

**COWAN'S**  
CHOCOLATE  
CAKE ICING  
CREAM BARS  
S.O.  
Absolute Pure Goods  
THE COWAN CO., Limited  
TORONTO

# The Catholic Register

**SMOKERS**  
CIGARS  
Ten Cents Goods  
Sold for Five  
Cents Each.  
MY OWN MANUFACTURE  
**ALIVE BOLLARD**  
New Store 125 Yonge St.  
Old Store 125 Yonge St.

"Is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest"—BALMEZ

VOL. XIII., No. 4

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

**The Separate School Question—The Agitation Originated with Bishop Count de Charbonnel—The Necessity for Them—Hon. R. W. Scott, Their Parliamentar, Champion—Hon. Geo. Brown Their Principal Opponent—John Sandfield Macdonald and "Rep-by-Pop."—An Old-time Editor Lately Deceased—Parochial Schools in Illinois.**

Dear Editor Circum,—I notice that an alleged priest from Chicago is in Toronto writing and speaking against Separate Schools for Catholics. Having fallen into disgrace in Chicago and finding nobody to pay any attention to him there, he came here for sympathy and support, and this he readily receives, no doubt, among the Orangemen of Ontario. I do not know the reverend gentleman, never having met him in Chicago, but I feel certain from what I have heard about him, that he is another Chiniquy, and that Father Chiniquy was a humbug I have learned from some of his own people in Illinois. I resided in Toronto during the agitation for separate schools, and know why they were desired and finally conceded as a political necessity. Count de Charbonnel was the Bishop of this diocese at the time, and it was largely due to his efforts that separate schools for Catholics in Ontario and for Protestants in Quebec, were provided for in the Act creating the Dominion. The principal opponent of separate schools was the Hon. Geo. Brown, and in the "Globe" and on the platform he opposed them most strenuously. All kinds of abuse was heaped upon the heads of Catholics in the columns of the Globe newspaper. The Lower Canadian Catholics were nicknamed "do-gans," and the derogatory epithet was hurled at our poor people from every "Grit" platform for years. The object of Mr. Brown in thus abusing the Irish Catholics was to catch the Orange vote. Objectionable text books, insults to Catholic children, and the necessity for instruction in religious and moral tenets, urged the good shepherd, Bishop de Charbonnel, to strenuously urge the demand for separate schools. An incentive was given him by a case that occurred in the County of Perth, where a Catholic boy named Carroll was required to do something objectionable to his feelings as a Catholic, by a teacher, when his father withdrew him from the school and wrote a communication to the Toronto Mirror, explaining the circumstance. Bishop de Charbonnel was so much pleased with Mr. Carroll's conduct in the matter that he wrote him a letter congratulating him in which he used an expression that in time became famous—"honor to your blood, Maurice Carroll." If Father Crowley lived here in those days, if he were an honest man, he would see the absolute necessity for separate schools, if he did not desire to see his children insulted and his religion reviled. There were townships in those days where Catholics were not allowed to live and religious bigotry was carried to an extent I am happy to believe has largely, if not altogether, disappeared.

The first bill favorable to the introduction of separate schools in Ontario or Canada West, as this province was then called, I think was introduced in parliament by the Hon. R. W. Scott, the present Secretary of State for the Dominion, in 1853. I believe he was the only Roman Catholic member in the House from Canada West, if I except the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, then member for Glengarry, and he was a good deal in sympathy with the Lower Canadians. The agitation went on and on, until finally the question went to the Dominion Conference, of which Mr. Brown was a member.

Mr. Brown had two great questions on which as a politician he made the welkin ring—Rep. by Pop. (Re-

presentation by Population), and opposition to separate schools. I happened to be present one night in 1866 or 1867, when Mr. Brown called his adherents together and laid before them the decisions of the conference with which he agreed, as it gave him a partial triumph, and he was to be a member of a coalition cabinet. He had agreed to grant separate schools to the Catholics of Ontario and the Protestants of Quebec, so long as representation by population was to be made the rule of representation in the Dominion. Those were the questions which had brought legislation to a deadlock and divided the western from the eastern members of parliament, and their settlement only made the Dominion possible.

The arrival of Thos. D'Arcy McGee in this country in 1857 had a very considerable influence in bringing matters to a climax. He formed an alliance with the Brown or Clear Grit party, which had the effect of softening the animosity of that party towards the Catholics and making a political compromise possible. While John Sandfield Macdonald was no zealot on the separate school question, he was strongly opposed to representation by population. The Glengarry men were amongst the earliest settlers, under Bishop Macdonell, in Upper Canada, and his political sympathies were largely with the French Canadians. When the union of Upper and Lower Canada was made in 1840, Lower Canada had much the larger population, but was allowed only the same number of members as Upper Canada in the parliament of United Canada, and made no trouble about it. One night in debate, when the French question was under discussion, Sandfield made what was considered an extraordinary speech in opposition. I cannot quote his exact words, but his speech was something like this: "You Upper Canadians are an ungrateful lot. When you came to this country as immigrants, we took you by the hand, we fed you, we housed you, we washed you, and gave you land to live on but now that you have outnumbered us, you want to rend us and deprive us of our political rights. I for one shall never consent to be a party to it." But, after all, when confederation was an accomplished fact, and representation by population and separate schools were engrafted on the Dominion Act, John Sandfield Macdonald was made the first premier of Ontario.

In the year 1846 a newspaper named the "Freeholder" was established in Cornwall, of which Sandfield was the proprietor or became the proprietor. When confederation was under discussion the "Freeholder" had an editor named William Henry Oliver, an Englishman, of whom Sandfield thought a good deal and he of Sandfield. While the latter was approving confederation by speech, Oliver was favoring it in the Freeholder. But a separation came. Sandfield said to the little editor one day: "Oliver, you and I have been good friends, but we have come to the parting of the ways; I cannot have my paper pursuing a different policy from myself, which is ridiculous. I shall be sorry to part with you, which will have to be done unless you change the tone of the paper." Oliver replied that he felt it his duty to his country to advocate confederation and that he would resign rather than oppose the plan. So he resigned. The circumstance soon got bruited abroad and next day a deputation of Conservatives headed by Dr. Bergen, an Irish Catholic, waited on Oliver to know if he would accept the editorship of a paper in opposi-

## AN INSPIRING SIGHT

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

Then in the Shorthand Department of this excellent school may be seen quite a large number of young people, preparing for business life as stenographers. In this sphere young ladies predominate in point of numbers in proportion of three to one.

The Telegraphy Department of this College is also widely attended, and while the numbers are not so large, the seventy-five now in attendance have gathered in from distant places, and actually represent every province in the Dominion.

While the aggregate attendance is comparatively large, the excellent and well systematized plans in vogue for carrying on the work of this college, under the direction of a staff of twenty-two well trained and experienced teachers, render it possible for every student to make excellent progress, with the result that this school is to-day turning out a superior grade of graduates, whose services are eagerly sought by the leading business men. A visit to this famous school, particularly at this season of the year when attendance is at its maximum, creates an inspiration for better preparation along practical educational lines for winning success in life, more particularly as it is well known that the great majority of those who have enjoyed special training in this particular school during the past decade have met with marked success, and have been real winners in reaching the best positions in the gift of our largest mercantile and financial institutions. This college admits students any week during the year. It issues a very interesting catalogue, which will be sent free by addressing request to W. H. Shaw, Principal, Yonge and Gerrard streets, Toronto.

**CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION**  
Toronto Street, Toronto  
RECEIVES DEPOSITS and PAYS INTEREST at 3 1/2% PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED TWICE EACH YEAR.  
Absolute Safety is Assured by  
Paid-up Capital.....\$6,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund.....1,750,000.00  
Invested Fund.....23,500,000.00

## BEATIFICATION AT ST. PETER'S

**B. Stefano Bellesini—An Account of the Ceremonies**  
Rome, Dec. 30.—Another grand and profoundly interesting ceremony, the Beatification of the Venerable Stefano, of the city of Trent, of the Hermit of St. Augustine, attracted tens of thousands of persons to Saint Peter's on Tuesday last, 27th December. The church was decorated in that rich and tasteful manner of which Roman art still retains the secret; and the additional ornaments adapted to the present occasion were paintings concerning the life of the new Beato. The ceremonies began at half-past 9 in the morning; one of the first was the reading of the Brief by which His Holiness Pius X., after having made the eulogium of the Venerable, declared him inscribed in the number of the Beati, or Blessed. When the reading of the document was ended, all the Cardinals, Prelates and people, rose to their feet, the relic of the new Beato was exposed to the veneration of the people, and his picture in glory, which is placed above the altar in the apse—a masterpiece painted by Cavalier Salvatore Nobile, director of the Mosaic Works of the Vatican—was then suddenly unveiled, and the immense number of electric lamps around the altar were instantaneously lighted. Then the deep sounding bells of St. Peter's rang out the glad tidings to the city that the Beatification had been accomplished.

Monsignor Ceppitelli, Patriarch of Constantinople of the Latin Rite, Vice-Gerent of Rome and Canon of the Vatican Basilica, wearing a rich white cope, intoned the Te Deum, to which the choir and the people responded. After other brief ceremonies, Mgr. Ceppitelli, having assumed the sacred vestments, celebrated the solemn Mass, the accompanying music of which was rendered by the singers of St. Peter's. Amongst those present on this most interesting occasion and occupying distinguished places in the church were the relatives of the new Beato, a deputation from the city of Trent the native place of the Blessed Bellesini—and the representatives of the Commune of Genazzano, of which he was parish priest, and priests from the diocese of Palestrina, in which Genazzano is situated. The relatives from Trent consist of Signor Simone Bellesini, who, in the Austrian Empire of which Trent is one of the cities, fills the office of District Judge, his wife, Signora Clementina Lavis, and their daughters, Anna and Guiseppeina. Signor Federico Gualmi and his wife,

tion to Sandfield and the Freeholder, with plenty of money to back the enterprise.

"Gentlemen," replied Oliver, "I am much obliged to you for your kind offer, but although I have left the Freeholder I will never conduct a newspaper in whose columns I would have to assail a man with whom I have been so long associated, and whose personal friendship I hope still to maintain, and some one else."

This Oliver edited other Ontario papers afterwards, but finally found his way to Illinois. He studied medicine and became a doctor, but died last October in a suburb of Chicago named Fernwood, leaving members of a large grown-up family and his good wife.

There are no separate schools allowed by the laws of the United States, but there are parochial schools in abundance, they being maintained by the German Lutherans as well as the Catholics. The only time the Democrats won an election in Illinois "since the war" was in 1894, when the Republicans threatened to legislate the parochial schools out of existence. The Germans then deserted the republican party and voted for Altgelt for governor and the other Democratic state officers. When the English education commissioners were in Chicago they visited those schools and expressed their surprise at their efficiency.

ESTABLISHED 1856  
CELEBRATED LEHIGH VALLEY COAL  
**P. BURNS & CO.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
COAL AND WOOD MERCHANTS  
HEAD OFFICE  
44 KING STREET EAST Toronto, Can.  
Long Distance Telephone Main 131 and 132  
OFFICE AND YARD  
PRINCIPAL OFFICE  
Telephone Main 190  
OFFICE AND YARD  
CORNER FRONT AND BATHURST STS.  
Telephone Main 479  
BRANCH  
(226) Yonge Street—Telephone Main 3298  
272 Queen Street West—Telephone Main 139  
274 Queen Street East—Telephone Main 134  
230 Spadina Avenue—Telephone Main 2110  
1215 Queen Street West—Telephone Main 711  
274 Coll St. East—Telephone Main 1178  
224 Queen Street West—Telephone Main 1400

Maria, nee Bellesini, with their daughters, Rosella and Emilia; the Signora Enrica Bellesini, widow of Tuber de Neocoroner, and the Signora Emilia widow Bellesini. These are the grand nephews and grand nieces of the newly beatified. In the afternoon St. Peter's was almost filled when Pope Pius X. came into the Basilica to venerate the new Beato. He was arrayed in the usual white soutane, and on his shoulders the deep-red colored mozetta and the red stole. He was borne on the sedia gestatoria up the central nave, preceded by the Cardinals. The procession was, as it always is, a most impressive spectacle, and though it was not so splendid as on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, it was exceedingly interesting. The aged Prelate that walked here with a slight stoop in the shoulders was the Most Rev. Archbishop Piferi, of the Order of St. Augustine, who was intimately acquainted with the Beato, to whom he went frequently to confession. This Prelate gave the Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament on this occasion; and it was a touching thought to contemplate Monsignor Piferi, Sacristan of the Vatican and confessor of Leo XIII. and of Pius X., assisting here at the functions consequent on the Beatification of his own old confessor in Genazzano, nearly seventy years ago! The Cardinals present on the occasion were their Eminences Serafino and Vincenzo Vannutelli, who were born in Genazzano in the lifetime of Father Bellesini, whom as children they may have seen, Agliardi, Rampolla, Di Pietro, Gotti, Ferrata, Casali del Drago, Cassetta, Sanmiamaglia-Zabarella, Mathieu, Respighi, Martinielli, who belongs to the same Order as the new Beato; Genari, Nocella, Cavagnis, Ainti, Merry del Val, Macchi, Segna, Tripepi, Caviechioni, Pierotti, Della Volpe and Vives y Tuto. On the conclusion of the ceremony the customary gifts were offered by the Postulators of the Cause to the Holy Father, consisting of the picture of the Beato printed on silk adorned with gold lace, the Life of the Beato richly bound, the Relic of the same in a splendid reliquary, and a large bouquet of artificial flowers tied with a white ribbon. The Cardinals and other Prelates also received copies of the life of Father Bellesini.

## STRATFORD CORRESPONDENCE

Stratford, Jan. 24.—The return engagement is announced for Tuesday evening, January 31st, in the city hall of the Meister Glee Singers. The treat they afforded on their last visit to Stratford should guarantee them a full house on their return. It is doubtful whether a Stratford audience has ever heard better part singing and everybody who attended the last concert say that they stand high up in their profession. Mr. T. J. Palmer's connection with this concert is in itself a guarantee that it is No. 1.

Mr. J. P. Mabce, K.C., of Mabce & McKins, barristers, is now residing in Toronto and is a partner in the well-known and successful law firm of Messrs. Peatty, Blackstock, Faskin, Riddell and Mabce. Stratford loses a good citizen and its best lawyer. The Register welcomes Mr. and Mrs. Mabce to Toronto.

Mr. J. C. McKins, of the late firm of Mabce & McKins, has since Mr. Mabce's departure taken into partnership with him a prominent and clever young Catholic barrister in the person of Mr. Hanley, who will arrive in the city this week. Mr. McKins is to be congratulated on the excellent choice he has made in his selection of a partner, and the new firm have our confidence that they will and shall succeed. The C.P.R. surveyors are in the city and surrounding country staking out the route for the entrance of the C.P.R. railway to this city. The C.P.R. railway station will be built near the stone bridge.

## Rev. S. Gladstone

The Catholic Herald's Rome correspondent telegraphs stating that there is no truth in the report that the Rev. Stephen Gladstone and Rev. Mr. Birkbeck have been received into the Catholic Church.

ESTABLISHED 1856  
CELEBRATED LEHIGH VALLEY COAL  
**P. BURNS & CO.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
COAL AND WOOD MERCHANTS  
HEAD OFFICE  
44 KING STREET EAST Toronto, Can.  
Long Distance Telephone Main 131 and 132  
OFFICE AND YARD  
PRINCIPAL OFFICE  
Telephone Main 190  
OFFICE AND YARD  
CORNER FRONT AND BATHURST STS.  
Telephone Main 479  
BRANCH  
(226) Yonge Street—Telephone Main 3298  
272 Queen Street West—Telephone Main 139  
274 Queen Street East—Telephone Main 134  
230 Spadina Avenue—Telephone Main 2110  
1215 Queen Street West—Telephone Main 711  
274 Coll St. East—Telephone Main 1178  
224 Queen Street West—Telephone Main 1400

## "THE PRINCE OF CATHOLIC LAYMEN."

Father Fallon Delivers Eloquent Address on Ireland's Great Patriot, Daniel O'Connell.

A large, enthusiastic and distinguished audience at Convention Hall in Buffalo, to listen to the scholarly address of Very Rev. Dr. Fallon, O. M. I., on "Daniel O'Connell, the Great Catholic Layman," the esteemed clergyman having graciously given his services to aid the first object.

