or trouble would be made for his client.

"This is an Irish tale, the hero being modelled on Sir Horace Plunkett. No party politics is involved (not at any rate unless you read into the story something that is not there).

NO CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR IRELAND.

Ireland is to have her full share of the time of Parliament during the present session. Mr. John Redmond's speech on the opening day made this privilege a doubly assured certainty.

Beyond Mr. Wyndham's promise of some amendment to the Land Act of last year, however, it is extremely doubtful that much practical headway in the matter of Irish reform can be hoped for in 1904.

The Chicago fire, the great fire in London and other calamities are recalled by the extent of the destruction wrought in Baltimore. But with regard to fire protection little seems to be learned from past experience and not a great deal by inventive skill.

The best protection against fire in every city and home must always be

ment was surely an unkind touch which we might have spared. And even he might have contrived to have shut the door against a people's hope without slamming with such noisy violence.

The tolerant Tory Government of England has money for the establishment of a Mahomedan College at Khartoum, but is too hard up to find the means of treating the Catholic people of Ireland similarly.

THE CIVIC CAULDRON.

The police magistrate, after a patient and thorough investigation of all the circumstances upon which it was sought to base a charge of repeating his votes against ex-Alderman William Burns, has fully and honorably acquitted the defendant.

It will be remembered that when a scrutiny of the ballots in certain polling divisions was asked by Mr. Burns after the municipal elections, his solicitor, Mr. Frank Slattery, received a warning to drop the matter or trouble would be made for his client.

Another old timer has passed over to the majority in the person of Mr. Bernard Connaughton of 68 Richmond street, Point St. Charles.

PRECAUTION THE BEST SAFEGUARD AGAINST FIRE.

After raging thirty-eight hours, a conflagration that burned the heart out of the business area in the city of Baltimore, was decisively checked late on Monday afternoon.

The Chicago fire, the great fire in London and other calamities are recalled by the extent of the destruction wrought in Baltimore. But with regard to fire protection little seems to be learned from past experience and not a great deal by inventive skill.

precaution. In extremely cold weather tremendous risks are taken. The degree of heat and comfort to be attained in a house does not necessarily depend upon the quantity of coal burned.

JAPAN GRAPPLES WITH RUSSIA

Anticipation has not erred in regard to the rupture between Japan and Russia. The eager and alert yellow challenger has already struck the first blow and has drawn blood.

EDITORIAL NOTES

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has publicly censured an organization in Ireland called "The Catholic Association," the professed objects of which include a crusade against unjust treatment accorded to Catholics in the matter of employment by railway and other large corporations.

In the list padding inquiry at the city hall some of the evidence is quite entertaining. Mr. H. Page, the assessment clerk who swore he put nineteen names on the assessment roll upon instructions from the assessment commissioner for the benefit of Ald. Woods, told Mr. Johnston that Cecil Elliott, one of the names put on, was Woods' brother-in-law and Alexander Elliott was his nephew.

Anglo-American Prospering

The reports at the fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Co., held at the McKinnon Building yesterday, exhibited a most encouraging condition of affairs.

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No one can use an income with true economy who does not exert his best judgment and put forth all the wisdom he possesses to make it fulfill the highest ends of which it is capable.

Our Montreal Budget

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The solemnity of the Feast of the Purification, or Candlemas Day, was celebrated with the usual ceremonies in all the Catholic churches of the city on Sunday last.

Mr. John Powers, a professor of St. Laurent College, died suddenly at the institution on Thursday last. The deceased, who was a young man of ability and great promise, was only ill three days with pneumonia.

Give thanks to God for what He sends. For health and parents, home and friends. For every aid in time of need. For every pleasant word and deed. For bright, sweet thoughts and holy life.

A solemn requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul in the parish church, which was largely attended. His place is vacant at dear old St. Laurent.

Until Judgment Day. When we'll meet him in God's sight! With deeds that were sure. With thoughts that were pure. God grant him Eternal Light!

The epidemic of "La Grippe" is broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the city. The physicians have their hands full. Scarcely had typhoid fever been stamped out when another malady appears.

The excitement after the municipal elections has died away, and things have assumed their normal conditions. No persons will have a better recollection of the late contest than the five candidates for aldermanic honors and the two for the mayor's chair who lost their deposits—\$1,400 go to the city treasury.

Another old timer has passed over to the majority in the person of Mr. Bernard Connaughton of 68 Richmond street, Point St. Charles.

The late Mr. Connaughton, who was an ex-alderman of St. Ann's Ward, was well known and highly respected in the city and had a very large circle of friends, who will regret to hear of his sudden demise at the age of 64.

