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TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## BISHOP ROGERS HAS PASSED AWAY

Chatham, N.B., March 23.—On Sunday morning Right Rev. Jas. Rogers, D.D., Catholic Bishop of Chatham, passed away after a long illness. The toll of the cathedral bell announced the news to the people. The funeral will be held on Thursday morning at 9.30 o'clock.

A round-faced, red-cheeked, blue-eyed little boy arrived at Halifax from Ireland, a passenger on the brigantine Charlotte Kerr, in the spring of 1831. His name was James Rogers, and he was the future Bishop of Chatham, N.B. His parents belonged to a party of emigrants. He was born at Mount Charles, County Donegal, July 21st, 1830, and was hardly five when the family arrived at Halifax. The lad grew in wisdom and grace, and twenty years after his coming was ordained priest, by Archbishop Walsh, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax. This was July 2nd, 1851. He was given charge of the Annapolis and Digby missions; in May, 1853, he was sent to the Cumberland County mission; in April, 1857, he went to Bermuda; in April, 1858, he succeeded Father Madden at Church Point, N.S., and in the summer of the same year he was called to Halifax to be secretary to Archbishop Connelly, who had recently been translated from the diocese of St. John to the metropolitan see. On the 8th of May, 1860, he was elected the first Bishop of Chatham, and was consecrated on the 15th of August of the same year at Charlottetown, P. E. I. He retired August 7th, 1902, after ruling the diocese forty-two years.

This outline of the career of Bishop Rogers was obtained from one of the priests of his household, and is correct.

His life work was done here, and he accomplished much. There were only seven priests in the diocese when he came, and now there are fifty-two. The diocese is extensive, embracing about half of the province, and stretching from the Northwest Straits to the Quebec boundary. Bishop Rogers traversed it very frequently, in all sorts of vehicles, in all kinds of weather and at all seasons of the year. His energy was tremendous, his industry untiring. He never knew what it was to be weary. This was partly due to the excellent care he took of himself. He foreshadowed the sleeping car by fitting up a coach in which, winter or summer, he could stretch out at full length and sleep as he journeyed from place to place, thus saving a great deal of time by travelling at night and reaching his destination ready for work. No settlement was too small, too poor, or too distant for him, and he personally attended to every detail of the affairs of his diocese.

Bishop Rogers was a man of considerable literary culture, and anxious for the intellectual as well as the spiritual welfare of his people. He built a college for the Christian Brothers, which was destroyed by fire, with the pro-cathedral and his residence, in 1878, and introduced teaching orders, including the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, whose hospital is one of the best in New Brunswick. Then there are Sisters in charge of the lepers at Tracadie, a community of teaching nuns at Newcastle, and others at Bathurst and Campbellton, these being only a few of the educational and charitable institutions in

the diocese. The Bishop found it amid all his multifarious duties, to instruct young men who were preparing for the priesthood, and always had one or more pupils under his care. He was an inspiration to them. His patience never failed, his courtesy was never ruffled, and the youths loved him like a father.

But it was not merely as an ecclesiastic that Bishop Rogers accomplished so much in the four decades of his career as a bishop. He was zealous, but his zeal was tempered with policy. He had the instinct of statecraft and would have been a successful politician. One of his earliest friends was Sir Charles Tupper, whom he met when he was in charge of the Cumberland missions, and the baronet and the Bishop have ever since admired each other. He disarmed opposition, turned prejudice into approbation, and made the people of all creeds see and feel that, in working for the good of his flock, he was working in the best interests of the whole community. This was the great secret of his popularity and one of the chief elements in his success. He was never in conflict with any one, never trying to pull down that he might build on a ruin. He worked ceaselessly to uplift his people, to improve their educational advantages, to give their sons and daughters opportunities for getting on in the world, and made all men see that the success of his efforts was for the good of the whole people. And so it followed, as the night the day, that Bishop Rogers never built a church or a school house, or did anything else requiring a considerable amount of money, without having the names of many Protestants on his subscription lists. Some of his dearest friends through life have been men without the pale of his church.

Bishop Rogers was never uplifted by power or position. As Bishop of Chatham he was the same restless worker, unwearied host, and courteous friend of everybody that he was in the days of his early ministry. His doors were never closed. His good humor was inexhaustible. It was characteristic of the man that when he came to Chatham from Prince Edward Island to enter upon his duties as Bishop he came in a small fishing schooner, one of the kind known on the northern coast of New Brunswick as a jobboat, so as to take his waiting people by surprise and escape anything like a public reception. It is a tradition that the craft was halted on her way up the river by a man who asked if she had any fish on board.

The Bishop attended the Vatican Council in 1869, and also made pilgrimages to Rome in 1872 and 1883. He was chosen to preach in Halifax on the occasion of Archbishop O'Brien receiving the pallium, and on some other great occasions. He never shirked a duty, or neglected a detail of business, while he had strength to perform it, and literally held on to the staff of office till it fell from his nerveless fingers. R.I.P.

### C. O. F.

The semi-monthly meeting of Sacred Heart Court, No. 201, coming on the Feast of Ireland's National Saint, presented the opportunity to the Court of having a patriotic evening in connection with the regular work, and as a consequence a social evening of high order was indulged in.

Invitations to be present had been sent out to the different Courts, and were very generally accepted. The energetic Chief Ranger of the Court, Bro. A. McC. Kerr, was Chairman, and he was ably assisted by Provincial Trustee Malloy and Recording Secretary Vogel.

Addresses were given by Provincial Trustee Malloy and D.H.C.R. J. T. Loftus. In the course of his remarks Provincial Trustee Malloy gave a resume of Provincial Court Meeting, lately held in Ottawa, and proved conclusively that the officers of Provincial Court are allowing no opportunity to pass whereby the membership in the Province, both morally, physically and numerically may be increased.

In concluding his remarks he expressed the hope that Catholic Forestry, which had shown such marked gain during the past year in the City of Toronto, would continue to improve.

D.H.C.R. Loftus delivered a very patriotic address on the present aspect of self-government for Ireland, and as he pictured the benefits to be derived from the Land Purchase Bill by the Irish people enthusiasm lost all restraint and he was cheered to the echo.

Master Robbie Kerr, the 12-year-old son of the Chief Ranger, gave several Irish selections on the piano. Though a child in years, Master Robbie gives great promise of some day being a master of the art.

Amongst those present from Sister Courts were Bro. J. F. Strickland, Chief Ranger St. Helen's Court, Bro. M. F. Moran, late Provincial Organizer; Bro. J. T. Loftus, and a number of others.

## RECEPTION TO JAS. CONMEE, M.P.P.

### Tributes Paid to His High Character and Great Achievements.

#### Mr. Conmee Speaks on Canadian Citizenship and its Responsibilities.

On Thursday evening last Mr. James Conmee, M.P.P., was signally honored by a large and representative body of his admirers from all parts of the Province. They gathered to the number of one hundred and fifty in the ball room of McConkey's which was transformed into a banquet hall for the occasion. The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Toronto friends of Mr. Conmee. Of this committee Dr. T. F. McMahon was chairman, Mr. Frank Slattery, secretary and Mr. John Hanrahan president.

Premier Ross, Hon. F. R. Latchford and Mr. Stratton represented the Ontario Government and there was a large representation of members of the Local House. A considerable delegation was on hand from New Ontario, headed by Mayor Clavett, of Port Arthur.

Dr. McMahon had on his right the guest of the evening, and on his left Premier Ross. In the course of his speech the chairman said that the gentlemen who had proposed the banquet to Mr. Conmee desired to recognize the generous spirit which he had always shown in every good cause. They desired, moreover, to honor him as a patriotic Irishman and a Catholic, who stood so high in the regard of his fellow-citizens that for sixteen years he had continuously represented West Algoma in Parliament. They were there to honor one of Canada's strong men, a man with a clear head and the heart of a lion, who had undertaken tasks and overcome difficulties that none but a brave and a strong man such as he could overcome. The chairman then briefly sketched some features of Mr. Conmee's career. He was born in the County of Grey of Irish parentage, and emigrated to New Ontario in 1871, and the progress which had been made in that region was largely due to the pluck and energy of Mr. Conmee. He took an active part in municipal life in Port Arthur and began work as a contractor on the Pacific Railway in 1877, while in the Government's hands, and after it had been taken over by the company. He had been one of the promoters of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway, and had assisted in building the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, the G. T. R. between Collingwood and Meaford, the Algoma Central Railway, and in developing the water power of the Lachine Rapids. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1885, and with a brief absence, following his defeat in 1889, he had sat in Parliament ever since.

"It might be truly said," the chairman remarked, "that during these years he was the hope and life of New Ontario." The toast of Canada, proposed by Mr. T. C. Robinette, K.C., was responded to first by Hon. Geo. W. Ross. The Premier, who was given a hearty reception, said he was glad it had entered into the hearts of some of their good friends to present his esteemed fellow-member with that reception. There were few men in the public life of Canada, and none that he knew of in the Ontario Assembly, who deserved that recognition more than did Mr. Conmee (applause)—not simply because he was known and honored member of the Legislature—being a member of the legislature did not always bring great

glory to a man—(laughter)—but because of what he had persuaded the Legislature to do. Mr. Conmee, who received an ovation on rising, said: I may say that when my kind friends proposed this banquet they were in part actuated, if I am not wrongly informed, by a desire to show in that way an appreciation of my course in respect to certain public matters. Some were actuated by the view that inasmuch as I am an Irish Catholic who has been a long time in public life some recognition might be extended to me at the hands of that class; others because of my known sympathy with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland (applause), and others mainly because of personal acquaintance and good will. When the gentlemen who were the promoters of the banquet met they found that they were divided in political views, and they immediately determined that if any action should be taken it should be on non-partisan lines. (Hear, hear.) It also transpired that there were some who were of opinion that it should not be conducted as an essentially Irish-Catholic affair. A letter was written to me at Port Arthur to ascertain my views. My reply was that if it was the wish of my friends to pay me the honor of a banquet I desired that it should be free from all exclusiveness (hear, hear); that while I was a Catholic and of Irish origin, I was a Canadian, and that to be regarded by my friends as a true citizen of Canada was the highest honor that could be bestowed upon me, and the honor that I would prize most. (Applause.) Here in Canada the Irish-Catholic has as much right to be proud of his Canadian citizenship as the descendant of any other race (applause)—as much reason to love Canada, and rejoice in the prosperity and growth of this country as any other citizen.

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AN ARDENT HOME RULER. I do not wish to be misunderstood. These sentiments were expressed by me not from any disregard for the question of Home Rule for Ireland, for I am, and always shall be, an ardent Home Ruler (loud applause), and would, under any circumstances that promised a satisfactory solution of that question do all that might be in my power to secure its consummation. (Applause.) Nor did I express the sentiments to which I have referred because of any want of appreciation of the warm-hearted and kind intentions of my Irish-Catholic fellow-citizens, but merely to emphasize what I believe to be in the best interests of this country, which we all love, and which we all desire to see great and prosperous, and above all, united in one strong and loyal Canadian sentiment. (Applause.) I am proud of the fact that I was born on the soil of Canada, and my desire is to be regarded by my fellowmen as a good citizen of this young country. I believe in Home Rule for Ireland because autonomy is the inalienable right of all free people. (Hear, hear.) The union of England and Ireland is necessary for the prosperity and mutual protection of both, but it should be a fair union; a union to which both parties would agree; not a union forced upon a great majority of the Irish people, and which can only be maintained by strong garrisons. In my opinion there have been three main obstacles which have prevented a solution of the Irish difficulty: First, the want of confidence with which the majority of the Irish people have been treated by those that ruled them. Second, the suspicion in the public mind in England and elsewhere that in some way

Home Rule might be used to dismember the British Empire. Third, the opinion that Home Rule in Ireland would mean "Rome Rule." We see to-day, after a century of strife, signs of the removal of the first and retest of these obstacles. Suddenly coercion has given way to mutual confidence. The prison doors have been thrown open for some who only of late were that they had advocated the adoption of measures which the British Government now believe to be just, equitable and right. As regards the second obstacle I can only express my opinion for what it is worth. That opinion is that instead of dismembering the British Empire a measure of Home Rule will consolidate it. (Loud applause.) But this is neither the time nor place to discuss that question. I have to ask the indulgence of my friends for the references I have made and for those I am about to make, which relate to matters of race and creed.

STRONG CANADIAN SENTIMENT. In this country of mixed nationalities and diverse creeds the object of public men who are true to the best interests of Canada should be to endeavor to assimilate and harmonize all into one great and strong Canadian sentiment. It may be said, "Why then do you refer to such matters?" My answer to that is that this gathering is non-political and non-sectarian, and that as allusion has been made to it by the chairman, perhaps no better opportunity will occur upon which the statements I am about to make can be made with as little chance of being misunderstood or misapplied. (Hear, hear.)

In opening my remarks I referred to my desire to be regarded as a true citizen of Canada, and as such it is my wish to be accorded the full rights of that citizenship and the fullest confidence of my fellow-citizens. It is because I believe that in the opinion of some people in this country my religion is regarded as placing me under certain disabilities that I venture some remarks of a somewhat sectarian character. I do so in the hope of removing that erroneous opinion from the minds of the few with whom it may rest, to the end that myself and my co-religionists in this country may enjoy the fullest rights of citizenship, and that confidence and respect to which all good and true citizens are entitled. (Hear, hear.) What I am about to offer will, I fear, be regarded as ancient history by many. The questions and answers I am about to refer to, extracted as they were from the most reliable and best qualified sources, afford sound evidence as to the point I wish to emphasize.

CATHOLICS AND CITIZENSHIP. In 1791 the following questions, at the instance of Mr. Pitt, the then Prime Minister of England, were sent to the Catholic universities of France and Spain: First question: "Has the Pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction or pre-eminence whatsoever within the realm of England?" Second question: "Can the Pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome absolve or dispense His Majesty's

subjects from their oath of allegiance upon any pretext whatsoever?"

Third question: "Is there any tenet of the Catholic faith by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with Protestants or other persons differing from them in religious opinion in any transaction either of a public or private nature?"

The universities answered unanimously in the following terms: "1. That the Pope or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, has not any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence whatsoever, within the realm of England."

"2. That the Pope or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, cannot absolve or dispense His Majesty's subjects, from their oath of allegiance, upon any pretext whatsoever."

"3. That there is no principle in the tenets of the Catholic faith by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with Protestants, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in any transactions, either of a public or a private nature."

A moment ago I spoke of three obstacles to the settlement of the Irish question. I have referred to two of these. The replies to Mr. Pitt that I have just read are a most conclusive answer to the third obstacle to which I have referred, as well as to the charge often made in this country in regard to the allegiance of Catholics to the State, or the Crown, as the case may be. I have ventured to offer the remarks I have made in the hope of removing prejudice and allaying suspicion, and with the desire to harmonize and strengthen that strong Canadian sentiment I so rejoice to see spreading in this country.

HERITAGE OF CANADA. I know of no people upon whom a kind Providence has bestowed a greater heritage than the people of this beloved Canada. I know of none who enjoy a greater freedom or greater stability in the administration of the laws that ensure the enjoyment of that freedom and the protection of life and property. I know of no people stronger in the fibre that maintains morality and upholds the best sentiments of society. I know of no people possessing more intelligence, more inventive genius, more mechanical skill, or that are more advanced in the professions and in the arts and sciences, or that possess more activity or are capable of more endurance. I know of no people more worthy of the enjoyment of freedom, or, if need be, more capable of defending the freedom which they possess and which they so highly prize. The great heritage which Providence has bestowed upon Canada affords Canadians great opportunities, and I have confidence that as a people they will be equal to the task before them. (Loud applause.) We have all the elements that go to build up a strong and vigorous nation. Our country possesses within its borders ample resources to sustain a vast population. In area and in natural wealth we possess great advantages, and if only we are united and determined we can make our country one of the greatest and most advanced of nations, respected and admired by all other nations. (Applause.) I speak of Canada as a nation, because I believe that the day must come when she will exercise all the responsibilities of nationhood, whether within the great Empire to which we belong, or allied with it for mutual defense, matters but little. Matters international affecting the interests of the Canadian people can be best disposed of by the Government of Canada. (Hear, hear.) It is in my opinion inevitable that all the liabilities are responsibilities of nationhood must rest upon and be exercised by Canada, and that as time advances the direct exercise of such obligations and powers will from time to time be necessary, until the full and free exercise of all national functions is assumed by the Government of Canada. (Applause.) In fact we now exercise many of these functions.