"It is too much the fashion," said Dr. Fallon, "to delve into ancient or medieval history to pick out models for Catholic laymen upon which to shape their conduct for the good of their country, their church and themselves. I have taken the glorious career of Daniel O'Connell as my subject to-night to show you that within a compass of the last 100 years you can find one of the most glorious examples anywhere in history."

The speaker then quoted several historians' views of the man, comparing him to various great men of other countries. "He is the prince of the Catholic laymen," was his summary. The 300 years of persecution that Ireland had undergone when O'Connell took up his work were eloquently pictured, when Irishmen could not vote or hold office; when the children were designated; when the churches could not have bells; when a Protestant could buy a Catholic's horse of whatever value, by paying \$25 for it; when premiums were offered to have Catholics give up their faith.

"Is it any wonder that even now, when all that is past, an Irishman's blood boils at the mere mention of these things? Never have any people on earth suffered what the Irish endured, not even the poor wretches in the hands of the unspeakable Turks, not the Poles, nor any persecuted race. Before Daniel O'Connell's eyes saw light he drew from his mother's blood the keen hatred of the oppression and injustice, that was the keynote of his life's activity."

O'Connell returned to Ireland at 21, after spending seven years in education at a French Jesuits' college, just in time to see the burial of the dead and hear the wail of the wounded from the ill-fated rebellion of 1798. He took to the law and began his movement to unite all Ireland for a peaceful agitation—that he hoped would do more for Erin than more bloodshed. Many incidents were told, showing the way O'Connell rose in the confidence of the Irish people till he became unquestionably their leader in the fight against British oppression. All the time he kept in mind and before the people his principles about peaceful agitation, his well-known saying being that "he would accept no social amelioration at the cost of a single drop of blood."

"He taught a new way," said the speaker. "He overturned the history of the world. Up to that time the sword had been the only weapon of the oppressed. Let me say no word against the sword. I have no apologies for the rebelsons of the Irish race. Whether they died on the field or the scaffold, they died for Ireland. They're worthy of our best love. But O'Connell said there must be a different way of reaching must be and he showed one—agitation. Wendell Phillips had called him the master agitator of the time. "He kept agitating for two things, civil liberty and religious freedom, but like a true Irishman and Catholic, he put his religion first. The principle of Ireland's greatness is her warm, unbroken attachment to her religion."

Peel was characterized as "the infamous, the ingrate, the hypocrite," for introducing an Irish emancipation bill in Parliament when O'Connell was elected to the House of Commons from County Clare. "England's troubles has ever been and ever will be Ireland's opportunity," said Dr. Fallon, in commenting on Peel's admission that the bill was not the product of his judgment, but was forced out of him by the growing strength of the Irish.

The description of the kind of oath O'Connell was asked to take on appearing to take his seat in Parliament, provoked great indignation. "Horrible blasphemous were in that oath. 'The Pope of Rome is a liar, I swear it' was one. 'The worship of the Blessed Virgin is not scriptural, but is idolatrous,' was another sought to persecute and harass him. Of course, he rejected the oath. He gave twice as much as he received."

"They baited him and hounded him and then D'Esterre challenged him. That was the only mistake O'Connell ever made. It is the one thing that may some day be urged against him

and prevent him from being raised to be Saint Daniel O'Connell of Ireland. He made a mistake in accepting the challenge, but I'm glad he accepted it and killed his man. I'd have nothing to do with him if he missed that shot. I'm talking in cold blood, for the life blood of a nation depended on that shot. But he had a steady hand and a keen eye and he reached his mark. I'd have done the same thing and tomorrow I'd be sorry. He was sorry ever after, deeply and sincerely sorry."

Then O'Connell's failure to effect the repeal of the act of union was taken up and explained by his old age, the combination of his enemies and the opposition of many in Ireland who were not in sympathy with his co-violence policy. The series of great mass meetings in various parts of Ireland were told of, with O'Connell's arrest and imprisonment following an attempt to hold one of 500,000 men at Lontarf, near Dublin. He spent three months in prison before Parliament nullified his conviction for conspiracy and sedition. Death overtook him at Genoa on his way to Rome to die under the blessing of the Pope. His body was returned to Ireland, but his heart was embalmed and sent to Rome, in accordance with his last words.

## Italy and the Pontiff

In Italy the Pontiff is associated with the adoption of a new policy towards the Government of this country. The condition to which the nation has been brought by the withdrawal from its councils and its Parliamentary representation of the Conservative elements in the country—that is to say, the Catholics—was made luridly evident on the 18th and 19th of last September, when the Socialistic Party made a full dress rehearsal of its revolutionary forces. The incidents of these days were kept out of the papers—in fact, the papers were prohibited from printing them, and the telegraph offices refused foreign correspondents' work because it is not desirable that the very annoying and disagreeable incidents of these days should be made known abroad.

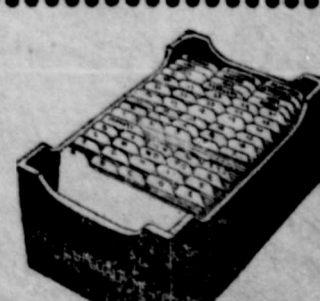
In the Parliament the Socialists may be said to have held the balance of power. Naturally the Parliamentary Socialists disowned the excesses of the members of their party; but everybody here knows that this is one of the stock phrases of the party. Hence, when the recent Parliamentary elections were in preparation the Pope seems to have felt that the Catholics might join their forces to the Conservative and order-obeying party as against the subversive parties, whose policy primarily aimed at the destruction of the Throne and the Altar. The result was that the Socialists have not been able to return so many of their following as before.

That this is owing, in a certain degree, to the Catholic vote may be taken for granted. It is but the beginning, and the action of the subversive party has probably forced it on. The "non expedit," which was the formula in which Catholics were recommended to be neither electors nor elected, was abrogated for the occasion. It was of course a temporary expedient, which might be set aside, or again renewed, as circumstances require.

The necessity of having the Italian Catholics prepared for parliamentary duties, whether as electors or as deputies, is demanded by the present conditions. They will be registered voters, and when their services are required they will go forward to the polls as a phalanx. The disasters that have come and the others, still greater, that are coming on the Catholic Church of France, might have been avoided if the French Catholics followed the counsels of Leo XIII., and constituted a parliamentary party.

## Protests of Australian and Canadian Hierarchies

The vigorously-worded letters protesting against the persecution in France, sent by the Australian and Canadian Archbishops and Bishops to Cardinal Richard, of Paris, are a striking testimony to the tyrannical persecution of the Church in France, which some ignorant and malicious writers for newspapers and periodicals, published in the English language, have attempted to deny. The Canadian, like the Australian prelates, point out that in their countries Catholics have complete liberty, a blessing which has been wrested from them in the so-called land of liberty, equality and fraternity.



**THE ONE PIANO**  
That's the expression used by the greatest musicians to mark the exclusive place held by the  
**Heintzman & Co. PIANO**  
MADE BY  
Ye Olde Firm of Heintzman & Co.  
For over fifty years we have been giving experience and study to the perfecting of this great piano.  
Pianos in 117 King St. W., Toronto

**Our Card System**  
Have you any idea of the magnitude of the uses you can put our \$1.50 Card System to? We venture to say not, otherwise you would all use it, instead of only the progressive business man.  
Write for circular. That will explain.  
**The Office Specialty Mfg. Co.**  
55 Yonge Street  
Factories Newmarket, New Preston 55-57 Wellington St.

**DUNBAR'S FURRIERS**  
CANADIAN ERMINE  
The Canadian Ermine is gradually growing in favor as an exclusive fur of rich quality, both for whole garments or for trimming. It has become a serious rival of the Royal Russian Ermine.  
The Canadian Ermine is a small animal in the weasel family measuring only about 10 in. in length. It is killed in traps made to strike, and is hunted only in the depth of winter, because at that time its fur is of fleecy white, with the tail tip of inky black. In summer the fur is a dense brown.  
We have on view to-day some exclusive garments in Ermine, including Stoles, Scarfs, Muffs, Capelines, etc.  
WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE  
**W. & D. DUNBAR CO.**  
Limited  
YONGE & TEMPERANCE STS.  
TORONTO

A NIGHT AMONG THE NIBILISTS

(By A. Conan Doyle.)

"Robinson, the boss wants you!" "The Dickens he does!" thought I; for Mr. Dickson, Odessa agent of Bailey & Co., corn merchants, was a bit of a Tartar, as I had learned to my cost.

"What's the row now?" I demanded of my fellow-clerk. "Has he got scent of our Nicolaiev escapade, or what is it?"

"No idea," said Gregory; "the old boy seems in a good humor; some business matter, probably. But don't keep him waiting." So summoning up an air of injured innocence, to be ready for all contingencies, I marched into the lion's den.

Mr. Dickson was standing before the fire in a Briton's time-honored attitude, and motioned me into a chair in front of him.

"Mr. Robinson," he said, "I have great confidence in your discretion and common sense. The fellow of youth will break out, but I think that you have a sterling foundation to your character, underlying any superficial levity."

"I bowed," he continued, "that you can speak Russian pretty fluently."

"I bowed again." "I have, then," he proceeded, "a mission which I wish you to undertake, and on the success of which your promotion may depend. I would not trust it to a subordinate were it not that duty ties me to my post at present."

"You may depend upon my doing my best, sir," I replied.

"Right, sir; quite right! What I wish you to do is briefly this: The line of railway has just been opened to Solteff, some hundred miles up the country. Now, I wish to get the start of the other Odessa firms in securing the produce of that district, which I have reason to believe may be had at very low prices. You will proceed by rail to Solteff and interview a Mr. Dimidoff, who is the largest landed proprietor in the town. Make as favorable terms as you can with him. Both Mr. Dimidoff and I wish the whole thing to be done as quietly and secretly as possible—in fact, that nothing should be known about the matter until the grain appears in Odessa. I desire it for the interests of the firm, and Mr. Dimidoff on account of the prejudice his peasantry entertain against exportation. You will find yourself expected at the end of your journey and will start to-night. Money shall be ready for your expenses. Good morning, Mr. Robinson; I hope you won't fail to realize the good opinion I have of your abilities."

"Gregory," I said, as I strutted into the office, "I'm off on a mission—a secret mission, my boy; an affair of thousands of pounds. Lend me your little portmanteau—mine's too imposing—and tell Ivan to pack it. A Russian millionaire expects me at the end of my journey. Don't breathe a word of it to any of Simkins' people or the whole game will be up. Keep it dark!"

I was so charmed at being, as it were, behind the scenes, that I crept about the office all day in a sort of cloak-and-dagger style, with the responsibility and brooding care marked upon every feature; and when at night I stepped out and stole down to the station, the unprejudiced observer would certainly have guessed, from my general behavior, that I had emptied the contents of the strong-box, before starting, into that little valise of Gregory's. It was imprudent of him, by the way, to leave English labels pasted all over it. However, I could only hope that the "Londons" and "Birmingham" would attract no attention, or at least that no rival corn merchant might deduce from them who I was and what my errand might be.

Having paid the necessary roubles and got my ticket, I ensconced myself in the corner of a snug Russian car, and pondered over my extraordinary good fortune. Dickson was growing old now, and if I could make my mark in this matter it might be a great thing for me. Dreams arose of a partnership in the firm. The noisy wheels seemed to clank out "Bailey, Robinson & Co.," "Bailey, Robinson & Co.," in a monotonous refrain, which gradually sunk into a hum, and finally ceased as I dropped into a deep sleep. Had I known the experience which awaited me at the end of my journey it would hardly have been so peaceable.

I awoke with an uneasy feeling that someone was watching me closely; nor was I mistaken. A tall dark man had taken up his position on the seat opposite and his black, sinister eyes seemed to look through me and beyond me, as if he wished to read my very soul. Then I saw him glance down at my little trunk.

"Good heavens!" thought I, "here's Simkins' agent, I suppose. It was careless of Gregory to leave those confounded labels on the valise."

I closed my eyes for a time, but on re-opening them I again caught the stranger's earnest gaze. "From England, I see," he said in Russian, showing a row of white teeth, in what was meant to be an amiable smile.

"Yes," I replied, trying to look unconcerned, but plainly aware of my failure. "Travelling for pleasure, perhaps?" said he. "Yes," I answered eagerly. "Certainly for pleasure; nothing else."

Royal Baking Powder

45 CENTS a pound can AT ALL GROCERS 25 cents a half pound can

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar; is absolutely pure; has received the highest praise from all authorities on food at home and abroad; is used daily in millions of homes throughout the world.

Royal Baking Powder is the most economical thing in the kitchen.

Dimidoff. Suddenly a slovenly, unshaven man passed me rapidly, and glanced at me and then at my trunk—that wretched trunk, the cause of all my woes. He disappeared in the crowd; but in a little time came strolling past me again, and contrived to whisper as he did so: "Follow me, but at a distance," immediately setting off out of the station and down the street at a rapid pace. Here was mystery with a vengeance! I trotted along in his rear with my valise, and on turning the corner found a rough drosky awaiting for me. My unshaven friend opened the door and I stepped in.

"Is Mr. Dim—" I was beginning. "Hush!" he cried. "No names, no names; the very walls have ears. You will hear all to-night," and with that assurance he closed the door, and, seizing the reins, we drove off at a rapid pace—so rapid that I saw my black-eyed acquaintance of the railway carriage gazing after us in surprise until we were out of sight.

I thought over the whole matter as we jogged along in that abominable springless conveyance.

"They say the nobles are tyrants in Russia," I mused; "but it seems to me to be the other way about, for here's this poor Mr. Dimidoff, who evidently thinks his ex-servants will rise and murder him if he raises the price of grain in the district by exporting some out of it. Fancy being obliged to have recourse to all this mystery and deception in order to sell one's own property! It is monstrous! Well, he doesn't seem to live in a very aristocratic quarter either," I soliloquized, as I gazed out at the narrow, crooked streets and the unkempt, dirty Muscovites whom we passed. "I wish Gregory or some one was with me, for it's a cut-throat-looking shop! By Jove! he's pulling up; we must be there!"

We were there, to all appearance; for the drosky stopped and my driver's head appeared through the aperture.

"It is here, most honored master," he said, as he helped me to alight. "Is Mr. Dim—" I commenced; but he interrupted me again.

"Anything but names," he whispered, "anything but that. You are too used to a land that is free. Caution, oh, sacred one!" and he ushered me down a stone-flagged passage, and up a stair at the end of it. "Sit for a few minutes in this room," he said, opening a door, "and a repast will be served for you," and with that he left me to my own reflections.

"Well," thought I, "whatever Mr. Dimidoff's house may be like, his servants are undoubtedly well trained. 'Oh, sacred one!' and 'reverend master!' I wonder what he'd call old Dickson himself, if it is so polite to the clerk! I suppose it would be the thing to smoke in this little crib; but I could do a pipe nicely. By the way, how confoundingly like a cell it looks!"

It certainly did look like a cell. The door was an iron one, and enormously strong, while the single window was closely barred. The floor was of wood and sounded hollow and insecure as I strode across it. Both floor and walls were thickly splashed with coffee or some other dark liquid. On the whole, it was far from being a place where one would be likely to become unreasonably festive.

I had hardly concluded my survey when I heard steps approaching down the corridor, and the door was opened by my old friend of the drosky. He announced that my dinner was ready, and, with many bows and apologies for leaving me in what he called the "dismissal room," he led me down the passage and into a large and beautifully furnished apartment. A table was spread for two in the centre of it, and by the fire was standing a man very little older than myself. He turned as I came in, and stepped forward to meet me with every symptom of profound respect.

"So young and yet so honored!" he exclaimed, and then seeming to recollect himself, he continued, "Pray, sit at the head of the table. You must be fatigued by your long and arduous journey. We dine tete-a-tete, but the others assemble afterward."

"Mr. Dimidoff, I presume?" said I. "No, sir," said he, turning his keen gray eyes upon me. "My name is Petrokine; you mistake me, perhaps, for one of the others. But now, not a word of business until the council meets. Try our fresh soup; you will find it excellent, I think."