The late Mr. Connaughton served two terms in council, where he established an excellent record for honest and straightforward voting. He was also at one time a candidate for Parliamentary honors.

Mr. Connaughton was a retired grocer and lived at his residence on Richmond street with his sister and niece. A life-long Conservative, he took an active part in political matters and was well posted as to the civic needs of the city.

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THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY LIMITED. 78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO., SINCE 1854. "THE HOME BANK OF CANADA." Assets, \$3,000,000.00. Interest Allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents Upwards. OFFICE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. SATURDAY 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. JAMES MASON, Managing Director.

Lost Opportunities

The bustle and the bustle of Montreal's municipal elections are over, and the Irish electors have again thrown away their opportunity of electing two more aldermen of their nationality.

The defeat of ex-Ald. Kinsella was to say the least an unexpected one, and at the same time, a mean one, especially coming from the Irish electors.

At Point St. Charles the defeat of Mr. P. O'Brien happened in the same way, and so passed away the grand chances which the Irish Catholics had, to increase their influence and number at the city hall.

The number of deaths last week was 108, being divided as follows: Catholics, 94; Protestants, 9; Jews, 3. The chief causes of death were pneumonia and consumption.

Mgr. Bruneau was installed as second Bishop of Nicolet immediately after the funeral of Mgr. Gravel. His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti, the Apostolic Delegate, presided, assisted by a large number of prelates and priests.

The number of votes cast in the recent civic elections was 24,160, of which 17,110 were for Ald. Laporte, 4,557 were for Mr. U. H. Dandurand, and 2,499 for ex-Mayor Cochrane.

Table with 2 columns: Ward Name and Votes. Includes East Ward (284), Centre (293), West (424), St. Ann's (1,287), Lafontaine (1,130), St. George's (809), St. Louis (1,271), St. Andrew's (775), St. Denis (1,129), St. James (1,023), St. Gabriel (1,180), St. Jean Baptiste (1,465), St. Mary's (883), St. Joseph's (1,143), Papineau (1,776), Lawrence (1,167), Hochelaga (580), Duvernay (490).

Already about \$79,000 has been spent upon snow removal. The entire cost last year was only \$34,300. For the week ending December 18, 1904, the sum of \$10,537 was spent. This was the first storm.

Many of the best of us leave many things untouched which we ought to have finished. Most men die with many tasks uncompleted. Life is too large for us; we cannot do all that is our duty to do.

Every individual has a place to fill in the world, and is important in some respects, whether he chooses to be so or not.

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The METROPOLITAN BANK. Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund \$1,000,000. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Interest allowed from date of deposit on all sums of \$1.00 and upwards at highest current rate. BRANCHES IN TORONTO: 7 and 9 King St. E. (HEAD OFFICE). Cor. Collingwood and B. thurst. sts. Dundas and Arthur sts. Queen and McCaul sts.

"My Valet" Dress Suits to Rent. Pressing, Repairing, Cleaning and Dyeing. Goods called for and returned to any part of city. 33 Adelaide St. W. Phone Main 3074.

E. MURPHY **M. MURPHY**
NO NEED FOR SIFTING WHEN YOU USE OUR
COAL—WHY? BECAUSE IT BURNS TO ASHES.
The Imperial Coal Co.
1184 Yonge St. Phone North 2046
767 Yonge St. Phone North 1901
295 College St. Phone Main 2993

GREGG SHORTHAND
BOOK-KEEPING AND
ACCOUNTING
PENMANSHIP ETC.
ARE TAUGHT AT THE
BRITISH BUSINESS COLLEGE
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
TORONTO ONTARIO
New term commenced with large
attendance. Can seat a few
more. Get particulars.
W. BROOKS Principal

Mrs. Hugh Herrity
Seldom are we called upon to
chronicle a death so unexpected and
so universally regretted as that of
Mrs. Hugh Herrity, which occurred on
January 26th, at her home in Sulli-
van, at the age of 69 years. She al-
ways enjoyed good health previous to
the death of her daughter about a
year ago. Since then she kept gra-
dually sinking until the slender
thread upon which her life depended
at length gave way. She bore her
sufferings with the same patience
which characterized her whole life
and being fortified by the Rites of
Holy Mother Church, she passed
peacefully away without pain or
struggle, surrounded by her family.
To the very last she preserved her
senses, and kissing a last good-bye,
God bless you, with the sweet names
of Jesus and Mary on her lips, her
soul went forth to meet its Maker.
In her was all that was noble, good
and pure—a kind and loving mother,
an exemplary wife, a highly respected
and much loved member of the com-
munity in which she lived. The fun-
eral took place on Thursday, Jan. 28,
at St. Paul's Church, Dornoch, where
a Requiem Mass was celebrated by
Rev. Father Buckley. At the of-
ficiary the choir sang the hymn,
"Nearer My God to Thee," and at
the Communion the hymn, "Heaven
is the Prize," was sweetly sung by
the organist, Miss May Brennan. In-
terment was made in the Roman Cath-
olic Cemetery. A large concourse
of friends followed the funeral cortege
to pay a last tribute of respect
to one they loved on earth. She
leaves a husband, one son and four
daughters to mourn her sad demise.
The bereaved family have the sym-
pathy of the entire community in
their sorrow.
May she rest in peace.

