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# The Catholic Register

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VOL. XIV., No. 9

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

**Home Rule for the Government of Ireland now Certain—The King's Speech Recommends it—The Government Favors It, and the Members of Parliament by a Large Majority Sustain It—A Time for Exultation—The Struggle of a Century with its Tragic Episodes—What the Irish National League has Accomplished.**

Now that the British Parliament has met, that the King's Speech from the Throne contains a promise of Home Rule for Ireland, that that promise has been twice assailed by leading members of the Unionist Party and twice defended by leading members of the Liberal Government, and that the House by a vote of 406 members to 85 has defeated an unfriendly resolution, it must be taken for granted that the British Government is in earnest in its promise to grant to the people of Ireland a satisfactory measure of Home Rule, a consummation they have so long wished for, yearned for and struggled for. May we not, therefore, exult at the prospect of so grand an achievement being realized in our own time?

I, for one, feel that I have a right to exult. I have watched the progress of this national aspiration of the Irish people from childhood to old age; I have fought in its battles and suffered in its defeats, and now rejoice in its triumphs. The agitation and parliamentary endeavors of O'Connell, the fervent eloquence of Shiel, the poetic passion of Davis, the brilliant eloquence of Meagher, the tremendous denunciations of Mitchell, the sacrifices of Smith O'Brien, I do not only remember, but sympathize with. Then came the parliamentary leadership of Maguire, of Butt, of Parnell, of McCarthy, in succession, and now of Redmond, who bids fair to be immortalized. All their successes and failures are familiar to me. The sufferings of so many devoted patriots, the sacrifices they endured, the sorrows with which they were beset, I know full well and feel keenly, but my compensation will come when I learn that Home Rule for Ireland has been granted and placed as a law on the parliamentary statute book of the Empire.

It has been the struggle of a century. It has been a battle for the public opinion of the world to which Ireland appealed for sympathy. Her cause was holy and her demands were just. She demanded relief from her sufferings, her sorrows and her tears. Noble Niobe! By perseverance, by tenacity, by unyielding determination she at last is about to be put in possession of the fruits of her long struggle, to be enabled to grasp the boon of liberty, secure the blessing of freedom and the right to possess and enjoy the attributes of an enlightened nation! "Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!"

What a long-drawn-out tragedy has been this struggle for Irish freedom! What a magnificent subject for a grand epic poem; full of history, of action and thrilling episodes! Have we a man or woman amongst us with a mind capable of grasping the realities of the theme? So full of human emotions; so full of blasted hopes, disappointments and sufferings. Aeschylus, Racine nor Shakespeare have no characters in their dramatic range that this great and patriotic struggle for the life and liberty of a nation cannot find counterparts for. Those infamous characters, Castlereagh and Norberry, and those devoted patriots, Curran,

Tone, the organizer; how they will figure in the grand drama! The writing of Emmet's epitaph—won't that be a great occasion? We shall then sing "the battle hymn of freedom" with a fresh zest, and be satisfied to die! "Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeath'd from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is ever won."

We have had many associations engaged in the work of Ireland's regeneration. "United Irishmen," Repealers, Young Irelanders, Fenians, Land Leaguers, etc., but it is the Irish National League that will have effected the success that now awaits us. Mr. John O'Callaghan, the National Secretary of this association in America, has recently in a masterful address told us what this organization has done to bring about the different satisfactory results that have been achieved. Since the Land Purchase Act went into operation, 70,000 farmers have in the brief period become owners of their holdings. \$130,000,000 of money have been pre-empted by the tenants for the purchase of those farms. The average reduction of rents has been about 22 per cent, and on the payment of the thus reduced annuity for 68½ years the land is to become the property of the tillers absolutely and completely. That reduction of 22 per cent, is the third reduction of substantially the same amount which has been made in Irish rentals since the starting of the Land League agitation in 1879. There are some who say that agitation is not worth what it has cost. Those are the much mistaken physical force men; those who want an Irish republic. The agitation we are told has cost about \$6,000,000 until within a year ago. Of that amount Ireland contributed about one-half and America and other countries about one-half. Much of this money was raised for the purpose of enabling the holders of land in Ireland to pay rents to Irish landlords in order to avoid evictions.

Parnell, when he came to America in 1879, stated that the last appeal by "passing the hat" for the payment of exorbitant Irish rents had been made, and that never again should the exiled children of the Irish race be asked to supply the means for the pampering of the landlords who had driven them forth on the world. He declared that whatever appeals would be made in the future would be made to sustain a public movement which would result in the destruction of the landlord system and the placing of the people as owners on the soil they tilled. That pledge has been well fulfilled. Irish rents have been reduced by \$11,000,000, but the rentals still amount to \$25,000,000 a year. Local self-government was granted in 1893; the extension of the franchise was carried in 1885; a department for the development of the labor and industrial interests of Ireland has been established; the creation of the peasant proprietary, going on at the rate of 40,000 cases a year; the establishment of laborers' cottages, the admission of lease-holders under the provisions of the land act; the granting of county boards and transfer of fiscal business from the old grand juries; the care and management of county boards, workhouses, asylums and similar institutions, and various other reforms, enacted; and self-government itself instituted on a very large scale in 1898. And now comes the magnificent guarantee of absolute Home Rule! This is what the National League has to its credit. It has won the sympathy of the Empire, of Australia, Canada and South Africa, and made secure the sympathy and support of the United States of America, as well as won over the electorate of Great Britain, Wales and the smaller islands.

The election to parliament of Home Rule Irish Protestants in large Catholic constituencies by the League has dispelled the fear that Home Rule would mean Rome Rule, and this is one of the dreaded objections removed.

New allies, too, have sprung up among the class that Home Rule would be most likely to ignore—

(Continued on page 5.)

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## AMERICAN GENERALS

**Revolutionary Soldiers Whose Names are Derived from Those of Irish Saints.**

(Written for the Catholic Register by John Hurley of Litchfield, Conn.)

In printing these names it must be remembered that all which originate with Giolla, Maol, Caudh and Nogh, or Mo, are called after Irish Saints, and sometimes Chodha or Gaid, which in German is changed to Gott or God, as Godard, which in French would be Gaudier. In Irish it would be Giolla Mogh, Cudha, meaning a young disciple of the Holy Father. In the Gaelic there are about 150 variations of this name alone.

Gen. Stark's Irish parents came from Londonderry and were called Sharkeys. They were O'Searchaighs, after the Virgin St. Searcia of Rossercia. It is for that reason they were sometimes called Moal Searcia, or Mularkey, Mulsharkey. Rosserk Abby in County Mayo, is named in honor of this Virgin Saint "Ross-Searcia." How insufferably ugly this beautiful Gaelic name is Englished. General Stark was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia.

Gen. Anthony Wayne's ancestors came from Wicklow in 1772. The name was in Irish MacMillwayne and in Scotch, Mackilpinn. He was the hero of many battles, particularly at Stony Point and Yorktown. He was a member, too, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia.

Gen. Thomas Maffin was probably of Irish origin, as the name was originally MacGiolla na Bhlathain, from St. Flann.

It was St. Gelasius who at a council in Rath Breasil divided Ireland into 21 dioceses. According to the Yellow Book of Lecan, Gelasius was the son of Dermaid, one of the most celebrated poets of his time, and it is for this reason he was frequently styled Giolla MacLaig; hence his disciples were called O'MacLaig or Gilla MacLaig, "Gilla, son of the scholar," hence the names MacLeigh, MacLea, Lea, O'Lugh, O'Leigh, O'Lee, MacLay, Clay, O'MacLaigh. This name is Latinized Gelesius. MacLaig is sometimes written Legg, and Lick. One of George Washington's ancestors was Legg, an Irishman.

Gen. Richard Henry Lee was of Irish origin. He is also claimed as Welsh. It was Lee who made the statement that a majority of the soldiers of the Revolution were Irish, and it was Lee who put the motion that the united colonies "are and ought to be free and independent states"; and so the United Colonies became the United States.

Francis Lee and Richard Henry Lee were both signers of the Declaration of Independence, and I believe they were of the same family as Francis

Leigh and Robert Lee, members of the Irish House of Commons in 1797. "White Horse" Harry Lee, the famous Virginia cavalry leader, was the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who commanded the Confederate armies. Harry Lee here mentioned, it is claimed, was born in Virginia of Irish parents.

Robert E. Lee was first lieutenant in Corcoran's Irish Legion in the war of the rebellion. Many more names could be mentioned showing that the name was Leigh until late years. Edmond Lee of Cork was one of those as his family name was Leigh.

There were, however, some Lees in England who were of French Huguenot descent. Their original names were variously Lugs, Luu, Lay, Loe. Gen. Charles Lee may have been one of those. He was born in Dornhall, England. It is claimed it was his treachery that caused the loss of the battle of Long Island. His retreat at Monmouth would also have been disastrous were it not for the Irish generals. Wayne's bayonets, Knox's artillery, Morgan's rifles and Ramsey's timely charge. It was at this battle Washington called Lee a "d-d poltroon." Lee was famous for his big nose.

St. Creade was the patron saint of the O'MacCreades, Mulcreades, MacCreese, Reede, MacCreedy, Reedy, Reed, MacGreedy, etc. Gen. Joseph Reed, who was offered \$50,000 to desert the patriot cause, was Washington's private secretary. His father was born in Ireland. George Reade was a "signer," was Chief Justice of Delaware and was born in Dublin.

Rear Admiral George Cambell Read and Col. Mayne Reid were from Dublin, Ireland. It may be that some of those were called after St. Ruadhain of Lorrha, who died in 581. Lorrha is where the ancient Abby of St. Ruadh or Ruday stood, a place fatal in the history of Ireland. It was here that Aidh Guaire of Hy-Manu took refuge after slaying the steward of Dairmid MacCerbaill, Ard Righ of Tara. St. Ruadhain was the uncle of the fugitive, and when the officers of Dairmid arrested the fugitive, despite his claim of sanctuary, and when his uncle protested against the carrying away by force of one who had been granted the protection of the Abbey, war was virtually declared between the civil and ecclesiastical powers in Ireland. The cursing and the despoiling and ruin of Tara followed.

There was also an Irish Saint Ruadhain or Roding, abbot of Beaulieu, near Verdun.

Gen. Roane, second Governor of Tennessee, served in the Revolution. He was the son of Andrew Roane, who emigrated from Ireland in 1736 and settled in Donegal and Derry, now Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.

Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan was born in Dublin. There were a number of Glovers in America before the revolution and a General Glover in the revolution. The original name was MacGiolla Lanradh (Laura) or Lawrence, but it is shortened up to MacGillover, Lover, Lever and Glover. There is a Gloverville in New

York. Mary Glover, an old Irish woman who only spoke Gaelic, was the first woman to be burned to death as a witch by the Puritans in the days of witchcraft. It is reasonable to suppose that the General was Irish or of Irish origin.

Gen. Knowlton, a descendant of the Irish Saint Ultan. They were called MacGiolla au Ultain. Nowlton and Eltan are forms of the same name.

Gen. Lawson's name is perhaps MacGiolla Josa.

The Gleasons and O'Briens have the same coat of arms.

Gen. Geo. Rogers Clarke was the father of the great American North-West. The Rogers were a branch of the MacDonalds of Antrim, and I believe the Clarkes were of Irish origin also. It was the foresight of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and Col. Geo. Rogers, who by their strenuousness in seizing the forts which the British held in 1779, which opened the way to the great North-West Territory, for the treaty with Great Britain would be a very different affair if she had retained those forts. They would also have retained the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The United States would have been surrounded by British territory.

Gen. Mathew Clark, who is buried in St. Paul's churchyard, N.Y. city, was a great patriot and perhaps of the same line of descent as the foregoing. George Rogers Clarke's sister was the mother of Col. Croghan, the Irish American hero of Fort Stephenson, and the son of Major Croghan of the revolution. The Croghans, Balls and Henrys were descended from the O'Caahins, a branch of the O'Nialls.

Gen. St. Clair, born in Scotland, was Governor of the great Northwest Territory. This is the French form of the same name. Gen. William Clarke and Meriwether Lewis, the great Northwest explorers under Jefferson's directions, were captains under Anthony Wayne, the third son and fourth child of General Clarke and his first wife, Julia Hancock, was Geo. Rogers Hancock Clarke. The Hancocks (an Caoh O'Ralleigh) were Clan L-Au-Cochs, of Clan au Kee, southern part of County Cavan. Our first President of Congress and first "signer" was the son of North O'Flaherty of Galway.

Gen. Henry Knox, Washington's trusted friend, was the first American Secretary of War. His name comes from St. Aongus. There were two great saints of this name. The first St. Aongus died in 482. General Knox's father was from Queen's County. He was the first officer of artillery appointed in the War of Independence. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and Charitable Irish Society, founded of Boston in 1737.

Gen. Lachlan MacIntosh was born in Scotland. This name is very clear and is derived from St. Cierain of Cluan MacNoise, who was also called Cierain Mac an t-Saor or Macantosh, meaning "Cierain, son of the carpenter."

Gen. Hand's name is, I believe, O'Liamhain, in Gaelic, and I believe, wrongly translated Lamb, Lambkin, and Hand. Liam is the Gaelic for William and the origin of William is Giolla-Liam, so that all the Williams are called after some Irish saint. General Hand was called "the Right-hand Man of Washington," both on account of his name and his knowledge of military affairs, which he acquired in the French service in India. He was from King's County, Ireland, and was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

(To be continued.)

## Dr. Wallace Critically Ill

As we go to press it is reported that Dr. Wallace is again critically ill. This will be learned with regret, for a temporary recovery had given hope for an ultimate cure.

The healthy glow, disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.



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## NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL

**Scene of Much Excitement—Residence of M. Loubet Attacked—Inventories of Church Property Made by Force**

Paris, Feb. 24.—The famous Cathedral of Notre Dame was the centre of much excitement to-day, which later took the form of a disorderly manifestation against former President Loubet. Crowds assembled in the Place Notre Dame expecting the authorities to come and take an inventory of the chapter house, and a force of 150 policemen patrolled the surrounding streets, expecting trouble within the edifice, but as the authorities did not attempt an inventory, this did not occur.

The crowd outside gradually increased in numbers, however, and finally several hundred persons marched to the Rue Dante, where M. Loubet has taken up his residence. The manifestants passed before the house of the former President, uttering insulting cries against him. The police then drove off the crowd, which, however, reassembled and returned, only to be dispersed again. A slight affray occurred between the police and the manifestants as the latter sought to return once more, and a dozen arrests were made. The explanation of the movement against M. Loubet is that the bill for the separation of Church and State became a law during his administration.

Inventories were made at several Paris churches to-day. At the aristocratic church of St. Thomas Aquinas the Prefect of Police, with a strong body of men had to force his way through a long passage into the sacristy owing to the resistance offered by a number of the parishioners. The priests then refused to hand over the keys and the Prefect caused the safes to be broken open. An inventory of the property then was made. Ten arrests were made. General Recamier being among those taken into custody.