Who Mr. Petrokine or the others might be I could not conceive. Land stewards of Dimidoff's, perhaps, though the name did not seem familiar to my companion. However, as he appeared to shun any business questions at present, I gave in to his humor, and we conversed on social life in England—a subject in which he displayed considerable knowledge and acuteness. His remarks, too, on Malthus and the laws of population were wonderfully good, though savoring somewhat of Radicalism.

should never have known you but for the English labels on your baggage; it was the luckiest thing in the world that Alexander noticed them. We had no personal description of you; indeed, we were prepared to expect a somewhat older man. You are, young indeed, sir, to be intrusted with such a mission."

"My employer trusts me," I replied, "and we have learned in our trade that youth and shrewdness are not incompatible."

"Your remark is true, sir," returned my newly-made friend, "but I am surprised to hear you call our glorious association a trade. Such a term is gross indeed to apply to a body of men banded together to supply the world with that which it is yearning for, but which, without our exertions, it can never hope to attain. A spiritual brotherhood would be a more fitting term."

"By Jove!" thought I, "how pleased the boss would be to hear him! He must have been in the business himself, whoever he is."

"Now, sir," said Mr. Petrokine, "the clock points to eight and the council must be already sitting. Let us go up together and I will introduce you. I need hardly say that the greatest secrecy is observed, and that your appearance is anxiously awaited."

I turned over in my mind as I followed him how I might best fulfill my mission and secure the most advantageous terms. They seemed as anxious as I was in the matter, and there appeared to be no opposition, so the best thing would be to wait and see what they would propose.

I had hardly come to this conclusion when my guide swung open a large door at the end of a passage and I found myself in a room larger and even more gorgeously fitted up than the one in which I had dined. A long table, covered with green baize and strewn with papers, ran down the middle, and round it were sitting fourteen or fifteen men conversing earnestly. The whole scene reminded me forcibly of a gambling hell I had visited some time before.

Upon our entrance the company rose and bowed. I could not but remark that my companion attracted no attention, while every eye was turned upon me with a strange mixture of surprise and almost servile respect. A man at the head of the table, who was remarkable for the extreme pallor of his face as contrasted with his blue-black hair and moustache, waved his hand to a seat beside him, and I sat down.

"I need hardly say," said Mr. Petrokine, "that Gustave Berger, the English agent, is now honoring us with his presence. He is young, indeed, Alexis," he continued to my pale-faced neighbor, "and yet he is of European reputation."

"Come, draw it mild!" I thought, adding aloud: "If you refer to me, sir, though I am indeed acting as English agent, my name is not Berger, but Robinson—Mr. Tom Robinson, at your service."

A laugh ran round the table. "So be it, so be it," said the man they called Alexis. "I commend your discretion, most honored sir. One cannot be too careful. Preserve your English sobriquet by all means. I regret that any painful duty should be performed upon this auspicious evening; but the rules of our association must be preserved at any cost to our feelings, and a dismissal is inevitable to-night."

"What the deuce is the fellow driving at?" thought I. "What is it to me if he does give his servant the sack? This Dimidoff, wherever he is, seems to keep a private lunatic asylum."

"Take out the gag!" I started fairly shot through me, and I worked in my chair. It was Petrokine who spoke. For the first time I noticed that a burly, stout man, sitting at the other end of the table, had his arms tied behind him and a handkerchief round his mouth. A horrible suspicion began to creep into my heart. Where was I? Was I in Mr. Dimidoff's? Who were these men with their strange words?

"Take out the gag!" repeated Petrokine, and the handkerchief was removed.

the passage and then a door open and shut. Then came a sound as of a struggle, ended by a heavy, crushing blow and a dull thud. "So perish all who are false to their oath," said Alexis solemnly; and a hoarse "Amen" went up from his companions.

"Death alone can dismiss us from our order," said another man further down; "but Mr. Ber—Mr. Robinson is pale. The scene has been too much for him after his long journey from England."

"Oh, Tom, Tom," thought I, "if ever you get out of this scrape you'll turn over a new leaf. You're not to die, and that's a fact." It was only too evident to me now that by some strange misconception I had got in among a gang of cold-blooded Nihilists, who mistook me for one of their order. I felt, after what I had witnessed, that my only chance of life was to try to play the role thus forced upon me until an opportunity for escape should present itself; so I tried hard to regain my air of self-possession, which had been so rudely shaken.

"I am indeed fatigued," I replied, "but I feel stronger now. Excuse my momentary weakness."

"It was but natural," said a man with a thick beard at my right hand. And now, most honored sir, how goes the cause in England?" "Remarkably well," I answered. "Has the great commissioner condescended to send a missive to the Solteff branch?" asked Petrokine.

"Nothing in writing," I replied. "But he has spoken of it?" "Yes," he said he had watched it with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction. "I returned."

"Tis well!" "Tis well!" ran round the table. I felt glad and sick from the critical nature of my position. Any moment a question might be asked which would show me in my true colors. I rose and helped myself from a decanter of brandy which stood on a side-table. The potent liquor flew to my excited brain, and as I sat down I felt reckless enough to be half amused at my position, and inclined to play with my tormentors. I still, however, had my wits about me.

"You have been to Birmingham?" asked the man with the beard. "Many times," said I. "Then you have, of course, seen the private workshop and arsenal?" "I have been over them both more than once."

"It is still, I suppose, entirely unsuspected by the police?" continued my interrogator. "Entirely," I replied. "Can you tell us how it is that so large a concern is kept so completely secret?"

Here was a poser; but my native impudence and the brandy seemed to come to my aid. "That is information," I replied, "which I do not feel justified in divulging even here. In withholding it I am acting under the direction of the chief commissioner."

"You are right—perfectly right," said my original friend Petrokine. "You will no doubt make your report to the central office at Moscow before entering into such details."

"Exactly so," I replied, only too happy to get a lift out of my difficulty. "We have heard," said Alexis, "that you were sent to inspect the 'Livadia.' Can you give us any particulars about it?"

"Anything you ask I will endeavor to answer," I replied in desperation. "Have any orders been made in Birmingham concerning it?" "None when I left England."

"Well, well there's plenty of time yet," said the man with the beard—"many months. Will the bottom be of wood or iron?" "Of wood," I answered at random. "Tis well!" said another voice. "And what is the breadth of the Clyde below Greenock?" "It varies much," I replied, "on an average about eighty yards."

"How many, then, does she carry?" asked an anaemic-looking youth at the foot of the table, who seemed den of murder. "About three hundred," said I. "A floating coffin!" said the young Nihilist in a sepulchral voice. "Are the store-rooms on a level with or underneath the state-cabins?" asked Petrokine.

"Underneath," said I, decisively, though I need hardly say I had not the smallest conception. "And now, most honored sir," said Alexis, "tell us what was the repl of Bauer, the German Socialist, to Ravinsky's proclamation?"

Here was a deadlock with a vengeance. Whether my cunning would have extricated me from it or not was never decided, for Providence hurried me from one dilemma into another and a worse one.

A door slammed downstairs and rapid footsteps were heard approaching. Then came a loud tap outside, followed by two smaller ones.

Calendar for January 1905. Includes days of the month, days of the week, and feast days such as Circumcision of our Lord, Epiphany, and various saints' days.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE Canadian Correspondence College, Limited TORONTO, CAN. 125 Courses by mail—courses for every boy and girl, man and woman in Canada—Education brings success—study at home in your spare time. Learn while you are earning.

mand some respect among you. I Gustave Berger, the agent from England, bearing letters from the chief commissioner to his well-beloved brothers of Solteff."

One of their own bombs could hardly have created greater surprise had it been fired in the midst of them.

"If you are indeed Gustave Berger," said Petrokine, "who is this?" "That I am Gustave Berger these credentials will show," said the stranger, as he threw a packet upon the table. "Who that man may be I know not; but if he has intruded himself upon the lodge under false pretenses, it is clear that he must never carry out of the room what he has heard. Speak, sir," he added, addressing me, "who and what are you?"

I felt that my time had come. My revolver was in my hip-pocket; but what was that against so many desperate men? I grasped the butt of it, however, as a drowning man clings to a straw, and I tried to preserve my coolness as I glanced round at the cold, vindictive faces turned toward me.

"Gentlemen," I said, "the role I have played to-night has been a purely involuntary one on my part. I am no police spy, as you seem to suspect; nor, on the other hand, have I the honor to be a member of your association. I am an inoffensive corn-dealer, who by an extraordinary mistake has been forced into this unpleasant and awkward position."

I paused for a moment. Was it fancy that there was a peculiar noise in the street—a noise as if many feet treading softly? No, it had died away; it was but the throbbing of my own heart.

"I need hardly say," I concluded, "that anything I may have heard to-night will be safe in my keeping. I pledge my solemn honor as a gentleman that not one word of it shall transpire through me."

The senses of men in great physical danger become strangely acute, or their imagination plays them curious tricks. My back was toward the door as I sat, but I could have sworn that I heard heavy breathing behind it. Was it the three minions whom I had seen before in the performance of their hateful functions, and who, like vultures, had sniffed another victim?

I looked round the table. Still the same hard, cruel faces. Not one glance of sympathy. I cocked the revolver in my pocket. There was a painful silence, which was broken by the harsh, grating voice of Petrokine. "Promises are easily made and easily broken," he said. "There is but one way of securing eternal silence. It is our lives or yours. Let the highest among us speak."

Sister of Charity

A beautiful story is told of a Sister of Charity, who was returning to Boston from New York on a Sound steamer recently. As weather was about to be announced, the colored waiter approached her and suggested that perhaps it would be pleasanter for her to go to the table before the general rush of the passengers. She assented and took her place at the table for a very simple tea. The waiter left her without waiting for an order, and was gone so long that the Sister wondered what had become of him. At last he appeared with a large tray loaded with all the luxuries of the season and set it down before her.

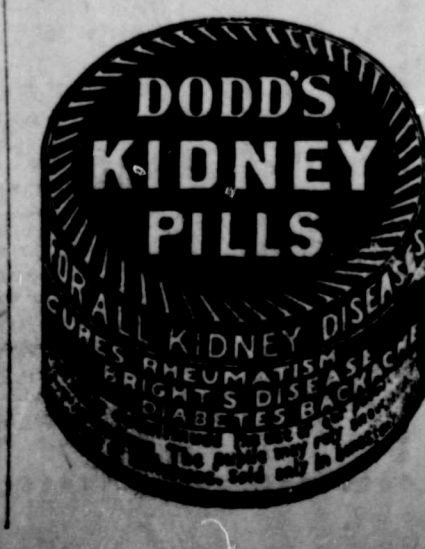
Of course the modest Sister was quite taken aback, and said to the waiter: "You have made a mistake; that is not for me." "Oh, yes, Sister," said he, "it is for you." "But I did not order such a supper as that; it certainly must have been ordered for some one else and you have brought it to me by mistake."

"No, sister, there is no mistake; it was ordered for you." Convinced at last, the Sister ate all she wanted. Before she could leave the table, the waiter appeared with a second course of sweets, ices, fruits, etc. "My dear man," said the Sister, "that is too much. Who has ordered all those things for me?" "There is the gentleman who gave the order," said the waiter. "Then go and express my grateful thanks to him, and ask him for the pleasure of his name." The waiter conveyed the message to the gentleman, and returned with this reply: "Tell the Sister that my name is of no consequence. I am a stranger, and may never see her again; but say that I am always happy to avail myself of every favorable opportunity of testifying my profound respect for the Sisters of Charity, whom I first learned to venerate and love in our late war."—Boston Herald.

The one great object of religion has been to unite men in mind, in heart, in existence with God, so that they "may be partakers of the Divine nature." This object is fully attained only through the worthy reception of the Blessed Sacrament, through which Christ says, "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up on the last day."

A Clear, Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

A well-governed appetite is a great part of liberty.



**...The HOME CIRCLE**

**FRUIT FOR BREAKFAST.**  
Fruit should never be omitted from the breakfast table. It may be served first or last as desired. While fresh fruit is usually preferred, stewed fruit, jams and marmalades, have each their place and welcome. Baked apples with whipped cream are delicious. California prunes are especially popular.

**WALK, DON'T RIDE.**  
Doctors, who have closely studied the matter, unhesitatingly assert that walking is the best exercise a woman can engage in for the development of her physical charms. The woman who is in the habit of taking a car ride every time she wishes to travel a few hundred yards is the one who has a bad complexion and complains of growing stout. She will tell you that her spine troubles her and that her feet are rheumatic, that she cannot walk—positively must not do so. If you are among the number, take a walk every day, give up the car habit unless you have some real riding to do or time is an object, and every day walk a little further, says Woman's Life. An excellent thing is exercise, and if you do not find walking agrees with you, then take to the gymnasium. After you have tried all the indoor physical exercises try the open-air ones.

**GRACE OF WOMEN.**  
Grace in women has more effect than beauty. We sometimes see a certain fine self-possession, an habitual voluptuousness of character, which reposes on its own sensations and derives pleasure from all around it, that is more irresistible than any other attraction. There is an air of languid enjoyment in such persons "in their eyes, in their arms and their hands and their faces," which robs us of ourselves and draws us by a secret sympathy toward them. Their minds are a shrine where pleasure reposes. Their smile diffuses a sensation like the breath of spring. Petrarch's description of Laura answers to this character, which is, indeed, the Italian character. Titian's pictures are full of it; they seem sustained by sentiment or as if the persons whom he painted sat to music.

**CULINARY HINTS.**  
Rub cold butter over boiled fish to improve its appearance.  
Potted meat will keep longer if covered with mutton fat than if butter, which has been melted is used.  
In flavoring cakes do not use lemon juice if a light cake is desired, since the acid sets free the carbon dioxide before baking.  
Roll jelly cake can be more easily rolled if the edges of the cake are carefully trimmed off, as they, being stiffer, cause the cake to break on the edge.  
To prevent tomato soup from curdling, add the tomato before the milk is put in and strain the tomato juice before turning it over the flour and butter.  
The South Americans revel in the old-fashioned "boiled dinner," probably with fresh meat instead of corned beef, and they add at last a few bananas. This is said to make the dish very appetizing. It is certainly worth a trial.

**TREATMENT OF CHILBLAINS.**  
Chilblains are most comfortably treated with the following mixture: Melted lanoline, one ounce; sweet almond oil, three ounces. Mix this while the lanoline is still warm. It will take a cream form when cold, and can be easily rubbed on the feet. If the chilblains are only slightly broken, ten grains of menthol can be added to every ounce of the mixed fats. It must, of course, be added while they are warm. Later, after the skin has healed, the surface may be brushed over with the tincture of capsicum, one dram; and glycerine of tannic acid, enough to make one ounce. Use this daily unless the skin is tender. It is a strong stimulant and astringent. A badly inflamed chilblain, where the skin is not broken, can be much soothed with a mixture of belladonna and cocaine ointment spread on a cloth. Camphorated oil will sometimes stop the development of one altogether, if used in time.

**BEARING WITH ONE ANOTHER.**  
If love is to flourish between two people they must each be slow to take offence and not only willing, but glad, to pardon at the first faintest sign of penitence; still more, to overlook entirely that which has been a blunder or an accident. Life and love are in a great part of the art of bearing with other people's shortcomings. Every offender, whatever the offence, is in the eyes of the law entitled to a fair trial, and no one should be condemned unheard. The exercise of a modicum of common-sense and justice would nip most quarrels, whether between lovers or others, in the bud. Someone has wisely said that scarcely a novel was ever written which could have run to the end if the hero and heroine had been fully frank with one another. Most dissensions are founded upon misunderstandings. Much may be forgiven to those who love much by those who return such affection. Nor is it sufficient to forgive without forgetting the offence. The slate should be wiped clean, and the transgression be as though it had never been.

**SECRET OF FRIENDSHIP.**  
Now and then we notice an intimate friendship existing between persons who apparently have nothing in common. Their tastes are different, the dispositions are opposite, and, it may be, in education they are as far apart as one could well imagine, and yet they are friends. They are so unlike that the casual observer can see no basis for their mutual sympathy, and naturally he asks, what can possibly be their bond of union, and in the last analysis what, after all, underlies all friendship? Some have replied to this question by saying, "It is blind instinct." This cannot be a true answer, for we know of instances where those who afterwards became the closest friends

were associated for years while they regarded each other as little more than strangers. They perhaps have been living under the same roof, working side by side, but they were mere acquaintances, nothing more, business associates, whom chance had brought together, but one day they became friends. Examine the first step in one of these cases and you will learn the principle which is at the root of all friendship. In each instance you will find that at the beginning there was an act of self-sacrifice, great or small; it may have been only a slight effort to show a consideration for another, but it served to break down the separating wall and introduce the stranger. They then became interested in each other, they exchanged confidences, they were friends. Whatever psychological process may have taken place in the course of their friendship, it began, at least, with an act of kindness. Kindness is the secret of all.