No more shall those eyes look upon
us,
No more shall we hear that sweet
voice,
Which, as sounds of some liquid-like
music,
Made the hearts of her children re-
joice.
It soothed ever trial and sorrow
With sweet, gentle accents of love;
Its tones seemed to draw down upon
us
The Spirit of Peace from above.
Thou'lt live in the hearts of thy chil-
dren
As long as life's journey shall last
And they'll live on the fond, loving
memories
Of the sweet, gentle life that is
past.
Nor Time, with its ruthless destroy-
ing,
Shall dim the remembrance so dear
Of virtues that, like crystal foun-
tains
E'er sparkled before us so clear.
Alluring us onward, still onward
To paths that thy willing feet trod
The light of thy holy example
E'er leading us nearer to God.
Then still lead us onward, dear moth-
er,
For dark seems the way without
thee,
But Mary, thy "guiding star," ever
Thy children's consoler shall be.

Our Stratford Letter
(From a special correspondent.)
Stratford, Feb. 8.—The will of the
late Very Rev. Dean Kilroy, D.D.,
former pastor of St. Joseph's
Church, this city, was registered last
week. The following bequests were
made, viz.:
\$1,000 for a memorial window in
St. Joseph's Church and a monument
in Avondale Cemetery. \$1,000 to the
St. Vincent de Paul Society of Strat-
ford. \$250 for Masses. Twelve
shares of the Dominion Savings and
Investment Society stock to be divid-
ed equally between his former house-
keepers, viz., Miss Bella McDonnell,
now of Woodstock, Ont., and Mrs.
Bridget Fisher of this city. His
handsome and valuable library goes
to the Rev. Fergus P. McEvay, D.D.,
Bishop of London. The residence
(if any) to his sister, Miss Marg-
aret O. Kilroy of Windsor.
Previous to his death and during his
residence in Stratford and Sarnia, his
gifts for education were to the Sis-
ters of Jesus and Mary in 1867 \$5,000
for their convent in Sarnia. To the
Sisters of Loretto, Stratford, which
convent he established in 1878, \$5,500
Towards payment off of debt on Sep-

D. P. SHEERIN
WHOLESALE
Ladies' and Gents'
Waterproof and
Cravenette Rain-
proof Garments
3 Wellington St. West, Toronto

arate School here, in the year 1902,
\$2,700. He also built for the Ladies
of Loretto their beautiful chapel dur-
ing 1893. He also made numerous
other gifts of which we have no par-
ticulars.
Mrs. Duggan, the respected mother
of Mr. J. A. Duggan, of this city,
died at the home of her son, J. A.
Duggan, Church street, on Sunday
morning, Feb. 7th. Mrs. Duggan had
many friends here, all of whom will
sincerely regret to hear of her death.
To Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duggan the
people of Stratford respectfully ten-
der their heartfelt sympathy. Mr.
Duggan is Stratford's leading
dry goods merchant and is well known
in Toronto and in Ontario.

The Canada Permanent
Gratifying Exhibit of Progress Dur-
ing the Past Year.

The report of the directors and gen-
eral statement presented to the share-
holders of the Canada Permanent
Mortgage Corporation at the annual
meeting held on Saturday was most
gratifying to every shareholder and
all who are in any way interested in
the affairs of this large and progres-
sive institution.

