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VOL. XIII., No. 45

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1905

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## TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

A Letter with News of an Old Hamilton Family—William Buckingham, of Stratford, Ont., Pioneer Journalist of the Northwest, Communicates with Old-Timer—The Adventurous Careers of Two Toronto Boys, "Wac" and John George Ryan—"Smiling Bob" Matheson of Belleville—The Oldest Ontario Printer a Resident of Chicago.

I have received a letter from Mr. James Hammond of Hamilton, informing me of what has become of the Wilson and Beatty families of whom I wrote in the Register of a recent date. Mr. Hammond read what I wrote of them, not in the Register, but in the Hamilton Spectator, which makes it appear that my reminiscences are pretty generally copied by the Hamilton papers. I notice that the Herald copies them very regularly in its Thursday issues and gives them a conspicuous position. Mr. Hammond writes: "As I read in the Spectator last Saturday your writings of old times in Hamilton, and as you spoke words of praise of cousins of mine, I thought I would drop you those few lines to let you know how many are still in the land of the living. My aunt, Mrs. Beatty (my mother's sister) died some years ago in Youngstown, Ohio. Her two sons, Beatty, are still there, and also Miss Kate Wilson; but Miss Maggie Beatty died there this past summer. James Wilson died, I would say, about two years ago, in Pasadena, California, he having lived there a number of years. He left two daughters. Hoping you will be spared many years to wield your interesting pen."

I remain yours truly,  
**JAMES HAMMOND,**  
 8 Macaulay St. W.

I am very glad to receive this statement from Mr. Hammond, with whose family I was not altogether unacquainted when I was a resident of Hamilton in the years of the forties. I was aware that Mrs. Hammond, the writer's mother, was a sister of Mrs. Wilson, afterwards Mrs. Beatty. The Hammonds kept a grocery store on John street south, near the court house, and the writer of this was often sent there to purchase family necessaries. He is glad, therefore, to learn that some members of the old stock are left there yet. But is it not melancholy to hear of old settlers, who lived in Hamilton so long and established a reputation for worth and good citizenship, dying so far away from their native places. Thomas Wilson of this family became the partner of the late Sir Frank Smith, a great business man and eminent in many ways, died here in Toronto. The mother, who I knew first as Mrs. Beatty, died in Youngstown, Ohio. James Wilson, her eldest son, who was a pretty old man, died in Pasadena, California, where he had been residing, about two years ago. Pasadena is about twelve or fourteen miles from Los Angeles, and is recognized as the paradise of the Pacific, its climate being so genial and its air so pure. Youngstown, Ohio, where some members of the family have died and where others are living yet, seems to be the present seat of the family.

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I am just in receipt of a letter, from an old newspaper friend of mine and a remarkable man in some ways, and had a career of his own. It is Mr. William Buckingham of Stratford, Ont. He is an Englishman by nativity, an editor by profession, and a financial manager by present occupation. He is a pretty old timer too. Mr. Buckingham commenced his Canadian career as a shorthand reporter on the Toronto Globe in the early fifties. It was he who reported Thos. D'Arcy McGee's maiden speech in parliament for the Globe, and no one holds McGee's memory more in respect than he does. He was afterwards associated with him in his professional capacity, and he learned to love him.

I believe I may take the liberty of making a quotation, from his letter, which has reference to an occurrence that took place more than forty years ago. He writes: "You have reminded me more than once of what I wrote you in 1864, the time of the Shakespeare Tercentenary, when in writing to me you asked what the Canadian Stratford was going to do towards celebrating that event? My answer was: 'If Shakespeare were alive and well and had wheat and pork to sell he would find here a ready market.' I was so struck with the grotesqueness of that answer I determined to use it in some form or other. The Toronto Leader was then in existence and had a humorous column headed 'All Sorts.' I put it in there without extension or dressing, and it was so amusing that it was copied into the English language press throughout the world. 'Well,' continues Mr. Buckingham, 'our commerce has somewhat extended itself since then, but the literary tastes of the people have not greatly improved, so that no body ventures to lecture here as they are almost foredoomed to certain failure. Whether an exception would result in your case under the auspices I have named, I could not say, I would like to hope so, and for my own part I would be glad if I had the opportunity to attend. I had been looking forward with much interest and pleasure to the publication of your book (on McGee) seeing that I knew so well both the author and his subject."

Mr. Buckingham, I think, is entitled to the appellation of "Father of the Canadian Northwestern Press" for some years before Confederation was brought about he and a young Irishman named Caldwell, established the first newspaper at Fort Garry, now the flourishing city of Winnipeg. I think the name of it was the "North-Western." After exhausting themselves and their means they returned to Ontario, where Mr. Buckingham has held positions of honor and trust, including the ownership and editorship of the "Stratford Beacon," which, however, he long since disposed of.

I find the following item in a late Hamilton paper that interests me: "Just 32 years ago the filibustering steamer, 'Virginius,' with one of the many gangs on board that for a generation sought to cause trouble with Spain in Cuba, so that the United States might be stirred up to take the island, was captured near Jamaica by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, and taken to Santiago. The Virginius had been fitted out in the United States secretly and left Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 23, with a large party on board. The chief of the expedition was Gen. Washington Ryan, a New Yorker. Ryan and the Cuban chiefs, Remata Pedro Céspedes and Jesus del Cal, were summarily tried and executed. Three days later Capt. Joseph Fry, of the Virginius, 36 of the crew and 12 Cuban volunteers taken on board, were executed at Santiago. Out of 169 men in the party, only 18 escaped punishment in some form. But for the interference of the British and United States consuls every man of the party would have been executed."

Old-Timer is a good deal interested in the above item. It gives him an opportunity to tell a story about two Toronto boys that he knew. Gen. Washington Ryan was not a Canadian. He was the agent of the proposed Cuban republic in the United States and was well known throughout the country. Let me go back to the fifties in Toronto. There was a family named Ryan here then. And there was a newspaper called the "Catholic Citizen" here then, published by Hayes Brothers, well known merchants and citizens. Two youths named Washington and John George Ryan were apprentices in the print-

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ing office. In the course of years they found their way to the United States, Washington to the north and John George to the south. When the war of the rebellion broke out in 1860, they joined the armies of their respective sections and became officers of some distinction. When the war was over they needed some employment, and Washington entered the Cuban service as agent for the revolutionary junta in the United States. He used the initials of W. A. C. to his given name and was known as "Wac" Ryan. His brother, John George, became connected with the Southwestern press, and as a Washington correspondent was known in Washington city. At the time of President Lincoln's assassination and the attempt on Secretary Seward's life, a reward was offered for the arrest of John A. Surratt, the supposed would-be assassin of Secretary Seward. John George Ryan resembled him somewhat and he was mistaken for him and taken in a cage from Arkansas to Washington, there to be tried. He protested his innocence to be sure, but he had to go. When the United States officers having him in charge stopped anywhere on the way, Ryan was on exhibition in his cage and crowds would gather around to take a look at the "monster." Ryan looked upon the whole thing as a huge joke. When loyal people, especially women, would gather around and say, "what a fierce-looking monster," he would shake his chain and look fierce. Yet, he was anything but a fierce-looking man. When they got to Washington he was at once liberated, for when President Johnson and other high officers of the Republic saw him they knew him and said he was not Surratt, but Ryan.

"W.A.C." Ryan met the fate described above, and John George drifted to Chicago, where Old-Timer met him. There he practised law or tried to, but his notoriety brought him no clients. He had the misfortune, before stoves were set up to heat the street cars, to have one of his feet frozen one very cold night, and a suit against the company was entered for damages by him. I remember when he had three suits for damages in progress at one time— one against the Spanish Government for the killing of his brother; one against the United States Government for the false arrest and imprisonment of himself, and one against the Chicago Street Car Co. for the freezing of his foot. That he recovered damages from the Spanish Government for the taking of his brother's life, in the name of the family, I am certain; and against the Street Car Co., too, I believe. He resided with a sister or some female relative, in Chicago, a Mrs. Shannon, I know, because I visited him there several times. He is dead some years, but I had not seen him for a good while before the sad event. He had another brother in Chicago, a man with a large and respectable family, who was in the service of an extensive wholesale shoe house and doing well; but I don't think there was much cordiality between them.

I think the late John Gannon, a respectable retired journeyman printer, of Toronto, was an uncle of these men; also Patrick Burke, a newspaper publisher at St. Thomas, Ontario, had another uncle, but I do not know the particular Ryan in Toronto, who was their father. Thus it is with this adventurous race of ours, ever seeking change and adventure, and risking many things for something within the range of danger and glory. I remember seeing John George Ryan at the Rossin House in Toronto, after the civil conflict in the United States was over, collecting money for the relief of distressed southern families.

I notice that Superintendent Matheson of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, is being congratulated. "Smiling Bob" is an old friend of Old-Timer, with whom he transacted business for the Brantford Expositor and Hamilton Times before both strayed away to seek pastures new and realize greater expectations. He is an old-time disciple of the "art preservative."

While the subject of old-time printers is fresh in our memories I want to say that the oldest printer known to Dundas or Hamilton, yet amongst the living, is William Pigott, who flourished in the eventful forties. He is a resident of Chicago and a member of the Old-Time Printers' Union and managing a real estate office. Long may he continue to maintain his hold on the thread of life!

WILLIAM HALLEY.

**The Horrible Example of Samson**

In the book of Judges, for instance, we are told that Samson, when an impressionable youth, happened to cast his eyes on a maiden of Philistia and straightway was so captivated by her beauty that he ran off to his father and mother, saying, "I saw a woman in Thammatha of the daughters of the Philistines; I beseech you, take her for me to wife." But the father and mother were not kindly disposed to mixed marriages, being fully likely old-fashioned folk. "Is there no woman," they said to him, "among the daughters of thy brethren, or among all thy people, that thou wilt take a wife of the Philistines?" In the eyes of Samson, however, the lovely apparition of Philistia was the only woman that could ever satisfy the romantic yearnings of his heart. It was evident a case of love at first sight, which all novelists concur in declaring the most impervious to reason. The parental remonstrance was unheeded, and Samson got his wife, the beginning of all his woes. In a week or so after the marriage feast she got a Philistine divorce from him on the ground of desertion. And no doubt at this moment there are thousands of youths and maidens scattered beneath the moon, praying the Lord that they may have the good fortune to be united in wedlock to some angel of loveliness or some person of manliness. Let us trust that the Lord in His infinite love may not hear the prayers of some of them—Father Prosnahan, S.J., in The Messenger.

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**ORANGEISM AND THE WHITNEY GOVERNMENT**

**Scurrilous Crusade Against the Catholic Church and Clergy**

(From the Orange Sentinel.)

During the last years of the Ross Government a system of espionage was established at the Parliament Buildings in the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, which was as degrading to the Ministers as it was intolerable from a public standpoint.

**WHITNEY CONFIDES IN THE SENTINEL.**

Since Mr. Whitney assumed office he and his colleagues have been made aware of the existence of this system. In more than one instance that has come to our knowledge confidential matters, supposed to be known only to the inner circle of the Ministers and higher officials, have been communicated to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. To put it plainly, in almost every department of the Provincial service the Church has a spy, so that every move of the Ministers is reported to headquarters, and everything contemplated, whether it affects the interests of the Roman Catholic electors or not, is known to the priests, sometimes before it is discussed in council. It was partly by this means that the Church terrorized the Ross Government. Their secret organization was so complete that Mr. Ross was hardly safe in discussing public questions in the privacy of his own room.

**ABSOLUTE KNOWLEDGE OF CABINET "FACTS."**

We speak with absolute knowledge of the facts when we say that in at least one instance the Hon. J. M. Gibson was forced to put a clerk in a department when there was nothing for that clerk to do, and the only purpose of the appointment was to keep watch on what was going on there and report to his religious leaders.

**KICK FROM THE PROSELYTIZERS.**

It is a fact well known at the Parliament Buildings that in the Department of Neglected Children everything that happens is immediately communicated to the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. The name of every child that goes through the Department is investigated to the third and fourth generation in the endeavor to discover a Roman Catholic forbear, and if it can be found that a child had a grandmother or a great grandmother who was a Catholic, the Church immediately claims the custody of it. What is true of this department is true of other departments.

**SENTINEL SYMPATHIZES WITH WHITNEY.**

We sympathize with Mr. Whitney and his colleagues in being surrounded by those who are loyal to their religious teachers rather than to those from whom they draw their salaries.

The policy of the Church was, under Mr. Ross, and is now under Mr. Whitney, to raise a great hue and cry if a Roman Catholic is interfered with. It makes no difference how incompetent the man has been or how much he has deserved dismissal, the very fact that he is a Roman Catholic is taken as evidence that he is dismissed because of his religion. The priests know that this is not the case, but they find it the strongest ground upon which to fight, and that they fight every member of Mr. Whitney's Cabinet can bear testimony. This is a shrewd policy. The effect of it is to limit the number of Roman Catholics who are dismissed.

