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VOL. XII, No. 4

The Catholic Register

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1904

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Chronicles of An Old-Timer

Lawrence Devany, a Hamilton Alderman who was very popular and became attached to Thos. D'Arcy McGee in a Damon and Pythias manner—How a Literary Correspondence between McGee and a Mrs. Nolan became lost to the World.

Chicago, Jan. 22, 1904.

Dear Register,—It occurs to me that while discussing Catholic municipal representatives in your paper I should not omit to make mention of Alderman Lawrence Devany of Hamilton. I made the acquaintance of that lovable character in the early fifties in his own town. He was then engaged in the business of an auctioneer. He was Irish born and had then been in the country several years, but still a young man. I believe the first occupation he had been engaged in was that of peddling. His auction house in Hamilton was on the south side of King William street, near James, and but a short distance from the central market. He was a good-looking, well proportioned man, and had as a helpmate a wonderfully thrifty, fair-haired little woman, who looked after and managed the biggest part of his business. He took life rather easy, yet he thrived and made money. As an auctioneer no one surpassed him in the wit and satire, and whenever he had a sale his room was always crowded, for people liked to hear his hits. He was one of those whole-souled, genial men who had a heart full of sympathy and a hand full of money to extend when anything appealed to him that he thought worthy of his generosity. Although not a deeply read man, he had sufficient intelligence to be interested in many things and was full of public spirit. He was deeply sensitive on matters pertaining to his religion and nationality. He had a wonderful aptitude for humorously describing peculiarities of character, especially those of public men. For instance, "Wee-y-horse Rymal"—Joseph Rymal—was at one time member of parliament for Wentworth County. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, who acquired quite a reputation as a parliamentary humorist, and Devany loved to take him off. Devany was elected alderman for his own ward in the late fifties, but how long he continued to act I cannot say, but he was never beaten as a candidate.

He was one of the principal supporters of the St. Mary's festivals which were held annually in the Mechanics' Institute Hall in support of some Catholic charity in Hamilton, and were always freely patronized by Protestants as well as Catholics. An event took place at one of those festivals which was of a regrettable character, but which drew out the latent sympathy of the public on his behalf. A gentleman who had taken too much wine and was himself a real good fellow, fell into an angry altercation with Devany, and in the heat of the moment, struck him on the face with a tumbler, opening his cheek under the eye, and inflicting a very dangerous wound, which threatened his life for some time. There was one general burst of disapprobation in the town at this angry assault, and sorrow for both men. No one regretted the deed more than the assailant himself, who from a joyful, convivial gentleman, fond of companionship, became altered, serious

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and sober, and never afterwards allowed a drop of liquor to cross his lips. I knew this gentleman well in Ontario afterwards and loved him. He was a Grand Trunk Railway contractor but it is not necessary to mention his name, although long since deceased.

Devany myself well and had a great interest in him, he was so interesting and companionable. I had the pleasure of introducing him to the late T. D. McGee, when engaged in one of his lecture tours before he settled in Canada, and I was glad that he had found a great admirer for that gentleman in whose leadership I was myself then so largely interested. To show the ardent and attaching character of the man I will state that I afterwards asked him what he thought of McGee, when he burst out in exclamation:

"I like him I like him ever so much! I'll stay by him! Right or wrong, I'll stick to him!"

Those declarations at that time were music to my ears because you know we had our little political differences always among ourselves, and I was then a very devoted McGee man.

The statesman, it appears, reciprocated the auctioneer's devotion and the two became fast friends, somewhat akin to Damon and Pythias or Jonathan and David, and the spectacle was delightful to behold. Devany made a good deal of money and retired from the auction business, and in order to be near McGee, removed to Montreal, where he could see, hear, and constantly be under his influence. Some short time before going to Montreal Devany lost a little daughter by drowning while skating on the Welland Canal, while endeavoring to save two of her playmates, March 3, 1864. Whereupon McGee wrote a very feeling little poem—an "In Memoriam," which is inserted in Mrs. Sadlier's volume of his poems.

I met Mr. Devany but once, I think, after he removed to Montreal, when he described to me somewhat of his intercourse with my old friend, and the cup of his happiness seemed to be filled to the brim and he remained true to his devotion to McGee to the last. To enjoy his esteem and confidence, to be admitted to a knowledge of a great statesman's secrets, was a means of great happiness for him. It was happy that he was happy and that his love seemed to constantly increase while my own admiration for the man was undergoing the process of cooling. Death takes no cognizance of friendships and soon parted those two devoted souls. Devany died March 3, 1868, whereupon McGee wrote one of his greatest poems—Requiem Aeternam—in seventeen stanzas, from which I copy two, showing what strength of sorrow he felt in his friend's demise:

"The dearest friend will turn away,
And leave the clay to keep the clay,
Ever and ever she will stay—
Miserere, Domine!"

"Friend of my soul, farewell to thee!
Thy truth, thy trust, thy chivalry;
As thine, so may my last end be!
Miserere, Domine!"

Just one month after writing this poem the author met his own death by assassination. A short time since I was seeking among my thoughts another instance of friendship like unto that of Jonathan and David and Damon and Pythias, little thinking it was to be found among my own friends and acquaintances of a generation ago. But it is of no literary value until such time as some one weaves it into a new story of the friendship of a man for a brother man.

There is another story about the friendships of D'Arcy McGee that I want to tell before it is lost, but this story is about his friendship for a woman and is of literary interest. There was in Toronto in my youthful days a young woman who used to write verses for the Toronto Mirror, named Mary Ann McCarthy, who was beautiful as well as talented. Her father was head doorkeeper when parliament assembled in Toronto in the early fifties, a tall, genial, old gentleman, who had hundreds of friends; she also had a brother named Henry, who was a fine, genteel specimen of a young man of the official kind, who married a daughter of one of our Toronto patriarchs, Mr. John Shea. The family moved with the various migrations of the seat of Government until it was finally fixed at Ottawa. At the latter place in the course of time Miss McCarthy made the acquaintance of Mr. McGee and became one of his literary friends and correspondents. In the meantime she married a respectable young widower named Nolan and went to live with him in the isolated region of Gaspe, where Mr. Nolan kept a store among the habitants and made money. The correspondence between McGee and Mrs. Nolan went on unremittingly, it being understood that ultimately it was intended for publication in a volume. What an interesting volume that would have been to be sure had it ever seen the light of publication! But, alas, as Burns has it, the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley. When about one hundred and fifty letters had been exchanged on both sides, Mr. Nolan's house caught fire and was burnt down, and with it that precious correspondence. I can well guess at what their friends had lost by the destruction of that no doubt highly sentimental and in-

Expelled a Priest From France

Premier Combes Placed on His Defence in the Chamber

Paris, January 25.—The Chamber of Deputies was the scene of much excitement in connection with the case of the Abbe Delsor, the Alsatian priest who was expelled from France recently. His expulsion has revived the animosities growing out of the Franco-Prussian war, a considerable element of the press and public asserting that the expulsion of Delsor as a foreigner marked the final abandonment of Alsace to Germany.

Owing to the Chamber taking up the question, extra military and police precautions were taken inside and outside the Bourbon palace. Police precautions were also taken to protect the Strasbourg Statue, on the Place de la Concorde, where a popular manifestation was announced to take place, and for the suppression of disorder in the neighborhood of the German embassy. The chamber was packed.

In the course of the debate the interpellations were addressed to the Government. The speakers sought to make the issue the Government's abandonment of Alsace.

Premier Combes, replying, declared the agitation had the same theoretical character as Boulangerism. It was an effort to revive the expiring Nationalist element.

After a long and heated discussion in the course of which numerous resolutions, some blaming and some praising the Government, were handed in, Premier Combes intimated that he would accept a motion made by M. Sarrien as the order of the day, pure and simple, with the understanding that this should be taken to imply approval of the Government's action.

The division resulted in a Ministerial victory, the vote being 295 to 243.

During the sitting of the Chamber there was a noisy pro-Alsatian demonstration in the Place de la Concorde, which resulted in the arrest of about sixty persons for refusing to move on. Order was restored later and the persons arrested were released.

The Pope and Sacred Music

The Sacred Congregation of Rites has communicated the following document to the press.

URBIS ET ORBIS.

Our Holy Father Pope Pius X., by a "Motu Proprio" of November 22nd, 1903, in the form of an "Instruction on Sacred Music," happily restored the venerable Gregorian Chant to its former use in the Churches and at the same time gathered into one body the chief prescriptions for promoting and restoring the reverence and dignity of the sacred chant in the temples, giving it through the privileges and exemptions granted by the Holy See, to the greater basilicas of the city, and particularly to the Holy Lateran Church. The privileges and commendations with which, according to times and circumstances, other and more recent forms of Liturgical Chant were invested by the Apostolic See and by the Sacred Congregation having been at the same time revoked, his Holiness has been good enough to grant that the said more recent forms of liturgical chant may be lawfully retained and sung in those churches in which they have been introduced until the earliest time at which the venerable Gregorian Chant can take their place; everything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Concerning all these things his Holiness Pope Pius X. has ordered the present decree to be sent to this Congregation of Sacred Rites.

SERAFINO CARDELLI, CRETONE,
Prefect of the H. R. C.
DIOMEDE PANICI, ARCHBISHOP
OF LAODICEA,
Secretary of the H. R. C.

A False Charge

One of the charges which anti-clerical papers have been making against the religious Orders in France in order to justify their expulsion is the contribution by the members of those Orders of more than an ordinary percentage to the statistics of criminality. It now appears that for the purpose of bolstering up this charge they put forward false figures, which have been widely copied outside France. The Rev. George Bertrin, a professor in the Catholic Institute, Paris, has made an examination of Government figures—it will be readily admitted that the compilers were not particularly favorable to the religious Orders—and he has discovered that in the four years ending with 1901 the proportion of convicted criminals per 100,000 in the liberal professions was as follows: Lawyers, notaries, and procurators, 48; artists, 26; medical men, 18; lay masters of schools, over 6; religious masters of schools, over 5; members of the clergy, including masters, 3. Whilst these figures bear witness to the superior morality of the "clericals," it is to be noted that juvenile crime is assuming alarming proportions in France. Within twelve months 627 persons between eighteen and twenty years of age were brought up at the Assizes, and fifty-three male and sixty-seven female youths of from sixteen to eighteen years old committed suicide. People are asking is this shocking record is not the fruit of godless education.

A Petition

(Written for The Register.)

Father of one holy family,
Maker of the birds and flowers,
Grant in all Thy children's actions,
We may show Thy peace as ours.

Blest Redeemer of the sinful,
May we greet Thee in a foe,
Learn to love Thy priest and altar,
Where we meet Thee here below.

As a temple for the spirit,
May our every thought be pure,
As an heir of heaven to see Him,
By His presence to endure.

God above, within, amongst us,
As the Father, Spirit, Son,
Praise and prayer and holy living,
These may prove His will our own.

—George Gwilym.

No Catholic Here

Toronto, Jan. 20, 1904.

To the Editor of The Register:

Dear Sir,—We note with genuine satisfaction the great strides the new course of studies known as "Domestic Science" is making in the Province of Ontario and would like to ask whether any Catholics are now being brought up to positions in this connection, either in university, colleges, Normal or High School.

We feel that at least one Normal School principalship of Domestic Science should be given to a Catholic.

Yours faithfully,
FAIR PLAY.

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Affairs in Ireland

Mr. John Redmond Refers to the Prospects of the Coming Session of Parliament

London, Jan. 25.

A most interesting series of interpellations with leading politicians on the present position of affairs in Ireland has begun to appear in Mr. Stead's new "Daily Paper." The interpellations were obtained by a well-known Irish Pressman on Mr. Stead's staff, and it is intended that they shall cover all the more important phases of current Irish politics. The first to appear is one with the Chairman of the Irish Party.

I found Mr. Redmond, says the interpellator, in his pretty though modest home in Leeson Park, a quiet and old world-like suburb of the Irish capital. He was willing to talk, and he talked to some purpose. The Dublin evening papers had just issued "Stop Press" columns containing the substance of the "Pall Mall Gazette's" "revelation" as to the alliance between Lord Rosebery and "the Duke." Mr. Redmond smiled.

"The Duke of Devonshire," he said, "is, to my mind, a better Liberal—or even Radical—than Lord Rosebery; if there is any foundation for the statement, it means that we shall have a revival of the old Whig Party which may have influence, but which can never attain to power."

"But if the Duke and the Earl succeed in rallying all the fighting forces of Liberalism under a Free Trade banner might they not form a ministry?"

"Well," said the Irish leader, "anything is possible for the moment. But an anti-Protection Ministry would not necessarily be a Ministry that could survive. In the very first place the Irish Party should be taken into account. Then, I fail to see how a Rosebery-Devonshire or a Devonshire-Rosebery administration could hold the support of the Radical section of the Liberal Party. In a week or two we may be able to make a forecast. Just now I prefer to let matters develop, and to look to Ireland and our own organization, leaving the English parties to settle their own affairs."

"You have not referred to the great Fiscal Question in any of your recent speeches," said I.

"Except in so far as the Fiscal problem affects the position of English parties, it has no particular interest for us at the present moment. Years would pass before any noticeable benefit would accrue to the farmers. Protection, if arranged in Ireland by men desirous only of developing Irish industries, would be one thing. As far as the English situation is concerned I have refrained from expressing any opinion, and when the Irish Party meet in council and decide upon a definite course of action, you may take it that they will be guided by one principle only—the interests of Ireland."

"Is it too early to ask what the programme of the Irish Party for the next session is likely to be?"

"Of course, we are committed to an amending Land Bill, and I believe there ought not to be much trouble in passing a very satisfactory Laborers Act. In my Waterford speech I dealt as fully as possible with the Catholic University problem. It must be faced, and if the Government remain in office they must not shirk the matter. Besides, I have made up my mind to press the question of Home Rule, and to do it in such a fashion that no party can pass it over. Everything that has happened within the past four or five years strengthens our demand for a thorough reformation of the present system of government."