In addition to paying the share-
holders six per cent. on the large cap-
ital of nearly six million dollars,
the sum of \$159,942.62 was trans-
ferred to the reserve fund, which now
amounts to \$1,750,000. There re-
mains at the credit of profit and loss
account \$133,828.32. The net earn-
ings for the year were equal to 8.64
per cent. on the paid-up capital, hav-
ing amounted to \$514,219.96.
A comparison of the company's bal-
ance sheet with the year previous
shows most satisfactory progress.
Deposits increased \$230,770, currency
deposits \$204,992, mortgages on
real estate \$318,318 reserve \$159,942.
The prudence, in fact conservatism,
with which the business of the com-
pany is managed is shown by the
fact that of its immense assets,
amounting to \$23,296,448.61, nearly
ninety per cent. (\$20,758,468) con-
sists of mortgages on real estate.
While the company holds what may
be termed liquid assets to a sum
nearly equal to the amount of its
deposits, it does not own any bonds
or stocks of private corporations. The
sterling debentures show a reduction
for the year, as the directors decided
not to offer the comparatively high
rates expected by some of its debenture
holders in Great Britain, and a
number of those which matured were
therefore not renewed. The most
gratifying increase in the funds placed
with the company in Canada, which
now amounts to \$5,849,270, has made
it more profitable to await a more
favorable condition of the money
market to increase its sterling indebted-
ness.

Canadians are aware that the Cana-
da Permanent Mortgage Corporation
was a consolidation in the year 1900
of four of the oldest and most pro-
sperous loan companies. As such it
occupies a position pre-eminent
among the loaning institutions of the
country, and the figures presented
demonstrate that it is entitled to a
foremost place among the greatest
financial institutions Canada posses-
ses.
A comparison of the position of the
corporation at the end of 1903 with
that at the close of the first year
of the amalgamation, presented by
Mr. J. Herbert Mason in his ad-
dress, indicates remarkable progress
for the short time which has elapsed.

The Manufacturers' Life Insur-
ance Company
Among the large financial corpora-
tions of Canada there are none which
show a more remarkable develop-
ment than does the Manufacturers'
Life Insurance Company, whose 17th
annual report appears in another col-
umn, a life company which has in
less than seventeen years gathered to-
gether over \$34,390,000 of insurance
in force and accumulated assets of
over \$5,136,000 is certainly one of
the companies the country should be
proud of. It is just such companies
that will help to give Canada a large
place amongst the nations.
We notice that the Manufacturers'
Life has, during the year paid its po-
licyholders the large sum of \$366,533.
04—an increase of \$49,976.41 over
1902. The assets were increased
during the year by \$730,339.33 and
the policy reserves by \$707,908, so that
the latter now amounts to \$4,461,
800. The company's surplus to po-
licyholders, we understand, moreover,
has been increased to \$621,265.47.
The applications received for new in-
surances amounted to \$7,764,542, an
increase over 1902 of \$1,223,206.
The excellent quality of the com-
pany's investments is well shown by
its growing surplus and by the fact
brought out by the president at the
annual meeting, viz., that "the inter-
est due and outstanding only amounts
to 1.7 of one per cent. on the com-
pany's investments."
The Abstainers' Section of this com-
pany furnishes one of its most inter-
esting features. The report shows
that the death rate in the General
Section was low in so much as the
death losses only amounted in that
section to 75.7 per cent. of the loss
expected according to the Mortality
Tables. But in the Abstainers' Sec-
tion the loss was only 41.3 per cent.
of the expectancy. This is indeed re-
markable, but fully agrees with the
previous history of this section of the
company's business.
The policyholders of the company
are to be congratulated on the re-
markable progress shown by "The
Manufacturers'" in all particulars.

The Manufacturers Life
Insurance Company.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company was held in the Company's offices, Toronto, on Thursday, February 4th, at 2.30 p.m. The report submitted was eminently satisfactory to all interested.
A detailed report of the proceedings will be mailed to all policyholders, but we believe that the average busy reader will get a clearer conception of the progress the Company is making by having, as it were, a bird's-eye view of its affairs.
Below will be found the figures pertaining to the main features of the business for 1902 and 1903 and the increases; also a comparative statement of the Company's growth since its organization.

The growth made in 1903 is well shown by the following table:—

	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Net Premium Income.....	\$ 1,054,815.72	\$ 1,219,435.91	\$ 164,620.19
Interest, Rents, etc.....	186,074.11	215,892.67	29,778.56
Total Cash Income.....	1,240,889.83	1,435,288.58	194,398.75
Payments to Policyholders.....	316,556.63	369,533.04	49,976.41
Policy Reserves.....	3,753,892.00	4,461,800.00	707,908.00
Total Assets.....	4,406,329.19	5,136,668.52	730,339.33
Applications for New Insurances.....	6,542,336.00	7,764,542.00	1,222,206.00
New Policies Issued.....	6,082,336.00	7,294,050.00	1,211,714.00
Insurance in Force.....	30,102,883.00	34,392,303.00	4,289,420.00

The Manufacturers Life began business in 1887, and the following figures for four year periods taken from its returns to the Dominion Government will illustrate its remarkable growth and steady progress:—