**SWEEPING CHARGES AGAINST PRIESTS.**

The priests descend upon a Minister and in the most offensive and dictatorial manner demand reasons for executive action that does not suit them, and by inference, if not in direct terms, threaten the Government with the loss of the Roman Catholic vote unless they (the priests) are allowed to nominate the men to fill certain appointments. Not a messenger or an elevator man can be removed without a protest from a priest. The Government is held responsible for the action of the License Commissioners in refusing liquor licenses to men who are Roman Catholics. It is one constant conflict with the political priests. We venture to say that if some of the interviews between priests and Ministers were accurately reported the public would believe the reports to be gross exaggerations. This is the force that Mr. Whitney has to deal with. They are fighting like tigers for their graft. The priests know how much their political influence depends upon getting public offices for members of their flocks, and holding them there. They will not give up without a struggle.

**PATting WHITNEY ON THE BACK.**

Mr. Whitney has so greatly disappointed his opponents since he became Premier that we have reason to expect from him good government in the best sense of the word. The way he has treated the franchise-holding corporations is the most encouraging feature of Provincial government in twenty years. Mr. Ross submitted to the capitalists. Mr. Whitney has defied them and protected the public interest. He has proved that he is a strong man, one with ideas of his own, and the force to dominate his party in the interests of the people. One who is strong enough to protect the citizens from the buccannery of finance we gave reason to hope will be strong enough to deal with the priests of the Roman Catholic Church when they assume the prerogative of making appointments.

**IN THEIR TRUE COLORS**

(From the Globe.)

It is evident that the wing of the Conservative party which desires to divide this Dominion on racial and creed lines has determined to make a dead set against Mr. Aylesworth in North York. The leaders of the movement jumble a lot of things together, such as public ownership, the salary grab, etc., but the real soul of the opposition to Mr. Aylesworth is that sectional and racial rancor, of which every Canadian who has a spark of love for his country hoped the last had been heard long ago. In the manifestoes that have been issued "clericalism," "Quebec's bigotry," and similar phrases, show what the real purpose of these disturbers is. The Liberal party has met these illiberal and disintegrating cries many times before, has fought them to a finish, and has always been victorious. It is ready to face them again, and it could ask no better ground to try the cause than that North York which 64 years ago returned Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine to Parliament. The Conservative party in convention assembled has chosen their candidate and we have had a declaration of the intolerant and disrupting platform on which he has taken his stand. The mouth-piece of the movement has stated that Mr. Aylesworth's candidature "flaunts the triumph of Quebec clericalism in the face and eyes of Ontario when it asks the manhood of North York to applaud the cowardly pursuit of a son of Ontario, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, by all the tyrannies of French-Canadian power, prejudice, and bigotry."

Mr. Aylesworth could not be commissioned to fight in a better cause than in crushing once again such unpatriotic and disgraceful appeals. There is no use of mincing words. The real meaning of the Telegram's utterance is that the French-Canadian however public-spirited, able, honest, and patriotic, will, if he dare aspire to the high places of his native land, be assailed by all the barking dogs of intolerance until he is hunted into his grave. The talk about public ownership and salary grabs is a mere stalking-horse for the fellow who fires his middle-age fowling-piece from behind it. There are more men who believe in public ownership and who denounce the salary grab in the ranks of the Liberal party than in the ranks of the Conservative party. They are not issues between parties. The men who are leading the Conservative party in North York are merely sectarian bowlers, who are besmirching the name of their party, and who will receive such an answer in a few weeks from the intelligent men of North York as will keep them quiet for some time to come.

**Australian Plenary Council**

The Third Plenary Council of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Australian Commonwealth concluded its labors at Sydney on September 8th, by the issue of a joint pastoral to the clergy and laity of the Commonwealth. The pastoral reviews the progress of the Church during the decade that has elapsed since the last Plenary Council, and gives an interesting summary of the present position of the Church in Australia, which reveals the strength of the larger section of Irish-Australia. "The period," says the pastoral, has been one of quiet growth and consolidation, rather than of that pioneer missionary expansion which was distinctive of earlier periods of our history. Our Catholic population (in Australia) has grown to something over a million (1,011,556). The clergy number over thirteen hundred; the teaching Brothers over six hundred; the Nuns over five thousand five hundred. We maintain thirty-three colleges for boys and one hundred and sixty-nine boarding schools for girls; two hundred and fifteen superior day schools; ten hundred and eighty-seven primary schools; ninety-four charitable schools number over one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. From these figures it can be seen that, although ours is a land which has developed and grown with the rapidity of adolescence, the Church has progressed also, even so as to keep well to the front among the most progressive institutions of the country." Irish-Australia is, therefore, nearly as populous now as Munster. The strength of the Catholic schools is remarkable, seeing that they are maintained without one farthing of assistance from the State.

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**BARNABY RUDGE**  
By CHARLES DICKENS

CHAPTER XLIX.

The mob had been divided from its first assemblage into four divisions—the London, the Westminster, the Southwark and the Scotch. Each of these divisions being subdivided into various bodies, and these bodies being drawn up in various forms and figures, the general arrangement was, except to the few chiefs and leaders, as unintelligible as the plan of a great battle to the meanest soldier in the field. It was not without its method, however, for, in a very short space of time after being put in motion, the crowd had resolved itself into three great parties, and were prepared, as had been arranged, to cross the river by different bridges, and make for the House of Commons in separate detachments.

At the head of that division which had Westminster Bridge for its approach to the scene of action, Lord George Gordon took his post, with Gashford at his right hand, and sundry ruffians of his most unpromising appearance, forming a kind of staff about him. The conduct of a second party whose route lay by Blackfriars, was intrusted to a committee of management, including perhaps a dozen men, while the third, which was to go by London Bridge and through the main streets, in order that their numbers and their serious intentions might be the better known and appreciated by the citizens, were led by Simon Tappertit (assisted by a few subalterns, selected from the Brotherhood of United Bulldogs), Dennis the hangman, Hugh, and some others.

The word of command being given, each of these great bodies took the road assigned to it, and departed on its way, in perfect order and profound silence. That which went through the city greatly exceeded the others in number, and was of such prodigious extent that when the rear began to move, the front was nearly four miles in advance, notwithstanding that the men marched three abreast and followed very close upon each other.

At the head of this party, in the place where Hugh, in the madness of his humor, had stationed him, and walking between that dانا's companion and the hangman, went Barnaby, as many a man among the thousands who looked on that day afterwards remembered well. Forgetful of all other things in the ecstasy of the moment, his face flushed and his eyes sparkling with delight, heedless of the weight of the great banner he carried, and mindful only of its flashing in the sun and rustling in the summer breeze, on he went, proud, happy, elated past all telling—the only light-hearted, undesigning creature in the whole assembly.

"What do you think of this?" asked Hugh, as they passed through the crowded streets, and looked up at the windows which were thronged with spectators. "They have all turned out to see our flags and streamers? Eh, Barnaby? Why, Barnaby's the greatest man of all the pack! His flag's the largest of the lot, the brightest too. There's nothing in the show like Barnaby. All eyes are turned on him. Ha, ha, ha!"

"Don't make that fit, brother," growled the hangman, glancing with no very approving eyes at Barnaby as he spoke. "I hope he don't think there's nothing to be done but think a boy at a breaking-up? You're ready for action, I hope, eh? You, I mean," he added, nudging Barnaby roughly with his elbow. "What are you staring at? Why don't you speak?"

Barnaby had been gazing at his flag and looked vacantly from his question to Hugh.

"He don't understand your way," said the latter. "Here, I'll explain it to him. Barnaby, old boy, attend to me."

"I'll attend," said Barnaby, looking anxiously round, "but I wish I could see her somewhere."

"See who?" demanded Dennis in a gruff tone.

"You ain't in love, I hope, brother? That ain't the sort of thing for us, you know. We must not have no love here."

"She would be proud indeed to see me now, eh, Hugh?" said Barnaby.

"Wouldn't it make her glad to see me at the head of this large show?" she'd cry with joy, I know she would. Where can she be. She never sees me at my best, and what do I care to be gay and fine if she's not by?"

"Why, what palaver's this?" asked Mr. Dennis with supreme disdain. "We ain't got no sentimental members among us, I hope."

"Don't be uneasy, brother," cried Hugh, "he's only talking of his mother."

"Of his mother?" said Mr. Dennis with a strong oath.

"His mother?"

"And have I combined myself with this here section, and turned out on this here memorable day, to hear him talk about his mother!" growled Barnaby. "The notion of a man's sweetheart's bad enough, but a man's mother!—and here his disgust was so extreme that he spat upon the ground, and could say no more."

"Barnaby's right," cried Hugh with a grin, "and I say it. Lookee, hold lad, if she's not here to see, it's because I've provided for her, and sent half a dozen gentlemen every one of 'em with a round, to take her in state, to a grand house all hung round with gold and silver banners, and everything else you please, where she'll wait till you come, and want for nothing."

"Ay!" said Barnaby, his face beaming with delight, "have you indeed? That's a good hearing. That's fine! Kind Hugh!"

"But nothing to what will come, bless you!" retorted Hugh, with a wink at Dennis, who regarded his new companion in arms with great astonishment.

"No, indeed!" cried Barnaby.

"Nothing at all," said Hugh. "Money, cocked hats and feathers, red coats and gold lace, all the fine things there are, ever were, or will be; will belong to us if we are true to that noble gentleman—the best man in the world—carry our flags for a few days, and keep 'em safe. That's all we've got to do."

ened by those within for his admission, gave them a momentary glimpse of the interior, they grew more wild and savage, like beasts at the sight of prey, and made a rush against the portal, which strained its locks and bolts in their staples, and shook the very beams of the roof.

The stranger's gallery, which was immediately above the door of the House, had been ordered to be closed on the first rumor of disturbance, and was empty, save that now and then Lord George took his seat there, for the convenience of coming to the head of the stairs which led to it, and repeating to the people what had passed within. It was on these stairs that Barnaby, Hugh and Dennis were posted. There were two flights, short, steep, and narrow, running parallel to each other, and leading to two little doors communicating with a low passage which opened on the gallery. Between them was a kind of well, or glazed skylight, for the admission of light and air into the lobby, which might be some eighteen or twenty feet below.

Upon one of these little staircases—not that at the head of which Lord George appeared from time to time, but the other—Gashford stood with his elbow on the banister, and his "chuck" on his hand, with his usual crafty aspect. Whenever he varied this attitude in the slightest degree—so much as by the gentlest motion of his arm—the uproar was certain to increase, not merely there, but in the lobby below, from which place, no doubt, some man who acted as fugleman to the rest, was constantly looking up and watching him.

"Order!" cried Hugh, in a voice which made itself heard even above the roar and tumult, as Lord George appeared at the top of the staircase. "News from my lord!"

The noise continued, notwithstanding his appearance, until Gashford looked round. There was silence immediately—even among the people in the passages without, and on the other staircases, who could neither see nor hear, but to whom, notwithstanding, the signal was conveyed with marvellous rapidity.

"Gentlemen," said Lord George, who was very pale and agitated. "We must be firm. They talk of delays, but we must have no delays. They talk of sending your petition to consideration next Tuesday, but we must have it considered now. Present appearances look bad for our success, but we must succeed—and will!"

"We must succeed and will!" echoed the crowd. And so among their shouts and cheers and other cries, he bowed to them and retired, and presently came back again. There was another gesture from Gashford, and a dead silence directly.

"I am afraid," he said, this time, "that we have little to hope from the proceedings of Parliament. But we must redress our own grievances, we must meet again, we must put our trust in Providence, and it will bless our endeavors."

This speech being a little more temperate than the last, was not so favorably received. When the noise and exasperation were at their height he came back once more, and told them that the alarm had gone forth for many miles round, that when the King heard of their assembling together in that great body, he had no doubt His Majesty would send down private orders to have their wishes complied with, and with the manner of his speech as childish, irresolute, and uncertain as his matter—was proceeding in this strain, when two gentlemen suddenly appeared at the door where he stood, and pressing past him and coming a step or two lower down upon the stairs, confronted the people.

The boldness of this action quite took them by surprise. They were not the less disconcerted, when one of the gentlemen, turning to Lord George, spoke thus—in a loud voice to which they might not have listened quite so coolly and collectedly.

"You may tell these people, if you please, my lord, that I am General Conway of whom they have heard, and that I oppose this petition, and all their proceedings, and yours. I am a soldier, you may tell them, and I will protect the freedom of this place with my sword. You see, my lord, that the members of this House are all in arms to-day; you know that the entrance to it is a narrow one; you cannot be ignorant that there are men within the walls who are determined to defend that pass to the last, and before whom many lives must fall if your adherents persevere. Have a care what you do."