## Death of Michael Curran

Michael Curran died on Sunday, the 25th inst., at his residence, 33 Francis street, Hamilton, of cancer of the stomach. He was a life long employee of the G.T.R. He was born in Weston, Ont., and worked in Toronto until his removal to Hamilton ten years ago. He continued his work until a few months ago, when the pain from his disease forced him to give up. He suffered intensely, but bore it patiently, until death came as a happy release. He was a man of genial character, who won good will and respect everywhere. He is survived by his widow, one son, Thomas, of Toronto, a G.T.R. brakeman, and two daughters, Mrs. Trayner and Miss Lilia, of Hamilton. The funeral was held at St. Patrick's church, and then to Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

## Western Assurance Report

The annual statement of the Western Assurance Company will be found in another part of to-day's issue, and will be seen to be one that does much credit to this progressive company. The year's transactions resulted in \$86,340.12 being devoted to dividends and \$133,254.69 added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,742,020.42. The liability for unexpired premiums on unexpired risks is estimated at \$1,322,183.46. By deducting this sum from the reserve it is seen that there is a surplus over capital and all liabilities amounting to \$419,836.96. The fire premiums during the year amounted to \$2,888,590.31, and the marine premiums to \$705,764. The fire losses were \$1,547,906.20, and the marine losses \$665,157.57. The excellent lists of assets which is published in the annual statement shows that almost one-third of them consist of municipal bonds and debentures.

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BARNABY RUDGE

By CHARLES DICKENS

An officer cried directly that he had helped to plunder a house last night. He was loudly called on to surrender. He ran the harder, and in a few seconds would have been out of gunshot. The word was given, and the men fired.

There was a breathless pause and a profound silence, during which all eyes were fixed upon him. He had been seen to start at the discharge, as if the report had frightened him. But he neither stopped nor slackened his pace in the least, and ran on full forty yards further. Then, without one reel or stagger, or sign of faintness, or quivering of any limb, he dropped.

Some of them hurried up to where he lay—the hangman with them. Everything had passed so quickly, that the smoke was not yet scattered, but curled slowly off in a little cloud, which seemed like the dead man's spirit moving solemnly away. There were a few drops of blood upon the grass—more, when they turned him over—that was all.

"Look here! Look here!" said the hangman, stooping one knee beside the body, and gazing up with a disconsolate face at the officer and men. "Here's a pretty sight!"

"Stand out of the way," replied the officer. "Sergeant! See what he had about him."

The man turned his pockets out upon the grass, and counted, besides some foreign coins and two rings, five and forty guineas in gold. These were bundled up in a handkerchief and carried away; the body remained there for the present, but six men and the sergeant were left to take it to the nearest public-house.

"Now then, if you're going," said the sergeant, clapping Dennis on the back, and pointing after the officer who was walking towards the shed.

To which Mr. Dennis only replied, "Don't talk to me!" and then repeated what he had said before, namely, "Here's a pretty sight!"

"It's not one that you care for much, I should think," observed the sergeant coolly.

"Why, who," said Mr. Dennis, rising, "should care for it, if I don't?"

"Oh! I didn't know you was so tender-hearted," said the sergeant. "That's all!"

"Tender-hearted!" echoed Dennis. "Tender-hearted! Look at this man. Do you call this constitutional? Do you see him shot through and through instead of being worked off like a Briton? Damme, if I know which party to side with. You're as bad as the other. What's to become of the country if the military power's to go superseding the civilians in this way? Where's this poor fellow-creature's rights as a citizen, that he didn't have me in his last moments! I was here. I was willing. I was ready. These are nice times, brother, to have the dead crying out against us in this way, and sleep comfortably in our beds afterwards; wery nice!"

Whether he derived any material consolation from binding the prisoners, is uncertain; most probably he did. At all events, his being summoned to that work, diverted him, for the time, from these painful reflections, and gave his thoughts a more congenial occupation.

They were not all three carried off together, but in two parties; Barnaby and his father, going by one road in the centre of a body of foot; and Hugh, fast bound upon a horse, and strongly guarded by a troop of cavalry, being taken by another.

They had no opportunity for the least communication, in the short interval which preceded their departure, being kept strictly apart. Hugh only observed that Barnaby walked with drooping head among his guard, and, without raising his eyes, that he tried to wave his fettered hand when he passed. For himself, he buoyed up courage as he rode along, with the assurance that the mob would force his jail wherever it might be, and set him at liberty. But when they got to London, and more especially into Fleet Market, lately the stronghold of the rioters, where the military were rooting out the last remnant of the crowd, he saw that this hope was gone, and felt that he was riding to his death.

CHAPTER XII.

Mr. Dennis having despatched this

piece of business without any personal hurt or inconvenience, and having now retired into the tranquil respectability of private life, resolved to sojourn himself with half an hour or so of female society. With this amiable purpose in mind, he bent his steps towards the house where Dolly and Miss Haredeale were still confined, and whither Miss Miggs had also been removed by order of Mr. Simon Tappertit.

As he walked along the streets with his leather gloves clasped behind him, and his face indicative of cheerful thought and pleasant calculation, Mr. Dennis might have been likened unto a farmer ruminating among his crops, and enjoying by anticipation the bountiful gifts of Providence. Look where he would some heap of ruins afforded him rich promise of a working off; the whole town appeared to have been ploughed and sown, and nurtured by most genial weather, and a goodly harvest was at hand.

Having taken up arms and resorted to deeds of violence, with the great main object of preserving the Old Bailey in all its purity, and the galleys in all its pristine usefulness and moral grandeur, it would perhaps be going too far to assert that Mr. Dennis had ever distinctly contemplated and foreseen this happy state of things. He rather looked upon it as one of those beautiful dispensations which are inscrutably brought about for the behoof and advantage of good men. He felt, as it were, personally referred to, in this prosperous ripening of the gibbet; and had never considered himself so much the pet and favorite child of Destiny, or loved that lady so well or with such a calm and virtuous reliance, in all his life.

As to being taken up, himself, for a rioter, and punished with the rest, Mr. Dennis dismissed that possibility from his thoughts as an idle chimera, arguing that the line of conduct he had adopted at Newgate, and the service he had rendered that day, would be more than a set-off against any evidence which might identify him as a member of the crowd. That any charge of companionship which might be made against him by those who were themselves in danger, would certainly go for naught. And that if any trivial indiscretion on his part should unluckily come out, the uncommon usefulness of his office at present, and the great demand for the exercise of its functions, would certainly cause it to be winked at, and passed over. In a word, he had played his cards throughout, with great care, had changed sides at the very nick of time, had delivered up two of the most notorious rioters, and a distinguished felon to boot; and was quite at his ease.

Saving for there is a reservation; and even Mr. Dennis was not perfectly happy—saying for one circumstance, to wit, the forcible detention of Dolly and Miss Haredeale, in a house almost adjoining his own. This was a stumbling-block, for if they were discovered and released, they could, by the testimony they had in their power to give, place him in a situation of great jeopardy, and to set them at liberty, first extorting from them an oath of secrecy and silence, was a thing not to be thought of. It was more, perhaps, with an eye to the danger which lurked in this quarter, than from his abstract love of conversation with the sex, that the hangman, quickening his steps, now hastened into their society, cursing the amorous natures of Hugh and Mr. Tappertit with great heartiness, at every step he took.

When he entered the miserable room in which they were confined, Dolly and Miss Haredeale withdrew in silence to the remotest corner. But Miss Miggs, who was particularly tender of her reputation, immediately fell upon her knees and began to scream very loud, crying, "What will become of me!" "Where is my Simmuns?"

"Have mercy, good gentleman, on my sex's weaknesses!"—with other doleful lamentations of that nature, which she delivered with great propriety and decorum.

"Miss, miss," whispered Dennis, beckoning to her with his forefinger, "come here—I won't hurt you. Come here, my lamb, will you?"

On hearing this tender epithet, Miss Miggs, who had left off screaming

when he opened his lips, and had listened to him attentively, began again, crying, "Oh I'm his lamb. He says I'm his lamb! Oh gracious, why was I not born old and ugly! Why was I ever made to be the youngest of six and all of 'em dead and in their graves, excepting one married sister, which is settled in Golden Lion Court, number twenty-five, second bell-handle on the left!"

"Don't I say I ain't a going to hurt you?" said Dennis, pointing to a chair. "Why, miss, what's the matter?"

"I don't know what mayn't be the matter!" cried Miggs, clasping her hands distractedly. "Anything may be the matter!"

"But nothing is, I tell you," said the hangman. "First stop that noise, and come and sit down here, will you, chucky?"

The coaxing tone in which he said these latter words might have tailed in its object, if he had not accompanied them with sundry sharp jerks of his thumb over one shoulder, and with divers winks and thrustings of his tongue into his cheek, from which signals the damsel gathered that he sought to speak to her apart concerning Miss Haredeale and Dolly. Her curiosity being very powerful, and her jealousy by no means inactive, she added, and with a great deal of shivering and starting back, and much muscular action among all the small bones in her throat, gradually approached him.

"Sit down," said the hangman. "Suiting the action to the word, he thrust her rather suddenly and prematurely into a chair; and designing to reassure her by a little harmless jocularly, such as is adapted to please and fascinate the sex, converted his right forefinger into an ideal bradawl or gimlet, and made as though he would screw the same into her side—whereat Miss Miggs shrieked again, and evinced symptoms of faintness.

"Lovey, my dear," whispered Dennis, drawing his chair close to hers. "When was your young man here last, eh?"

"My young man, good gentleman!" answered Miggs in a tone of exquisite distress.

"Ah! Simmuns, you know—him?" said Dennis.

"Mine indeed!" cried Miggs, with a burst of bitterness—and as she said it, she glanced towards Dolly. "Mine good gentleman!"

This was just what Mr. Dennis wanted, and expected.

"Ah!" he said, looking so soothingly, not to say amorously, on Miggs, that she sat, as she afterwards remarked, on pins and needles of the sharpest Whitechapel kind, not knowing what intentions might be suggesting that expression to his features; "I was afraid of that. I saw as much, myself. It's her fault, she will entice 'em."

"I wouldn't," cried Miggs, folding her hands and looking upwards with a kind of devout blankness, I wouldn't lay myself out as she does; I wouldn't be as bold as her; I wouldn't seem to say to all male creatures, 'come and kiss me'—and here a shudder quite convulsed her frame—"for any earthly crowns as might be offered. Worlds," Miggs added solemnly, "should not reduce me. No. Not if I was wenis."

"Well, but you are Venus you know," said Mr. Dennis, confidently.

"No, I am not, good gentleman," answered Miggs, shaking her head with an air of self-denial which seemed to imply that she might be if she chose, but she hoped she knew better.

"No I am not, good gentleman. Do not charge me with it."

Up to this time she had turned round, every now and then, to watch Dolly and Miss Haredeale had retired, and uttered a scream, or groan, or laid her hand upon her heart and trembled excessively, with a view of keeping up appearances, and giving them to understand that she conversed with the visitor under protest and on compulsion, and at a great personal sacrifice, for their common good. But at this point Mr. Dennis looked so very full of meaning, and gave such a singular expressive twitch to his face as a request to her to come still nearer to him, that she abandoned these little arts, and gave him her whole and undivided attention.

"When was Simmuns here, I say?" quoth Dennis, in her ear.

"Not since yesterday morning, and then only for a few minutes. Not all day, the day before."

"You know he meant all along to carry off that one?" said Dennis, indicating Dolly by the slightest possible jerk of his head—"and to hand you over to somebody else?"

Miss Miggs, who had fallen into a terrible state of grief when the first part of this sentence was spoken, recovered a little at the second, and seemed by the sudden check she put upon her tears, to intimate that she possibly this arrangement might meet her views; and that it might, perhaps, remain an open question.

"But unfortunately," pursued Dennis, who observed this, "somebody else was fond of her too, you see, and even if he wasn't, somebody else is took for a rioter, and it's all over with him."

Miss Miggs relapsed.

"Now, I want," said Dennis, "to clear this house, and to see you righted. What if I was to get her off, out of the way, eh?"

Miss Miggs, brightening again, rejoined, with many breaks and pauses from excess of feeling, that temptations had been Simmuns's bane. That it was not his faults, but hers (meaning Dolly's). That men did not see through these dreadful arts as women did, and therefore was caged and trapped, as Simmuns had been. That she had no personal motives to serve—far from it—on the contrary, her intentions was good towards all parties. But forasmuch as she knew that Simmuns, if united to any designing and artful mixxes (she would name no names, for that was not her disposition)—to any designing and

artful mixxes—must be made miserable and unhappy for life, she did incline towards preventions. Such, she added, was her free confessions. But as this was private feelings, and might perhaps be looked upon as vengeance, she begged the gentleman would say no more. Whatever he said, wishing to do her duty by all mankind, even by them as had ever been her bitterest enemies, she would not listen to him. With that she stopped her ears, and shook her head from side to side, to intimate to Mr. Dennis that though he talked until he had no breath left, she was as deaf as any adder.

"Look here, my sugar-stick," said Dennis; "if your view's the same as mine, and you'll only be quiet and slip away at the right time, I can have the house clear to-morrow, and be out of this trouble.—Stop though! There's the other."

"Which other, sir?" asked Miggs—still with her fingers in her ears and her head shaking obstinately.

"Why, the tallest one, yonder," said Dennis, as he stroked his chin and added, in an undertone to himself something about not crossing Muster Gashford.

Miss Miggs replied (still being profoundly deaf) that if Miss Haredeale stood in the way at all, he might make himself quite easy on that score, as she had gathered, from what passed between Hugh and Mr. Tappertit when they were last there, that she was to be removed alone (not by them, but by somebody else), to-morrow night.

Mr. Dennis opened his eyes very wide at this piece of information, whistled once, considered once and finally slapped his head once and nodded once, as if he had got the clew to this mysterious removal, and so dismissed it. Then he imparted his design concerning Dolly to Miss Miggs, who was taken more deaf than before, when he began; and so remained, all through.

The notable scheme was this. Mr. Dennis was immediately to seek out from among the rioters, some daring young fellow (and he had one in his eye, he said), who, terrified by the threats he could hold out to him, and alarmed by the capture of so many who were no better and no worse than he, would gladly avail himself of any help to get abroad, and out of harm's way, with his plunder, even though his journey were encumbered by an unwilling companion; indeed, the unwilling companion being a beautiful girl, would probably be an additional inducement and temptation. Such a person found, he proposed to bring him there on the ensuing night, when the tall one was taken off, and Miss Miggs had purposely retired; and then that Dolly should be gagged, muffled in a cloak, and carried in any handy conveyance down to the river's side; where there were abundant means of getting her smuggled snugly off in any small craft of doubtful character, and no questions asked. With regard to the expense of this removal, he would say, at a rough calculation, that two or three silver tea or coffee pots, with something additional for drink (such as a muffin-eater, or toast-rack), would more than cover it. Articles of plate of every kind having been buried by the rioter in several lonely parts of London, and particularly, as he knew, in St. James' Square, which, though easy of access, was little frequented after dark, and had a convenient piece of water in the midst, the needful funds were close at hand, and could be had upon the shortest notice. With regard to Dolly, the gentleman would exercise his own discretion. He would be bound to do nothing but to take her away, and keep her away. All other arrangements and dispositions would rest entirely with himself.