"I suppose you would argue, Mr. Redmond, that the necessity for an amending Act to Mr. Wyndham's final Land Act makes the case for Home Rule stronger?"

"A better illustration of the utter hopelessness of doing anything practical in Ireland or for Ireland under the present system could not be mentioned," said Mr. Redmond earnestly. "See the position we have been placed in. Mr. Wyndham plainly stated what he meant to accomplish by certain clauses of his Act. Take those relating to the Congested Districts as an example. You will not ask me to go into details which I have already discussed in speeches in the West and South of Ireland. But the fact is, that the Irish legal officials in the House of Commons sat there night after night listening to the Chief Secretary's pledges, and endorsing them; yet when they came back to Ireland and read the Act as drafted and passed under their own supervision they signed their names to a legal opinion which, to put it mildly, falsified the Chief Secretary's interpretation and their own interpretation of the provisions of the measure, for whose phraseology and terms they were responsible."

Unbelieving England Far From Merry

Rev. Henry Day, S.J., in a recent lecture upon the social conditions that co-operate with unbelief in modern England and make for the increase of crime, said of the working classes of London and Liverpool:

Work, with poor wages, from morning till night; the deterioration of food, drink, and sleep; scarcely any family life; no thought of God, no comforting religion; the public-house in place of the church on Sunday; a sordid existence, without any ray of redeeming hope or worthy enthusiasm; the ancient paganism without its glory—this was some of the work of the secular principles of the modern unbelief of the day. How sad was the contrast with the picture of "merry England" in the days of her ancient Faith! And how different would London and Liverpool, and their problems of poverty, be today if spiritual Christianity were again supreme, and its beneficent efforts were not thwarted by the errors of pagan darkness. If to-day, in speaking to the people, we could appeal with effect to the great motives of Christian virtue; if we could imbue the rich with the zeal of charity and brotherhood; if, at the same time, we could infuse the larger hope into the shrunken hearts of the poor; if we could convince all minds of the high thoughts and deep convictions of Christian duty, justice, and righteousness, and truth; yes, if we could inspire all with the enthusiasm of living for the world to come, how different then would be the condition of the world's salvation! No more should we bear of the war between the classes and the masses, of the grinding toll of labor, of the evils of sweating, of overcrowding in great cities, of poverty being submerged and sunk in the fiery pools of profligacy, drunkenness, and vice. For no longer then would the passions of men and their worldly interests alone urge them on the course of material progress.

Cardinal Wins Libel Suit

The suit for criminal libel which was announced a few weeks ago, was brought by Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli against the "Express," a daily paper of Liege, Belgium, has just been decided in favor of the Cardinal. The paper has been condemned to pay \$2,000 to be spent in inserting in the principal papers of Belgium, France and Italy an ample apology for the attack unjustly made against the Cardinal.

M. Poncelet, the Cardinal's attorney, announced that his client asked for no pecuniary award, but would be satisfied with a widely diffused apology in all the principal papers of the continent.

It is not what a man is doing, provided it be an honest and useful work, but how he is doing it that should make him respected or the reverse.

Passion is an unruly horse. Prudence is its blind driver, and the reins it runs away with is the human heart. Reward and punishment are bridle and spur.

Archbishop Begin Has Gone Abroad

Quebec, Jan. 25.—His Grace Archbishop Begin left at noon yesterday for New York, whence he will start by the next steamer of the French Transatlantic line for Havre, France. Archbishop Begin has been advised by his medical advisers to pass three or four months under the treatment of Viehw. He is accompanied by his private secretary, Rev. Arthur LaLamme.

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Our National Aspirations

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Stinging Address to the Generation of Young Canadians

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke to-night at the Canadian Club banquet. His address was one which every young Canadian should read and re-read. He said:

We are proud to call ourselves a nation, and it is a matter for pride that we have more population than many of the nations of Europe who have filled history with their fame and renown. We have more population than Switzerland, than Belgium, than Sweden, than Denmark, than Norway. Our population at this moment cannot be very far from six millions, and it is not presumptuous to expect that by the next census it may have reached eight millions. (Hear, hear.) We have witnessed the happy phenomenon within recent years of the end of what we used to call the exodus. At all events, I think we can claim that at this moment Canadian children are staying on Canadian soil. For more than sixty years a current of population flowed from the north to the south, but now happily that has been stopped. We are not only keeping our own people within the Dominion, but are increasing our population by drawing upon the country to the south. There has been in certain quarters some misapprehension as to the result of American immigration to Canada. I have, for my part, no such misapprehension at all. Whenever people live under good laws, well administered, and they are prosperous, they never resort to revolution. Whenever people are happy under free institutions, each succeeding decade only makes them more loyal and contented, and I have no doubt for my part that the American citizen who settles in the Northwest Territories and becomes a British subject under Canadian laws will in the course of time develop into a good Canadian, and his children turn out still better Canadians than himself. (Cheers.) But, sir, while we claim with pride that we are a nation, we claim with equal pride that we are subjects of the British Crown—(hear, hear)—with equal pride, I say, because our colonial status carries no inferiority with it; it is not subjection. (Cheers.) We have found that our Canadian independence is quite compatible with our dependency as a colony. (Hear, hear.) The relations which we have with the mother country produce this double result. The present relations, however, though very satisfactory and likely to remain so for a long time, cannot always remain as they are. They shall and must improve as time develops, but they shall and will improve in the British manner, peacefully, without violence, and giving to everybody as justice is due to everybody.

TWO POLICIES OPEN

There are two policies before us. There is the policy of concentration, and there is the policy of what we call decentralization, or rather local autonomy. In England there is a school which has some supporters in this country, which would draw the colonies into the orbit in which the mother country revolves as a European power, and would make us share not only the blessings of its institutions at home, but also the burdens, which naturally we would be called upon to share. The prototype of that school, which they often bring before us, is the prototype of the Roman Empire, but in my conception and my reading of history there is no parallel in this respect between the Roman Empire and the British Empire. The Roman Empire was the most compact political entity that the world ever saw. Rome first subdued Italy, then Spain, then the northern coast of Africa, and then across Egypt to Asia Minor; in fact, she subdued and brought under her rule all the nations of the day whose territories converged upon the Mediterranean. To those nations she gave the law, and they accepted it from her. Such is not the British Empire. The British Empire has not been formed so much by conquest as by discovery and colonization. Much as Britain owes to her soldiers, I think she owes still more to her sailors, and it is the sailors of Britain who have made the British Empire such as it exists to-day, and the British Empire of to-day covers a water surface of the globe than the Roman Empire ever did, for where the latter was compact, the former is scattered all over the earth. You have British communities not only in Europe, but in America, in Africa and in Oceania. These British communities all have an existence by themselves. And what is the bond of union which has proved the most effective means of attaching these communities to the mother land? Unquestionably, history is there to affirm it, the bond of union which has proved itself to be the most effective, the most potent, the most powerful to cement the British Empire together has been local autonomy, self-government in all the colonies of Great Britain. (Cheers.) Had this principle been understood and applied in the eighteenth century, it is not improbable that the civil war which took place would not then have happened. It is not improbable that the colonies which contemplated themselves the United States of America would have remained attached to Britain, and their people would be at this moment subjects of his Majesty King Edward, as we are ourselves. But the principle was not known at that time. It was reserved for Canadian statesmen, to the Baldwins and to the Lafontaines, first to claim its application, and the concession of the principle resulted in the binding of the colonies to the parent state as they never had been before in the history of the world.

Women as Workers

Idleness Now a Disgrace

T. P. O'Connor discourses in his M. A.P. on the improved condition of women in England as well as in America. He says: Among the many changes of the time, one of the most beneficent, undoubtedly, is the greater independence and self-reliance of women. This change is due, in certain classes, very much to the breakdown of the old barriers, and even into the middle of the last century. You have only to take up the memoirs of the forties or the fifties—not to go back any earlier—to find how close a corporation so-called Society was in those far-off though still recent years. In the beginning of the nineteenth century Byron used to say that no literary man of the period had any right to write about society as far as the inside except himself and Tommy Moore; they were the only two men who were always a little uncertain about his social position, and, apparently, could never get over the idea that he was immensely privileged whenever a member of the aristocracy invited him to his table, or even acknowledged his existence by a nod in the street. I remember well an anecdote told of Thackeray by one of his admirers. He and Thackeray were walking together in the Park when Thackeray got a nod from some gentleman that was passing. Thackeray told his friend that the nodder was no less a personage than a Duke, and with the candor that was characteristic of the man, confessed that this recognition gave him pleasure. Who remembers the Duke now, and who cares one pin whether he nodded to Thackeray or not—except indeed to envy him that he had had the privilege of being brought close to immortal genius even to this extent? I tell the anecdote, however, not for the purpose of making that particular reflection, but to use it as a proof of how Society has become thinned in spirit and in size since those days. And on no people has this healthy development had better effect than on women. It is no longer unfashionable for a woman to earn her own living. The columns of this paper have over and over again contained stories of how women of title are carrying on businesses, usually, I am glad to say, with complete success. The blessed word "work" has passed along the ranks of all classes of society, and women are becoming happier and better in consequence. We all have had experience of the irreparable damage done to the lives of many women by the old prejudice against their working. It often happened that a woman with a great talent for the stage, or for the concert-room was kept from exercising these talents by the superstitious prejudice it would do to her social position; and then—when her husband had failed in business—this same woman had often to start a profession at a time when the beauty, the energy, the helpfulness of youth had departed, and when her talents could not have the suppleness to improve by practice. How many women have I heard lament the lost opportunities of their youth when in middle age the stress came, and lament the blindness of father or husband which prevented them from following their destiny and exercising their talents. In France they have less nonsense than we have in these affairs of daily life, and especially where women are concerned. Indeed, woman holds in France a position which is utterly unlike her place in any other country in the world. That nation, so absurdly dubbed frivolous by those who do not know her, is really one of the most industrious nations in the world, and idleness is held to be a vice with women as with men. Even the tripper to Paris knows that in every shop the till is, and the account books are, in the hands of women; and those who know social life intimately are aware that the wife and mother practically rules the household.

In America women have not the same recognized place as workers as they have in France. The typical American husband still feels that it is his duty to make, and his wife's duty to spend, the money. But, nevertheless, American women are, as a rule, very energetic. That terrible household in all lands is an even more difficult problem in America, and this had had the result of making the American housekeeper much more self-helpful than the housekeeper of England. Many a time one is greeted in country districts by a housekeeper who has evidently been brushed in her own floor, and who in a few smart and graceful bows ready to receive with ease and dignity any visitor. A little table which I find in the World's Work for January gives me a startling idea of how many women have entered into the occupations of men. For instance, take two of these items. Under the heading "Hunters, trappers, guides and scouts"—all occupations that would appear to be the proper pursuit for men exclusively—the number of women employed is very large. The numbers stand: Male, 10,020; female, 1,320. When it comes to more intellectual pursuits the numbers approach each other still more closely, as thus: "Authors and scientists": Male, 3,442; female, 2,616.

Made Them Put On Trousers

Lshpeming, Mich., Jan. 15.—Gay in their kilts and the bright hues plaids of a half score clans, "The Kitties," a crack Canadian military band, marched into town yesterday to appear in concert. To-day they marched out sadly, their bare knees hid in prosaic trousers and cheap coats taking the place of the scarlet jackets of their uniforms. United States customs officials had worked a transformation, having seized the uniforms on the plea that they had been unlawfully taken from across the border. The Kitties ordered their kilts from Glasgow. At Windsor, Ont., on the advice of the American consul there, the members were to change clothing and parade across the line. But the clothes were again delayed, so the change was effected at Sault Ste. Marie. The kilts are now in Washington.

An Opinion of American Women

London, Jan. 16.—A clergyman, pastor of a fashionable West End church, has joined forces with that much-quoted person who, under the name of "Rita," continues a crusade against society evils by criticizing American women in interviews. The clergyman says "the human exports which Americans send us have had an effect on the morality of our country." American women in London, he says, have used their influences against the abiding ties of husband and wife, and that they helped to reduce love and friendship to money value. "They set examples of child neglect," he is reported as saying. "I do not for a moment mean cruelty in any shape or form, but they are too busy gadding about to study children or to educate them in right paths and win their respect." "When they are with children they pamper and spoil them, and when they are absent they seem to forget their very existence."

THE MAIN THING.

"Horrible thing happened up our way last night." "What was it?" "What walked into a drug store last evening to buy a two-cent stamp. The druggist was mixing up something that required the greatest care, and he was so bothered by the man that he put in the wrong ingredient and poisoned an entire family! Shocking, wasn't it?" "Yes, did the man get the stamp?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

High Praise for the Intercolonial

Its Equipment, Scenery and Literature Most Favorably Commented Upon

Mr. D. Pottinger, general manager of the Government Railways, has received the following letter dated Dec. 3rd, from the office of the Board of Trade, Montreal; which speaks for itself: D. Pottinger, Esq., General Manager Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N.B. Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in communicating herewith a resolution adopted by this committee conveying to your management an expression of gratitude for the tour over the Intercolonial Railway, provided for the over-sea delegates to the Fifth Congress:

"Resolved that the Canadian Committee of Arrangements tender to the Intercolonial Railway Management its most sincere thanks for having, at this Committee's request, afforded the over-sea delegates to the Fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the empire a complimentary tour over its line, and for the added courtesy of providing special trains for the two parties.

"That the lovely scenery of the Matapedia River, together with the beautiful valleys of the Miramichi and Nashwaak rivers, seen when the autumnal tints were at their best, WAS GREATLY ENJOYED BY THE DELEGATES.