**THE MENDICANT.**  
I met Him to-day in the wintry street,  
The Christ on the Cross Who died,  
All hungered and cold in the wind and sleet,  
With bleeding forehead and hands and feet,  
And I blindly thrust Him aside.

Had He only come with the crown of thorns,  
Or the nail prints ruby-red,  
Had the palms that pleaded for aims but worn  
Their wounds I had not put by in scorn  
His piteous plea for bread.

But idly now, and all in vain  
I grieve for the grace gone by,  
And muse, "Might He only come again;  
I'd pity His plea and ease His pain,  
And hearken unto His cry."

Nay, nay, for the blind distinguishes  
The king in his robe and crown;  
But only the humble eye of faith  
Beholdeth Jesus of Nazareth  
In the beggar's tattered gown.

I saw Him not in the mendicant,  
And I heeded not His cry;  
Now Christ, in His infinite mercy grant  
That the prayer I say in my day of want,  
Be not in scorn put by.

**AD ASTRA.**  
Love, you are late.  
Yes, while the rose leaves fall  
In showers against the moonlit garden wall,  
My firm hand shuts the gate.  
The nightingale  
Has worn himself with pleading;  
The fountain's silvered tears are  
Interceding.  
But what is their avail?  
Love, you are late.  
Long stood the postern wide  
With all my morning-glories twined inside  
Bird called to bird for mate.  
Noon and the sun,  
The love of bees and flowers,  
With folded hands unclaimed I  
Marked the hours  
That saw my youth undone.

Then evening star  
And coming of the moon!  
Ah, not too soon, my soul, ah, not too soon  
Broke their soft grace afar!  
All consecrate,  
I chose my white path there  
And took the withered roses from my hair.  
Love, you are late—too late.  
—Thomas Walsh, in the Atlantic.

**Be Ready For Croup**  
AND PROTECT YOUR CHILDREN BY KEEPING IN THE HOUSE  
**Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine**

THE THOROUGHLY TESTED AND RELIABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.  
To overcome croup you must act quickly.  
There is usually no time allowed for sending for doctors or medicines.  
The hollow, croupy cough at midnight may be your first warning, and this will strike terror to your heart if you are not prepared to fight this disease.  
It may be of little use to know that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is a positive cure for croup if it is not to be obtained at the critical time.  
Most persons who have tested this treatment for croup keep a bottle at hand, so that by prompt action they can prevent the disease from reaching a serious stage.  
Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is composed of simple ingredients of unquestioned curative power, is pleasant to the taste, well liked by children, and can be used with perfect safety by old and young, so long as directions are followed.  
MRS. GEORGE BROWN, 71 Harbord street, Toronto, writes:

"Our children have been very subject to croup, and we have found that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has always brought quick relief. By using it at the first sign of trouble the disease is checked at once. We always keep this remedy in the house, and, in fact, feel that we could not do without it. We also use it for coughs and colds with excellent results, and recommend it to our friends."  
Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

**CHILDREN'S CORNER**

PRACTICALLY SPEAKING.

**Teacher**—What is the difference, Tommy, between local trains and express trains?  
Tommy (a bright boy who knows all about the Subway)—Local trains stop at the stations and express trains stop between stations.—New York Tribune.

**A RESPONSIVE DOLL.**  
The power to see the "light" it was never on land nor sea" is a possession to be prized, and fortunate is the child who is able to endow her doll with a soul. "My doll isn't a plaything!" said a little girl, indignantly. "She's real folks!" The New York Times tells of two children who planned to possess dolls that were just as much alive.

The children have saved their own pennies to buy the desired dolls. They wanted them very much, and although they were only ten-cent china dolls, the directions given for the purchase were minute and particular.  
"Now, papa," said one little girl, "don't just buy any doll you see. Take it up and look it right in the eyes, and if it looks as if it loved you, then you can buy it."

**THE PANCAKE WOMAN.**  
One of the delights of the children in Japan is the pancake woman, who with her little brazier and its copper frying-pan, offers great attraction to the urchins who gather round her stall.

She is usually found on the corner of the streets nearest the schools, and when the boys and girls clatter out with their wooden clogs and satchels of books, what more welcome sight than the pancake woman waiting on the corner for them? With a bowlful of delicious batter, a ladle and a cake turner, she is ready for the onslaught.  
Her withered smile and wheedling tones draw a hungry crowd as well as the crisp smell of a sample pancake on the griddle.  
For a small coin worth one-tenth of a cent a blissful child may fry and turn his own cakes and eat them fresh from the griddle as he fries them. Happy is he who comes with a stringful of cash in his kimono sleeve and who can fry and eat to his heart's content.

**MOLLY AND BILLY.**  
"It is a great mistake, in my opinion," remarked a young married woman, "for husbands and wives to call each other by any term of endearment. It generally begins in the first part of their married life. They feel it is rather nice to say 'dear' and 'my love,' etc., in public; it emphasizes their sense of possession. Later on habit makes them continue the epithets, but they become meaningless. They might just as well be Molly and Billy as far as sentiment goes, and the simple Christian name sounds, to my way of thinking, in better form. When special names have been adopted, as it sometimes the case, they are obnoxious in the beginning and later on become absurd. I know a man who began by calling his wife 'Baby.' They have been married now for several years, and he keeps it up through force of habit, but it does sound ridiculous. I was playing whist the other day with a quondam pair of turtles who have become quite peckish with a decade of married life behind them, and it was funny to hear the old names used with marital sharpness. They were playing together and were losing, which made them quite cross. 'You should never have taken that trick, Honey,' he said sharply. 'A baby could have played that hand better 'Ducky,' she retorted, and so on. Neither of them seemed aware of the incongruity of the epithets 'Honey' and 'Ducky' with their irate voices and expression."

**A CHILD'S PETITION.**  
She stole into the church alone  
With shy and timid grace,  
A little child with wondrous eyes  
And smiling, dimpled face.  
"I come to see you, dearest Lord,  
Sweet Jesus, are You here?  
Ah! yes, the light is burning bright,  
I know that You are near."  
"I'm glad that we are all alone,  
Because I want to bring  
A letter to your Sacred Heart  
To ask for everything."  
"Now, if some older person saw  
Me write this little letter,  
They'd take it, maybe, from my hand  
And try to make it better."  
"But no one saw me write it, Lord;  
I think it's written right,  
And you won't mind if it's spelt  
wrong,  
Because it's clean and white."  
"I'll drop it in your treasure box,  
And kiss it so 'twill speed  
Right up to heaven to your Heart,  
To ask for all we need."  
"And then, to make it very sure,  
I'll say a decade, too,  
To forward quick this little note  
I wrote, dear Lord, to you."

**For Inflammation of the Eyes.**—Among the many good qualities which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint and found a cure in the pills. They affect the nerve centres and the blood in a surprising active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

Parents make a great mistake in rearing a family without furnishing them with good reading. They are very careful about the food for their bodies; they get healthy, wholesome food, and avoid everything that is injurious. If they would exercise the same care over the minds and souls of their little ones, how much better would the world be. Feed their minds with good Catholic reading and guard against the trash that is circulated so freely, filled with all that is bad and vile.

**FATHER KENNEDY'S FREE**  
A LITTLE BOOK ON  
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS  
SYSTEM AND HOW TO CURE  
THEM BY THE USE OF  
FREE KENNEDY'S  
KOEING MED. CO.  
109 Lake St. CHICAGO  
Per bottle, one dollar.

**Our Personal Appearance**

(By Lydia Whitfield Wright.)

Whenever occasion demands the giving of thought to the subject of personal appearance, to cleanliness and neatness, my mind reverts insistently to a childhood lesson taught me by a certain old book.  
It was a book of many pages, black-bound, full of recipes and remedies for all the ailments under the sun; incidentally it contained some good rules on etiquette and general principles of good manners. A sort of all-around family guide-book.

I occasionally saw the old book in my father's hands, and at times my sisters glanced it over, but with a child's natural antipathy for anything savouring of the advisory, I avoided it. But one day searching around for something readable and finding nothing, I fell back for consolation upon the usually tabooed book. Skipping recipes and remedies I turned over to the pages devoted to general principles of good breeding, etc.  
After a little I came to a talk on the subject of personal neatness and cleanliness, and was wondering along complacently till brought up suddenly and sharply against the words: "The girl who is a slouch is sure to become something worse when a woman."

Now, when a little girl is conscious of often being taken to task about keeping her face and hands clean, smoothing her tousled locks, and being scolded about soiled aprons and torn dresses, for foot-racing, and climbing trees, it is small wonder if she reads such a statement as the above with some sense of discomfort. It was so in my case. The words haunted me. I wondered if such a thing could mean me. At any rate, I began to have more thought for cleanliness and neatness. And with maturer years came a sort of gratitude toward the old book.

It is a fine thing to be cleanly and orderly in our habits. I do not believe it is possible for all of us to be pinks of neatness, but I am sure all of us can be cleanly. As the great ones of the earth have rated cleanliness so high, even next to godliness, meaning cleanliness of mind as well as of body, we cannot value it too highly. Surely cleanliness of the body is a moral obligation we owe to the spiritual nature within. Then, it is a safe-guard to our self-respect. A mother was dressing her little daughter preparatory to going on a trip. The child was impatient of the delay for donning clean, fresh garments. The mother drew for her a picture of a little girl who suffered the accident of a sprained ankle, who was found with stockings full of holes and wearing soiled garments. The little girl grew into womanhood but she never forgot that story.

As to dress, some people have the art of looking well in anything they wear. I once heard it said of a young woman, "she always seems to look well-dressed, and yet she has so little to dress with." "Air" and "figure" are potent forces in this art of appearing well dressed. We may be mere lay-figures in our clothes, or we can give character to them. If we depend solely upon our dresses to give us charm and individuality, we may count upon failure. We see people every day who look dowdy in silk, and others who impress us as simply imposing in cloth gowns.

It is a mistake to conclude that all we lack to be well-dressed is latest style. Do not think that extreme fashion means style. It is only proof of poor taste, with no ideas of their own, who follow the craze of popular style. How much more sensible to study what is becoming to your face, or figure, and choose accordingly. To-day, so far as dress is concerned, the vagaries of fashion are so varied that there is no excuse for the short woman to make a guy of herself, or the tall woman to transform herself into a fright. But as for the mode of arranging the hair, fashion is somewhat arbitrary. From the ten year old school girl to the mature woman, the pompadour, exaggerated in the extreme, has held its own for many a long day, without regard to fat faces, or thin, oval or square; round or long. But now the "classic part" is coming in, slowly and how charming to note the but surely. And what a relief it is change. Take, for instance, the girl with the rather high forehead, the long features, and note the change from the three or four inch mass of hair rolled on her forehead, to the parted waves, and the tendrils clinging about the forehead, white and fair, one of the most attractive features of the face. A notable hair-dresser once advised women never to change from a becoming mode of arranging the hair, no matter what the prevailing styles might be.

As a last few running remarks. It is our duty to be as well-dressed as we can afford. But it is moral iniquity to incur debt with unnecessary expenditures. As for the girl who earns her own money, she is foolish in the extreme if she waste her earnings on dress and jewelry. She has a right to pretty clothes and good, and she can have such without wasting her money if she is but careful. If she is sensible she knows that feathers and frills are not for working hours. She adopts garments that are serviceable and plain. She does not affect any tendency toward a masculine stiffness of attire, but strives rather for neatness and simplicity. Such a style of dress attests her good sense, and if her manner is as well ordered, she will be served many of those petty, disagreeable familiarities from fellow-workmen, and employers, of which so many girls complain, but which they consistently entail upon themselves by bad taste in dress, and an equally bad sense in conducting themselves in their dealings with men.

**Do Not Delay.**—Do not let a cold or cough fasten upon you as it will if neglected. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will break up a cold and cure a cough, and should be resorted to at once when the first symptoms appear. It can be disguised so that an unpleasant taste it may have will be imperceptible to the delicate. It will be continued.

**THE RHEUMATIC WONDER OF THE AGE**  
**Benedictine Salve**  
This Salve Cures RHEUMATISM, PILES, FELLOWS or BLOOD POISONING. It is a Sure Remedy for any of these Diseases.  
**A FEW TESTIMONIALS**  
**RHEUMATISM**  
What S. PRICE, Esq., the well-known Dairyman, says  
4 King Street east,  
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1902.  
John O'Connor, Toronto:  
DEAR SIR,—I wish to testify to the merits of Benedictine Salve as a cure for rheumatism. I had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time and after having used Benedictine Salve for a few days was completely cured.  
S. PRICE.  
475 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1901.  
John O'Connor, Esq., Nealon House, Toronto, Ont.  
DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hours I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work. I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago. I am, yours truly,  
(MRS.) JAS. COSGROVE.  
256½ King Street East, Toronto, December 16th, 1901.  
John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto:  
DEAR SIR,—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts, send him to me and I will prove it to him.  
Yours for ever thankful,  
PETER AUSTEN  
198 King Street East, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1902.  
John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto:  
DEAR SIR,—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism. I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted, I might say, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit. When I was advised to use your Benedictine Salve I was a helpless cripple. In less than 48 hours I was in a position to resume my work, that of a tinsmith. A work that requires a certain amount of bodily activity. I am thankful to my friend who advised me and I am more than gratified to be able to furnish you with this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve.  
Yours truly,  
GEO. FOGG.  
12 Bright Street, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1902.  
John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto:  
DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvelous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation. I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit.  
Yours respectfully,  
MRS. SIMPSON.  
7 Laurier Avenue, Toronto, December 16, 1901.  
John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto, Ont.:  
DEAR SIR,—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve. From the first application I got instant relief, and before using one box was thoroughly cured. I can strongly recommend Benedictine Salve to any one suffering with piles.  
Yours sincerely,  
JOS. WESTMAN,  
241 Sackville street, Toronto, Aug. 15, 1902.  
John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto:  
DEAR SIR,—I write unsolicited to say that your Benedictine Salve has cured me of the worst form of Bleeding Itching Piles. I have been a sufferer for thirty years, during which time I tried every advertised remedy I could get, but got no more than temporary relief. I suffered at times intense agony and lost all hope of a cure.  
Seeing your advertisement by chance, I thought I would try your Salve, and am proud to say it has made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend it to every sufferer.  
JAMES SHAW,  
Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1901.  
John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto:  
DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Piles. I suffered for nine months. I consulted a physician, one of the best, and he gave me a box of salve and said that if that did not cure me I would have to go under an operation. It failed, but a friend of mine learned by chance that I was suffering from Bleeding Piles. He told me he could get me a cure and he was true to his word. He got me a box of Benedictine Salve and it gave me relief at once and cured me in a few days. I am now completely cured. It is worth its weight in gold. I cannot but feel proud after suffering so long. It has given me a thorough cure and I am sure it will never return. I can strongly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. It will cure without fail. I can be called on for living proof. I am,  
Yours, etc.,  
ALLAN J. ARTINGDALE,  
With the Boston Laundry,  
Corner George and King Streets, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1904.  
John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto:  
DEAR SIR,—I wish to say to you that I can testify to the merits of "Your Benedictine Salve for Blood-Poisoning." I suffered with blood poisoning for about six months, the trouble starting from a callous or hardening of the skin on the under part of my foot and afterwards turning to blood-poisoning. Although I was treated for same in the General Hospital for two weeks without cure, the doctors were thinking of having my foot amputated. I left the hospital uncured and then I tried your salve, and with two boxes my foot healed up. I am now able to put on my boot and walk freely with same, the foot being entirely healed. I was also treated in the States prior to going to the hospital in Toronto, without relief. Your salve is a sure cure for blood-poisoning.  
MISS M. L. KEMP,  
Toronto, April 16th, 1902.  
John O'Connor, Esq., City:  
DEAR SIR,—It gives me the greatest of pleasure to be able to testify to the curative powers of your Benedictine Salve. For a month back my hand was so badly swollen that I was unable to work, and the pain was so intense as to be almost unbearable. Three days after using your Salve as directed, I am able to go to work, and I cannot thank you enough.  
Respectfully yours,  
J. J. CLARKE,  
72 Wolseley street, City,  
Toronto, July 21st, 1902.  
John O'Connor, Esq.:  
DEAR SIR,—Early last week I accidentally ran a rusty nail in my finger. The wound was very painful and the next morning there were symptoms of blood poisoning, and my arm was swollen nearly to the shoulder. I applied Benedictine Salve, and the next day I was all right and able to go to work.  
—TITAN,  
31 Queen Street East.  
**JOHN O'CONNOR** 100 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO  
FOR SALE BY  
WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 170 King St. E.  
J. A. JOHNSON CO., 171 King St. E.  
And by all Druggists. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

The Catholic Register

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO. PATRICK F. CRONIN Business Manager and Editor.