If Miss Miggs had had her hearing no doubt she would have been greatly shocked by the indecency of a young female's going away with a stranger by night (for her moral feelings, as we have said, were of the tenderest kind), but directly Mr. Dennis ceased to speak, she reminded him that he had only wasted breath. She then went on to say (still with her fingers in her ears) that nothing less than a severe practical lesson would save the locksmith's daughter from utter ruin; and that she felt it, as it were, a moral obligation and a sacred duty to the family, to wish that some one would devise one for her reformation. Miss Miggs remarked, and very justly, as an abstract sentiment which happened to occur to her at the moment, that she dared to say the locksmith and his wife would murmur, and repine, if they were ever, by forcible abduction, or otherwise, to lose their child; but that she seldom knew, in this world, what was best for us, such being our sinful and imperfect natures, that very few arrived at that clear understanding.

Having brought their conversation to this satisfactory end, they parted.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and constive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not grip, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver.

Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Plain Tips 15c Per Box

Table with 4 columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENT, and 1906. It lists the days of the month and corresponding vestment colors for the month of March.

Advertisement for VESTMENTS FOR EASTER, W. E. BLAKE, 123 Church St., Toronto.



.....The

HOME CIRCLE

THE VALUE OF LIME.

When you have picked up a lump of ordinary lime, dropped, possibly, by the mason when he mixed his plaster, have you considered the importance of the role played by this common substance? An English scientist, Sir Robert Ball, has said that without calcium, the essential constituent of lime, the earth would not be habitable, for it is found everywhere, playing divers parts. Under its various forms—carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, which should be called calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate—it is absolutely necessary to various forms of life. Look at the shell of the bird's egg, which protects the young, and permits its development within the shelter of a warm home; it is calcium which furnishes this home by forming the shell, as it is the ingredient constituting the shell of the crustacean the turtle, the oyster, just as we may add, it is the stainless marble of the Greek statue from which Phidias carved his immortal creations.

And, being on the theme of its beauty, it is worth mentioning that it combines with certain substances, often metallic salts, which color it in delightful tints. It is found everywhere, it is essentially common, which is why no one thinks much about it, yet we should be profoundly grateful to it for all the services it renders so modestly. It is rarely found in its pure form, because of its strong tendency to combine with the oxygen in the air to form lime, and it is thus that it is most frequently presented to us, and brought out of the earth in thousands and thousands of tons. This calcium, so precious although so common—precious because it is common, in fact—is found in all lands, and in the sweet waters of the springs, and in the saline depths of the sea; it is the base of all bones, of the human skeleton as well as those of animals.

HOW TO BEGIN LIFE.

The true way to begin life is not to look out upon it to see what it offers, but to take a good look at self. Find out what you are, how you are made up—your capacities and lacks—and then determine to get the most out of yourself possible. Your faculties are avenues between the end of the world and yourself; the larger and more open they are, the more of it you will get. Your object should be to get all the richness and sweetness of life into yourself; the method is through trained faculties. You find in yourself a mind; teach it to think, to work broadly and steadily, to serve your needs pliantly and faithfully. You find in yourself social capacities; make yourself the best citizen, the best friend and neighbor, the kindest son and brother, the truest husband and father. Whatever you are capable of in these directions that be and do. Let nothing within you go to waste. You also find in your-

self moral and religious faculties. Beware lest you suffer them to lie dormant, or but summon them to a brief periodic activity. No man can make the most of himself who fails to train this side of his nature. Deepen and clarify your sense of God. Gratitude by perpetual use the harbored desire for communion with Him. Listen more ever to conscience. Keep the heart soft and responsive to all sorrow. Love with all love's divine capacity and quality. And above all let your nature stretch itself towards that sense of infinity that comes with the thought of God. There is nothing that so deepens and amplifies the nature as the use of it in moral and spiritual ways. One cannot make the most of oneself who leaves it out.

If these general purposes are resolutely followed, they are sure to yield as much of success as is possible in each given case.

Find fault with others, it will make them faultier.

Worry about your work, it will make you less capable.

Anticipate evils, you will be sure to bring them upon you.

Imagine you are disliked, it will make you less likable.

Talk about your ill health, it will make you less healthy.

Sit bemoaning the past, you will never get on in the future.

Talk much of what you are going to do, you will never do it.

Complain of lack of opportunities, you'll miss what you have.

Wail bitterly that it is an unjust world and life not worth living, you will find it come true for sure, in your own case at least.

WHY HAIR TURNS GRAY.

The color of the hair depends on little granules, which can be seen if the hair be examined under a powerful microscope. Sometimes the hair may become white in a night. Brown-Sequard tells us that when he was forty-five years old his beard turned white in two days. This took place when he was perfectly well and without any especial cause. Sometimes, however, sorrow or illness produces the change earlier in life than it would usually take place. As to the cause, some have said that the hair becomes filled with small air-particles which make it look gray; others have said that the outer part of the hair becomes altered so that it is like ground glass and you cannot see the color. But a man by the name of Metchnikoff tells us that the real reason is because small mobile bodies in the hair devour the grains of coloring matter and move them to the root of the hair. Sometimes poisons in disease, or some results of sorrow, bring about an effect upon these small migrating bodies (cells), causing them to become active in the above fashion. That is said to be the reason why the hair grows gray.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A TALE OF A TEA TABLE.

(Ellen Manly in March St. Nicholas.) Betsy Bobby baked a bun—A beautiful, big, bewitching one, So light that it fairly shone with pride, With currants a-plenty safe inside.

Patsy Poppity peeled a peach, A pear, and a plum, and put them each In a tiny pie with a frosted top, As fine as those in the baker's shop.

Three little maids to the pantry flew To look for the dishes pink and blue, And a terrible tragedy happened next And my! but the three little maids were vexed!

Young Puppity Pup came racing by, And the little red table caught his eye;

Then never a bit he cared—not he—That he hadn't been asked to the dainty tea;

But he ate up Betsy Bobby's bun, With all of the currants—every one, The three little pies at a single bite, And everything else there: was in sight!

Dora Doppity cried, "Dear me! What a capital time to give a tea!" And she put the little red table out, With three little chairs set round about.

And Betsy Bobby's Baby Blue, And Patsy Poppity's Precious Prue, And Dora Doppity's Daisy Dee, Were asked to come to a charming tea.

But never a word the three guests said, As they gazed with a smile right straight ahead; And never they showed the least surprise, Although, right under their very eyes The rude and ravenous Puppity P. Ate all that they were to have had for tea!

Which shows us plainly that Baby Blue, And Daisy Dee, and the Precious Prue Were well brought up, and clearly knew

That the proper, ladylike thing to do Was never to make remarks at tea, Whatever they chanced to hear or see!

THE ORDER OF THE SMILING FACE. We've formed a new society—"The Order of the Smiling Face"; An honored member you may be, For everyone may have a place.

The rules say you must never let The corners of your mouth droop down, For by this method you may get The habit of a sulky frown.

If playmates tease you, let your eyes A brave and merry twinkle show; For if the angry tears arise, They're very apt to overflow.

If you must practise for an hour, And if it seems a long, long while, Remember not to pout and glower, But wear a bright and cheerful smile.

The rules are simple, as you see; Make up your mind to join to-day. Put on a smile—and you will be An active member right away.

When does a man sneeze three times? When he can't help it. Which is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.

GAME OF MAGIC BRIDGE. In the first place, all the children join hands and form a ring. If the number is large, there should be four bridges at the quarter points of the ring, these being numbered one, two, three and four—one opposite three and two opposite four. The bridges are formed by two children, who raise their joined hands for the others to pass under.

Perhaps mamma or a friend will play some bright, familiar tune on the piano, which all the children must follow, singing, "Tra-la-la, tra-la-la" as they skip along, keeping step to the music. They go one or more times around in a circle, then the leader indicates where a "bridge" is to be made. The children raise their joined hands, and the two children standing opposite in the ring cross the centre of the circle. All the others following after pass under the bridge.

Then, turning to the right and left, respectively, the two lines follow the path of the circle as first formed, meet, join hands again, and a new circle is formed. Another "bridge" appears as if by magic, and the children opposite it lead again through it, while keeping merry with song and step. This is a very pretty game.—Unidentified.

TOO BUSY TO GROW. A small office boy, who had worked in the same position for two years on a salary of \$3 a week, finally plucked up enough courage to ask for an increase in wages.

"How much more would you like to have?" inquired his employer.

"Well," answered the lad, "I don't think \$2 a week more would be too much."

"Well, you seem to me a rather small boy to be earning \$5 a week," remarked his employer.

"I suppose I do. I know I'm small for my age," the boy explained, "but to tell you the truth, since I've been here I haven't had time to grow."

He got the raise.

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

The Slightest Backache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

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

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

How many women have you heard say, "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy or highly colored urine, burning sensation when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

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

GROWING A GRANDMOTHER.

He was a wee little man, only three years old, but brave, courageous, and uncomplaining—more so than any one knew, for, though only a baby, he had his trials, says the New York Times. The family had gone to a new country in the far west. It was a very new country, very different from the city in the East, where they had left many friends, relatives, and, nearest of all, a dear old grandmother.

The mamma was so busy in her new home that she had little time to devote to the babies, except to see that they were kept clean and well fed. So the little ones were lonesome sometimes, as mamma found out one day in a way that brought the tears to her eyes.

The little three-year-old had been very busy and quiet, making a big hole in the ground with such earnestness that, fearing the little fellow was planning mischief, she went to see. The hole was completed when she reached the spot, and in it had been placed something that she took out and examined with wondering curiosity. It was the strangest thing to go into a hole in the ground—an old daguerreotype, a picture of the dear grandmamma at home.

"Why, baby," exclaimed mamma, "what are you doing with this?" "I fought," said the little man, with quivering lip and all the pent-up loneliness of homesickness in his voice as he tried to explain, "I fought, maybe, if I planted it, another grandmamma would grow."

A SONG OF SNOW-TIME.

Sing a song of snow-time, Now it's passing by, Million little fleecy flakes Falling from the sky; When the ground is covered, And the hedge and trees, There will be a gay time For the Chickadees.

Boys are in the school-house Drawing on their slates Pictures of the coasting-place, And thinking of their skates; Girls are nodding knowingly, Smilingly about, Thinking of a gay time, When the school is out.

Three o'clock, four o'clock, Bang! goes the bell; Get your hats and coats and wraps, Hurry off, pell-mell! Bring along the coasters all, If you want some fun; Up to the hill-top Jump and slide and run!

Steady now! Ready now! Each in his place! Here we go, there we go, Down on a race! Sing a song of snow-time, When the flakes fall; Coast-time, skate-time, Best time of all!

A FAITHFUL SHEEP DOG. One night, the Denver Post says, the herder brought his flock and hurried to his cabin to cook himself some supper, for he was more than usually hungry. But he missed the dog which usually followed him to the cabin of an evening to have her supper. The herder thought it rather strange, but made no search for the dog that night. But when he went down to the corrals the next morning he found the gate opened and the faithful dog standing guard over the flocks. The herder in his haste the night before had forgotten to close the gate, and the dog, more faithful than her master, had remained at her post all night though suffering from hunger and thirst.

On another occasion this same dog was left to watch a flock of sheep near the herder's cabin while the herder got his supper. After he had eaten his supper he went out to where the sheep were and told the dog to put the sheep in the corral. This she refused to do, and, although she had no supper, she started off over the prairie as fast as she could go. The herder put the sheep in the corral and went to bed. About midnight he was awakened by the low barking of a dog down by the corrals and there found the dog with a band of about fifty sheep which had strayed off during the previous day without the herder's knowledge; but the poor dog knew it, and also knew

that they ought to be corraled, and she did it.

Another good story of this same dog. One day she was sent out with a new herder to an out-lying ranch, some fifteen miles distant. That night she came home and by her actions told us that there was something wrong on the ranch. Well, we mounted our broncos and went over to the ranch, and very soon found out what was the matter. The new herder was simply a tramp, who, as soon as he had got a good feed, had lit out and left the sheep uncared for save by his more faithful companion, the dog.—Indianapolis Farmer.

GUESS, GUESS, WHO CAN GUESS

What relation is the scraper to the door-mat? It is a step-father. If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation does she bear to you? She is your mother.

How do bees dispose of their honey? They eat it. What four letters frighten a thief? O I C U (oh, I see you!).

When a hen is sitting across a five-barred gate, why is she like a penny? Because she has a head on one side and a tail on the other.

Why does a sailor know there's a man in the moon? Because he has been to sea (see). What is that, if you take away its eye, only leaves its nose? The word noise.

Why is a coal-miner like a canary? Because he is brought up in a cage, and has to peck for a living. Which is the best sea for a sailor to be in when there is a gale? A-driatic.

Why is the human eye the strictest of all monitors? Because it keeps its pupils constantly under the lash, and gives them a hiding every night.

Why is the letter "F" like a cow's tail? Because it's the end of beef, on fire? What is the best thing out? A house When is coffee like the earth? When it is ground.

If I were in the sun, and you were out of it, what would the sun become? Sin. Why is a map of Turkey like a dripping pan? Because there is Greece (grease) at the bottom.

GOOD WORK OF THE CAN. MFPS ASSOCIATION.

Starting very small a few years ago, they are now a strong force in business. They advocate the production of local products, providing the quality equals any imported goods. When the local goods surpass any others, they need no endorsement. This is the case with the writing inks, mucleage, typewriter ribbons and carbon papers, which are sold under the trademark "Japanese," and are entirely of Canadian manufacture.

FARM LABORERS Farmers Desiring Help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau Write for application form to THOS. SOUTHWORTH Director of Colonization TORONTO

WORLD'S GREATEST BELL FOUNDRY Church Bell and China Bells Best Copper and Tin Only THE W. VAN DUZEN COMPANY Buckeye Bell Foundry Cincinnati, O. Established 1837

BELLS See Alley Church and School Bells for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL Co. Hillsboro, O.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Seventy-second Annual Statement, 31st December, 1905. Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES, listing various financial items and their values.

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WINNERS of PRIZES

In the Great Diary Contest in which \$200 in Gold was Awarded for the Best Record of Events kept during 1905 in

Dr. Chase's Almanac

A Similar Contest for 1906 is now going on.