Year.	Income From Interest Rents, etc.	Net Premium Income.	Total Premium and Interest Income.	Assets.	New Policies Issued.	Assurance in Force December 31st.
1887	\$ 778	\$ 27,184	\$ 27,963	\$ 165,732	\$2,564,500	\$ 2,342,000
1891	13,236	184,106	197,342	431,610	2,111,100	7,413,761
1895	39,245	324,449	363,694	1,012,569	3,017,700	10,645,021
1899	72,018	510,560	582,578	1,809,505	3,579,109	14,368,236
1903	215,892	1,219,435	1,435,288	5,136,668	7,294,050	34,392,303

OF INTEREST TO TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

The death ratio in the Manufacturers Life has always been favorable in both sections, but exceedingly so in the Abstainers' Section. The past year shows a continuance of this favorable experience. The death losses in the General Section were 75.7% of the expectancy, and in the Abstainers' Section only 41.3% of the expectancy. The saving this year from low mortality in this section is therefore 58.7% as against a saving of 24.3% in the General Section, which means much larger dividends for Abstainers. Correspondence is invited.

HON. G. W. ROSS, President. J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Director.

St. Helen's Sanctuary Society

The following resolutions of conso-
lation were unanimously passed at the
meeting of the St. Helen's Sanctuary
Boys held in the school-room at 2.30
p.m., Sunday, Feb. 7, 1904.

Whereas, since the previous meeting
of the society, Herbert McCartney,
one of our esteemed members, at the
early age of 14 years, has been called
to his reward. And whereas reveren-
tially bowing to God's holy will in
his regard, we cheerfully acknowledge
that Herbert was a great source of
happiness to his family, and to our
society an edifying and useful mem-
ber.
Resolved, that the Society have the
Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered at
8 a.m. on Thursday morning, the 16th
inst., for the repose of the soul of
Herbert McCartney, and that all the
members who can conveniently attend
be present thereat, remembering these
consoling words, "It is a holy and
wholesome thought to pray for the
dead."
Resolved, that a copy of these reso-
lutions be sent to his father; another
to be entered in the Society's minute-
book, and a third sent for publication
to The Catholic Register. F. Mul-
hall, President. T. Boland, Secre-
tary.

St. Francis' School (Boys)

Results of January Examinations:
Junior III.—1, F. Glynn; 2nd, H.
Harkins; 3, R. Mulligan; 4, J. Smith.
Senior II.—1, L. O'Leary; 2, J.
Brennan; 3, J. Tracey; 4, A. Byrnes.
Testimonials—Excellent, F. Glynn,
J. Finley, L. Lambrick, L. O'Leary,
J. Brennan, H. Harkins and F. Bar-
tello.
Good—R. Halligan, W. Hennessy,
J. Jamieson, F. Durand, T. O'
Brien, J. Wright, E. Broderick, F.
Gingras, C. Finley, B. Yunder, J.
Dempsey, W. Kennedy, G. Atkins, W.
Fogarty, C. Durand; S. Byrnes and
J. Harrington.

Golden Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Macdonell

On Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1904, Mr.
and Mrs. Miles Macdonell celebrated
the fiftieth anniversary of their mar-
riage at the family residence, St.
Patrick street, Toronto. Mr. Mac-
donell was born near the village of
St. Andrews, Stormont County, on
April 24th, 1834, and came to Toron-
to with his parents in the year
1841. He has been a resident of this
city ever since with the exception of
a few years, during which he lived in
the village of Limehouse. On Jan.
29th, 1854, at St. Michael's Cathed-
ral, Mr. Macdonell was united in mar-
riage to Miss Annie Lambert,
daughter of Mr. Thomas Lambert, the
ceremony being performed by Vicar
General Bruyere. The happy union
was blessed with nine children, four
of whom died in infancy. Four
daughters and a son survive. Thurs-
day evening a dinner was given in
honor of the occasion, when guests
to the number of fifty sat down to
a bounteous repast. A toast, "The
health of the Jubilarians," was pro-
posed by Mr. P. F. Cronin in a neat
speech and eloquently responded to
by Rev. Father Barrett, C.S.S.R.,
who paid tribute to the worthy cou-
ple. Speeches were also made by the
Rev. Frs. Hayden, Dodsworth and Ur-
ben and Messrs. Jas. Newton (Lime-
house), E. J. Hearn, Jas. McLaren,
J. W. Shorne, Capt. Morgan and
others. After spending a pleasant
evening the guests departed, all wish-
ing Mr. and Mrs. Macdonell many
more such happy reunions.
On Friday evening a progressive
euchre and dance was given for the
younger people, about twenty couple
being present. After refreshments
were served, the winners at cards
were presented with their prizes. The
first was won by Miss Wells and Mr.
J. Costello, respectively, and the second
by Mrs. Dr. McDonagh and Mr. O.
Milligan. Consolation prizes were
won by Mrs. J. Kelly and Mr.
E. V. Marenette. The toast to the
jubilarians was proposed by Mr. A.
J. Cottam, who was also present at
the silver wedding of the happy cou-
ple and was ably responded to by
Dr. A. J. McDonagh. During the
course of the evening Miss Ann Das-