Advertising Rates: Transient advertisements to cents a line. A liberal discount on contracts. Remittances should be made by Post Office Order, Postal Order, Express Money or by Registered Letter.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1905.

A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE.

We publish to-day in another column the complete text of an editorial from The Gazette, of Montreal, upon the school question in the North-west Territories. This is the first authoritative warning we have had that political advantage may be taken of the introduction of the autonomy measure to raise the school question.

"In the Territories at present separate schools are established wherever the minority desires. There seems to be no objection to this and no demand for a change."

What more need be said? Is not this conclusive? Separate schools are established in the Territories by the Act of 1875 passed by the Mackenzie Government and supported by Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

"There seems to be no objection to this and no demand for a change." Exactly. In the parliament that passed the North-West Territories Act there sat a group of statesmen representing both sides of the House, who understood the Canadian Constitution and the principles of confederation thoroughly.

They said in 1875, that if the North-West Territories were to successfully attract settlers freedom of religious education must be guaranteed by the Dominion authority. The Act of 1875 fully guaranteed minority rights and the settlers went in under these guarantees.

Now as The Gazette admits: "There seems to be no objection to this and no demand for a change."

Why, then, does The Gazette advise and advocate a change, indeed the most radical change, when it declared as follows:

"The lesson of the situation is that a parliamentary effort to fix a separate school system on a province cannot prevail against the will of the province itself."

And further on: "The teaching of the unfortunate results of past experience is that parliament will do best in this school question by observing the spirit of the British North America Act which puts education among the matters the provinces control and by trusting to the good will and intelligence of the people of the West to deal liberally with those who for conscience sake ask that they shall be permitted to control the education of their children and in the process use the taxes they pay to the state for the special service of the schools."

In other words The Gazette says to, or perhaps on behalf of the element it speaks for in the parliament of Canada, remove at the first plausible opportunity the guarantees of minority rights placed upon the statute book in 1875, by Mackenzie and Blake and Macdonald, and the other great sons of Canada and students of her constitution.

Why? Because of the election of 1896, forsooth. That, by the way, was the election in which the Conservative party in Quebec pledged itself to stand or fall by the minority, guarantees in the constitution, in which the Conservative party in Ontario played a totally different tune.

Indeed since 1896 we have heard followers of Mr. R. L. Borden in Quebec reiterating that gentleman's determination at all times to stand by the letter of the constitution.

But to and behold, one of the chief organs of Mr. Borden's party, without provocation or excuse, and in face of its own admission that "there is no demand for a change" from the existing conditions guaranteed by the parliament of Canada, now advocates the removal of the guarantees given to the Territories, and throwing the education question anew into the field of provincial politics upon the assumption that the good will and intelligence of the peo-

ple of the west will deal more liberally with the minority. What does The Gazette desire? The minority is satisfied and does not ask to be more liberally dealt with. There is no demand for a change from any quarter. Let us hope still that The Gazette does not speak for any element in parliament that desires another school case.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

A week ago saw the civilized world watching for the sunrise of government reform in Russia. Whether with Prince Mirsky or M. de Witte to the fore, little doubt was entertained but that the introduction of more constitutional and popular methods had been decided upon by the Czar and his advisers. In a few days a frightful change has taken place. The streets of the capital at the very gates of the imperial palace have been dyed with the blood of the discontented subjects of the czar. He refused to receive a popular petition, and his guards shot the disappointed leaders of the mob at half a dozen different points of assembly. These volleys have been accepted by the revolutionists, who are now facing the soldiery with bombs.

What irony of fate it is, to be sure, that the Emperor of Russia, the advocate of international peace, confronted by a powerful enemy on his border, should have to witness civil war at the heart of the nation. But it seems that he had to face revolt either of the nobles who command the army, or revolution of the people who recruit it. The popular uprising may have been precipitated by the military authorities in order to hold the Czar on the side of the old order of things. If this be so the effect upon the spirit of the Russian troops cannot be good, and an army rent by dissension must place at a terrible disadvantage the banner of Russia in the Manchurian battle-field.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

After a campaign conducted with a good deal more than the ordinary amount of party heat, the Liberal party virtually for the first time in its history, met with an overwhelming defeat in the provincial general elections on Wednesday. A Conservative victory was not unexpected, but a majority of 40 in an assembly of 98 members must have been a surprise even to the most sanguine followers of Mr. J. P. Whitney.

It would be ungenerous in the hour of his overthrow not to acknowledge the pluck and vigor with which Mr. Ross conducted a losing fight. When his Cabinet went to pieces a few weeks ago he must have known that the electorate could place but one construction upon the fact. Suffering in health himself, he rallied those who had courage for the encounter around him, and as it has happened, they have almost to a man fallen by his side. Messrs. Gibson, Dryden, Charlton, Latchford and Evariantur have gone down. Mr. Latchford deserves a special word, not in sympathy, but by way of tribute. He, as a member of the Ross Cabinet, never had act or participation in any corrupt transaction charged against him by the Opposition. He was willing for more than a year to retire from politics, but in the last test of the Cabinet timber he was found firm beside his leader.

As to the causes of the overturn it is not necessary to go into any long recital. The broad question that presents itself in face of the returns of Wednesday is this: Has Ontario forgotten her heroic traditions of Liberalism? In the old days when the Liberal party was weak in every other quarter of the Dominion Liberalism flourished in Ontario like a young bay tree. The Blakes, Mackenzie, Mowat, Ross, Fraser, Mills and many others were leaders not only of their party, but of the people of this province. The ins and outs of party did not matter; Ontario was proud of her sons and of their principles. To-day the Liberal party experiences the vigor of strong life in the other provinces of Canada. To-day the Liberal party was never so weak, so enervated in Ontario. Though the people acknowledge that good government reigns at Ottawa, though Sir Wilfrid Laurier has fulfilled tenfold the hopes and promises of his party, it is a fact that both in the federal and provincial fields the former power of Liberalism in this province is being worn down. Mr. Ross is not to blame. After all he is one of the old Liberals, nor has he forgotten the lessons of the past. Where the cause rests is with the group of persons who have slowly and steadily for almost a decade been getting into their own hands the machinery of the Liberal organization. These persons centred to a degree in Toronto stand without popularity or public confidence. By them have been suppressed the young men of energy, eloquence and brains who have been attracted in the past ten years to the Liberal party. They want only their own kind and that kind wherever tested, both in Toronto and outside, while they may have done their special creatures good, have been a hindrance, if not a reproach, to Liberalism.

On the Conservative side the campaign has been fairly fought. The opposites had a right to make the most out of the charges and rumors

of electoral corruption that filled the air, though it is deplorable that the discussion of bribery and pollution of the ballot box should be so continuous in our provincial politics, as it only poisons the minds of our young men. Sectarian issues were kept down and where the Conservative press tried a flyer of that sort, as in the case of the restoration grant to Ottawa University, the Conservative candidates reaped no resultant gain. The Liberal victory in Ottawa is also to be attributed in some extent to certain memories of Mr. P. D. Ross for no man can be excited by sectarianism one day and a tolerant and broad minded upholder of public amity another. Mr. Denis Murphy went down with his ill-assorted running mate, against whom the Liberal candidate had been wisely chosen. The Catholics who were defeated on both sides of the House are replaced by Catholics, a circumstance which shows that both parties selected their men with a view to fair play in the matter of Catholic representation in the new assembly.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Right Rev. Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, has addressed to his clergy and flock a pastoral letter on the subject of his coming canonical visitation of his archdiocese. In it he reviews the present position of Westminster Cathedral from a religious and financial point of view. As regards the former Archbishop Bourne asserts that the work done "has far surpassed in its extent and far-reaching effects all that was expected, even by the most hopeful." From a financial point of view there is room for improvement. The capital debt is some £7,000, and since the death of Cardinal Vaughan—June, 1903—but £605 has been added to the building fund.

The London Saturday Review has an exceedingly sympathetic comment on the beatification of the Cure of Ars. "The beatification," it says, "is a popular one in the Catholic world, and would be popular all the world over if the life of this charming, humble, saintly priest were more widely known. It is popular, too, with the secular clergy. Popes, cardinals, bishops, kings, and queens, religious in plenty, nobles, peasants, and even beggars, have all been declared confessors of the Faith, but so far as we can recall, only two secular priests—St. John Cantius and St. John Baptist Rossi—have been canonized; while we believe that not a single parish priest has been raised to the full honors of the altar. The last step in the canonization of the Cure of Ars can only be a question of time. Except for one or two abortive attempts to retire into solitude, he never went outside his parish. He never said or did a single thing to attract attention to himself, and yet thousands of people—as many as 80,000 in the year, they say—flocked to the insignificant South Burgundian village, just as earlier Christians had flocked to some holy man of the desert, simply to see him and hear him and take counsel with him concerning the welfare of their souls. One must admit that it is one of the secrets of the strength of the Roman Catholic Church that she can point to a recent confessor of the type of the new Blessed. The subjugating force of sanctity is as old as the hills and as enduring."

Conservative Party Wins

In the Ontario general elections on Wednesday the Conservatives carried 69 seats, and the Liberals 29. The Liberals gained Glangarry and the two Ottawas, and lost N. Brant, S. Bruce, W. Durham, Fort William and Lake of the Woods, Halton, E. Kent, E. Lambton, N. Lanark, E. Middlesex, E. Nipissing, S. Norfolk, S. Ontario, N. Perth, S. Perth, W. Peterborough, Port Arthur and Rainy River, S. Renfrew, C. Simcoe, Stormont, Welland, E. Wellington, N. York, E. York. The members of the new assembly are:

CONSERVATIVES—W. I. Paull, W. R. Smyth, J. H. Fisher, Dr. R. E. Clapp, Major Hugh Clark, E. A. Little, G. N. Kidd, Dr. Lewis, J. P. Whitney, J. J. Preston, J. H. Devitt, C. A. Brower, C. G. Macdarmid, Dr. J. O. Reaume, Dr. Smellie, G. S. Gallagher, Howard Ferguson, I. B. Lucas, Dr. Jamieson, Dr. A. W. Nixon, John S. Hendrie, J. H. Carscallen, M. B. Morrison, J. W. Pearce, H. Eilber, P. H. Bowyer, Hugh Montgomery, M. J. Hanna, Dr. Preston, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Matheson, J. D. Dargavil, T. G. Carscallen, Dr. Jessop, Adam Beck, R. R. Ganev, Geo. W. Neely, C. C. Hodgins, A. A. Mahaffey, C. Lamarche, O. Aubin, Arthur C. Pratt, Dr. Willoughby, W. H. Hoyle, Chas. Calder, D. Sutherland, John Torrance, N. Monteith, T. E. Bradburn, W. A. Preston, T. W. McGarry, E. A. Dunlop, James Duff, A. B. Thompson, Geo. Kerr, Thomas Crawford, Dr. R. A. Payne, Dr. Beattie Neshitt, J. J. Foy, J. H. Carnegie, Sam J. Fox, H. J. Lackner, George Pattinson, M. Fraser, J. P. Downey, Major J. J. Craig, James Tucker, Alex. McCowan, J. W. St. John, T. H. Lennox. LIBERALS—T. H. Preston, Hor G. P. Graham, C. M. Bowman, J. A. Auld, John A. McMillan, Hon. A. G. MacKay, Jacob Kohler, E. W. Rathbun (independent), A. Hislop, M. G. McCoig, E. J. B. Pense, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Hon. R. Harcourt, Col. Atkinson, Samuel Clarke, Geo. S. May, D. J. McDougall, Col. James Meuro, Milton Carr, John Smith, Wm. Anderson, L. B. Labrosse, Dr. Currie, Dumais Racine, C. N. Smith, J. E. Dufosse, R. A. Thompson, Daniel Reid, Arch. B. Cameron.

OBITUARY

MRS. JOHN KANE.

On Dec. 31st the death occurred of Ann Cayley, beloved wife of Mr. John Kane, 38 Dufresne street, Montreal. It was with painful suddenness that the end came, for deceased had only been ill about ten days. Her kindness of heart, her charity, in short, her many noble qualities endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Besides her husband, Mrs. Kane leaves two daughters to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and loving mother. The service took place at St. Ann's Church.

Rev. Father Strubbs received the body. He also sang the solemn Requiem Mass, with the Rev. Fathers Reivelt and Trudel as deacon and sub-deacon respectively.

MR. JAMES HUGHES.

At his late residence, 54 Wilson avenue, Toronto, on the 13th inst., James Hughes departed this life at the age of 76 years.

Mr. Hughes was one of the oldest and most respected residents of Parkdale. He was born in Neury, Ireland, but removed to the city of London, Eng., where he enlisted in the 30th Regiment. From there he went to the Isle of Wight, where he served as civil engineer, erecting the rifle ranges and squares of Parkhurst Barracks, also acting Orderly to Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria. He was sergeant of his guard of honor at our present king's wedding, escorting him to Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Mr. Hughes was drafted to Canada in 1865, where he took part in the Fenian Raids of 1866. On his return from Cornwall he was sent to Quebec to keep the canteen and from there to Levis to serve the same purpose while the troops were building the forts. On returning to Quebec he bought his discharge, then coming to Toronto, where he has been a resident since the year of confederation, 1867.

Mr. Hughes had been a resident of Parkdale for the last 33 years, and was a well-known employe at the office of the Toronto Street Railway Company, having served with that company for the past 19 years, and retiring about 4 years ago owing to delicate health. Full of years and enjoying the respect of the community in which he lived, he passed away peacefully, fortified by the last sacraments of the Holy Mother the Church. The funeral took place from the Church of the Holy Family to St. Michael's Cemetery. May he rest in peace.

BARRIE CORRESPONDENCE

On Wednesday evening, January 18th, the members of the Barrie Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association assembled in the large dining-room of the Simcoe Hotel. The object was to do honor to Mr. T. F. O'Meara, who has recently recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. Mr. O'Meara has been a most energetic member of the association, being financial secretary for the local branch during the last seventeen years. About thirty guests sat to a splendid banquet, which was enlivened by many bright and witty speeches. The assemblage also took this occasion of presenting the "guest of the evening" with an address, accompanied by a well filled purse of gold.

Reverend Father Hart was a guest at the Deaneary last Friday. Mr. Thomas Kennedy attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Architects Association, which was held in Toronto last week. A collection for the Sunnyside orphanage, Toronto, will be taken in St. Mary's church next Sunday.

Many of our townspeople enjoy the healthful exercise of snowshoeing during this winter.

Barrie's "Beautiful and Busy" appears quite as beautiful in winter with its snow-clad hills. As in summer with its foliage of many shades of green.

Master John Coffey of this town is now a student at St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Pius X. to Roosevelt

Rome, Jan. 14.—Owing to the suspension of diplomatic relations between the French Government and the Holy See, the Cardinals de Curia abstained this year for the first time from sending personal letters of congratulation on the occasion of the new year to President Loubet. The canons of St. John at the Lateran of which chapter the French President is honorary member, also omitted their usual congratulations.

As an innovation, it is stated on good authority that Pius X. this year forwarded an autograph letter of greeting to President Roosevelt, through the Apostolic delegation at Washington, and that similar letters have been sent to the American President by Cardinals Gibbons, Satolli and Martinelli, at the express desire of the Pope.

Pius X. has also sent personal letters of greeting to all the European sovereigns whose countries are in diplomatic intercourse with the Holy See, and has received a large number of congratulatory messages from the courts of the various countries of the world.