Thousands of persons who are keeping a record of events in Dr. Chase's Almanac will read with interest the list of prize-winners in the 1905 competition. Though this contest was not announced until late in the year many people from all parts of this broad Dominion sent in their almanacs and the greatest enthusiasm has been manifested.

If there was ever any doubt as to the popularity of the diary feature of Dr. Chase's Almanac it can certainly no longer exist, and judging by the nature of the entries in these books they must prove of great value to persons keeping such records.

This is a copy of the report sent in by the committee of newspaper men who acted as judges:—

TORONTO, Feb. 10th, 1906.

Messrs. EDMANSON, BATES & Co. Toronto.

Dear Sirs,—We, the undersigned, have carefully examined the Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanacs submitted for the Diary Contest for 1905, and take pleasure in announcing that we have awarded the prizes as follows:—

- First, \$100 in gold, Mr. Henry Burton, Brooklin, Ont.
Second, \$50 " Mrs. James Bearsto, Miscouche, P.E.I.
Third, \$25 " Mrs. Robert Reddick, Winchester, Ont.
Fourth, \$5 " Mrs. Alf. Stevens, Burgessville, Ont.
Fifth, \$5 " Mrs. Richard Whyte, Lyons, Ont.
Sixth, \$5 " Mr. Wilford Van Wart, Hampstead, N.B.
Seventh, \$5 " Mr. Robert Robertson, N. Georgetown, Que.
Eighth, \$5 " Mr. James E. McLatchy, Windsor, N.S.
Ninth, \$5 " Mrs. Sarah Jane Burroughs, Shellmouth, Man.

While the work of selecting the prize-winners has been rather difficult, we have favored those who kept the most complete and most useful record of everyday events.

(Signed) J. F. MACKAY, Bus. Mgr. The Globe. CHAS. C. NORRIS, Mail and Empire. H. E. SMALLPIECE, Adv. Mgr. World.

The 1906 edition of Dr. Chase's Almanac has been placed in every home in Canada, so far as possible, and in it will be found full particulars about the Diary Contest for 1906. If the Almanac has not reached you we shall be pleased to send you a copy on receipt of your name and address, if you mention this paper. Address EDMANSON, BATES & Co.



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PATRICK F. CRONIN Editor.

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TORONTO, MARCH 1, 1906.

THE BANQUET TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The Banquet tendered Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Reformers of Ontario possessed several distinctive features, which amid all the glamour of their surroundings stand out in the white light of unprejudiced public opinion, as marks which justly belong to the occasion and which are in part at least, applicable to none other. The first of these though by no means the most important, is that as a public function whether viewed socially or politically, the event has never been surpassed, or even nearly approximated to in the former history of our Dominion. Again it is acknowledged even by opponents in politics that the reception tendered Sir Wilfrid was in every way deserved as the tribute to a capable statesman and an accomplished Christian gentleman, and lastly it marks an epoch when Canada stands before the world as a nation, and its Premier is its builder. Ten years ago the word "nation" as applied to our country was not accepted by outsiders, we were merely colonists, nor did we ourselves claim the name in any very serious mood. But at the Banquet it was asserted that we, proportionally speaking, are the third nation of the world commercially, and the statement met with no cavil then, nor has it met with any since. This fact alone proves, if proof were wanting, the truth of the statement made by Ontario's late Premier, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had given Canada her first impulse towards empire-building, for it is he that has his hand on the helm, to whom the success of the state is due. Fearlessly Sir Wilfrid reviewed his past and on the question of the autonomy bill he proved a triumphant vindicator against the charge of coercion in the support of his policy by the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The picture of the days to come, drawn from a logical, farseeing and illumining mind, was of the buoyant character, which properly marks a young and progressive country. The near future, when the full and teeming ears of golden Canadian wheat will feed not only the West, but the millions of China and Japan, was a glowing and gracious prediction, and the verification will not be long in the coming.

Lastly the occasion must have been to Sir Wilfrid an experience graceful and satisfying for it assured him that his friends are not alone amongst those of his ancestry and creed, but that they are found everywhere in the broader fields of a great Canadian nationhood.

AN INSURANCE COMMISSION.

The appointment of a government commission to investigate the conduct of the life insurance business of Canadian companies, was rendered inevitable by the upheaval in the big insurance companies of the United States. Modern insurance is one of the most exact branches of financial science. Where great companies are competing one against the other, it is necessarily the case that but little difference is left apparent in their statements of profits, cost of operation, etc. The Fowler investigation in New York began with all the calmness of formality, but developed force as it went along and ended up in disaster for the heads of three or four of the largest financial institutions in the world. There is no doubt at all that the general effect, so far as policy-holders and the public are concerned, is beneficial. But it remains to be seen whether the drastic recommendations to which the investigating body subscribed last week will pass the criticism of policy-holders themselves.

The keen concern aroused throughout the world by the Fowler Commission was shared in every part of this country, and the Dominion Government has acted wisely in taking time by the forelock. The names upon the commission are those of experienced

and reputable men, whose expert knowledge cannot be questioned. For the rest, we do not know that it would be wise to have any limit whatever to the inquiry. The probe should be placed in the hands of a capable and public-spirited lawyer; and Canada must be poor indeed in men of rectitude and ability if we cannot duplicate on this side of the line the services of even another Hughes. To expect for a moment that the commission can formulate any suggestions for legislation to be introduced in the coming session of Parliament, would be absurd. The Fowler commission took a year to do its work; and had it taken five years, the time would have been well spent and abundantly justified by the results. The interests of the policy-holders in the Canadian insurance companies will not suffer by a thorough undertaking of the task ahead of the Commission; and if its report is ready for the Parliament of 1907 it will be all that can be expected. The chief desirability is that the field of inquiry must be fully and efficiently covered.

MATERIALISTIC KNOWLEDGE.

The great world of thinking men may roughly be divided into materialists and immaterialists. As things are to-day the first class far outnumber the second—at least not taking into account Catholic thinkers. These cannot be materialists; the cornerstone, the walls and interior of the temple in which they worship and learn have other foundations. Not so with the rest. One has but to take up a magazine, a review, or a thoughtful journal to see the materialistic trend of the human mind. Whether it is its march? It knows not, nor will it listen to any voice but to that of self-conceit. Having no answer to the graver questions of life, it relegates them to the shelves of oblivion or the waste-basket of agnosticism. There is no institution which this materialism pretends to despise so much as the Church, nor is there an institution which it fears so much. They differ radically. The world of materialism is limited by the senses; that of the Church is the unmeasured immensity of God. The knowledge grasped by the former lies within the range of the most distant telescope or the most searching microscope; the knowledge of the Church is the unsurveyed realm of eternal truth. Materialism in its teaching comes with no standard but the physical certainty of the senses. The divine vision is the guarantee of the Church's revelation. In this school there is only a relative standard of right and wrong; in the Church morality has an eternal foundation. Has the Church much to fear from materialism? Let not the question be misunderstood. The Church has nothing to fear from any power; the promise to her will never fail. But has the Church anything to fear for the souls who are in danger from materialism? Less than from rationalism. Materialism can give so unsatisfactory an account of nature, life, God and our relations with Him, that unprejudiced minds will not tarry in her empty halls. Let us quote Goldwin Smith not as an extreme materialist by any means, but as a leading critic. He says: "Always we have to remember that our knowledge is bounded by our senses and that we may be in a world quite other than that which our sense reveals." Strange it is that anyone should be quite so inconsistent as to maintain on the one hand that our knowledge is bounded by our senses and in the same sentence admit the possibility of being in another world. This second world must be of a higher order than the world of sense. It can be no mathematically constructed world, founded upon supposition, filled with our fancy, enduring or persisting according to our will. Its foundation stones are deeper than earthly rocks, and from the heights of its hills the clear sighted may dimly see the land of eternal day. And man will always keep his eyes strained towards that shore over which rests the light of truth and the dawn that knows no night; for the eye is not satisfied with seeing. Man's capability of knowledge will ever be greater, vaster and more extended than his actual knowledge. The feeling that we can know more than we do know, the hope that we can attain a happiness other than that of sense, the thought that there is a brighter light shining whose rays our eyes illumined may behold are the strongest levers for the elevation of the world and the improvement of the race. After science has analyzed its last sample and closed its laboratory, thought turns away still hungry and thirsting for justice, its questions unanswered, its hopes unfulfilled. Its faculty of intelligence reaches out to a world beyond the bounds of the material, to a world more in keeping with the dignity, the reality and the spirituality of thought. This proved the case with the ancient atomists. History repeats itself in modern ma-

terialism. The Church has little to fear from the intellectual side of materialism. But there are other sides in this as in every other school of thought. There are the social and moral questions which spring from materialism and are intertwined with the branches of the tree of society in the garden of this world. Appealing to the present life, offering only temporal rewards, with no key to the gates of a higher world, materialism may win the many who are called whilst the chosen few hearken not to her siren voice. It is true of the Church as was said of her spouse; He came unto His own and they received Him not. Prosperity, godless education, labor-saving inventions, the engrossing attention to this world, all tend to keep men from the Church, or prevent them occupying themselves with the one essential, important duty. These are the chains which tie men down to earth. These are the social and moral results of materialistic thought and theory. Their outcome is not hopeful or satisfactory; nor can the generations they bring forth glory in their principles. What hope can earth offer to the poor, yet the great majority will always be poor? What satisfaction can earth give the sinner, yet all have sinned and need mercy? The glory of man is not from below; it is from above. It is not the uncrowned soul, still less is it the unsatisfied sense. It is thought revealed, the diadem of faith, the light of vision—knowledge perfected, fruition enjoyed. When man weary with labors unrequited, with problems unsolved, and bent down to earth at length raises his eyes to those hills whence help will surely come, then, and not till then, will materialism lose its hold and the Church regain its sway over the mind and manners of men.

DEPUTATIONS WANTED.

Deputations to the Minister of Education are multiplying fast enough to make his lot unenviable and leave his last state worse than his first. If through generosity and a desire to improve education he places a Normal School in each of the localities urging their various claims there will be no dearth of such institutions in Ontario. Why in these days of speedy communication and luxurious travel so many should demand one we can hardly appreciate. Nor is it our concern. The Province can do very well with more than it has at present. But better a small number of high-class Normal Schools than more of an inferior grade. Far from disparaging those we have, we should gladly duplicate them in most respects. There is one Normal School we should like to see—the training and advantage of that class from which by far the largest number of our Separate School teachers are recruited, viz., the religious communities. To get that desideratum local differences must be laid aside and the communities themselves through their superiors come to some understanding. There is no system in our branch of education. It begins and ends at the parochial school. It opens at the primer and closes at the fourth book. There is no provision for the education of our youth after that—"Educate your children," says the law to Catholic parents—"as high as the entrance to the high school, but no farther. We will take them and put them in irreligious high schools, give them non-Catholic books, educate them." This is the very age of the boy or girl best suited to receive impressions, when passions are rising and character is being formed. History, elementary science, no teaching of religious, lax companions, contempt of our Church, co-education—these are the surroundings and lessons for our youth, generation after generation. Did a deputation lay these, our reasonable demands, before the Minister upon this crying evil and injustice? If instead of Catholics we had Protestants in this pitiable condition the educational lobbies would have been thronged with deputations for the last forty years; and the country would have rung with the cry. What are our Catholics doing? Not a high school or a training school for their teachers. Are our people in earnest about this question of education? Is it no small matter that our older boys and girls cannot look to a state school where they can receive a deep Catholic education along the lines of their younger brothers and sisters? The responsibility for such a condition rests somewhere. Never mind—it matters not where. Let not the laity pass it over to the clergy. The obligation of educating the child rests with the parent. Again we say—never mind. Let us be up and doing—and let us never rest until Catholic education, both primary and secondary—is put upon a proper basis, in order that our people may have confidence, and having confidence, be loyal to it. To attain this purpose there must be unselfish devotion to the cause. It does not mean that every locality is to

have a high school—or that such or such a community is to have one. It is provincial, not local. A locality may in course of time need one. But the crying need of the hour is the system—for a generation has passed off the stage, crying for bread and receiving only the crust, or else go elsewhere. How long are we to put up with this? Just as long as mistaken silence keeps us home or deters us from proper organization. If we had the courage of our convictions and the determination of others, we would make reasonable demands and persist in them till granted.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The retirement of Sir Frank Burdand from the editorship of London Punch after 25 years' service has produced widespread tributes to his personal and journalistic character. Whatever may be said of the work of members of his staff from time to time, he was himself always a humorist of the most genial type. Perhaps it was his too easy-going character that enabled some of these contributors to use the pages of "Punch" in a way that was entirely foreign to the professed mission of that journal. It is a remarkable fact that throughout its career "Punch" has always had the service of Catholic journalists whose religious feelings have not been at all times regarded.

Goldwin Smith is not ashamed to say that Princess Ena is sacrificing her religious convictions at the dictation of royal match-makers. But what does he or the Council of the Imperial Protestant Federation know about it. The Council has addressed a petition to King Edward, stating that the announcement of the proposed marriage of Princess Ena and King Alfonso has caused the deepest sorrow and distress to those whom the Federation represents, more especially as it is believed that an essential condition of such marriage taking place will be the previous reception of the Princess in the Church of Rome. The Council appeals to his Majesty to withhold his consent to the marriage. As a matter of fact what the Council wants is that the King should prevent the public profession by the Princess of the Catholic religion to which she is genuinely a convert. She is not the only convert who has chosen a Catholic husband.

Lord Aberdeen is not idle these days in Ireland. Under his guidance the provoking activities of the police and the law officers of Dublin Castle are abruptly ended. In the case of the King against Conor O'Kelly, M.P., and John O'Dowd, M.P., the prosecution has been withdrawn. The three gentlemen named were prosecuted for criminal conspiracy. They were repeatedly put on trial upon flimsy evidence and were awaiting another trial when the Balfour government fell.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT

Below are the authorized Lenten regulations for the Archdiocese of Toronto:

(From the Appendix to the Ritual, p. 238.)

The Church commands us to begin on Ash Wednesday the holy time of Lent. It is called Ash-Wednesday, because the Church puts blessed ashes on the heads of the faithful. The Church, inspired by the Holy Ghost, has established this ceremony to excite in the souls of those who receive the ashes on their heads, sentiments of humility, penance and mortification. By this pious practice, she intends to retain some traces of her ancient custom and discipline with respect to public sinners, who being covered with sackcloth and ashes, were separated from the communion of the faithful, and allowed to assist at the divine offices only under the porticoes of the Church.

The priest, in putting ashes on the heads of the faithful, makes use of these remarkable words taken from the 3rd chapter of Genesis: Remember, man, that thou "art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return." These words should recall to our memory the sentence pronounced by God against mankind on account of sin, and teach us to submit to that sentence, and prepare ourselves for it, by a penitential life, remembering that death is certain, and that the moment thereof is uncertain.

