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# The Catholic Register

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VOL. XIII., No. 5

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

Some Distinguished Irishmen who Served the British Government in Canada—Col. Talbot of the Malahide Family—The Croaghans—The Wonderful Career of Michael J. Dowling—Devere Hunt, who Rescued the Body of the Prince Imperial—The New Editor of the "Boston Pilot," and Some of the Old Ones.

Dear Editor Cronin,—One of the great Irish names associated with early Canada along with Carleton and Murray, is that of Talbot—one of the Talbots of Malahide. The life of Colonel Talbot, the founder of the Talbot district, has recently been written and published by Judge Ermatinger of St. Thomas. I do not know Judge Ermatinger, but I know his father, Col. Ermatinger, and nearly sixty years ago put in type many pages of his manuscript for the Hamilton "Spectator." He was a strong Conservative, and his letters were all in advocacy of Conservative principles, which at that time meant Toryism. I am much pleased, however, that Judge Ermatinger has given the public this life of Col. Talbot, and describes in a book the conditions with which he was surrounded at that early period of Ontario history.

Ontario at an early date was divided into districts. Kingston was the capital of the Midland district, Toronto of the Home district, Hamilton of the Gore district, and St. Thomas of the Talbot district, and I may here remark that Col. Gore, after whom the Gore district was named, was an Irishman too.

The Talbot district included a large portion of the southwestern portion of Ontario, east, south and west of the present city of St. Thomas. London was unknown when St. Thomas was founded, although Governor Simcoe at one time thought of making it the capital of Ontario instead of Toronto. With the opening up and settlement of that beautiful southern section of our province, the name of Col. Talbot is intimately associated. He is said to have been eccentric but masterful and many curious stories have been told and written about him. He was born of an ancient and historic Irish family at Malahide Castle, near Dublin, in the year 1771. When but a mere youth he joined the British army and was associated with the Duke of Wellington in Dublin. In 1790 he joined the 24th regiment at Quebec, and on the arrival of Col. Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, in 1792, he became his private secretary and confidant. He was present at the meeting of the first parliament of Upper Canada at Niagara, in 1792. He was absent on foreign service for a few years and on his return, May 21, 1802, began laying the foundation of his settlement at St. Thomas, where he continued to live until his death. The book is exceedingly interesting and has many illustrations, including a view of Malahide Castle in Ireland, and Old-Timer will peruse it with a great deal of interest, and in a future article may give some quotations from it.

It is a part of my preference to uphold the character of the Irish race on this continent, and its reputation for valor and administrative ability. Besides Carleton and Murray, in American history that commands attention. It is that of George Croagh, who served under Burr in the period preceding the American revolution in the west. He was the first white man, who was French, to travel the soil of Illinois and give a description of the great prairie country. He was Indian agent for the British Government and it was to him that the Indian Chief Pontiac, after a great struggle in 1763, submitted to. Personally, he was very popular among the Indians, and he was of immense service to the British government. He had a nephew named William, who, when the revolution

war broke out, took the side of the revolutionists, like Montgomery. He married a sister of Geo. Rogers Clark, the conqueror of the Northwest for the Americans, and has left many distinguished descendants, to one of whom there is an imposing monument erected in Lafayette, Indiana.

If Ireland is not great as a nation her sons have greatly distinguished her in almost every land. I suppose but few of your readers have ever read the story of Michael J. Dowling. He was speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives in the session of 1901-2, and if ever man made a struggle for distinction under diverse circumstances, he is the one. Literature does not furnish a greater hero than this fragment of a man, who was caught in a Minnesota blizzard, in which he had both legs, one arm and the fingers and thumb of his remaining hand frozen so badly that amputation was necessary. He now lives at Olivia, Minnesota. He is a man of education, ability and excellent character. After enduring untold suffering he has filled the positions of district school teacher, chief clerk of the Minnesota Legislature, Speaker of the House, and special commissioner of the President of the United States to examine into and report upon the educational system of the Philippine Islands. He was born in a New England village of Irish parents. He was an only child and his mother died when he was only ten years of age. His mother was a Miss Barry, a descendant of the well-known Barry family of the Valley of the Lee in the County of Cork. The family resided successively in Massachusetts, Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis and St. Paul. He was only fourteen years of age when he was struck by the blizzard that so nearly cost him his life and left him a wreck. He held many minor positions in Chicago and elsewhere, getting his education as best he could until fortune at last lifted him into the speaker's chair in the Minnesota Legislature. He was herding cattle at the time he was struck by the blizzard, which was December 4, 1880. It is hard to find another such example of pluck, endurance and fortitude as is furnished by this Irish-American boy, who won fame under the most adverse circumstances. One of the most interesting incidents in his life was his interview with the Sultan of Sulu in the Philippines.

Reading John Bright's remark about the death of the Prince Imperial of France in the Zulu war that—"he went to South Africa to amuse himself with murder and was killed himself"—reminds me that I knew a man in Chicago—an Irishman of course—that was present at that incident as a British soldier, and carried the dead body of the prince off the field after he had been assassinated. This man's name is Hunt—Denene Hunt—and now resides in Oklahoma territory, where he practices medicine. In Chicago he practiced law.

Is Paul Kane, the artist, dead? Well, I suppose he is, although there was an exhibition of his pictures in Toronto not long ago. I have some recollection of this noted Irish-Canadian artist, who was a Toronto man. He was a tall, thin man, with red hair and a decidedly artistic appearance, and sometimes affected Indian costume. His father used to keep a tavern on Yonge street, a short distance north of King, on the west side of the street. He took to imitating Catlin, the great American artist, who went among the Indians and made pictures of them. I shall endeavor to find out more about his career and make it known to you.

## AN INSPIRING SIGHT

In the Commercial Department of the Central Business College of Toronto there may be seen any day prior to April 1st next, not less than two hundred bright young men in training for participation in the conduct of the business of our country. To this number of young men may be added at least fifty young women, who are also enjoying a thorough training for business pursuits.

Then in the Shorthand Department of this excellent school may be seen quite a large number of young people, preparing for business life as stenographers. In this sphere young ladies predominate in point of numbers in proportion of three to one. The Telegraph Department of this College is also widely attended, and while the numbers are not so large, the seventy-five now in attendance have gathered in from distant places, and actually represent every province in the Dominion.

While the aggregate attendance is comparatively large, the excellent and well systematized plans in vogue for carrying on the work of this college, under the direction of a staff of twenty-two well trained and experienced teachers, render it possible for every student to make excellent progress, with the result that this school is to-day turning out a superior grade of graduates, whose services are eagerly sought by the leading business men.

A visit to this famous school, particularly at this season of the year when attendance is at its maximum, creates an inspiration for better preparation along practical educational lines for winning success in life, more particularly as it is well known that the great majority of those who have enjoyed special training in this particular school during the past decade, have met with marked success, and have been real winners in reaching the best positions in the gift of our largest mercantile and financial institutions. This college admits students any week during the year. It issues a very interesting catalogue, which will be sent free by addressing request to W. H. Shaw, Principal, Yonge and Gerrard streets, Toronto.

## CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Toronto Street, Toronto  
RECEIVES DEPOSITS and PAYS INTEREST at 3% PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED TWICE EACH YEAR.  
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Paid up Capital.....\$6,000,000.00  
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your readers. But it looks like a long way back to Paul Kane. So much the better for interest in the man.

I have recently read a lecture of Mr. Wm. J. Onahan of Chicago, delivered in St. Louis, on "Daniel O'Connell," in which he warmly commends the peace policy of that great Catholic statesman. When I was a young man I did not approve of the policy which maintained that "the shedding of one drop of human blood was not worth any amount of liberty." I do now. O'Connell was right. All warfare is brutal notwithstanding the cause it is waged for might be holy. Moral force, when properly directed, will have its effect in time. O'Connell showed how effective moral force was in the abolition of West Indian slavery, in which he took a prominent parliamentary part. Physical force or rebellion has been a woeful failure in Ireland, while moral force has been succeeding by degrees. All warfare is hideous and ought to be put a stop to. Could anything be more revolting than the present war in Manchuria, which is being waged simply for plunder on both sides.

I read in the English news that Sergeant John O'Neill, a survivor of the "Birkenhead" troopship disaster, died recently at Boston, Lincolnshire, at the age of 78 years. I remember Grace Greenwood, in her lecture in Toronto many years ago, eulogizing the sailors of the "Birkenhead" when they recognized that their ship was going to founder, took hold of each other's hands and met a watery grave as if they were destined to endure that kind of death. This was what the lecturer distinguished as "heroism in common life." I have been told that most of the crew of the "Birkenhead" were Irish, and I am reminded of this by the death of Sergeant O'Neill, at the age of 78 years.

Last year was a great year for Irish lexicographers. In addition to an Irish-English dictionary there were published two English-Irish dictionaries, one by E. E. Fournier and the other by O'Neill Lane. Biography is represented by Miss O'Farrell's "Leabhar an Athar Eoghain," which while telling the story of Father O'Growney, relates the history of the language movement. There have been some text books, including a reader of Father Deenee, Dr. Henry's Handbook of Modern Irish, Craig's Grammar, etc., numerous small works and a mass of fugitive literature to the press, of which Father Peter O'Leary was the most prolific contributor. The new school of Irish bearing produced a scholar magazine in "Eiru," and the other Gaelic periodicals continued as in 1903.

When County Court Judge Curran opened the business of the Hilary Quarter Sessions for the division of King's County, there was no criminal business, and Mr. Richard Bull, sub-sheriff, presented His Honor with a pair of white gloves. This settles a point that I have had in my mind a long time, and that is whether the Bull family of Hamilton, Ont., were Irish or Norwegian. This item shows that there exist other Irish bulls besides those commonly attributed to blundering. Of the Hamilton Bulls one was named Richard, the same as the sub-sheriff above mentioned, and a nice gentleman he was.

Katherine Eleanor Conway, the new editor of the "Boston Pilot," fills the chair which has been occupied at different times by Dr. Walsh, Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Father Roden, John Bayle O'Reilly and James Jeffrey Roche, who has been appointed by President Roosevelt to a consulship in Italy.

WILLIAM HALLEY.

## Three Martyr's Beatified

Rome, Jan. 15.—Three Hungarian martyrs, Pouceze, Grodecz and Christino, were beatified to-day at St. Peter's in the presence of a vast congregation, including many Americans. This is the last function of its kind in connection with the festivities incident to the jubilee of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

## IRISH HIERARCHY AND TRINITY COLLEGE

Protest Against the Educational Bribes of the Protestant Institutions

By the Standing Committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland the following resolutions have been adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the insidious attempts now being made by the authorities of Trinity College and some of its Protestant supporters, to induce by pecuniary bribe the youth of our Catholic schools to enter that institution so often condemned by their pastors, we feel our urgent duty to warn our flocks against the danger of accepting those educational bribes.