Pope's Neice at Quirinal

Rome, Jan. 14.—Arrangements have been made for the two sisters of Pope Pius X., and his niece, Miss Gilda Parolin, to be received in private audience by the Dowager Queen Margherita. This is another step toward complete reconciliation between the Vatican and the royal family. Cardinal Respighi, the Vicar-General, acted at the special request of the Pope in the matter, and charged Mgr. Ferrini, the parish priest of the Quirinal, to sound the authorities of the Royal Court. Information was received that Queen Margherita would be delighted.

There is strong probability now that the relatives of the Pope will also be received by the King and Queen, thus returning in some way the recent visit paid to the Pope by the Duke and Duchess of Genoa, the brother and sister-in-law of the Dowager Queen.

A well-governed appetite is a great part of liberty.

Schools in the West

(Montreal Gazette, Jan. '20.)

Already, in the Senate, as in the House of Commons, there has been given intimation that when the bill providing for the provincial organization of the territories comes to be dealt with there will be an earnest discussion as to how the school question shall be dealt with. There are evidently in Parliament those who desire that the privilege of the religious minority to control the expenditure of its school taxes shall be made constitutional, as it is in Ontario and Quebec, and as it was sought to be made in Manitoba. The fact that in the parliamentary elections of 1896 so many Protestants gave their votes to candidates pledged to maintain the Manitoba Roman Catholics in what the Privy Council declared were their legal privileges would indicate that the division of opinion on the new issue need not be on creed lines. There will always be among Protestants those who will be ready to concede to Catholics what they ask for conscience sake, as there will be among Catholics some who think the national or public better than the separate school. With such Protestants, as with the majority of Roman Catholics, the question now to be decided is whether the object one desires and the other is willing to concede can best be secured by legislation at Ottawa.

The story of the Manitoba school question is not encouraging to those who think as Mr. David spoke in the Senate. Separate schools were provided for in the act constituting the province of Manitoba as effectively as they can be in any legislation to be passed for the erection of new provinces further west. A prominent Government, supported by a majority in the Legislature, was able, however, to nullify Parliament's intention, to take away from the religious minority the privileges they were thought to be secure in, and incidentally to disturb the politics of the whole country. The election result of 1896 was a verdict in favor of the public school, and a declaration that it would therefore be useless for Parliament to undertake to force on a province an educational system it does not desire. Events since 1896 have made this even more emphatic. The Catholic clergy of Manitoba have from time to time protested against the conditions that election fastened upon them, but what they said fell upon deaf ears, even among their compatriots and co-religionists. The lesson of the situation is that a parliamentary effort to fix a separate school system upon a province cannot prevail against the will of the province itself. The New Brunswick case is to the point as well as that of Manitoba. In the territories at present separate schools are established wherever the minority desires. There seems to be no objection to this and no demand for a change. The inference is that when the territories become provinces the existing conditions will continue. They will be more secure existing by the consent of the people who are directly concerned in them than if it is sought to establish them by exercise of the will of people from other parts of the federation. By leaving the matter to the good will of the new provinces also there may be less danger of some demagogic "Joe" Martin or Greenway seeking to make votes among the majority by assailing the privileges of the minority. The teaching of the unfortunate results of past experience is that Parliament will do best in this school question by observing the spirit of the British North America Act, which puts education among the matters the provinces control, and by trusting to the good will and intelligence of the people of the West to deal liberally with those who for conscience sake ask that they shall be permitted to control the education of their children, and in the process use the taxes they pay to the state for the special service of the schools.

The Oldest Bk'p

The Pope, on Jan. 4, received in private audience the Right Rev. Michael Howley, Archbishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, accompanied by his nephew, Father Howley, and inquired most cordially as to the condition of Newfoundland and the progress of Catholicism there. His Holiness sent his blessing to the island.

The Pontiff afterwards received Father Feean, of Hobart, Tasmania, who presented greetings to his Holiness from the Most Rev. Daniel Murphy, the Archbishop. The Pope said that he was most pleased to hear directly about the oldest member of the Catholic Episcopacy, and recalled the fact that Archbishop Murphy was the only survivor of the bishops who were present at the promulgation of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. The Pontiff charged Father Feean to take to Archbishop Murphy his special salutations and also his own photograph, on which his Holiness wrote the Apostolic Benediction.

Priests Choir Formed in New York

New York, Jan. 15.—Under the auspices of the Commission on Music a meeting of priests was held the other day in Cathedral College Hall for the purpose of forming a priests' choir. Invitations were sent to about thirty priests, all of whom are the possessors of excellent voices. About twenty responded and were present at the meeting. Professor Edmund G. Hurley, the director of the Paulists' choir, was selected to be the leader of the new choir. Most of the time of the meeting was devoted to practicing the chants. It is intended that the priests' choir sing the Gregorian music at all the Requiem Masses for priests and at the Office of the Dead.

MARRIAGE

SKELLY—ROBITAILLE—At St. Joseph's church, Ottawa, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1905, by Rev. Father Murphy, Addie, daughter of Geo. Robitaille, of Nicholas street, to John J. Skelly, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Save thy soul from sandy barrenness. Let it blossom with roses, and gleam with living waters.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED

In business as a Savings Bank and Loan Company since 1854.

HEAD OFFICE: 78 Church St., Toronto

BRANCH "A" 522 Queen St. W. Cor. Hackney

Assets \$3,000,000

Interest allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents upwards. Withdrawable by Cheques.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

OPEN EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT 7 to 9 o'clock.

JAMES MASON, Managing Director

A GERMAN MODEL

Catholics of Italy Invited to Study Unity in a Volksverein.

A modern example put before the Catholics of Italy is the "Volksverein fur dar Katholische Deutschland," or Popular Association of Catholic Germany, established by Ludwig Windthorst, the O'Connell of Germany. The vehicle for these expressions of opinion, indicating the great change which has taken place in the policy of the Pope, is the celebrated, able, and learned review of the Jesuits, the "Civita Cattolica." It might be rash to say that the Pope's thoughts and opinions are wholly and completely expressed in the leading articles of this great periodical; but it is safe to say that, on such an important question as this the "Civita Cattolica" expresses at least the direction of his policy, and with informed accuracy. "The Testament of Ludwig Windthorst to His People" is the title of a very remarkable article in that review on the 17th December last. It opens in a startling manner, recalling the visit which the Emperor William II. made to the Pontiff Leo XIII. on the 3rd of May, 1893, when the Roman people, on the route between the Quirinal Palace in the Corso and the Vatican, enthusiastically cheered the stranger monarch, who displayed all the pomp of his sovereign majesty on the occasion, as if to emphasize the high political importance of that visit.

Before that superb carriage in which the Emperor rode, says the "Civita," "the carriage with the crowned eagles on it, which brought the potent monarch to the Vatican, with that pomp which accompanied him, there was a man, or rather a people, which derived its political force from the physical and moral strength of the instructed and organized peasant."

The stating of this fact is sufficient—it carries its own evidence with it. The forces of a united Parliamentary party are most effective. Other countries besides Germany have experienced this. The Catholics of France have bitter reason to bewail their want of unity.

This is the model held up to the Catholics of Italy—a model "made in Germany," like so many other able and useful productions. It is not to be hoped for that the Italians will all at once arrange their forces in such a wise and intelligent mode as the Germans have done. It was the sorrows and sufferings of the Kulturkampf—or religious persecution in Germany from 1872 to 1879—that taught them the necessity of unity; since they have learned the power of union.

What the future of this new policy in Italy may be, no man can now predict. One thing is certain: that if the Catholics of Italy unite in a Volksverein, such as that of Germany—the members of which now surpass 400,000—they will be able to control the Italian Parliament so that legislation will become impossible unless their legitimate demands be acknowledged and granted.

If It Were Only the End

The "Patria" states that Cardinal Merry del Val on Tuesday, January 3, entered the Pope's study, where His Holiness was conversing with some Cardinals, and communicated a telegram announcing the surrender of Port Arthur. The Pope requested all particulars, and then exclaimed, "if it were only the end!"

BLAKE'S 602 Queen St. W. TORONTO

Importers and Mfrs. of Altar Furnishings Vestments Stairs Catholic Books, Etc. The Best 8 Day Oil and Bee-candle Candles Always on Hand. PHONE PARK 822 PHONE PARK 1201

E. A. ENGLISH

Real Estate 48 VICTORIA ST. TORONTO

IMPERIAL COAL THAT BURNS TO WHITE ASH NO SLATE NO CLINKERS DELIVERED PROMPTLY AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES

DRESS WELL

First, then talk business and you'll get a hearing. Don't buy expensive new suits—let me redeem your old ones.

FOUNTAIN, "My Valet"

Cleaner and Repairer of Clothing 30 Adelaide West. Tel. Main 3074.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE

ST. AGNES' PARISH.

The Feast of St. Agnes was fittingly celebrated on Sunday last. High Mass was sung by Rev. Frank Singleton. The choir rendered a musical mass. In the evening musical vespers were sung and solemn benediction given.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH

The Juvenile Total Abstinence and Benefit Society lately formed is rapidly increasing. At the last meeting fourteen new members joined and at the next meeting there will be about twenty-five initiated. The work of the young society is being praised even by Protestant ministers.

LOYOLA COURT C.O.F.

Loyola Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, held a very successful stag euchre party at their hall last Monday evening, at which the members and their friends assisted.

VERDUN CHURCH.

At the little church at Verdun on Sunday afternoon seven converts were received into the church. Rev. Father McGinnis, formerly curate at St. Michael's church, officiated at the ceremony.

CHINESE ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment given by Rev. Father Hornsby, S.J., in Chinese on Tuesday at St. Mary's Hall, Bleury street, proved a novel and unique event in this city. Chinese songs were heard probably for the first time.

MONTH'S MIND FOR BROTHER ARNOLD.

A solemn requiem service was celebrated last Thursday morning at St. Ann's Church for the late Brother Arnold. The church was heavily draped, and the many lights around the large catafalque relieved the sombre appearance of the church. The congregation was a very large one, including the Christian Brothers from all over the city, the Sisters of the different Orders, the pupils of many of the Catholic schools, and hundreds of his former pupils and friends. The choir consisted of St. Ann's boys, the men's choir, the Knights of Columbus and several singers from the different choirs of the city. The "Messe de Requiem" by Perreault, was feelingly rendered. At the end of the service "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung sweetly by the Boys' Choir. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Rioux, P.P., C.S.S.R., assisted by Rev. Father Kiernan, P.P., St. Michael's, as deacon, and Rev. Father Cullinan, St. Mary's, as sub-deacon, the latter being a pupil of the lamented and well known educator. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers McPhail, C.S.S.R., Holland, C.S.S.R., Trudel, C.S.S.R., Rietvelt, C.S.S.R., Strubbe, C.S.S.R., Polan, St. Patrick's, McGinnis, Verdun, Ethelbert, O.F.M., and Christopher, O.F.M., Franciscan Monastery; Fahy, St. Gabriel's, R. E. Callaghan, St. Michael's.

ST. ANN'S CHORAL UNION DINNER.

The boys of St. Ann's Choral Union held their annual dinner on Wednesday evening, January 18th, at the School Armory Hall, and it proved a very enjoyable affair. Some sixty, including the boys and a few friends, were in attendance. Among those present were Rev. Father Rioux, P.P., C.S.S.R., Rev. Father McPhail, C.S.S.R., Prof. P. J. Shea, the choir leader, Mr. Murphy, and Bandmaster Smith. After justice had been done to the good things placed before the company, speeches and songs passed a pleasant hour away.

MR. ARDEN LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Cecil Arden, manager of the Canadian Branch of the Catholic Emigration Society, left on Sunday evening for Halifax en route to Liverpool, England. On last Friday evening the Old Boys and Girls' Association presented him with a beautiful umbrella with silver handle suitably inscribed. A large number of his friends were at the station to wish him bon voyage.

Are you particular About your Table Linen? We do not tear it in handling

New Method Laundry Limited 137-139 Parliament St. Toronto. Phones—Main 4546 and Main 5923

THE POPE AND THE CARDINALS

Rome, Jan. 3.—Forty years ago the diocesan calendar of Treviso in its lists of priests contained that of "Sarto, Don Giuseppe"—the "Gerarchia Cattolica" for 1905, just published, describes the same Don Giuseppe as "His Holiness Pope Pius X., gloriously reigning, the two hundred and fifty-seventh Supreme Pontiff after St. Peter, Vicar of Jesus Christ, Bishop of Rome, Successor of the Prince of Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church." From the same interesting source we learn that His Holiness has retained for himself the Prefecture of the Sacred Congregation of the Roman and Universal Inquisition of the Consistorial, of the Apostolic Visit, and (pro tempore) for the State of Regulars; he is president of the Pontifical Commission for the Reunion of the Dissident Churches; he is also Protector of the Order of Preachers. Sixty-three cardinals (the entire Sacred College, with the exception of Cardinal Moran of Australia) took part in the Conclave which elected him, and of these the first to die was the aged Spanish prelate Cardinal Herrero, Archbishop of Valencia on Dec. 9, 1903, but almost simultaneously two of his seven vacancies in the Sacred College were filled by the "creation" of Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of State to His Holiness, at the age of thirty-eight, and of Cardinal Cagelli, Bishop of Padua. In the course of the last year vacancies have been made again by the deaths of the nonagenarian Cardinal Celesia and the octogenarian Cardinal Coenni, and the first day of the new year has just been added another loss to the Sacred College in the death of the French Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims. There are at present, therefore, sixty-one cardinals, and nine vacant places, thirty-seven are Italians, six French—Cardinal Richard of Paris, who is eighty-six being the oldest member of the Sacred College; five Spaniards—counting Cardinal Merry del Val, aged thirty-nine and the youngest of the cardinals, as a Spaniard; five Austrians and Hungarians; three Germans; one Portuguese, one Belgian, one American, one Irishman, one Englishman and one Australian.

Of the entire Sacred College Cardinal Oreglia is the only survivor from the consistories of Pius IX.; Netto of Lisbon is the oldest living of Leo's creations, and after him come Moran, of Sydney, and Capecepatro, of Capua, each of whom has been cardinal for twenty years. Cardinal Gibbons follows with nineteen years in the cardinalate, so His Eminence of Baltimore is now in order of seniority among the Princes of the Church. Rarely in history has the Sacred College been composed of such a great proportion of men over seventy. There are no fewer than twenty-three of them who have surpassed man's allotted span of three-score years and ten. Cardinal Richard is 80, Gruscha 85, Capecepatro 81, Steinhuber 80, Novella 79, Goossens 78, Petrucci, Di Pietro and Oreglia 77, Coullie (who was received in private audience by the Holy Father yesterday) and Manara 76, Moran 75, Leont 74, Vaszary, Macchi, Kath-schaler and Agliardi 73, Sancha and Cretoni 72, Gotti, Gibbons, Casanas and Serafino Vannutelli 71. Thirty of the Cardinals reside in Rome, and are engaged in the different congregations which form the central administration of the Church under the supreme guidance of the Sovereign Pontiff—and of these thirty only four are non-Italians; the Spaniards Merry del Val and Vives, the German Steinhuber and the French Mathieu. Ten of the cardinals belonged to religious orders—there are two Oratorians, two Benedictines, one Jesuit, one Dominican, one Capuchin, one Franciscan, one Carmelite and one Augustinian. Eight of the cardinals are simple priests, and with the death of Cardinal Martel a few years ago the last of the cardinals who never advanced as far as the priesthood passed away.

Yesterday the report was started that the Holy Father intends to hold a consistory in the first week of next April. It is very likely, and it is more than likely, that a few cardinals will be created, one of whom will almost certainly be Pius X's successor as Patriarch of Venice—Mgr. Cavallari. Will there be a new American cardinal? Only Pius X. knows, and he won't tell yet. But he has already in more than one private conversation made known pretty clearly what his intentions are about the creation of cardinals. Henceforth a prelate is not necessarily to be made a cardinal because he happens to have passed through all the stages of the diplomatic career from secretary of a delegation to Nuncio of the first class. In fact, it may be taken for certain that in the immediate future ecclesiastical diplomats will be largely chosen from among the bishops who have ruled a diocese for some time, and that even those prelates who have begun their diplomatic career without this experience will be appointed as dioceses for awhile before attaining the highest grade of ecclesiastical diplomacy. Pius X. believes that a prelate's fitness to represent the Holy See in any country may be admirably gauged from the tact and firmness with which he rules a diocese. The Holy Father has already inaugurated this remarkable change by appointing to the Archdiocese of Lucca Mgr. Lorenzelli, who was for over five years Apostolic Nuncio at Paris.