You should endeavor, brethren, to sanctify yourselves by the fast of Lent, to bring forth worthy fruits of penance, to return to God, and strive to deserve His grace.

During that time, you are obliged to fast every day (Sundays excepted) from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday. This is the general law prescribed by the Church for her children. Nevertheless she dispenses with this law, in favor of those who are not twenty-one years of age; she grants also the same indulgence to nurses and pregnant women, to the infirm and valetudinarians; to such as are obliged to make long and painful journeys and voyages, and to all who by fasting would be rendered unable to discharge the duties of their employment, or would endanger their health. Everyone is obliged to consult his own confessor, to listen to his advice, and to beware following his own sensual inclinations.

Fasting may be observed entirely, or in part, by such as are under twenty-one years of age, or above sixty, when they are strong enough to bear it, Christian mortification being at every age an important duty.

It is necessary for you to be well instructed with regard to the duty of fasting. It is certain: 1st. That every Christian commits a mortal sin as often as he fails to fast on each day commanded, unless he is excused by some lawful reason, or such as may be judged so, in doubtful cases, by those who are charged with the care of souls; 2nd. That the fast is broken by making an entire evening meal, or by eating indifferently of all sorts of food; 3rd. That it is a duty for the faithful to submit to the examination and determination of their Pastors, whether their work or their journey be incompatible with fasting; 4th. That it is a criminal complaisance to break the fast, in order to please a friend who may invite us, or whom we may invite to eat before or after meals. It also derogates, at least, from the perfection of the fast, to make use of intoxicating liquors, without necessity, out of mealtime; and, indeed, the fast may be greatly infringed by so doing; 5th. That it is sinning against the object of the fast and the intention of the Church, merely to abstain from the use of flesh-meat and to frequent gambling-houses, to give ourselves up to worldly diversions, to evil company, to useless or idle conversations, to hatred, to enmity, to impurity, and to other criminal excesses; for the end of the fast is, to humble us, to mortify our passions, and to destroy sin in our souls; 6th. That it is to render the fast useless, to suffer with murmurs and impatience the inconveniences which accompany it; 7th. That the fast is carnal, when it is not joined with alms, prayers, and good works. In a word, that it is to render the fast fruitless, merely to weaken the body, without fortifying the mind by the word of God, which you should frequently hear, read and meditate on, every day.

We must remind you here of the rules established in this diocese, with respect to fasting and abstinence, during the holy time of Lent.

- 1. All days of Lent except Sundays are fast days.
2. On these days only one full meal is allowed, and it is to be taken about noon, unless a change in the hour is approved by the Pastor or Confessor.
3. They who fast may take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bread or biscuit—nothing else—in the morning, and in the evening a colation of about eight ounces of food.
4. The following persons are not obliged to fast: All under 21 and all over 60 years of age; the sick and infirm; women nursing or bearing children; and all engaged in servile work. In case of doubt the Pastor or confessor is to be consulted.
5. All the days of Lent are days of abstinence, but by special Indult the faithful of the Diocese are permitted to use flesh-meat as often as they wish on Sundays and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday or Ember Week and of Holy Week.
6. Fish and flesh-meat are not to be used at the same meal on any day of Lent, Sunday not excepted.
7. On all days lard or the dripping of flesh-meat may be used in preparing food.
8. The Faithful are recommended during Lent to abstain from all intoxicating drinks in remembrance of the Sacred Thirst of Our Lord on the Cross.
9. They will take no part in public amusements.
10. They will assist regularly at the Lenten devotions held in the Parish Church, and will recite in their homes at least a third part of the Rosary during the family night prayers.
11. The obligation of the Easter Communion may be fulfilled any day from Ash Wednesday until Trinity Sunday, both these days included. By fulfilling it early in Lent our acts of penance and of other Virtues, done in the state of grace, will be more pleasing to God and more meritorious for ourselves.

If you have any children, apprentices, or servants, you are obliged in conscience to have them instructed in the knowledge of God, the mysteries of religion, and in the maxims of the Gospel. You must likewise give them the means of accomplishing the Lenten duties according to their age and strength, and induce them by your advice and example to make a fit preparation for their Easter confession and communion.

We exhort you not to put off going to confession, to prepare yourselves for this great duty, and to accomplish it as soon as possible, that your fast, being observed in the state of grace, may be the more meritorious and acceptable to God. Do not defer your confession till the last days of Easter, particularly you who are engaged in bad habits, or who live in enmity, that we may not be under the painful necessity of seeing you, at that time, deprived of the happiness of making your Easter Communion; but we wish that, on the contrary, you may all rise again in Jesus Christ, after having died to sin during those penitential days.

This time is propitious for obtaining mercy from God. Behold the days of Salvation. We exhort you not to receive the graces of God in vain, but to do all in your power to employ them properly for your salvation.

Every day, as far as your occupations will permit, you should assist at Mass and at the public prayers.

Pass the three days before Lent in prayer, begging of God the grace to make a good use of the holy time, which perhaps, will be the last Lent you may ever see.

Beware of being drawn into the fatal custom of worldlings, who pass these days in criminal excesses, in idle amusements, and in all sorts of

scandalous disorders. Remember that you have renounced all these things at your baptism, and that you are obliged to regulate your conduct as children of God and of the Church, at all times and places, with strict attention, modesty and piety.

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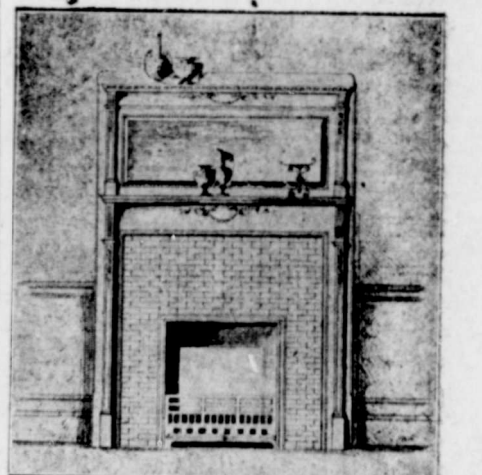
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WEEKLY SUMMARY

The excess of births over deaths in the Indian population of the Dominion last year was 273 in a total population of 107,637.

A religious census of Cincinnati has been taken, which shows that sixty per cent of the population of that city is Catholic.

"Crimeless Ireland" pays more money for the administration of the laws than any other country in the world. Home Rule will change that.

Father J. J. Carroll of St. Thomas' Church, Chicago, will preach his seventeenth Gaelic sermon in that church on St. Patrick's day next.

Mr. T. B. Fitzpatrick, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, has sent to Ireland this year \$15,000 in subscriptions for the use of the Irish parliamentary party.

Princess Ena of Battenberg, who is to marry King Alfonso of Spain, is to formally enter the Catholic fold in a short time. The formal ceremony will take place at Lourdes.

The Nova Scotia Legislature assembled on the 22nd Feb. There was a large attendance of citizens, including the fair sex, but no military, as formerly. Lieut.-Governor Jones opened the Legislature in person.

Is the local House a Legislature of a Parliament? is the question that is agitating some people. In the United States the parliament is Congress and the State Houses are Legislatures. So we should say the provincial Houses are merely Legislatures.

J. P. McDonnell, the father of Labor Day in the United States, was an Irishman who died in Paterson, N.J., on Jan. 29th. He was editor of the "Paterson National Labor Standard." He was one of the editors of the "United Irishmen" in Dublin in Fenian days.

At the North Toronto by-election for the local Legislature on Thursday last, the Conservative candidate, McNaught, received 3,819 votes, and the Reform candidate, Urquhart, 2,518, making the former's majority 1,300. There was a socialist candidate named Simpson, who received 260 votes.

To make the Irish Contingent in the government of Chicago more Irish, Mayor Dunne has appointed Col. John F. Finerty, editor of the "Citizen" and president of the Irish National League of America, to the position of member of the Board of Public Improvements.

English papers announce the engagement of Lord Nisian Crichton-Stuart, brother of the Marquis of Bute, to the Honorable Ismay Preston, only daughter of Lord Gormanstown. The future bride's father, Lord Gormanstown, is a Roman Catholic peer, the fourteenth of his line, and premier viscount of Ireland.

Numbers of Mexican cattle are imported in the Canadian Northwest. Before admission they must be accompanied by certificates from American and Canadian veterinary officers. 47,000 were imported the year before last. They must have some great merit to be so much desired.

Park Commissioner Chambers of Toronto needs nearly \$80,000 for the maintenance of the park system and \$50,000 for permanent improvements for the year. There are altogether about twenty parks, squares, gardens, play grounds, etc., that the city has to take care of.

District Passenger Agent McDonald of the Grand Trunk returned recently from a trip to Cobalt, Haliburton, New Liskeard and Temagami. He is enthusiastic over the riches of the country and its possibilities, and predicts an immense influx of people to Cobalt in the spring.

Rev. Father Albert Negahanquet of the Catholic University of Washington, is a full-blooded Indian of the Potawatomie nation. There are many of this tribe in Michigan and at St. Mary's in Kansas, who are Catholics. The Potawatomies formerly occupied the ground upon which the city of Chicago is built.

The traditional "Prophecy of Lase-ran of Cashel" runs as follows: "The Church of Rome shall surely fall when the Catholic faith is overthrown in Ireland." There is another tradition in which faith is held as follows: "Ireland will be free when the lamp of the sanctuary swings once more before the shrine of St. Cormac on the Rock of Cashel."

J. J. M. LANDY 416 QUEEN ST., W.



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There were 3,753 buildings erected in Toronto last year at a cost of \$10,277,915. Among the buildings were six churches and four school-houses.

Some of the Doukhobors in the Swan River District are breaking away from the communal system of living and are making individual homestead entries.

The Toronto "Globe" remarks: "Brighter days for Ireland begin to dawn. Canadians who for the better part of a century have enjoyed the blessings of local self-government, cannot fail to sympathize with the efforts to introduce them in Ireland. After Ireland begins to manage her own affairs we will hear less nonsense about an independent Irish republic."

The Marquis of Ripon is the only Catholic in the new British Cabinet but there are several in minor offices: Redmond Barry is Solicitor-General for Ireland, and two of the Lords-in-Waiting on the King are the Earl of Granard and Lord Acton. Earl of Granard's grandfather was one of the Irish peers who protested against the act of union.

Mr. E. W. Humphrey has just returned from England, where, as President of the Dominion de Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, he made an arrangement with the de Forest Wireless Telegraph Syndicate, of which the Right Hon. Lord Armstrong is Chairman, to build two stations, one on the Irish and the other on the Canadian coast.

A complimentary banquet was tendered to Mr. W. S. Heffernan of the Traders' Bank at Arthur on the 16th inst. He is leaving to fill the position of railway agent. The banquet was attended by the leading business and professional men of the town. Mr. Heffernan was presented with an address and a handsome suit case in acknowledgement of his many services.

"The Victoria Order of Nurses" of Halifax, N.S., sent out collectors from among the Catholic ladies of the city. We have before us a list of those ladies and what they have collected for the current year. There are fifty of them, who have collected from \$196.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. J. F. Kenny is credited with a collection of \$157; Mrs. A. Mackinlay with \$153, and Mrs. M. A. Curry with \$196. Halifax appears to be a good deal of a Catholic city.

James J. Hill, the great railroad builder, is a Canadian, born on a farm near Guelph in 1838, of parents one of whom was Irish and the other Scotch. Mr. Hill's wife is a Catholic and he is a liberal giver to the church. From 1883 to 1893 he devoted his time to the building of the Great Northern Railroad, extending from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and he is now president of that system and looking to the Dominion as the most promising field of development.

A courageous member of Congress from Philadelphia has introduced a bill to restore the army canteen, and it is now before the house military committee. The official reports of army officers and that of the secretary of war, discloses the appalling effects that have followed the abolition of the canteen. Diseases and degeneration appear among the enlisted men at every post. They resort to the pitfalls that sprang up when the canteen was abolished, and drink poisonous stuff and are demoralized by the debauchery that follows. Discipline suffers, and the whole service is injured.

"In reading the biography of that great Irish lawyer, Judge and statesman, Sir Charles Russell, some time ago," said Mr. Suteland, "I came upon a verse intended to refer no doubt to Great Britain and Ireland and their relationship, but equally applicable to Canada and the two great nationalities therein: 'No matter that at different shrines They prayed unto one God, No matter that at different times Their fathers won the sod; In fortune and in fame they're bound In stronger links than steel, And neither could be safe or sound But in the other's weal.'"

The pure food law to which Congress has assented makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines, or liquors in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and the insular possessions of the United States, and prohibits the shipment of such goods from one state to another or to a foreign country. It also prohibits the receipt of such goods. Offences are punishable by a fine of \$500 or by imprisonment for one year, or both. In the case of corporations, officials in charge are made amenable.

There are ten vacancies in the Dominion Senate—two in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick, one in Ontario, two in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan, one in British Columbia. When these are filled the standing at parties will be: Liberals 55, Conservatives, 32. Ministerial majority, 23. Of the ten Senatorships to be filled, two each were created for Alberta and Saskatchewan, Senator Fulford in Ontario, Senators Dever and Wark in New Brunswick, and Senators Black and Church in Nova Scotia are deceased. In British Columbia Senator Templeman resigned to enter the House.

The Toronto "Globe" of fifty years ago mentioned the appearance in Hamilton of a Rev. Dr. Murray, a Protestant minister of the United States, who delivered a lecture on "Ireland and the Irish." This Dr. Murray obtained a certain notoriety for himself by misrepresenting the Catholic Church. He had disguised himself by adopting the pen name of "Kirwin." The real "Kirwin" was an apostate Irish priest, who had won a certain distinction in the same way in Ireland. Archbishop Hughes of New York, took up the defence of the Church in a pamphlet entitled "Kirwin Unmasked" and left him without a leg to stand upon. Unexpectedly a vote was forced in the British House of Commons a few days ago on Home Rule, when the speech from the Throne was being discussed. Col. Sanderson, the Irish Tory leader, offered a resolution expressing alarm at the item in the King's speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, which was negated by a vote of 318 to 85. Mr. Morley, Irish Secretary, defended the Government and said it had received a mandate from the electorate in favor of Home Rule. This shows as great a change in sentiment with regard to the question as the change in British party sentiment. It promises Home Rule this year instead of next, when some said it would surely come. Ninety years of life in Toronto is the proud record of Mrs. James Dobson, who was born in "Muddy York" on Feb. 16th, 1816, and has lived to celebrate her ninetieth birthday on the 16th of February. Mr. Dobson died in 1891. He was elected first Reeve of the village of Yorkville in 1852 and became postmaster of Yorkville in 1863. A photograph of Mrs. Dobson in the "Globe" of Saturday, Feb. 17th, shows the old lady to be in good condition. She resides with two maiden daughters at the corner of Collins street and Park road, Yorkville. One of the daughters continues in charge of the branch post office at Yorkville, but it will soon be out of the family, as a new branch post office is being built in the locality, which no doubt will be placed in charge of some official from the main office. At the annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the Catholic University of America the principal toast was that responded to by Charles Bonaparte, secretary of the navy. Secretary Bonaparte dwelt especially on the need of good citizens and the obligation upon the Catholic Church to furnish and train such: "When we find any self-governing community afflicted with misgovernment," said Mr. Bonaparte, "we can safely and fairly believe that it does not deserve a better fate. The question of good government in America is essentially a moral and only incidentally a political one." Of the growth of the Catholic Church in America, he said: "Fifty years ago most Protestants, and even many Catholics, believed that American institutions and Catholic doctrines were essentially antagonistic." An outstanding figure in the recent Quebec municipal elections was Senator Philippe Auguste Choquette, advocate and legislator. He is a son of Joseph Choquette, and was born at Beloeil, January 6, 1854. He graduated at Laval University and was called to the Bar in 1880. While a student he acted as private secretary to the late Mr. Mercier, then Solicitor-General of Quebec. At Montmagny in 1883 he established La Sentinelle newspaper, and later assisted in founding Le Soir and was one of its editors. In 1882 he entered political life, when he unsuccessfully contested Montmagny in the Liberal interest. He was returned for the constituency in 1887. After taking a conspicuous part for some years in the House of Commons he was elevated to the Bench, and subsequently resigned to enter the Senate. His recent disagreement with Hon. Mr. Parent caused the split in Quebec City which again brought him into the limelight.