The present attempt in no way differs in principle from the attempts made by Trinity College for the past 300 years, to wean away the Catholic youth of Ireland from their allegiance to their faith and their country. It is, in spirit, an offering of pecuniary bribes, in no way differing from those so often offered to Catholic boys to induce them to frequent proselytising schools in the West of Ireland and elsewhere.

Trinity College, unsectarian in theory, is Protestant in its government, its teaching, and its atmosphere. Numbers of its most distinguished men have recently boasted that the College is Protestant, and hope it will always remain so. It is no place for loyal Catholics. They cannot frequent its halls without the gravest danger of detriment to their faith, which is their highest blessing and greatest treasure.

As their pastors, we call them in the most earnest manner to spurn this new bribe, as their fathers spurned similar bribes in the past. No true Irish Catholic will accept the proffered scholarships, and those who may be weak enough to do so may rest assured that their fellow-countrymen will never forget their recreancy in this crisis of our struggle for educational equality.

In vain have the Bishops appealed year after year to the Government to do justice to the Catholics of Ireland in the matter of University education. In vain have Ministers responsible at various times for the Irish administration, acknowledged the reasonableness of the Catholic claim. In vain have our members of Parliament, representing alike the views of the laity and of the clergy, made an unanswerable case in the House of Commons for a University suited to the wants of the Irish people. At the dictation of an intolerant minority, the Government has abdicated its functions, and nothing is to be done unless it pleases intolerance to say when, and where, and how.

In such circumstances it is our duty to tell our people, whose vital interests are at stake, that they are fully justified in taking up the question in a way that will teach intolerance a lesson it badly needs.

Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges are no places for the intellectually-gifted youth of a race that, through all the centuries since we received the faith, has prized religion as its most precious inheritance. It is intolerable that these institutions should hold their endowments, as if to serve the Irish people, when the small sections of the population which they do serve, mercilessly bar out the bulk of the people from University education in any form acceptable to the nation at large. A monopoly so oppressive is already doomed, once public opinion is enlightened by a full discussion of the subject, and the eye of the nation fixed on the blighting influence of this degrading form of class privilege.

The device of trying to allure distinguished intermediate students of Catholic Schools into Trinity College by Scholarship bribes is quite in keeping with the history of that institution from the start. But it will only help to build up the determination of our people to have at long last, in a way that suits them, for higher education, their proper share of the income which Trinity College draws from eighteen Irish counties without showing any high example in its dealings with its estates.

If there is an objection against a fresh grant to provide a University for Irish Catholics, as restitution for the plunder of the past, or out of moneys drawn from Ireland in ruinous over-taxation, then the Irish Bishops, the Irish representatives, and the Irish people, are bound to take all legitimate means to secure that the endowments of Trinity College and the moneys annually voted to the Queen's Colleges are made available for University education in a way the nation will endorse. There is only one Irish nation; that if there were two or more, as has recently been suggested by a distinguished authority, the revenues of those institutions can scarcely be said to go to the right one.

As the Government has shown that reason has no weight with them in the matter of educational justice if the old ascendancy chooses to object, it only remains for the Irish people to say that this ascendancy must altogether cease.

The whole country should rally round our Parliamentary representatives and give them the whole strength of the nation's support in their endeavor to secure ordinary civic rights for Irish Catholics in educational and all other matters.

We request the clergy to read this statement in the churches on Sunday, the 5th of February.

Resolved, That it would be singularly inadvisable from an educational point of view to diminish the organizing staff for music, domestic economy, experimental science, and manual instruction, in connection with the system of Primary education in this country, at a time when everyone interested in Primary education is disposed to help in developing those useful branches of it, and many managers had incurred no inconsiderable expenditure in providing the necessary equipment for the work.

Resolved, That until duly qualified persons have been secured in sufficient numbers for organizing and developing the practical side of Primary education, and until money is forthcoming, as it ought to be without delay to provide adequate salaries for the teachers, it is premature to arrange for even a suitable grade of higher elementary education in the National Schools, above the Sixth Standard.

MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, Chairman.  
RICHARD ALPHONSUS, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.  
HENRY, Bishop of Down and Connor.  
Secretaries to the Meeting.

## Golden Jubilee of Rev. John B. Meurer, S.J.

La Plata, Md., Jan. 13.—The 50th anniversary of the entrance of Rev. John B. Meurer into the Society of Jesus was celebrated at St. Thomas' Manor Church yesterday with a solemn High Mass. Rev. Father Meurer was celebrant. He was assisted by his youngest brother, Rev. James Meurer, Dean of Northern Alabama, of Mobile Diocese, as deacon, and Rev. J. F. Mulvaney, S.J., superior of St. Thomas', as sub-deacon. Rev. F. X. Brady, S.J., pastor of St. Ignatius' Church, Baltimore, preached.

Rev. Father Meurer was for fifteen years pastor of Bally (Goshenhoppen) Berks County, Pa., and of missions as far as Reading. He is one of four brothers who devoted themselves to the priesthood—one as a diocesan priest, one as a Redemptorist and the present jubilant as a Jesuit. Rev. Matthias Meurer, the eldest brother, died in 1884 at Glen Riddle, Pa., and was buried by his three brothers.

## St. Mary's Whist Club

At Webb's cafe Thursday evening Jan. 19th, "Cap" Kelly's team entertained "O'Halloran's Colts" to an oyster supper, which was the outcome of a game of whist, in which "Cap" Kelly's team finished second. After the oysters had justice done to them speech-making was in order.

Mr. D. H. Corey gave an interesting account of his recent trip to Frisco. Mr. Cias. McCurdy delivered his famous lecture on the stock yards in Chicago. Mr. D. Sullivan and Mr. John Murphy made witty speeches. Messrs. C. J. Read, Jas. Doyle, Jos. Broderick and G. Furlong gave musical numbers which delighted everyone. Cap Kelly made a capable chairman. Those present were: R. Kelly, Jno. O'Halloran, D. Sullivan, Jno. Murphy, McCurdy, G. Furlong, C. McCurdy, J. Zeagman, J. Broderick, D. A. Corey, J. McBride, J. Doyle, W. J. Read, M. McInerney, C. McGarry, W. Gayheart, W. Byrne, H. McGarrigle, J. Furlong, W. McGuire, C. J. Read, C. Gilleoly, C. Zeagman, D. Murray.

## The English College, Valladolid

The London Tablet announces that the Rev. W. Wookley, who has for some years been secretary to the Bishop of Salford, has been appointed rector of the English College of Valladolid, in succession to the late Mgr. Allen.



## Our Card System

Have you any idea of the magnitude of the uses you can put our \$1.50 Card System to? We venture to say not, otherwise you would all use it, instead of only the progressive business man.

Write for circular. That will explain.

The Office System  
55 Yonge Street.

## FURRIERS

CANADIAN ERMINE

The Canadian Ermine is gradually growing in favor as an exclusive fur of rich quality, both for whole garments or for trimming. It has become a serious rival of the Royal Russian Ermine.

The Canadian Ermine is a small animal in the weasel family measuring only about 10 in. in length. It is killed in traps made to strike, and is hunted only in the depth of winter, because at that time its fur is of fleecy white, with the tail tip of inky black. In summer the fur is a dense brown.

We have on view to-day some exclusive garments in Ermine, including Stoles, Scarfs, Muffs, Capelines, etc.

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For over fifty years we have been giving experience and study to the perfecting of this great piano.

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...The HOME CIRCLE

SYMPTOMS OF EYE STRAIN. One of the symptoms of eye strain is watering of the eyes. It is because the eyes are weak or it may come from some obstruction of the tear duct.

THE MISFIT MUGWUMPS. From the tendency of men to break away from old associations when conscience or political conviction demands such a course, a most praiseworthy tendency, which is the best safeguard against political corruption and dry rot, it results that there is, each of the great parties, a large contingent of men who are misfits.

HOUSEWORKERS GET THE BEST WAGES. In the matter of wages the houseworker has the advantage of the outside worker in respect of net returns for the services performed.

A NEWSPAPER WOMAN'S LIFE. I was a good reporter, and soon found work enough on the daily papers at space rates to take care of myself. Some weeks I earned from fifty to eighty dollars; oftener I did not earn ten.

VENTILATION. Housekeepers are, as a rule, much more sensible in regard to fresh night air than they used to be. Especially is it necessary in winter to air out the house as often as possible.

USE AND ABUSE OF THE MACHINE. Not one woman in a thousand knows that the most faithful of all household appliances, the sewing machine, is really a sensitive if inanimate creature.

exists in a room, it can usually be got without a draught by fixing a board about four inches wide under the lower sash and shutting the window down on it.

WHERE'S MOTHER? Burbling in from school or play, that is what the children say; Trooping, crowding, big and small, On the threshold, in the hall—

HOW JESSIE MANAGED. On Jessie's birthday her sister Anna invited her to go to the matinee. Jessie was happy, and ran to tell her mother.

THE BLUE PIG WITH THE BLACK TAIL. It was a rainy evening, and it was cold enough for a fire in the grate in grandma's room, so after supper all the Adams children went there.

CHILDREN'S CORNER. THERE'S ONE WANTING. A Scottish shepherd had a very clever collie dog, who could drive the sheep back from the hills after they had been wandering for some days.

CHILDREN'S CORNER. THE BLUE PIG WITH THE BLACK TAIL. It was a rainy evening, and it was cold enough for a fire in the grate in grandma's room, so after supper all the Adams children went there.

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FREE A VALID BOOK ON NERVOUSNESS. KIDNEY MED. CO. 60 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

THE BLUE PIG WITH THE BLACK TAIL

It was a rainy evening, and it was cold enough for a fire in the grate in grandma's room, so after supper all the Adams children went there.

"So it is," agreed Helen and Janie. "Grandma, won't you please tell us one—one we have never heard before?"

"Once upon a time there lived a heathen king who had an ambition to own a blue pig with a black tail. So he sent a messenger to another heathen king, who said, 'O king, live forever! My king says you are to send him a blue pig with a black tail, or—'

"The messenger didn't wait to hear any more. He went back to his own country and told his story, and immediately war was declared between the two nations. After both sides had suffered much loss, a truce was effected, and the two kings talked the matter over.

"Why, I meant, or any other pig, if you didn't have a blue one with a black tail. But what did you mean by sending me word that you had none, and if you had—"

"I meant to add that I should be glad to send it to you, of course." "Then the two kings shook hands and led home what was left of the armies, feeling very silly, no doubt."

"Helen, have you seen my composition? I left it on the desk last night. If you don't help me find it, I'll have to take—"

"I guess you won't take my composition. It's stealing copy, and I don't believe you—"

"You are a nice sister." "I haven't touched your book. If you would keep your eyes open, you would—"

"I'm no more of a sleepy head than you are." The children were very quiet for a moment, then Helen said:

"We didn't expect a story with a lesson, grandma. We're a little surprised." Grandma's eyes twinkled.