The same rule is to hold true with regard to dioceses hitherto regarded as "cardinalitial." The Archbishop of Paris, for instance, has had a sort of titular claim to the cardinalate. There are no such cardinalitial dioceses in the United States—New York has had the first American cardinal, Baltimore has the second, and Pius X. alone knows which will have the third. But for the future only such bishops and archbishops will be raised to the Sacred College as have proved themselves by their zeal, tact, and piety to be worthy to belong to the most august body of men in the world. There was a time when political considerations had evidently something to do with the selection of cardinals, but that time has gone—for

the present at least. The first notable act of the reign of Pius X. was to abolish utterly the political interference of civil powers in the Conclave, and that may be taken as a sample of his views on the subject. But it will still be true that the bishops raised to the Sacred College will be those of the largest and most important dioceses, firstly because in the natural order of the best men will be chosen for the highest offices in the Catholic Church, and secondly, because the merits of the rulers of great sees will be more strikingly visible to the Holy See.

It is not unlikely that before the next consistory we shall once more hear something about one very futile argument for increasing the number of American cardinals—that of a friar "representation" in the Senate of the Church. That argument has never had the slightest weight in the counsels of the Holy See. Spain, with sixteen millions of Catholics, has usually five or six cardinals; South America, with fifty millions, has never in four hundred years had a single one; Oceania, with less than a million Catholics, has one cardinal, and Belgium, with over six millions, has no more. Little more than a decade ago England with less than two millions of Catholics, had three Cardinals—today it has not even one. The truth is that the Sacred College was never meant to be a "representative" body. A cardinal does not "represent" so many millions of the faithful, or so much wealth or power or political influence; he "represents" so much personal merit, and so much wisdom as a counsellor of the Holy Father and as an elector of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Emperor of Austria has always been a powerful influence in the Church—sometimes, indeed, too powerful, as when in the broad daylight of the twentieth century he intruded his decreed veto in the last Conclave, but if to-morrow the Emperor of Austria, or the King of Spain, or President Roosevelt were to ask the Holy Father to make the Archbishop of X—a cardinal, because said prelate happened to be a persona grata to them, or had rendered them services, Pius X. would turn a very deaf ear to the petition.

Just before the Pope publicly proclaimed the "creation" of a cardinal in Consistory, he invariably turns to the members of the Sacred College there present, and puts the question: "Quid vobis videtur?" What do you think about it? but as the Pope does not wait for a reply, and as none of the cardinals ever even dreams of saying that he objects, it is sometimes assumed that the question is pure formality. Yet it is far indeed from being that. Leo XIII. created during his pontificate over one hundred and fifty cardinals—but he made only a single one of them without consulting the cardinals of the Curia. A least, it is said that in the case of Cardinal Galimberti he acted entirely on his own judgment. When the next American cardinal is created, therefore, it will be largely through the suffrages of the cardinals resident in Rome—and, perhaps, more especially through the suffrages of the twelve or thirteen cardinals who comprise the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. They and the Holy Father know best who is most worthy of the honor.

Mgr. O'Connell, Bishop of Portland, is still in Rome, and has been received in private audience by the Holy Father. From his long residence here as Rector of the American College he is acquainted with most of the cardinals and prelates in the Eternal City, and he has had many opportunities for renewing his old relations with most of them. He was entertained at dinner last week by the American Ambassador to the Quirinal. Bishop Hennessey, of Wichita, left Rome this morning for his diocese. He had a very long and cordial audience with Pius X. a day or two before leaving. The bishop knew intimately several decades ago a young priest who was a particular friend of Father Giuseppe Sarto, and about him the Pope and the American prelate talked so familiarly and at such length that the Bishop almost forgot that the white figure sitting side by side with him was that of the Pope, and not of Father Sarto. It was inevitable that the Bishop should make an inquiry about the Holy Father's health. Pius X. assured him that he never felt better—"except," he said, pointing to one of his feet, "that I am sometimes troubled here, and then walking is a little painful—but it passes." Bishop Hennessey visited Pius IX. twice, Leo XIII. three times. He does not make comparisons—for comparisons are odious, but he says that he found in Pius X. a modesty, a fatherliness, and a geniality that make him the most lovable of men.

VOX URBIS.

OIL CURE FOR CANCER.

The Dr. D. M. Bye Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., report the discovery of a combination of soothing and balmy oils which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. They have cured many very bad cases without pain or disfigurement. Their new books with full report sent free to the afflicted. Address the originators, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Late Lord Russell of Killowen.

Last week a statue of the late Lord Russell of Killowen was unveiled in the Central Hall of the Royal Courts of Justice. The statue, which is placed in the north-eastern corner of the Hall, being that on the right hand furthest from the Strand entrance, is the work of Mr. Thomas Brock, and represents Lord Russell seated and wearing the robes of Lord Chief Justice of England. It is a striking likeness. Mr. Brock has admirably caught that look of intense and resolute forcefulness which was perhaps Lord Russell's most distinctive physical characteristic. On the pedestal is engraved: "The Right Honourable Charles Baron Russell of Killowen, G.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of England, 1894-1900."

One voluptuous palate makes a great many. I will hope for the best and provide for the worst.

For SANITARY and all other reasons use the CLEAN, SOFT, SILKY, TOUGH TOILET PAPERS Manufactured by EDDY'S

Superfluous Hair De Miracle

It is better than electricity, because it does not scar or produce a new growth. Better than X-ray, because it does not burn, scar or paralyze the tissues under the skin. Better than depilatories, because it is not poisonous; therefore, it will not cause blood poisoning, or produce eruptions, which is so common with depilatories, and does not break off the hair, thereby increasing its growth. Electrolysis, X-ray or depilatories are offered you on the bare word of the operators and manufacturers. DE MIRACLE is not. It is the only method which is endorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines. DE MIRACLE will be mailed to any address, sealed in plain wrapper for \$1. Your money back without question if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. Our booklet—the most complete treatise on Superfluous Hair ever published—containing the testimonials of numerous physicians and surgeons and those of hundreds of others—will be sent free, in plain, sealed envelope, upon request. Write for it today to DE MIRACLE CHEMICAL CO., 23 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, or THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

To Creditors of Reverend James Killeen, Deceased

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

FOY & KELLY.

80 Church street, Toronto, solicitors for Very Rev. J. J. McCann and Rev. H. J. Gibney, executors of said estate. Toronto, January 11th, 1905.

Sent on Approval TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE Laughlin FOUNTAIN PEN Guaranteed Finest Grade Ink. SOLID GOLD PEN To test the merits of this publication as an advertising medium we offer you choice of These Two Popular Styles For Only \$1.00 (By registered mail fee extra) Holder is made of the finest quality hard rubber, in four simple parts, fitted with very highest grade, large size 14k. gold pen, any flexibility desired—ink feeding device perfect. Either style—Richly Gold Mounted for presentation purposes \$1.00 extra. Grand Special Offer You may try the pen a week if you do not find it as represented, fully as fine a value as you can secure for three times the price in any other makes, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.00 for it, the extra 10c. is for your trouble in writing us and to show our confidence in the Laughlin Pen—(Not one customer in 1000 has asked for their money back.) Lay this Publication down and write NOW Safety Pocket Pen Holder sent free of charge with each Pen. ADDRESS Laughlin Mfg. Co. 26 Leonard St. Boston, Mass.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY WHY Canada's Famous Train the "MARITIME EXPRESS" Leaving Montreal 12.00 o'clock noon, daily except Saturday DOES THE BUSINESS between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, HALIFAX and the SYDNEYS. with connection for PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND and NEWFOUNDLAND BECAUSE Its Dining and Sleeping Car Service is Unequaled THAT IS WHY Write for time tables, fares, etc. to Toronto Ticket Office 51 King Street East

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM FEBRUARY AT THE WINTER RESORTS The most popular month of the year, for winter pleasure, or health travel, California, Mexico or Florida, offer attractions difficult to find in any other part of the World. Delightful, restful, health resorting climate, luxurious hotels. Round trip tourist tickets to all Southern Resorts are on sale daily. Those who cannot take advantage of the above resorts, should spend a few days or weeks at "Near by Winter Resorts," St. Catharines Mineral Springs, Monnt Clemens Mineral Baths and Preston Springs. All situated on Grand Trunk. Ask Agents, or address J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, for illustrated literature and full information. J. D. McDONALD, District Pass. Agent TORONTO

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 Chime Bells Best Copper and Tin Only THE W. VANDEUSEN COMPANY Buckeye Bell Foundry Cincinnati, O. ESTABLISHED 1837

MEMORIAL WINDOWS UNEXCELLED HESTIGEORGE LONDON ONT

DR. JOSEPH LOFTUS DENTIST 114 St. Paul St. Opposite James St. Phone 406 ST. CATHARINES

BELLS steel Alloy Church and School Bells, ordered by Callender & Co., Toronto, Ont. The C. E. BELL Co., Birmingham, Eng. ESTABLISHED 1837

Anniversary Concert of T. A. S.

The concert in Peterborough under the auspices of St. Peter's T.A.S., on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Society, was marked by a large attendance, an excellent programme and a bright lecture on the work of the organization by its founder, Rev. F. J. O'Sullivan, of Lindsay. Rev. Father O'Sullivan was enthusiastically received. He thanked all for their cordial welcome and was glad to see so many happy faces around him. He recalled the first meeting of the society and was pleased that he had been the instrument under God in starting a work which had been blessed and had done so much good, saved so many souls and was such an honor to the church and to Peterborough. The success achieved and the good done were an object lesson more eloquent than any words of his. What was the origin or cause of the phenomenal success of the work? It had not died out as some had prophesied, but had prospered under God's blessing and those engaged in it had been given supernatural courage to continue. It was fostered by the prayers of the church and of the mothers, sisters, daughters and fathers of the parish. Then, there were action and energy at the back of the prayers, as well as the unselfish labors of Rev. Dr. O'Brien and the hearty co-operation of the Cathedral clergy. Men and women in large numbers had aided the good priests by influencing their neighbors, and speaking a word in season urging them to join the society. Fault should not be found if one member or two went astray. Often general conclusions were drawn from very small premises—in politics, in the Church and in society—but, the whole was not a failure, owing to the lapse of an occasional one. Too much must not be expected from a human society like this. However, the grand results have amply demonstrated its success and stability. The reverend father and founder of the society referred to the labors of those who had assisted in fixing up the rooms, preparing for the concerts, arranging the debates, and looking after the library, etc. The Society had made happy homes, resulted in the saving of souls and rescuing many from ruin; and the influence it exerted, extended outside the parish; its members who had gone away, carrying the example and life of total abstinence with them in other parts. Moral suasion had been exercised. He said that a society like St. Peter's T.A.S. would do more to settle the temperance question than legislation could. Its influence in athletics was referred to, and the prizes the T.A.S. athletic club had received were dwelt upon. Good reading had been encouraged and many young men in the debating club had learned to express their thoughts freely and easily and one young man, who had taken a great interest in the Society had just been honored by being elected a member of the town council. His success as a speaker was largely due to the training he had received at the rooms. Father O'Sullivan looked forward to the time when the society would celebrate its tenth anniversary and believed it would go on and prosper more abundantly in the great and good work it was doing. Rev. Dr. O'Brien referred to the inauguration of the organization by Father O'Sullivan and said it was no light task to launch a society of this kind. They had received great encouragement from Catholics and those who were not Catholics, and he thanked all for their help. It was a good omen of the times to see all standing together in the great cause of temperance. He had said considerable on Sunday on this subject and would not farther take up their time. At the 10th anniversary of the society—five years hence—he hoped the membership instead of being 600, would be 1,000, and he urged all not to cease in their vigilance and efforts on behalf of the noble work.

Combes Out Persecuting Premier gives up the Struggle in the Face of Certain Defeat. Paris, Jan. 18.—The Combes Ministry presented its resignation to President Loubet this morning, and the President accepted it, but asked the Ministers to carry on their functions until a new Cabinet is formed. M. Loubet conferred with the president of the Senate, M. Fallieres, and the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Paul Doumer, and then announced that he would also consult the leaders of the majority groups. This will postpone the selection of a new premier for several days, it is thought. These conferences will determine who M. Loubet will invite to form a Ministry. M. Rouvier continues to be considered the most likely candidate for Premier, but his chances are less certain than at first, owing to the belief that a Rouvier Cabinet would not last long on account of the internal divisions of the Parliamentary groups. Other names prominently mentioned by men familiar with Parliamentary affairs are those of M. Brisson, M. Miller and M. Doumer. Premier Combes took office on June 5, 1902.

HEADACHE Neuralgia and Nervousness cured quickly by AJAX HARMLESS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA CURE No harm or depression. Greatest cure ever discovered. Take one tablet, 10c and up. All dealers or direct from Acme & Co., Toronto, Ont. Money back if not satisfied.



BANK OF HAMILTON.

The thirty-third annual general meeting of the Bank of Hamilton was held at noon on Monday, Jan. 16, at the head office of the bank at Hamilton.

board felt that the importance of having a representative in that important city should not be overlooked.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The directors beg to submit their annual report to the shareholders for the six months ended Nov. 30, 1904.

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS, listing various financial items and their corresponding values.

Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Nov. 30, 1904.

Senator Gibson, in moving the adoption of the report, said: It is very gratifying to the Board of Directors to speak of the results of the year.

What is God

Fifty years ago, in his course of University lectures, Cardinal Newman used the following explicit language.

their work and mission and their length of days, greater or less, in their appointed place.



EVERY MAN who could not otherwise leave an estate which would yield an income equal to the immediate needs of his family is enabled to do so by life insurance.

THE CONTINUOUS INSTALMENT policy guarantees to the beneficiary an annual income for twenty years certain, and thereafter for the remainder of life.

North American Life Assurance Company

HOME OFFICE, TORONTO. JOHN L. BLAINE, President. L. GOLDMAN, A.L.A., F.C.A., Ins'g Director.

Who was Pontius Pilate

The late Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa, in an interesting article on "The Island of Capri," in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, gave some interesting legends of Pontius Pilate, as subjoined:

"In the eyes of the historian, Pilate appears like some weird, dramatic, disappearing effect, thrown suddenly by limelight upon the stage. Men have written on the subject of Pilate with an air of learning, yet nothing is really known about either the beginning or the end of the procurator's career.

THE BEST ALE!

COSGRAVE'S THE BEST PORTER! (From Pure Irish Malt only)

COSGRAVE'S THE BEST HALF AND HALF! COSGRAVE'S ALWAYS ASK FOR THE BEST!

St. Michael's College. IN AFFILIATION WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY. Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and directed by the Basilian Fathers.

Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Non-Professional Certificates.

Loretto Abbey. WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, ONT. This fine Institution recently enlarged to provide in former site, is situated conveniently in the business part of the city, and yet sufficiently remote to secure the quiet and seclusion so congenial to study.

ST. JOSEPH'S Academy

The Course of Instruction in this Academy embraces every Branch Suitable to the Education of Young Ladies. In the ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT special attention is paid to MODERN LANGUAGES, FINE ARTS, PLAIN and FANCY NEEDLEWORK.

School of Practical Science

The Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University of Toronto. Departments of Instruction: 1-Civil Engineering, 2-Mining Engineering, 3-Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 4-Architecture, 5-Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

Shorthand 20 Lessons

Absolutely most complete and up-to-date Methods; position guaranteed; lessons by mail exclusively; no interference with regular occupation; no difficulties; everything simple and clear; endorsed by boards of education and leading newspapers; thousands of graduates; first lesson free for stamp.

Department 51, Campaign of Education

211 Townsend Bldg. NEW YORK. THE BEST ALE! COSGRAVE'S THE BEST PORTER!

COSGRAVE'S THE BEST HALF AND HALF! COSGRAVE'S ALWAYS ASK FOR THE BEST!