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Hired Wedding Garments

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, or so says a minstrel whose sharp notes, less grand perhaps than those of Tara, have yet a pretty, old-fashioned melody of their own. And possibly this wide-reaching sovereignty may have helped sweeten the atmosphere of No. 91 Ridge street for the fastidious Norman Keith—pacing the filthy pavements for as short a space either way as would permit him to turn.

He had been waiting now nearly an hour for the reappearance of his wife—upstairs with M. Schneider; and had been frustrated in an attempt to exclude himself from embarrassing public attention in a lower room, found out to be full to reeking of Polish and Hungarian workmen, the steaming from ironing woolen and the racket of sewing machines. With the pavement his only alternative, the gloomy disgust with which he surveyed the variegated, dingy beddings flung out on fire-escapes, the malodorous hand-carts, around which collected noisy, chattering groups; the piles of refuse; the dirty shop-windows, with signs in unfamiliar Hebrew characters.

"Ah, dere! Mister Dude!" said a trimy urchin, purposely running against him, and strong words rose to his lips. But just then a tall young lady, brown-eyed and rosy-cheeked, came quickly down the steps. She smiled and he straightway brightened; for they had been married but a few months, and it was an emblematic belief of his that the sun, moon and stars shone in her smiles.

"Here, take my arm. We must force a way through this mob. What a beastly place! Even to hang on to the platform of a Grand street car will be bliss after this. For heaven's sake, Isabel, is there no dressmaker employe that you come to this man in such a quarter? How did you ever bear of him?"

"Oh, it was Mrs. Hatton found him from something she saw in the paper; and lost her way the first time; but was all dresses made there now. My dear, his price is absurdly low, and such a beautiful fit."

"It would give me a beautiful fit, I know, to attend his proceedings again. As it is a tailor, however, you

will all find his gowns 'better-fashioned, more quaint, more pleasing, more commendable' than some industrious woman's work. What a crowd in that little den when we went up—and a surly brute he looks."

"He is a little rough," Isabel admitted; "twists and turns you about like a dummy, when he is measuring."

"He does!"—lightning gathering. "I wish you would not scowl like that. With glasses it makes you resemble Emin Bey; and you know, dearest—like Ben Bolt's sweet Alice—I tremble with fear at your frown."

Her laughing coquetry did not wholly dissipate the cloud.

"Oh, see here," she said, pressing his arm a little closer, "is it not delightfully ridiculous?" In a small shop-window, near Grand street, was an inscription—"Wedding Outfits to Hire." A dragged white satin gown hung side by side with a rusty dress coat; and on a cushion in front lay a pair of soiled white slippers and a crushed and tawdry orange flower wreath.

"To hire!" Isabel repeated, with her pretty low laugh. "Imagine hiring one's wedding suit, and returning it next day."

"It is droll," he assented, peering at the things, and forgetting his irritation.

Just then their car came along, and they made a little rush for it and succeeded in getting on. But, by ill-chance, she was squeezed into a corner in a decidedly rough-looking crowd of passengers; and he, near the door, could see but the top of her little toque, and stood next a man whose breath was violently suggestive of the cup which cheers and also inebriates.

So his grievance had a chance to reassert itself; and when, at the end of the lengthy ride, they were walking the short distance to their apartments, he said, a trifle peremptorily: "Now, Isabel, I hope this is the last trip to that den. I cannot spare another afternoon to go with you, and of course you cannot go without escort. But, as you have been there twice to be measured, he can send you home the gown now, and if he doesn't—you are not quite a Flora McFlimsy."

"How do you know that?" saucily. "Supposing that my 'wedding outfit was hired; and I am trying to accumulate a few gowns, gradually."

"Try to accumulate a few ideas, instead," he replied, with impertinence. And having, with his latch-key, let themselves inside the friendly shelter of their door, he stooped to kiss her by way of stimulus.

It was high time they should hasten to dress and dine, as it was their evening for receiving a few friends, men who came to them every Thursday, a select detachment from Norman Keith's bachelor club. "The Night-blooming Cereus."

The rules of the club forced him to resign, on marriage. "But I don't mean to give you all up," he declared. "And Adams, you and Clay, and some of the others, must come to my rooms once a week."

"I don't know," demurred Adams, a journalist, who thought women a bore and a check to rational conversation; and whose attraction at the "Cereus," besides its choice spirits in both senses, was that they had no "Ladies' Day."

"How would Mrs. Keith like the noise of all of us talking at once, and spoiling her wedding presents with tobacco smoke?"

"Mrs. Keith," placidly, "does not smoke herself, but can endure it in others; and she likes to talk and listen, and I want her to hear you, so come."

And the very first Thursday, when the name of their little party was under discussion, Isabel suggested that it was at least the handle of a club. "Why not," said she, "call ourselves 'The Chafing Dish Club'—figuratively—we need not rub each other the wrong way, but I can make it appropriate otherwise, if you will all help me to cook; for our horny-handed slavey retires early; and I have invested in a delightful chafing dish, and a little book with fifty recipes for it."

"It has—I suppose it has—the best one for a Welsh rabbit?" asked Adams, with interest, drawing nearer. "Do you mix yours with a little ale?"

"Oh, with ale, certainly," and Isabel, and they plunged into a culinary discussion; from which moment his heart clove to her. And now, a gay little supper, with many cooks who did not spoil the broth, was an understood ending to informal talks and occasional music. The journalist having been to a "first night," did not make his appearance on this occasion until the alcohol lamp was already lighted.

"I sniffed the omelette from afar, and said 'Ha, ha!'" he declared, entering; "it is 'aux fines herbes' and has a suspicion of ham in it. But why should we work so conscientiously through the 'Fifty Recipes,' Mrs. Keith? That last kidney stew 'au M-dere' was just perfection."

"We must not repeat ourselves," Isabel pronounced, inexorably, "until we have tried each of the 'Fifty' in turn."

She had tied an apron over her gray and silver, and tucked up her sleeves daintily.

"Oh, come, come!" cried Clay, with impatience, "'the play's the thing!'" Restrain your greediness for a while, Adams, and tell us about it."

"Fairly good; some effective situations, Miss Dean does very well; but a trite plot, which always vexes me. Young couple passionately attached;

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some trifle light as air—coolness—suspicion—estrangement—outsider's meddling—and a general wrong-headedness and careful avoidance of saying or doing the obvious thing, which makes you long to shake them all. True to life, perhaps—I'm a bachelor, myself—but seems impossible—with sanity."

"You count too assuredly," said Clay, "on an invariable mens sana in corpore sano and don't allow for indisposition, mood, circumstances, and the thousand and one quests which whip humanity about."

"I do," said Adams, obstinately; "but I call it all wrong-headedness. If I have the wit—or, what it takes—to acquire a treasure, I might have the sense to keep it. Murchison, you lazy animal, stop sketching Mrs. Keith as 'la belle chocolatiere!' and get up and hand the cups around."

The boyish-looking artist laughed and blushed. His admiration of Mrs. Keith's poses was an open secret.

"Speaking of marriage," said her husband—"take care, Isabel, that's hot—Mrs. Keith and I saw something odd to-day." He described the "Wedding Outfit" window. "Suggestive idea, is it now? A humble couple returning the festal garb—donned for a day only—and going back to patched and dingy attire. Speaking broadly, and as in unregenerate bachelor days, I think the analogy might be pursued."

"Just so," said Adams; "a wedding outfit consists, surely of other matters than 'rufts and cuffs and farthingales and things.' A man can hardly remodel himself, though it would be a good job sometimes; but he generally has a reserve fund of strength and gentleness and humility, which he would do well to bring out for permanent use then. Among other unconsidered things are faith, hope and charity; and the greatest of these is charity. What are you smiling at, Mrs. Keith?"

"Was I smiling? You have not mentioned a woman's outfit, Mr. Adams."

"Well, the things which most worthily charmed him should be her lasting property, and not hired for the occasion. Beauty may fade; but grace and brightness and sweetness need not; not even such homely gifts as good sense and good temper."

"Did you write 'How to Be Happy Through Married,' Adams?" Clay asked, languidly.

"'Good sense and good temper,'" echoed Norman Keith; "yes, those are excellent gifts for both, and, if I should add a qualification it would be good fellowship. What sage was it said to choose as mate the man or woman who as friend would be an unending pleasure? How can the wedding of a pretty toy or mere housewife compare with the pure delight of harmony in tastes, and bright, responsive good-comradeship?"

His wife, under screen of the chocolate pot, gave him a swift, lovely smile—which Adams divined.

"Lucky dog!" he thought, but said aloud: "I shall begin fitting myself at once—with usefulness—for a wedding which might possibly take place in a better world, only there is no marrying there. Which means—good-night, Mrs. Keith, since it is one o'clock."

Isabel would hardly have asked her husband in any case to give up a 'third whole afternoon from his work, impatiently to tramp Ridge street at M. Schneider's pleasure. Though all with them had been smooth sailing over a summer sea, she had an instinct that that way breakers lay. For Norman seriously disapproved of her penetrating strange and noisome regions in pursuit of a bargain; or because other women did; and her own dignity told her that he was right.

M. Schneider, unknown as yet to fame, was autocratic as M. Worth, and brusque to rudeness. "They come to me," he said, "prugging his shoulders, in allusion to aristocratic fair ones who thronged his close little fitting-room, and cajoled him for an early day."

"You will come to-morrow," he would say, curtly, to one. "I cannot fit you until next week; very well, Madame, in half an hour the waist will be ready to try; eh, you have been waiting five hours already and no lunch? Well, there is a restaurant on the street." And sometimes the cloth would be mislaid and the customer's call wasted. This happened to Isabel, the afternoon succeeding the "Chafing Dish" night; when she disgustfully picked her way, alone, through the quarter to his house.

"It is somewhere," he said, indifferently, after an hour's search by an assistant. "To-morrow is our Sabbath. You will not come Sunday. We may find it before Monday. You can come then, in the afternoon"; and while he spoke he fitted a young lady's cloth jacket.

"The collar is too tight," the patient complained. "Not at all," he said, pushing aside the forewoman and forcibly bringing the ends of the collar together.

"Oh, Oh!" cried the girl. "I am suffocating!" Isabel flushed too, noting his slight smile; but on the pavement she forgot her indignation on finding how late it was. She missed a car, and it took the next one all of an hour to carry her uptown; and by that time the stars were twinkling away merrily overhead.

"Norman will be anxious," she thought, and felt a twinge of conscience when she saw his figure waiting at their corner.

"Lovely evening," she remarked, with sweet serenity.

"Isn't it a little late?" ignoring her compliment to the weather. "Would it not be better to finish your shopping earlier?"

"It might," then, disliking the misleading implication, "but I was not shopping; I was at M. Schneider's."

"Isabel! alone and so late! When I particularly asked you not to go there again!"

"But, dearest, I do not particularly ask you not to go anywhere; I trust your judgment, as you might mine."

"This, indeed, had been the basis of their intercourse; and the thought gave him pause. But impulse was too strong, and he answered hotly: "You know perfectly well that the same rule does not apply in all matters to a man and a woman. It is very unsafe for a lady to be wandering at all hours, in those strange streets. As a minor consideration, I will add that I consider it extremely bad form in my wife."

"Will you believe," she said, softly, "that even before I married you I occasionally met people who were good form?" and ran lightly past him through the doorway.

The subject was not again mentioned until next morning, when leaving for the office, he said, quietly: "Isabel, let M. Schneider send home the gown or not, as he chooses. I will give you another. But do not go to Ridge street any more."

As late as Monday noon she wavered, and then, woman-like, made up her mind in an instant. "What! throw away a gown—and that handsome broadcloth—or have it ill-fitting! It would be sheer folly, I will go early and be home before Norman comes."

But in these matters, woman proposes, and M. Schneider disposes. He had found the cloth, but was not ready to try it on immediately; and there were several slight alterations to be made, for which, with a shrug, he would not be responsible unless Madame would wait."

And Madame waited with a visible impatience, which made her a target for the curious eyes of other attendant clients; and the upshot was that she was later than the last time, and found no one expecting her on their corner. "He is vexed," and her heart fluttered a little, perhaps.

In the meanwhile Norman Keith had reached home to find, as usual, their pretty rooms cheery with lamp and fire-light, and the trim Mary Ann in cap and apron, to wait on him. But "the event of the evening," as he sometimes called her, who came with the clear eyes and welcoming smile to greet him, was missing, and he presently grew restless.

"Sure," said the observant Mary Ann, "the mistress will be in soon. She said she was going way down below Grand street, but would be back before you."

He did not answer, but a slight hardness settled about his mouth. He went down the front steps again, reflecting bitterly: "My wishes, evidently, have small weight."

He walked round the block, and one or two cars passed without her; and then he saw her alighting from another. It was a boyish thought to come to a lawyer of eight years' standing, but he had nursed his wrath until it was quite warm, and he suddenly turned up the collar of his coat, pulled the soft hat he had picked up over his eyes, and stationed himself just round the corner, where the Metropolitan gaslight was a mere mockery. "My lady comes at last," he muttered, in ironic quotation, "timid and stepping fast."

She was now abreast of him, and, with a feigned swagger, he lurched out, brushed roughly against her, jerked from her hand the pocketbook which, femininely, she carried so, and disappeared.

"Oh!" she cried, but the street was dark, the robber was out of sight, the houses closed to appeal. "If Norman knew." The thought gave her wings. "Let it go; I must never tell him." It was he who let her in, panting like a frightened bird.