As were also the visits to the cities of Fredericton, Halifax, St. John and Sydney, with the local trips provided by the citizens thereof, while the ride along the shore of the beautiful Beas d'Or Lakes was declared by our delegates to be worthy conclusion of the glories of the All Canada tour. "That the delegates greatly appreciated the illustrated volume 'Forest, Stream and Seashore' which the Intercolonial Management so kindly presented to all who took the tour over its line. "That the Committee of Arrangements is convinced that the circumstance that with the assistance of the Dominion Government and by the kindness of the Railway and Inland Steamboat Companies, it was able to tender to the over-sea delegates these extended tours through Canada added largely to the success which has attended the holding of the Fifth Congress in this city, and it is most gratifying to know that these tours have resulted in impressing the delegates most favorably WITH THE GREAT RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY,

the vast opportunities it affords for the investment of capital, and for superior advantages as a home for the surplus population of the motherland.

"That the committee has been gratified to learn that the knowledge of the resources and beauties of our country thus obtained by the delegates will be widely disseminated by them through the various parts of the Empire from which they came, for it is the intention of many of the delegates to communicate to the members of their respective Chambers, and to their audiences, by illustrated lectures and other means, the information they have gathered during their visit to Canada.

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I am, Dear Sir, yours truly (Signed) GEO. HADRILL, Secretary.

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Before leaving for home Lord Brassey paid a warm compliment to the Intercolonial Railway. "I have never travelled" said he "more comfortably nor on a better appointed train than that which conveyed me out of Halifax to-day." He alluded to Canada's Famous Train, the "Maritime Express."

It will be of interest to know that the delegates selected by the delegates for stereopticon (lantern slide) purposes were several taken from the same negatives as the large pictures exhibited last year at the Toronto Exhibition.

Women as Workers

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This is sufficiently startling, but when one looks down the list of occupations, there are even greater surprises. Here, for instance, is a list of trades, each one of which would appear to demand the muscles of men, and yet which are in the hands of women in a great many instances: Stock raisers and drovers...1947 Lumbermen...100 Wood-choppers...113 (Civil engineers and surveyors 84 Longshoremen...18 Stevedores...21 Watchmen, policemen...879 Boatmen and sailors...154 Pilots...5 Carriage and hack drivers...43 Railway baggagemen...10 Brakemen...31 Conductors...7 Switchmen and yardmen...26 Ship carpenters...6 Masons...167 Plumbers and fitters...126 Fishermen and oystermen...4805 Miners and quarrymen...1370 Blacksmiths...196

To Correct Social Evils

Catholic Women Will Endeavor to Do Away with Many Improper Society Fads.

The Filiae Fidei, a remodelled society composed of Catholic women aiming to correct the evils of modern society, has been organized in New York. Some of its aims are: To discountenance such productions as "Parsifal" to censor current literature, to restrict the use of liquor, to stop gambling among women, to prevent the use of opiates and "the wearing of décolleté gowns below the line of moderation," to discountenance divorces and "all other things not consistent with the lives of practical Catholic women." The constitution of the society says that it "aims to unite Catholic women, more particularly those of position, culture and influence, in discountenancing the usages and customs that are the evident cause of the spread of moral evil in society, and in professing a higher spiritual standard." This is to be done by means of "united action and personal influence, the use of the public press, meetings, retreats and conferences." A manual prepared by Miss Elizabeth Lumis, the founder, tells in detail what restrictions the society shall try to enforce. This has been approved by Cardinal Gibbons, Mr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate, and Archbishop Farley.

When the society was being formed several of its members insisted that the "sanctity of the marriage tie" clause in the constitution should be made the chief aim of the society, and offered rigid rules to that end for consideration. One of these was that "no member of the Filiae Fidei shall recognize socially, or in any other way, any divorce. She shall not accept invitations from such, nor extend her hospitality to those having violated, according to the dogma of our Church, the marriage tie." Miss Anna Leary, Mrs. Neilson, the mother of Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, and several others objected to this clause, and withdrew their names from the list.

Among the organizers of the society are: Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Thomas Welsh, Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch, Mrs. Edward Townsend, Miss Clara Gibbert, Mrs. Henry La Marche, Mrs. Hermann Bosch, Mrs. John Bouvier, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mrs. Lewis Quintin Jones, Miss Edith Waddington, Miss Ella McMahon, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward and Miss Lumis.

"The society has been informally carried on for nearly two years," said Miss Lumis. "But it is now about to take permanent form. It will be governed by an executive board, which will act under the supervision and advice of Archbishop Farley. We do not expect to reform society nor suppress décolleté gowns altogether, but we do aim to moderate these things. For instance, our members do not pledge themselves never to wear low-necked gowns, but such toilettes will be designed with refinement and modesty and womanliness in mind. I believe many of the divorces of this city are the result of improper and immoral attire."

"Committees will be chosen for the study of various problems and will invite the aid of prominent men and women who are not members. The decisions of these committees will be submitted to the Archbishop and when approved will be communicated to all Catholic circles, and will form the standards for members in literature, the drama and other matters.

"Our dramatic and literary committees will be one of the most important branches of our work. Books and authors will be classified and catalogued under many headings. Plays will be considered, opinions given upon every new production. The varied opinions already given on 'Parsifal' will indicate the necessity of having some authorized criterion for the public."

At a recent gathering of the Daughters of the Propaganda at a meeting this morning decided to propose to the Pope the erection of Newfoundland into a new ecclesiastical Province and also to create a new diocese at Joliette, Quebec, taking it from the Archdiocese of Montreal, as Archbishop Bruchesi proposed during his stay in Rome last year.

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Catholic Sailors' Club

Montreal, Jan. 16.—Lord Strathcona has promised to give a thousand dollars towards completing the Catholic Sailors' club house of this city.

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J. E. SEAGRAM

DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND MALT AND FAMILY PROOF WHISKIES, OLD RYE, ETC. Also Manufacturers of those Renowned Brands "OLD TIMES" and "WHITE WHEAT." Conceded by Connoisseurs to be the Choicest Flavored Whiskies on the Market. WATERLOO, ONTARIO

C.M.B.A. President

He is Prized as a Party Organizer

Mr. G. V. McInerney has returned from a meeting of the Grand Trustees held at Kingston, Ont., on Thursday last, and reports the order to be in a flourishing condition. There was a larger increase in the membership of the order in December last than during any month for several years. Another meeting will be held in June to prepare for the convention of the order to be held at Toronto next August.—St. John Globe, Jan. 12th. Geo. V. McInerney, K.C., arrived home yesterday from a trip to Quebec and Ontario. To the Sun Mr. McInerney said that, although his mission was not of a political nature, yet he incidentally heard a good deal of politics discussed. The cities he visited in Ontario and Quebec were visited to the effect that there will be no election until after another session. The failure of the Grand Trunk Pacific to put up their deposit is the reason that is generally assigned for the delay. Mr. McInerney said that he met Mr. L. Borden at Montreal. He found Mr. Borden very much encouraged over the enthusiastic reports that came in from all parts, and the prospects in general throughout the Dominion for the Conservative party. Mr. Borden has begun his tour of the Eastern townships of Quebec, speaking at Richmond last night. Mr. Hackett and Mr. Pelletier, the Conservative organizers for Quebec, are doing splendid work. They are getting strong candidates in the field, such as Mr. Brabazon in the County of Pontiac, and Mr. Price of Rimouski. The Ontario Conservatives, said Mr. McInerney, feel that they will have a much larger majority at the coming election than they did in 1900. Reports from Manitoba and the Territories are also most encouraging from a Conservative standpoint.—St. John Sun, Jan. 12th.

Death of Mr. Robert Keenan

There died on the 12th January one of the earliest pioneers of the Township of Adajala, at the advanced age of 83 years. It was in the year 1825 that deceased's father, John Keenan, left Tyrone Co., in dear old Ireland, with his family they arrived at Toronto, which then consisted of a cluster of shanties by the lake shore. Soon afterwards the family removed to Adajala, where deceased lived continually until his recent death. The changes since those days are very great and many were the interesting accounts he often related of the hardships and dangers endured in the early days when the first settlers heaved out a home for themselves in the forest. He was one of the party of young men who went to Mono Mills to meet and escort Bishop McDonald, the first Bishop that ever visited Adajala. Mr. Keenan was married in 1851 to Miss Mary Brady of Mono Mills, and two years ago on July 21st they celebrated their golden wedding. He is the last member of his family, which consisted of two brothers, James and John, and six sisters, Mrs. Francis McLaughlin, Mrs. McCausland, Mrs. John Haffey, Mrs. Michael McLaughlin, Mrs. James McKenna, Mrs. Peter McCabe. Deceased was of a gentle and quiet disposition. He loved his faith and family and was always charitable in word and deed. His wife and six children survive him, Joseph, who lives with his mother on the old homestead, James on the adjoining farm, Mrs. Skelly, Tottenham; Mrs. Holland, Toronto; Mrs. O'Leary, Keenansville, and Mrs. Hanly of Rosemount. There are 31 grand children. The funeral took place on Thursday to St. James Church, where Rev. Father Killeen celebrated Mass and read the last prayers at the cemetery.

Some Distinguished Fenians

The circumstance which has been recalled to recollection by the candidature of Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Bart., a former premier of Victoria, for the Senate at the recent Australian Commonwealth general election, that he bore arms in Ireland in 1848 may render it of interest to know that the late Lord Russell of Killowen was likewise one of the "disaffected" at that period. A gentleman who is a practising member of the Irish Bar, was a member of the company in which both he and Lord Russell were drilled at Newry, in 1848, and reminded Lord Russell after he had become Chief Justice in a conversation on "old times" of their former companionship in arms. The late Mr. Baron Dowse was also a '48 man, and keenly resented, when prosecuting the Fenians as a Law Officer of the Crown, a reference to himself as an ex-rebel. Sir Bryan O'Loughlin is, as every one knows, a son of a former Master of the Rolls—Sir Michael O'Loughlin—who died before 1848, but the late Mr. John Edward Pigot was one of the leaders in '48, when his father, the late Right Hon. D. R. Pigot, was sitting on the Bench as Lord Chief Baron.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Household Helps

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"They have aided my case greatly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."

T. DEUBARNE, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. Price 25 cts. a box.

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

Loretto Abbey

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

School of Practical Science

ESTABLISHED 1878. This School is equipped and supported entirely by the Province of Ontario, and gives instruction in the following departments: 1.—Civil Engineering, 2.—Mining Engineering, 3.—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 4.—Architecture, 5.—Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Special attention is directed to the facilities possessed by the Department of Mining Engineering. Practical instruction is given in Drawing and Surveying, and in the following Laboratories: 1.—Chemical, 2.—Assaying, 3.—Mining, 4.—Steam, 5.—Metallurgical, 6.—Electrical, 7.—Testing. The School has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils. Special Students will be received, as well as those taking regular courses. For full information see Catalogue in course. L. B. SEWART, Sec'y.

Table with columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENTS, and liturgical events for February 1904.

Children's Corner

POOR LITTLE SQUIRREL. (Written for The Register.)

How wicked you must sometimes think our dear boys are; just as you peep your poor little head with its bright head-like eyes, over fence-top, or perhaps from behind an empty barrel or case in the back yard, only boy shouts here is a squirrel, let us chase it, or more often heard, let us kill it, and I am sorry to say I have seen grown men pursue this cruel sport. Now boys, if you, instead would say, come boys, keep very still and watch from behind some screen and see how interesting this same little animal is. He will sit up on his hind legs and burr, churn and make all sorts of amusing gestures and noises, and if he lays his little paws on a nut, just watch him, he will turn it round and round to see the easiest place to attack it, with the intention of getting that sweet morsel inside, for he never fails to get a sound one; he knows the good from the bad before he opens it. In most cases he has a little family depending on him to feed them just as your parents have you boys, depending upon them for your daily bread until you are old enough to provide for yourselves. Now, if something was to happen your dear father on his way home to you some day, how sad and lonely you would feel. Well those little animals have feeling just as you have, and I know you never took this into consideration when you chased and threw sticks and stones at squirrels, birds, or any of God's creatures which He ornamented our beautiful world with. What a dull place our beautiful woods would be without those little inhabitants! Why we would not enjoy it half so well if they were all gone. Now, perhaps not one of the boys who read The Register ever did or will indulge in such cruel sport. Next time you see just drop it a bit of bread a few grains of wheat, retreat a little distance and see how it will act, and if you meet this squirrel for a few times you will become real friends, as he will know you mean him no harm and will become quite tame and will become a well-cared pet, and no doubt if you see a boy or a man touch him you will feel very indignant.