"If the shoe fits, put it on," she said. "It fits me," said Helen, slowly. "And me," added Janie.

"Our feet must be the same size, for the shoes fit me"—this from Tom. "We were scratchy this morning," said Helen, who was usually the first to confess.

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This Salve Cures RHEUMATISM, PILES, FELONS or BLOOD POISONING. It is a Sure Remedy for any of these Diseases.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS RHEUMATISM

What S. PRICE, Esq., the well-known Dairyman, says. 41 King street east. 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.

475 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1901. John O'Connor, Esq., Nealon House, Toronto, Ont. DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for lumbago.

254 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 18th, 1901. 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.

188 King street East, Toronto, Nov. 31, 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.

12 Bright Street, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvelous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism.

7 Laurier Avenue, Toronto, December 16, 1901. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto, Ont.: DEAR SIR,—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve.

241 Sackville street, Toronto, Aug. 15, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I write unsolicited to say that your Benedictine Salve has cured me of the worst form of Bleeding Piles.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Piles.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I wish to say to you that I can testify to the merits of your Benedictine Salve for Blood-Poisoning. I suffered with blood poisoning for about six months.

John 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.

John O'Connor, Esq.: DEAR SIR,—Early last week I accidentally ran a rusty nail in my finger. The wound was very painful and the next morning there were symptoms of blood poisoning.

John O'Connor, Esq.: DEAR SIR,—I wish to say to you that I can testify to the merits of your Benedictine Salve for Blood-Poisoning. I suffered with blood poisoning for about six months.

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JOHN O'CONNOR 100 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

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THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1905.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Those who put their trust in the public school as the sheet anchor of nationality had better place a few safeguards around the institution. It is coming to this that every fakir who attains to some degree of popularity and has a fad or a graft to exploit is admitted to the public school with it.

THE POPE AND CANADA

Encouraging Words Addressed to the Visiting Canadian Bishops

Bishop Casey, of St. John's, N.B., writing from Rome to The Freeman on Jan. 7, describes the Canadian audience with the Pope. He says: "It is perfectly true to say that no Catholic, still less a priest or bishop, can feel otherwise than 'at home' here. Is it not the See of the common Father of the faithful? And I do not think I ever realized what fatherhood meant until I had the happiness to enter the presence of Pius X. One is overwhelmed by his sweetness and paternal kindness. I have the happiness of being very near him and saluting him many times, and one special audience all to myself."

MR. WHITNEY'S CABINET.

Speculation in regard to the material that Mr. Whitney will favor for the construction of his Cabinet is the subject most engaging the attention of the press this week. Some friendly and some opposition newspapers have mentioned the name of Mr. James L. Hughes for the Department of Education. In addition to the fact that such a selection would be a slight upon the experienced members of the Assembly, there are many weighty reasons why Mr. Hughes would be a most unsuitable head of the Department of Education in Ontario. Without going into these now, it may be stated without any reservation that Mr. Whitney would stultify himself by declining to become Minister of Education. The affairs of this department have for years been made his special field of study and criticism. He has even gone so far as to outline a programme. Is it possible that his first impulse is to pass the department over to an individual who has never sat in the Assembly and for whom a safe seat would have to be found by the sacrifice of some follower who had borne the heat and burden of the day? But it may be that an enemy of Mr. Whitney's started the Hughes story.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the current number of the World's Work a score or more representatives of the Canadian people in parliament state their antipathy to political union with the United States. They give many reasons for the patriotic faith that is in them, and one or two refer to the divorce evil in the Republic. In this connection Mr. Goldwin Smith stands in a most peculiar position. Writing in a recent issue of The Weekly Sun, he warmly approves the decision of certain prominent ministers of religion in the United States to combine denominational influence against divorce. Then he warns Canada that unless divorce courts are established here Canadians will be found carrying their grist of marital inadaptabilities to the American divorce mills. In other words to lessen the evil in the United States he would have Canada share the burden and the scandal. It is a strange point of view and deeply and most unselfishly sympathetic. But this may be said in addition, that when Canadian sympathy opens the door to American divorce something will have been done to prepare the way of political union.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Conditions in Russia continue to confuse and alarm the world. Is the revolution started in the cities of an industrial or political character? The English and American press represent the working people to be starving, but it is almost impossible to imagine the czar ordering the bread to be taken away from the starving and hungry of the revolution.

AN INSPECTOR COMMENTS ON THE TEACHING OF CATECHISM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There appeared lately in the New York "Sun" a letter from Mr. James Clancy, School Inspector of the Public Schools in the twelfth district, New York City, who is also a member of the editorial staff of the "New York Herald." Having been permitted to visit and examine all the parochial schools of the city, he gives his impressions, which are all the more valuable because he has been so long identified with the public schools in his official capacity. Here is his letter, as we find it in the December "Monthly Calendar of Holy Cross Church, 42nd St., N.Y.":

"To the Editor of the Sun: Sir,—For more than twenty years I have been familiar with the public schools. As a school inspector I have had particular attention to methods and results. But until recently I had never set foot in a Catholic parochial school. When I did enter it was with a feeling that it would be impossible to find anything to commend, educationally, from a layman's point of view. These schools are organized as systematically as are the public schools, with a board of directors, a board of examiners, teachers, and superintendents. Each school has its supervisor or principal (a nun or a Christian brother) and a corps of class teachers. Among the religious teachers is a goodly number of laymen and laywomen—all holding certificates from the state or city or the Catholic School Board. Among the nuns I found graduates of the Normal College and ex-public school teachers. Nothing is further from the truth than the assertion that the parochial schools teach only religion. The morning session is opened with religious exercises. So, too, is the morning session in the public schools; for is not the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools a religious exercise? But in the parochial schools prayers begin at ten minutes to 9 o'clock, whereas in the public schools the exercises begin at 9 o'clock or a few minutes later. Promptly at 9 o'clock the classes are at their lessons, no time being lost in assembly room, as the prayers are said in the class rooms. After the noon recess the children have three or four minutes of prayer in their class rooms. The curriculum calls for only one half hour for instruction in Christian doctrine. That is all the religion taught in the regular school. But there are Sunday Schools where the children get further instruction in their religion. Before I dismiss this subject, one word as to the Bible: The pupils get a knowledge of the Old and New Testaments from reading lessons, the books containing all the leading events and features of Biblical history. The public school children are dismissed at 3 o'clock p.m. In many parochial schools the grammar grades are kept until 3.30 o'clock p.m. In the matter of school supplies there is nothing lacking from the kindergarten to the graduating class. Do these parochial schools turn out better educated children than those from the public schools? Last summer while 75 per cent. of the graduates of the parochial schools who presented themselves at the examination for entrance into the Normal College were admitted (and many with "honor") only 25 per cent. of the graduates of the public schools were successful. This summer the Catholic percentage was higher. In the parochial schools I visited I was invited to examine the classes in any subject contained in the curriculum. Very few were below the standard, while the large majority were superior to the public schools. In the essentials—penmanship, language (grammar), reading, arithmetic and geography—the parochial schools seem to me to excel. They excel in drawing. The reason for the superiority of the parochial schools in these respects is simple. At the end of a school term (one half year) no child is promoted to a higher grade unless the child has mastery of the subjects taught in the grade in which he is being studied for that term. In the public schools the aim is to get results in the shape of statistics. Fit or unfit, the child is pushed into a higher grade. As a rule the parochial school pupils are better spellers and have a clearer idea of the meaning of the words than the average public school child. The parochial school children are fairly well acquainted with the geography of the world, so necessary in these days when the newspapers give such ample space to the current history of nations. They are well grounded in the history of their own country, with a good idea of the history of foreign countries, while their writing and arithmetic deserve the highest praise. With the small amount of money the parochial schools can scrape together they work wonders. The board of superintendents of the public schools, it seems to me, might profitably study their economies and methods. JAMES CLANCY, School Inspector Twelfth District, New York, November 22nd.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An organization of prosperous and shameless women in New York last week passed a resolution endorsing "race suicide," and declaring their hatred of maternity. As one of them put it: "We are wasting sympathy on people who surround themselves with large families of little ones when they can not possibly feed them. Let the parents starve if they bring paupers into the world."

Great interest has been aroused by the announcement of the Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle that the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, who is now in Rome, is being prepared for reception into the Church. He resigned the living at Hawarden a short time ago, and this excited surprise, for it could not be explained either on the ground of years or of the loss of interest in his avocation. The Gladstone family have, of course, always been of the most advanced High Church school, although that is not the section of Anglicanism from which the majority of clerical or other converts usually comes. The Rev. Dr. Birkebeck, who is also mentioned as a probable convert, was appointed to represent the Anglican Church on the commission sanctioned by the late Pope to enquire into the validity of Anglican orders. By the way, there is also a report that a very prominent American society woman, living in London, has recently joined the Church.

THE RELIGIOUS POPE

The present Pope is a subject of never-fading interest and delight to me; he is, I think, one of the most essentially human and kindly and modest men that have ever held his tremendous position. Indeed, I don't wonder that he wept and trembled when he first began to perceive that he was being pushed by sheer force of circumstances into the position of head of the Church. He had the training of a simple parish priest, and also the usual and limited culture of that position. Compare him, with his knowledge of Italian only—and that, I dare say, spoken in something of the patois style of a Venetian—compare him with those men who had lived in almost every court of Europe, and who could express themselves with equal facility in nearly every language of the continent. The explanation of his choice, of course, is that it was not by Cardinal Gibbons, the American Cardinal, that the conclave wanted a "well-known" man. It is difficult for truth to fly so fast that it would not be met by a more than a good ending.

CATHOLIC AUSTRALIAN

Pope's Congratulations to Cardinal Moran

Monsignor Murphy, Rector of the Irish College, presented the Pope with Peter's Pence from the Dioceses of Raphoe, Ireland, and Sydney, Australia. Monsignor Murphy described to the Pope the great Catholic Congress held at Melbourne, whose Archbishop, Monsignor Carr, is a distinguished Irishman. The Pope, after expressing his thanks for the Peter's Pence, said that the Congress at Melbourne indicated the energetic growth of Catholic life in Australia, a growth at which his Holiness expressed his joy, especially when contrasted with the spectacle presented by certain parts of the Old World. The Pope heard with satisfaction that Cardinal Moran raised eighteen thousand pounds for a "badly" at which the Pope gave permission for the cardinals to be again in Rome, and after spending a few more days here, will leave for the land we love best.