NECESSITY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE. We are fortunate in the protection of the strong arm of England, but we must not forget that, strong as that arm is, we should not rest forever on it, as a babe. (Hear, hear.) We owe it to England, and to ourselves, to assume such responsibilities as are necessary to a proper defence of our country. We should not forget that we are growing in importance and that we should be no longer a burden upon the mother country. What I hope to see is more attention paid to the defense of Canada. Not only should we be able to defend our sea-coast, but we should have located here works capable of producing all the ordnance, arms, munitions and materials necessary to the proper defense of the country, and these works should not be in one locality only, but in several, having

regard to the geographical situation of Canada. We must not by indolence endanger our liberties, or by parsimony refuse to utilize our great wealth to prepare ourselves to defend and maintain the liberty we now enjoy, and, if need be, the interest on this continent of the great Empire to which we belong. (Loud applause.) We are fully equal to the task; we have the resources of a great nation; we have a national credit and occupy a position of great natural strength. We have the men and the skill, and we must have the determination. To borrow a phrase from a late speech of the Hon. Mr. Ross, "there must be no obstacle permitted to remain in the way"—there must be no difficulties that we cannot surmount. We must not only develop the resources of Canada, but we must maintain her liberty, and be prepared—if occasion should require—to defend our country from any intrusion no matter from what quarter it may come. (Applause.) No nation with the population that we possess, that was truly loyal and united, has ever been conquered. Frederick the Great had no greater population to draw upon, yet he maintained the liberties of his people against a combination of nations of far greater numbers. Should the time ever come the Canadian people will, I believe, be found at least equal in resources, in valor and in determination. (Applause.) The growth and prosperity of Canada is largely in the hands of the public men of Canada. Nature has done her part, the resources are within reach. We are, so to speak, upon trial; let us be equal to the occasion; let us be united and determined that our country shall be great and respected, that our liberties shall be maintained. Let the fact that we are citizens of Canada be the honor we prize above all others. (Prolonged applause.)

Among the speakers of the evening who paid high tribute to Mr. Conmee were Hon. Mr. Latchford, Mr. Guthrie, M.P., Dr. Jameson, M.P.P.

### WM. P. O'NEIL

William P. O'Neil, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Waterdown, died Saturday evening. He was 76 years of age. His wife predeceased him. Two daughters, Mrs. William McDonald, Pilot Mound, Manitoba, and Mrs. James Scanlon, with whom he resided, and a son, J. Austin O'Neil, Chicago, survive him. The deceased was a native of County Antrim, Ireland. He came with his parents to Canada when he was seven years of age, and they settled at Burlington. He continued to reside within a few miles of that place till about four years ago, when he left the farm and moved into the village of Waterdown. The funeral took place on Tuesday. R.I.P.

### MONTH'S MIND

A Month's Mind Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in Loretto Abbey Chapel for the late Sister M. Margarita on Saturday, March 28th, at 8.30 a.m. The former pupils of Sister M. Margarita are invited to attend.

### TO ENLARGE ST. MICHAEL'S.

So overlent is the accommodation of St. Michael's Hospital that the authorities have decided to purchase the three houses to the north and the three to the south of the building.

## DINEEN'S FURRIERS

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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ENGLAND

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S HEALTH.

Grave rumors are again in circulation concerning the health of Cardinal Vaughan. His Eminence's long stay with Lord Edmund Talbot, at Derwent Hall, it was hoped, would have restored his health, and strength, but this anticipation, unfortunately, has not been justified.

SCOTLAND

CENTENARY OF ST. MUNGO.

With a view to mark, in a special manner, the thirteenth century of St. Mungo, who died in 603, the Catholic Teachers' Association in Glasgow and district resolved to visit the shrine of the founder of the city and the diocese.

FRANCE

WHO WAS HAMMURABI?

A learned controversy has arisen in France, Germany and Switzerland relative to the Assyrian monarch, Hammurabi, to whom Emperor William lately alluded in his letter to a German Admiral about Biblical questions raised at Berlin by Professor Delitzsch of "Babel and Bibel" celebrity.

UNITED STATES

OSTRACIZE THE DIVORCED.

Father Pardow discussed "Matrimony as a Social Sentiment" in a recent sermon to the women and students of the retreat at the Sacred Heart Convent, New York. Nearly 300 women of wealth and social prestige heard the address.

to-day are brought up under the idea that marriage can be easily and properly dissolved, and therefore they enter into that serious contract with little forethought.

"Marriage is not a mere contract—a pound of flesh for a pound of flesh. In dragging marriage away from the sanctity of the Church, in indulging it in violation of the laws of the Church, many thousands in this country are degrading it to the level of the bargain counter.

"The most serious aspect of the question is that now the churches are almost powerless to raise any break-water against the devouring flood. Social sentiment alone can now act as a restraining power.

"It is for you, educated Catholic ladies of the upper classes, to become in a measure the savior of our country, for, as has been truly said, it is not the bustling battleships that can keep a nation from decay.

THE LATEST POEM OF THE POPE.

New York, March 18.—Dr. William H. Ward publishes in this week's Independent his metrical translation of the remarkable Latin poem with which the Pope has just celebrated his ninety-third birthday, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to the Papal throne.

LEO'S LAST PRAYERS.

Leo, now sets thy sun; pale is its dying ray; Black night succeeds thy day. Black night for thee; wasted thy frame; life's flood sustains No more thy shrunken veins.

INGRATITUDE.

The shrewdness of one of the founders of a famous estate in Maine gave rise to many amusing stories, one of which has recently been retold. One day the man, who was a large lumber operator, was superintending a crew which was breaking up a log jam in the river.

Nothing was said about the accident. After an hour or so the Frenchman began to get anxious, because the reward which he considered due was not forthcoming.

BY BRIBING THE NERVES with opium you may stop a cough but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. Allen's Lung Balm, containing no opium, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated affections of throat and lungs.

St. Patrick's Day Celebrations

MONTREAL IRISHMEN DINE.

Montreal, March 18.—St. Patrick's Society held their annual dinner last evening at the Windsor Hotel. It was the most remarkable demonstration that has ever taken place in the history of the society in recent years.

Mr. Justice Doherty made a model chairman, and the speeches throughout were of a high order. The references of Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns to the so-called comic papers and their debasing and insulting caricatures of Irishmen, struck a responsive chord among all those present.

Mr. Justice Doherty, president of St. Patrick's Society, presided, and on his right were: Messrs. McDuff Lamb, representing the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; M. J. F. Quinn, K. C.; Dr. Drummond; Rev. Father Kavanagh; W. Seath, representing the Caledonian Society; Jas. McShane, ex-Ald. Charles F. Smith, W. E. Doran, J. X. Perrault, representing St. Jean Baptiste Society; H. J. Cloran, Hamilton Ferns, M. Fitzgibbon, William Galbraith, and H. J. Sempie.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine was received with cheers. After thanking them for the reception and the honor done him by the invitation, he explained that he had expected to respond to the toast of the Canadian Parliament. As a member of the Government, he could not say as much as some other Ministers might have said.

Mr. R. L. Borden, K. C., M. P., was not disposed to offer any amendment to Mr. Prefontaine's views. They might differ on some questions, but on the greatness of Canada and her possibilities they felt as one.

The chairman afterwards remarked that there were some people unfortunately enough not to have been able to join them for the occasion. They wished to be remembered, however, and he read letters from: Lt.-Gov. Jette, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's private secretary, Rt. Rev. James Carmichael, coadjutor Bishop of Montreal; Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Mr. Justice Lynch, Knowlton; Hon. John Costigan, Mr. Justice Curran, Hon. Lomer Gouin, Hon. F. R. Latchford, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mayor Bittinger, Mr. Robert Meighen, Mr. Cornelius Shields, Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, Hon. H. G. Carroll.

Throughout the evening greetings were received from different parts of the country, where Irishmen were assembled to celebrate the day. The message that roused the most enthusiasm was dated from the British House of Commons and read as follows:

"Heartly greetings to St. Patrick's Society, Montreal. God Save Ireland. John E. Redmond."

Telegrams were also read from Winnipeg, Halifax, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Toronto. The chairman, on behalf of the Society, extended a cordial welcome to all who had come to join them in the celebration of the day, and called upon the first vice-president to propose the toast of Ireland.

Dr. F. E. Devlin waxed eloquent in doing honor to the toast. He referred to the gathering of all Irishmen regardless of religious distinction, and saw therein a counterpart of the understanding that had been reached, whereby the old country was now a united Ireland.

CONGRATULATED SOCIETY.

Mr. R. S. White congratulated St. Patrick's Society that it had succeeded in bringing together at the banquet Irishmen of all creeds in the city of Montreal. If the pages of Irish history were opened, and if the pages of British history were opened, they would be found studded with the record of heroic deeds and noble achievements of Ireland.

Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy proposed the health of "the Ladies," to which Mr. M. J. F. Quinn responded. "The Press" was proposed by Mr. P. M. Wickham and Mr. J. C. Walsh replied, while Mr. Henry J. Cloran, K. C., gave the toast of "The Chairman."

Mr. J. G. Poole proposed the toast of St. Patrick's Society, whose hospitality they had so much enjoyed, to which Mr. Frank J. Greene replied, and the gathering broke up at an advanced hour.

CELEBRATION IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 17.—The celebration of the Irish national festival here today was enthusiastic. The parade this morning when the Irishmen of the city, numbering about one thousand, attended divine service at St. Patrick's Church, showed the loyalty and devotion which these citizens have for their mother country.

Dr. W. H. Drummond rose to reply, after Mr. J. G. Poole had rendered "The Green Shores of Ireland." He wanted to forget for a moment that he was a Canadian, to speak as an Irishman.

The line-up of the parade and the order in which they marched was another feature. The Catholic Order of Foresters led the way with their banner spread. There were six Courts of Foresters.

Out in front of the whole parade, with the 43rd band at his heels, marched the grand marshal of the day, Mr. John Graham, dressed in broad-cloth and silk hat and carrying a handsome blackthorn stick.

The various Courts of Foresters lined up in the following order: St. Bridget's, President M. Dunne-gon. St. Mary's, President Thos. Gleeson. St. Joseph's, President Michael Green. Emerald, President John O'Malley. St. Patrick's Hall, President T. Harkins. St. Paul's Court, Aylmer, was also represented.

Following the Foresters came the C. M. B. A. Order, represented by three branches, as follows: St. Joseph's Branch, 159—P. B. Dunn. St. Bridget's Branch, 94—J. Bingham. St. Patrick's Branch, 28—T. McGrail.

Then followed the members of the United Irish League, led by their president, Dr. Anthony Freeland. This League includes nearly every Irishman in Ottawa, members of other societies and all. In the order of the procession following them were Irishmen in general of the city and district unattached, and the members of St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Society.

This was about the half of the parade. The remaining half was made up of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, led by the band of the "Garde Champlain." The Hibernians included Divisions No. 1 and 2, and the county board. Division No. 2 led, with Mr. John Franklin as their marshal.

The arrangements were carried out without a single hitch. Everything was quiet and orderly. There was no mixing up, in fact it was like a military parade. The arrangement of these details were due to the efforts of the following committee, who spare no pains to have everything correct: County Board Ancient Order of Hibernians, A. Freeland, M.D., president; John Butler, vice-president; W. G. Teaffe, secretary; Phil. O'Meara, treasurer; Division No. 1, Jos. Flynn; Allan Tobin, Geo. A. T. Crowe; Division No. 2, John Hanlon, Peter O'Donnell, J. McConville, Bernard Slattery, Jas. Bennett, John Franklin, Samuel Cross, W. J. Kane; St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Association, D'Arcy Scott, president; P. M. Draper, Hugh McNulty, Thos. McGuire.

A. O. H. PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

Provincial President, M. J. O'Farrell; Provincial Secretary, M. H. O'Connor; Provincial Treasurer, R. J. Slattery, of Almonte.

THE SERMON.

The sermon by Rev. Father Kennedy, the visiting Paulist, in St. Patrick's Church, to Ottawa Irishmen was eloquent and greatly appreciated. Father Kennedy said:

"All of God's saints are dear to the Catholic heart, and all are loved and revered by God's true children here upon earth. But there are some saints to whom we feel particularly bound by the most sacred ties of race and nationality. To us in whose heart and veins flushed full the pure untainted blood of Ireland, there is no saint for whom we have so warm an affection and to whom we give so heartfelt a devotion as to that glorious saint whose feast we celebrate today—St. Patrick the apostle of Ireland."

"Everywhere throughout the world the scattered sons and daughters of St. Patrick praise God and sing the glories of their patron saint and proudly wear upon their Christian hearts the beloved shamrock of their beloved Emerald Isle. What matters it that miles and miles of stormy ocean stretch between us and Ireland's fair hills, what matters it to us that Ireland is a crushed and defunct nation, what matters it to us that our eyes have never rested on her green hills, and that we were born in another land, in our bodies are Irish hearts and Irish souls, a glorious heritage from our forefathers of which we may boast and be proud before the world. I was born under and I owe my allegiance to a flag other than yours, but my heart is joined to yours to-day in our common heritage of faith, blood and nationality."

"And to whom do the fair daught'ers and stalwart sons of Ireland owe a debt of gratitude for their glorious heritage which it is theirs to boast of? To St. Patrick, whose sanctity, whose zeal, whose self-sacrifice, whose love of God, sent him to the children of Ireland to beat them that sweet message of Christianity which

The cause of Ireland and her sons has greatly revived in Ottawa within the past two years and this is largely due to the number of young men who have joined the ranks. There are many old men among them, too, but an Irishman of spirit even his hair has turned to the color of the snowflake, is still young.

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has moulded itself into and made the Irish character as we have it to-day.

AS A SAINT.

"St. Patrick was truly a saint of whom we may be proud, and I know of no nation that can boast of a greater, a nobler and a holier saint. Many nations have been proud to claim him as a child of their soil, and although strong arguments have been made for each, it has always seemed to me that Patrick was a child of France, that eldest daughter of the church, which has given so many saints to God. But what matters it where he was born, his was a choice soil in the garden of God, and Ireland claims him as her own, because he made Ireland the home of his choice and the Irish people were the dearest and the nearest to that noble saintly heart."

"It is not my intention to trace for you the life of St. Patrick. You know his life and his works, but I know that you will pardon me if I say a word about the inward sanctity that was so much a part of Ireland's saints. Sanctity is measured by our imitation of the life of our Master, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and by our response to the guiding voice of the Holy Spirit within us. St. Patrick undoubtedly attained to this in the highest degree. From his youth he had learned to love of Jesus Christ, and the one sentiment that filled his whole soul was to do the holy will of Him who was his God and his Saviour. We need no history to tell us of the forming and shaping of that saintly character. We can readily imagine the many long watches of the night, spent in the sweet communion of prayer, the many suppressions of the tendencies of the human heart, the many victories over self and nature—visible alone to the eye of God, which are the necessary novitiate of these choice souls who would leave all to conform themselves to the will of the Almighty."

"And the product of this time of prayer and mortification was a man of God, a saint of whom the Irish church may well be proud. A man of God. Do you know what that means? It means one where every thought, where every aspiration turns in love to the God. As the sun draws the waters, as the magnet draws the needle, so is the heart of a man of God drawn toward his Creator. A saint of God. Do you know what that means? It means that God as so taken possession of and so permeated a soul—that it lives—'no it lives not,' but in the words of St. Paul, 'Christ lives in it.' As a wire is heated and becomes alive with electricity, so are the souls of God's saints inflamed and vivified by Jesus Christ within. And St. Patrick was truly a man of God and saint of the church."

AS AN APOSTLE.

"From sanctity to an apostle is only a short step. For what is an apostle? An apostle is a saint whose love of God leads him to a great love of God's creatures who are round about Him. Lord, said the young man, what is the first and greatest commandment, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, thy whole mind and thy whole strength; and the second is like to this, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Patrick had loved God from his youth up—his heart went out to his neighbor."

"Father Hecker, the founder of the Paulists, was accustomed to say, 'Give me a dozen men who love God with all their hearts and I will convert this country in a short time.' St. Patrick had loved God with all his heart, and he converted Ireland. Souls purchased by the blood of Jesus Christ, souls to be snatched from the jaws of hell, souls to be enlightened with the lamp of faith, souls to be filled with a love of God, souls to be laid as trophies at the foot of the great white throne of heaven; this must have been the burning thought that inspired the soul of St. Patrick and sent him forth an apostle to Ireland."

"Filled with the zeal of a Paul of Tarsus, he crossed the stormy sea, planted the cross of Christ upon her shores, preached the gospel of Jesus Christ, and Ireland was a Christian nation."

"You remember the parable of our Lord of the sower and the seed. How some fell upon barren land and died, and how some fell upon good soil to grow and prosper. Ireland was the good soil on which the seed fell. God and nature had prepared the Irish people for the seed of Christianity. Patrick found them a pagan people, with the faults and sins of pagans, but he found them pure, intelligent, generous and sympathetic, and when he was called by God to wear his

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St. Patrick's Day Celebrations

(Continued from page 2.)

of glory in heaven, he left Ireland a Christian nation.