Chats With Young Men

Two nights later grandma was just settling herself for her first nap when she heard a sound that made her raise her night-capped head from her pillow in haste. "Father, that's Jamie," she exclaimed. "Nonsense! Jamie was in dream-land an hour ago," said grandpa. Then a shrill, boyish voice arose on the night air: "My kitty has gone from her basket, Oh who will go up in the branches, And bring back my kitty to me? Bring back oh, bring back, Oh, bring back my kitty to me, to me—"

The Rheumatic Wonder of the Age

BENEDICTINE SALVE

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

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1903. John O'Connor, Toronto: Dear Sir—I wish to testify to the merits of Benedictine Salve as a cure for rheumatism. I had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time and after having used Benedictine Salve for a few days was completely cured. 198 King Street East, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1903. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism, I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted many might say, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit. When I was advised to use your Benedictine Salve, I was a helpless cripple. In less than 48 hours I was in a position to resume my work, that of a tinsmith. A work that requires a certain amount of bodily activity. I am thankful to my friend who advised me and I am more than gratified to be able to furnish you with this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve. Yours truly, GEO. FOGG. Tremont House, Yonge Street, N.Y. 1, 1904. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say that your Benedictine Salve has done more for me in one week than anything I have done for the last five years. My ailment was muscular rheumatism. I applied the salve as directed, and I got speedy relief. I can assure you that at the present time I am free of pain. I can recommend any person afflicted with Rheumatism to give it a trial. I am, Yours truly, (Signed) S. JOHNSON. 288 Victoria Street, Toronto, Oct. 31, 1903. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Nealon House, City: DEAR SIR—I cannot speak too highly of your Benedictine Salve. It has done for me in three days what doctors and medicines have been trying to do for years. When I first used it I had been confined to my bed with a spell of rheumatism and sciatica for nine weeks; a friend recommended your salve. I tried it and it completely knocked rheumatism right out of my system. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine on the market for rheumatism. I believe it has no equal. Yours sincerely, JOHN MCGROGAN. 478 Gerrard Street East Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1903. 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. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hours I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work. I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago. I am, your truly, (MRS.) JAS. COSGROVE. 7 Laurier Avenue, Toronto, December 18, 1903. 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. From the first application I got instant relief, and before using one box was thoroughly cured. I can strongly recommend Benedictine Salve to any one suffering with piles. Yours sincerely, JOS. WESTMAN. 12 Bright Street, Toronto, Jan. 18, 1904. 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. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation. I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIMPSON. 65 Carlton Street, Toronto, Feb. 1, 1904. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., 199 King Street East: I was a sufferer for four months from acute rheumatism in my left arm; my physician called regularly and prescribed for it, but gave me no relief. My brother, who appeared to have faith in your Benedictine Salve, gave enough of it to apply twice to my arm. I used it first on a Thursday night, and applied it again on Friday night. This was in the latter part of November. Since then (over two months) I have not had a trace of rheumatism. I feel that you are entitled to this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve in removing rheumatic pains. Yours sincerely, M. A. COWAN. Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1903. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Piles. I suffered for nine months. I consulted a physician, one of the best, and he gave me a box of salve and said that if that did not cure me I would have to go under an operation. It failed, but a friend of mine learned by chance that I was suffering from Bleeding Piles. He told me he could get me a cure and he was true to his word. He got me a box of Benedictine Salve and it gave me relief at once and cured me in a few days. I am now completely cured. It is worth its weight in gold. I cannot but feel proud after suffering so long. It has given me thorough cure and I am sure it will never return. I can strongly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. It will cure without fail. I can be called on for living proof. I am, Yours, etc., ALLAN J. ARTINGDALE, with the Boston Laundry 254 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 1903. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—After trying several doctors and spending for a long time at the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts, send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours forever thankful, PETER AUSTIN, Toronto, April 10, 1904. Mr. John O'Connor: DEAR SIR—I do heartily recommend your Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for rheumatism, as I was sorely afflicted with that sad disease in my arm, and it was so bad that I could not dress myself. When I heard about your salve, I got a box of it, and to my surprise I found great relief, and I used what I got and now can attend to my daily household duties, and I heartily recommend it to anyone that is troubled with the same disease. You have this from me with hearty thanks and do with it as you please for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours truly, MRS. JAMES FLEMING. 16 Spruce Street, Toronto, Toronto, April 16th, 1904. J. O'Connor, Esq., City: DEAR SIR—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to testify to the curative powers of your Benedictine Salve. For a month back my hand was so badly swollen that I was unable to work, and the pain was so intense as to be almost unbearable. Three days after using your Salve as directed, I am able to go to work, and I cannot thank you enough. Respectfully yours, J. J. CLARK, 73 Wolsley Street. Address C. R. JOHN O'CONNOR, 199 KING ST. E. FOR SALE BY WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 17 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E. Price, \$1 per box.

McDONALD & WILLSON TORONTO

HOME CIRCLE

MISTAKES OF WOMEN. One of the mistakes of women is not knowing how to eat. If a man is not to be fed when she is, she thinks a cup of tea or anything handy is good enough. If she needs to save money, she does it at the butcher's cost. If she is busy, she will not waste time in eating. If she is unhappy, she goes without food. A man eats if the sheriff is at the door, if his work drives, if the undertaker interrupts, and he is right. A woman will choose ice cream instead of beef-steak, and a man will not. Another of her mistakes is in not knowing when to rest. If she is tired she may sit down, but she will darn stockings, crochet shawls, embroider dollies. Doesn't she know that hard work tires? If she is exhausted she will write letters or figure her accounts. She would laugh at you if you hinted that reading or writing would fail to rest her. All over the country women's hospitals flourish because women do not know how to rest—Exchange.

THE FAN IN CHURCH HISTORY. On first looking at this subject the school girl is at a loss to know what it means. To her it seems impossible that the fan, the recognized adjunct of beauty and coquetry from time immemorial, had anything to do with the Catholic Church; but on further acquaintance with the subject she finds that the fan has a useful as well as an interesting history. As early as the first century the church fan is mentioned in the Apostolic Constitutions compiled from tradition. It is there stated that two deacons shall stand on either side of the altar during consecration, holding a fan to keep away the flies from the altar, so that none shall fall into the chalice. The use of the fan as an altar ornament arose in tropical climes and was retained in the Church for centuries, even where cause for its use was never known or questioned. Mention of the fan is common in the writings of the early exiles to the Church. St. Jerome, St. Basil and St. Chrysostom all allude to the holy fan, and St. Fulgentius made fans for the altar. In an inventory of church furniture, from the seventh century, in Alexandria, the holy fan occupies considerable description. Of the many curious fans still in existence there are two particularly odd ones. One which was formerly the property of Queen Theodora, who lived in the sixth century, is preserved in a cathedral near Milan. It is constructed like a modern fan in the opening and shutting, but its edge is encircled with an inscription telling its purpose. The other, preserved in Paris, is ornamented with the figures of fourteen saints, and the ivory handle is two feet long. The fan went out of general use in the fourteenth century, but is still carried by the attendants of the Pope on solemn processional days in Rome—Alice Quinn, '96, in the Longwood Alpha Pi Mu.

PRIVATE "FITTING" SCHOOLS. The London Times, which used to be called the "Thunderer" and which was at one time the most influential newspaper printed in English, has never recovered from the infamous "Pigott forgeries." Its editorials still possess something of their an-

A BOY'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

To be able to keep a cool head in a time of excitement and danger is a valuable power and one that is not as common as it ought to be. The power to think clearly and act quickly in an emergency seems to be inborn with some people, while others who can use their brains to good advantage lose their wits completely when they are brought face to face with an unusual situation. An incident occurred not long since that is a good illustration of what may be accomplished by a clever, cool head. Two boys were working together in one room of a factory where trunks were manufactured, when in some way a fire started in a pile of window shades. One boy, when he saw the blaze, which was only a small one, rushed frantically down stairs and out to the nearest box, where he turned in an alarm. The other, however, quickly gathered up the burning shades, thrust them into a trunk standing near by, shut the cover upon them. When the firemen reached the scene they asked where the fire was, and the boy answered coolly, "I don't think there is any now, but if there is it is all in this trunk." The trunk was opened, and it was found that the fire was out, smothered by lack of air. The firemen complimented the boy on his action, and the other who had turned in the alarm hastened to say: "Why, I could have done that if I only had thought of it." "If he had thought of it that is where the point comes."

TRY.

There's magic in these letters three! If you will only try, You'll surely find how true it is, And know the reason why. There's magic in this little word! So take it as your own; Perchance full fifty times a day Its usefulness is shown. There's magic in the t-r-y— They conquer in a fight; For "Can't" and "Won't" are enemies, They always put to flight. There's magic in these letters three! Don't write them all awry, For r and y fit to a "t." If you will only try. —Selected.

JAMIE'S SERENADE.

"Mamma, what are serenades?" asked Jamie. "It's a song," said mamma. "But why do you want to know?" "A song!" said Jamie. "Why, I heard Uncle Jim say that he went out to give a serenade on Tuesday night. I thought it was something to give some one." "Why, you give them a song, you see. When you are very fond of some one, you go at night and sing a song under her windows. That is to show the person that you love her." "Must you do it at night?" "Yes, I think so." "But s'pose your mother won't let you sit up late at night, or s'pose you fall asleep and can't wake yourself up?" "Oh, the people that give serenades do it secretly and they commonly have no trouble in keeping awake at nights." "Oh!" said Jamie, as if he were perfectly enlightened about the matter. Then mamma forgot all about the matter, but Jamie pondered long and earnestly.

PHAUDRIG.

The strangers call me "Murphy" and my comrades call me "Pat." The one's as good as the other, an' I make a point of that; But it minds we of another name I never hear at all. It was "Phaudrig" my mother gave to me, at home in Donegal. But what's the use of thinkin' Sure it fills my heart with pain, When the hills rise up afore my eyes I may never see again. The purple on the heather, an' the blue upon the sea, An' the sheep upon the mountain side that used to look for me. I wish I could be there again—a little barefoot boy. 'Twas a sorry day I wore the brogues, they're brought me little joy. 'Twas them that set me wand'rin' but it's me will bless the day When home will turn the weary fee of him that went away. So call me "Mister Murphy," or call me simple "Pat." One's name's as good as another, an' I make no point of that; But ye've minded me of my mother's name, the name she'll surely call Her "Bouchal Roe," the day she sees him back in Donegal. —Edith Wheeler, in New Ireland

CRAWFORD'S AID.

Francis Marion Crawford the prolific novelist, was introduced to a young woman recently. Hearing that he was a novelist, she said: "And have you written anything that will live after you're gone?" "I don't know," he replied. "You see, what I am after is something that will enable me to live while I am here."

Without Colds No Lung Trouble

Prevent and Cure the Colds and There Will be no Consumption or Pneumonia. Did you ever hear of a case of consumption which did not begin with a cold and cough? A person may be predisposed by heredity, he may be in unsanitary surroundings and breathe impure air, but the beginning is always a neglected cold. In thousands of Canadian homes Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is kept at hand as a protection against diseases of the lungs. It has long since proven its right to first place as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, throat irritations, coughs and colds. People who realize the danger which lurks in a neglected cold have learned to trust to the extraordinary curative powers of this great medicine. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1904.

CATHOLIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Press despatches have been gossiping for some time of an alleged understanding between Mr. Balfour and the Irish Parliamentary Party by which the present tottering government is to be retained in power, in return for the fulfillment of Unionist pledges in regard to the establishment of an Irish Catholic University.

The impression is conveyed that the Irish Hierarchy will get something to which they are not entitled, and that Mr. Redmond has bargained for and agreed upon the price.

That there is no bargain or understanding, but that on the contrary the Irish Parliamentary Party and the Irish Hierarchy are, as they always have been, united in demanding for the Irish Catholic majority fair play and equal rights with the Protestant minority in higher education, is shown by a communication sent a week or two ago to Mr. Redmond by the Archbishop of Dublin.

In giving a contribution to the Parliamentary Education Bill, which takes occasion to re-visit the history of the long struggle for Catholic rights. He has now been for close upon nine years, first, Vicar Capitular, and then Archbishop of Dublin. At the end of all that time, in 1904, we stand in this respect precisely where we stood at the beginning of it, in 1885.

During that time, a Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking from his place as leader of the House of Commons, spoke of this question of University Education in Ireland as one that required "the very serious and early attention of her Majesty's Government," and lest the word "early" might be made light of on the score of frequency, he added an expression of the "hope" and "wish" of the Government, "if it should be our lot to hold office next session, to make some proposal which may deal in a satisfactory way with this important matter."

Now that was in July, 1885, over eighteen years ago. The same Government was in office in the following year, and the measure, satisfactory to the Government, was brought forward, either then, or from that time.

Afterwards, in July, 1890, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Balfour, of what was practically the same Government that had been in office in 1885, stated in his place in the House of Commons that the condition of still no legislation in Ireland had "long since been the consideration of the Government," and that in respect of it the Government hoped to be able to make proposals to the House.

That was in 1889, now over fifteen years ago, and throughout those fourteen years no proposal of any kind have been made for the removal of the admitted grievance.

In the following month, indeed, the encouraging statement that had been made the month before, was renewed, and was, in fact, renewed with such emphasis that the Chief Secretary was congratulated by Mr. Parnell. As before, the matter was postponed to the "next session," the Chief Secretary stating that the question could not be dealt with except under a Bill, and that he could not "at that moment" give any pledge as to "the exact order" in which the Government measures for the following session would be arranged.

Well, this looked like an advance. "Next session," at all events, was secured. It was only a question of "the exact order" in which this particular measure could be dealt with among the other Government measures that would then be brought in.

But the next session came and went. The same Government was in office, and was securely in office. Moreover, at every bye-election that had occurred in the interval, it was the cry of every member of the Catholic "Unionist" Party in Ireland, as well as

in England, that it was the duty of every Catholic voter to keep the Government in office, and so get our University question settled. Then, as I have said, the "next session" once more came and went. But no University Bill for Ireland was introduced, and no step whatever was taken in the matter.

And so the thing has gone on from that day to this. From session to session, whenever a hope of redress is held out at all, the fulfillment of it is always put off to "next session" or to some indefinite future time.

Here, then, we have the facts. The Irish people, their representatives and their Bishops have made but little progress. Government postponements follow invariably upon government pledges and unless the Irish party can force the issue upon the present embarrassment of the Balfour administration, nothing can be expected in the coming session.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR GAMEYISM.

Writing in advance of the result in the North Oxford by-election, The Register makes emphatic protest against the Conservative recourse to Gameyism in that riding. For the second time, Mr. Gamey has conjured up a ghost of racial hate to which he is pleased to give the title of the Clan-na-Gael. Mr. Gamey may not be responsible for himself, but in pretending terror of the Clan-na-Gael, he is assuredly playing to the lowest row in the rough gallery where Mr. Bob. Birmingham so long presided as a ring-leader.

With Mr. Gamey and Mr. Birmingham we desire for our part to have little to do. But in the practical, honest opinion of people who believe in bringing the burden of every political offence down upon some shoulders broad enough to bear it, the responsibility for Mr. Gamey's Clan-na-Gael shriek must be borne by Mr. Whitney and his prominent associates. There is no excuse, good, bad or indifferent, for any individual or party attempting to restore racial hate among the elements of political partisanship in this Province or Dominion.

Mr. Gamey, in crying from the platform that the agents of the Clan-na-Gael are on his track is an ostentatious and sensational liar and his party associates know it. With their close knowledge of this province and country, knowing as they must that the organization known as the Clan-na-Gael never had a branch or a member in Canada, and that it has no concern with Canadian matters, or men, or with any section of our people, Mr. Whitney and his responsible associates may fairly be called upon to accept or repel Mr. Gamey's inventions in this regard. They hear the Gamey call to rancor and passion and they are silent. What do they think of themselves? What do their supporters think of them?