"It is a pity to have to hurry so," he said, coldly, relenting a little at sight of her pallor. She essayed to laugh, passing on. Beyond a touch of ceremony in manner he noticed no further her late arrival. "Now that is very nice of him," she reflected, with warm gratitude. "He must never know about the highwayman; but I will let Schneider send home the dress without final trial on Thursday."

So these ripples would now have smoothed themselves; but that the pair were to dine out on Wednesday night, and it was Norman's habit to

shave himself. While he wore the latter and the intent look accompanying that operation, his wife, in wrapper, came softly into the dressing-room.

"Did you find that other collar button for me, dear?" he asked, indistinctly; "this one won't do." She remembered, with dismay, that the other had been for alteration in the lost pocketbook.

"Oh, I can't find it, that one must do; Norman"—lightly and mistakenly, for he was again absorbed—"it would be a good time for me to stay out late again when you are shaving, for you would never know."

"There is no good time for you to stay out late." Then, perhaps, a slight scratch; for he said with almost stern decision: "It must not happen again."

"Must not!" flushing. "Is it the Czar, or only a Grand Duke?"

"It is just your husband"—coolly, and it might have been effectively, but for the fact that he turned and presented a face with one cheek clear, the other white with lather.

She burst into a little laugh: "You will be more majestic when you have finished."

It was his turn to flush, but he completed his toilet silently; and only went into their room in time to find her, moss-rose like, in pale green draperies. He held something in his hand, and said, quietly: "I have been more successful than you in finding the button; and this is yours, I think."

"My pocketbook!" completely bewildered. "How—when—why—I lost it—it was stolen—oh!"—a ray of comprehension coming—"Was it you? Can it be possible? to frighten me in such a way? I did not know it was in your to be so ungenerous, so ungentlemanly—so unmanly."

"Stop, stop!" commandingly. "Chi va piano va sano. You have so disregarded my protests, that I thought a lesson might be useful to show you the possibilities."

"They were undreamed-of, certainly, in your case; and I owe you a thousand thanks for the lesson which cost me a racking headache for a day or two." She swept him a little mocking courtesy. Her eyes shone, and a crimson spot burned on either cheek. "But we had better postpone this discussion indefinitely; or our friends may think ill-breeding another of our pleasant little ways." She drew the white fur wrap about her shoulders and went out. The distance was short, and neither spoke in the carriage; nor coming home. But when in smoking-coat, he was about to light his cigar at home, and met her passing into the dressing-room, he touched her hand on the door-knob. "Shall we not say good-night?"

"I wish it were good-bye," she said with bitterness.

He instantly withdrew his fingers. "Your wishes are always mine. Moreover, I anticipate them."

She was apparently asleep when he rose in the morning, and Mary Ann gave him later a pencilled card: "I shall not be down to breakfast. Pray excuse me." On which he wrote and returned: "With pleasure!" then went about the day's business with an accompanying heaviness and disquiet which asserted themselves whenever he had a moment to think.

HE FEELS AS YOUNG AS EVER

MR. CHESTER LOOMIS TOOK DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

And from a Used up Man he Became as Smart as a Boy.

Orland, Ont., Feb. 26.—(Special).—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the Lame Back and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says:

"I am 76 years of age and smart and active as a boy, and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it."

"Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."

The kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong Kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend.

On her part, having carefully made all household arrangements, she went out after lunch and left a note for him: "As you might be annoyed," he read in the evening, "at my late return from Schneider's, where I am going, I shall dine at mother's, and my brother will bring me home. You will find all in order for the 'Chafing Dish,' and Mary Ann will wait."

"It is Thursday night, confound it!" grinning, then sent a district messenger with the reply: "Do not hurry yourself. We will no doubt keep up our bachelor conviviality until late."

It was the first "Chafing Dish" meeting without her, and Mr. Adams asked discontentedly, "why Mrs. Prescott could not have her daughter any other evening but Thursday"; and Murchison was frankly disappointed. Indeed, the evening, with this difference, might have been a failure, but for the host unobtrusively exerting all powers of entertainment, conversational and otherwise.

"I have had some exceptional Chateau Yquem sent me," he said, "which you fellows shall try. With our one divinity absent, I must see that the nectar, at least, is of good quality."

And even as he drew the bottles from sideboard recesses, and the other

(Continued on page 7.)

A Successful Medicine.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

Western Assurance Co.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. 31st December, 1905.

Table with ASSETS and LIABILITIES columns. ASSETS includes United States and State Bonds, Dominion of Canada Stock, Bank Loan Company and other Stocks, Company's buildings, Municipal Bonds and Debentures, Railroad Bonds, Cash on Hand and on Deposit, Bills Receivable, Mortgages, Due from Other Companies (re-insurances), Interest Due and Accrued, Office Furniture, Maps, plans, etc., Agents' Balances and Sundry Accounts. LIABILITIES includes Capital Stock, Losses under Adjustment, Dividend payable Jan. 31st, 1906, Reserve Fund.

Capital \$1,500,000 00 Reserve Fund 1,742,020 42 Security to Policy-holders \$3,242,020 42 Losses paid from the organization of the Company to date \$43,012,687 45

DIRECTORATE: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President; J. J. Kenny, Vice-President and Managing Director; Hon. S. C. Wood, H. N. Baird, Geo. R. R. Cockburn, W. K. Brock, Geo. McMurrich, J. K. Osborne, E. R. Wood.

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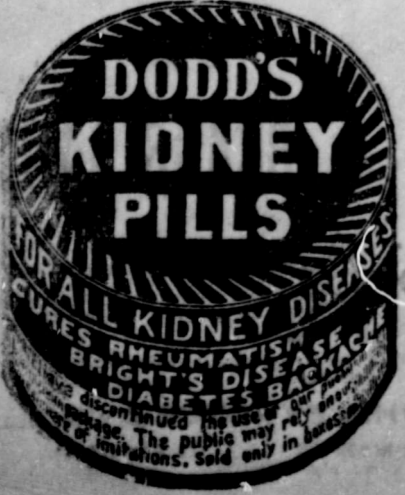
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HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

ers laughed at a story of Clay's, he was thinking, "She is, perhaps, singing now. Soe looks so sweet when she sings. And then old Torrance will come in and Egbert with their violins; and she will play the accompaniment and turn her head to smile at them when the harmony charms her." Then a surge of anger went through him, remembering the defiant "I am going to Schneider's."

Her husband had suddenly remembered that it was Isabel's custom, of an afternoon coming uptown, to stop for a few moments at a church near here, always open in the daytime. The sexton lived next door.

"She is so tall and fair," he thought, "the man might remember seeing her." He knocked him up, and he proved to be an old fellow, garrulous and amiable. He was interested at once.

"A very tall young lady, with light brown hair? Did she have on a little green hat, with a wing? Yes? Why, he did notice her, for she brushed against him in the vestibule, and said, 'Excuse me.' She came in time for Benediction, but he did not see her again. Locked in! Impossible, sir. Never did such a thing in my life. But to satisfy you—dear, dear, I do not blame you—at such an hour!"

He fumbled about the keys and a box of matches. A side door swung open, and a gas jet in the vestibule was lighted. Another in the church faintly discovered the light arched ceiling and the pillars, a picture here and there; the dim sanctuary lamp in front of the far altar. Their low voices sounded hollow in their unpeopled vastness.

"There is no one here, you see," said the sexton; and just then a figure stirred in a pew, and Keith saw Isabel, and gave a great sob of relief. She came to him, shivering slightly, but with a brave attempt at a smile. "Do not mind," she said, at the sexton's consternation, "it was a little cold, but I have slept, I think, once or twice. It was my own fault, not noticing when the church was closed. I did not expect to get out before it was opened again for first Mass."

She could not trust herself to meet her husband's eyes; nor could he speak in the few moments before they reached the carriage and Egbert. The latter's amazement was veiled under his usual serene practicality. "All's well that ends well," said he. "I am glad your abstraction was devotional. But, Isabel, there is a time for prayer, and a time for dinner. Well, good-morning, for it is four o'clock. Try something hot before you go to bed."

She tremled more violently as her husband helped her up the steps, and inside the hall her strength failed utterly. He lifted her in his arms, carried her along the passage to their room, and laid her on a lounge, gently removing her hat and gloves. A glass of wine stilled the chattering of her teeth; and then she broke into heavy sobs, her hands pressed to her face.

"My poor child," he whispered, gently. "It was early," she whispered brokenly, "when I came from Ridge street—where I only went to be hateful to you—as I had already been. Then I was so unhappy, I could not stay at mother's—and then the cattle loose on Broadway—I saw one gore a horse; I ran down Nineteenth street to the church and went in, and was afraid to come out until all was quiet. And praying in a dark corner—to be better—did not myself anything until I found myself locked in the church. But there was the sanctuary lamp; and I wouldn't have minded, but thinking of you—Norman—Norman!" His arms were around her. "Dearest, have you begun to believe my wedding outfit hired?—when such little matters could make trouble between us?"

"No more than my own, sweet-heart. Where were the loving patience and manly consideration I counted on in myself? Hired, surely for they had vanished at the first touch. But do not talk any more now. You are worn out with this day and night."

"Yes, one thing more," she whispered, with tremulous lips. "I thought—in the church—that I would, after this, acquire some qualities that might endure."

"My sweet soul," he answered, drawing her nearer with a very tender laugh, "while you acquire them—think of me, as one not past praying for, at least."—Jeanie Drake in the Catholic World.

"Drive to Ridge street first," ordered Keith. When this, after much trouble, had been accomplished, a peevish voice from a window replied that no customer had stayed late. "It is a feast day with us to-morrow; we closed long before the first star."

"Hospital next," said Keith, speaking with difficulty. There were patients in several from that afternoon's accidents; but no one answering the description given. The two men drove on through the night in almost silence, sharing a mutual dread.

"Don't look so white," said Egbert, when they came out from the last casualty ward. "We will find her, never fear."

"See here," said Keith, unheeding, "Before we go to police headquarters you get in and drive to the St. Louis Infirmary. They take women there. Leave me here and call back for me."

Egbert obeyed at once, guessing that Keith had some new thought.

## SUFFERING WOMEN

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

### Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

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

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your disposition and make you a burden to others? If you have learned to smile when the meat is tough or the cook leaves unexpectedly, you are pretty sure to leave a happy home. A man may overlook a bad dinner occasionally, but he grows weary of a frowning face.

Is it worth while to be discouraged because you have failed in some undertaking? Success comes only to the brave of heart and after repeated effort. If we work for an object and long for it with all our hearts, it will most probably come to us, though seldom at the time or in the manner we expected, and should it never come "this trail life is not our final rest."

Is it worth while to say unkind things to others, when by doing so, we injure ourselves more than we do them? Better a word of pity for a fallen brother, since we know not but that we may share his fate.

In a word, is it worth while to stoop to gather thorns and thistles, when fragrant flowers are beckoning to us from tree and hedge; but we must reach up to gather them; they will not come down to us.

### Our Ladye Without Sin

Of old, of old, in Galilee, A little maiden dwelt, Whose blessed soul the bitterness Of sin had never felt; Her heart was like the lily buds That open to the sun; Aye, fairer than the fairest flower God ever smiled upon.

To her the Holy Spirit came, And dwelt that heart within, To make her His own chosen Bride, Our Ladye without sin.

Of old, of old, to Bethlehem, When winter winds blew wild, A Virgin Mother came to seek A birthplace for her Child; The little town was full of folk, Of bustle and of stir; But, weary-worn and travel-spent, There was no room for her.

She turned her to the rocky cave, Both dark and damp within, And there—her Blessed Son she bore, Our Ladye without sin.

Of old, of old, on Calvary, Stood Mary, full of grace; Close to the Cross where Jesus hung, And looked up in His face. Full tenderly our Lord bent down Toward her who gave Him birth, Then placed her in the hands of him He loved the best on earth, So that disciple took her thence, And she became our Mother dear, Our Ladye without sin.

Above, above, in Paradise, That city of God's peace, Where evil cannot enter in, Where sorrow hath no succour; The silver moon beneath her feet, Our Ladye sits as Queen, Crowned with a starry diadem And clad in glorious sheen.

God grant us of His blessed grace, An entrance there to win, That we may see her face to face, Our Ladye without sin. —Edith R. Wilson.

Many patent medicines have come and gone, but Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup continues to occupy a foremost place among remedies for coughs and colds, and as a preventive of decay of the lungs. It is a standard medicine that widens its sphere of usefulness year by year. If you are in need of something to rid yourself of a cough or cold, you cannot do better than try Bickle's Syrup.

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### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

#### Homestead Regulations

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

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

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

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

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

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

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

WEST MINING REGULATIONS. Coal—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

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As an event epoch-making in its character and as a scene reaching the culmination of beauty, enthusiasm and inspiration at every possible point, the banquet and reception tendered Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's Premier, at Massey Hall on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., will live in the minds of all who witnessed or took part, and "the night of the Banquet" will be a new point from which to mark future events. The object of the meeting, that of proving to the Premier that throughout the vast stretch of the broad Dominion there are none more loyal and true to their chief than the Reformers of Ontario, was loyally achieved, and the fealty and love of the men of the north was proven by their assembling from all parts of the Province until the greatest hall in Canada was all too small to admit but a fraction of those who would have sought an entrance, and by the presence of their wives and daughters who filled the galleries and every available coin of vantage, until Massey Hall was one vast receptacle of men and women waiting but an opportunity to break forth in exhibitions of enthusiastic devotion to the honored guest of the evening. In preparation for the event the natural beauty of Toronto's chief hall had been enhanced by the most elaborate and pleasing devices that art together with the eye and hand of man could suggest or bring about. The large platform became for the time being a luxurious environment for the tables at which the principal guests were seated. Stretching from a common centre clear across the semi-circular dome were immense scarfs of red, white and blue, so arranged as to form a complete ceiling; from this hung drapings, in scarlet, white and gold, these completely hiding the walls, and the tiers of seats at the back were banked by palms, giving nature's effective finishing touch to the happy skill of the artist. Reaching from the main floor to the floor of the platform was a circular wall of exquisite coloring and beautiful bloom. Lilies, lilacs and azaleas in white and delicate mauve rose in the centre and from this radiated on either side artistic arrangements of massive and gorgeous exotics, yellow tulips, snowy conerarias, waxen acacias and blossoms in pink, purple, golden, brown and maroon, the whole set in a rich greenery of graceful Boston ferns. Above this was the guest's table and on the snowy damask, lights shaded in red and gold rested, while immense clusters of American Beauty roses, and daffodils alternating with slender vases of lily of the valley formed an effective foreground for the row of gentlemen seated at the generously equipped board. Sir Wilfrid, seated in the centre, was a figure upon which all eyes turned, and one which would be distinguished under any circumstances, the grand head rising from the erect and lithe form marking him as one of nature's noblemen. The tables for the eight hundred and twenty guests covered the entire ground floor, and the same scheme of decoration was carried throughout. Festooning the galleries and boxes were graceful folds in red, white and blue, each pillar adorned by triple flags, the Union Jack and Tri-color predominating. The light from the immense clusters of electric globules in their glistening crystal settings, and the parallel rows bordering the several arches of the domed ceiling were all thrown upon the brilliant decorations, which together with the varied and handsome dresses of the ladies in the balconies and boxes and the contrasting black and white of the sinners on the floor of the house made a picture such as is seldom produced. Four thousand in all were gathered within the walls, and four thousand men and women rose to their feet and with spontaneous cheer and enthusiastic waving of handkerchiefs, received Sir Wilfrid, both at his entrance and when later he arose to speak. The orchestra of the Queen's Own Rifles furnished excellent music, and a bugler, by a blast on his instrument announced the toasts, which were drunk in Radnor Water. The chairman, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, when he rose to propose the toast of "His Majesty the King," was received with loud cheers interrupted by the dignified notes of the National Anthem, at the close of which a number of other toasts were duly honored. The principal speakers were Ontario's late Premier and the Premier of the Dominion. The Hon. Mr. Ross spoke in the mellifluous voice and with the dry Scotch humor which is ever a characteristic of his addresses, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who when he rose to speak was greeted over and over again by the entire gathering rising to their feet while cheer after cheer went through the building, and a forest of fluttering handkerchiefs waved all over the house. The Premier spoke for over an hour and a half and in no uncertain tones, and in strong moments of his address the hall form rose tense and upright while the clinched hands raised in dramatic gesture seemed to force home his declaration that the Sir Wilfrid Laurier of 1896 and the Sir Wilfrid Laurier of 1905 were one and the same man. During the evening Lady Laurier was presented by the general committee with a magnificent cluster of "American Beauty Roses," the stems of which were about five feet in length. These were placed before her party seated in the gallery and made an attractive feature in the general beauty of the scene.