IRELAND'S FAITH.

"Ireland's wonderful conversion to wonder of a century or two, no, no, the faith of Christ was no passing seed of faith which Patrick planted...

"Out in the timber country of the Michigan peninsula I saw a few years ago the land through which the great forest fire had swept. Like a hot breath from the open jaws of hell, it swept a mighty raging set of fire, and left but charred stumps in its wake.

"You may tell me of the fury of the wild beats who set upon the Christian martyr in the Roman arena, you may tell me of the cruel joy of a Nero who burned Christians at the stake to make a Roman holiday, but brethren you can tell me of no greater martyrdom in the history of Christianity than that which the Irish people underwent in the cause of Christ for centuries.

"For centuries her enemies have taken into their great rough hands the heart of Ireland and crushed it until the blood spurted from it. Every hill, every valley, every river of Ireland is made sacred with the blood of her sons and daughters.

"Ireland . . . thy chains as they rattle, Thy blood as it runs, But makes thee more painfully Dear to thy sons."

A GREAT VICTORY.

"A broken, defeated, crushed, conquered people, Ireland has won the greatest victory the world has ever known the victory of faith—the victory of the Cross.

"Was Patrick's mission a failure? Was the faith which he planted gone to seed and been destroyed? No, not while their lives on this earth one sturdy Irish body, one pure Irish heart, one noble Irish soul.

"St. Patrick fulfilled his apostolate, died the death of a saint, and is now numbered with God's saints in heaven, and though we may see him no more upon earth, he lives and he speaks in the hearts of his sons and his daughters. Driven from their island home, they have been scattered to the four corners of the earth, to the islands of Australia, to the Zephyr-swept shores of the States, to the shores of Canada, and with them they have carried the faith which St. Patrick brought them and for which their fathers shed their blood that they might preserve. St. Patrick is not dead, but he lives in the hearts of Ireland's sons and daughters, who love him as their forefathers loved him. St. Patrick is not dead but he lives in the charity and the purity of his children. St. Patrick is not dead, but he lives in the faithful souls of his children—faithful to the gospel which he bore them.

WONDER TO OTHERS.

"It is a cause of wonder and astonishment to those who know not our history why we of Irish blood celebrate each year the feast day of Ireland's apostle. They cannot appreciate the price the Irish people have paid for the preservation of the gift of faith which St. Patrick bequeathed them.

"Every nation is proud of its history, but none can boast more justly of their inheritance than can we who are of Irish blood—a blood than which there is none purer and sweeter and nobler in all the world. Sons and daughters of St. Patrick love and cherish your Christian heritage of faith; be true to the traditions of your forefathers. Buckle on the old heart-plate of faith, hold in your right hand the shield of purity; be honest, be temperate, be generous, be pure, and the glory of Ireland's apostle, St. Patrick, will shine forth in your lives, you will be true and worthy sons of St. Patrick."

BANQUET AT UNIVERSITY.

Ottawa, March 18. The Recreation hall of the University, Ottawa was yesterday at noon the scene of a joyful gathering when students, alumni and friends of the university celebrated by a splendid banquet the feast of Ireland's patron saint. The decorations were of a most attractive kind, comprising a gold worked banner bearing the mottoes, "Caed Mille Fálthe" and "Erin-go-Bragh," a set of shields bearing the mottoes and arms of the four provinces of Ireland, garlanded and bright with greens and varicolored

bunting; portraits of distinguished Irishmen, clerical and lay, bedecked with streamers of ribbon and small green flags; festoons of green leaves and bunting gracefully draped from the ceiling to the corners and sides of the gallery.

His Excellency Monsignor Sbarretti, the Papal Alegate, occupied the seat of honor and His Grace Archbishop Duhaime sat at his right hand. Rev. Canon Michel, Rev. Father Emery, rector of the university; Rev. Father Murphy, of St. Joseph's; Rev. Father Sloan, of St. Mary's, Bayswater; Hon. Senator Power, Principal White, of the Normal School; Captain Tachereau, Prof. Stockley and Messrs. D'Arcy Scott, Ald. B. Slattery, E. P. Stanton and E. P. Gleeson were among the guests.

A tempting array of the choicest meats and delicacies was spread on tables bearing in a most conspicuous place the beautiful trophies won by and presented to the Varsity Football Club.

THE TOAST LIST.

A well arranged and comprehensive toast list was duly honored under the able direction of Mr. G. I. Nolan. Mr. M. F. Burns responded to "The Day," Mr. C. P. Cormac to "Leo XIII.," Mr. Jos. H. McDonald to "Ireland's Sorrows," Mr. T. E. Day to "Canada," Mr. J. O. Dowd to "Faith of Our Fathers," Mr. J. J. King to "The Stars and Stripes," Mr. J. J. Keeley to "Alma Mater," and Rev. W. J. Kerwin, O.M.I., to "Soggarth Aroon."

The greatest harmony prevailed throughout, and the clever foresight of the executive committee made all arrangements work out as smoothly as could be desired. The music introduced between the toasts was furnished by Valentine's orchestra and choruses of students who sang: "O'er the Dewy Green," "Come Back to Erin," "Vive Leon Treize," "Star Spangled Banner" and "Land of the Maple." The following committee is to be congratulated on having excelled all previous banquets under students' auspices: Chairman, G. I. Nolan, '03; Secretary, J. O. Dowd, '03; Treasurer, R. T. Halligan, '03; J. P. King, '03; J. J. Keeley, '03; H. J. Macdonald, '04; T. E. Day, '03; M. F. Burns, '03; J. E. Ebbs, '04; C. P. McCormack, '03; R. A. Carey, '03; J. O'Gorman, '04; V. J. Meagher, '04; Jos. H. McDonald, '03.

GUELPH ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

Guelph, March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was fittingly observed by the Society of St. Patrick in the very excellent concert held Tuesday evening in the Royal Opera House.

President Jas. E. Day, of St. Patrick's Society, occupied the chair. On his right sat Mr. R. Barber, president of St. George's Society, and on his left Mr. Robert Johnson, president of St. Andrew's Society. The other gentlemen on the platform were Judge Chadwick, Mayor Hamilton, Rev. John Mills, Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Walsh, John Higgins, James Davison, James Thorp, H. C. Scholfield, H. H. O. Stull, Thos. Ingram, Geo. J. Thorp, S. A. Heffernan, R. L. Torrance, John McConnell, J. McMahon, W. McMahon, Wm. Carroll, James A. Benson, A. L. Roberts, F. Nunan and others.

The programme was opened by Miss Mason, who with fine execution and coherent sympathy with the composers, rendered a selection of Irish airs. President Day then delivered the following address:

Once more, on the day of all days dearest to the hearts of Irishmen, St. Patrick's Society assembles to honor Ireland's patron saint and national apostle, to celebrate his festival day, and to express in some measure that fervent patriotism that is as real a part of an Irishman as the life blood that courses through his veins. And once more it is the privilege and great pleasure of the President of St. Patrick's Society to extend a welcome to a magnificent audience. For the society I bid you welcome the old Irish greeting "a hundred thousand welcomes." To the presidents of St. George's and St. Andrew's Society let me express our gratification at your presence. I well know that I but utter your sentiments when I express the hope and assurance that the friendship that has so long existed between us and our sister societies will ever continue and that side by side we may all go on in our work of making this one great United Canada. My good friend of St. George's will almost fancy himself a British Premier to-night, for he is surrounded by nearly as many Irishmen as there are in the Imperial Cabinet. I can assure both these gentlemen that that we, for once, find the situation as we like to have it, England, Ireland and Scotland working together, and Ireland, where, of course, we think she should be, a little to the front.

This harmony is characteristic, it is as it should be, and it is the aim and object of our society that it shall ever be.

When this was a small town in a struggling colony, St. Patrick's Society was organized to assist the exiles who were driven by poverty from the dear old land. To-day that need has passed, our Canada has become a great nation, our home a thriving city, but our society still exists as vigorous as ever, but with a new aim and purpose, and that is to do everything we can for the new land, our own land now, this Canada of ours. Its share in Canadian development is to make the Irish Canadians better Canadians, and this our

society hopes to do by keeping alive in them the best traditions of their motherland, and by inculcating in them their Irish morality, Irish virtue, Irish patriotism, in a word that same Irish spirit which has for so many centuries covered Ireland with a glory that the black pall of the saddest days of her history could never hide. This we will accomplish if we are but true to our Irish nature and our Irish name. To the cause of Canadian unity we bring a body of united Irishmen, for the proudest boast of St. Patrick's Society of Guelph is that in our ranks have never been known any distinction of locality, politics or creed, but that Irish Catholic and Irish Protestant, orange and green, north and south, have in this society ever been united and remained firm friends. If you find in this a healthy portent for Canada, with its mingled races, remember this one fact, that it is founded on appreciation and respect. We have buried the feuds that divided us as Irishmen; with equal relief we sink all memories which might separate Irish hearts from their brothers in the Empire. The day for weeping is passed. If Ireland had complaints against other peoples, we recall not the wrongs, but only the brave spirit with which our fathers bore them. God knows the Irish are willing to forgive, are anxious to let bygones be bygones, and to bury the bitterness of the past beyond power of resurrection. This society has but one protest to make, and that is that so long as we remember the glorious heritage of Irish history we cannot forget that the title of Irishman deserves all men's respect and no man's sneer. The one man who has no place in our ranks is the ignorant fool (sometimes even a well meaning fool) who persists in considering the Irishman as a good natured buffoon, willing to tolerate and even to laugh at the abominable caricatures that even yet are sometimes presented from the lecture platform, or on the stage as a typical Irishman, but which could only originate in a distorted brain. With modern education there can be no excuse of ignorance for any man who dare despise or call ignorant that country which was the beacon light of civilization when all else was dark and which to-day stands as vigorous, as hopeful, and as passionately true to its ideals as ever. The respect we give each other we ask from other nations, if the hope of a United Canada is to be in vain.

I said that the aim of our Society now is to help build up Canada. We believe that our race has its own good characteristics which should not be lost to Canada, and that if we keep the memory of our dear motherland green and are but true to the traditions of our race, we will have in the Irish Canadian a people, brave, chivalrous, respectful of women, moral, sober, virtuous and religious as were their ancestors of yore. Nor will they be a people who cannot mix with the other peoples for Milesians, Celts, Danes, English and Scots all have been absorbed into the race we call Irish to-day. The Irish Canadians will not be unfit to take full part in the responsibilities of nation building. We need not the experience of the Irish patriot, Sir Gavan Duffy, who left Ireland a rebel condemned to death, to become a chief minister in the great empire beyond the seas; nor need the experience of the thousands and hundreds of thousands on this continent who have shown their genius for leadership. No, we study the story of Ireland, and we know that Irish people have powers of increasing the sum of human happiness, and possesses a seed of greatness, which, given the opportunity, will blossom and bear fruit. Our belief that we can benefit Canada is based on faith, our message and our battle cry is hope. For Ireland has stood two tests as to her power and her character, and Irishmen have two unanswerable proofs. The one is that Ireland did in the days of her freedom, the other her marvellous vitality after centuries of reverse. In the days of old—and there was a golden age in Ireland then—when, from her thousand churches arose the prayers of her thousand saints, when nowhere else were as prosperous or as intelligent a people. The rest of Europe was in barbarism and darkness, while in Ireland were crowded universities, sending forth scholars who kept alive the light of learning in every country of Europe, among them King Alfred the Great of England, whose millenary last year reminded England of the debt she owes to the education he obtained in the Isle of saints and scholars; in Ireland was a people with a perfectly enforced code of laws, a nation where woman's person and woman's property were sacred, where virtue and valor went hand in hand, where the arts and sciences were fostered and the gentler grace so highly prized that the bard shared honors with the King. What European civilization owes to Ireland cannot be overestimated, and that is the test of what she did in the days of old.

As to the other test of her marvellous vitality to-day. How can one believe it who knows her story, yet how can it be appreciated is that story is not told. How she has suffered. Black is her story, bitter was her lot. Did some new power arise to write an epic of Ireland since the days of Strongbow, what a dirge it would be of desolate hearths and weeping women. But through it all runs the exultant note of a people never vanquished, a spirit never broken, a hope ever radiant of brighter days to come, a passionate struggle for better conditions never abandoned. And to-day when the dark clouds

have risen and the sunburst of Erin, its national emblem long looked for at last shines forth, the light of happiness falls on an Irish race, world wide, twenty millions strong, as vigorous, as enthusiastic, as proud as ever. That same spirit, which yields to easy conciliation but never to coercion we want here in Canada, and that spirit is in the earnest labor of our Society to build up. We hope to give to Canada, the Irish love of education, to foster here the Celtic ideal which has ever been too strong for contented degradation, too high-minded to buy prosperity at the sacrifice of right. To do our Canada that service is our aim and our hope.

And while we work at this pleasant task, chide us not if this prosperous land of our adoption we often turn our eyes in loving remembrance to the dear old motherland across the seas, who has sorrowed so much. Thank God our gaze is no longer on a land of sorrows. As I take my seat my fancy crosses the seas whence my father came, and I see something that makes this the most blessed St. Patrick's Day in the recollection of anyone here. For we greet the tidings that in the old land the landlord and tenant have united, that for the first time in centuries the ranks are closed, and unless something intervenes, which none at present foresee, at last the great cancer sore will be healed and the Irishman may own his home. Never an acre could he call his own, save God's acre for his lifeless clay. We of the new generation can scarce realize what that meant; the older men can scarce believe what the new order will mean, but all can join in the joy of this day and welcome in this great event, which, at last, will make Ireland a nation of happy homes and a contented, happy, prosperous, partner in the great empire to the upbuilding of which her sons have done so much and for the preservation of which none would more willingly fight and die.

PROGRAM—PART I. 1.—Irish airs, Miss Mason. 2.—President's Address, Mr. J. E. Day. 3.—Song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," (Crouch), Miss Bonsall. 4.—Song, (a) "Wearin' of the Green" (Behrens), (b) "Eva Toole" (Stanford), Mr. Edward P. Johnston. 5.—Recitation, "Kissing Cup's Race, Miss Caraher. 6.—Song, "Delight" (waltz song), (Luckstone), Mrs. Coleman. 7.—Comic Song, "I Wouldn't if I was You," Mr. James Fax. 8.—Duet, "Twas a Lover and His Lass" (Wathew), Miss Bonsall and Mr. Johnston. 9.—Song, "Oh, the Marriage" (Davis O'Canan, 17th century), Mrs. Coleman.

PART II. 10.—Piano Solo, "La Campagnella" (Paganini, Liszt), Miss Mason. 11.—Comic Song, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," Mr. James Fax. 12.—Song, "Four-Leaved Clover" (Brownell), Mr. Edward P. Johnston. 13.—Song, "Irish Lullaby" (Mrs. Lang), Miss Bonsall. 14.—Song, "De bharr na g-Caoic" (MacDonnahl), Mr. Coleman. 15.—Recitation, "The Old Surgeon's Story," Miss Caraher. 16.—Song, "Dear Little Shamrock" (Cherry), Mr. Edward P. Johnston. 17.—Song, "The Old Plaid Shawl" (Haynes), Miss Bonsall. 18.—Comic Song, "Everybody Laughed When They Heard It," Mr. James Fax. 19.—Duet, "True Love is Not for a Day" (from Maid Marian, DeKoven), Mrs. Coleman and Mr. Johnston.

A PLEASANT MEDICINE.—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beget internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have not this disagreeable and injurious property. They are easy to take, are not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES, ETC. (From The Lutheran.) The dangers of periodic religion are pointed out by a Philadelphia Methodist preacher thus: "Methodism has no place for a conception of religion which means forty days of fasting and 325 days of gluttony; forty days of humiliation and 325 of arrogance and pride; forty days of seriousness and 325 of frivolousness; forty days of self-restraint, and 325 of indulgence; forty days of concentrated church-going and 325 of Sunday dinners, musicales, house parties and various other social functions; forty days of formal penitence and 325 of business absorption and social madness and dissipation to the utter neglect of religious forms and the contravention of its spirit."

This is all very good as a protest against what most Protestant Christians who observe Lent regard as its abuse: but why did he not add: Methodism has no place for a conception of religion which means twenty days of "protracted meeting" fervor, and 345 days of fair, and festival and hot supper religion?

THE FAITH OF PATRICK.

Take ye my greeting, O sons of Banba! Fighting undaunted the ancient fight; Tho' foes oppress you, and woes distress you, Almighty Justice shall crown the right.

Press on, nor shrink from the brunt of conflict, The faith of Patrick and Columbkille, A fire-cloud o'er you, a light before you, Like Judah's pillar, shall save you still!