CALL OFF THE VOLUNTEERS. The extent to which fraud against the franchise has been systematically practised in Toronto municipal elections may be adequately exposed now provided the Crown authorities insist upon keeping back the crowd of over-zealous helpers in the proposed work of investigation. These volunteers all protest too much. Let us suppose the city hall to be on fire. The police would not, in such a case, allow all manner of public-spirited citizens to rush inside the fire lines while the premises were in charge of the fire brigade and salvage corps.

We doubt, indeed, that the Mayor and Board of Control would undertake impudently to organize a volunteer company to save the buildings in their own way. It is no far-fetched figure of speech to say that the city hall is on fire. A conflagration has been lighted there which should burn out a great deal of corruption and rottenness, if the Mayor and Board of Control, in their zeal for righteousness, do not succeed in smothering the flames prematurely. It is impossible for Mayor Urquhart and his confederates to have served the city so long without coming by more or less knowledge of those organizations, agencies and interests that are corruptly operative in our municipal affairs not only at election times, but at all times.

The Mayor and Board of Control would serve the interests of justice better at the present juncture by co-operating with the cat show, for instance, meanwhile letting the Crown officials alone with the ballot boxes violated on the 1st of January last. The Crown can punish a sufficient number of the hirelings of the machine to ensure declarations from them incriminating their bosses and employers.

If the citizens of Toronto have any genuine wish for reform in their thrice-out-Tammaned municipal Government they will call off the Mayor and Board of Control and demand suspension of the proposed civic investigation until such time as the criminal prosecutions undertaken by the Crown Attorney fall short of drastic and deterrent result.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

We do not notice the names of any Catholic contributors to the programme proposed by Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, for the meeting called for Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, in the Normal School. There is no doubt, however, that the qualifications of those whose names are on the paper will bring many Catholics interested in the sanitation of our schools to the meeting. This movement originated with the Provincial Board of Health. The Board proposes to conduct a series of experiments, bacteriological and chemical, upon the air of schools, and to determine by that means what systems of ventilation are proving most efficient. The most interesting and practical paper we notice on the list concerns the place of the teacher as an instructor in hygiene.

Principal Scott of the Normal School will discuss this topic. 'Oh, Erin! sad Erin, how long shall thy wailing Be heard as the echo of tyranny's ban? How long shall they trample with forces unfeeling On all that is sacred to Freedom and Man? Ah! tho' thy best sons to their prisons be taken, And soldiers surround thee with blood-seeking steel, Thy sorrows and wrongs will for ever awaken The fires which the noblest of patriots feel.'

Japan appears to be anxious to hasten hostilities with Russia. It is likely, also, that Japan will be in a hurry to restore peace. The Pope has sent a telegram to Bishop Muldoon of Chicago warmly congratulating him on his conduct during the fire in the Iroquois Theatre. A Pontifical document on sacred art directed chiefly against the introduction and preservation of inartistic pictures and statues in Catholic churches, is about to be published. It will probably appear this month.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Col. Munro, the Liberal candidate for the local riding of North Oxford, was elected on Tuesday by a majority of nearly 1,000 over Mr. Butler, his Conservative opponent. Prohibition was brushed aside in the argument of the conflict, and North Oxford divided clearly on party lines. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Racicot, Vicar-General. The altar was beautifully decorated. A fine musical programme was rendered by the Sisters' Choir. In the sanctuary were Rev. Father O'Reilly, chaplain of the hospital, Revs. Abbe Godin, P.S.S.; Abbe Many, P.S.S.; Abbe Giro, P.S.S.; Father Garceau, S.J.; Father Chisholm and Father Murphy.

At present, Vicar-General Racicot congratulated the two Jubilarians on their lengthy career of devotion and self-sacrifice in binding the wounds and assuaging the pains of suffering humanity. Sister Allard is seventy-one years of age and was born at St. Henri de Mascouche. Sister Trudeau is in her second-year and was born in Montreal. At present she is assistant to the Superior, Rev. Mother Brosseau. Both Sisters began their religious career when the hospital was situated on St. Paul street, and have never left the present Hotel Dieu since it was inaugurated in the early sixties.

At present, there are six Sisters at the Hotel Dieu who have celebrated their Golden Jubilee in the religious life. What a glorious life these noble women have spent, ministering angels to God's poor and afflicted ones. They have consecrated their lives to God. Amid sacrifice, toil and penance they march nobly on. Truly can they say: "O Fount of endless life, O Spring of waters clear, O Flame celestial, cleansing all Who unto Thee draw near, Hide me in Thy dear Heart, For Thither do I fly; There seek Thy grace through life, in death Thine Immortality."

The Annual Retreat of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary of the Hochelaga Convent opened on Sunday evening and will last for ten days. About 60 Sisters will take part in it. St. Anthony's Parish is about to receive 200 families, which will give nearly 1,000 more souls. The increase comes from St. Henri's Parish, where service was held every Sunday for the English-speaking Catholics of the district in the basement of St. Henri's Church. The addition to St. Anthony's will give that parish 1,300 families.

An old priest, Rev. Father Quinn, formerly parish priest of Sydney, B.C., for many years, is very low at the Grey Nunnery, Guy street. Father Quinn is fifty-two years a priest, and he is at the advanced age of nearly eighty.

Abbe P. Richard, vicar of St. James, is arranging a conference on the subject of the war of 1770. It is to take place on the fourth of February, in the Monument National. A number of distinguished gentlemen have promised to take part. During the week St. Ann's Young Men's Society held the first of a number of euche parties scheduled for the winter months. The newly-installed executive made a determined effort to please their patrons on this occasion, and accordingly, decorations, music, refreshments and everything that went to enhance a euche party was provided, and a large number of contestants took part. St. Ann's Young Men's Society is the strongest Catholic Society in the city.

It is not often that a priest is called upon to address a gathering at a Y.M.C.A. function. Such was the case on Thursday evening, when Rev. Father O'Meara, the popular and beloved pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, delivered an address at the opening of the new Railway Y.M.C.A. building at Pointe St. Charles. Father O'Meara was given a most enthusiastic welcome, and, aside from expressing his gratification at the in-

tervention to be present and his commendation of the work of the Association, he spoke a few earnest words on the dignity of labor, urging all to aim at the highest efficiency in whatever branch of railroading they indulged. If that advice were accepted he saw no reason why any one should lack work at good wages.

There are three candidates in the field for the mayoralty contest, Ald. H. Laporte, Mayor James Cochrane and H. Dundurand. The last-named gentleman has by far the best platform, among the many things being a reduction of the water rates, cheaper gas, cheaper street car fares, and the abolition of the law which compels a candidate for Municipal honors to own property to the amount of \$2,000. It must take about ten years to educate the people to such good reforms. It looks as if Ald. Laporte would be Montreal's next Mayor.

Rev. Father Kiernan, P.P., St. Michael's Church, expects some legislation will be passed at the next session of the Quebec Legislature in reference to the Schools for his parish. At present things are in bad shape. A large meeting of the electors of St. Joseph's Ward was held in the West End Hall. Mr. Charles Larin presided, and in opening the proceedings, pointed out the importance of making a change in the representation of the ward. He then introduced Mr. Kinsella, who received a hearty greeting. Speaking of the needs of the city, Mr. Kinsella said he was in favor of appointing a commission to consist of the most competent engineers to study the important question of securing an abundant supply of pure water, and at a cost which would not bear too heavily upon the working classes.

Touching upon franchises to public corporations, Mr. Kinsella made an emphatic statement that he would not support any demand in that direction, except upon a strictly business basis. He said in closing that in a city such as Montreal, there was ample scope for improvement. Speeches in French and English were delivered. Your correspondent interviewed ex-Ald. Kinsella on Saturday morning in reference to the coming elections. He said that he was sure of between two and three hundred French votes, but if the Irish would stand firm his election was a sure thing. There is a difference of only 96 votes in the ward between the French and the Irish. The English Protestants have eight representatives in the city council and are trying hard to have another. They number 78,000, while the Irish Catholics number 42,000, and have only two representatives. In the same ratio of population we are entitled to five representatives.

As is the case in all civic elections fully a third of the electorate cannot vote on account of not having paid the water and other personal taxes. About 21,000 citizens will not be able to vote on February 1st next, because of the causes mentioned. The following shows the qualifié and disqualified voters in the various wards:

Table with 3 columns: Ward, Qualified voters, Disqualified voters. Rows include St. Joseph, St. Lawrence, West, St. Ann's, St. Mary's, St. Gabriel, St. Andrew's, Durney, Papineau, Hochelaga, St. Denis, East, St. James, Lafontaine, St. Jean Baptiste, St. George's, St. Louis.

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tervention to be present and his commendation of the work of the Association, he spoke a few earnest words on the dignity of labor, urging all to aim at the highest efficiency in whatever branch of railroading they indulged. If that advice were accepted he saw no reason why any one should lack work at good wages.

There are three candidates in the field for the mayoralty contest, Ald. H. Laporte, Mayor James Cochrane and H. Dundurand. The last-named gentleman has by far the best platform, among the many things being a reduction of the water rates, cheaper gas, cheaper street car fares, and the abolition of the law which compels a candidate for Municipal honors to own property to the amount of \$2,000. It must take about ten years to educate the people to such good reforms. It looks as if Ald. Laporte would be Montreal's next Mayor.

Rev. Father Kiernan, P.P., St. Michael's Church, expects some legislation will be passed at the next session of the Quebec Legislature in reference to the Schools for his parish. At present things are in bad shape. A large meeting of the electors of St. Joseph's Ward was held in the West End Hall. Mr. Charles Larin presided, and in opening the proceedings, pointed out the importance of making a change in the representation of the ward. He then introduced Mr. Kinsella, who received a hearty greeting. Speaking of the needs of the city, Mr. Kinsella said he was in favor of appointing a commission to consist of the most competent engineers to study the important question of securing an abundant supply of pure water, and at a cost which would not bear too heavily upon the working classes.

Touching upon franchises to public corporations, Mr. Kinsella made an emphatic statement that he would not support any demand in that direction, except upon a strictly business basis. He said in closing that in a city such as Montreal, there was ample scope for improvement. Speeches in French and English were delivered. Your correspondent interviewed ex-Ald. Kinsella on Saturday morning in reference to the coming elections. He said that he was sure of between two and three hundred French votes, but if the Irish would stand firm his election was a sure thing. There is a difference of only 96 votes in the ward between the French and the Irish. The English Protestants have eight representatives in the city council and are trying hard to have another. They number 78,000, while the Irish Catholics number 42,000, and have only two representatives. In the same ratio of population we are entitled to five representatives.

As is the case in all civic elections fully a third of the electorate cannot vote on account of not having paid the water and other personal taxes. About 21,000 citizens will not be able to vote on February 1st next, because of the causes mentioned. The following shows the qualifié and disqualified voters in the various wards:

Table with 3 columns: Ward, Qualified voters, Disqualified voters. Rows include St. Joseph, St. Lawrence, West, St. Ann's, St. Mary's, St. Gabriel, St. Andrew's, Durney, Papineau, Hochelaga, St. Denis, East, St. James, Lafontaine, St. Jean Baptiste, St. George's, St. Louis.

St. Anthony's Parish is about to receive 200 families, which will give nearly 1,000 more souls. The increase comes from St. Henri's Parish, where service was held every Sunday for the English-speaking Catholics of the district in the basement of St. Henri's Church. The addition to St. Anthony's will give that parish 1,300 families.

An old priest, Rev. Father Quinn, formerly parish priest of Sydney, B.C., for many years, is very low at the Grey Nunnery, Guy street. Father Quinn is fifty-two years a priest, and he is at the advanced age of nearly eighty.

Abbe P. Richard, vicar of St. James, is arranging a conference on the subject of the war of 1770. It is to take place on the fourth of February, in the Monument National. A number of distinguished gentlemen have promised to take part. During the week St. Ann's Young Men's Society held the first of a number of euche parties scheduled for the winter months.

The newly-installed executive made a determined effort to please their patrons on this occasion, and accordingly, decorations, music, refreshments and everything that went to enhance a euche party was provided, and a large number of contestants took part. St. Ann's Young Men's Society is the strongest Catholic Society in the city.

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THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY LIMITED. 78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO., SINCE 1854. "THE HOME BANK OF CANADA." Assets, \$3,000,000.00. 3 1/2% Interest Allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents Upwards. WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUES. OFFICE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. SATURDAY 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. OPEN 7 TO 9 EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT. JAMES MASON, Managing Director.

Lieut. Riley, Major Godfrey Brown, Major R. Starke, Lieut. Cameron, Major Lafferty, Capt. Desnoyer, Major Ostell.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will give his decision in a few days in reference to the new parish for the Irish Catholics living in St. Jean Baptiste. The meeting held a week ago did not seem to finalize matters.

The annual report of the police department in connection with the number of prisoners made during the past year has just been issued. It shows that the total number of arrests was 6,991, of which 1,117 were women.

Classification of creeds shows that 5,390 belonged to the Roman Catholic faith, 1,542 were Protestants, 58 Jews and 1 Greek. Those who claimed to be single numbered 4,547, married 2,062, and widows and widowers 382.

Out of the 6,991 persons arrested 551 could not read nor write, and 1,988 said they were temperate. The countries to which these prisoners belonged were: Canada, 5,918; England, 444; Ireland, 399; United States, 271; Scotland, 141; Italy, 108; Russia, 55; Germany, 46; Newfoundland, 26; Norway, 16; Austria, 16; Spain, 11; Greece, 11; Roumania, 8; Denmark, 5; Belgium, 5; India, 5; Jersey, 4; Columbia, 2; Mexico, 1; Wales, 1, and Turkey, 1.