idson entertained the guests with a very enjoyable dance. The gathering broke up in the wee small hours of the morning. The numerous and costly presents received testify to the esteem in which the worthy couple are held. Especial mention must be made of a beautiful souvenir painted on celluloid and encased in a handsome gold frame which will always remind the family of the auspicious occasion. Mrs. Macdonell was born in Mount Millick, Queens County, on October 31st, 1836, and came to Canada seven years later with her mother, where they settled in Toronto.

She Passed Through the Golden Gates

On the 2nd inst. the Catholic con-
gregation of Brock lost one of its
most devoted members in the person
of Mrs. Joe Doyle, nee Philomena
Doyle. Deceased beautifully illus-
trates the maxim, "As a man lives so
shall he die."
She lived an exemplary life, and had
an exemplary death, being fortified
by the last sacraments, and surround-
ed by all the consolations of Holy
Church. For the past two years
she has been failing in health, but
till some short time ago, her friends
were hopeful of her recovery. Their
hopes, however, were not to be real-
ized, for on the "Feast of the Purifica-
tion" she died with Holy Simeon.
Now dismiss Thy servant, O Lord,
according to Thy word, in peace and
gave back to God her pure soul
which he so richly endowed. The
community in which she was born
and brought up deeply mourn her loss
and will long remember her charming
personality, and her many kind acts.
Great sympathy is felt for her be-
raved husband and afflicted parents,
Mr. and Mrs. James Doyle, to whom
she was the only survivor of eight
children.
Her funeral was unusually large,
many of her friends having come from
a distance to pay the last tribute of
respect to all that was mortal of
her whom they had learned to admire
from youth up. Rev. Father Coyle
of "Holy Family Church," Toronto,
brother of the husband of the deceas-
ed, was the celebrant of the Mass.
Rev. Father Cline preached the fun-
eral sermon. He took for his text,
"Blessed are the dead who die in the
Lord, for their works follow them."
In the first part of his discourse he
showed in what sense death is bless-
ed. Both as regards the young and
the old. For the old, if they have
finished the work that was given them
to do. For the young, if they have
fulfilled, in a short space, a long
time.
In the second part he pointed out
who those are that die in the Lord,
namely, those who live in the service
of the Master, and die in partnership
with him.
Thirdly, he dwelt at greater length
upon the necessity of good works,
mentioning that those who die empty-
handed can have no share in the pan-
egyric contained in this text, "that
the Holy Ghost only bade the evange-
list to write of those retiring from
the battlefield of life, with the shouts
of victory still ringing in their ears,
and the harvest of their labors gar-
nered in eternity.
In conclusion, he extended his sym-
pathy to her grief-stricken husband,
and afflicted parents. He made feel-
ing reference to the fact that she was
their last child of a family of eight.
But told them not to mourn, as those
having no hope, as there was one
consolation they must not get out of
their thoughts, that their children
died well. And that when asked by
the Rewarding Judge to give an ac-
count of their charge, they might well
say, "those whom Thou hast given
us, we have kept in Thy name, and
none of them are lost."
L. E. D.

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mensely from all other piano-
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would be pleased to have
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able.

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service, the passenger is brought into
contact with the most courteous of
railway employees.

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optician has removed his
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and Shuter Sts. to the
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spicuous places; steady employment to good, honest,
capable men; no experience needed; write at once
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reliable men representing us in their
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tributing large and small advertising
matter. No experience, only honesty
required. Write at once for instruc-
tions.
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robust health, and to resist
winter's extreme cold. Sold
in 1/2 lb. tins. Labeled JAMES
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Church Bells in Chicago
or singly, None
so satisfactory as
McShane's
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THE MIDNIGHT PATIENT

It was getting late. Somewhere a clock struck midnight and all Elmhurst seemed to be in bed. The lights had disappeared from the sedate houses round about, and only Dr. Clement's lamp burned brightly, throwing a streak of red across the wet, empty and wind-swept street.

He held out his arm to her. "Let me help you," he said; "it is so dark."

swindle. He didn't know it at the time—he didn't dream of it. There were big men's names on the board, it seemed all straight and honorable, and he put a lot of money—clients' money—into it, but a year afterward it began to go wrong, he began to see what was going to happen.