Take ye a greeting, oh, Land of Patrick! As sunbeam kissing each hoary shrine, On history's pages in future ages, Your hallowed lustre unceasing shine; Christ's mystic glory that gilds your story 'Tiro' gloomy aeons of the bitter past; Lo! sight of gladness, to end your sadness, The Hills of Promise gleam forth at last!

Take ye a greeting, oh, sons of Patrick! A lesson read from your martyred sires: The Faith they fought for, thro' blood and torture, They held at price of the hearts' desires. Shall we not cherish this peerless treasure, This heirloom worded at fearsome cost? Can earth repay us, can riches stay us, Can joy requite if this gift be lost?

Take ye a blessing, oh, sons of Eire—May holy Patrick our island guard, From fashion's lewdness and mammon's shrewdness, And Saxon rudeness and craft ill-starred! A voice comes forth from her clay thrice hallowed, The blood of martyrs from plain and hill: "To God and Ireland, your sainted sireland, Be true forever in act and will." —Rev. James B. Dollard (Slav-nation), in Boston Pilot.

A GOOD MEDICINE requires little advertising. Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil gained the good name it now enjoys, not through elaborate advertising, but on its great merits as a remedy for bodily pains and ailments of the respiratory organs. It has carried its fame with it wherever it has gone and it is prized at the apothecaries as well as at home. Dose small; effect sure.

IN THE BOSTON GLOBE.

We are pleased to find in the Boston Globe of December 28th an abridged version of the beautiful poem of Phoebe Cary, telling how a little Dutch boy was sent out in a storm to carry assistance to a poor blind man living at some distance, and how, on the little boy's return, he discovered a small leak in the great dike which protects Holland from the ocean, and remained there all night stopping the leak with his little arm until help came in the morning. We give the last few lines of this beautiful poem:

The good dame in the cottage Is up and astir with the light, For the thought of her little Harold Has been with her all the night. And now she watches the pathway, As yester-eve she had done; But what does she see so strange and black Against the rising sun? Her neighbors are bearing between them Something so straight to her door; Her child is coming home, but not As he ever came before! "He is dead!" she cries; "my darling!" And the startled father hears, And comes and looks the way she looks, And fears the thing she fears: Till a glad shout from the bearers Thrills the stricken man and wive: "Give thanks for your son has saved our land And God has saved his life!" So, there in the morning sunshine, They knelt about the boy; And every head was bared and bent In tearful, reverent joy. They have many a valiant hero, Remembered through the years, But never one whose name so oft Is named with loving tears. And his deeds shall be sung at the cradle, And told to the child on the knee, So long as the dikes of Holland Divide the land from the sea.

THE RHEUMATIC WONDER OF THE AGE BENEDICTINE SALVE This Salve Cures Rheumatism, Felons or Blood Poisoning It is a Sure Remedy for Any of These Diseases. A FEW TESTIMONIALS 193 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 many a physician, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit. When I was advised to use your Benedictine Salve, I was a helpless cripple. In less than 48 hours I was in a position to resume my work, that of a tinsmith. A work that requires a certain amount of bodily activity. I am thankful to my friend who advised me and I am more than gratified to be able to furnish you with this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve. Yours truly, GEO. FOGG. Tremont House, Yonge street, Nov. 1, 1901. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say that your Benedictine Salve has done more for me in one week than anything I have done for the last five years. My ailment was muscular rheumatism. I applied the salve as directed, and I got speedy relief. I can assure you that at the present time I am free of pain. I can recommend any person afflicted with Rheumatism to give it a trial. I am, Yours truly, (Signed) S. JOHNSON. 288 Victoria Street, Toronto, Oct. 31, 1901. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Nealon House, City: DEAR SIR—I cannot speak too highly of your Benedictine Salve. It has done for me in three days what doctors and medicines have been trying to do for years. When I first used it I had been confined to my bed with a spell of rheumatism and sciatica for nine weeks; a friend recommended your salve, I tried it and it completely knocked rheumatism right out of my system. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine on the market for rheumatism. I believe it has no equal. Yours sincerely, JOHN MCGROGAN, 475 Gerrard Street East Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1903. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Nealon House, Toronto Ont.: DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hours I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work. I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago. I am, your truly, (MRS.) JAS. COSGROVE. 7 Laurier Avenue, Toronto, December 13, 1901. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto, Ont.: DEAR SIR—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve. From the first application I got instant relief, and before using one box was thoroughly cured. I can strongly recommend Benedictine Salve to any one suffering with piles. Yours sincerely, JOS. WESTMAN. 12 Bright Street, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation. I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIMPSON. 65 Carlton Street, Toronto, Feb. 1, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., 199 King Street East: I was a sufferer for four months from acute rheumatism in my arm; my physician called regularly and prescribed for it, but gave me no relief. My brother, who appeared to have faith in your Benedictine Salve, gave enough of it to apply twice to my arm. I used it first on a Thursday night, and applied it again on Friday night. This was in the latter part of November. Since then (over two months) I have not had a trace of rheumatism. I feel that you to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve are entitled to this testimonial in removing rheumatic pain. Yours sincerely, M. A. COWAN. 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. 256 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 16, 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 forever thankful, PETER AUSTEN, Toronto, April 10, 1902. MR. JOHN O'CONNOR: DEAR SIR—I do heartily recommend your Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for rheumatism, as I was sorely afflicted with that sad disease in my arm, and it was so bad that I could not dress myself. When I heard about your salve, I got a box of it, and to my surprise I found great relief, and I used what I got and now can attend to my daily household duties, and I heartily recommend it to anyone that is troubled with the same disease. You have this from me with hearty thanks and do with it as you please for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours truly, MRS. JAMES FLEMING. 13 Spruce street, Toronto. Toronto, April 16th, 1902. J. O'CONNOR, Esq., City: DEAR SIR—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to testify to the curative powers of your Benedictine Salve. For a month back my hand was so badly swollen that I was unable to work, and the pain was so intense as to be almost unbearable. Three days after using your Salve as directed, I am able to go to work, and I cannot thank you enough. Respectfully yours, J. J. CLARKE. 72 Wolseley street, City. 114 George street, Toronto, June 17th, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq.: DEAR SIR—Your Benedictine Salve cured me of rheumatism in my arm, which entirely disabled me from work, in three days, and I am now completely cured. I suffered greatly from piles for many months and was completely cured by one box of Benedictine Salve. Yours sincerely, T. WALKER, Blacksmith. Address C. R. JOHN O'CONNOR, 199 KING ST. E. FOR SALE BY WM J. NICHOL, Druggist, 170 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E. Price, \$1 per box.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903.

**DEATH OF BISHOP ROGERS.**

Bishop Rogers has passed away venerable in years and saintly in the record of his long life. Like many other Irishmen who have strengthened and adorned the Church in Canada he leaves to his successor the best legacy that priest or bishop can bequeath, the legacy of hallowed memory. This, indeed, is the only wealth that the pioneer bishops of Canada were able to treasure up. And it is likewise the one object of the new line of Canadian-born prelates under whose guidance and rule the progress of the Catholic faith in our Dominion is steadily passing. Bishop Barry, who succeeded in the See of Chatham upon the retirement of the late Bishop Rogers, is a Canadian of Irish parentage. He was born at Inkerman, Gloucester, N. B., in 1841. He typifies the zealous, active and devoted character of the men of Irish stock that Canada is rearing and training for the sacred ministry.

**PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.**

Recent cable despatches bearing upon Irish questions must appear somewhat confusing to some of our readers. During the past week we have had the information that Lord Spencer has deserted the cause of Home Rule, and that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman must line up with Lord Rosebery unless he is content to see the Unionist Government saved by the votes of the Irish Nationalists. At the same time Mr. Wyndham is represented as desirous not only of solving the land question without delay but of including in the impending concessions a practical measure of Home Rule, thus disposing of the national question at the same time.

All this information may be taken with caution. There is much unsettled in the domestic politics of England just now, and naturally enough this state of things has excited certain persons who are always ambitious of popular leadership. The religious question for example has quite deranged Mr. Perks, M. P., the apostle of Jingo Nonconformity. It appears that no other authority than that of Mr. Perks has been offered for the allegation concerning Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Perks believes that the High Church party in the Anglican Establishment and the Catholics of Ireland have a secret understanding, by which Home Rule, Compulsory Purchase and Catholic Education will be exchanged for Irish support of the Tory Party. Events, however, are not giving any support to this proposition. The Irish electors defeated the Government candidate presented to them last week in Fermanagh, and the High Church party let loose the floodgates of their wrath without distinction upon Catholic and Protestant Ireland, after the Ritualists in the House of Commons had been defeated on the Church Discipline Bill. Some of the High Church language employed towards the Irish Protestants was quite unique. We have not the space or the disposition to reproduce Rev. Mr. Wakefield's address to the English Church Union. An Irish Nationalist paper commenting upon it, says its violent language is such as no Irish Nationalist would adopt. The Orangeman is attacked by the High Churchman mainly because the Orangeman is an Irishman; and it is added that "perhaps when he has some taste of this kind of thing, he may begin to think that his 'rebolly Papish' brother was not so bad after all."

But however excited the English extremists of High Churchism and Nonconformity may wax, Irish Nationalists cannot believe that tried and true Englishmen like Lord Spencer and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will withdraw their good will. If the land question and Home Rule are to be solved by the Tories the old guard of English Liberalism will not churlishly carp at a just and equitable arrangement. There remains only the question of

Catholic higher education in Ireland, which is dealt with this week in the final report of the Royal Commission on University Education. Though the scope of the commission was limited, and though its findings are incomplete and binding on no one, the report is not without value as aiding in the removal of this last of Ireland's difficulties. It is in the first place fully admitted by the Protestant majority on the Commission that the existing arrangements in Ireland with regard to university education are unsatisfactory to the Catholics of the country, and that the establishment of a separate university for Catholics would have most important considerations in its favor. To use the language of the report such a settlement would produce "equality between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland." Further: "In a University of their own the Roman Catholics would have the whole responsibility of the enterprise and would throw into it their whole energies. They have at their command great educational ability and in some quarters genuine love of learning and they would have both in Ireland and on the continent high standards of emulation."

The condescension of this language may be overlooked in view of the significance of the admissions made. The report is one of the signs of the times, that English statesmen have at last seen the wisdom of conciliating Ireland.

**FRANCE AND RELIGION.**

It is now quite evident that the French Government designs to put a period to the persecution of the Religious Orders only when the communities have been all driven from the country. That the freedom of religion will ultimately be restored no one can doubt. History in this regard repeats itself unflinching. Germany has found out the mistake of warring upon Catholic institutions. France will become sober in due time. But meanwhile what course are events destined to take? The Government fears not the people. In a republic the people should possess ample control over any government of the hour. But there are many who doubt that France is in truth a republic.

**EVIL INFLUENCE OF THE STAGE.**

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick's bill to amend the Criminal Code by bringing under its provisions all persons who may be concerned in the presentation of immoral public performances is in the right direction. But if the bill becomes law, it will be hard to get over the difficulty of defining immoral performances. After all it is upon the effect of such plays and shows that the greater part of their evil depends. There are exhibitions that are vulgar and dirty on the boards all the time. When women take part in these the effect must be demoralizing for young men and boys who witness them. It should be easy enough to make the provisions of the new law apply in cases of that kind, because there can be room for no other opinion than that there is an offence against public decency.

Scarcely less destructive in their effect, however, are plays classed with the drama, and widely patronized by "smart society." We had two leading English actresses in this country lately, who won the applause of the press and the patronage of the wealthy in plays designed to create sympathy for habitual infidelity. The very fact that this latter class of play is of English origin, and that England boasts an official whose duty it was to license or condemn them, indicates a pretty fair opportunity of their escaping the provisions of a Canadian law.

The question arises, will the Dominion Government appoint an official whose duty it shall be to institute proceedings under the amended criminal law? If not, the press will probably continue to discharge the functions of the public censor. Now the unreliability of the press is notorious. The theatre is a source of revenue to the newspapers, and the press critic invariably wears gloves upon his claws. If the law is to bring about a much-needed reform, it must not remain a dead letter.

**OLD TIMES IN TORONTO.**

Mr. D. Sullivan, of Malcolm, writes us: "The remarks of a contributor on the death of the late Mrs. Patrick Doyle, carries my memory back forty-six years to the 12th of March, 1857—which, by the way, was the morning the Great Western Railway train

plunged through the Desjardins bridge into the canal near Hamilton and killed eighty people. From that 12th of March till the 29th of June, 1858, I, then a boy between 16 and 17 years of age, stood on the south side of the iron gates in the old St. Lawrence Arcade, and Mrs. Doyle on the north side of the same. My employer was the late John Donnelly."

**AN OPPORTUNITY.**

In this issue of our paper will be found a prospectus of The United Typewriter Co. This company is one which was formed for the purpose of taking over the business of the Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co., which has had a very successful career, as a perusal of the prospectus will show, under the able management of our friend Mr. J. J. Seitz.

Mr. Seitz is an example to our young Catholic men, showing as he does what honesty, fair-dealing and business ability can accomplish, he having brought the Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co. from a small concern within a few years to be the leading typewriter establishment in Canada. Knowing as we do Mr. Seitz we can recommend his proposition to our readers.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

Of the nine hundred religious journals published in the United States two hundred and fifty are Catholic.

Whether Margaret Sheppard be dead or alive it is a good thing to consider her dead. But an unnecessary hint of suspicion is cast upon the story when it is said the remains were brought to Toronto for interment.

Mr. Burke Cockran, who has been travelling up the Nile, contracted a bad chill a couple of weeks ago, and is seriously ill with pneumonia. The later accounts of him say that he has passed the crisis satisfactorily, but is still very ill.

The emigration statistics for Ireland for 1902 show that 40,401, or 9.1 per cent, of the population left the country during the year. Of these 18,893 were males and 21,508 females. These were divided among the provinces as follows: Leinster, 3,694; Munster, 15,872; Ulster, 9,091, and Connaught, 11,533. Of the whole number 34,800 were between the ages of 15 and 35 years; 14,235 of the whole were described as laborers, and 15,929 as servants.

Preaching in Dublin on the day when the remains of the late Sir Gavan Duffy were laid in Glasnevin, Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J., paid the following tribute to the dead statesman: "Thee had lost," he said, "a great Catholic, a great Irishman and a great friend. It had been his (the preacher's) privilege in a year gone by to have ministered to his spiritual wants in the South of France, where he died. What most of all had drawn him as by a magnet to that great man was his beautiful Catholic simplicity. Like all men who were truly great he was simple as a child, and of such—they had it on the highest authority—was the kingdom of heaven."

An interesting story of King Edward is related by Father Vaughan, the famous English Jesuit, brother of the Cardinal. The King, when Prince of Wales, attended a series of discourses by Father Vaughan in London. He seemed to have taken a great interest in them, as, being unable to be present at the last lecture, as he had to leave London early in the day, he wrote Father Vaughan pointing out the fact and expressing his disappointment. Father Vaughan, however, got out of the difficulty by delivering his lecture twice that day, once early in the day, at which the King was present, and again later on at the usual time. Father Vaughan says he was luckier than the French preacher who moved the French monarch so much by his preaching that the King was ever afterwards loud in his praise, but he took care never to ask him to preach before him again.

The Gamey charges have provoked no little comment in the old country. The Dublin Freeman's Journal draws a comparison which cannot fail to interest Irish readers. Our contemporary says: The granting by Mr. Ross, the Premier of Ontario, of a Commission to make immediate investigation into a charge of corruption brought by a member of the Ontario Legislative Assembly against one of the members of the Ontario Cabinet,

in such a contrast with the refusal of such a Commission in the Imperial House of Commons to the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in 1853, when he stated that not since the time of Walpole was corruption in the House of Commons so flagrant, and offered to prove his charge if a Commission were granted; and in favorable contrast with the conduct of the Castle Executive, when in 1789 Grattan, Ponsonby and Curran declared in the House of Commons that three peerages had been purchased from that Executive, and the proceeds of the money thus obtained expended in the bribery of members of the Irish House of Commons, and challenged the Government, which declined to accept the challenge, to grant a Commission to enable them to prove that charge up to the hilt.

**PAY OF LETTER CARRIERS.**

The gentleman who wrote some time ago over the signature of "Merchant" would have been quite honest if he had signed himself, "Post Office Official," for it is incomprehensible how any merchant could take the time and trouble to send the same letter to so many of the newspapers of the country on a matter which affected him personally so little as did the pay of the Letter Carriers.

His statements very much need correction. It is quite true, as he says, that according to the Act passed some twenty years ago, the pay for the Carriers began at \$360 a year, with an increase of \$30 yearly until they reached the maximum of \$600 per annum, at the end of eight years of faithful service. While the nominal period to reach the maximum was eight years, the practical experience was much more than that. First the Carrier had to serve six months of probation; then he had often to serve two or three years before he was placed on the permanent staff. In addition, the Postmaster-General postponed the increase for a period of three years, so that the Carriers in many cases had to serve from 12 to fourteen years before reaching the maximum. Thus, for this period the Carrier found himself under the unmerciful average of \$472 a year.