The principal offence both for men and women was being under the influence of liquor, and disorderly conduct. The men arrested for these offences numbered 2,065, while 521 were charged with theft or attempt to steal. Loitering and obstruction of sidewalks caused 428 arrests, frequenting disorderly houses, 238; disturbing the peace, 209; driving without a license, 276; damaging property, 137; while 133 were arrested for assault. Among the women arrested were 345 for drunk and disorderly conduct, 268 for being in disorderly houses, and 201 for loitering.

Outside of the foregoing figures 11,293 persons presented themselves at the various police stations for shelter; of these 9,851 were men and 1,442 women.

Rev. Father Thomas Heffernan, St. Anthony's Church, preached an eloquent sermon on "The Necessity of Christian Education." "As you are aware," said the preacher, "there is a distinction between instruction and education. The mother is selected by God to give the child education. The child very often carries the mother's disposition. The mother is Queen of the Home—mistress. She has to look after the physical and moral education of the child. A pleasant and wise mother can bring up a prudent and wise child."

The preacher condemned the so-called fads and fancies among people of the world, getting up in Society at the expense of not paying their lawful debts, or not educating their children properly. He deplored the fact that there was no parochial school for boys, and cited the regulations of the First Ecclesiastical Council of Montreal against parents sending their children to Protestant schools where the name of God is not mentioned. "The Catholic Church is no bigot," said the preacher, "never was a bigot, and never will be one." The discourse was a masterly effort, and will have the effect of arousing the congregation to a sense of their duty—to provide a parochial school for boys, to see that a proper building be procured for the Sisters of Notre Dame who teach the girls. St. Anthony's Parish is assuming large proportions, and it's time to see monuments of education appear.

"Oh, man! What'er your station Shun the demon agitation For a godless education In your age; Promote the queen of science, Give to her rules compliance, She is the true reliance Of the sage."

Interdict Laid on Le Combat. For the second time within the short space of six months, His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has seen fit to interdict the sale of a newspaper published by Mr. Edward Charlier. Prior to the end of September last and for a space of over four years, the paper was known as Les Debats. When, however, the Archbishop was compelled to prohibit the sale of the paper—owing to certain articles which it had contained calculated to cause spiritual unrest among the faithful—Mr. Charlier changed the name to Le Combat.

At High Mass last Sunday in all the churches of Montreal, a letter was read prohibiting the sale, the purchase, the reading and the keeping of Le Combat. He who transgresses the laws of the Great Father injures the interests of the human family.

Another Life Sacrificed in Answer to Duty's Call (For The Register.)

During the week another brave fireman has sacrificed his life in answering duty's call. Enright, with the other members of the station, were asleep in the dormitory on the second floor, tired after their hard work at the big fire in Notre Dame street, when an alarm sounded from Box 82, corner of Panet and St. Catherine streets, at 2.50 o'clock Tuesday morning. When the first eight blows had sounded on the "ticker," Enright, thinking that it was going to be 86, 87 or 89, three of the boxes in Point St. Charles, that the men of No. 12 station respond to, jumped from his bed and made a dash for the sliding pole, so that no time would be lost in getting out the apparatus. In some manner he missed his grip on the pole, and fell to the floor, a distance of fifteen feet.

He was taken to the General Hospital in an unconscious condition, where he died on Thursday night, Jan. 21st. The funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, was one of the largest seen in Point St. Charles for years. The firemen, policemen and Hardy's brass band marched in front of the hearse. The band played "The Dead March in Saul." After the hearse came the father and relatives and hundreds of citizens, including many aldermen and the fire chief, and sub-chiefs. The funeral was witnessed by hundreds of spectators along the line of march. Many wreaths adorned the beautiful casket, one being marked "Our Comrade."

The Gong will often sound in No. 12 Station, Montreal, but brave Thomas Enright will never answer the calls, for he's "At Rest." "Sleeping the sleep which knows no waking," simply awaiting the trumpet call to judgment. His brother firemen will keep his grave green.—R.I.P.

Montreal, Jan. 26, 1904. Cabinet Falling to Pieces. London, Jan. 26.—The London Daily News this morning publishes a rumor that further Cabinet resignations are imminent, saying the officers to resign probably are Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Londonderry, President of the Board of Education, and Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade.

Irish Lord Mayor Elected. Dublin, Jan. 23.—Councillor Joseph Hutchinson, Nationalist, was today elected Lord Mayor of Dublin by 41 votes against 37 cast in favor of Alderman W. F. Cotton. Councillor Thomas Roche, who was a candidate of the United Irish League, was elected Lord Mayor of Cork.

Nan Hair to a Fortune. Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 26.—Sister Philomena, Mother Superior of Mercy Hospital, has just learned that she is heir to one-fifth of an estate of \$15,000,000. The estate is that of an uncle, John McCormick, who died in Melbourne, Australia, 10 years ago.

There exists nowhere on the earth a more beautiful thing than a soul at peace with God, with men, and with itself—a soul without fear and without reproach. We too often consider superfluous in another the things we haven't cared to cultivate in ourselves, and in the same way over-estimate those who have been able to cultivate and become interested in.

The METROPOLITAN BANK. Capital Paid Up . . . \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund . . . \$1,000,000

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The Catholic Church in Newfoundland (For The Register.)

After Ireland, there is no country in the world to-day that can show the genuine Irish Catholic Faith and among its people love and respect for Holy Church and her priests as that shown by the people of England's ancient colony, "The Island by the Sea," Newfoundland.

When we look back and think of the enormous difficulties with which the Catholics of this Island had to contend with, especially in religious matters, for the late lamented Dr. Mullock, says that the birds of the air, and the fishes of the deep had more freedom than the Catholics of Newfoundland, it is one of the wonders of the age how these great and glorious monuments such as churches, convents, colleges and halls, were raised.

A visitor taking a look around the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, and surveying its principal buildings must be astonished as well as surprised on beholding a group of eight Catholic monuments, which for size and architectural beauty, have scarcely any equals on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

It may here be remarked that when the good Bishop Fleming presented himself before the Imperial Throne, that the Queen granted the request with the greatest of pleasure. After meeting with such success, the saintly bishop hurried back to St. John's, and conveyed the glad tidings to his devoted people, who received the news with joy.

D.P. SHEERIN Wholesale Ladies' and Gents' Waterproof and Cravenette Rain-proof Garments 28 Wellington St. West, Toronto

of the Cathedral was laid by His Lordship Bishop Fleming, O.S.F., on Thursday, May 20th, 1841. It was consecrated on the 9th of September, 1855, so that next year the 50th anniversary of its consecration will be celebrated. The church cost \$500,000, principally raised by the fishermen of the country, a monument to the zeal of the early Bishops and clergy of the diocese.

The organ (which has been in the Cathedral since 1852, having arrived here on the 1st of September of that year in the Glenora from London) was purchased at the London Exhibition by His Lordship Bishop Mullock, for \$25,000. At that time it was looked upon as the greatest musical instrument in the world.

The main altar, pulpit and organ, are the chief attractions. In a large glass case underneath the altar is a masterpiece representing the dead Christ in life size by Hogan, being carved from a solid block of marble together with the instruments of the crucifixion.

The seating capacity of the Cathedral is about 10,000. The pulpit is a beautiful piece of artistic work, and is the gift of a generous citizen, whose bones lie with the honored dead, but whose generosity is not forgotten. The organ is an instrument as regards size and sound, it is second to none in North America.

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During the week the Consistorial Congregation at Rome has decided to elevate the diocese of St. John's, Newfoundland, to that of an Archdiocese, and the vicariate of St. George's, West Coast of Newfoundland, will, in consequence, become a Bishopric, and with Harbour Grace, will be the Suffragan dioceses.

Right Rev. M. F. Howley, D.D., the present Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, will be raised to the dignity of an Archbishop. His Lordship Bishop Howley was consecrated in St. John's, in 1892, as Titular Bishop of Amastris, and then became Vicar Apostolic of St. George's, West Coast. In 1894 he was translated to St. John's, to succeed the late Dr. Power, who died in 1893.

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St. Paul Court, C.O.F. The regular meeting of St. Paul Court, held on Monday at their hall, 187 Parliament street, was largely attended. The report of the Auditing Committee, which was presented, showed a satisfactory financial statement for the year.

After the usual routine of business had been transacted the Chief Ranger called on Bro. High Trustee McBrady to address the Court. Bro. McBrady, in the course of a very interesting address, after touching on the meeting of the Provincial Convention at Peterboro, gave a short resume of the proceedings of the convention at Dubuque.

Right Rev. Neil McNeil, Titular Bishop of Nilopolis, will be named Bishop of St. George's, West Newfoundland, and with Bishop McDonald will be the two Suffragan Bishops of Archbishop-elect Howley. The Catholic population of the West Coast is 8,561. The new Bishopric of St. George's is one of the finest parts of the Island of Newfoundland, and since the Reid-Newfoundland Railway runs through that section of the country, what was once almost totally uninhabited, is now being rapidly built up.

His Lordship Right Rev. Ronald McDonald, on being told that the Propaganda at Rome had settled the question of elevating the Diocese of St. John's to an Archdiocese, said that he was pleased that the Propaganda had acquiesced to his wishes in the matter. "My motto," said the general Bishop, "is to elevate the people, and the Holy Name of God through His Church."

When asked if the present Bishop of St. John's would be the future Archbishop, he said: "St. John's is entitled to be the archdiocese on account of its being the oldest diocese in the Newfoundland Colony, and consequently its present Bishop, Dr. Howley, will be its first Archbishop. I am proud that the first Archbishop of the new archdiocese is a native of the Colony."

His Lordship spoke in the highest terms of the work done by his priests for the cause of religion and education. He went to the diocese of Harbour Grace as a stranger, and to-day, after his years of labor among the people, he could say he had never met a better class of people. He had become so much attached to the people of Newfoundland that he had given orders that if he would die away from Harbour Grace, his remains were to be brought back and buried near the good and brave fishermen he loved so well.

Since Bishop McDonald has taken charge of the Diocese of Harbour Grace he has been instrumental in settling vexed questions which baffled the skill of the Propaganda for years. It is not surprising that Rome granted his request in the present case. In reference to the Vicariate of the West Coast being raised to a diocese, the Bishop said that the Bishop of the West Coast would be known as Bishop of a Territorial Diocese. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax will probably confer the Pallium on the new Archbishop.

London, Jan. 26.—Nobody would pay \$25,000 yesterday for the manuscript of the first book of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which was offered for sale at Sotheby's, and it was bid in at that price for the owner. The highest bid, which was \$25 under the upset price, was made by Ellis & Elvey of Bond street. The auction room was crowded when the sale opened, with many American houses represented. The first bid was \$20 which the auctioneer declined to entertain. At last \$500 was offered and accepted as a start. When the top bid had been reached the auctioneer halted a moment. "Say five thousand pounds," he ventured; "anyone give that figure?" Nobody answered, and finally the auctioneer bid it in himself and closed the sale.

To give up of your own will would cost too much in time and strength is not failure—it is success. It is God's law that nothing can be added to our treasures that we wrongfully take from others.

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St. Mary's Court, 1352, C.O.F. At the regular meeting of the above Court held Wednesday, Jan. 20th, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite wisdom to remove by death Lawrence Doyle, brother of our esteemed Bro., Denis Doyle. Resolved that we, the members of St. Mary's Court, 1352, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss of our worthy brother who has sustained and to extend to him our most sincere sympathy and condolence. Also, be it Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting and a copy be presented to Bro. John Murphy and inserted in The Catholic Register.

C.M.B.A. Board of Trustees A meeting of the grand officers and board of trustees of the C.M.B.A. was held in the head office, those attending being: Hon. M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, Que., grand president; Hon. F. R. Latchford, Toronto, grand solicitor; W. McKee, Windsor, grand treasurer; J. J. Behan, Kingston, grand secretary; Dr. E. Ryan, Kingston, grand medical supervisor, and the following grand trustees: J. A. Chisholm, B.A., Halifax; G. A. McInerney, K.C., St. John, N.B.; Geo. Lynch Staunton, K.C., Hamilton; J. F. Crinion, Paris, Ont.; C. Hebert, Three Rivers, Que.

Mrs. Walsh's Estate The will of the late Mrs. Margaret Walsh, widow of Michael Walsh, which was entered for probate this week, disposed of an estate of \$6,462.94, which is left to her nephew, John Costello, subject to a legacy of \$100 to a niece, Miss Annie Bradley, and \$400 to St. Patrick's Church for Masses for her own and her husband's souls.

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Knights of St. John Elect Officers At the regular meeting of St. Patrick's Commandry No. 212, Knights of St. John, held in Society Hall, corner Queen and McCaul streets, on Sunday, Jan. 24th inst., the annual election and installation of officers took place and resulted as follows: President, J. J. Nightengale; 1st Vice-President, Richard Walsh; 2nd Vice-President, John C. Thomas; Financial Secretary, M. Healy; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Walker, 232 Chestnut street; Treasurer, G. P. McCann; Messenger, Thos. Porter; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. J. Griffin; Guard, Jos. Kelly; Trustees, Henry Burkhardt, Wm. Byron, M. J. Griffin. The officers were installed by Grand President Callaghan, assisted by Grand Officers Whalen, Regan and Pendergast. After the installation a game of pedro with Columbus Commandery was played, resulting in a defeat for St. Patrick's, the score standing 11 to 5 in favor of Columbus at the finish.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS EPPS'S COCOA An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1/2 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. EPPS'S COCOA GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR Bells 100 lbs., to McShane's Any tone desired—Chicago, Peas, Single, Bells and Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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Popes Urban IV. and V. The Vicome Oscar de Poli is to be thanked for his book, "Le Pape Urban IV. Recherches sur sa Famille et son Blason." We had been accustomed to think of Urban IV. (1261-1264) as a dignitary of the Church of Troyes, who had become almost suddenly one of the most French of Popes. But his origin was a matter of dispute. The Viscount's exhaustive work makes him out a son of the cadet branch of the seignions of William the Conqueror, bore the surname of Anglois, Angliscus, or English. The Blessed Urban V. (1362-1370) has been claimed as English on like, but nearer grounds, Walsingham, Bury, and Boston are early authorities on the subject, and the last-named, who was a contem-

ROYAL MAIL TRAINS VIA INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY Canada's Famous Railway (THE) MARITIME EXPRESS Leaving Montreal 12.00 noon Sunday carries the European Mail and has PASSENGERS, BAGGAGE and MAIL at the Steamer's side, Halifax the following Monday.