"And my Lord George," said the other gentleman, addressing him in like manner, "I desire thee to hear this, from me—Colonel Gordon—your near relation. If a man among this crowd, whose uproar strikes us deaf, crosses the threshold of the House of Commons, I swear to run my sword that moment—into his, but into your body!"

With that they stepped back again, keeping their faces towards the crowd, took each an arm of the misguided mobman, drew him into the passage, and shut the door, which they directly locked and fastened on the inside.

This was so quickly done, and the demeanor of both gentlemen—who were not young men either—was so gallant and resolute, that the crowd faltered and stared at each other with irresolute and timid looks. Many tried to turn towards the door, some of the faintest-hearted cried that they had best go back, and called to those behind to give way, and the panic and confusion were increasing rapidly, when Gashford whispered Hugh.

"What now?" Hugh roared aloud, turning towards them. "Why go back? Where can you do better than here, boys? One good rush against these doors and one blow at the same time, will do the business. Rush on them! As to the door below, let those stand hack who are afraid. Let those who are not afraid, try who shall be the first to pass it. Here goes. Look down there!"

Without the delay of an instant, he threw himself headlong over the banisters into the lobby below. He had

It needs No Testimonial!—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

**MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS**

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Braish. Mrs. R. S. Oden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

marty touched the ground when Barnaby was at his side. The chaplain's assistant, and some members who were supporting the people to retire, immediately withdrew, and instead of a great shout, both crowds turned themselves against the doors, pell-mell, and besieged the House in earnest.

At that moment, when a second onset had brought them into collision with those who stood on the defensive within, in which case great loss of life and bloodshed would inevitably have ensued—the hindmost position of the crowd gave way, and the rumor spread from mouth to mouth that a messenger had been despatched by water for the militia, who were forming in the street. Fearful of sustaining a charge in the narrow passages in which they were so closely wedged together, the throng poured out as impetuously as they had flocked in. As the whole stream turned at once, Barnaby and Hugh went with it, and so, fighting and struggling and trampling on fallen men and being trampled on in turn themselves, they and the whole mass floated by degrees into the open street, where a large detachment of the Guards, both horse and foot, came hurrying up, clearing the ground before them so rapidly that the people seemed to melt away as they advanced.

Something More than a Purgative.—To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, and inflect on the more turbulent of their opponents, a few slight flesh wounds, under the influence of which a man dropped, here and there, into the arms of his fellows, amid much groaning and confusion.

At the sight of gashed and bloody faces, seen for a moment in the crowd, then hidden by the press around them, Barnaby turned pale and sick. But he stood his ground, and grasping his pole more firmly yet, kept his eye fixed upon the nearest soldier, nodding his head meanwhile, as Hugh with a scowling visage, whispered in his ear.

**A Monument to Quality**



Ceylon Tea is, beyond all question, a better, fresher and purer tea than any other.

Sold in Lead Packets only at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, or 60c, by all Grocers. Highest Award, St. Louis, 1904

The word of command to halt being given, the soldiers formed across the street, the rioters, breathless and exhausted alike, though in a very irregular and disorderly manner. The commanding officer rode hastily into the open space between the two bodies, accompanied by a magistrate and an officer of the House of Commons, for whose accommodation a couple of troopers had hastily dismounted. The Riot Act was read, but not a man stirred.

In the first rank of the insurgents, Barnaby and Hugh stood side by side. Somebody had thrust into Barnaby's hands when he came out into the street, his precious flag, which, being now rolled up and tied round the pole, looked like a giant quarter-staff as he grasped it firmly and stood upon his guard. If ever man believed with his whole heart and soul that he was engaged in a just cause, and that he was bound to stand by his leader to the last, poor Barnaby believed it of himself and Lord George Gordon.

After an ineffectual attempt to make himself heard, the magistrate gave the word and the Horse Guards came riding in among the crowd.

But, even then, he galloped here and there, exhorting the people to disperse, and although heavy stones were thrown at the men, and some were desperately cut and bruised, they had no orders but to make prisoners of such rioters as were the most active, and to drive the people back with the flat of their sabres. As the horses came in among them, the throng gave way at many points, and the Guards, following up their advantage, were rapidly clearing the ground, when two or three of the foremost, who were in a manner cut off from the rest by the people closing round them, made straight towards Barnaby and Hugh, who had no doubt been pointed out as the two men who dropped into the lobby, laying about them now with some effect, and inflicting on the more turbulent of their opponents, a few slight flesh wounds, under the influence of which a man dropped, here and there, into the arms of his fellows, amid much groaning and confusion.

At the sight of gashed and bloody faces, seen for a moment in the crowd, then hidden by the press around them, Barnaby turned pale and sick. But he stood his ground, and grasping his pole more firmly yet, kept his eye fixed upon the nearest soldier, nodding his head meanwhile, as Hugh with a scowling visage, whispered in his ear.

**YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE**

YOU are to be the one to say whether it is or it isn't; whether you will or you won't; whether we are right or wrong. We leave it to you entirely, for you to decide. The only evidence we want to submit is a dollar package of VITAE-ORE, which package we want you to use, and let our risk. All we ask is a fair verdict. We say, if you are sick, that VITAE-ORE will cure you! We say that one package will prove to you that it is the remedy for your case and condition. If it does not, you to be the judge, we want nothing from you.



**READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER**

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN

Had No Strength, Heart Was Weak, Could Not Rest.

Vitae-Ore Restores to Perfect Health.

We will send to every subscriber or reader of The Catholic Register or worthy person recommended by a subscriber, a full-sized One Dollar package of VITAE-ORE by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt if the receiver can truthfully say that his use has done him or her more good than all the drugs or dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. VITAE-ORE is a natural, safe, adjuvant rock-like substance—mineral-Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 500 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing disease, as thousands testify, and as no one answering this, writing for a package will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic obstructions, protracted incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach every case with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

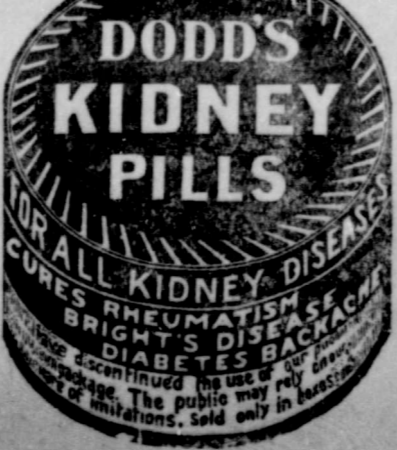
- Cure For**
- Rheumatism
  - Bright's Disease and Dropsy
  - La Grippe
  - Blood Poisoning
  - Piles, Sores, Ulcers
  - Malarial Fever
  - Nervous Prostration
  - Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles
  - Catarrh of Any Part
  - Female Complaints
  - Stomach and Bowel Disorders
  - General Debility

MRS. JOHN E. DAVIS, Box 373, Parry Sound, Ont.

often cried with weakness. I bought a medical electric battery, and although it gave me some relief, it was only temporary. Vitae-Ore was brought to my notice by an advertisement which appeared in a Toronto paper, and I at once decided to try it. I have used V.O. for three months' time and I cannot praise its curative powers too highly, for I am now strong and feel better than ever before in my life. Vitae-Ore has done all this for me and I will always be ready to speak highly of this remedy.

**GOOD EXTERNALLY ALSO.** Although Vitae-Ore is intended primarily to be taken into the system through the stomach and thereafter by natural process absorbed into the blood, the vehicle which conveys its curative properties to all parts of the body, it possesses qualities characteristic of its exclusive, which render it wonderfully effective as an external application, direct to the seat of affliction, in certain disorders. In Throat Troubles, when it is used externally as a spray, gargle or swab, according to the printed directions which accompany the Ore, the Elixir comes into direct contact with the diseased and inflamed membrane, right to the base of the trouble and need not be first assimilated with the blood, as is the case in organic disorders. It is this peculiar property which has made it such a powerful specific for diphtheria, that worst of all throat troubles, and explains how a remedy which will cure Rheumatism can also vanquish this dread disorder, as has been frequently ascertained. In cases of Piles, the V.O. Elixir, applied full strength to the affected parts, exerts a natural astringent effect, which in co-operation with the remedial action secured by its internal use at the same time, brings about a cure in short order and we have no hesitation in matching it against any remedy or combination of remedies advertised exclusively for the cure of this trouble.

Particularly in Eczema, Salt Rheum, Acne and all skin Disorders, as well as Old Sores and Ulcers, its value extends externally as well as internally is specifically demonstrated, and more quickly than by any other lotion or preparation that can be used. A complete and permanent cure in these cases is of course dependent upon a thorough and radical cleansing of the blood, for which purpose there is nothing equal to Vitae-Ore internally, but a few applications of the Elixir, externally, full length, have been known in thousands of cases to accomplish what weeks of other treatments could not, and followed by its intelligent use internally, so purified and enriched the blood as to make a return of the condition impossible. No person suffering from any Eczematous affection or skin disease should hesitate for one moment in giving Vitae-Ore a trial, and all will find that its merit has in no wise been exaggerated. Vitae-Ore, internally and externally, in cases where the trouble is externally manifested, forms an irrefragable combination and acknowledged specific that only can be used by such sufferers to be immediately appreciated.



**NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED!** This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afford the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Address:

**THEO. NOEL CO., LIMITED REGISTER DEPT. YONGE ST. TORONTO ONT.**





HOME DECORATIONS.

At this time of the year, when the fall fever of fixing up has seized most housewives, a little talk on home decorations for slender purses may be appreciated.

Nor is this the sum of your friendly duty. For you must learn to stand alone—so far as in natural human weakness you are able—to bear your own burdens, to give freely to your best, but to be slow in asking favors which your friend may find it difficult to grant.

There is, of course, another side of the matter—your side. Emerson says: "Our chief want in life is somebody who will make us do what we can. This is the service of a friend."

Who is your friend? Is she the one who in your hour of need takes all your cares upon her shoulders and makes you a pensioner upon her bounty? Or is she that other who takes the trouble to try and put you into a position to help yourself, that thus she may keep you as her equal, in your own eyes and in hers?

She is the better friend who cherishes your self-respect.—Selected.

THE MAKING OF MEN. Courage or lack of it, Grit or the need of it, Haste and the speed of it, Purpose or none of it, Life, what is done of it, Work or the fun of it, Maketh a man.

Luck and the trust of it, Wealth and the lust of it, Hate and the sting of it, Youth and the fling of it, Ease and the lap of it, Chance and the hap of it, Vice and the sap of it, Breaketh a man.

Dress and the care of it, Cheer or a share of it, Speech or abuse of it, Tact and the use of it, Worth and the wear of it, Do and the dare of it, Maketh a man.

Do not brag of it, Up with the flag of it, Life, not the fear of it, Taste the good cheer of it, Time or the waste of it, Will, try the taste of it, Work, that is graced of it, Maketh a man.

THE DISHCLOTH.

It cannot be too strongly insisted on that dishcloths and, in fact, all kitchen cloths, should be made of coarse but durable material which will bear scrubbing, scalding and disinfecting to which they must be continually subjected.

Eczema Known By Intense Itching IF NOT CURED IT SPREADS AND BECOMES CHRONIC—WHAT TO EXPECT FROM DR CHASE'S OINTMENT

The stages of eczema are marked by redness of the skin—heat and inflammation—swelling—watery discharge—formation of a crust or scale—and almost constant itching, varying from that which is simply annoying to that which is positively beyond human endurance.

The beginning is often neglected chaffing and skin irritation, or a small pimple or sore which has been poisoned by the clothing. Too frequent washing is to be avoided, but the afflicted parts should be thoroughly cleansed with Packer's Tar Soap and tepid water.

FRIENDSHIP.

It is character, not congeniality, which is the final test of friendship. What gilds us to our friends is not their companionship, nor their affection for themselves, though the former is a source of delight and the latter is our pride.

The ointment may seem a little severe at first, but this is necessary to a thorough cleansing of the sores, for relief from the dreadful itching will come after the first few applications, and thorough cure will be the reward of persistent treatment.

One thing you can be certain of, and that is that you are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema, salt-rheum, psoriasis, tetter, and similar skin diseases. It has acquired its world-wide reputation by the positive cure of these very diseases, and while using it you can see that gradually and certainly it is allaying the annoying and distressing sores.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

HOW HE WON.

The principal of a school, in which boys were prepared for college, one day received a message from a lawyer living in the same town, requesting him to call at his office, as he wished to have a talk with him.

"Therefore," he continued, "I have concluded to let you decide which boy of your school most deserves it." "That is a hard question," replied the teacher, thoughtfully.

"One boy does not more scrupulously observe all the rules of the school than the other," was the answer.