"Merchant" then tells us the arrangement of the Act passed a year ago, viz: For six months \$1.25 per day, then \$1.50 for two years, after that \$1.75 per day for two years. In every instance this increase is subject to the recommendation of a superior officer. In addition, the Carrier, if his work is specially responsible, may be paid \$2.25 a day. He is entitled also to a bonus of \$20 a year for good and efficient service. Thus it appears to be possible for the Carrier after a service of four and a half years to attain to a maximum of \$626 a year. But this pay of \$2.25 is limited to four per cent. of the men, so that not more than six men of the staff in this city can reach this figure. No matter how hard or efficient the other 138 men may work, they must remain at the lower pay even though many of them may be rendering service just as efficient or just as responsible as the higher paid men.

While thus the later Act seems to give a more rapid increase it has certain drawbacks not mentioned by "Merchant." The holidays have been reduced from twenty-four to fourteen days. Then the Carrier has his wages stopped when from sickness or other cause he is absent from work. He is also subject to have his pay reduced if his superior officer sees fit to inflict such a penalty.

"Merchant" states that the hours have been reduced from nine or ten to eight hours, whereas the fact is that the men were formerly required to be at the office at 7 a.m., and completed their day's work at 4.30, while at the present time they must be at work at 6 or 6.30 or even earlier, and then work till 5 or 6 p.m. The statement is also made by "Merchant" that the duties of the Carrier do not demand skill, nor are they onerous. Let "Merchant" start from his home in the bitterest winter weather to be at the office at six in the morning; let him subject himself to all kinds of weather the whole year through; let him learn to sort his letters with the facility of a compositor, a telegraph operator or a typewriter, then let him declare that the work does not demand skill and strain, both mental and physical, and we will know how to estimate his declarations.

The Police Force and members of the Fire Brigade receive their pay when off with sickness; they also receive free medical attendance, and I am sure their pay will compare very favorably with the glowing statement made by "Merchant" as to what the Carriers receive under the law passed at last session, and surpass it, while their duties are of a no more onerous or responsible character.

While the wages of workers generally have increased nearly one hundred per cent. in twenty years, and while the cost in living has increased about forty per cent., the pay of Letter Carriers has remained the same, though their work has largely increased.

Under all these considerations, the petition of the Letter Carriers that their pay be increased to \$65 monthly does not seem extravagant or unreasonable. ISOCRAT.

**DEATH OF W. T. MURRAY**

W. T. Murray, vice-president of the W. A. Murray Company, Limited, died rather suddenly on Friday, at his residence, 166 Crescent road.

Deceased was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1848, educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Durham, England, and completed his business education in England and France. He entered his father's business in Toronto in 1865. In many respects Mr. Murray had been identified with the growth of Toronto's business. He was a director of the Home Savings & Loan Company and of the Toronto Electric Company. Mr. Murray was married in 1874 to Miss Marion Parkyn, daughter of the late J. B. Parkyn, Q.C., of Quebec, who survives, with two sons, Captain W. Parkyn Murray and Charles S. Murray, and two daughters, Miss Bertha Murray and Miss Kathleen Murray.

**THE FUNERAL.**

The funeral was held on Monday. The cortege proceeded to St. Michael's Cathedral and thence to St. Michael's Cemetery. The Cathedral was heavily draped in black with the letters I.H.S. worked about a cross of white, and by a large number of floral designs.

The Solemn Requiem High Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father Tracey, assisted by the Rev. Father Murray, Rev. Father Cruise, Rev. Father Rohleder and Vicar-General McCann. The immediate mourners were the widow and two sons, Captain W. Parkyn Murray and Charles S. Murray, and two daughters, Miss Bertha Murray and Miss Kathleen Murray, and three brothers of the deceased, James P. Murray, Dr. Charles S. Murray and Major J. A. Murray. Behind them sat the employes of the W. A. Murray Company, who attended in a body.

The pallbearers were Messrs. Eugene O'Keefe, John Dryan, James Foy, George Crawford, Frank Polson and Col. Mason. The church was filled with the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, among whom were representatives from the Home Savings and Loan Company, the Toronto Electric Light Company, the Toronto Hunt Club, the Royal Canadian. Yacht Club, and the Argonaut Rowing Club, also Mr. O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eyre, Senator O'Brien, Prof. Masson, Mrs. William Hendry, Mr. and Mrs. Dryan, A. P. Burritt, Mr. Siddall, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Pate, Miss West and George West, Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh.

**TO PUT DOWN IMMORAL PLAYS.**

Ottawa, March 23.—In introducing his bill to amend the criminal code, Mr. Fitzpatrick said it had been drafted on the suggestion of the municipal administrators of the large cities of Canada, and aimed to put down indecent and immoral plays. Sir Hibbert Tupper declared that well-meaning people did all sorts of things to reform the world suddenly. They had placed placards over portions of theatre posters and loved to drive the country into a state of Puritanism in which there was no reason. They endeavored, by many means, to take a short and dangerous cut to reach a righteous end. The difficulty with these proposed bills lay in the administration of the law, whether in the hands of a judge or a jury. No one wanted to keep away the best modern plays that might in an incident or two be suggestive of immorality, but were on the whole moral in tone. He feared there was a tendency among certain persons to reach reform through extreme legislation, that only frustrated the good objects they had in view.

After further discussion it was decided to allow the bill, with a minor amendment, to go up for a third reading. The bill now reads: "Every person who, being the owner, lessor, lessee or manager of a theatre, presents or gives, or allows to be presented or given therein, any obscene play, opera, concert, acrobatic, variety or vaudeville performance, or other entertainment or representation, is guilty of an indictable offense, and liable, if convicted upon indictment, to one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or a fine of \$500, or both, and, on summary conviction, to six months' imprisonment, or to a fine of \$50, or to both."

"2. Every person who takes part or appears as an actor, performer or assistant in any capacity, in any such indecent immoral play, opera, concert, performance or other entertainment or representation, is guilty of an offense and liable, on summary conviction, to three months' imprisonment, or to a fine not exceeding \$20, or to both."

"3. Every person who so takes part or appears in any indecent costume is guilty of an offense and liable, on summary conviction, to six months' imprisonment, or to a fine of \$50, or to both."

"4. In this section, the word 'theatre' includes any hall, room or other place open to the public, gratuitously or otherwise, where dramatic, musical or other entertainments or representations are presented or given."

**BIRDS.**

DALEY.—On Thursday, 19th February, 1903, at 92 Farley avenue, the wife of John J. Daley of a daughter.

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JAMES MASON,  
 Managing Director.

**1. COMBES IN BLUSTERING MOOD**

Threatens Divorce of Church and State in France.

Paris, March 21.—The Senate was crowded to overflowing this afternoon in expectation that the discussion of the budget would bring out speeches from Premier Combes on the separation of Church and State, and from Senator Clemenceau on the Vatican's authority over the clergy. During the early hours Senator Delpech (Radical-Socialist) severely arraigned the concordat and demanded its denunciation. In doing so he traced the history of the concordat, declaring that it had become a "worm-eaten edifice, which should be removed in the interest of public health." This assertion caused a tumult, which the President of the Senate checked. M. Delpech closed by demanding that the Senate pronounce the complete divorce of Church and State.

Premier Combes then entered the tribune. He said he would not say that the day for the denunciation of the concordat was not near, but that day had not yet arrived. While the concordat existed it would be respected. The Premier expressed the belief that the action of some of the clergy invited a violation of the concordat, as their petitions and pastoral letters attacked the militant Government and would eventually compel an interruption of the concordat. The Premier closed his remarks with the declaration that the Government would maintain the concordat, but on the condition that the clergy keep out of politics. This statement was received with applause.

At the conclusion of M. Combes' speech a vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by 182 to 68 votes. A motion presented by M. Delpech to suppress the credits for the Ministry of Public Worship was defeated by a majority of 210 votes, only 60 Deputies declaring in favor of the motion.

**STATISTICS OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.**

Washington, March 16.—It must be stated in the beginning that the tables given here have been compiled with the greatest care and are very closely, if not absolutely, correct. The resources of the Library of Congress and other avenue of information have been freely drawn upon in order to obtain the greatest accuracy possible.

For purposes of comparison the strongest religious bodies of the country have been selected. They have a population of 26,631,000 out of a total of twenty-eight millions. The following table gives the number of papers, with their aggregate circulation, of each of the ten denominations:

Denomination	Number of Papers	Circulation
Catholics	250	875,400
Methodists	113	755,200
Baptists	142	465,300
Presbyterians	46	415,100
Jews	45	238,900
Episcopalians	54	142,700
Disciples of Christ	22	127,200
Congregationalists	19	112,800
Lutherans	44	105,550
Adventists	15	41,150
All others	128	244,200
Totals	878	3,521,530

**HER RELIGION AT ANY COST.**

(From The Ave Maria.)  
 An incident full of encouragement for those whose inestimable privilege it is to sow good seed in the hearts of children, and that should be a rebuke to many who are unwilling to subordinate worldly interests to religion, is related by the Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, a Protestant clergyman who served as chaplain to the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers during the Civil War:

"In St. Augustine there was a little Negro girl, about 8 or 10 years old, who had been brought out of slavery and was in the care of North-erners, where she was affectionately treated and ministered to. But she had been brought up a Roman Catholic and was now being trained as a Protestant. One day when the 'Freedom' about her were rejoicing over the thought of emancipation, someone asked this child, without a doubt as to what the answer would be: 'Rebecca, would you like to go back into slavery again?' 'If I could have my own religion again, I would,' was the unexpected reply."

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**MODERN ENGLISH MUSIC FESTIVAL.**

The guarantee fund for the coming festival of modern English music in Massey Hall on April 16, 17 and 18, now amounts to about \$50,000 and sets forth to the world at large in no mistaken degree that Toronto is possessed of the artistic side of life and capable of aspiring to the best in the realms of musical art. The programme discloses the fact that the principal feature of the concerts will be the performance of the works of the best known British composers, especially those compositions which have been written for and produced at the great English festivals. The series of festival choruses in Toronto and other Canadian cities has been specially prepared by Mr. Charles A. E. Harris, Ottawa, and will be personally conducted by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the great English composer, assisted by distinguished London and Paris soloists.

**ILLNESS OF MRS. SADDLER.**

Mrs. James Sandler, the well-known Canadian Catholic authoress, is lying at the point of death. She is 82 years of age, and has written a large number of books which have made her name a household word among the Catholics of Canada. Mrs. Sandler was the Irish wife of a French-Canadian, and was born in the County Cavan. Her romances dealing with Irish emigration Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGehee believed to be unexcelled. For some years Mrs. Sandler edited The New York Tablet, and returning to Canada to end her days, was presented in 1895 with the Laetare Medal by the University of Notre Dame du Lac, Indiana, for distinguished services to the American Catholic public.

**ARCHBISHOP GAUTHIER ON THE THEATRE.**

Kingston, March 23.—Archbishop Gauthier preached in St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday. In the course of his sermon, he referred to the theatre, which, he said, the Catholic Church did not oppose. He understood that the people of Kingston were favored with wholesome plays and productions, and to attend these was no harm. In fact, many of the plays were eloquent sermons.

Lever's Y-Z (Wine Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects it.

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# PROSPECTUS OF United Typewriter Company

LIMITED

Incorporated under the Ontario Companies' Act. Authorized Capital \$250,000, divided into 5,000 shares at the par value of \$50 each

### OFFICERS

MR. W. H. SHAW, President, Proprietor Central Business College, Toronto.  
H. P. LAWSON, Vice-President, Capitalist, Georgetown. R. I. CREELMAN, Manufacturer, Georgetown.  
J. J. SEITZ, Managing Director, Toronto. C. J. GILLOOLY, Secretary-Treasurer, Toronto.  
Solicitors—HEARN & SLATTERY, Canada Life Building, Toronto. Bankers—THE BANK OF HAMILTON.

## HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Branches—Montreal, Hamilton, London

### OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY

UNITED TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LIMITED, has taken over the business of Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Company, with Head Offices in Toronto, and branches in Montreal, Hamilton and London, together with good-will, bank accounts, contracts patents, etc., including sole right for the Dominion to manufacture and deal in Rotary and Hand Neostyle Duplicating Machines and Supplies; a ten-year exclusive selling right for the Underwood Typewriter in Canada; a five-year exclusive contract for Webster's Star Brand Ribbons and Multi-Kopy Carbon Paper, and a renewable annual contract for the Empire Typewriter for Ontario, the only satisfactory low-priced typewriter now on the market. Another object of the Company is to unite more closely the typewriter interests with the educational forces of our country, and every legitimate effort will be made to accomplish this result.

### A SYNOPSIS

of the business of Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Company for the past six years and eight months is as follows:  
From May 1st, 1896, to January 1st, 1897. \$15,969.35  
From January 1st, 1897, to January 1st, 1898. 26,916.54  
From January 1st, 1898, to January 1st, 1899. 49,713.32  
From January 1st, 1899, to January 1st, 1900. 72,443.00  
From January 1st, 1900, to January 1st, 1901. 81,882.00  
From January 1st, 1901, to January 1st, 1902. 96,587.00  
From January 1st, 1902, to January 1st, 1903. 125,000.00  
The total Capital invested is \$77,366.12. The business has paid 6 per cent. on investment, and \$14,917.72 has been carried to Rest Account, after a liberal deduction for depreciation, so that if all the profits had been divided the result would have averaged over 15 per cent. during the entire period above stated.

### SUCCESS—PAST AND FUTURE

The typewriter business in Canada has developed in a remarkable manner within the last few years, and the success and history of Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Company is strong evidence of this fact. As the most progressive Typewriter Institution in Canada, this Company has achieved a position of undisputed supremacy, and has, by a large expenditure of time and money, laid a foundation for a solid, permanent and successful business. The great benefits of this pioneer work must become a very valuable asset to the new Company. It augurs well for the prosperity of the United Typewriter Company, Limited, that the directorate includes all the members of the old firm, under whose control and management the business has grown to its present proportions and consequent success.

### INVESTMENT AND PROFIT

The profits of the old firm, even under the conditions of a difficult and expensive career in establishing a new business, have been most encouraging and satisfactory. This fact warrants a reasonable expectation for excellent profits in the future, so that subscribers may rely upon the Stock of this Company as a perfectly safe investment, more particularly as the Typewriter business is but in its infancy in our rapidly growing and prosperous Dominion, while the possibilities of an ever-expanding foreign and export trade are very bright indeed.

### THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

has been sold in Canada for four years, and over 3,000 have been placed in Commercial, Railroad, Government, Banking and other offices. One of the leading Banking institutions alone is now using over 100 of these machines. It is the only high-grade writing machine on which the writing is visible from commencement to finish, and also the only one combining a Tabulator for invoicing without attachments and additional cost. Over 500 Underwood machines are used by leading Educational Institutions in Canada.

Customs returns show that more Underwoods were imported into Canada during the last fiscal year than all other makes combined.

### THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

is not unlike the Underwood in regard to visible writing, as this essential feature is one of the good points of the machine. It is durable and portable, and retails at \$60 net. Over 1,000 are in use in Ontario. There is no competition as far as price is concerned, all other reliable machines being listed at from \$100 to \$125.

### STAR BRAND RIBBONS

and Multi-Kopy Carbon Paper are famous all over the world, Canada being no exception. This Company controls the selling agency for the Dominion.

### THE ROTARY NEOSTYLE

is the latest and most up-to-date Duplicating machine. This Company owns the patents and all other rights for Canada for the machine and requisite supplies, and intends to manufacture these articles at an early date.

### TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

and Carbon Paper are in great demand in Canada, the importations during 1901 amount to about \$75,000, on which 35 per cent. duty was paid. This Company intends to pursue a progressive policy in this connection, and will at once investigate carefully and judiciously all necessary details, with a view to manufacturing these goods.

### TYPEWRITING MACHINES

have found their way into the leading business offices in the Dominion, and in fact are now largely used by clergymen and teachers and occupy a place in the homes of many professional and business men. It is estimated that over 30,000 are now in use in Canada. There are no standard machines manufactured in Canada. It is the intention of this Company to make arrangements for manufacturing a high-grade machine for the Canadian market as soon as conditions warrant it.

### POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

The policy of the late Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Company will be closely followed as to the sale of Typewriters and the general conduct of the business. Mr. J. J. Seitz, General Manager of the Company from its inception, will be the Managing Director of the new Company. Mr. Seitz is well and favorably known in connection with the Typewriter business throughout the Dominion, and under the new conditions his many years of experience in organizing, etc., will be of particular value to the new Company.