**C.O.F. ENTERTAINED.**

St. Peter's Court, Canadian Order of Foresters, entertained their friends right royally last Friday evening in Douglas Hall. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental selections and eucire, and a splendid lunch was served. There were nearly 300 present and that they enjoyed themselves goes without further saying. Misses Finn and Honan and Mr. Victor Conlin rendered beautiful piano solos, and Messrs. Hayes, Harold Devaney and Bert Bridel sang in their customary grand style. There were four prizes given. The Belle prize won by Miss M. Malloy, was a beautiful rattan sewing basket, and the booby, won by Miss A. Brew, was a box of handsome stationery, while those for the gentlemen were a handsome book and a box of cigars. They were won by Messrs. T. E. Klein and J. P. Thompson respectively.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY CONCERT.**

The Ancient Order of Hibernians are making every effort to have their annual St. Patrick's Day concert an event worthy of themselves and the day they honor. A programme of Irish song, music, oratory and grand chorus of four hundred children, is being prepared. Hon. James M. Sullivan, New Haven, Conn., will be the orator and the following singers will take part: Miss Agnes Curran, soprano; Mrs. Robin MacKillop, London, Ont., soprano contralto; Miss Theresa Cronin, mezzo soprano; Master J. Edgar Glynn, boy soprano; Mr. H. Ruthven McDonald, baritone; Mr. Eddie McGrath, tenor; Mr. Frank Horan, tenor; Mr. Bert Harvey, refined singing comedian; Miss Angela Tone Breen, accompanist. A good committee with the following officers have the affair in hand: George J. Owen, chairman, 7 Reslin avenue; Hugh McCaffrey, Cor.-Secy., 83 Wellington avenue; John Travers, Fin.-Secy., 38 St. Clarens avenue; Dan Madden, Treasurer, 170 Borden St.

**PERSONAL.**

Miss McMahon of 128 D'Arcy St., has left for a visit of some weeks with her brother, Dr. John McMahon of New York.

**REGULATIONS FOR LENT.**

On the last two Sundays the Regulations for Lent were read in the city churches. These "regulations" are to be found in another part of this issue.

**OPENING OF FORTY HOURS.**

The Forty Hours held annually will begin at St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday next at the High Mass.

**ASH WEDNESDAY.**

Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, saw the churches crowded both morning and evening. The ashes were blessed and distributed before the Mass, and distributed again in the evening.

**COUGHLIN-KELLY.**

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, Feb. 21st, at St. Cecilia's church, Toronto Junction, when Miss Ellen Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelly, of Maria street, was married to Mr. Ambrose Coughlin, son of Mr. Martin Coughlin, of Lakefield. Rev. Father Gallagher performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Coughlin, sister of the groom, and the groom was supported by Mr. John Murphy, of Toronto Junction. The bride looked charming in a suit of royal blue. The many beautiful presents gave evidence of the high esteem in which the young couple are held. Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin will in future reside in Lakefield.

**CATHOLIC YOUNG LADIES' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**

The regular meeting of the Association was held at the home of Mrs. Fulton, King street west, on Monday evening. The work consisted of the continuation of the study of "As You Like It," and a paper on the 14th chapter of the "Apologia" by Miss Landy. The next meeting will be at the home of Miss Hart, 40 Shannon street.

**Money Stolen from Montreal Auctioneer Returned**

Alphonse Marcotte, a well-known auctioneer of Montreal, received recently through the agency of a priest the sum of three thousand dollars, which had been stolen from him about ten years ago. The theft came to the knowledge of the priest through the confessional. The names of both priest and penitent have been withheld.

event, Sir Wilfrid, though his experiences have been many and great, declared that he had never seen anything like the reception given him that evening, and there is little doubt but that the remembrance of this occasion with his friends in Ontario will remain with him forever; the hand of time will seemingly efface all traces of the great night, but to those who witnessed it the effacement will be only seeming, it will be placed away in memory's casket and treasured amongst the most precious of her jewels.

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The large gathering was well handled by the committee in charge and everything passed off splendidly. The entertainment was a grand success and more such would undoubtedly be of great benefit to Catholics of Toronto. T. E. K.

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**Royal Household Flour**

THE success of pastry depends upon the flour. Bread and pastry must be more than merely appetising; they must be wholesome, digestible, nourishing.

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is made from spring wheat only. It is milled by the newest and best machinery. It is purified by electricity.

Use it and you get bread not only light, crisp and appetising, but also wholesome, digestible and nourishing.

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Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Montreal.



"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

**TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER**

(Continued from page 1.)

Irish landlords themselves. I mean the devolutionists, led by such men as Lord Dunraven, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Talbot Crosbie, Colonel Hutchinson Poe, who have openly declared that the present system of government by Dublin Castle must be ended, whatever other system is designed to take its place. Their organization is styled the "Irish Reform Association."

The tactics and tolerance of the League has evenly divided the Protestant North so that a majority of neither Unionists nor of Home Rulers can confidently be now claimed by either side. But when Home Rule is a realized fact it will be found that a large majority of the people of that section are working harmoniously with the rest of Ireland, as their tears will have been allayed by actual conditions. Mr. O'Callaghan, however, claims that seventeen Home Rulers have been elected in Ulster to sixteen Unionists and Independents, the latter including Mr. Russell, who is not unfriendly, but has notions of his own.

There are other reasons for believing that the Liberals will pass a generous Home Rule Bill besides those I have already mentioned. At the previous session of parliament, when largely in the minority, the Liberals supported the following amendment to the address proposed by Mr. John Redmond:

"We represent to your Majesty that the present system of government in Ireland is in opposition to the will of the Irish people, and gives them no voice in the management of their own affairs; that the system is consequently ineffective and extravagantly costly; does not enjoy the confidence of any section of the population, and is productive of universal discontent and unrest, and has proved to be incapable of satisfactorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people."

For this amendment Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and every member of his party in the Commons to the number of 236 voted, and a party which has thus plainly put itself on record as lately as only one year ago, in opposition to the present system of government cannot evade the responsibility cast upon it when in office sustained by a great majority, of providing an effective substitute.

In a short debate which has already taken place this session discussing the Home Rule paragraph in the address, a member arose and wanted to know what significance there was to it, if it meant partial Home Rule or full powers of government. Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, arose and said nothing short of a full and generous measure of Home Rule would satisfy the Irish people. What a full and generous measure may mean, I suppose will be along Gladstone lines. Or perhaps it may mean a constitution such as that enjoyed by Canada or Australia. The latter is what would best suit a people demanding full exercise of their god-given rights, and promising prosperity and progress.

**WILLIAM HALLEY.**

Six Years for Robbing Poor Box  
Cyril Chartrand was sent to the penitentiary for six years on conviction of sacrilege, having stolen money from the poor box of St. Helen's Church, Montreal.

**NO ONE NEED SUFFER RUPTURE ONE MINUTE LONGER**

We have the easiest, surest, most scientific appliance on the market. It is the only pneumatic strap in the world—its soft and pliable holding the rupture in place leaving the edges of the rupture with free circulation, so that Nature is free to do the work of healing. Has benefited others will do so for you.  
Open Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

The Lyon Manufacturing Co. Dept. E. Limited  
435 Yonge St.  
E. C. HILL, Pres. J. J. WILLIAMS, Manager

**Sir William Hingston**

Referring to the sanitary condition of Montreal thirty years ago, the Montreal Star has the following to say of the great Catholic physician and surgeon of Canada's Metropolis:

Doctor (now Sir) William Hingston was the then Mayor, and for his valuable services in sanitary measures and helping to stamp out smallpox, was chosen for a second term as Chief Magistrate of the city. Sir William began his medical career in 1853, after graduating from McGill and Edinburgh Universities. He, with his late colleagues, Doctor David Smallwood and F. W. Campbell, organized Bishop's College medical school, but was obliged to resign in a short time, as his positions of Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery he found incompatible with his duties at the Hotel Dieu Hospital. He has been a prolific contributor to the medical press of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. For his many services to medical science, he was rewarded in the nineties with a Knighthood by the late Queen Victoria.

**Pretty Wedding at Berlin**

One of Berlin's fairest young ladies was lost to the town Feb. 26th, in the marriage of Miss Aquila Catherine Brauer, daughter of the late B. Brauer, to Mr. Vincent Webb, of the Civil Service department at Ottawa. The event was solemnized at St. Mary's church, which was filled with well-wishing friends. The guest list was confined to only a few—immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The church interior was prettily decorated with plants and cut flowers.

The impressive marriage ceremony including High Mass, was performed by Rev. A. B. Fischer, assisted by Rev. Father Feeney of Acton West, and Rev. Father Benninger. Mr. Webb is Provincial Secretary of the Catholic Order of Foresters and Rev. Father Feeney is Provincial Treasurer.

The stately bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Emil Brauer, and she was attended by Miss M. Lang. The bridal gown was of ivory Lyons silk with rich garniture of Maltese lace; a white lace hat, trimmed with pink roses, and a beautiful cluster of white roses that the bride carried, combined to make a pretty picture indeed. The bridesmaid wore a most becoming dress of San Toy chiffon, trimmed with lace and satin; her hat was of white lace and pink rose buds, and she carried pink roses.

The best man was Mr. E. J. Daly, barrister of the firm of Latchford, McDougall & Daly, Ottawa.

The groom's gift to the bride was a gold cross necklace, and to the bridesmaid a gold brooch with amethyst setting. The best man and ushers were also remembered.

A wedding breakfast was served at the bride's home after the ceremony, and the afternoon train for the East bore them on their trip to Montreal, Quebec and other Eastern points.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful tokens of esteem and good wishes from her many friends in the Twin-city.

**British America Assurance Company**

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the Annual Statement of the British America Assurance Company, published elsewhere in this issue. The fact that it is the seventy-second occasion on which the company has placed its yearly condition before the public, is a safe guarantee for its durability and work. The capital as shown, amounting to \$850,000.00, together with the reserve fund of \$1,101,607.86, are sufficient proof of its first-class financial standing, and the amount paid in the past for losses amounting in all to \$27,333,068.64, tell of its wide business with the public. Safety, soundness and solidity are conspicuously marked of the British America Assurance Company.

**LOOK AHEAD**

To-day is your opportunity. While you are in health prepare for the to-morrow of sickness, adversity and old age.

An Accumulation Policy in the Confederation Life will make these preparations for you.

On account of its liberality, clearness and freedom from conditions the Accumulation Policy is the contract you will find which exactly meets your requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE AND FULL INFORMATION SENT ON APPLICATION TO

**Confederation Life ASSOCIATION**

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

**6 GRAND PRIZES 6**

A genuine offer for the purpose of increasing the circulation of **The Catholic Register**

**WE WILL GIVE AWAY**

To 6 persons sending in the largest number of subscribers to **The Catholic Register** before Easter, **3 Waterman Fountain Pens, value \$2.50 each, and 3 Diamond Point Fountain Pens, value \$1.00 each.** All pens guaranteed.

This is a grand chance for Students, Altar Boys or Young Ladies of every parish in Canada to secure a first-class Pen free, besides we will pay a handsome commission for every subscription.

Not much work or time required for soliciting subscriptions. Easy work after hours.

Write now to the Circulation Manager of **The Catholic Register** for full particulars.

**6 GRAND PRIZES 6**



**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 Thursday, 15th March, 1906, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1907, at various points in Manitoba and the North West 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 is not necessarily accepted.

J. D. McLEAN, Secretary.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 3rd February, 1906.

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

**NOTICE**

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Maryn (nee Callahan) late of 480 Queen street west, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, milliner, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 38 of Chapter 120, R.S.O. 1897, that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said Mary Maryn, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of January, 1906, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned solicitors for Joseph Patrick O'Callahan, the Administrator of the property of the said deceased on or before the 9th day of March, 1906, their Christian and surnames, and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and of their accounts and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said 9th day of March, 1906, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the persons of whose claims he shall then have notice, and the said Administrator shall not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him prior to the said distribution.

DATED at Toronto this Seventh day of February, 1906.

HEARN & SLATTERY, 47 Canada Life Building, Toronto, Solicitors for said Administrator.

**An Eye Glass To Fit Any Nose**

So do not think you are forced to wear spectacles until you have examined my latest importations from New York.

Eye tested by the latest improved methods. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Special attention to repairs.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Evening Appointments made.

**MRS. K. HURLEY, O.R.**

Graduate New York University of Optometry  
Office 72 Confederation Life Building.

**126 Calls from Business Firms for Stenographers, bookkeepers, invoice clerks, etc., have lately been received by the famous**

**ELLIOTT Business College TORONTO, ONT.**

We filled nine of the positions and had no one else ready to send. If you want to get a position after graduation, come to the school that can help you. A large number of ex-students of other business colleges are now in attendance. College is open the entire year. Commence now. Circulars free.

W. J. Elliott, Principal, COR. YONGE and ALEXANDRA STS.

**THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER**



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