"Well," said the lawyer, "if at the end of the year one boy has not got ahead of the other, send them to me, and I will decide."

As before, at the closing examinations the boys stood equal in attainments. They were directed to call at the lawyer's office, no information being given as to the object of the visit. Two intelligent, well-bred boys they seemed, and the lawyer was beginning to wonder greatly how he should make a decision between them.

This morning, seeing that the lawyer was already occupied with others, she seated herself to await his leisure. Unfortunately, the chair she selected was broken and had been set aside as useless.

Charles Hart, after an amused survey of the fall, turned aside to hide a laugh. Henry Strong sprang to the woman's side and lifted her to her feet. Then carefully gathering up her papers, he politely handed them to her.

After the lady had told her customary story, to which the lawyer listened with every appearance of attention, he escorted her to the door, and she departed. Then he returned to the boys, and, after expressing pleasure at having formed their acquaintance, he dismissed them.

CHIPS.

"Hallo, boy!" the answer came back quick as a flash. "Stop a minute, will you?"

The boy stopped, and turned about, grinning.

"Mr. Author Milman, artist, had strolled beyond the village limits, looking for the picturesque to feed his sketch book."

"What's your name, my son?" "Chips!" The word came with a twinkle.

"Humph!" Mr. Milman muttered; "bright youngster." Then aloud, "Baptized 'Chip'?"

"Not 'xactly; but folks call me that, 'count of my business," and Chips swung his basket proudly.

"Oh, I see! Well, Chips, if you want to earn a quarter easily, you stand still a little while just as you are and let me make a picture of you."

Chips grinned in delighted appreciation, and the artist sketched away. Chips was really a noted character—he was a monopolist.

It may be thought strange that other urchins did not poach on Chips' preserves. Indeed, it was tried once or twice, but Chips could fight as well as work, and he pounced on the offenders in a fashion not to be desired.

A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM.

The Slightest Back-ache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's, and what is more, a woman's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately.

These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

ger of the wood-yard, wishing to give the boy the best chance, and not being devoid of humor himself, posted the following notice:

"The owners of this yard have sold the right to deal in kindlings to Richard Holmes, otherwise known as 'Chips.' Any one trespassing on this will be handed over to the police."

So Chips was really a monopolist, though he didn't know it, until Mr. Milman, the artist, said so, after Chips had explained his occupation.

Mr. Milman took a great liking to the boy. "Chips," he said one day, "I'm going back to the city pretty soon, and all winter long I'm going to paint pictures. There are several things I'd like to put such a boy as you in. How would you like to go with me? You could learn to take care of my rooms, and then pose for me when I needed you. I'd give you—let's see."

Mr. Milman thought a minute, and then named a sum that made Chips' eyes dance.

Chips marched off, frowning hard. That night he lay awake—an unheard-of proceeding. One thing he resolved.

"I'll not trouble mother with it till I've settled it myself." It was the first time he had shielded her from anxiety. Toward morning he went off to sleep.

When he awoke and had plunged his towelled head in cold water, everything cleared up. He knew!

It was like him to go straight to Mr. Milman. "Well?" the artist asked.

"I've thought it over, sir. I'd like to go mighty well, but mother could not spare me. Yes, sir, I know it's big money to what I get now, but it's just a-way. You want me three months, say. Then I comes back, and some other boy has my place, 'cause they can't have the kindlin' litterin' round. An' maybe I wouldn't like to sell kindlin' after I'd been a city feller. An' the wood-yard man has promised me a place's quick's I'm big enough, so it's slow an' sure. But it's mother mostly. She'd grieve every minute. 'Taint's like she was strong. Thank you, sir, but I've 'cided."

There were pretty nearly tears in the honest eyes. Mr. Milman grasped the boy's hand; he never wanted so much to paint him as that moment.

"I'm proud of you," was what he said, "and when I come back next year we'll make up for what we can't do this winter, eh?"

As the boy turned away the artist thought to himself, "Chips has a good head and a good heart."

Appreciation of the Japanese Since the war began people are learning to appreciate the qualities peculiar to the Japanese nation. Just previous to the war there were a few, now there are many thousands, of people who appreciate the fact that there are more good qualities and fewer bad ones than in any other, in the "Japanese" inks, nuclide, and typewriter supplies. These are made in Canada, and are in a class above all competitors.

Estate Funds to Loan LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST HEARN & SLATTERY Barristers, Etc. 46 KING STREET WEST TORONTO

SHOP 249 QUEEN ST. W., PHONE M. 267. RES. 3 D'ARCY ST., PHONE M. 3774 JAS. J. O'HEARN PAINTER

has removed to 249 Queen St. W. and is prepared to do Painting in all its Branches both Plain and Ornamental Cheap as the Cheapest Consistent with first class work. Solicit a trial

THE RHEUMATIC WONDER OF THE AGE Benedictine Salve

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

A FEW TESTIMONIALS

RHEUMATISM

What S. PRICE, Esq., the well-known Dairyman, says 212 King street east. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1902.

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.

745 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1900. John O'Connor, Esq., Nealon House, Toronto, Ont.: DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a 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, yours truly, (MRS.) JAS. COSGROVE.

236 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 16th, 1901. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, 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 for ever thankful, PETER AUSTEN.

Peter Austin, writing from Des Moines, Iowa, under date of July 2nd, 1905, says: "Enclosed please find M.O. for \$1.00, for which send me 1 box of your Benedictine Salve. Rheumatism has never troubled me since your salve fixed me up in December, 1901."

198 King Street East, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism. I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted, I might say, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit. 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.

St. James' Rectory, 428 N. 2nd street, Rockford, Ill. Mr. John O'Connor: DEAR SIR,—Please send me three more boxes of Benedictine Salve, as soon as possible. Enclose please find cheque and oblige. Yours sincerely, (Signed) FRANCIS P. MURPHY. Cobourg, April 22nd, 1905.

Mr. John O'Connor, 197 King street, Toronto: DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find one dollar (\$1), also postage, for which I wish you would mail to my address another box of Benedictine Salve. Hoping to receive same by return of mail, I am, sir, Yours truly, PATRICK KEARNS.

PILES

241 Sackville street Toronto, August 15th, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—I write unsolicited to say that your Benedictine Salve has cured me of the worst form of Bleeding, Itching Piles. I have been a sufferer for thirty years, during which time I tried every advertised remedy I could get, but got no more than temporary relief. I suffered at times intense agony and lost all hope of a cure.

Seeing your advertisement by chance, I thought I would try your Salve, and am proud to say it has made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend it to every sufferer. JAMES SHAW. Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1901.

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 a 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.

Rev. Father McDonald of Portsmouth, Ont., sent for a box of Benedictine Salve on the 11th of April, 1905 and so well pleased was he with the result of its use that he sent for more as follows: Portsmouth, 18th May, 1905.

MY DEAR SIR,—Herewith enclose you the sum of two dollars to pay for a couple of boxes of your Benedictine Salve. I purpose giving one to an old cripple and the other to a person badly troubled with piles, in order that they may be thereby benefited by its use. Yours respectfully, M. McDONALD. Address Rev. Father McDonald, Portsmouth, Kingston, Ont.

BLOOD POISONING

Corner George and King Streets, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1904. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I wish to say to you that I can testify to the merits of your Benedictine Salve for Blood-Poisoning. I suffered with blood poisoning for about six months, the trouble starting from a callous or hardening of the skin on the upper part of my foot and afterwards turning to blood-poisoning. Although I was treated for same in the General Hospital for two weeks without cure, the doctors were thinking of having my foot amputated. I left the hospital uncured and then I tried your salve, and with two boxes my foot healed up. I am now able to put on my boot and walk freely with same, the foot being entirely healed. I was also treated in the States prior to going to the hospital in Toronto, without relief. Your salve is a cure for blood-poisoning. MISS M. L. KEMP. Toronto, July 21st, 1902.

John O'Connor, Esq.: DEAR SIR,—Early this week I accidentally ran a rusty nail in my finger. The wound was very painful and the next morning there were symptoms of blood poisoning, and my arm was swollen nearly to the shoulder. I applied Benedictine Salve, and the next day I was all right and able to go to work. J. SHERIDAN. 34 Queen street East.

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TORONTO, NOVEMBER 9, 1905.

THE LAWS OF THE CHURCH.

To a religious guide or other thoughtful man the increasing laxity with which people regard the laws of the Church must be a source of most serious reflection. The age is fairly law-abiding. By far the great majority respect the laws of the land, even when these laws entail sacrifice. The reason is not far to seek. The law itself appeals to the temporal instincts which too often are stronger than the spiritual instincts. The sanction of civil law is at hand, and affects the offender socially and materially. It is different with the laws of the Church, the law of Holy Mass on Sunday, the law of fasting, the law regarding matrimonial cases. These laws are not based upon material consideration, nor is obedience to them always followed by material advantage. The kingdom of which they are laws is not of this world. Their sanction is not generally witnessed here, but rather is it reserved for that world of eternity when justice can be fully measured out. But whilst the kingdom and the sanction belong to another world, their truth should not be overlooked. Too often they are regarded as the expressions of personal devotion. If we feel well we fast; if it does not rain or is not too cold, we go to mass. And so our obedience to the other commandments will also depend greatly upon circumstances and temporal considerations. If our religious superiors grant us the dispensations we seek, all right; if not, we go our way heedless of respect for authority, heedless, too, of the responsibility of good example which devolves upon every member of any society. The Church, by divine right, is a fully equipped society—its laws are real and sweeping in their persistent demands. Within this divinely constituted society there are those who govern and those who are governed. It is the duty of the former to administer the laws; and the duty of the latter to conform to them. In this faithful, loyal obedience lies the place which surpasses all understanding, and the edification of that mystical body of Christ, the great Church of God. It is not the worldly wise who can appreciate the mystery; to the little ones of earth and the lowly is the truth revealed, "for so hath it seemed good to our Father in Heaven," "that none may glory in His sight."

AYLESWORTH AND LIBERALISM.

If the electors, not only of North York, but of the entire Province of Ontario, desired a clear-cut, manly declaration upon the school question, they certainly had it from Hon. A. B. Aylesworth in his Aurora speech last week, the essential portion of which we republish elsewhere. Mr. Aylesworth upon the campaign platform has stamped himself a fearless, dignified and notably fair-minded and patriotic public man by this utterance. We approve it all the more heartily not so much by reason of its avowal of religious fair-play and freedom, but for its strong faith in the survival of true Liberal policy and tradition in this province. It is a speech such as Alexander Mackenzie himself would have delivered were he the living leader of the Liberal party in Ontario. Mr. Aylesworth explains nothing and apologizes for no feature of the school legislation of last session. On the contrary, he reminds all classes of citizens of the fundamental understanding of French and English, Protestant and Catholic, upon which Canada decided to work out her high destiny at the time of Confederation. This understanding in a word was fair play to religious minorities. And Mr. Aylesworth, speaking as a Protestant setting aside his own preferences, tells the people to-day, as Alexander Mackenzie did in his day, that the Catholic minority can trust their Protestant fellow-citizens as fully as they themselves abide in religious liberty with the people of Quebec. It is possible that were Mr. Aylesworth to look to the effect which his speech might have in changing votes he would have colored his phrases to please a section of his supporters. But he preferred to treat them as honest intelligent Liberals entitled to clear-cut avowal of Liberal doctrine. He has cleared the air and

strengthened his party from one end of the Province to the other and we mistake the sincerity of North York Liberals if they do not appreciate his self-reliant loyalty to his leader and to the electors whose suffrage he claims.

The campaign against Mr. Aylesworth is conducted, as the Globe very truthfully says, more in secret than in the open. The active opponents of Sir Wilfrid Laurier are bringing the changes upon the question of public ownership whilst they are relying upon the school question to prejudice the verdict. Mr. Borden, figurehead leader of the party, has been ostracized from the riding and Mr. W. F. Maclean, who is nothing if not an astute campaign worker, has taken charge of the Conservative candidate. It is an indignity to a candidate put forward in this way, and it would be an additional humiliation to the Conservative wing in Parliament to have a recruit enrolled for it by the rout and repudiation of its own leader and his record.

THE ORANGE SENTINEL AND MR. WHITNEY.

In another column we re-publish an editorial from the Orange Sentinel of the kind that has characterized that villainous sheet since the advent of the Whitney Government. It will be observed that the Orange organ assumes to speak with absolute knowledge of the confidential business of the Whitney Cabinet. It assumes to speak thus of the confidential business of the Ontario Government "since Mr. Whitney assumed office." It is intimated with some degree of boldness that Mr. Whitney is himself the source of the "confidential knowledge" communicated to the Sentinel "in more than one instance." Of course we do not believe this. In the first case the Sentinel's editorial is a tissue of nery lying from beginning to end. Again, it is evident enough that Mr. Whitney's name is alluded to only as a screen for some other member of the Cabinet who is confiding the Cabinet business, or the alleged Cabinet business, to the Sentinel.