### EDUCATIONAL POLICY

It is an admitted fact that Business Colleges and other Educational Institutions are strong factors in controlling the adoption and use of Typewriting Machines in general. It is desired to systematize as far as possible the general instruction in typewriting given in all Canadian schools by confining such instruction to standard machines only, and it will be the policy of this Company to pursue such definite plans as will tend to popularize the art of typewriting in all such schools, and through them to support the general use of such standard machine, or machines, as it may control. With this end in view, this Company will arrange to co-operate with leading Commercial Schools throughout the Dominion.

### A FORCE IN EDUCATION

Extract "Mail and Empire," March 18th, 1903.

The Federated Colleges of Ontario, comprising no less than eleven well-equipped schools, have formed a union with the United Typewriter Company, Limited, with a combined capitalization of \$350,000, for the purpose of establishing additional colleges, and otherwise advancing the interests of business education. Mr. W. H. Shaw, Principal of the well-known Central Business College, of Toronto, has been appointed General Manager of all the colleges. He is also President of the United Typewriter Company, and the union of interests will no doubt be well preserved under his direction. A general policy of expansion along both lines will be very speedily pursued, and a larger number of reliable business colleges will soon occupy the Canadian field, each doing the same excellent work which has won for the existing schools now under this management the splendid reputation they enjoy, with other branches of the typewriter business, in all the cities and leading towns throughout the Dominion, through which hundreds of graduates of these schools will be assisted to positions in the business community. The amalgamation of educational and business interests will prove an immense advantage to all concerned, particularly to young men and women who may wish to qualify for positions of independence by attending a thoroughly reliable school, and for the employer of clerical labor who now looks to such schools for well-trained and skilful help.

The Federated Schools comprise the following:  
British American Business College ..... Toronto.  
Canada Business College ..... Hamilton.  
Hamilton Business College ..... Hamilton.  
Forest City Business College ..... London.  
Ottawa Business College ..... Ottawa.  
Metropolitan Business College ..... Ottawa.  
St. Catharines Business College ..... St. Catharines.  
Brantford Business College ..... Brantford.  
Galt Business College ..... Galt.  
Berlin Business College ..... Berlin.  
Sarnia Business College ..... Sarnia.

The first year of federation a cash dividend of 8 1/2 per cent. was paid, and the second year, not yet completed, an interim dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. has already been declared, with a prospect of 5 per cent. additional.

The Central Business College, Toronto, is not only one of the best known, but also one of the best paying institutions in the Dominion. A combination of these schools with the United Typewriter Co., Limited, is bound to become a first-class investment.

The Directors of the United Typewriter Company, Limited, offer \$50,000 of stock to the public at par (subject to previous sale). This stock will increase rapidly in value on account of its great earning power, and future stock will undoubtedly be held at a considerable premium.

For further information and forms of application for stock, call or address

**UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., Limited**

15 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO

W. H. SHAW, President.

J. J. SEITZ, Managing Director

### ATTENDANCE AT MASS

General Intention for April Named and Blessed by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

Always and everywhere sacrifice has been considered the noblest expression of man's religious sentiments and an essential duty to the Creator. A solemn act such as the destruction of animal life or something contributing to it, performed in acknowledgment of the supreme right of the Author of life, is a deep want of human nature in society. The lapse into sin has intensified this want and rendered all the more piercing the cry for a victim: Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin: is not only the voice of God imposing a law, but of human nature demanding a sacrifice.

It is a fact of experience that wherever religion prevails, sacrifice exists; and where sacrifice ceases religion suffers decay and gradually declines to practical atheism. Not to go farther than the sects which in the sixteenth century rejected the Eucharistic sacrifice, substituting for it the pure Word of God as the only essential of religion, how many of their followers fulfil the duty of a real worship towards the Creator? An enterprising London journal lately has been at pains to collect and publish the church-going census of representative centres of English population, and the returns show but one to five attending Sunday service. In the United States, outside the Catholic communion, how many bend a knee at all to the Deity? Certainly, as statistics show, far less than twenty out of sixty millions. Not many weeks since in Chicago, newspaper agents made an actual count of heads on a casual Sunday, and the total gave 49,666 in 179 Protestant churches; whereas the attendance of Catholics in only five churches numbered 52,609—figures showing beyond cavil on which side worship in spirit and truth lies.

In countries, too, once Catholic, it was the denial or neglect of Mass that definitely established heresy or introduced religious indifference. Henry VIII. succeeded in sundering England from the centre of unity; but scarcely had he ceased to breathe, when the whole nation went back to Rome, as if carried by instinctive impulse, like a child to the arms of its mother. The astute Elizabeth ascended the throne, and one of the first acts of her reign was to abolish the Holy Sacrifice and scatter the priest-hood; when lo! a dark cloud of heresy descended on the land, not again for centuries to be lifted.

In Ireland too, the sacred offering was proscribed under death penalties and disabilities without number; but all to no purpose. The children of St. Patrick would cling to their Mass; their priests, undismayed by torture or martyrdom, on Sundays, under rock and hillside, or in secluded grove and deep ravine, with godly numbers assembled around them, would offer the Sacred Victim of Calvary. To-day that island is radiant with the splendor of faith, and her children reflect its light on every distant shore.

Nor is it only among churches and nations, but also among individuals that we see neglect of sacrifice, and among Catholics, neglect of the Mass, followed by a deadening of the religious sense and a gradual fall to paganism.

From the beginning of the race victims were set apart, upon the due offering of which, God set the seal of His approval. At Eden's gate, it was Abel sacrificing a lamb of his flock, the blood of which was acceptable in the divine presence. Later, Melchisedech, foreshadowing the High Priest of Calvary, offered bread and wine, symbols of life, and figure of the Eucharistic sacrifice to be perpetuated by priests according to the order of Melchisedech. In the mosaic dispensation numerous sacrifices with priests and rites pertaining to them were appointed directly by God. Not that the blood of oxen and goats could of itself avail to the honor of the Deity or the cleansing of sin, but they were the types of a sacrifice all-sufficient, nay, infinite in merit and satisfaction, one day to be immolated. On Calvary a Victim was offered fully adequate for all the ends of sacrifice. In presence of the great fealty, images and types vanished, like the shadows of dawn before the rising sun. Nor was it to be of a merely transient nature, to pass away from earth, or to be supplanted by another. Man to-day, as always, needs the solemnity of sacrifice offered in a form visible to his eyes. But wisdom has made a memorial of all its wonderful works by perpetuating the great sacrifice in time, and rendering it omnipresent in space, that from the rising sun till the going down of the same there may be offered a clean oblation.

No wonder the due worship of this tremendous mystery—the mystery of faith—should become the overwhelming obligation of Christianity, the supreme act of Catholic devotion, the practical test of a Catholic life, namely attendance at the Sacrifice of the Mass. To account for the divine and positive precept of assisting at Sunday Mass, we have only to recall in faith that it is the self-same sacrifice as Calvary, and through it the satisfaction and merits of the Redemption are applied to our souls. Alas, that it should have been deemed necessary to impose such a precept on believers; that they could become so callous to this inestimable benefit, as to be under compulsion to

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The Catholic Register

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participate in it! "O blindness and hardness of the heart of man," says a Kemptis, "that doth not more regard so unseemable a gift! If this most holy sacrament was celebrated in one place only, and consecrated by one only priest in the world, with how great desire would men be affected that they might see the divine mysteries celebrated!"

Even by some who assist at Mass, what little reverence, not to mention devotion, are exhibited for this mystery of love! Scarcely will they bend a knee in presence of the August victim, or they will lounge around doors and loiter in pew benches! Others will yield to a culpable curiosity and spend their time glancing around the church or seeking to attract the attention of others. Others again in defiance of Divine law and of the dictates of true refinement come hurrying into church, when Mass has already begun, thus disturbing the devout faithful, showing their own lack of devotion and encouraging others to imitate their bad example.

What irreverences are not choirs sometimes guilty of, not only by their manner of singing, but also by a behaviour ill-becoming the celebration of such august mysteries.

Were it only to make amends for such indignities, "adorers in spirit and truth" ought to assist at Mass devoutly on Sundays, and on weekdays when possible. True, obedience is better than sacrifice, even then presence at Mass. Fidelity to duties of state, or the pressing calls of charity must have precedence even of this supreme act of devotion. But how often there is no conflict; when time and opportunity are afforded, when the only obstacle is the luxury of prolonged repose and the victory over sloth and indolence! Let us remember that among the devotions which are daily multiplying in the church, attendance at the Mass infinitely transcends all. It is the prayer of prayers—of the Victim of Calvary pleading louder than Abel, and heard for the reverence of Him who offers it. It not only averts from mankind the effects of the divine wrath, but opens heaven in a down-pour of graces and blessings, upon those who assist. No wonder they who, at the beginning of the week, and in a far greater degree, at the beginning of the day perform this solemn act of devotion, taste its sweetness through their life, and experi-

ence its efficacy in their enterprises. Let, therefore, an increase of faith and devotion for this august sacrifice, manifested in a more general, a more frequent and more devout attendance, be the object of our prayers for the month of April.—J. J. Connolly, S. J., in The Canadian Messenger.

IN FIELDS FAR OFF.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is known in Australia, South and Central America as well as in Canada and the United States, and its consumption increases each year. It has made its own way and all that needs to be done is to keep its name before the public. Everyone knows that it is to be had at any store, for all merchants keep it.

### DEATH OF MR. P. J. O'KEEFE.

Mr. P. J. O'Keefe, chief landing waiter and chief preventive officer of the Maritime Provinces, died at St. John, N.B., aged 52. He had been 24 years in the civil service. Mr. O'Keefe was one of the Grand Trustees of the C. M. B. A., and a warm-hearted Irish Catholic. R.I.P.

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## TENDERS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, 1st April, 1903, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1904, at various points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

U. D. McLEAN, Secretary.

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 16th February, 1903.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

TESTED BY TIME.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches, 25 cts. a box.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHEN I PLAY.

(By Lucia E. Richards.)

When I play that I'm a bird, Then I try to fly, Lifting up my pinafore High, high, high, Spreading out my pinafore Wide, wide, wide, You might think that it was wings, If you truly tried.

When I play that I'm a horse, Then I wear a tail, Eat my luncheon from a bag, Drink it from a pail, Smashed the cart up t'other day— Baby in it, too! When he's scared and runs away, What's a horse to do?

When I play that I'm a wolf, Then I howl and roar, Sniffing here, sniffing there, 'Round the nursery door, Daddy says he'll spank me soon, If I still annoy, Think perhaps, this afternoon, I'll be a little boy!

—Little Folks.

TRUTH IN A FAIRY NUTSHELL.

(By Mary Catherine Crowley.)

Very happy indeed Nellie Salford looked, as she rode a handsome new tricycle up and down the sidewalk one pleasant day in autumn.

"How I wish I were Nellie!" grumbled Sella Treanor, who stood watching her companion from the sitting-room window. "She has everything in the world she wants."

"Everything?" questioned Mrs. Treanor, who, at a table near by, was cutting out a new dress for Sella.

"Well, a great deal more than I have, anyhow," persisted her little girl. "If I only had that tricycle now, how happy I should be!"

A shadow of anxiety flitted across Mrs. Treanor's face as she bent over her patterns. "I'm afraid, my dear, that you will never be happy," she smiled, laying down the scissors with a click.

"O mother! how can you say such a thing? What do you mean?" gasped Cecelia in surprise.

"I mean," returned her mother gently, "that I am afraid my little girl is encouraging a spirit of envy and discontent, which may lead her farther than she has any idea. No one can go through life without continually meeting with persons in some way more fortunate than himself. If you can not contemplate the blessings which others enjoy without coveting their good fortune, you will keep on rolling up for yourself a great burden of unhappiness."

Cecelia fidgeted and stared out of the window at the chimney of the opposite house, with an air which said plainly what she would not have dared to put into words: "I do hate to be preached at!"

"In the care, of some day you may become like the beggar in the fairy tale," added Mrs. Treanor, in a lighter tone.

The ugly pucker of ill-humor in Cecelia's forehead straightened out a bit. "Why, what turning around to him?" she inquired, turning around. After all, it was hardly worth while to talk if mother had a story to tell; for mother's stories were sure to be interesting.

"Well, once upon a time, no matter where, but you may call it New York if you like, there dwelt two beggars, who day after day sat at the city gate asking alms."

"Oh, New York with a city gate?" interrupted Cecelia. "It must have been Bagdad or Constantinople."

"You may call it either if you wish," replied Mrs. Treanor, placidly; "the lesson is the same. The lives of these two beggars were apparently alike. Each was poor as poor could be, having neither home nor kith nor kin; each was old and infirm, and depended for his daily bread upon the charity of the passers-by; each was ragged and carried upon his shoulders an immense hump. Now, this was not merely an ordinary hump; but added to a natural deformity was a galling burden which each had somehow been condemned to carry, which he could not shake off, but must forever bear about with him wherever he went; the weight of which, waking or sleeping, he must ever feel. And this strange pack was made up of many strange things—the jeers of the world, the unkindness of his fellow-men, and the sorrows of life."

"But though the lives of the two beggars were apparently similar in all things, there was really a great difference between them; and this difference was that one beggar tried to be contented with his lot while the other was always grumbling and bewailing his misery. He could not see any one happy without railing at Providence because the like blessings were denied him, yet so contradictory were his desires that Heaven itself could not have granted them. He wished himself the pompous official who rode through the city with great display, because he coveted the latter's supposed wealth and power. He wished himself the simple farmer's lad who trundled along upon his load of produce, for he envied his tranquil life. He wished himself the child

that played in the highway, because it knew not sorrow. In fact, he envied everybody that went by for one reason or another; but, strange as it may seem, he envied most of all the beggar who sat at the other side of the gate, and, like himself, craved alms of the multitude.

"Brother, I wish I were you!" he cried querulously one day.

"And prithe why, brother?" asked the other, with a laugh, merry albeit somewhat cracked, which shook his shrivelled frame as if all his old bones rattled.

"Because you had the sunny side of the way," complained the other.

"Ho! if that's where the shoe pinches, I don't mind at all exchanging with you," replied the good-natured beggar, amiably. So he hobbled across the highway as nimbly as he could beneath the weight of his hump, and took up his position in the shadow, while his companion limped lazily into the sunshine.

"Spring came, and then the early days of summer. The highway was bordered with flowers; the cool splash of the fountain by the gate was pleasant to hear, and gave refreshment and strength to many a weary traveler. The jolly beggar quaffed from it and was thankful. He noted the wayside blossoms, and felt that he shared in the bounty of God. But the discontented beggar saw only the dust upon the road, and thought only of the heat.

"I wish I were you, brother!" he grumbled at last.

"And prithe why, brother?" again queried his comrade.

"Because you rest in the shade, while I sit here in the broiling sun."

"If that's what ails you," replied his accommodating neighbor, "you are welcome to my place. With a Chinese umbrella and a palm-leaf fan, I shall be quite comfortable over the way."

"O mother, a Chinese umbrella and a fan! I begin to think the jolly beggar must have lived in Hong Kong!" giggled Cecelia.

"Perhaps he did," rejoined her mother, enjoying her perplexity.

"Well, if he did not say it in just those words, he gave his friend to understand that he would cheerfully make the best of circumstances which to the latter appeared intolerable."

"So the days passed. The discontented beggar scowled at all who went through the gate, and demanded assistance in a surly tone, as if it were his right. His neighbor greeted everyone in a happy-hearted fashion, wishing good fortune to those who came into the city, and Godspeed to those who passed out, bound upon a journey. Thus it happened that he was often the recipient of their favor. His ill-tempered rival noted this and brooded over it. Finally he called across, in a peevish manner:

"I wish I were you, brother!"

"And prithe why, brother?" repeated the other in astonishment.

"Because of all who go by, scarcely one fails to drop a coin into your hand; while only occasionally will somebody scornfully toss me a penny as I crouch beneath my burden here in the shadow."

"Bah! if that's what put you out of sorts, I'll willingly divide with you," exclaimed the jolly beggar, readily.

"Therefore the jolly beggar divided all he received into two equal parts, and gave one portion to his associate. Ere long, however, the latter discovered in him a new cause of envy.

"I wish I were you, brother!" he muttered, testily.

"And prithe why, brother?" said the other, at his wit's end to comprehend what the discontented beggar could now covet.

"Because I notice that even on stormy days, when few travelers are abroad, and often no one pays heed to either of us, you wrap yourself in your tattered cloak and shrink into the shelter of the gateway, mumbling your prayers or crooning an old ditty with as much serenity as if the sun were shining, and a concourse of holiday makers thronged to the city scattering silver right and left. I wish I had your light-heartedness, brother!"

"Verily, that, too, I fain would share with you," replied his friend, "and, moreover, I would gladly teach you the secret of acquiring a goodly store of it for yourself. Trust in Providence, thank God for the blessings you enjoy, wrong not your neighbor in thought, word or deed, and make the best of everything; then, hap what may, you need never be disquieted."