THE THREE QUESTIONS

It once occurred to a certain king that if he always knew the right time to begin everything, if he knew who were the right people to attend to and who to avoid, and above all, if he always knew what was the most important thing to do, he would never fail in any of his undertakings.



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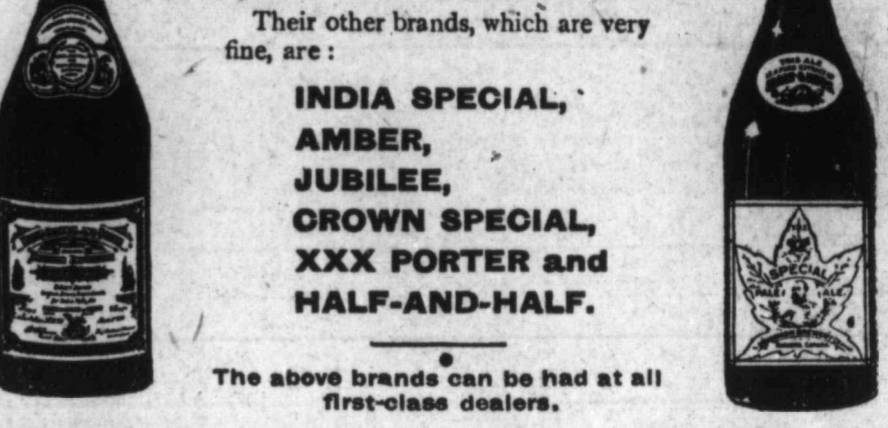


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resolved to kill you on your way back. But the day passed and you did not return. So I came out from my ambush to find out where you were, and I came upon your body guard, and they recognized me and wounded me.

Good Time to Stiek to Your Work "Unless we mistake," says the New World, "the laboring men of the country are facing a perilous future. During the last three months fifteen Chicago railroads have laid off 18,000 men.

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"I am sometimes accused," writes Sir John Lubbock, "of being too optimistic. But I have never ignored or denied the troubles and sorrows of life. I have never said that men are happy; but only that they might be, chat if they are not so the fault is generally their own; that most of us throw away more happiness than we enjoy."

The troubles of people are unnecessarily multiplied by the fact that they are for ever looking down instead of up; which is only another way of saying that they live on a low plane instead of on a high one, that they breathe the miasmatic air of the swamps instead of the pure ozone of the hills, and so miss the real meaning of the true happiness of life.

Sore Throat! Don't delay; serious bronchial trouble or diphtheria may develop. The only safe way is to apply Painkiller a remedy you can depend upon. Wrap the throat with a cloth wet in it before retiring, and it will be well in the morning. There is only one Painkiller, "PERRY DAVIS."

KENYON'S BRIDE

Their trunks were packed. It was decided at last—that they were to go. "Why, goodness me!" said Marcia Bayley to her husband. "After all, Kenyon has a right to marry any one who suits him. You suited yourself, John."

of the beauty of youth, and now she looked with pleasure at the delicate skin, the fair rounding of the cheek and throat, the dark eyes under their straight brows and the full, half-smiling lips of the girl. She liked too, the plainness of the dark blue costume with its touches of dark red—a costume which, somehow or other, looked different from the others in the car.

"There's no denying that I'm interested in your son's wedding," she said, with breathless appeal, seeming to implore pity for herself, "for my name is Evelyn Hart." But what justification was needed for that glowing face, those bright, affectionate eyes, that ardent spirit looking through its beautiful encasement?

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60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARK DESIGNS ANYONE sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. MUNN & Co. 351 Broadway, New York

SWORD-FISH, THRASHER AND WHALE One of the rarest, as well as one of the most thrilling spectacles ever beheld by a human being was witnessed off the coast of Alaska by Dr. and Mrs. L. Webster Fox of Philadelphia, who have just returned from the Klondike.

"Do you usually have everything given you that you ask for?" inquired John. The girl seemed, at this, to overflow with mirth. She appeared to strain herself on the verge of using some affectionate epithet to her vis-à-vis.

John and Marcia nodded in full comprehension. They had never heard the Jews of simple life celebrated in just this fashion, but they responded to it with appreciation.

Beautiful and right it is that gifts and good wishes should fill the air like snowflakes at Christmastide. And beautiful is the year in its coming and in its going—most beautiful and blessed because it is always "the year of Our Lord."



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

W. J. Bryan on the Pope

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONSIGNOR KENNEDY ACTED AS INTERPRETER

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

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

THE PRIVATE AUDIENCE ROOM OF THE POPE

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

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

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

A PEN PICTURE OF PIUS X.