The entire story in which calumny is so freely flung against the Catholic Church and clergy is bolstered up on two cautiously veiled references to particular persons and instances. There is one case of a messenger or elevator man, the facts of which have been notorious since the first days of the Whitney Administration. Speaker St. John was going from the lunch-room to the elevator full of a good dinner and his own self-conceit. He addressed the elevator man demanding to know his name and religion. The man told him. The Hon. Mr. St. John instantly dismissed him, after the manner of the Irishman in the story, "not because he had anything against him, but because he had the authority." It happened, however, that the Honorable Mr. St. John had not the authority. Although we cannot, like the Orange Sentinel, profess to get direct information concerning the momentous affairs of the Whitney Cabinet, we have heard it said that Dr. Reaume at the following meeting of Council raised Cain, or in a more classic figure, "awaked my St. John," and warned him to mind his own business in the future and not go around dismissing employees over whom he had no jurisdiction, the department of elevators being under the suzerainty of the Commissioner of Public Works, whilst the messenger bureau comes within the sphere of Mr. Speaker. So much for the Sentinel's spiteful whine against the messenger or elevator man whom Speaker St. John failed to crush.

The other allusion is to the Department of Dependent Children. The editor of the Register can at least speak with personal knowledge of this matter, inasmuch as he was one of a deputation of Catholic laymen who waited upon the Ross Government to protest against the pro-secting influences of a group of old women operating under the auspices or around the amiable person of the cherry-cheeked Mr. Kelso. The thing had been so glaringly done that the fair-minded members of the Ross Government could not do otherwise than promise to appoint a Catholic to watch the interests of the Catholic wards of that recently created department. It is evidently the desire of the Sentinel and its Cabinet connections to get rid of this officer, of whose work there never was any secret made. And it will be up to the Hon. J. J. Foy if the Whitney Government takes this backward step, to get a little rigidity into his spine for once.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

The convenience of a Commission is well exemplified by the action of the Provincial Government in regard to the University of Toronto. The University is one of the most important trusts in the hands of the Government. Its influence extends to the whole educational system of Ontario whose course and policy it largely directs. From its halls issue the majority of the learned professions, whose members by their training and ability fail not to make their opinions felt. The learning of its professors, the justice of its examinations, the conduct of its students, reflect their light or shade not merely within the precincts of the

University itself, but in the countless homes whose generations turn to it in their search for knowledge. But if wisdom was displayed in determining upon a Commission it did not show itself in the selection of the members. It did not show itself in the selection of men, the majority of whom have published their bitter anti-Catholic prejudices. It looks as if Catholics are not interested in higher education, and as if the Government did not wish them to concern themselves about it.

We do not profess to say upon what actual principle the gentlemen composing the Commission were chosen. If the principle of nomination was based upon the representation of the chief denominations connected with University education, then Catholics have positive grounds of complaint. If the principle was not to appoint gentlemen connected with colleges, it was easy to find others, professional and business Catholics, whose ability, whose training and whose interest in the cause would have done honor to the commission. Whatever the basis for the appointments may have been, we can have little confidence that Catholic views will have weight before the Commission, or that our interests are safe in their hands.

This is the personal equation in the problem. More important, however, is the procedure as well as the various questions essentially connected with the Commissioners' work.

Other commissions there have been of late in connection with the University, dealing with particular questions. This Commission has to go into the whole question. Other commissions were confined to the investigation of special charges against students or professors. This Commission has no charge to examine, no individual to arraign. It has the graver responsibility of looking at the whole constitution and management. The task of diagnosing every organ, nerve and muscle in that complicated body has been placed upon this Commission. No easy task. Financial deficits which recur so regularly are the least of the difficulties presenting themselves. The academic questions are harder and more numerous. Co-education is a simple example. Is the University to perpetuate that system which has nothing but poverty, even to tolerate it? Recommended it cannot be. The Commission should have on record its view upon the place which Latin ought to occupy in the curriculum and consider how far the University is to yield to utilitarianism, or whether the curriculum should insist upon the study of classics by all. Are the positive sciences to retain their dominating sway over the minds they dwarf? Or will the Commission evolve a better state of things, and hand back to the queen of sciences—metaphysics—her sceptre of wisdom and mental discipline? One other question—at which we stop—is suggested by a contrast which that distinguished Oxford scholar and leader, the eminent Cardinal Newman, makes:

"I protest to you, gentlemen," he says, "that if I had to choose between a so-called University, which dispensed with residence and tutorial superintendence, and gave its degrees to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects, and a University which had no professors or examinations at all, but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years, and then sent them away... if I must determine which of the two courses was the more successful in training, moulding, enlarging the mind, which sent out men the more fitted for their secular duties, which produced better public men, men of the world, men whose names would descend to posterity, I have no hesitation in giving the preference to that University which did nothing, over that which exacted of its members an acquaintance with every science under the sun."

To give a good practical solution to these and many other serious questions is the difficult task which the country expects. To fail in that solution, or not to attempt it, is to leave things worse than before; it is to make confusion more confounded. To succeed in it is to win distinction for the Commission itself, greater confidence in the University of Toronto, and the satisfaction that we have within this city and this country, a seat of learning whose mental culture and scholarship will exert a beneficent influence over all conditions of society.

Teaching Irish History

At the meeting of the Separate School Board on Tuesday night, on the motion of Mr. T. F. Callaghan, seconded by Mr. A. J. Cottam, it was resolved: "That this board, having declared itself in favor of the introduction of Irish history as supplementary reading in schools, in accordance with the order in Council, and resolutions governing the same, a committee be appointed to confer with the Government Separate School Inspector, Wm. Prendergast, with reference to such introduction, and report the result to the next meeting." The number on the books at the various schools was reported to be 4,396, and the average attendance for October 3,759, but ten classes had been closed during that time.

ANCIENT IRISH COLONIES IN EUROPE

(Written for the Catholic Register.)

In the interesting controversy in the Irish World between the Rev. Father Sheerin and Mr. P. J. O'Daly, on the Origin of the Irish Alphabet, there is another side, which I believe will be interesting to the readers of the Register and which Mr. O'Daly and Father Sheerin have overlooked.

The Irish were always a prolific race. They colonized many parts of Europe. Of this there is plenty of evidence. For instance, at the time of the invasion of Britain by the Romans Britain was occupied by the tribes of the Scoto-Ireni, Scoto-Belgi, Scoto-Cantabriani, Cruthinians or Picts, and Brun Alban Scots. The Belgians of Belgis Gaul were called by the Romans Scutum Cimbrium. There were many Irish tribes or nations in Gaul in those days, too numerous to mention.

The Irish and Gauls who sacked Rome under Brennus, had many variations of names and settled in Italy as well as in Asia Minor, where they spoke Gaelic down to the time of St. Paul or about 600 years. And the cities of Scutari and Gallipoli are named from them. One of those Irish Gallo-Graecian tribes was called Teactasgani, in Irish Tuathasgani, hence the names Oscans, Priscans, Briscans, or Cascans, Tusci, Tuscans, Truscans, Teactasces, etc. Those and the Tolistoboi, Trocmi, and other tribes followed Brennus, King of Gaul, King of Carnuba, now called Cornwall, and perhaps King of Laignen or Leinster. The Cornishmen were then of the same race as the Fir-Gaul-Laignen or Leinstermen. About 400 years before the time of Brennus the Pelasgi, the old inhabitants of Italy, appear to have been overrun by the Oscans, Priscans or Cascans, or in plainer words, the Irish, who became fused with the natives and called themselves Prisci-Latini, and their country Lavinium or Latium. There is no doubt those Latins were the direct ancestors of the Romans. Romulus and Remus founded the City of Seven Hills and filled it with Latins, i.e., the mixed Pelasgic Oscan race of Latium. The first tribe of pure Oscans who came in contact with the Romans were the Sabines, who after the war began by the seizure of the beautiful Sabine women—made common cause with the Romans, and thus contributed a fresh Oscan element to both blood and language.

The Oscan race extended to the south, divided into many tribes, and their language, a sort of Gaelic, was spoken in a pure state by the southern peasantry far into Roman history, and as Mr. Guizot states in his History of France, the Gauls, Germans, and some of the Italian soldiers, used the same Gaelic dialect.

The Greek colonies termed Magna Graecia, in time mingled with the Oscans, and gave the whole of Aoula, Brutium and Calabria (Gaul-Beria), a very different character from that of Central Italy. North of Latium was the powerful race called Raseni, but known to the Romans as Tusci, now called Etruscans of Tuscany. They were the most civilized of the tribes in Italy. The Gaelic name Tuatha-Thesean is pronounced Tuscan or Oscan, and they were undoubtedly of Irish origin, the same race who were with Brennus 400 years afterwards.

Although many fierce wars were waged between Rome and Etruria, the Etruscans obtained considerable influence over Rome, particularly in the time of Tarquinius Priscus. The Gaelic names for Italians are Edail, Nid, Ud-tuatha, Edill, Tod, Todallach, Idolt, Eadilbach and Eadailleach. Jews were also called by the same names, and their language was named Eadiallis. I believe Lat-in is derived from the Irish words Laca-dombain (mountain slope), hence Lacademon, Lacademonia, pronounced Lavonia or Ladonia; hence Ladinia, Latinia, Latinacium, are the same as Lagney in France, Laine, General of Laidonn or Latin, and Lannevir, S. M., a Latinist; hence also Fir-dombain, or Firdombanant; hence Verum-shire and the Fir-Gaul-Laignen, men of Lattin Gaul. Those were the same people who occupied Lynster, Cornuba and Devon.

I want to show that the three most important nationalities in Italy were the Irish, Greeks and Jews, with the Pelasgi, who were probably the ancestors of the Polaski, or Poles. The Irish were the dominant and most civilized of the different nationalities in Italy. They must have had a written language and literature. We know that most of the Latin language is taken from the Irish. We also know what the so-called Roman letters were as far back as 700 B.C. They belong to the Greek colonists. The Irish letters were made in Ireland, as they are grown from trees and shrubs that grew there and not in Italy.

The following are the names of the Irish letters which are the origin of most of the European letters. Nearly all have changed places from the original P, L, N. In fact they have become Romanized to a certain extent: Peith or Beata, Luis, Nuin, Saile, Fearn, Doire, h'as-coll, Gorta. This letter was changed to Gimel because it was humped like a camel. Ruic, Aillinn or Alepha, Jubh, Ubbur or Jubur, which in Welsh was Gav or Guip, Eitb or Huath, Ioda, Mhuine (vine), and Oir or Fe-orus.

The Latins changed Gamma into C, and Gamma or Gamall was put in the 7th place. Peith-bog or P soft was first used in Ireland in the 5th century, at first always together as ph. Amhar-coll or x, was originally the same as c and a. Those names in Gaelic prove their Irish origin. JOHN HURLEY, Litchfield, Con.

Is Anyone Sick Among You?

If so, send for the priest in time. By this we mean to give a word to those who have some one sick whose illness is such that there is likelihood of death. Take for example, one who is a consumptive or one who a doctor declares has pneumonia or some fatal disease. The friends of such should make it a matter of conscience to send for a priest at a reasonable time during the day and have the priest call and see the patient. Don't wait till late at night and until the patient is ready to die. You will find a priest always ready and willing to attend such cases. What a priest dreads is being called when he can do so little for one who has been ill for a long time and is not called till the person is dying.

D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE

In spite of the inclement weather, there was the usual good attendance at the regular fortnightly meeting of the d'Youville Circle at the Rideau Street Convent. A brief summary of the world's events was made, attention centering on the new understanding between England and Japan.

The year's subject of study (History of Education), was limited to a condensed appreciation of the ways and means and achievements of the Egyptians, Hindoos and Persians, special notes being made on the books of the ancient peoples, that are now being translated into all our modern languages. Very special interest was manifested in the second most ancient book in the world, "Funeral Ritual," or "The Going Out by Day" found at Thebes, now in possession of the Royal Library at Berlin.

Some comparative notes were made on the religious beliefs of these people. Rev. Dr. Aikin's book on "Buddha," was recommended as to Hindu education and some translations of tales and poems as given in the "Literature of All Nations."

The Greeks and Romans are too well known to exact more than a passing note, hence the early Christian schools will begin to command attention at the next meeting. It has been decided to limit the Shakespeare study to a few of the leading heroines, this study to alternate with the study of Cervantes. Last evening, in the appreciation of "Hamlet," it was urged that the more carefully the play is studied the deeper the mystery grows, though it would not seem right to consider the players a puzzle.

Ophelia, the first Shakespearian heroine to be considered, was pronounced "hopelessly weak." Had she been as strong as she was loveable, she might have completely turned the career of Hamlet; only her pathetic ending saves her name from oblivion. Comparative notes were made as to Ophelia's relation to Juliet, Desdemona, Imogen, et al.