"Enough!" interrupted the churl. "At least I want none of your preaching."

Cecelia colored and looked conscious; but her mother did not appear to remark it, and went on with the story.

"Thus, the jolly beggar held his peace. Finding it impossible to satisfy his envious neighbor, he ceased to try, but serenely continued in his own way. The discontented beggar took refuge in offended dignity, responded to his comrade's daily nod of good-fellowship only by a frown, and envied the jolly beggar more than ever."

"But, mother, I thought this was to be a fairy story?" interrupted Cecelia. "Where do the little people come in?"

"All so good time," returned Mrs. Treanor with a smile, and she resumed her narrative.

"One afternoon, just as dusk was falling, the jolly beggar saw a very queer traveler coming down the street, borne along at full speed by a boisterous breeze. He rubbed his eyes in astonishment, wondering if it were possible that an ambitious sun-

flower had clambered over a garden wall and was running away to seek his fortune in the golden path of the setting sun. The discontented beggar saw it also, but he merely muttered: "Humph! The wind is rising; it will stir up the dust, and blow plenty of rubbish into the highway."

"As the droll object came nearer, the two spectators perceived that it was a tiny little man, clad all in green, with yellow curly hair which stood out around his face in tangled confusion, and a little brown velvet cap that he wore gaily jauntily."

"A fairy at last!" said Cecelia, delighted.

(To be Continued.)

HAPPINESS IN THE FAMILY

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mother and Daughter

Mrs. S. Barnum Tells How Her Backache Disappeared and Her Daughter Found Health.

Madoc, Ont., March 23.—(Special.)

The hold those standard Canadian remedies, Dodd's Kidney Pills, are obtaining on this community grows stronger day by day. "Tried and not found wanting," is the verdict awarded to them by dozens of cases where those numerous ailments arising from diseased kidneys have banished the health and threatened the lives of people till Dodd's Kidney Pills have come to their relief.

And as one who has benefited from Dodd's Kidney Pills recommends them to another and he or she in turn finds relief and health, it is not to be wondered at that whole families unite in singing their praises. This is what the Barnums are doing. Mrs. S. Barnum says:

"I had been troubled with Backache, one of the first symptoms of the painful and dangerous Kidney Diseases. I had been told that Dodd's Kidney Pills were a sure cure and resolved to try them. I procured half a dozen boxes and commenced taking them. The backache soon disappeared, and has not come back. It is a most satisfactory cure."

"My daughter Annie, too, was run down and out of sorts, and subject to pains. Dodd's Kidney Pills had done me so much good I resolved to try them in her case. The result is her pain is gone and she is in good health again."

DENNIS KEARNEY ON THE TRIUMPH OF HIS CAUSE.

The opening of Mrs. Fremont Older's novel, "The Socialist and the Prince," is a very graphic picture of the beginning of anti-Chinese legislation in America, yet one that is not the least overdrawn. Dennis Kearney, the leader of the movement, recently emerged from a retirement of twenty years to justify and glorify his former acts in the light of their present results. He said:

"At that time the machinery of both parties was dominated by corrupt influences, the Chinese six companies furnishing the biggest share of the corruption fund. This made our work all the harder. I didn't seek the leadership of the movement—it was thrust upon me. Having accepted it I shirked no responsibility. I saw only serfdom for our working people so long as employers could bring millions of cheap laborers from China, and I saw in these same working people the power to stop it. I also drew a picture in my own mind of the fame that awaited the man who succeeded in arousing the people and directed their every effort toward this one end. I coined the phrase 'The Chinese must go,' and I burned it into the minds of men. Everywhere I was arrested, threatened with assassination, and at last they tried to bribe me. The more they threatened, the bigger the bribe offered, the louder I yelled: 'The Chinese must go!' That was the yell that cut its way into the heart of the republic. Congress took it up and Chinese emigration was stopped."

"A quarter of a century has come and gone and the soundness of our judgment hasn't been questioned, but approved by Congress by re-enacting and making perpetual the exclusion of those people a week or so ago. Most of those people remember the anti-Chinese convention that assembled in my city a short time back. I wasn't a delegate. My name wasn't even mentioned there. The delegates were too cowardly to give me the recognition I deserved. History has given me due credit, but it hasn't done me justice."

It may be that fiction will give to Kearney what history has denied him.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

THE D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE

Ottawa, Thursday, March 19. Editor of The Register:

The last meeting was held on Monday evening out of deference to St. Patrick, the order of proceedings being as follows: Current events of general interest with a special note about the convention which lately met in Chicago, the Council of Seventy, they called themselves, the report and editorial comment thereon being taken from the March number of The Messenger.

The main conclusion reached by the Council of Seventy seems to be that something must be done in the schools towards moral training and religious teaching. It is an "insistent necessity," to use their own words. We Catholics have yet to see how moral training and religious teaching can be worked otherwise than as we have it in our schools. The other topic lengthily discussed was the new Irish Land Purchase Bill lately introduced into the British House by Mr. Balfour.

Our ideas were mainly gathered from the Speech from the Throne, and the report of the convention held in Dublin. The subject compelled a condensed review from the stages of the land transfers during the reigns of Henry VII, Elizabeth, etc., to the present day. The members were advised to follow the developments in the British House of Commons, as this session bids fair to make a very interesting chapter in the history of Ireland. It was pointed out that England has nothing to lose by the speedy settlement of the land troubles, as it will cost her six million dollars less in constables and three millions less in courts called to settle agrarian troubles. The possible outcome will be that the Crown will be the landlord. Lord Dunraven was mentioned as the man on whom attention had better be fixed in Ireland. Father O'Keefe, C.S.P., has a very timely article in the March number of The Catholic World entitled, "Spiritual Hope for Erin," which was also recommended to the members; reference was made, too, to a very beautiful paper, "Soul Blindness," by Father McSorley, C.S.P., and Father Symonds, in the same number of the same magazine, shows what ails the English Education Bill.

The special work reviewed was Dr. Barry's "Papal Monarchy," a perfect treasure in the way of historical and scholarly literature. It seems written on the principle of extenuating nothing and of setting nothing down in malice. He says to leave out the Rome of the Popes would be to remove the keystone from the arch that supports Mediaeval Europe; he also shows in what sense the Church at that period was the guardian of faith, learning, law and civilization; the conclusion reached is that the history of modern Europe can only be solved by going back to those much-maligned ages, which constitute a great tragedy, a great romance, or better, a great prophecy and a great fulfillment. We went a little out of our way to comment on the latest development of F. Marion Crawford, who has now reached the stage of posing for the interviewers. He says that he writes because he must (just as a bird sings) that he would be unhappy if he stopped. It was suggested that if his feelings in writing some things were compared with those of the reader, they could hardly be said to correspond. He has no use for the novel with a purpose, the main reason for all novels being amusement. His Cecilia he had all worked out in his mind for two years but took him only a few weeks to write it; it will take more than a few weeks to settle just where it belongs among the immortals. Then came the wrench from Dr. Barry and the Popes to the Kentucky Cabbage Patch of Mrs. Wiggs, who was mentioned as an affinity for Mark Tapley. It was also said that there is something not very satisfactory in all this "bathos," to those accustomed to seek supernatural motives for cheerfulness. It was suggested that if the Sisters of Charity, the members of St. Vincent de Paul, were to write all they know of the poor, their resignation, patience, etc., it would make very edifying reading, but would not sell as "Lovey Mary" and "Mrs. Wiggs."

The reason we cannot tell, but this is certain, that the enormous sale of such books is not an argument in favor of their lasting literary value. The evening for the historical study brought us to the second "R" in our series, the Reform as Luther thought he realized and as the Council of Trent most certainly did realize it. A comparative study of the Pope since that famous Council gave Luther the lie in saying as he did that the Papacy was doomed to failure. This compelled a tribute to Leo XIII. in connection with his recent jubilee and some extracts from Dr. Henry's translation of his latest poem were read. The spiritual reading was taken from the Dolphin—Father Sheehan's delightfully beautiful series "Under the Cedars and Stars." The next lecture was announced for Wednesday, March 25, by our favorite, Mr. Waters, who will take Dickens for his subject. Copies of Comde B. Pallen's pamphlet, entitled "The Conservative force of Catholicism," were also distributed

to the members. It was recommended as very appropriate to our study of church history and an excellent summary of the philosophy of history. It is another publication of I.C.T.S., and we see with pleasure the approval with which the Catholic secular newspapers are noting the efforts of the Reverend President to have the Douay version of the Bible read by Catholic teachers in the Public Schools.

The previous meeting of the Reading Circle was an unusually short one, because of the small attendance, Lenten devotions, missions, etc., being probably responsible. In current events mention was made of the Philippines and attention called to the latest utterance of the Kaiser of Germany, "The Bible is the inspired word of God; Henry says so." Then there is the latest development of anti-Christian feeling in France where General Andre is trying to force Atheism on the army. Mention was also made of the death of Edna Lyall, who though not as clever as Mrs. Humphry Ward, George Eliot and a few other women novelists, has written books far above theirs in moral tone. Chief among the literary notes was a criticism of two pamphlets lately received from the indefatigable I.C.T.S., entitled, "Religious Liberty in Maryland," and "Religious Liberty in the United States," both by Rev. Lucian Johnston. Among other things it was said that as there is much history which has been rewritten, there is a great deal more which ought to be, and Father Johnston has certainly contributed his share to the good work in giving us what must have been very hard writing on the principle that it makes such delightful easy reading. In his paper on religious liberty in Maryland, he proves that Lord Baltimore "stands level with Roger Williams in the history of human freedom." Protestants claim the latter to have inaugurated freedom of worship in Rhode Island, legally and consistently, thirteen years prior to Lord Baltimore's famous Toleration Act in 1649, but Father Johnston shows Baltimore to have practised fully religious toleration from the very beginning of the Colony (1627). Absolute religious liberty was the law and custom in Rhode Island from 1636, a law which, however, had its exceptions, as in the disenfranchisement of Catholics (1778) and the expulsion of the Jews. The paper on religious liberty in the United States is placed under five heads, Colonial beginnings, in which the different movements toward toleration are traced. Subsequent development was necessarily slow. Then came the Revolution, bringing civil independence, and after almost as bitter a struggle as that for liberty the separation of Church and State was effected. In 1789 the Constitution containing the clause that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States was passed, but Father Johnston tells us in "The Last Remnants" that the granting of religious liberty was not unanimous. Connecticut and Massachusetts particularly did not disestablish what they called the State Church, the first till 1818 and the second till 1835. New Hampshire's Bill of Rights up to 1889 authorized the towns to provide for the support of Protestant ministers. It is in his objection to the dangers in this disunion of Church and State that we get the pith of the whole article. We are told that the American man is governed by facts, that this disunion is an accomplished fact, and as a fact he has found it to work very satisfactorily. The objections touching facts generally require a lengthier explanation than those against theory. Father Johnston says, so he explains fully why Atheism and church persecution are not results of the separation, but admits the charge of inconsistency, inasmuch as Christianity being the law of the land, there should be the necessity for the laws of Sabbath observance, Thanksgiving day proclamations, punishment of blasphemy, etc. The dangers ahead party civil, partly religious, such as—taxation of schools, the appointment of army and navy chaplains, the danger of establishing a precedent where none should occur, all these problems of the future, can be met only with good sense, tact, charity, patience, and above all with a knowledge of history. This is a paper which is good not only for American Catholics; all creeds and nationalities will find a lesson in the last few paragraphs.

"The Defendant," the recent book discussed, shows the tendency of the age to turn everything into ridicule. It becomes tiresome after a while, but this sippant cynical way of saying things may be the vehicle of very serious thought, though at best it is a dangerous way of doing things. "The Defendant" is a specimen of the flippancy which has a great deal of wisdom between the lines. The headings of some of the chapters give one an idea of the character of the book, "A Defence of Planets," "A Defence of China Shepherdesses," "A Defence of Humility," "A Defence of Slang," "A Defence of Nonsense," "A Defence of Penny Dreadfuls," "A Defence of Patriotism." This was the evening for the poetic study; accordingly some extracts were read from the life of Coventry Patmore, who was said to have carried out more perfectly and beautifully the reaction towards faith than any of the other nineteenth century mystics. He said in his humility that he did not know how good his best was, but he was sure that he had never given the world anything but his best.

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How prodigal most young people are of their physical and mental forces! How little they appreciate their value! On every hand we see young men and women squandering their vital energy...

Chats With Young Men

BISHOP SPALDING ON SUCCESS. The audience at Music Hall, Chicago, recently, to hear Bishop Spalding's lecture on "Success," was one of the largest ever gathered to hear a lecture in that city.

HIS MEMORY WAS GOOD.

A law suit had arisen out of a dispute about a right-of-way, and the counsel for the landlord, who was the defendant, was cross-examining a venerable laborer who had testified that to his own personal knowledge there had been a right-of-way over the disputed land since he was a boy five years old.

THOUSANDS LISTEN

To the Strange Tale of Mrs. James Bradley—What Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets did for Her "No tongue can tell what I have suffered." So says Mrs. James Bradley, of Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N. S.

THE FRINGES OF DESTINY

(Francis Coppee.) For twenty-five years he had played the roll of the villain at the Boulevard du Crime, and his harsh voice his nose like an eagle's beak, his eye with its savage glitter, had made him a good player of such parts.

THE FRINGES OF DESTINY

(Francis Coppee.) Suddenly there was a movement in the crowd. The undertaker's men had just placed the coffin in the hearse, and the young girls of the Sisterhood of the Virgin, to which the dead girl had belonged, arranged themselves in two lines, in their white veils, at the sides of the funeral car.

THE FRINGES OF DESTINY

Carried away by the habit of playing up to the situation, all these theatrical people put into the token of sympathy which they gave to their friend the character of their employment. The star advanced gravely, and with a three-quarter inclination of the head flashed out the "Look of Fate."

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PATENTS. 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Scientific American. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

\$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN OAKVILLE.

Although St. Patrick's Day opened very unfavorably, the dark clouds threatening rain, it did not deter a goodly number of Catholics (many from a distance) from turning out in Oakville to celebrate the annual feast of Ireland's Patron Saint.

Mass was celebrated at 9 a.m., and at the evening services there were many who listened to the eloquent address delivered by the pastor of St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. F. O'Reilly.

In fitting words he gave honor to the great St. Patrick, whose day was being celebrated all over the world. St. Patrick, who had brought "Light" to darkened Ireland.

He exhorted his people to have more of the faith and courage of their ancestors—those early Catholics, who lived, suffered and died for their religion.

Concluding, he claimed a new era is opening up for the welfare and happiness of Ireland, and that this happy outlook is in a great measure due to the great and good King Edward VII. King Edward, he said, is both a man and a King, and his ambition is to see Erin free and happy.

A GOOD MEDICINE requires little advertising. Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil gained the good name it now enjoys, not through elaborate advertising, but on its great merits as a remedy for bodily pains and ailments of the respiratory organs. It has carried its fame with it wherever it has gone and it is prized at the antipodes as well as at home. Dose small; effect sure.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

The Mutual Life of Canada

As presented at the Annual Meeting of the Company held at its Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., Thursday, March 5th, 1903.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1902, with the financial statement duly audited.

The business of the year was very satisfactory in all respects. New insurances were issued under 3,011 policies for \$4,527,878, all of which were written in Canada, excepting 14 policies for \$22,460. The whole amount of insurance in force is now \$34,467,420 under 23,621 policies, being an increase of \$2,754,889 for the year. The death rate was very light, and much below the expectation, while the lapses, surrenders and other terminations were less than in 1901.

INCOME.—The net premium income was \$1,111,897.41; Interest and Rents, \$275,507.03; Annuities, \$1,056 Profit and Loss, \$2,637.81; total income, \$1,391,098.25, being an increase of \$113,412.17 over 1901.

DISBURSEMENTS.—The payments to policyholders for death claims, endowments, annuities, and surrender values were \$405,506.44; for surplus, \$77,843.79; total, \$483,350.23. All other payments were \$248,956.13, including expenses, taxes, etc. The total disbursements were \$732,306.36 and the excess of income over disbursements was \$658,791.89.

ASSETS.—The Cash assets now amount to \$6,098,333.54, and the total assets are \$6,459,780.08, an increase for the year of \$701,957.91.

LIABILITIES.—The total liabilities are \$5,960,629.84, including the reserve for the security of policyholders, \$5,925,443.97, computed on the Company's standard 4 per cent, and 3/4 per cent.

SURPLUS.—On the Company's standard of valuation the surplus is \$499,150.24, and on the Government standard \$738,256.14. The increase in surplus is \$119,179.71.