IRISH CHILDREN OF MARY

The Pope has with great affection sent, written with his own hand, his Apostolic Benediction and a Plenary Indulgence at the hour of death to the 16,000 members of the Sodality of Irish Children of Mary who presented the Jubilee Offering to good works and an illuminated address to him on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Immaculate Conception. His Holiness, with extraordinary kindness, has included the parents and relatives of the Sodalities in this exceptional favor conferred on the Irish Children of Mary. While reading over the list of good works which has been done for himself, he more than once stopped with an exclamation of pleasure, and having come to the end, he said: "This gives me great comfort. I am most grateful for this."

IRISH CHILDREN OF MARY

The member-elect of the Provincial Parliament from South Renfrew is Mr. Thomas William McGarry, a young lawyer. Mr. McGarry was born in the township of Drummond, County of Lanark, Ont., August 19, 1870. He was called to the Bar at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, June, 1892, and immediately began practice in Renfrew. He is at present senior member of the law firm of McGarry & Devine. He has held briefs in many important trials, both civil and criminal. In 1899 Mr. McGarry contested South Renfrew against the Hon. F. R. Latchford, then Minister of Public Works in the Ontario Cabinet. On the day of the election, he was nominated by the Conservative convention and the day of the election, and yet he succeeded in reducing the Liberal candidate's majority from 1,000 to 311, and this in spite of the fact that it was a bye-election, and his opponent was assisted in every conceivable way by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

THE TEACHING OF CATECHISM

The general intention of the Sacred Heart League for February is the teaching of Catechism. To many this may seem a very easy matter. His Holiness, however, evidently recognizes the contrary, and in order to infuse new interest into the subject, gives it with his blessing as the general intention for the month. The catechism is such a little book, and its price is so trifling that we are apt to estimate its contents by its intrinsic value. Never was there a greater mistake than this. Apart altogether from its religious side, it is one of the most difficult things to teach and one of the hardest to learn by the class to whom it is usually given as a study. The child is able to read many of the words found there, and the understanding of their meaning is often a simple possibility. This has, of course, been recognized over and over again, and conventions have been held for the purpose of simplifying Butler, but no satisfactory means of doing so has as yet been arrived at. Strange, too, as it may seem, if statistics were gathered and it were proven that half a century ago the catechism were better known than now. Several causes would conduce to this. Catechism is primarily a memory subject. Memory cultivation is not practised now nearly as much as formerly, the education of the day claiming that this gives parrot-like but not intellectual training. Children, too, in the junior classes do not advance as quickly in reading as they did some years ago. It is claimed that the teaching by phonic and other new methods is much more thorough, but at the same time it is more limited. The knowledge of the child of the age mentioned in the subject of word-cabulary is confined to perhaps the vocabulary of the second book. The parents and grandparents of this day tell their children that they read the catechism at an age far in advance of the present generation. There is no reason to doubt their statement. Now-a-days the child has to be taught not only the meaning, but the pronunciation of the majority of words found in the catechism; he cannot read them for himself, and the work of the teacher is by no means a simple one. Other subjects can be illustrated. They may be analyzed on the blackboard, answers may be given in the dictation of the child himself, but for the catechism there is no royal road, the strict wording of the text is demanded. It is often difficult so for the teacher, especially one accustomed to only advanced pupils, to fully realize the simplicity of language to which he must descend in order to meet the requirements of the child. To such a one his words are most explicit to himself, while to the child they convey no meaning, or one altogether different, the sound often carrying more weight than the sense. An illustration of this just occurs to mind. Not long ago one of our most learned theologians was teaching a class of children. For over half an hour he had addressed them on the subject of Baptism. The question as to who might baptize had brought forth the answer, "in case of necessity, any layman or woman can give it." When addressing the boys the teacher said "and now when you go home if you were to find that the baby was very sick and likely to die, and if it were not baptized, what would you do?" A little lad near the front of the class said, "I would go to the corner and wait there until a lame man came by and then I would ask him to come in and baptize it." This happened in one of our city schools, and is only one of the many stories which might be told to illustrate the altogether lack of carrying power, which the unassisted words of the catechism have for the average child. The mother who says to the child, "run away and study your catechism," is frequently imposing an altogether impossible task. Much more might be said, but space forbids, and while the subjects has many more aspects there few words may help to win sympathy and co-operation for both teacher and child in the work, generally, but erroneously regarded as easy, of teaching and learning the catechism.

FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

(Written for The Register.) Mr. Theodore Knappen Macfarlane's recent article on "Western Canada in 1904," gives us an idea of the extent and richness of our western country, and may give us a better opinion of ourselves, though some would say that is not needed. He refers to the great railroad development taking place there and says: "The Grand Trunk Pacific is still on paper, though it is potent paper; but there are history-making roads building there three miles a day that are scarcely heard of in the United States. With little fuss and fuss, but with solid achievement the Canadian Northern is driving its main line across the prairies and plains to Edmonton, the capital of the north, the jumping-off place of the fur trade, the door of the wilderness. Six thousand men and two thousand teams are working like beavers under the executive direction of McKenzie & Mann, a firm of Toronto contractors who are building the transcontinental of their own, piecemeal, starting with nothing except unlimited nerve and inexhaustible energy. Already the rails are laid to Humboldt, four hundred and twenty-five miles northwest of Winnipeg, and this time next year will see them into Edmonton, thirteen hundred miles from the eastern terminus at Port Arthur on Lake Superior. The Canadian Pacific, the national line of Canada, is building vigorously branches in Assiniboia, Manitoba and Alberta. It has not the slightest intention of abandoning the rich north country to its rivals. The same company is spending twenty million dollars in reducing grades and curvatures on its main line and in other betterments. Altogether eighteen hundred miles of railways are now going down on the prairie and mountains of Western and Pacific Canada, as fast as money and men can do the work, and there are three thousand miles of live projects not counting the long talked of railway to Hudson's Bay from the wheat fields." Facts and figures like these cause us to feel that we are witnessing an historic development in Canada. This is not a "boom" caused by the smooth speech of land auctioneers and speculators, as was the one which resulted so disastrously for Western Canada a few years ago. Now we have the people coming in to take up and work the land, and it has been proven that this land is as productive as any on the North American continent. The average yield of wheat in Manitoba has for the past twenty years never been less than twenty bushels to the acre. Some of the best farmers get forty and fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, and as the author of the article says, "Think of what such yields mean in these days of dollar wheat." The tale of Canada now is a tale of "bigness." In every particular, except that of population, which is coming, we are large. Our foreign trade is one-fifth that of the United States, while they have a population fourteen times as many as we. We have the longest line of railway—the Canadian Pacific—in the world. That company has begun operations near Calgary on the greatest irrigation project in America. It has been estimated that in western Canada there are 170,000,000 acres of land suitable for wheat raising. On 3,500,000 acres wheat is grown at the present time, yet it takes 117 million cars to handle the grain grown on the Canadian Pacific alone. In ten years, if the present rate of increase is produced in the United States, and when in the future 40,000,000 acres of land in the Canadian West is sown with wheat there will be produced 800,000,000 bushels. Winnipeg now handles more wheat each year than any other city on the continent save Minneapolis and the largest elevator in the world has been built at Port Arthur. Mr. Knappen, in his article, referred to the advantages that would accrue to the farmers of Western Canada if the United States authorities were to remove the duty on wheat going into the latter country. About two months subsequent to the appearance of this article the Toronto papers contained a despatch from Winnipeg announcing that Attorney-General Moody of the United States Government had decided that a drawback would be allowed on wheat imported by United States millers and by them made into flour and exported to England and the continent—that is the duty paid on the wheat would be refunded to them when the flour was ready for export. That this is a great boon to the Western Canadian farmer can be judged by an extract from Mr. Knappen's article. Speaking of the milling facilities of Canada, he says: "These mills will probably more and more take the export business away from American mills, as the wheat consumption of the United States overtakes production, unless the United States should see the light and remove the duty on wheat. In that case, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern would at once extend their lines into western Canada, and a large part of the Canadian wheat would go to Minneapolis or Duluth for milling or export. The farmers of Western Canada would welcome the resulting competition of markets." The despatch announcing the drawback contained the following: "Some idea of the difference in price may be gathered from the quotations which appeared as usual yesterday in the market reports. When at Winnipeg May options were quoted at \$1.03, and at Minneapolis at \$1.16. No. 1 northern likewise sold in Winnipeg at 97c and in Minneapolis at \$1.15. Some allowance must, of course, be made for transportation, but this leaves still a handsome additional profit for the Canadian farmer." 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**MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE**

**ST. ANN'S SLEIGH DRIVE.**

St. Ann's Boys' and Men's Choir held their annual sleigh drive on Saturday afternoon, the former around the mountain, and the latter to Lachine, where a supper was held and an enjoyable time spent.

**THE VICE REGAL PARTY AT GREY NUNNERY.**

The Grey Nunnery was visited by the Vice-Regal party at three o'clock on Wednesday, Jan. 25th. The Superior-General of the Order, together with Mgr. Racicot and Rev. Father LeCocq, received Their Excellencies in the community hall, where all the Sisters of the vast institution were assembled. Their Excellencies then visited the orphanage where the little children greeted the representatives of their sovereign with patriotic songs. An address was read by a young pupil, and four handsome bouquets were presented to Countess Grey and the ladies of her suite.

**AT THE HOTEL DIEU.**

According to the programme, Their Excellencies were to spend only fifteen minutes at the Hotel Dieu, but instead they spent one hour. His Lordship Mgr. Racicot, with the chaplains, Fathers Riley and St. Jean, received the distinguished visitors in the Medical Hall. The members of the medical staff were then presented, as also the two nuns who are celebrating to-day their golden jubilee. Their Excellencies were then conducted to the theatre operating room, where the medical students from Laval were assembled, greeting the visitors by singing the National Anthem. Mr. H. Taupier, president of the medical class, read an address to Earl and Countess Grey. Sir William Hingston, on behalf of the medical staff, welcomed the distinguished visitors to this, the oldest public institution in Montreal. For one hundred and seventy-five years it had been the only hospital in Montreal and was, now as in the beginning, attended by the nuns with the same devoted spirit as that which animated its young founders and her companions in the pioneer days. When, thirty-six years ago, nurses were sought for the poor lepers at Tracadie, it was four Sisters from this institution who volunteered to go.

His Excellency, in replying, expressed his pleasure in meeting the medical students, and viewing the work done in the Hotel Dieu. He quite concurred with Sir William Hingston in his eulogies of the Sisters. He had himself, in South Africa, come in contact with the Dominican Sisters, and said it is only those who have been tended by the Sisters in the pioneer days that know how much South Africa owed to them. There was not a Protestant heart in the whole of South Africa which was not filled with undying gratitude to these Sisters for the services rendered.

By special request of His Excellency, the students sang again, "Au Canada, Mon Pays; Mes Amours," and "Vive la Canadienne." The Vice-Regal party were afterwards conducted through the cloister, which is never open to the public, except on similar occasions, when representatives of Royalty visited the institution. Rev. Sister McGurty celebrated her golden jubilee and was the recipient of many gifts.

**THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OPENED.**

On Saturday, Jan. 24th, the new polytechnic was solemnly blessed by Mgr. Racicot. In the evening a reception was held and was largely attended.

**WELCOMED HOME.**

Rev. L. J. LaFortune, parish priest of Boucherville, who returned a few days ago from Rome, was given a formal welcome at the College Hall, Boucherville. The pupils produced an operetta and a couple of pieces suitable to their age, while an address of welcome was read to the guest of honor. An enjoyable evening was spent. A large number of the parents of the children, as well as the people of the parish, thronged

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**THE POPE AND HIS HEALTH**

(By James J. Walsh, M.D., in New York.)

Not infrequently during the course of the year that Pope Pius X. has been on the Papal throne the newspapers have rather disquieting rumors with regard to his health. As physician I was naturally interested in these rumors, and when, about two months ago, through the kindness of a very dear friend, Monsignor Kennedy, Rector of the American College at Rome, I had the privilege of a private audience with the Holy Father, I took occasion to note his personal appearance with some care and a little anxiety. It was not through any remembrance of the phrase, "The prisoner of the Vatican," that there came inevitably to the mind of a physician the expression so common for the pale countenance that we are accustomed to associate with people whose occupation keeps them more indoors than is good for them. While robust looking, the present Pope has not a good color, and the words "jail pallor" sprung to the mind unbidden. It is very evident that Pope Pius will not be able to stand as well as his predecessors did the enforced seclusion necessitated by present conditions at the Vatican, unless, of course, after a time use should make it a habit. In his ante-papal days Cardinal Sarto was accustomed to spend a large amount of his time performing good works among the poor of his flock. This was the even when as Patriarch of Venice he occupied one of the most important posts in the Church. Personal care for the poor was always a favorite occupation with him. Now that so much of his time is necessarily taken up with diplomatic and congregational work and with the almost infinite details of Church government, which he will later learn to transfer to other shoulders, it is not surprising that the effects of his close confinement should have become noticeable. This does not make his appearance less disquieting, however, especially to those who hope for great things from the deeply religious simplicity of the new Pope's character.

The question of the Pope's health has all more interesting, when it is realized, after learning more of the present state of mind in Rome, that it may possibly furnish a solution for the problem of the relations of the Vatican and the Quirinal which occupy so much attention in the Italian ecclesiastic, who is very prominent in papal circles, I expressed my sorrow that the Pope's health was not better and my fear that if he did not secure more outing in the near future his physical condition was likely to suffer seriously for the Italian clergyman, with a suggestive shrug of his shoulders, replied, "Never mind, the Holy Father will spend next summer at Castle Gondoletto."

This, for the information of American readers he said, is a small Italian town some twelve miles from Rome, where the Popes own a palace that used to be their summer residence in the days of the temporal power. At the time of the supposed arrangement of papal affairs, at the beginning of the reign of the house of Savoy in Rome, in 1871, this papal palace was left to the Pope and was made extra-territorial. Within its precincts, as within those of the Vatican, the Pope is still temporal as well as spiritual ruler. The Italian Government does not claim to exercise any authority there, as it is not within the kingdom of Italy. The Popes have never gone out to this summer palace since the usurpation of their kingdom, for on the journey they would have to pass through a portion of the kingdom of Italy and even this quasi acknowledgement of the de facto government have never been satisfied to make. It would be, therefore, a complete break with the policy of previous Popes if Pope Pius X. should pass the next summer at this country residence. Of course, the definite setting of the date so soon is entirely without any authoritative substantiation. I found, however, that not a few ecclesiastics in Rome seem to think next summer as not too early to anticipate some such change of policy. As a matter of fact, there seems to be a distinctly growing familiarization with the idea of the present Pope leaving the Vatican for a time at least before very long. There even seems to be something like a deliberate attempt to make it easy for the loyal Roman mind to entertain such a notion.

A rather interesting story that is going the rounds in Rome and that illustrates the Pope's personal attitude toward the possibility of his soon leaving the Vatican, at least temporarily, seems worth while repeating for the sake of the light it throws on the situation. Before his elevation to the Papacy Pope Pius X. then Cardinal Sarto, used to spend a happy week or two every year at the old Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino, situated very beautifully on a hill some hundred miles south of Rome on the road to Naples. Shortly after he had been made Pope the Abbot of Monte Cassino, for long a close personal friend, came to make his ceremonial visit to the Vatican. Before quitting the audience chamber he said that he was very sorry that His Holiness would come no more to visit them, since they had always appreciated his visits so much. His Holiness said: "But why shouldn't I come again?"

"Ah, Holy Father," replied the Abbot, "if you only would, it would be a source of the greatest possible pleasure." Pope Pius replied: "Never mind, then; I shall be with you before long."

After leaving the Vatican, as there had been no implication of secrecy, the Abbot quite naturally repeated the Pope's expression. Needless to say it created no little sensation even among those who did not take it quite seriously. It was repeated over and over again and became one of the nine days' wonders of the Italian capital. Finally it came to the ears of one of the editors of the Osservatore Romano, whose duty it is usually considered to be formally to denounce all rumors supposed to emanate from the Vatican, but that have no proper authentication. The next day there appeared a formal denial of the story in this journal, which is considered to be the official



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**organ of the Pope and the Roman Curia.**

The Pope saw the denial and, as the story goes, sent at once for the managing editor. He asked who was responsible for the denial that had been printed. He was told that it was a member of the editorial staff, one of whose duties it was considered to be to take up such stories and whenever he thought it advisable, deny them if they had no basis in fact. The Pope asked that the editor in question be relieved of his position on the staff, and that same evening the young man's resignation was accepted. The story is told with such circumstantiality that it seems impossible not to believe it. As to the hint it gives in regard to the future papal policy of remaining in the Vatican or going out of it for good reason if deemed advisable, there seems no need to attempt to add anything further.

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1. Lanthe Jewel Mechtilda (2708), at 6 years 28 days of age; milk, 503 lbs.; fat, 22.11 lbs.; butter, 25.8 lbs.; owner, Jas. Rettie.
2. Maud of Kent 2nd (2808), at 12 years, 7 months and 25 days of age; milk, 178.2 lbs.; fat, 18.20 lbs.; butter, 21.2 lbs.; owner, P. D. Edo.
3. Queen DeKol 3rd (1823), at 7 years, 6 months and 17 days of age; milk, 435.2 lbs.; fat, 16.93 lbs.; butter, 19.7 lbs.; owner, Jas. Rettie.
4. Annie Schulling (2715), at 4 years, 9 months and 21 days of age; milk, 409.9 lbs.; fat, 15.59 lbs.; butter, 18.1 lbs.; owner, Jas. Rettie.
5. Clarice (3823), at 6 years, 6 days of age; milk, 421.4 lbs.; fat, 14.50 lbs.; butter, 16.9 lbs.; owner, W. S. Schell.
6. Jewel Sylvia (2195) at 7 years, 3 months and 26 days of age; milk, 367.8 lbs.; fat, 13.71 lbs.; butter, 16 lbs.; owner, Jas. Rettie.
7. Winnie R's Gem (4748), at 7 years, 2 months and 8 days of age; milk, 409.3 lbs.; fat, 13.04 lbs.; butter, 15.2 lbs.; owner, P. D. Edo.
8. Daisy Albino DeKol (3098) at 4 years, 9 months and 1 day of age; milk, 333.4 lbs.; fat, 12.32 lbs.; butter, 14.3 lbs.; owner, W. Rivers.
9. Mercedes Schulling (3947), at 3 years and 3 days of age; milk, 336.4 lbs.; fat, 11 lbs.; butter, 12.8 lbs.; owner, Jas. Rettie.
10. Buffalo Girl's Posch (4066), at 2 years, 5 months and 11 days of age; milk, 347.7 lbs.; fat, 10.57 lbs.; butter, 12.3 lbs.; owner, P. D. Edo.

In all cases the amounts of milk and butter fat are actual; the butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. fat, according to the rule of the Association of Agricultural Colleges. G. W. CLEMONS.

Alas! I have walked through life Too heedless where I trod; Nay, helping to trample my fellow-worm And fill the burial sod— Forgetting that even the sparrow falls Not unmarked by God!

The wounds I might have healed! The human sorrow and smart! And yet it was never in my soul To play so ill a part. But evil is wrought by want of thought, As well as want of heart. —Hood.

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**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE**

To Creditors of Reverend James Kilcullen, Deceased

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 129, Section 39, and amending Acts, that all creditors and persons having claims against the estate of Reverend James Kilcullen, late of the Township of Adjala, who died on or about November 14th, 1904, are required to send or deliver to Rev. H. J. Gibney, of the Town of Alliston, one of the executors of the will of the said deceased, on or before Feb. 22nd, 1905, their names, addresses and descriptions, and particulars of their claims or demands, and proofs thereof, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And further, that after said February 22nd, 1905, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the estates of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and will not be liable for the proceeds of the said estate, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice at the time of such distribution. FOY & KELLY, 80 Church street, Toronto, solicitors for Very Rev. J. J. McCann and Rev. H. J. Gibney, executors of said estate. Toronto, January 11th, 1905.

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**NOTICE OF MEETING**

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the National Woolen Mills, Limited will be held at the head office of the Company, Room 511 Manning Chambers, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming a By-law passed by the Directors, authorizing the giving of a mortgage to Peter Ryan of Toronto, upon the lands, plants and machinery of the Company, as collateral security for the payment of certain promissory notes made by the Company in favor of the said Peter Ryan and for the purpose of approving of the said mortgage. Dated at Toronto this 30th day of January, 1905. A. W. BELL, Secretary.

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Possesses characteristics peculiarly its own and wherever it has been properly presented to the public it has won a position second to none. The Karn Piano is not only as good as we can make it, but as good as can be made. Our customers are our best friends. Write or call for prices, terms, etc.

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**BELLS**

A MIDNIGHT CALL

Miss Mary was putting on her hat before the little blurred mirror in the kitchen. The sun shifted in through the drawn green shades of the south windows, making speckled patches on the bright rag carpet, and the cat basked in a little square of sunlight before the screen door. Out on the sunken steps of the back porch, beneath a home-made awning of faded blue, sat a nutting figure in checkered jeans, his shoulders hunched over his elbows upon his knees, meditatively chewing and gazing into space.

"Glory be to God, Hank!" cried Miss Mary, peering out at him. "Isn't it an awful thing? Every day alike to you, and never your foot inside a church on Sunday!" The man on the steps grunted.