The selections read by Mrs. Alex. Fraser showed poor Ophelia in the various scenes in which she says her pathetic lines. The members were urged to read Ruskin's appreciation of Ophelia in "Sesame and The Lilies," in severe contrast with Mrs. Jamieson's. The German critics were pronounced the most chivalrous. The members were advised, also, to read the chapter in the History of France and England telling the story of "Joan of Arc," the subject of Dr. John Francis Waters' lecture on Monday.

A new book was announced for review at next meeting, Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of Dickens." A. McC.

"Ignorance is vice."—Socrates. "The way to purity is through know."—Hegel.

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LIBERALISM WITH THE RIGHT RING

Speech of Hon. A. B. Aylesworth at Aurora

A most cordial reception was given Hon. Mr. Aylesworth when he rose to deliver the second address in his North York campaign at Aurora on Friday last.

A PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

"What would you do," asked Mr. Aylesworth, "in a township Council where there were three Protestants and two Catholics?"

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN CANADA Mr. Aylesworth reviewed the history of separate schools in Canada, and in passing observed that, speaking personally, as a Protestant of Ontario, he would prefer to see all the children going to the public school, as in the village of his birth, where they marched along barefoot, hand-in-hand, Catholics and Protestants, together.

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD CLEAR "How with any regard for truthfulness any politician or newspaper ran dare to apply to the Government of Canada or to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the epithet of coercion it passes my comprehension."

The Pope and France

The Holy Father, in a letter to Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, says:

Dear Son,—The serious events which are taking place in France, and which menace the supreme interests of religion, are to us at present the object of constant preoccupation.

Meanwhile, in order to be able to face fearlessly the ever-increasing difficulties of the near future, we strongly feel how necessary it is for us and for you to pray for the light and aid that God alone can give.

In the hope that this invitation to prayer will be eagerly received by all the Faithful of France, and that God will deign to hear the ardent appeals we make for the true happiness of your well-beloved country.

From the Vatican, October 4. PIUS X. POPE.

St. Nicholas in 1906.

It has seemed in years past as if St. Nicholas simply couldn't be any better, but every year standards advance and brains and hands grow more skilful in producing a magazine that delights young hearts.

And this is only a beginning. Captain Harold Hammond has written more "Pinkey Perkins" stories for coming numbers of St. Nicholas.

Then there is to be a series of stories of useful inventions—the bit of fairyland wrapped up in a match for instance, or a stove, or a house, or a clock.

Threatens Catholics Carnduff, Nov. 4.—Messrs. Haultain and Brown spoke here last night, and the former Premier, in the course of his speech, stated that if the Catholics opposed him in the election they must be prepared to stand the consequences if he is returned.



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Archbishop O'Brien's Appreciation

Archbishop's House, Halifax, Oct. 27, 1905. The Copp, Clark Co., Limited:

I beg to acknowledge with best thanks, through the courtesy of the Publishers, a copy of a work published by you, and entitled "The King's Achievement."

Enclosed are a few lines which express my appreciation of the book. With renewed thanks, Yours truly,

(Signed) C. O'BRIEN, Archbishop of Halifax.

Most novels dealing with the Reformation period are virulently partisan and paint the innovators a little less golden than the angels, while our Catholic ancestors are depicted as being either fools or knaves or a sorry mixture of both.

This novel can be confidently recommended to those fair-minded Protestants who are not so estranged from the Mother Church as to think every Catholic a creature of hoofs and horns.

Lecture by Old-Timer

The concert and lecture in McBean's Hall on Tuesday night, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was well attended and was very enjoyable. The lecture was by Old-Timer and was entitled "Personal Recollections of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Irish Patriot, American Editor, and Canadian Statesman."

Rev. Father Minehan addressed the audience, complimenting Mr. Halley and the St. Peter's Temperance and Literary Society, under whose auspices the entertainment was given. The chair was acceptably filled by Mr. Frank Walsh, President of the Society.

Our Schools and Race Suicide

In an address read before the Missouri Valley Medical Association the other day, a lady doctor, Lanpton, by name, declared that our modern school system contributes more to race suicide than any other thing.

She says: "Our school system so crowds the child as to divert to the brain energies which should go to its physical upbuilding. From these nervously developed mothers, the child becomes an invalid from child birth. Owing to the strain upon our girls during the years of physical development we are creating a race of women incapable of becoming the mothers of normal children."

By all means, let us educate our girls, and well, too; but let us join common sense and religion with education. We want education, intellectual, religious girls for the future wives and mothers of men, and if we get them, race suicide will fade into oblivion, the "new woman" will retire to the background, and we shall again find everywhere the woman of whom the poet wrote:

"O woman! lovely woman! Nature made you To temper man: We had been brutes without you. Angels are painted fair to look like you; There's in you all that we believe of heaven— Amazing brightness, purity and truth, Eternal joy and everlasting love."

The girl who cannot be honest with herself and expects a greater money compensation than the work would be worth if done by some one else, will never succeed.

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We've just commenced handling Guns, and in order to get our share of the business right from the start, we're going to sell for a time at our prices. Here are our first two specials, each one a bargain. The stock is limited.

Army Rifle Converted to Shotgun—\$5.95 This gun was a Prize of War, and is the best of its kind. It is a fine gun, and is a great bargain. It is a fine gun, and is a great bargain.

Double Barrel, Take Down, \$8.65 Exactly like illustration—brass barrel, top mount, rebounding locks, special hammer, case hardened mounting, full checkered pistol grip, with same plate and fore-end, London twist finish barrel, left barrel choke bore, solid walnut stock, double barrel. We have only 100 of these guns and they are excellent value at the price. They have never been sold for less than \$12.00, and if they were made in the United States they couldn't be sold for less than \$20.00. The reason we can sell them so cheap is because they were ordered by someone else, and when the shipment arrived, the firm couldn't take them, so they were turned over to us at a practically cost. You'll never get another chance like this. Don't miss it.

Read our Liberal Offer in the upper left hand corner, and don't fail to send for our Bargain List anyway.

JOHNSTON & CO., DEPT. 1164 TORONTO, ONT.



German Catholics' Noble Example

(The New York Freeman's.) The German Catholics' Congress which has just concluded its work at Strasburg, furnishes an object lesson to Catholics of all nationalities, proving as it does what can be accomplished by united and persevering endeavor on the part of Catholics. Our brothers in Germany found themselves thirty years ago face to face with a condition of things that called upon them to make either a cowardly surrender or fight. They chose to fight. Bismarck at the time was at the acme of his power. He had humiliated Austria and crushed France. Not since the days of the Great Napoleon had the personality of any man so dominated Europe. The man of "blood and iron" inflated with a sense of power was convinced that he could make the Church bend to his will.

The Kulturkampf was born of this belief. It sought to render the state supreme in religious as well as secular matters. Caesar was placed above God. The German Emperor's dominion was to be more binding on the conscience of the Catholic German than the decrees of the Vicar of Christ. So sure was the Iron Chancellor of ultimate victory that he boasted that he would never go to Canossa. The issue between him and the Catholic Germans was made up. The latter declared that they would continue to be as they had been in the past, true and loyal sons of the Fatherland, ready to shed their blood in its defense, but that they would not sacrifice their conscience because ordered to do so by a Government which they would scrupulously obey so long as it confined itself strictly within its legitimate domain. It was the answer the early Christians returned to the Roman Emperors when summoned to make choice between obedience to God's laws and man's laws.

The fight between conscience and brute force was now on. Windthorst, backed by Catholic sentiment, was pitted against Bismarck, who had at his command all the resources of the German Government. The magnificent Catholic leader, who was destined to pluck victory from one whose career had been one unbroken success, was dowered with all the qualities that eminently fitted him for the gigantic and apparently hopeless tasks to which he set his hand. A great orator to begin with, he could stir his fellow Catholics with words that went straight to their hearts, and like bugle calls summoned them to action. A splendid organizer, he knew how to marshal into a solid and irresistible phalanx the forces he had stirred by his eloquence. Gifted with that species of courage that knows not what fear is, he looked straight into the eyes of his enemies and refused to be daunted by the display of brute force arrayed against him. He realized thoroughly the truth of the saying that "one with God constitutes a majority." It was this conviction that caused him not to falter for an instant in the work he had undertaken. He was a Catholic, penetrated through and through with Catholic sentiment. It was this fact conjoined with natural gifts that enabled him to emerge a victor from a contest in which from a human point of view, the odds against him were as a thousand to one.

Looking over the field Windthorst devised methods by which Catholic Germans, who were already united by religious ties, would be welded together as a great political and social force, to counteract the Kulturkampf, which had been devised for the express purpose of deterring the Church. He proceeded to utilize the German propensity for organizing. It is told of two shipwrecked Germans who had been cast on an uninhabited island, that the first thing they did was to form an organization with a constitution and by-laws. This story is intended to illustrate a German trait which Windthorst found a wonderful aid in his fight against the anti-Catholic laws he had undertaken to combat.

At first the progress was slow. Four Catholic members in the Reichstag represented the Catholic strength in the National Legislature. It gave no promise of what was to follow. But the followers of Windthorst were aflame with zeal for the good cause to which they devoted themselves with unflagging devotion. Day and night they were at work. Organization after organization was formed. The aid of wageworkers was enlisted by means of organizations for the bettering of their material condition. Nothing was left undone to bring influence to bear upon the Catholic population of Germany. In time the effect of this energetic and unremitting propaganda became discernible.

A new force had come into the field which Bismarck with all his bayonets could not afford to ignore. The road to Canossa came within his mental

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

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purview. He began to realize that the rising tide of Catholic influence was running so strong that it was only a question of time when the Kulturkampf would be swept away. The disorganized forces, whose potentialities Windthorst had seen, were now a disciplined and formidable army. Bismarck had the good sense to recognize that it was time to surrender, and surrender he did. The Kulturkampf ceased to exist. Canossa was reached.

When the laws enacted against Catholic Germans fell into "innocuous desuetude," the movement inaugurated by Windthorst did not come to an end. A new danger and new enemies had risen. Socialism, whose leaders had identified it with anti-Christian principles, was bulking large. It devolved upon Catholic Germans to demonstrate that improvement in social conditions can be effected without rejecting Christianity, which is the very basis of our civilization. This they have done, and are still doing, as is shown by the reports of the proceedings of the Catholic Congress recently held at Strasburg.

The Popular Association, or Volkverein, has made itself deeply felt in the way of instructing Catholic Germans in religious, political and social matters. It has become the pivot, as it were, on which the Catholic movement in Germany turns. It has largely helped in strengthening the Catholic membership in the Reichstag, which now is made up of 192 members. The Catholic party in the Reichstag is numerically stronger than any of the other parties, and holds the balance of power.

The striking success which has crowned the efforts of German Catholics shows what can be effected through organization. Our brothers in Germany have set an example that it would be well for the Church if her sons in all lands would imitate.

The St. Nicholas in 1905

"The President and the Boys" is the title of an article which Maurice Francis Egan has written for an early number of St. Nicholas. It will tell of the warm interest which President Roosevelt takes in the doings of American boys, of his sense of comradeship with them, and of his cordiality towards one particular boy whose visit to the President is described in the article.

How Stonyhurst Became a Jesuit College

Jesuits were prominent among the expert observers of the recent solar eclipse. Two Fathers from Stonyhurst, the famous Jesuit college of England, were on the official British observation staff, in noting which fact an English paper gives the following interesting details relating to the history of Stonyhurst:

"Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose romantic association with George IV. has been so much discussed recently, was mistress of Stonyhurst Mansion for a brief period in 1775. In that year she married Mr. Weld, of Lutworth Castle, in Dorset, and he owned the splendid mansion at Stonyhurst also. On his death the property went to his brother, the father of Cardinal Weld, and it was he who handed over Stonyhurst to the Jesuits, the future Cardinal consenting. Cardinal Weld's career was as romantic, in its own way, as was that of Mrs. Fitzherbert, his aunt by marriage. He was married, and after the death of his wife he took Orders in the Catholic Church and officiated as a priest in London, at Chelsea and Hammer-smith. He was made a Cardinal in 1831 and died in 1837, the year of Mrs. Fitzherbert's death. The Cardinal had an only daughter, who became Lady Clifford, of Chudeleigh, and from her Lord Clifford is descended. The late Bishop Clifford, of Clifton, was the Cardinal's grandson."

If I Were Queen

If I were Queen of Anywhere I'd have a golden crown And sit upon a velvet chair And wear a satin gown.

A knight of noble pedigree Should wait beside my seat To serve me upon bended knee With things I liked to eat.

I'd have a birthday cake each day, With candles all aight—I'd send the doctors all away, And sit up late at night. —Lucy Fitch Perkins in St. Nicholas.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.