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

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

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

A POPULARIZER OF THE CHURCH'S DOCTRINE.

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

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

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

POPE'S HEART DOMINATES HIS ACTS.

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

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

HAS MORAL DEVELOPMENT KEPT PACE WITH MATERIAL PROSPERITY?

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

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

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

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

THE POPE'S SYMPATHY WITH LABOR.

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

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

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

THE TOMB OF ST. PETER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RUINS OF ANCIENT ROME.

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

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

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

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

THE FORUM'S HISTORIC INTEREST.

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

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

THE TOMB OF RAPHAEL.

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

THE OLD RELIABLE



Absolutely Pure. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

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

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

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

ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.

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

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

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

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

Keep Up Vigor And Avoid Disease

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

Low vitality invites colds, fevers and contagious disease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company

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

Your Directors have great pleasure in presenting their Fifth Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Company's business for the year ending 31st December, 1903, as duly certified by the Auditors. The premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1903, less rebates for cancellation... \$347,944 58 Interest on the Company's investments... 7,722 15 Total income... \$355,666 73 Showing an increase of income over the year 1902 of... \$46,920 46 The unadjusted losses at the 31st of December, 1903, amounted to only \$5,747 00, of which \$1,400 00 is covered by reinsurance. The Company's net income for the year 1903, after deducting all reinsurance, is \$278,305 69. The operations of the Company for the year show that, after payment of all losses, charges and expenses, and providing for unadjusted claims, a balance of \$34,115 16 remains. The Company now has a Reserve Fund of \$114,654 33, and a balance at the credit of Profit and Loss of \$18,328 27. Your Directors have declared and paid the usual annual dividend of 7 per cent. Your Directors have much pleasure in expressing their appreciation of the faithful manner in which the Manager, Office Staff, General Agents and Representatives of the Company have discharged their duties during the past year. Your Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election. S. F. MCKINNON, President.

Financial Statement for Year Ending 31st December, 1903

REVENUE ACCOUNT table with columns for Revenue Account and Profit and Loss Account. Includes items like Fire Losses for year paid, Premium income, Less Rebates, Interest Account, Paid for Reinsurance, and Balance.

RESERVE ACCOUNT table with columns for Reserve Account and Assets. Includes items like Capital Stock paid in, Sundry Accounts and Reinsurance, Bonds and Debentures deposited with Dominion Government, and Cash on hand and in Banks.

SECURITY FOR POLICY-HOLDERS table with columns for Subscribed Capital and Balance. Includes items like Paid on Stock, Reserve Account, and Balance from Profit and Loss Account.

To the President, Directors and Shareholders of the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company: Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, having examined the vouchers, checked the bank balances and audited the books of the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1903, certify that we have found them correct, and that the annexed Balance Sheet is a true Statement as at above date. J. P. LANGLEY, F.C.A., RICHARD LEE, Auditors.

The Report was adopted on motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, both of whom took occasion to congratulate the Shareholders on the Company's prosperity for the year just ended, the strength of its position, and the bright prospects for an increasing and profitable business. The following gentlemen who served as Directors for the past year were duly re-elected, namely:— PRESIDENT: S. F. McKinnon, Esq. (S. F. McKinnon and Co.) Toronto. VICE-PRESIDENT: J. J. Long, Esq. (The T. Long and Brother Co.) Collingwood.

A. A. Allan, Esq. (Messrs. A. A. Allan and Co.) Toronto. John R. Barber, Esq., Pres. Toronto-Paper Co., of Cornwall. George H. Bowly, Esq., Toronto. A. B. Cunningham, Esq., Barrister, Toronto. H. P. Eckardt, Esq. (Messrs. H. P. Eckardt and Co.) Toronto. John Flett, Esq. (Flett, Lowndes and Co., Limited) Toronto. W. J. Gage, Esq. (The W. J. Gage Co., Limited) Toronto. John Knox, Esq. (Messrs. Knox, Morgan and Co.) Hamilton. R. Millicamp, Esq. (Messrs. Millicamp, Coyle and Co.) Toronto. J. N. Shenstone, Esq., Sec.-Treas. Massey-Harris Co., Limited Toronto. Dr. Uriah M. Stanley, Esq., Brantford. Hugh Waddell, Esq., Peterborough. Emil Nerlich, Esq. (Messrs. Nerlich and Co.) Toronto. The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the General Manager, Mr. Dean, the Office Staff and Agents of the Company, for the care and attention given to the Company's business.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 28, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

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

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

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

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced. Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

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

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

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

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

CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 24th Dec., 1903.