"It's the sorry woman your poor old mother'd be if she had lived to see this day!" went on Miss Mary, a bright red spot showing on either faded cheek. "You that never goes to Mass and hasn't knelt your knee to a priest in twenty years—her only son! I wouldn't mind if you had a good safe job." Miss Mary caught her breath sharply. "Glory be to God!" she cried again, raising her voice in anger to hide its quiver. "You won't go to Mass, and you do not know the hour God'll call you away without warning!"

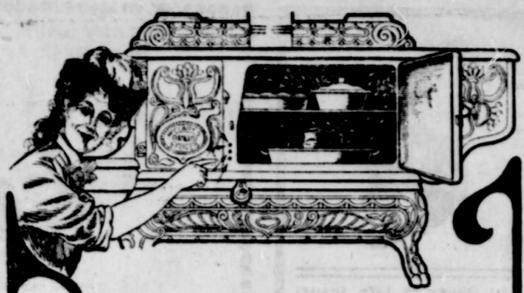
"Tend to your own soul, Mary Ann, and don't mind me!" said the man, sulkily. "It's none too good you are yourself!" He got up, sideways, and shambled down the steps and into the backyard, out of hearing, where he took smoking, his shoulders still hunched up, one hand grasping and holding up the elbow of the hand that steadied the pipe in his mouth.

Miss Mary sighed and muttered in useless anger. She put on her worn silk mitts and took up her parasol. The cat stretched in the sun and followed her lazily to the front door. "Good-by, Peter," said Miss Mary to the cat and shut the screen door. Peter stretched himself in the sun and yawned and went back to his sunny spot.

Miss Mary picked her way with old-fashioned daintiness down the creaked board walk and up the tree-lined street. The little dressmaker, crossing the road at right angles, met her at the corner. "Good morning," she said, timidly, "going to Mass?"

A gleam of sharp humor came into Miss Mary's eyes and her thin lips twitched; where else would she be going at this time of a Sunday morning? Then she frowned coldly, and her old face hardened. Miss Mary had a feeling of enmity toward the little dressmaker, and even her sense of humor would not let her understand for an instant.

"Good morning," she said. "Yes, I'm going to Mass." The little dressmaker fell into step beside her. "I'm going too," she said. "It's a real pleasant day, isn't it?" Very much the same scene had been enacted on this very corner every Sunday morning, rain, hail or shine, for fifteen years now—ever since the little dressmaker had first come to Sayre and hung up her sign on a cottage not far from the house into which Hank and Miss Mary had moved, but a year or two before her coming. From her front window she could see Miss Mary leave her gate, and there, as Miss Mary suspected, the little dressmaker stood Sunday after Sunday, gloved and bonneted, waiting for Miss Mary's appearance, when she had just time to meet her at the corner. Miss Mary had been frankly surprised that first Sunday morning, she had never dreamed that Kittle Klein would come to Sayre. She held her tongue, now when the little dressmaker told Miss Mary and her neighbors, simply and in a few words, that she had come to Sayre to settle down. Beyond these brief Sunday morning walks, Miss Mary purposely saw nothing of the dressmaker. Some one found out that they had both come from the same home town. The village gossips tried to find out more about it, but somehow the most curious did not hit at the truth.



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to him—than the farm. He and Miss Kittle were to have been married last spring, but he had had to leave off. Miss Kittle, vivacious and self-willed as she was, was vexed. She pouted and sulked and flirted with former lovers. Hank's heart was sore. Until this time Hank had never touched liquor, and he had always been a good, practical Catholic. No one can blame Miss Mary because she laid his fall from grace at Kittle Klein's feet.

It was one Saturday night that he had taken Kittle to a sleigh-ride. It was late when he got home, to find that Miss Mary had fallen to sleep on the lounge while waiting for him; and if her eyes had not been half-closed when she let him in, she might have noticed how wild and white was his face. He went upstairs without a word, and Miss Mary could hear him pacing up and down his room as she sank to slumber.

Sunday morning dawned clear and crisp, and Miss Mary and her mother were dressed and had breakfast laid, but no Hank came downstairs. At ten o'clock the horses were hitched, nessed—Miss Mary had gone out and fed them—and Mass was said five miles away. His mother went upstairs with a slow tread. Hank lay in bed with his eyes closed, his head pillowed on his arms. She called him, gently at first, then sharply when he did not answer. He opened his eyes and looked at her.

"Do you know what time it is?" she asked. "Yes," he said. "It's after ten." The widow's eyes opened wide with surprise. "Would you be late for Mass?" she cried. "I don't care," he said, sullenly. "I'm not going."

The widow walked with a cane. She stood and stared at her son for one speechless second. Then she thumped her cane upon the floor. "Get up!" she thundered. "Whatever the cause of this madness, you shall go to Mass while I live!" Hank got up and harnessed the horses and drove with them to Mass. Next day Kittle Klein went away on a visit, and on Tuesday Hank went on the first drunk of his life. Would to God that it had been the last!

Things went headlong to ruin then, despite his mother's and Miss Mary's efforts to keep up. When, in a month, a repentant and a sobered Kittle came home to reclaim her lover, it was too late. That last quarrel had been the bitterest thing of Hank's life. He had run away from the scene of his unhappiness and was tramping the country, looking for a railroad in the mountains, and Hank became a switchman in the yards at Sayre. Something in the reckless spirit of this life no doubt appealed to the man's weak misery.

The following year the mortgage was foreclosed, and the widow died. Kittle Klein was there when she died. In spite of the coldness of disapproval with which they treated her, Kittle clung to these relatives of her lost lover. Hank had not reached her dying bed. Her fading old eyes sought bravely to outstare death until he should come. The priest stood by, the last Sacraments having been administered, reverently reading the prayers for the dying. The widow's face was calm but for that one staining; she was ready and glad to meet her Maker. Her breath became more labored, and death dew gathered on her forehead. It was all too evident that she could not last until her son came. She sought Miss Mary's grief-stricken face and turned from it to sobbing Kittle Klein. Her eyes said much, but they were softened and pitying.

live without it, and he had lost all pride in his personal appearance. At forty, Hank was unbecomingly changed from the gay, handsome, healthy youth whom Kittle Klein had first loved. To-day Miss Mary was even shorter than usual in her replies to the little dressmaker. There had been a big smash-up in the freight-yards the night before, and some one had been killed. It hurt Miss Mary because she laid his fall from grace at Kittle Klein's feet.

"How like—" Kittle Klein began, impulsively. Miss Mary's mouth set haughty, with a click. She turned from her companion and swept into the church, her cheeks burning with resentment, her eyes bright with sudden tears.

The little dressmaker could not catch up with her after Mass. Miss Mary could not bear to see Kittle just then. It was that very week that Hank was to lay off and did not. There was no good reason for his postponing this desired vacation. The hand of God guides our acts.

The little dressmaker was making a dash to dress and she had sat up late into the night to finish it. It had been very hot all day and evening, and the big kerosene lamp in her room had drawn added heat and many flies. These buzzed around her now and made her nervous with their droning noise. The clock ticked monotonously, and the heavy night breeze blew the window curtains at her back with a rubbing, flapping sound. Off in the freight-yards the engines shrieked and clanged their wheels and the switching cars came together with intermittent crashes. She shivered at each new crash and patted down with caressing fingers a fold of the wedding gown. She had wept many bitter tears over its making. The memory of her own wedding-gown folded away in lavender blossoms lived very dear to her heart.

Kittle Klein was not a brave woman. She was a timid one, and now, as she sat alone at night, she had barricaded her opened window with a curious arrangement of chairs to thwart any intruder's attempt to enter. She blessed herself when a belated wayfarer's step passed along the board walk beneath her windows, and she breathed more freely when it had echoed away into the distance. The hollow ring of the clock made her heart quicken; and when suddenly, without a warning step, a knock sounded at her door, fear seemed to drive the breath from her body. She crushed her hands in the wedding-gown and sat, unable to stir. The clock said three-thirty. Who? Who could it be at this unearthly hour?

The knock sounded again, impatiently. It was a light, feeble knock, like a child's. "Who's there?" she called. She stood up, grasping the table, and her knees shook her whole body. There was no answer. "Who's there?" she called again. The knock was repeated and prolonged with feeble strength. Kittle grasped the scissors in her right hand and the lamp in her left and went to the door. She unlocked it with trembling fingers, and opened it cautiously, with her light held up, peered into the porch. The night was without moon or star, an inky blackness. A small, thin boy stood in the porch. He had on overalls with a pair of little bare arms. His hat was tattered around his face. He was unmistakably a railroader's child, but the little dressmaker did not seem to recognize him. "What do you want?" she exclaimed. "There's a man been hurt under the big bridge, and he wants the priest," the child piped. "I see your light and I'm afraid to go alone." "You poor darling!" cried Kittle. "I'll go right along with you!" She turned and hurried back into the room, screwing down the light as she went. She set it on the table and ran back to the door just as she was, without waiting to throw a wrap over her perspiring shoulders. The drying light of her lamp shone into the porch and showed it empty. She called to the child and ran to the gate, but she could not see him. Fear choked her. The freight cars in the yard just then came together with a mighty crash, and somewhere a yardman yelled an order. His voice was terrible in the night air. It seemed to give wings to Kittle's feet. The

child said that a man had been injured under the big bridge and that he wanted a priest. She tore open the gate and ran out over the uneven board walk. At the corner she turned toward the church.

She had been running some minutes before she heard the footsteps beside her. She turned her head, she felt that some one was running with her, but she could see no one. She looked over her shoulder and ran faster. She was no longer a young girl nor little, but fear spurred her onward.

In a little while she knew that footsteps persistently kept beside her and before she reached the corner she heard the labored breathing of a spent runner at her right.

The little dressmaker fell up the parochial steps and pounded upon the door. "Father, Father Personall!" she cried. "A man is dying in the yards and wants you!"

The good priest had put his head out of the upper window. "Why, why, Miss Kittle!" he cried, "I'll be with you in a moment."

Kittle threw herself about, her back against the door panels, and peered into the darkness. She called, but no one answered her. She could see nor hear no human thing. "I must be going crazy!" thought the little dressmaker.

The priest joined her in an incredibly short time, and they started back toward the yards on a run. "Who is it that is hurt, my child?" he asked.

"Oh, I don't know, Father!" she cried. "A child came to the door and told me that a man had been hurt under the big bridge and that he wanted a priest, and when I stepped out to come with him to get you the child was gone!"

The priest looked at her strangely. He took her arm to aid her tired steps, for somehow it seemed quite natural to both of them that she should be going with the man of God on this strange night mission.

And now again as she ran, on her other side, the little dressmaker heard a third person running, a little ahead of them this time, as if guiding and urging them onward. She wondered if the priest heard the footsteps, too. His face was white and strained, and his brows were knitted. The uneven boards trembled beneath their feet, and now and then a dog barked at them.