At St. Joseph's Convent chapel, London, the ceremony of religious reception was held. Rev. Father Mahoney officiated, and there were present: Rev. Father Weidner, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Father Savage of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., of Guelph. The young ladies received and their religious names are as follows: Miss Maria of Chesley, Sister St. Felix, Miss Rose Moran of Hespeler, Sister Gerard, Miss Minnie Bergin, of Guelph, Sister Vincent, Miss McLeod, Sister Isabelle, and Miss Cronin, Sister Callista.

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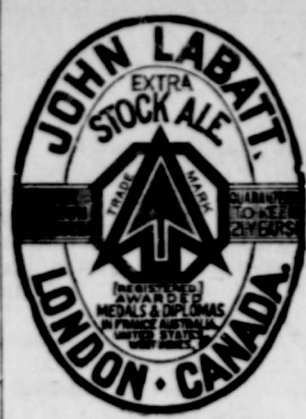
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PROSPECTUS

United Empire Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO, ONT.

The charter of The Pacific Bank of Canada has been acquired and application made to Parliament for authority to change the name to UNITED EMPIRE BANK OF CANADA. Also to increase the Capital from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Capital, - - - - \$5,000,000

Present Issue, - - - - 2,000,000

20,000 Shares at \$100 Per Share.

ISSUED AT PAR.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE CONSENTED TO ACT AS DIRECTORS:

- CAMUEL BARKER, ESQ., M.P., Director the Landed Banking and Loan Co., Hamilton.
GEORGE A. CLARE, ESQ., M.P., President Clare Bros & Co., Limited, Preston.
E. E. A. DUVERNET, ESQ., of the firm DuVernet, Jones, Ross and Ardagh, Barristers, Toronto.
LORD ERNEST HAMILTON, Director Employers' Liability Assurance Co., London, England.
EVAN H. LLEWELLYN, ESQ., M.P., Director Great Western Railway Co., London, England.
REV. T. C. STREET MACKLEM, D. D., Provost and Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Toronto.
M. McLAUGHLIN, ESQ., Member of the late firm M. McLaughlin & Co., Millers, Toronto.
WILLIAM J. SMITH, ESQ., President and Manager J. B. Smith & Son, Lumber Merchants' Toronto.

The remarkable advance made by the Dominion of Canada during the past five years and the great development of its natural resources have been so significant as to attract the attention of capitalists and investors at the financial centres of two continents.

It may very properly be said that no new country at a similar stage in its history, not excepting the United States, has given such promise of commercial greatness and material prosperity. Canadian securities—Government, Railway, Financial and Land—occupy a very high position in the stock markets of the world.

A notable feature of the past five years has been the growth of the trade between the Mother Country and Canada. The very certain prospect of increasing trade relations—with the probability of their being further encouraged by a closer union—the much more active interest in the Dominion now being taken by the capitalists of Great Britain and the tide of improved immigration now making for Canadian shores, suggest that the time is most suitable for the establishment of a bank which shall not merely realize success in its operations, from the actual needs of the Dominion, but shall emphasize the rapidly growing commercial relations within the Empire.

The UNITED EMPIRE BANK OF CANADA will operate throughout Canada with an office in London, England, and later, if the occasion demands, at other large centres in Great Britain.

While being a thoroughly Canadian institution under Canadian management, its directorate will include three or more prominent financiers of London, England.

Although the Provisional Executive have already received offers of large subscriptions for stock from English investors, it is intended to limit the holdings of any one person or corporation and to secure the greater portion of its share capital in Canada, in as widely distributed holdings as possible.

While there have been since 1900 three new banks established in ac-

tive operation in Canada, all of which are meeting with success, there are fewer banks in existence in 1905 than there were in 1890. Canada is fortunate in possessing a banking system which, in legislative safeguarding, is unsurpassed by that of any country in the world. The regulations of the Canadian "Bank Act" provide for the fullest security to the investor in bank shares.

The conditions precedent to the establishment of a new institution are now of so stringent a character as to prevent any but a responsible organization from undertaking the banking business.

The currency system by its elasticity avoids "money trouble." No business possesses the same safety. No business has been more uniformly profitable. A bank begins to earn profits for its shareholders from the outset. Its capital is not laid out in plant and stock like a new industrial or mercantile business.

During the past ten years the actual returns of Canadian banks to their stockholders, after setting aside a portion of their annual profits as a reserve fund, have ranged from six to twelve per cent.

During the past three years the earnings have averaged fifteen per cent per annum per institution.

The prices of bank shares in Canada are most significant, ranging from 125 to 300 per hundred of par value, with the exception of a very few institutions whose stocks are not actively dealt in or quoted on the regular exchanges, but every one of which is paying regular dividends on its capital and accumulating a reserve fund.

Owing to the rapidly increasing needs of the country, nearly every bank in Canada, whose existence precedes 1900, has been called upon to largely increase its capital in the past ten years. The new stock has been offered in almost every case at a high premium and under the regulations of the Bank Act must necessarily be first offered to the existing shareholders. The opportunity of investing in bank shares can be obtained by the general public only by purchase in the open market at the high current prices.

The Directors of the United Empire Bank of Canada will be men selected with a view to their business capacity and financial ability. While they will be men of means and thoroughly representative, special regard will be paid to their fitness and capability for the position.

The General Manager will be Mr. George P. Reid, for ten years General Manager of The Standard Bank of Canada. The success of this institution under his management has been widely recognized. Mr. Reid possesses an enviable reputation as being a sound and conservative banker.

Shares will be \$100 par value. As preliminary expenses will be kept within very small limits, it is not considered necessary to issue the stock at a premium.

The terms of subscription will be \$10 per share on allotment, \$10 per share on the first day of the month immediately following the date of allotment, \$10 per share every month thereafter on the first day of the month until the whole amount is paid.

Interest at the rate of FOUR per cent, per annum up to the date fixed for payment will be allowed on payments made in advance.

The provisional Directors reserve the right to reject or allot any subscription in whole or in part.

Applications for Stock should be made to MR. GEORGE P. REID, Secretary,

Lawlor Building, Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Stock Books Now Open at Above Address.

Cheques, drafts, money orders and other remittances on account of subscriptions for stock should be made payable to SAMUEL BARKER, ESQ., M.P., and MR. GEORGE P. REID.

HAS NOT SLEPT IN A CHAIR SINCE

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. JAMES KINSELLA.

She Sends a Message of Hope to Other Suffering Women in Canada.

St. Malachie, Que., Nov. 6.—(Special)—To those women who suffer in silence—and there are thousands in Canada—Mrs. James Kinsella of this place sends a message that tells of a cure as silent as their suffering. As the result of her own experience, Mrs. Kinsella says, "Take Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"When I sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mrs. Kinsella says in relating that experience, "I had a pain in my right hip and in the small of the back. I was swollen all down the right side of the abdomen and had to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, itching sort of way. I could not sleep at nights and was obliged to sit in a chair for two summers."

"After taking the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better so I got more. They have done me a world of good and I have never slept in a chair since."

There can be no Female Weakness where there are sound kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills make sound kidneys.



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You have often heard people say: "It's only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

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It is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs. Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Woods Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine Trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers. Refuse substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.

dispiriting influences, that by eight o'clock in the evening, Dennis, Hugh, and Barnaby, were left alone. Even they were fast asleep upon the benches, when Gashford's entrance roused them.

"Oh! You are here, then?" said the secretary. "Dear me!" "Why, where should we be, Master Gashford?" Dennis rejoined as he rose into a sitting posture.

"Oh, nowhere, nowhere," he returned with excessive mildness. "The streets are filled with blue cockades. I rather thought you might have been among them. I am glad you are not."

"You have orders for us, master, then?" said Hugh. "Oh, dear, no. Not I. No orders, my good fellow. What orders should I have? You are not in my service."

"Muster 'Gashford'" remonstrated Dennis, "we belong to the cause, don't we?" "The cause?" repeated the secretary, looking at him in a sort of abstraction. "There is no cause. The cause is lost."

"Oh, yes. You have heard, I suppose?" The petition is rejected by a hundred and ninety-two to six. It's quite final. We might have spared ourselves some trouble. That, and my lord's vexation, are the only circumstances I regret. I am quite satisfied in all other respects."

As he said this, he took a penknife from his pocket, and putting his hat upon his knee, began to busy himself in ripping off the blue cockade which he had worn all day; at the same time he hummed a psalm tune which had been very popular in the morning and dwelling on it with a gentle regret.

His two adherents looked at each other, and at him, as if they were at a loss how to pursue the subject. At length Hugh, after some affording and winking between himself and Mr. Dennis, ventured to stay his hand, and to ask him why he meddled with that ribbon in his hat.

(To be continued.)

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### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations

ANY even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the 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 by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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### PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS

Anyone wishing a sketch and description of his invention, or a copy of his patent, should send a full and complete description of his invention, with a drawing of the same, to the undersigned, who will furnish the same free of charge, in plain English, and will also advise as to the best method of securing a patent, and the cost of the same.

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### BARNABY RUDGE

(Continued from page 2.)

should proceed to Blackfriars, and, going ashore at the bridge, make the best of their way to The Boat, where there was not only good entertainment and safe lodging, but where they would certainly be joined by many of their late companions. Barnaby assenting, they decided on this course of action, and pulled for Blackfriars accordingly.

They landed at a critical time, and fortunately for themselves at the right moment. For, coming into Fleet street, they found it in an unusual stir, and inquiring the cause, were told that a body of Horse Guards had just galloped past, and that they were escorting some rioters whom they had made prisoners, to Newgate for safety. Not at all ill-pleased to have so narrowly escaped the cavalcade, they lost no more time in asking questions, but hurried to The Boat with as much speed as Hugh considered it prudent to make, without appearing singular or attracting an inconvenient share of public notice.

### CHAPTER I.

They were among the first to reach the tavern, but they had not been there many minutes, when several groups of men who had formed part of the crowd, came straggling in. Among them were Simon Tappertit and Mr. Dennis, both of whom, but especially the latter, greeted Barnaby with the utmost warmth, and paid him many compliments on the prowess he had shown.

"Which," said Dennis, with an oath as he rested his bluejean in a corner with his hat upon it, and took his seat at the same table with them, "it does me good to think of them."

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was a opportunity! But it led to nothing. For my part, I don't know what would. There's no spirit among the people in these here times. Bring something to eat and drink here. I'm disgusted with humanity."

"On what account?" asked Mr. Tappertit, who had been quenching his fiery face in a half-gallon can. "Don't you consider this a good beginning, mister?"

"Give me security that it ain't a ending," rejoined the hangman. "When that soldier went down, we might have made London ours; but no, we stand, and gape, and look on—the justice (I would he 'ad had a bullet in each eye, as he would have had if we'd gone to work my way) says, 'My lads, if you'll give me your word to disperse, I'll order off the military,—and our people sets up a hurrah, throws up the game with the winning cards in their hands, and skulks away like a pack of tame curs as they are. Ah," said the hangman in a tone of deep disgust, "it makes me blush for my feller-creeturs. I wish I 'ad been boter a ox."

"You'd have been quite as agreeable a character if you 'ad been, I think," returned Simon Tappertit, going out in a lofty manner. "Don't be too sure of that," rejoined the hangman, calling after him; "if I was a Jornd animal at the present moment, with the smallest grain of sense, 'I'd toss every man in this company, excepting them two," meaning Hugh and Barnaby, "for his manner of conducting himself this day."

With which mournful review of their proceedings, Mr. Dennis sought consolation in cold boiled beef and beer, but without at all relaxing the grim and dissatisfied expression of his face, the gloom of which was rather deepened than dissipated by their grateful influence.