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MEN WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. Salary or Commission—\$340 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honest required. Write at once for instructions. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario. temporary, affirms that the Pontiff's father was English, but that he himself was born in France. Blessed Urban would thus be the son of William Grisant, a celebrated physician and student of Cardinal Manning's College of Merton. The first Cardinal of his creation was his nephew, Grisant, who was Dean of York and Preliminary of Station in Wells, and who died at Arizton on April 16th, 1387 (Godwin, "De Praesulibus," p. 792.—Catholic Times.

BRAVEST OF ALL

He was eighteen years old, but he did not look more than fifteen, and the uniform of a West Point cadet made him look younger still, a mere child, in fact. On the trip across the continent he had spent most of the time gazing in a dull, apathetic way out of the car window. He seemed to need cheering up, and some of the passengers had tried to do so, but as their efforts had served only to embarrass the boy they let him alone, and he was glad of it. He had been at West Point for six months—six months which seemed to him like a hideous nightmare. Now it was all over and he was going home, or rather he was going to Magdalena Bay on the coast of southern California, where his father and mother had rented a cottage for the winter. When his mother had kissed him good-bye at the steamboat landing at the Point six months ago he was wrapped up in dreams, which culminated in a graduation dress parade and the receipt of a commission in the Engineers. But they did not last long, these dreams. They melted away day by day, until hope gave place to despair—and now he was going home in disgrace. Cadet Francis Kern had been granted "sick leave" for three months, pending action on his case. All this was a matter of red tape and he knew it. He was leaving the military academy, he knew forever. The whole world knew his story, at least it seemed so to him. The passengers on the overland train seemed to have some inkling of it. The conductor, the Pullman porter, even the rough people who gathered at the stations where the train stopped seemed to have heard it. In the song sung up by the shining steel rails as the train sped over them to the Pacific he fancied he heard an accusing voice calling to him in derision, "Coward, coward!" And still he had done what he thought was brave and right. He could not understand it at all. Something must be wrong, he thought, with him or with his ideals. The more he thought over the events of the past six months, the more puzzled he was. In fact, for weeks he had lived in a kind of trance, dazed at the injustice done him, for deep down in his heart he knew that he was not a coward. The one consolation that he had was in the thought that his father would understand, and if his father—who had been a soldier himself, and who had shown his bravery more than once on the field of battle—approved of his conduct, then he felt that he could face the world unashamed. As yet he had not written his parents anything of his troubles. They did not know of the persecutions to which he had been subjected by upper-class men for he had borne everything in uncomplaining silence. But now he was going home, and he had to make some explanation. He intended to tell them of the challenge which he had received from an upper-class man to fight, and why he had refused that challenge, and how in consequence of his refusal he had been shunned, ostracised and proclaimed a coward by his fellow-cadets. It had taken a good deal of moral courage to refuse to fight that upper-class man. The challenge was unprovoked—there was absolutely no reason why Cadet Kern should fight a battle with a fists with a cadet against whom he had no grievance and to whom he had not given the slightest offence. Of course, when he refused to fight, to supply a grievance, they had called him a coward, but still he declined to accept a challenge; and then the trouble began which ended in him leaving the academy. He had struggled along hopelessly under the stigma of cowardice, trying to bear his burden with the fortitude of a true soldier, but the end came at last; sleepless nights of worry broke down his health, he fell behind in his studies, and at last he was forced to give up the battle. The cloud which hung over Cadet Kern when he left West Point followed him across the continent, and settled over the little cottage at Magdalena Bay like a pall. A telegram had informed Captain Kern that his son was coming home, but the surprise which this news gave him was nothing in comparison with the shock he suffered when he read a letter from the superintendent of the military academy, which arrived the same day. The letter was written in a kindly spirit, with a view to sparing the captain's feelings, but it was a cruel blow to him, for he could read between the lines. Although he had risen from the ranks, the captain knew something about the customs which prevail at West Point. His own military career had been brought to an untimely end by wounds which he had received in the Cuban campaign, and he had retired from the service crippled for life. All his hopes, all his ambitions were centred in this boy, of whom he was so proud. Mrs. Kern found the captain in an armchair on the porch looking out over the vast blue waters of the Pacific. The tears were trickling down his furrowed cheeks, and in his hand was the letter from the superintendent of the military academy. She took the letter and read it. Then she looked into the captain's face and said: "But you, father, you do not doubt our boy, do you?" The captain did not answer. He reached for his crutches, and, choking with grief, he hobbled silently into the house. When the boy came home that night his mother received him with open arms. Her heart was unchained in its love, and when, with his head on her shoulder, he told the story of the trouble which had led to his leaving West Point she only yearned the more to comfort him.

But with the captain it was different. He did not utter a single word of reproach, but he could not hide his feelings. Grief and mortification shone in his face, and the look in his eyes told plainly how he felt. That look hurt the boy more than all that had gone before. He knew that his father doubted him, but he did not attempt to vindicate himself. So between father and son there came a coldness, more painful for both than an open quarrel would have been. Everything that a loving mother could do Mrs. Kern did to reconcile father and son, but the days slipped by and the breach between them only became wider. Mrs. Kern saw with despair that all the happiness was dying out of the lives of those she loved so dearly. One day, hoping that if they were left alone in each other's company for some time they might come to a reconciliation, Mrs. Kern had, by artful manoeuvring, induced them to go out fishing in a row-boat on the bay. The captain and his son started early in the morning, taking luncheon with them. A dense sea fog that hung over the bay did not deter them, as it was propitious, weather for fishing. After pulling about for several hours and trying various deep water holes for rock bass, they came upon the stranded bulk of a sailing vessel, and as they pulled nearer the bulk they caught a glimpse of what looked like the steam launch of a warship, but it quickly disappeared in the fog. The captain proposed that they board the hulk and fish over her sides; so they made their rowboat fast to some wreckage that hung over the stern, and the boy assisted his crippled father to climb to the deck, where they made themselves comfortable, and dropped their fishlines into the green water which swirled below them. When Cadet Kern left the military academy it was expected that he would resign. In fact, the superintendent had intimated as much to the captain in his letter, but as yet the boy had not sent his resignation. It seemed to him that to resign would be to confess that he had been guilty of cowardice. He intended to ask his father what course he should pursue, and while they were all alone, buried in the fog, out there on the stranded hulk, it seemed a favorable time to bring the matter up, but he hardly knew how to begin. He had never told his father why he had refused that challenge to fight. He had never tried to explain his conduct or to excuse himself, but now he felt that the time had come when he must present his case, and he did so awkwardly, in a manner which was as embarrassing to his father as it was to him. "Father, I want to ask you something," he blurted out. The captain looked up from his fishing surprised, with a vague dread of facing an ordeal. "If a man you had never seen before came up to you on the street and asked you to fight, what would you do?" asked the boy. "That depends—" replied the captain, hesitatingly. "Well, suppose that you had not given the man any cause to feel offended," the boy went on, mercilessly; "suppose that you had never injured him in any way—that you had not done anything, then?" "I would tell him to go about his business," said the captain, grimly. But the boy was determined to have it out. He asked: "If he called you a name which you did not deserve, a thief, for instance, what would you do?" "If a man insulted me, I would thrash him," the captain answered decisively. There was a silence which lasted several minutes, and both father and son seemed to be much occupied with their fishlines. At last the boy said, brokenly: "My leave of absence is nearly up, father. Do you think that I ought to send in my resignation?" The captain looked away so that his son could not see his face, and said in a voice trembling with emotion: "Yes, you must resign." The fog began to lift, the sunbeams shot through the blanket of mist that enveloped land and sea, the world began to smile again—but not for Cadet Francis Kern, because he could not see it through his tears. As the sea breeze swept the banks of fog away the captain and his son found to their surprise that the stranded hulk on which they had taken refuge lay in a cradle between two reefs jutting out from the promontory that formed the northern end of the horseshoe that enclosed Magdalena Bay. The great ocean stretched away to the north and west, while a few hundred yards to the south were the towering brown cliffs of the promontory with a line of white breakers foaming at their base. Magdalena Bay was hidden from view by the promontory. In the offing, oceanward, a beautiful sight met the eyes of the captain and his son. About three miles away was a magnificent battleship, its white sides glistening in the morning sunlight. "One of our new battleships, the Montana, I think," remarked the captain, looking at the great warship in admiration. The smoke was curling lazily out of her funnels, but the ship remained stationary in a position just abreast of the stranded hulk. She was so far away that it was impossible to see even the officer on the bridge. While the captain and his son were looking at the battleship they saw a steam launch put off from her and head towards the stranded hulk, but suddenly, after proceeding about half the distance between the battleship and the wreck, the launch veered towards the north, and looking in that direction the captain and his son saw a sailing vessel bearing down between the battleship and the stranded hulk. The launch steamed up to the sailing vessel, and the officer in command gave some orders to the captain of the sailer which caused him to come about and alter his course, standing out to sea. Then the launch, after cruising up and down for a few minutes, returned to the battleship. The actions of the launch, which were at the time incomprehensible to the captain and his son, were soon explained. The launch had been sent to clear a range for target practice, and to warn away all vessels; but those on board her had failed to see the captain and his son on the stranded hulk, because the wreckage which littered the deck hid them from view. Suddenly a tongue of flame leaped from the mouth of one of the after turret guns; a dull "boom" rolled across the water, a shell came screaming over the hulk and burst with startling concussion against the rocky cliffs of the promontory, a few hundred yards away. Instantly father and son realized their terrible position. In that moment of awful danger it was the boy and not the war-scarred veteran who was first to act. The lad started to wave his cap, that he might make their presence on the hulk known to those on board the battleship. The next moment another shot echoed across the water. This time the aim was better. There was a frightful explosion under the stern of the wreck, and father and son were half buried under falling debris and splinters. The boy assisted his father to rise; both were unhurt, but for a few seconds they were too dazed to speak. The smoke cleared away from the wreck for an instant, and they saw that part of the stern of the hulk had been carried away. The rowboat, which had been moored under the lee of the stern, had been smashed into kindling wood, and fragments were floating on the water. The shell had also set fire to the dry timber, and the stern was soon enveloped in flames and smoke. The captain turned and gazed towards the shore with a look of despair. It was but a few hundred yards to the promontory, but even a powerful swimmer would find it difficult to swim through the surf that thundered against the rocks at the bottom of the cliff. His boy might be able to do it, but for him, impossible as he was, the feat was impossible. He must stay on board the hulk and take the chances. With the authority of one accustomed to command in times of peril, the captain said to his son: "Jump overboard and swim to the shore." The boy knew that his father must remain behind on the burning hulk. He knew that little village of Magdalena Bay was five miles distant, and that long before he could reach it and summon assistance the flames would consume the hulk, if, indeed, it was not shot to pieces by the guns of the battleship. But the boy, whose courage had been doubted, although safe to face with what seemed certain death, did not flinch or hesitate in his choice. "No, father, I shall stay here with you," he said, with quiet determination. When the captain looked into that undaunted boy's face he flushed to think that he had ever doubted his son's courage; but there was no time for reflection. The desperate situation demanded action; action which the captain, disabled as he was, could not perform. The battleship began firing the guns of her secondary battery at the doomed hulk. Twelve-pound, six-pound, and three-pound shells, began to crash and burst around, while the flames crept steadily forward from the stern. The two men sought refuge behind the pile of wreckage in the bow. Again the captain urged his son to swim ashore and leave him, telling the boy that it was useless for him to remain any longer, but the boy took a different view of the situation. A stump of the foremast still remained on the wreck, and amid a storm of bursting shells Cadet Francis Kern started to climb it, with his coat in his mouth. It was a miracle that the boy was not struck by some of the fragments of the shells which the battleship continued to pour in a hail about the burning hulk. When he reached the top of the mast he began to signal frantically, waving his coat to and fro. Had not thick clouds of smoke so completely hidden the wreck from sight, the signals would certainly have been seen by the battleship, for they had telescopes levelled at the hulk to ascertain the efforts of the shelling. Down below, from behind the pile of wreckage, the captain looked up at his boy with prayers on his lips for the safety of the brave lad. It seemed an age that the boy was up there amid bursting shot and shell. Once the captain caught sight of the boy's face. It was the face of a hero, resolute, unflinching, fearless. It happened that a sudden gust of wind blew the dense black clouds of smoke away for an instant, and an officer on the bridge of the battleship, who was watching the burning hulk, saw the frantic signals of the boy. "Cease firing!" yelled the officer through the telephone to the lieutenant in command of the second battery. "Cease firing!" was the sharp command that went up to the marines in the fighting-tops, to the forward

and after turrets, to the men at the rapid fire guns on the superstructure, to everybody on board the Montana; and hardly had the order been received before another order was given, and a steam launch was racing toward the burning wreck. It seemed as if the flames would consume the hulk before the launch reached it; at least it seemed so to the captain and his son; but the boat arrived in the nick of time, for as they were lifted into it the flames enveloped what was left of the stranded ship. The captain of the battleship, who was in the launch, told how dumfounded he had been when the boy was seen signalling, for shortly before the firing began a boat had been sent to the wreck, and had made sure, he thought, that there was no one in the vicinity of their target. In the wardrobe of the battleship there were more explanations, and the executive officer asked why it was that they did not jump overboard and swim ashore when the firing began. Then Captain Kern, looking all the time straight at his son, told the naval officers what had happened, and Cadet Kern blushed to the roots of his hair. The captain told the same story to Mrs. Kern that afternoon, and she cried with joy and thanksgiving and kissed her boy and said she always knew he was a hero. Cadet Kern did not resign from West Point, but a few weeks later he made a journey to Washington with his father, and there they saw the President of the United States. And the President caused an order to be sent to the superintendent at West Point giving an account of Cadet Kern's heroism. Then he placed his hand on the boy's shoulder in a kind, fatherly way, and said: "Go back to West Point, my boy. The country needs boys like you to fight its battles—you have proved yourself the bravest of all."