Down the main street they sped and turned down the black, bush-lined path that led beneath the great bridge. Lights were moving about on the ground before them, and there was a curiously hushed confusion all about. Kittle's throbbing heart grew suddenly still with choking horror. She had remembered all at once that Hank's shanty was here, beneath the great bridge.

An engine was snoring at the brink of the ditch beneath the bridge beside it, a man was upon his knees holding the head of a prostrate comrade. "It's poor Hank Murphy," a grimy fellow told the little dressmaker, kindly, surprise at seeing her stamped upon his shining black face. "The engine just struck him backing up."

"Just struck him!" cried Kittle. "Not a minute ago," said the man. "We all saw it, but we had not time to do a thing!"

The men gathered back, respectfully toward Kittle and the shanty and the doctor's office, but he ain't had time to get back yet."

"Hit just now," the dressmaker repeated to herself, as though awakening from a dream, "hit just now!" She somewhere on the night breeze behind her, a voice floated to her ear. "Tell my son—" it said, "I will—watch—over him."

When Miss Mary, awakened by the kindhearted railroader, came stumbling down to the tracks, a wrapper thrown carelessly over her night-dress and opened at her shriveled neck, and her sparse gray hair straggling about a wild face, the doctor was already bending over Hank. The priest was beside him, kneeling in the cinders, praying as only a priest can pray. The men had brought up the stretcher. Miss Mary brushed against it as she rushed forward.

"O my God!" she shrieked, and threw out her old hands to Hank. The doctor pulled her aside roughly. "Hurry boys, the stretcher!" he cried in a strange, ringing voice, "and get this man to my office as quick as you can! It looks like only a few ribs broken—" He stopped and chuckled, nervously, because he all the way, and I could hear her breathe! Oh! Mary, Hank's been to confession and he isn't dead!"

Miss Mary shook her head in dumb bewilderment and mumbled "Amen." Her breath gurgled in her throat, her eyes were dry and staring, and a feverish red had crept into her blanched cheeks. She stumbled past and up the black, bush-lined path, looking straight ahead and Kittle Klein followed her, weeping hysterically now. Once she looked down and saw that Miss Mary's feet were bare and bleeding from the sharp cinders.

At the doctor's steps, they met a man coming out. "The ribs on his right side and his right leg are broken," he said to Miss Mary in a kind of awe-struck voice; the railroad didn't often save its victims thus. "Her's job to set the leg now, and then the doctor says he can be carried straight home."

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Miss Mary answered him, incoherently, an uncomprehending look of fear upon her wild face. Kittle had her own shoes off and was upon her knees, forcing them on Miss Mary's bare feet.

"I'll go right home for you and get his bed ready," the little dressmaker was saying. "You go in and hold his hand while they set his leg. Poor old Hank!" she added, wistfully.

Miss Mary turned upon her, fiercely. "I guess I can get his bed ready myself!" she choked. She stood looking down at the little woman kneeling at her feet. The wild look went slowly from her face. "And Hank ain't killed?" she murmured dazedly.

The little dressmaker sobbed anew. "Ain't God good?" she cried. Miss Mary stooped and lifted the little dressmaker to her feet. "I wouldn't have hysterics!" she said in her old sharp way. "Go on and hold his hand yourself!"

She gave Kittle Klein a gentle push toward the doctor's door, the years had suddenly rolled away. And Kittle Klein went into the doctor's office, her pale, faded face all pretty with a new light. Hank would live and the past was past. The men turned curious eyes upon her. They didn't know, but that didn't matter. She went to Hank and he put out his hand to her. Outside, Miss Mary was hurrying home to get things ready for the coming of Hank. Her face had not held a look like this for many years.—Jerome Harte.

Terms: \$1.50 PER DAY Electric Cars from the Union Station Every Three Minutes. SUGARD DIMETTE - PROPRIETOR

From "The Meadow Lark" I heard a Lark in the meadow sing: "Life soon passes!" He called from his throne of grasses, "Life is vanishing, vanishing!" "O Bird," I cried, "what hope is thine, What longed-to-morrow, That thou shouldst such contentment borrow, Nor for thy little day repine?" I watched him and I pondered long. On my ear beating, Came to me dominant, entreating, That liquid affluence of song. What hope, what rapture in that strain! Like flaming fire My soul swept up and could not tire, Borne on those gusts of bliss and pain. I mounted at Heaven's gate to cling, "Life soon passes!" Oh joy! O voice from the grasses! Life is vanishing, vanishing! — Evelyn Phinny, in the February Atlantic.

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THE DOMINION BANK

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Thirty-Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 25th, 1905.

Among those present were noticed: Lieut.-Col. Mason, Lieut.-Col. Pollatt, Messrs. Wm. Ince, Wm. Spry, E. B. Osler, M.P., W. D. Matthews, Thos. Walshley, W. G. Cassels, David Smith, A. R. Boswell, P. Leadley, G. N. Reynolds, A. Foulds, A. A. Jones, H. Gordon MacKenzie, J. Gordon Jones, W. Crocker, J. F. Kav- anagh, J. G. Ramsay, W. C. Lee, W. C. Crowther, F. J. Phillips, F. D. Brown, H. B. Hodgins, W. C. Harvey, R. Mulholland, S. Samuel, F. D. Benjamin, J. F. Risley, Jno. Stewart, F. J. Harris, Wm. Davies, A. W. Agnew, W. R. Brock, E. S. Ball, Wm. Booth, J. Bruce Macdonald, R. A. Stapelin, Wm. Mulock, R. T. Gooderham, Dr. Andrew Smith, Jno. J. Dixon, Chas. Cockshutt, A. E. Webb, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. W. D. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Wm. Ince, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed Scrutineers. The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders: The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1904: Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1903 \$474,902 63 Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1904, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts 459,670 01

Dividend 2 1/2 per cent., paid 2nd April, 1904 \$75,000 00 Dividend 2 1/2 per cent., paid 2nd July, 1904 75,000 00 Dividend 2 1/2 per cent., paid 1st October, 1904 75,000 00 Dividend 2 1/2 per cent., payable 3rd January, 1905 75,000 00 300,000 00

Transferred to Reserve Fund 634,572 64 Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward 184,572 64

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account 31st December, 1903 \$3,000,000 00 Transferred from Profit and Loss Account 500,000 00

Property has been purchased at the corner of Bloor street and Dovercourt Road, where an office will shortly be opened.

The Stanstead Branch was closed in July last. All branches of the Bank have been inspected during the past year.

Toronto, 25th January, 1905. The report was adopted, and the thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P., Wm. Ince, Wilnot D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation \$2,690,324 00 Deposits not bearing interest \$3,752,972 23 Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date) 25,947,071 15

Total liabilities to the public \$32,390,367 38 Capital Stock, paid-up 3,000,000 00 Reserve Fund \$3,500,000 00

Balance of Profit carried forward 184,572 64 Dividend No. 89, payable 3rd January 75,000 00 Former Dividends unclaimed 103 75

Reserved for Exchange, etc. 21,726 50 Rebate on Bills Discounted 104,019 24

ASSETS. Specie \$1,081,098 86 Dominion Government Demand Notes 2,555,181 00

Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation 150,000 00 Notes of and Cheques on other Banks 1,369,296 51

Balances due from other Banks in Canada 820,558 00 Balance due by London Agents 66,569 50

Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom 2,342,74 63 Provincial Government Securities 92,683 21

Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian 672,162 33

Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks 3,066,450 78 Loans on Call, secured by Stocks and Debentures 15,031,407 98

Bills Discounted and Advances Current \$23,689,045 15 Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for) 9,179 69

Real Estate other than Bank Premises 36,877 99 Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank 6,000 00

Bank Premises 446,000 00 Other Assets not included under foregoing heads 7,278 70

Toronto, 31st December, 1904. T. G. BROUGH, General Manager.

A Millionaire's Cab Ride

The multi-millionaire was busily engaged with some papers on his desk when his visitor entered. One of these he took up and examined frowningly, while the visitor stood, hat in hand. Then he took up a pen and made a hasty memorandum on the back of the document. Tossing it into a pigeonhole, he looked up severely. "I can give you just about three minutes," he said. "If, as you say, you have a good thing and you can convince me of it in that time, well and good. What is it?"

The visitor was a young man, stoutly built, with quick black eyes, a massive jaw and self-possessed manner. His dress betokened poverty in the genteel degree. His voice, when he spoke, was soft and low, but particularly distinct. "I have a good thing," he said. "It is possible that you have seen it before, but I know it will interest you now. I know, too, that you are a man who can take a quick grasp of a situation. This is the article."

He pushed the muzzle of a short, fat revolver within a foot of the multi-millionaire's waistcoat. "Don't cry out," he said, in the same calm, soft voice. "Because if you do you will instantly solve the mystery of the heresedite and know you don't want to do that. Have you grasped the situation?"

"What do you want?" gasped the multi-millionaire. "Turn that thing away; it might go off."

"I see you don't quite," remarked the visitor. "You are excited. I have been too abrupt, perhaps. But let me assure you, in the first place, that there is not the slightest cause for alarm if you will only keep cool. To come to the point, I want money—filthy lucre. Try and compose yourself now."

The multi-millionaire seemed to make an effort and the color slowly came back to his face. "Well," he said, after a moment or two, "I'm sorry, but you've come to the wrong shop. I've a good deal of money tied up in investments, but I have no cash."

"All that's better," commented the visitor. "I see the mental paralysis has passed. Now let me premise. I have this little weapon, as you observe. I am what is called a desperate man—that is to say, I don't care a red cent what becomes of me if you conclude not to give up. It would even afford me some pleasure to sloop your pretty and expensive rug with your vital fluid, for the reason that I invested rather heavily in your Gargantuan. Consolidated and Unliquidated. Do you believe this?"

The multi-millionaire looked into his eyes and then nodded.

"Then if anybody should interrupt us tell them that you are engaged, in your ordinary affable manner. Don't let them get a hint of what's going on, because if you called the whole police force and the national guard they couldn't prevent me from plugging you. Understand?"

The multi-millionaire moistened his lips with his tongue and nodded again.

"All right, then. Now we'll get down to business. I want \$10,000. You will naturally be surprised at my moderation. If you had the cinch I had you'd never let go until you'd pumped your man dry, would you? Well, I've got a conscience, that's the difference."

"My friend," said the multi-millionaire, "you misjudge me. I am not without conscience, and to a certain extent I can understand and sympathize with your distress. If you lost money in Gargantuan I can assure you I made nothing out of it. Still, I suppose I must hold myself responsible for your loss and I will make it up to you. Do you know, I have taken a fancy to you. As I said, I have no cash on hand, but if you will leave me your address—"

"Too coarse!" said the visitor. "I feel hurt to think you should have such a low opinion of my intelligence. We're wasting time. I guess your bank can stand an overdraft. Is that your check book there by your elbow?"