NEW RESERVE STANDARD.—For some years past, the earning power of money has gradually but steadily decreased. Recognizing the importance of making the most ample provision for the fulfillment of our contracts, your Directors decided to place all new business issued from and after January 1st, 1903, upon a 3 per cent. basis of valuation, which has been adopted by many leading Companies, both native and foreign.

The Manager, Officers, and staff have discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the Board, and in the best interests of the Company. The Agents continue to merit the commendation of the Directors and Policyholders, for their loyalty and the success attending the year's work.

The Executive Committee has again examined all the securities and compared them with the records, all of which were found correct, and in accordance with the statement herewith submitted.

The following Directors retire by expiry of term of office, but all are eligible for re-election: Sir F. W. Borden, W. J. Kidd, William Spider, and Robert Melvin.

On behalf of the Board, ROBERT MELVIN, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

LEDGER ASSETS. 31st, 1901 ... \$5,439,541.65
INCOME. Premiums, (net) ... \$1,111,897.41
Interest and rents ... 279,200.84

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS. Death Claims ... \$242,049.75
Matured Endowments ... 112,747.00
Payments to Annuitants ... 9,484.30
Purchased Policies ... 41,235.39
Surplus paid to Policyholders ... 77,843.79

LEDGER ASSETS. Debentures and Bonds, Account Value ... \$2,290,322.95
Mortgages ... 2,994,644.56
Loans on Policies ... 677,288.25

LIABILITIES. Reserve on Policies in force 4 per cent, and 3/4 per cent ... \$5,925,443.97
All other Liabilities ... 35,185.87

TOTAL ASSETS ... \$6,459,780.08

LIABILITIES. Surplus Company's Standard 4 and 3/4 per cent ... \$499,150.24
Surplus Government Standard 4 1/2 and 3/4 per cent ... \$738,256.14

Audited and found correct. A. M. SCULLY, F.C.A., J. J. BREWSTER, GEO. WEGENAST, Auditors, Manager.

The various reports having been adopted the retiring Directors were unanimously re-elected. After several able and pithy addresses had been made by the members of the Board, the Head Office staff, the agents and others, the meeting adjourned.

The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. Robert Melvin, President; Mr. Alfred Hoskin, K.C., First Vice-President; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Britton Second Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

Booklets containing full report, comprising list of death and endowment claims paid and other interesting and instructive particulars, are being issued and will in due course be distributed among policyholders and intending insureds.

W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.

FOURTEEN RIOTERS DEAD.

Many Others Wounded at Port of Spain.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, March 25.—Fourteen natives were killed and forty wounded during yesterday's rioting. The Government building was entirely destroyed by the rioters, and the police barracks were damaged by fire and water. All the government records were destroyed. The sailors and marines from the Pallas rendered invaluable services in patrolling the streets and guarding public buildings.

Volunteers have been called on, and special constables have been sworn, but no further rioting has occurred, although intense excitement prevails among the inhabitants. Kingstown, St. Vincent, March 24.—Two hundred men of the Lancashire Fusiliers left the Island of Barbados yesterday for Port of Spain, Trinidad, on board the British schooner E. A. Sabean.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Live Stock Trade Active—Grain is Lower—The Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, March 24.

Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

Business at St. Lawrence Market showed some improvement to-day. Receipts were heavier in all lines, the total amount of grain received being 10,000 bushels.

Wheat—One hundred bushels of white sold 1/2 cent easier at 72c per bushel, 100 of red sold at 72c and 100 of spring sold 1/2 cent easier at 6c.

Oats—Receipts were fairly heavy and the market steadier. Five hundred bushels sold at 30c to 37c per bushel.

Dressed Hogs—Prices of dressed hogs are higher than they have been for a long time, but there is an inclination felt in the market towards still higher prices.

Butter—Very few of the farmers bring stocks to sell in the market on Tuesday, and to-day was no exception. There was not much doing and prices are unchanged. Pound rolls are quoted at 15c to 20c and large at 15c to 20c per lb.

Eggs—Stocks are plentiful, but not many farmers were on the market this morning. New laid are quoted at 12c to 13c per dozen.

Lard—About 35 loads were on the market. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$14 to \$15 per ton, and mixed or clover is about steady at \$5 to \$6.

Straw—The market is steady at \$5 to \$9 per ton. One load only was offered for sale.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Trade at the Toronto Cattle Market to-day was brisker than it has been for some time past. Everything on the market was sold, and in some cases better prices were paid. Trade in export cattle was especially brisk.

There was another advance in the price of hogs, which are now quoted at 12c per lb. higher, and for extra quality offering amounted to 87 cents—1,600 cattle, 45 sheep and lambs, 701 hogs and 64 calves.

Export Cattle—Most of the cattle offered were for export, and it was only the extra good demand that prevented a drop in prices. There was lots of space offered and buyers wanted cattle, but would not pay higher than \$1.50, except in rare instances, and for extra quality cattle.

The general run of stock sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Butchers' Cattle—Trade in this line was brisker, but prices are about steady. The average run of butchers' cattle sold from \$3.75 to \$4.25; extra choice, \$4.30 to \$4.50. Rough cattle sold at \$3 to \$3.75.

Stockers—There is a fairly good market for stockers of good quality, at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—The run of offerings was rather light and trade was brisk. Prices are steady to firm. Grain-fed ewes and wethers are quoted at \$4 to \$6.25; export ewes \$4 to \$4.50, barnyard lambs \$2 to \$3.50, bucks \$2.50 to \$4.

Calves—There was a fair run on hand and trade was fairly brisk. Good veal calves are wanted at \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt, and \$3 to \$3.50 each. Quotations are slightly firmer.

Hogs—The run was not very heavy and there was a good demand for all grades. Prices advanced 1/2 cent. Quotations are \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt for select and \$6.25 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo Cattle Markets.

East Buffalo, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 250 head; steady; veals, receipts, 75 head; top, \$1 to \$1.25; common to good, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,100 head; active, 10c to 15c higher; heavy, \$7.25 to \$8; bulk at \$7.50; mixed, \$7.75 to \$8; Yorkers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; pigs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; rough, \$7 to \$7.25; sows, \$6.75 to \$6.95. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; top native lambs, \$7.50 to \$8; culls to good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; western, \$7.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.50; ewes, \$6.75 to \$7; sheep, top mixed, \$4 to \$4.25; culls to good, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; steady; good to prime steers, \$6.10 to \$6.35; poor to medium, \$5.75 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$1.50 to \$1.75; heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.75; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4.40; calves, \$5 to \$7; Texas-fed steers, \$4 to \$4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; left over, 6,000; opened steady; closed weaker; mixed and butchers, \$7.40 to \$7.65; good to choice heavy, \$7.75 to \$7.87; rough heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.55; light, \$4.25 to \$7.25; bulk of sales, \$4.25 to \$7.75. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; steady to 10c higher; lambs, good to choice wethers, \$6.50 to \$6.60; fair to choice mixed, \$4.50 to \$6.60; native lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.70; western lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.75.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. Closing to-day. Cash. May. Cash. May.

Chicago ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2

New York ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2

Toledo ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2

Minneapolis ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2

Duluth, 1 hard ... 74 1/2 ... 74 1/2 ... 74 1/2 ... 74 1/2

St. Louis ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2 ... 72 1/2

British Markets.

Liverpool, March 24.—Opening—Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 standard California, per cental, 68 1/2 to 69; No. 2, 66 1/2 to 67 1/2; No. 3, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2; No. 4, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2; No. 5, 60 1/2 to 61 1/2; No. 6, 58 1/2 to 59 1/2; No. 7, 56 1/2 to 57 1/2; No. 8, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; No. 9, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2; No. 10, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2; No. 11, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2; No. 12, 46 1/2 to 47 1/2; No. 13, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2; No. 14, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; No. 15, 40 1/2 to 41 1/2; No. 16, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2; No. 17, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2; No. 18, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2; No. 19, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2; No. 20, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2; No. 21, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; No. 22, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2; No. 23, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2; No. 24, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2; No. 25, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2; No. 26, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; No. 27, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; No. 28, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; No. 29, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 30, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 31, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; No. 32, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; No. 33, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; No. 34, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; No. 35, 1/2 to 1 1/2.

Corn—Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 standard California, per cental, 68 1/2 to 69; No. 2, 66 1/2 to 67 1/2; No. 3, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2; No. 4, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2; No. 5, 60 1/2 to 61 1/2; No. 6, 58 1/2 to 59 1/2; No. 7, 56 1/2 to 57 1/2; No. 8, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; No. 9, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2; No. 10, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2; No. 11, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2; No. 12, 46 1/2 to 47 1/2; No. 13, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2; No. 14, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; No. 15, 40 1/2 to 41 1/2; No. 16, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2; No. 17, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2; No. 18, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2; No. 19, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2; No. 20, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2; No. 21, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; No. 22, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2; No. 23, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2; No. 24, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2; No. 25, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2; No. 26, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; No. 27, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; No. 28, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; No. 29, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 30, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 31, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; No. 32, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; No. 33, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; No. 34, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; No. 35, 1/2 to 1 1/2.

Flour—Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 standard California, per cental, 68 1/2 to 69; No. 2, 66 1/2 to 67 1/2; No. 3, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2; No. 4, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2; No. 5, 60 1/2 to 61 1/2; No. 6, 58 1/2 to 59 1/2; No. 7, 56 1/2 to 57 1/2; No. 8, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; No. 9, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2; No. 10, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2; No. 11, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2; No. 12, 46 1/2 to 47 1/2; No. 13, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2; No. 14, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; No. 15, 40 1/2 to 41 1/2; No. 16, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2; No. 17, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2; No. 18, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2; No. 19, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2; No. 20, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2; No. 21, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; No. 22, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2; No. 23, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2; No. 24, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2; No. 25, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2; No. 26, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; No. 27, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; No. 28, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; No. 29, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 30, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 31, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; No. 32, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; No. 33, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; No. 34, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; No. 35, 1/2 to 1 1/2.

London, March 24.—Opening—Wheat, on passage, nothing doing; La Plata, Cortado, steamer, passage, 20s 3d sellers, below average quality; passage, 21s 1/2 sellers; prompt, 21s 1/2 sellers, above average quality; Corn, on passage, quiet and steady; cargoes mixed American, sail grade, March and April, 20s 3d sellers; La Plata yellow, rye term, prompt, 20s buyers. Corn cargoes Galatz, Poxanian, loading, 20s 3d sellers. Weather in England unsettled; France fine. Wheat, English country markets of yesterday quiet.

Paris, March 24.—Opening—Wheat, quiet; March, 23 1/2; May, 23 1/2; August, 23 1/2. Flour, quiet; March, 20 1/2; May, 20 1/2; August, 20 1/2.

Paris—Close—Wheat, tone steady; March, 23 1/2; May, and August, 23 1/2. Flour, steady; March, 20 1/2; May and August, 20 1/2.

ENTERTAINMENT IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

The well-appointed and roomy hall beside the Redeptorist Fathers' Monastery on McCaul street, was filled to overflowing on Thursday afternoon when an entertainment was held in honor of the patronal feast of Rev. Patrick Henry Barrett, C.S.S.R., Rector of St. Patrick's. The entertainment was given by the boys of St. Patrick's School. The Register has many opportunities to praise the abilities of our Catholic boys, but never have we seen a more pleasing exhibition of physical and intellectual training than this occasion afforded. The hundreds of visitors were all delighted. The first part of the programme was divided into fourteen numbers, including instrumental and vocal selections, readings and gymnastic displays. The following took part: Newton, recitation; J. Mohan, solo; F. Shearns and J. Cleary, duet; C. L. O'Leary, recitation; G. Roche, recitation; F. Shearns, solo; F. Shearns, J. Neville, N. Rooney, G. Roche, quartette; J. Scott, J. Neville, piano duet. These items, together with the exhibitions of the Senior and Junior athletic classes, gave ample room for showing what the boys could do. Particularly striking were the piano duet and the quartette. One of the lads, F. Shearns, has a voice like a nightingale, which he uses with great ease. In the physical exercises the boys looked a well set up and finely trained class that would bring credit to any school in the city.

The second part of the programme was the presentation of an operetta, entitled "The Bell of the Forest." The story is of filial love subjected to temptation but maintaining constancy by supernatural aid. The action was quite engrossing and the singing splendid. The boys were loudly applauded.

The following took part: G. Roche, F. Rooney, E. Malloran, F. Shearns, J. Scott, E. Halloran, J. Neville, J. Regan, H. Quinn, N. Moore, C. March. Mr. Donville and Miss N. Costello assisted with violin and piano.

At the close an address to Father Barrett was read by one of the boys, C. March. The Rector in his reply complimented the lads upon their work and gratefully acknowledged a beretta presented to him. Taking advantage of the patronal day of the Irish falling together with his own he delivered an instructive discourse on the history of the race, showing their ancient position as a civilized and learned people. Other civilized peoples had been survived by the monuments and records of their attainments; but the intellectuality of the Irish had survived alike prosperity and adversity: They were to-day as

they had ever been brainy and brawny men and noble women. For a while their oppressors had denied them the advantages of education; but they had proved that intellectuality cannot be starved by the withholding of education. He told the boys to be proud of the race they were sprung from and of their faith which the Irish had preserved unimpaired from the day they received the message of St. Patrick. The Rector paid a tribute to the education of the Christian Brothers.

Among others present were the priests of St. Patrick's parish, Trustee Carey, P. F. Cronin, W. E. Blake.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT AT GRAVENHURST.

On Tuesday evening, March 17th, a very enjoyable entertainment was given in aid of St. Paul's Church, Gravenhurst. The Opera House was crowded to its utmost capacity, with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. Although the programme was a lengthy one, it was nevertheless much enjoyed, and each number loudly applauded.

The first number was an overture by the Gravenhurst Orchestra, those taking part being Misses Mowry and Dass and Messrs. Towle, Dass, Taylor and Lemay, each displaying marked musical ability, and delighted the audience with their several selections during the evening.

The second was a chorus by The Choir, "Hibernia's Champion Saint," which was well rendered.

Mr. Wallace, of Bracebridge, who was in good tone of voice, pleased the audience with his several songs, receiving hearty encores each time he appeared, and the desire to hear him again in the near future in Gravenhurst was a general expression.

Miss Mickle, A. T. M. C., appeared in her usual easy and graceful manner, her selection being, "The Nymph of the Rhine," and "Under the Bamboo Tree," rendering each in an accomplished style, showing her sweet and well-trained voice to advantage, and won the well-merited appreciation of her admirers. Miss Mowry accompanied Miss Mickle on the piano, and Mr. Towle accompanied her on the piccolo, in their usual easy manner.

Miss Marie Smith, of Toronto, kindly assisted by giving two violin solos. She is queen of her instrument, and exhibited much brilliance and ease in her playing, and completely captivated the audience, with her selections of Irish airs.

Messrs. McMillan, Wallace, Kirk and Lemay creditably acquitted themselves in the two numbers, "The Minstrel Boy," and "The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls," and were warmly applauded.

Mrs. Yeates' recitation was well received, and she showed much ability as an elocutionist.

Intestinal Indigestion

Cannot be reached by stomach medicines or digestants because the LIVER AND KIDNEYS ARE DERANGED and the bowels are constipated. MR. BERNHARDT'S case is a good example of what thousands are suffering.

By far the most important part of digestion takes place in the intestines, as has been repeatedly shown in cases where the stomach has been removed and the patient has lived and digested food without the aid of the stomach.



MR. BERNHARDT

It frequently happens that people who continually dose the stomach for indigestion and use pepsin and various kinds of digestive tablets and powders can obtain no relief from such treatment, because the real trouble is in the intestines, the liver and the kidneys.

There is fullness and pains after meals, coated tongue, headache, loss of appetite, pains in the limbs and in the back and shoulders, flatulency and constipation, frequently alternating with diarrhoea.

There has yet to be a remedy discovered that is so prompt and thorough in curing intestinal indigestion as DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS, and as this is the most common and severe form of indigestion it can well be claimed that DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS are the most successful treatment extant for indigestion and dyspepsia.

Mr. Hubert Bernhardt, George Street, Oak, Ont., states: "I was troubled for years with kidney and liver derangements and stomach disorders, and suffered a great deal from pains in the back. My digestion was very poor, gas would form on my stomach, and I would often feel great distress after meals. Ordinary medicines did not seem to suit my case at all, but I found that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were both prompt and thorough in their action. They have entirely cured me of my old troubles, my digestion is excellent and I do not know what it is to have a pain in my back now. I can heartily recommend these pills as a splendid medicine for kidney and liver troubles and indigestion."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

It is not unusual for persons who have long been suffering from chronic indigestion, biliousness and constipation to be thoroughly cured by DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS, which have by far the largest sale of any similar remedy. You may be skeptical, as others have been before you, but a single trial of DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS will convince you of their unusual medicinal value. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely: (1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years, or—

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

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by himself in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by application upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of