THE REAL PLUMBER The haughty plumber has been satirized in song and story for many years, and a subordinate tells in the New York Sun of his experience with one such who had "science," but no gumption. After waiting in vain all morning, he at last found relief. About noon things looked no better and there wasn't a sign of a frozen pipe thawing, so I hustled over to the plumber shop again. There was the studious young man, alone. All the other men were out at work. I realized that his big brother kept him to tend store, and the big boss went up two or three pegs in my estimation. The young man looked gloomy when he saw me, but he said he would come or send some one within two hours. I told him he needn't trouble to come himself if he could send one of his men, and I'm afraid the fervor with which I urged him not to put himself out showed my desire for some one else. At all events, one of the men appeared about 5 o'clock. He was a big brawny chap, covered with grime and with icicles on his mustache. He was cross and tired, for he said he's been busy since day-break and saw no end to the work cut out for him. But there was something about the way he stalked into the kitchen and threw his eye around the corners down around the range and the boiler that gave us confidence at once. We poured our tale of woe into his ears, but he didn't say a word except to grunt once in a while. He kept on looking at the pipes, and then, right in the middle of our story, he walked to the cellar and went down. He was gone about five minutes and we stood there, my wife, her mother and I, looking at each other and not knowing what to do. My wife was for ordering him out of the house for his insolence, but her mother and I both said we liked his looks. We felt he knew his business. When he came upstairs I said: "Well, do you think you can thaw out the frozen place in the main cellar?" "Ain't no froze place," he said. "Thawed it out with that air a handful of this oily cotton waste I have in me pocket." We caught our breath, and I had to sit down, draw out my handkerchief and wipe my brow—it was so sudden. Then I said: "Now, would you mind attending to the frozen pipe over the tubs in the laundry?" "That'll be all right in a minute, I guess," was the answer. "Couldn't burn the waste against the laundry pipe leak, for the frozen place was up the waste that was left from the little bonfire I made and wrapped it around the frozen laundry pipe, and then wrapped paper around that to keep the heat in. You'll hear the water squietin' out of the open faucet into them tubs in a minute. There it is now!" He had left the door to the cellar open and we heard the splashing of the water, just as he stopped talking. My wife said it sounded like music. But the plumber only pucker-up his face as he smelled something bad and said: "No freeze there, 'No freeze there," and you could see he knew perfectly well by the sounds. It was very much as the doctor pounds your chest when he thinks you've got pneumonia; indeed, it was a plumber tapping a sick pipe, for such the same reason. All of a sudden he grunted: "Here 't is; bring me a candle; no, bring me a kerosene lamp." My wife and her mother fairly tumbled down the stairs to get him a lamp. They were so excited that they never thought of sending one of the servants who were hovering a little distance off, watching the wonderful feats of this man. When the lamp was brought he shoved it into my wife's hands and said: "Now, you hold this right there (pointing to the spot) while I go downstairs and look over the pipes." "Can't I set it down under the spot in the pipe?" she said. The man had marked an x on the pipe on which he wanted the heat from the lamp directed. "No, you can't," replied the plumber, "not unless you give it to your husband to hold, and I want you to hold it, anyway, for he's more nervous than you are, and I'm afraid he might set the house afire." It was a rough one on me, but I admit I was rather agitated, for I had been very much scared. It tickled my wife, though, and she'll never stop talking about it. In about three minutes there was a crackling and the third frozen spot was thawed. We stood, a happy trio, watching the water gushing into the bathtub, when we heard the plumber stamping up the back stairs. "The waste pipe in the kitchen wasn't frozen at all. Any fool of a plumber could have told that, and a little proddin' with wire fixed it. Tell your servants to be more careful in handlin' that sink." We had forgotten all about the wastepipe, the fatal wastepipe, as the college bred plumber had led us to think it was. We thanked the plumber man and got a grunt for our politeness. We told him how we had been worried for fear if we turned the water off the house the boiler would burst. "Who told you such nonsense as that?" he snapped. We said the young man at the shop had. "Aw, him." And his disgust was beautiful to see. "I knowed it was not the head boss. That little jack-anapes don't know a thing. It sounds just like him." Then he gave us a five-minute talk on how to care for pipes in cold weather. It contained a lot of very bad grammar, but there was more horse sense in it than I've heard in any talk of the same length in many a day. After the man was gone my wife wrote it down to keep it for hints in the future. He was in the house about fifteen minutes. His studious assistant boss had pondered over our troubles for nearly two hours, had had the job on his hands three-quarters of a day and had done nothing worth mentioning. After all this I have about come to the conclusion that plumbers are born and not made.

STARTLING STORY OF MRS. ADAMS Stricken With Bright's Disease, all Hope of Life was Abandoned. Her Restoration to Health Causes a Sensation in the Medical World. Doctors Gave Her up, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her Completely. Collingwood, Ont., Jan. 25.—(Special)—While Canada stands aghast at the terrible inroads Bright's Disease is making on the ranks of the brightest and best of her citizens; while the medical profession stand helpless before the dread destroyer of life, Collingwood has among her citizens one who knows all its terrors, who has been carried down by it till the portals of death were open to receive her, and who to-day is a strong, healthy, happy woman—a woman who knows Bright's Disease in all its hideousness, but who fears it not, because she knows its cure. Mrs. Thomas Adams is this lady's name, and she has now been a resident of Collingwood for a year and a half. Before that she lived in Burke's Falls, where she is widely known and highly respected. Mrs. Adams feels it her duty to spread the good news all over Canada, all over the world, that she has found a cure for Bright's Disease, and that that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. MRS. ADAMS' STORY. "Yes," she said, when interviewed regarding her case, "my friends can tell you how terribly ill I was. My doctor pronounced it Bright's Disease and Sciatica, but I got no relief from anything he gave me. It was Dodd's Kidney Pills that drove away the terrible disease, raised me from my bed of suffering, and made me well and happy woman. "I was for years troubled with a pain in my back, at times I would have to keep my bed. In March, 1900, I got so bad with pains in my back and hip that I was more helpless than an infant, and at times gave up all hope of getting well. I had no power of my back or limbs. "I was for eight months an invalid, and my sufferings during that time were something too terrible for words to describe. My doctor said I had Bright's Disease, but he could do nothing to give me relief. HOW THE CURE CAME. "It was then a friend of my husband induced me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had no faith in them, for I never expected to get better. But I tried them, and I thank God that I did. They brought me relief almost from the start, and after taking three boxes I was able to do my own work and look after my children. "If it is three years since I started using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I have not had a return of my trouble

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Spalding on Education

Minnesota Educational Association

John Lancaster Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., was the speaker at the convention of the Minnesota Educational Association in St. Paul, Minn., on Monday last. His address was characterized as a masterpiece of the art of the spoken word. The feature of the address was a text book in itself of the meaning of education and the meaning of the calling of the Bishop Spalding's utterance, and drew the finest lines between education in its aspect and the mere possession of knowledge.

Death of Mr. Geo. Richardson, Toronto

It is with deep regret that we have to chronicle the death of an old and highly connected man in the person of Mr. Geo. Richardson, one of the oldest and most esteemed men in the city of Toronto. He was a member of the Order of the Knights of St. John, and a member of the Order of the Knights of St. Andrew, and was a member of the Order of the Knights of St. George.

Congregational Singing

We notice from a letter in the "Osservatore Romano" that a discussion has commenced in the Italian papers on the subject of congregational singing. Were the Holy Father to follow up the "Mortu Proprio" with a strong recommendation of popular hymn-singing the measure would, we feel sure, have most excellent effects. Where there are great masses of people striving to earn a living, in many cases little time can be given to religious devotions. But short prayers and, above all, hymns learnt at the mother's knee cling to the memory throughout life, and serve to fortify the mind on occasions of grief or temptation. Amongst Catholics and Protestants in German lands and amongst Protestants in Great Britain hymn-singing plays an important part in the life of the people, and it is as edifying as it is pleasant to listen when the weather is fine to groups of working folk singing the praises of Christ in the open air. Much more might be done by Catholics for the cultivation of popular hymn-singing.

Advertisement for 'WATERBURY'S' cough and cold medicine, featuring an illustration of a bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

To Denounce the Persecution in France

New York, Jan. 20.—The issuance of a million pamphlets seeking the indorsement of American Catholics to a protest against the treatment of the religious orders in France was begun yesterday under the direction of the League of the Sacred Heart and Apostleship of Prayer, of which Father John Wynne, S.J., is the director. The pamphlet declares that the persecution of the French religious congregations of the Church and that the aim of the French Government is to make it impossible to observe the counsels of Christ in the cloister and in every branch of organization of the league draw up a protest, have every Catholic in that community sign it and then forward the protest to headquarters here, meanwhile openly existing in France. Resolutions are suggested declaring "That as citizens of a republic in which the Church has always enjoyed her full rights, we protest against the action of the present French Government in attempting to legalize religious persecution, and we trust that, in response to their efforts the French people will speedily unite together to wrest the government and legislature from those who have so misused the powers entrusted to them." Like protests are being prepared for circulation throughout Europe.

Blessed the Pen

New York, Jan. 24.—The Sun has the following special to-day: A few days ago the Pope took a stylographic pen from a Protestant journalist's hand and pronounced a benediction. He returned the pen, saying: "No one has a nobler mission than a journalist in the world of to-day. I bless your symbol of office. My predecessors consecrated the swords and shields of Christian warriors; I choose rather to beg blessings upon the Christian journalist's pen."

Joe A Prestidigitator

London, Jan. 23.—The Economist, commenting upon the Guildhall speech, says Mr. Chamberlain has been prolific devising plans, each for a different purpose, and each ready, but sacrificing his unhappy offspring when the political exigencies of the moment demanded it. The colonies, according to the first suggestion, were to cease manufacturing in order to provide a market for the manufactures of the mother country. That idea the colonies promptly repudiated, and here Chamberlain's skill as a political prestidigitator promptly caused it to disappear.

The Making of a Nation

They were three minutes proclaiming the new republic, and ten minutes more getting the recognition of the great powers of the world. But the business of providing a flag and a constitution was likely to take a day or two, and time was precious. As they counselled together, in this emergency, the waves of the sea cast up a Sunday newspaper. "God is good!" exclaimed the pious people, and unanimously adopted the comic supplement as the design of their flag.

Death of Mrs. Caraher, of Guelph

Guelph, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Michael Caraher, a very old resident of this section, was buried to-day from the Church of Our Lady. She was 84 years of age, and came to this country in 1828. Her husband died ten years ago, at the age of 86. The family is one of the oldest and most highly respected in this vicinity. The deceased was a faithful member of the Catholic Church.

Ontario Legislative Assembly

Monday, the 25th day of January, next, will be the last day for receiving petitions for private bills. Monday, the first day of February, next, will be the last day for introducing private bills. Friday, the twelfth day of February, next, will be the last day for receiving reports of committees on private bills. CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 30th Dec., 1903.

Every individual is the centre of a double relationship.

General Longstreet

Death and Funeral of the Great Confederate Soldier

General James Longstreet, who died the other day at Gainesville, Ga., was at the time of his death the ranking Confederate officer. A West Point graduate, he distinguished himself in the Mexican War, and at the opening of the struggle between the States he was in military defense of the South, promptly appointed to high rank and advanced gradually but swiftly to the very highest below General Robert E. Lee. After the war General Longstreet became a member of the Catholic Church, and under the words of Bishop Keiley, who preached at his funeral, "to his dying day remained faithful to her teaching and loyal to her creed."

A Problem in Reduction

Hear the everyday remarks of the woman whose life is doimed on our sides by a tape measure. "Do you think that I am any stouter? I don't eat potatoes and I perfectly love chocolate and cocoa, but I never look at tea or coffee with my meals and I only have had meat. You really don't need a doctor's prescription. If you hate a thing, perfectly loathe it, that is the thing you must eat. If you like it, let it alone."

Touched by Catholic Kindness

"He once told me that up to that time he was an Episcopalian and had no intention of aligning himself with any other Church, but when, even in the Church, he was smothered, he wondered if there was no house of God where people, no matter what their political prejudices might be, possessed and practiced brotherly charity and love. So, experimentally, as it were, in New Orleans he went to a Catholic church and was received kindly by all the members, although many of them no doubt disapproved his course politically and some, as old soldiers, grieved over it. At any rate, his kindness touched his heart, and after much study, reflection and instruction, along with the grace of God, he became a Catholic, lived one practically and died in the peace of God, blessed by the priest, eulogized by the Bishop and will be prayed for by our people."

Baptist View of Us

Rev. Dr. A. S. Hobart, professor of homiletics at Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., read a paper Jan. 18th, before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, on "My Catholic Neighbor and I." The paper was a discussion of the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the public schools.

Requisite for the Rancher

On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready-made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil.

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"The Little Mother"

"Oh, no," said the nurse, walking down the long corridor with a visitor just leaving the children's ward, "it was only her knee; her arm isn't injured—What made you think it was?" "Why, the odd way she holds it, I suppose," answered the visitor. "Bent all the time, and curled round a gathered-up bunch of coverlet. What makes her do that? I should think she would get cramped."

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MARKET REPORTS

Wheat Again Closes Lower at Liverpool and Chicago—Live Stock—The Latest Quotations.

Wheat

London—Wheat—What on passage, easier but in some request. Mais on passage, buyers withdrawn, spot, American mixed, 2 1/2. Flour, spot, Minn., 2 1/2. Paris—Wheat—What, some quiet; Jan., 20c; May and Aug., 21c. Flour, some quiet; Jan., 28c; May and Aug., 27c. Liverpool—Wheat, spot easy; No. 2, 1 1/2.

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 2 and 28, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Land Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence on and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years. (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead. (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land. (4) The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township or an adjoining or cornering township.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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

INFORMATION

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

JAMES A. SMART, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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