"Yes," said the multi-millionaire, opening the book with cheerful alacrity. "I'll write you a check, \$10,000 you said, didn't you? What name?"

"My name is Short," said the visitor, "but you can make that check out to yourself. Don't keep me too long."

"But if—"

"Please don't argue; you make me nervous, and my forefinger gets the twitches when I'm nervous. That's right. Excuse me looking over your shoulder, but you've got that dated day after to-morrow. Tear the check out and try another. That's better. Now I want you to call a clerk and send him over to the bank to get that cashed. Now I want you to be very careful in your manner to that clerk. If I see a gleam of suspicion in his eye—or if the bank makes any bones about this there will be consequences right off. Understand?"

The multi-millionaire pulled a handkerchief and wiped his forehead. "I think I've blotted this check a little," he said. "I'll write another."

The visitor smiled. "Quite a difference in the signature," he observed, as he watched the writing of the check. "Now touch your buzzer. I'm going to lean back in an easy attitude, but my artillery will be in position just the same. Now let me implore you for your own sake to be careful."

He seated himself as he spoke, and as the clerk entered, burst into a fit of laughter. "That's a pretty good one," he cried, between chuckles. "What's good? It reminds me of what you used to do at school."

"Take this check over to the bank and cash it, if you please, Rogers," said the multi-millionaire. "Get ten one-thousand bills and bring them here to me."

"We haven't much time, you know, old fellow," hinted Short.

"As quick as you can, Rogers," said the multi-millionaire. The clerk took the check and disappeared.

"You did that pretty well as near as I can judge," said Short. "I may be mistaken; I hope not, for your sake." He spoke with a cold menace that made the multi-millionaire shudder.

"Oh, it will be all right," said the latter. Then he added, quite genially: "See here, I know when I'm beaten and I can take my medicine without whining. I've been held up before now, and have more taken away from

me, though my friends didn't use a gun. I tell you I like you. How would you like me to invest that \$10,000 for you?"

Mr. Short grinned. "I'll consider it and advise you by mail," he replied.

When the clerk returned and laid an envelope on the multi-millionaire's desk the visitor was relating a humorous anecdote and this time the multi-millionaire was laughing good-naturedly.

"Count your money," he said, when the clerk had gone, throwing the envelope over on the visitor's side of the desk.

"You do it for me," begged Mr. Short. "I have one hand occupied."

The multi-millionaire counted out the money. It was unquestionably all there, in crisp new notes. Mr. Short took the envelope and placed it in his breast pocket. "Now we'll go," he said. "Get on your hat and coat. We've just time to make a train."

"Come!" said the multi-millionaire, "this is a little too much. You've got your money. Take it and go. I'll give you my word of honor that I won't have you followed—my sacred word."

"You certainly have a gift of humor," said Mr. Short with a chuckle. "Hurry now. I haven't any time to waste and it would be a pity to have anything happen now."

The multi-millionaire donned coat and hat, and the two left the room and walked through the main office, conversing affably, into the street. There Mr. Short indicated a closed carriage. "Get in!" he commanded.

The multi-millionaire hesitated, but his companion poked him in the ribs with something and he got in precipitately.

"Just as far as the railway station," explained Mr. Short. "I leave you there."

"Oh, you're going to take a trip, eh?" said the multi-millionaire. "Well, a pleasant journey to you. I was beginning to be afraid you were going to kidnap me."

"Not at all," said Mr. Short, "you couldn't hire me to."

"You don't mind if I smoke?"

"Not at all."

The multi-millionaire lit a cigar. "The smoke will be too much for you, I'm afraid," he said, politely. "I'll let down that window, if you'd just as soon."

He half rose and bent across Mr. Short. As he grasped the window strap, he lost his balance a little and lurched against his captor. "A thousand pardons," he said.

"Don't mention it," said the other. "I think I can do that for you and still keep my drop on you. Allow me." He let down the window with a jerk. "Now sit still," he commanded. "I'll tell you what your program is now, and you will do well to follow it. You are going to board the 2:45 express. It's 2:40 now, so we've just time to catch it. I've got you a ticket, so you haven't anything to worry about. You can do your telegraphing at the first stop, or they may shut down and let you off, but in any case I shall have all the start I want. I'm going to see you off. I want you to stand on the car platform and wave your lily hand to me until the train is well on its way. See? Don't make any mistake. Here we are. We've got to run for it, I'm afraid."

He threw the driver a dollar and called to him to wait. Then seizing his captive's arm, he skidded him along through the gates and boosted him onto the train just as it was beginning to move out. "Good-bye, old fellow," he cried.

"Good-bye, my boy," returned the multi-millionaire, breathlessly, but heartily. "Understand, I wish you luck and don't bear any malice. You'd better send me that money and let me invest it for you."

He stood on the car platform and waved his hat as far as Short could see him. That worthy looked puzzled. "He certainly seems to take it uncommonly well," he muttered. "He's a good loser, I'll say that for him."

He turned away, and as he did so his hand sought his breast pocket. The next instant he had sunk into one of the seats with a groan of pain, to rise and search through his garments in frantic haste, to shake his fist in the direction the train had taken and then to collapse again into the seat.

"The infernal old bald-headed pick-pocket," he said, dolefully. "He must have touched me for the bundle in the cab. I ought to have known better than to have gone against a professional."—Kenneth Harris in Ten Story Book.

It is an Officer of the Law of Health.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain, and Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

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IT WAS NOT A FAITH CURE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Adam's Bright's Disease

She did not Believe in Them, but To-day She is strong and Well

Collingwood, Ont., Jan. 30.—(Special)—Mrs. Thos. Adams, who moved here about two years ago from Burk's Falls, is one of the many Canadians who had Bright's Disease and are now strong and well. Like all the others she was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was eight months an invalid," says Mrs. Adams, "and no one can tell what I suffered. My doctor said I had Bright's Disease and Scatica, but I got no relief from anything he gave me. At last a friend of my husband induced me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I had no faith in them, for I thought I never would get better, but after taking three boxes of them I was able to do my work. I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"Oh, it will be all right," said the latter. Then he added, quite genially: "See here, I know when I'm beaten and I can take my medicine without whining. I've been held up before now, and have more taken away from

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When Marie Corelli Heard Frank Criticism There is a story going the rounds in London of an amusing passage at arms between Miss Marie Corelli, the novelist, and a certain Miss Coals, a school mistress who presides over the intellectual shooting of a score of young ideas immediately across the street from the much-heralded writer's home. Part of the school exercises, it seems, consists in the study of music, and agreeable though this proved to the children, it proved particularly disagreeable to Miss Corelli. So it happened that the following note was sent across to the music teacher. "Miss Corelli presents her compliments to Miss Coals, and begs that she will be good enough to arrange so that there may be no singing class between the hours of ten and one, these being Miss Corelli's working hours, when distractions are peculiarly distasteful." The white-aproned maid who wore this rather unusual missive was detained long enough to bring back the answer. It ran: "Miss Coals presents her compliments to Miss Corelli, and begs to state that if such a course is likely to prevent the writing of such books as 'The Sorrows of Satan' she would rejoice in arranging a singing program for every day from nine to two."

100 WEDDING INVITATIONS Announcements including inside and outside envelopes—samples mailed. \$2.50 WALTON ENGRAVING COMPANY 708 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In and Around Toronto

FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION.

To-day (Thursday) the Church celebrates the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin; it also commemorates the Presentation of the Divine Child in the Temple and recalls the words of Holy Simeon when he cried out: "A light has come to the nations and a glory to thy people Israel."

FEAST OF ST. BLASE.

The Feast of St. Blase, which occurs on Friday of this week, is of quite ancient origin. According to established custom the throats of all who so desire are blessed in the different churches of the city throughout the day.

STORY OF ST. BLASE.

"Who is Saint Blase?" was asked me on Sunday last. "I believe he can cure throats," continued my interlocutor, "and I believe, too, that he has saved me from many an attack, because I often had them before I had my throat blessed, but I don't know anything about him, who was he?"

NURSE'S OUTING.

For some years past Dr. E. E. King has treated the nurses of St. Michael's Hospital to an outing in the shape of a sleigh drive through the city.

PRESENTATION TO MR. T. F. CALLAGHAN.

Mr. T. F. Callaghan, late president of Branch No. 15 of the C.M.B.A., on his retirement from the presidency, was presented with a case of valuable cutlery.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

On Friday evening last St. Andrew's Hall was crowded to the doors at the concert given under the auspices of St. Leo's Court No. 581, Catholic Order of Foresters.

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E. Johnston, J. Laurial, F. Lefebvre, Bissonnet and the East End Male Quartette.

THE LATE MRS. SAGE.

On Thursday last an old and respected citizen passed away in the person of Mrs. Sage, who died at the residence of her son, Mr. Andrew Michael Sage, was in her 90th year, and had passed the half century of her life in Toronto.

DEATH OF MRS. QUIRK.

Among the recent deaths is that of Mrs. John Quirk, which took place at the residence of her son-in-law, 830 Yonge street on Thursday, Feb. 26th.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE COLLECTION.

The collection taken up annually in our city churches in aid of the House of Providence, has this year surpassed all former records.

GOLD LOCKET FOR MR. V. FAYLE.

On Thursday evening last the members of Branch No. 3, C.M.B.A.1 met in their hall, corner of Dundas street and Sheridan avenue, and presented the retiring president, Mr. V. Fayle, with an address and a beautiful gold locket bearing the emblem of the Society.

ITALIAN ANNUAL GATHERING.

The third annual hall of the Italians of the city takes place on Tuesday, Feb. 7th. The Temple Building has been selected as the scene of the festivity and D'Alessandro's orchestra will be in attendance.

PRESENTATION TO MR. WM. FANNON.

As Mr. Wm. Fannon is retiring from the position of organist at the Church of the Holy Rosary, the occasion was taken advantage of to evince the appreciation in which he is held by the priests of the Novitiate and the members of the choir.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN "AT HOME."

A grand gathering of the Knights of St. John and the friends of the Order is expected in the Assembly Hall of the Temple Building on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., when the united commanderies and auxiliaries of the city will hold their annual "at home."

MR. J. J. NIGHTINGALE HONORED.

The Knights of St. John, St. Patrick's Commandery No. 212, met in their hall, corner of Queen and McGill streets, on Thursday evening of last week, in a very pleasant manner.

DEATH OF MRS. PETER HAFEEY.

The death of Mrs. Bridget Hafeey, which occurred at her late residence, 119 Strachan avenue, is lamented by a large circle of friends.

Second Annual Statement of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company. Includes financial tables for Assets, Liabilities, Income, and Expenditure, along with a list of debentures and bonds owned by the company.

Auditors' Report: We have examined the above statement of Assets and Liabilities and of Income and Disbursements with the Books and Vouchers of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company, and certify same to be correct.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS. 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.