The company who were thus libelled might have retaliated by strong words, if not by blows, but they were dispirited and worn out. The greater part of them had fasted since morning, all had suffered extremely from the excessive heat, and between the day's shouting, exertion, and excitement, many had quite lost their voices, and so much of their strength that they could hardly stand. They were uncertain what to do next, fearful of the consequences of what they had done already, and sensible that after all they had carried no point, but had indeed left matters worse than they had found them. Of those who had come to The Boat, many dropped off within an hour, such of them as were really honest and sincere, never, after the morning's experience, to return, or to hold any communication with their late companions. Others remained but to refresh themselves, and then went home desponding; others who had therefore been regular in their attendance, avoided the place altogether. The half-dozen prisoners, whom the Guards had taken were magnified by report into half a hundred at least, and their friends, being faint and sober, so slackened in their entry, and so drooped beneath these

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DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	COLOR OF VESTMENTS	Feast
1	W.	w.	All Saints, Holy Day of Obligation.
2	T.	b.	All Souls.
3	F.	x.	Of the Octave.
4	S.	w.	S. Charles Borromeo.
Twenty First Sunday After Pentecost			
5	Su.	w.	Twenty First Sunday After Pentecost.
6	M.	w.	Of the Octave.
7	T.	w.	Of the Octave.
8	W.	w.	Octave of All Saints.
9	T.	w.	Dedication of S. John Lateran.
10	F.	w.	S. Andrew Avellino.
11	S.	w.	S. Martin of Tours.
Twenty Second Sunday After Pentecost			
12	Su.	w.	Patronage of B. V. Mary.
13	M.	w.	S. Nicholas L. Pope.
14	T.	w.	S. Deusdedit, Pope.
15	W.	w.	S. Gertrude.
16	T.	w.	S. Josephate.
17	F.	w.	S. Gregory the Wonderworker.
18	S.	w.	Dedication of SS. Peter and Paul.
Twenty Third Sunday After Pentecost			
19	Su.	r.	S. Pontianus, Pope.
20	M.	w.	S. Felix of Valois.
21	T.	w.	Presentation of B. V. Mary.
22	W.	r.	S. Cecilia.
23	T.	w.	S. Clement, Pope.
24	F.	w.	S. John of the Cross.
25	S.	r.	S. Catharine.
Twenty Fourth Sunday After Pentecost			
26	Su.	w.	S. Sylvester.
27	M.	w.	S. Elizabeth of Hungary.
28	T.	w.	S. Gregory III., Pope.
29	W.	w.	S. Gelasius, Pope.
30	T.	r.	S. Andrew, Apostle.

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# In and Around Toronto

**MISSIONS WILL OPEN.**

As already announced, Miss M. under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers, will open simultaneously on Sunday next at St. Paul's, St. Mary's and St. Helen's. The exercises will last for two weeks, one of which will be devoted to the men in each parish and the other to the women. The missionary fathers will have entire charge of the parishes during the two weeks of their stay.

**SODALITY ORGANIZED.**

On Sunday last the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin of St. Patrick's parish, underwent a complete process of reorganization, under the energetic and systematic direction of Rev. Father Doyle, C.S.S.R., now the director in charge. As a consequence of the revival of enthusiasm and as the beginning of a new line of work, a body of something in the neighborhood of three hundred members approached Holy Communion on Monday morning.

**ACTIVITY IN THE PARISH OF THE HOLY FAMILY.**

A special Mass for the members of the Altar Society was said on Saturday morning and renewed activity is evidenced in the ranks of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin. In connection with the Sodality instructions in Christian Doctrine are now given every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Father Coyne. To attend these instructions others are invited and all are welcome. Lay teachers are now assisting in the Sunday School, and the afternoon exercises are in future to close with Benediction.

**CATHOLIC YOUNG LADIES' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**

A committee to arrange a plan of work for the year for above society, resulted in the following: The study of Browning and Cardinal Newman, of As You Like It and a continuation of Parkman; individual work to be done by every member of the society, papers on Browning to be presented during the first month by the Misses Hynes, Katie O'Donoghue and O'Connor, every meeting to be opened by a five minutes' intercourse with the "Question Box" by Father Conway.

**WIGLESWORTH-JORDAN.**

At St. Mary's church, on Thursday, the marriage of Miss Katherine Reta Jordan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Jordan, of Robinson street, to James Charles Wiglesworth, was solemnized by Vicar-General McCann. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Adelme Jordan. The groom was supported by Thos. Jordan, brother of the bride.

**DAVIDSON-McGANN.**

A pretty and interesting wedding was seen at St. Patrick's church on Monday morning, when Miss Florence McGann of that parish was married to Mr. John Gordon Davidson of Pittsfield, Mass. The bride, who was given away by her brother, was charmingly attired in pink Dresden mousseline de soie and carried white blossoms, while Miss Annie Davidson, looking extremely graceful in grey eolienne and lace gown and carrying pink flowers, was bridesmaid. Rev. Father Stuhl officiated and many interested spectators witnessed the ceremony.

**STUART-TREMBLAY.**

On Monday morning, Oct. 16, at St. Paul's Church, Rev. Father Hand officiating, Miss Mary Elizabeth Tremblay, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Tremblay, 332 Wilton avenue, was married to James J. Stuart of this city. Miss Carrie Stuart, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, while George Hogarth was best man. The bride was attired in white bastiste with Valenciennes lace. The bridesmaid wore white muslin and picture hat. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart spent their honeymoon in Detroit, and will take up their residence at 332 Wilton avenue, till spring.

**ST. BASIL'S LITERARY AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**

The opening meeting of St. Basil's Literary and Athletic Association was held in their rooms on Monday evening. The programme provided was greatly appreciated by the Association's many friends who were present. Among other things was an able address given by Controller J. J. Ward, in which was clearly shown the necessity for more and greater interest being taken in municipal affairs, especially by Catholics. Mr. Kernahan, past president, in a few well-chosen words, outlined the past history of the club.

It was decided at the meeting to enter a hockey team in one of the city leagues. Also two delegates were appointed to look after the club's interests in the "Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union." All past and prospective members are requested to be on hand next Monday evening in order that their be no delay in carrying out plans laid down.

**THE LATE MRS. JOSEPH F. GREENE.**

Regret amongst all classes and creeds is rarely as generally shown as on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Greene, wife of Councillor Joseph F. Greene, J.P., which sad event occurred on October 23rd at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Mrs. Greene had been ill for several months and during that time anxiety as to the result was felt by hosts of friends not at Niagara alone, but in Toronto and other parts where the deceased lady was well known and is now lovingly remembered. Mrs. Greene, formerly Miss Mary Hunter, was born in the very house and room in which she died. For a number of years Mrs. Greene was Secretary to the Sisters of the Holy Family, and here her executive ability and energy were looked upon as something altogether out of the ordinary. Bright and intellectual, she found time for many outside interests and while in Toronto was a member of the Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association and different musical organizations. After her marriage about four years ago, she became an active worker in the Niagara Historical Society and her paper giving the history of the Church in the Niagara Peninsula, published in pamphlet form, and republished in the Catholic Register a short time since, is a memorial to her interest in the work. Of strong affections, Mrs. Greene had the faculty of making and retaining many staunch friends, who now mourn her loss with deep and sincere sorrow. During her illness tokens of remembrance were constantly arriving, and at her funeral which took place from the little church at Niagara, the entire town may be said to have been represented. The Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of the locality were amongst those present, and the Historical Society attended in a body. Rev. Father Harold, an old friend, came from New York to be present and others from Buffalo, Toronto and Ottawa, were also there. Floral tributes were profuse and masses for the repose of her soul, were offered in the churches round. The last resting place is the little old cemetery with which in life she was so familiar, and here she will be often visited and prayed for by those who a life knew and loved her. May she rest in peace.

**ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL HONOR ROLL—BOYS' DEPT.**

The following are the names of the pupils who received testimonials of merit for deportment and application to study during the past month:

Form IV.—Excellent—Eugene Lockhart, William Egan, Percy Small, Archie Gilmore, William Foley, Good—Easil Doyle, Arthur Christian, Frank Moran, Karl Schmueck.

Form III.—Excellent—William Hekey, James Deacon, Joseph Donofrio, Norman Lavoie, Good—Rupert Lalor, Joseph Leslie, Harold Cashman, Napoleon Dion.

Form II.—Excellent—N. Martin, F. Hughes, W. Neville, Good—W. Dempsey, M. Farhat, T. Kazel, T. Wilson, J. McNamara, F. Quealey, C. Martin, W. O'Connor, F. Bigley.

Form I.—Excellent—F. Boylan, H. Dion, Good—F. Whalen, G. Cronin, F. Jackson, R. Mayhew, P. Enright, E. O'Neill, T. McNamara, H. Offenburger, J. La Montia.

The following boys obtained over 60 per cent. in the monthly examination:

Form IV.—Percy Small, Basil Doyle, Eugene Lockhart, William Wright, Archie Gilmore, William Foley.

Form III.—Frank Matorana, Thomas O'Connell, James Deacon, William Hekey, Rupert Lalor, Edward Labitzky, William Kelly, Alexander Dear, Joseph Leslie, Joseph Joseph Donofrio, Harold Cashman, Edward Ryan.

**MRS. M. A. KEATING.**

Among recent deaths is that of Mrs. Mary Ann Keating, widow of the late James Keating of Queen's County, Carlow Island. Mrs. Keating was sixty-six years of age. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning from Rosar's Chapel to St. Michael's Cemetery. R.I.P.

**DEATH OF CLARA TERESA CORNEY.**

At 4 Elliott street, on Sunday, November 5th, the death occurred of Clara Teresa Corney. The deceased young lady was only twenty-one years of age. The funeral took place from St. Paul's church on Tuesday morning to Mount Hope Cemetery. R.I.P.

**AT ST. BASIL'S.**

A good suggestion was made by Rev. Father Kelly, P.P., at the last meeting of the Sacred Heart League of St. Basil's parish, to the effect that volunteers come forward for the purpose of assisting mothers who owing to having small children and no assistance, cannot attend mass on Sunday. There were many in the parish, Father Kelly said, who had indifferent or non-Catholic husbands, who would give no help to the wife in the matter of getting to Mass. Women who would tender their services in the matter would be doing a good and charitable work. Several at once volunteered. At St. Basil's, too, a new plan of Sunday School work has been adopted. Heretofore Catechism class was held after Mass, now it takes place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A large staff of ladies assist the pastor and teachers, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closes the afternoon session.

**CALVERT-MURPHY.**

On Thursday the marriage of Miss Rose Mary Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, to Mr. Arthur Calvert, took place at St. Basil's Church.

**A Delightful Entertainment at Lindsay**

At St. Joseph's Academy, on Nov. 30, was given one of those treats to which the friends of teachers and pupils always look forward with pleasure, a musicale and presentation of medals and diplomas to the successful students of the past year.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock his Lordship the Bishop of Peterboro, entered the well-filled music hall, accompanied by the Ven. Rev. Archdeacon Casey, Rev. Father P. McGuire, Lomeville, Rev. Father McNeil of Peterboro, and Rev. Father O'Sullivan of Lindsay.

The performance opened with a bright and well-sung chorus, "This

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Festival Day." The next eight numbers were what the audience termed "something new."

Miss Grace Podger gave in a very creditable and pleasing manner a reciting, the import of which was that music is a language which conveys not only sentiment but thought and music such as Beethoven's thought of a deeply religious character. The ideas expressed in this recitation aroused a double interest in what followed, viz., the playing of the different movements of Beethoven's Grand Sonata in C, each movement being preceded by the recitation of a beautiful descriptive poem entitled "The Life of the Soul." This recitation was given by the graduates in a manner that called forth much praise. Many said, "Every member of that class deserves a medal, and to capture the two that have been awarded must have taken more than ordinary ability and labor. These young ladies will certainly be useful members of the teaching profession."

The Sonata was played by third-year pupils, whose technique, tonal coloring and phrasing, were exceptionally good. It was evident the young musicians had been accustomed to look for and try to interpret the thought underlying the composition of a musical theme.

At the close of the Sonata, Mr. Hahn delighted the audience with one of his ever-welcome cello solos. He was skillfully accompanied by Miss Thompson. In response to a most enthusiastic encore he played Irish and Scotch airs. Then His Lordship the Bishop, presented by the Right Rev. Bishop of Peterboro, awarded to Miss Mary Flurey.

Gold Medal for Honors in Third Year Music, presented by Mr. Pani Hahn, Toronto, awarded to Miss Cora Thompson.

Gold Medal for 1st class Honors in Second Year Music, presented by a friend of St. Joseph's Academy, awarded to Miss May Crowe.

Gold Medal for Honors in Junior Leaving, presented by the Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, awarded to Miss Kate Gaalon.

Gold Medal for Honors in English, presented by the Rev. Father P. J. McGuire, awarded to Miss Ella Brady.

Souvenirs of Junior Leaving, presented by the Venerable Archdeacon Casey, awarded to the Misses Mary Dodd, Vivien Galvin, Mary Greenan, Celia Guiry and Minnie Young.

In Commercial Department:

Diplomas awarded to Miss Ethel Adams for Stenography (Honors), and Typewriting.

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Miss E. Haugh, Stenography (Honors), Bookkeeping and Typewriting.

Miss P. O'Boyle, Stenography, Bookkeeping and Typewriting.

Miss B. Rea, Stenography and Bookkeeping.

Miss May McDonald, Stenography and Typewriting.

**Catholic Cemetery Desecrated**

Chatham, Nov. 3.—The Catholics of Bothwell are very indignant. About a year ago they purchased land for a cemetery in Bothwell, as there was no other nearer than five miles. Some of the neighbors objected, but on the Provincial Board of Health looking into the matter the owners were upheld. There have since then been only a few burials, and there are but three monuments in the cemetery. A short time ago one of these was overthrown, and the cross stolen from another. Now the Catholic citizens and the authorities are hot-foot after the vandals.

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