COSGRAVE BREWERY CO. TORONTO

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuation for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Trouble. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES invariably give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE and MARINE. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT. CAPITAL \$2,000,000

WM. A LEE & SON, GENERAL AGENTS. 14 VICTORIA STREET. Phone: Office Main 592 & Main 5098. Phone: Residence Park 667

THE YORK COUNTY Loan and Savings Company

Plans suitable for those desiring to own their homes instead of continuing to pay rent. Literature free. Head Office: Confederation Life Building Toronto. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Pres.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

Administers the estates of deceased persons WHO HAVE LEFT NO WILL at such rate of commission as the Court allows, or as may be agreed upon with the interested parties.

EXCELSIOR LIFE Insurance Company

Incorporated 1889. Head Office—Excelsior Life Bldg. TORONTO. Business for 1904 Largest and Most Satisfactory in Co's Career

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LTD. OF LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1808. CAPITAL \$11,000,000. TORONTO BRANCH, 24 Toronto St. A. WARING GILES, Local Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO OF ENGLAND

ASSETS \$62,000,000. O. Mc L. STINSON, Local Manager. WM. A. LEE & SON, GENERAL AGENTS.

Legal. JAMES E. DAY JOHN M. FERGUSON. DAY & FERGUSON, BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

H. HEARN & SLATTERY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Proctors in Admiralty. Offices: Canada Life Building, 46 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

L. E. & O'DONOGHUE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Dineen Bldg., Yonge and Temperance Sts. Toronto, Ont.

M. CBRADY & O'CONNOR, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Proctors in Admiralty. Rooms 67 and 68 Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto.

S. SCOTT, THOMPSON & CURLE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Parliamentary, Departmental, Supreme and Exchequer Court Agents.

UNWIN, MURPHY & ESTEN, C. J. MURPHY, H. L. ESTEN. ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS, ETC.

Architects. ARTHUR W. HOLMES, ARCHITECT. 10 Bloor St. East, TORONTO. Telephone North 1260.

Roofing. FORBES ROOFING COMPANY—Slate and Gravel Roofing; Established forty years. 153 Bay Street. Phone Main 53.

McCABE & CO. UNDERTAKERS. 222 Queen E. and 319 Queen W. Tel. N. 2838 Tel. N. 1466

F. ROSAR UNDERTAKER. 240 King St. East, Toronto. Telephone Main 104.

Late J. Young ALEX. MILLARD UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER. 679 350 YONGE ST. MAIN 679 TORONTO

MONUMENTS. Finest work and best designs at lowest prices. Granite and Marble Monuments. We are the Largest Manufacturers in the Dominion.

E. M'COGMACK MERCHANT TAILOR. 196 KING STREET WEST. Opposite Princess Theatre

50 YEARS EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. Anyone sending a sketch and description we will quickly ascertain your opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable.

B. CAIRNS, RUBBER STAMP, METAL STAMPS. 14 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO. Phone: Main 592 & Main 5098. Residence: Park 667

**In and Around Toronto**

**I.C.B.U. MINSTRELS.**

On the evening of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 19th, 20th and 21st inst., the members of No. 1 branch of the I.C.B.U., of which Mr. R. Scollard is president, gave an entertainment worthy in every way to stand in the first rank with all of a similar character. The popularity of the event was vouched for by the crowded houses that met the presentations of the respective evenings. On the first night the hall was apparently crowded to its utmost capacity, but on the second evening it was still more crowded and the third night beat all previous records. The entertainment consisted of a first class minstrel program, choruses, ballads, end songs, a plantation band, an original negro sketch entitled "Plantation Frolics" and an interlude of a mixed character. When the curtain rose at 8.15 fifty colored gentlemen in regulation evening costume in which a great embellish by red or pink carnations or chrysanthemums, played a conspicuous part, faced the audience. The artists who handled the "bones" of the company were Messrs. J. McNamara, J. Burns, J. Parker and J. E. Ferris, while Messrs. G. Mehan, C. O'Donnell, B. T. Mitchell and L. Hourigan manipulated the tambourines. A musical medley sung by the entire company and introducing several pretty and popular ballads and negro melodies, was given in fine time and with considerable musical intonation. Ballads and end songs interspersed with original and new jokes and conundrums followed. The soloists were repeatedly encored, but where all did well it is impossible to discriminate. Mr. R. Scollard in clearness of tone, left nothing to be desired in the character of interlocutor, and the droll and varied imitations of the end men gave the audience many a hearty laugh. Master Frank Clegg in his character songs was repeatedly recalled, and his excellent playing on the xylophone displayed the highest talent in one so young. The selection, "Oit in the Stilly Night" and others by the octette of the I.C.B.U., were given in good voice and showed no small amount of preparation. The dancing of Messrs. Leo Hourigan, Brennan, McNamara and Geo. Mehan, was a feature of the evening, and the work of the latter in his "baton specialty" was on a par with that of first-class professionals. The sketch "Plantation Frolics" was admirably conceived and carried out. The members of the company who personated the ladies postured and danced quite gracefully and the costumes were quite in order. The gathering of the whole company in the shape of the Original Plantation Band, under the leadership of J. Philip Sousa Callaghan, brought the programme to a close. Every member of the company was a member of No. 1 Branch of the I.C.B.U. E. A. Ferris was stage director and J. F. Strathan musical director. The performances were decidedly a grand success, and the Athletic Association of the I.C.B.U. for which the affair was inaugurated, will no doubt benefit largely by the proceeds.

**FEAST OF THE HOLY FAMILY.**

The Feast of the Holy Family was observed throughout the diocese on Sunday last. At the cathedral the altars were brilliantly illuminated. Rev. Father Murray preached the sermon of the day.

**NEW CHOIR FORMED.**

A new choir composed of the little girls of the parish has just been established at the Church of the Holy Family. They sing at the early Mass and the singing is very sweet and devotional. Miss Pauline Carton is charge of the organ.

**TROTTER-ST. DENIS.**

On January 18th a very pretty wedding took place at the Sacred Heart Church, Rev. Father Lammarche officiating. The contracting parties were Miss Maude St. Denis and Mr. Victor Trotter, both of Toronto. The bride wore a handsome gown of brown broadcloth with hat of pale blue trimmed with pink. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations. Miss Louise Opherkuch assisted the bride. She wore green voile over taffeta and a white picture hat, her flowers were pink carnations. The bridegroom was assisted by Mr. Leo St. Denis of the G.N.W. Telegraph Co., twin brother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Trotter left for a tour through the States and on their return will reside at Toronto Junction.

**PERSONAL.**

Major Archie Macdonell, D.S.O., whose family resided in St. Helen's Parish, left last week for two years' service in England. He had been only a few months in Toronto after a sojourn of three years in Africa, and his going was a disappointment to his many friends who had been looking for a longer stay in their midst.

**CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE AND DEBATING UNION.**

The last meeting of the Catholic Temperance Union proved a most interesting and successful one. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. F. S. Spence and Mr. J. Ferguson, and musical numbers by Miss De Grouchi and Mr. Robinson. Both the speeches and the music were much appreciated by the large number present. Owing to a cold the president, Mr. F. Walsh, was absent and the chair was taken by Mr. Power. The next meeting will take place on Wednesday evening, the 1st prox. in the hall of St. Peter's parish.

**ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.**

St. John's Industrial School at Flanby will soon be in possession of an entirely new wing. It is expected that it will be completed in about a week, when it will be formally opened by His Grace the Archbishop. Already one dormitory is occupied, forty-four beds having the same number of occupants, covering the surface. The new addition consists of three large and well-lighted class-rooms, a well-equipped lavatory, dining-room, scullery, and a large chapel together with apartments for the chaplain. Two of the class-rooms are divided by folding doors which may be thrown aside, and the rooms transformed into a hall for entertainments or extra-sized gatherings.

**A FEARFUL BOGSLIDE**

The following particulars of the recent bogslide in the neighborhood of Castlere, Ireland, are furnished by an eye-witness:

The first premonitory commotion was noticed by Patrick Freehill and his family, whose holding is on the south-eastern confines of the bog. At 9 o'clock Freehill and his wife were about to leave their home to attend the Castlere market. Before setting out they told two of the children to gather in some turnips in the field, in front of the house. On going out to do so it was discovered that the turnip plot was covered with a black liquid mass which was flowing in from the adjacent bog. An alarm was instantly raised and a messenger fleet of foot started off to warn the people living in the neighborhood. Soon the cry of "The bog, the bog"—a signal full of significance and horror for the people of the district, who are not unacquainted with bog slides—was heard far and wide, and men, women and children possessed by terrifying anticipations, rushed from their cabins, and made for high ground north and south of the Cloonard river, which is a tributary of the far-famed Suck. Between the bog and the Castlere to Frenchpark road, in which direction it was drifting, are the homes of the Widow Serge, the Widow Callaghan, Pat Dale and Thomas Dale, and their families. Abandoning everything, the occupants fled from them with all possible speed in fear of their lives. Meanwhile the neighbors less dangerously circumstanced, came to the rescue, and succeeded in removing some small portion of the hay and oats which had been stacked by one or two of these poor people. There was little time, however, to rescue anything. The bog, which had been gathering itself for a dash, plunged forward with extraordinary rapidity and soon inundated the valley of the river, completely choking up the stream, and blotting out its banks and outlines. The public road, standing seven or eight feet higher than the reclaimed cutaway bog forming the holdings, checked the avalanche, and held it back until the afternoon of the Sunday following, though the mass of liquid peat was still increasing in volume. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, however, another convulsive bubbling and boiling was observed. At one o'clock on Monday morning, like fermenting yeast, the huge mass broke its bounds, and swept with destroying force and energy over the road, coursing off for another mile and a half eastward. Here again several holdings and dwellings lay directly in its path. The people had, of course, long since abandoned them, carrying with them whatever little valuables they were capable of moving. The doors and windows had been secured, but the tremendous rush of bog stuff swept away all obstacles. It broke down the battlement walls of the river bridge over the road; it smashed in doors, knocked down out-houses and cow sheds, levelled walls and ditches, and enveloped the country over which it travelled in one huge mass of liquid mud. The County Roscommon Surveyor, Mr. Mulvanny, was quickly on the scene, and set large gangs of men at work to draw off the water which was impelling the on-rush of the peat, but the operation was tedious and full of risk. A gullet was dug in the road, and when the bed of the river had cleared somewhat, drains were opened at points of vantage to enable the liquid matter to flow off. The water answered to this treatment, and numerous torrents poured down into the bed of the river, and coursed on to join the Suck. By these operations considerable progress was made in checking the further on-rush of the bog, and it is thought now that there will be no further movement of the bog. For a distance of from three to four miles long, and near a quarter of a mile wide, the whole country is submerged and completely buried under five, six, and seven feet of bog. Tons of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, mangolds, oats, hay and thousands of acres of oat soil and tillage are completely blotted out. The whole area I have mentioned is now again what it formerly was, before the sweat and toil of the poor people reclaimed it—black, swampy, spongy bog, that nothing could again make fertile or restore.

**British Navy and Papal Flag**

The Press Association states the following correspondence has taken place between the Imperial Protestant Federation and the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty with regard to a report that during Cardinal Vanuttelli's recent visit, the Papal Flag was saluted by certain ships of the British Navy—

Imperial Protestant Federation, September 15, 1904.  
"The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., P.C., 10 Downing street, Whitehall, S.W."  
"Dear Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement in the 'Giornale d'Italia' to the effect that Cardinal Vanuttelli while in England was not only welcomed by His Majesty's Navy as a Prince of the Royal Blood, but that when on board one of His Majesty's vessels the Papal Flag was hoisted. Will you kindly tell me for the information of the Council of this Federation whether the statement in the paper referred to is accurate or inaccurate?"  
(Signed) JAS. WALSH, Organizing Secretary.

A copy of the above letter was also sent to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The reply of the Prime Minister was as follows:  
"North Berwick, Sept. 22, 1904.  
"Dear Sir,—Mr. Balfour desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 15th, and in reply to say that the remon to which you refer appears to be one of the many absurd stories to which the visit of Cardinal Vanuttelli to England has given occasion.—I remain yours faithfully,  
(Signed) WILFRID M. SPOUT.

Writing to Mr. Balfour on October 19th, Mr. Walsh stated that careful inquiries had been made on behalf of the Council of the Imperial Protestant Federation, and it had been found that the statements referred to in his first letter had been widely circulated in Europe and in America. The telegram sent from Rome to practically every important daily newspaper published in the world was to the effect that in returning from Ireland Cardinal Vanuttelli was received by the Pope. He said he was accorded an enthusiastic reception, and that many honors were paid to him. For the first time since the fall of the temporal power of the Popes the Papal flag hoisted on the steamer carrying the Cardinal was saluted by British warships, while Lord Dudley, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, treated him as a prince of the blood. As the foregoing statement had not in any way been challenged, and as prominence had been given to it by the Roman Catholic press, it was safe to assume that it was regarded as accurate. Under these circumstances Mr. Walsh asked why the Papal Flag was saluted by British warships, and who was responsible for giving such an order. The Prime Minister's reply to the above being marked "Private," Mr. Walsh addressed a further letter to Mr. Balfour, expressing his pleasure to hear that "there is no foundation for the allegation contained in the telegram," and hoping that in the anxiety which he would share with the Federation to correct any erroneous press telegrams which might have received widespread circulation, he would allow the word "Private" to be removed from his letter so that it might be communicated to the press.

On November 19th Mr. Balfour replied to above letter, but as he marked his further letter "Private," it cannot be published. The Prime Minister, however, gave permission for his previous letter to be published, provided that the last portion of it was omitted. The portion of the letter which he allows to be published is as follows:  
10 Downing street, Whitehall, S.W. November 3rd, 1904.  
Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter I have to say that I have already had the honor of informing you that there is no foundation for the allegation contained in the telegram to which you called my attention. (Rest of the letter omitted by request of the Prime Minister)—I remain, yours faithfully,  
(Signed) ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, James W. Walsh, Esq.

**Auxiliary Bishop for Montreal**

According to a press cablegram from Rome, Pope Pius X., acknowledging the growing importance of the Archdiocese of Montreal, has granted the request of Archbishop Bruchesi to have an Auxiliary Bishop. He has nominated Mgr. Zoticus Racicot, now Vicar-General of Montreal, to the office.

What a real gain is it to find out how little we love God, and how shabbily we serve him! This is one great good of reading the Lives of Saints. Because a saint is not always imitable, it does not follow that his life is not practical. Nay, for the most part of it is the admirable lives of the saints which teach us most humility, and kindle in us greatest love.

**The Cure of Ars**

Rome, Jan. 9.—This morning, the ceremony took place in the Vatican Basilica of the proclamation of G. B. Vienney, once Cure of Ars, France, as one of the blessed. Father Vienney was the founder of the devotion of Saint Philomena, and is most popular throughout France. The ceremony was most imposing, as the Cardinals of the Congregation of Rites were present, together with Cardinals Couille, Archbishop of Lyons; Labour, Archbishop of Rennes; and Perraud, Bishop of Autun, besides about one thousand pilgrims from the above-mentioned dioceses, and a large concourse of people of all nationalities. The Basilica was specially prepared for the occasion with twinkling lights and much red brocade, besides four banners with representations of the Blessed Vienney performing his miracles. This afternoon Pius X., in great pomp, descended into St. Peter's to venerate the newly proclaimed Blessed Vienney. The Papal procession was long and imposing, the Pontiff being surrounded by many of the Cardinals of the Curia, together with three members of the French Sacred College who had come to Rome specially for the occasion, many high Prelates and Papal dignitaries. An interesting feature of this afternoon's ceremony was the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Genoa and their son, the Prince of Udine, to witness the passage of the Basilica with ordinary tickets, but were recognized and offered chairs by the Vatican officials. As his Holiness passed, the Princes and Princesses knelt, and at the end of the function they declined to leave by the special exit. This incident has created much comment in Vatican circles, as it is the first time that members of the House of Savoy have been present at functions attended by the Pope.

**Dr. Newman on a Gentleman**

I saw quoted a few days ago, says "M.A.P." of London (Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper), in a weekly journal, Cardinal Newman's well-known description of a gentleman, and I cannot do better than give that quotation:—  
"It is almost the definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender towards the distant and merciful towards the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unseasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort, he has no care for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to others who interfere with him and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out."

No star ever rose or fell without influence somewhere.

**Skelly—Robitaille**

A pretty midwinter wedding was solemnized at St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., when Miss Mary Adelaide Robitaille became the bride of Mr. J. J. Skelly of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Murphy, O.M.I., performed the ceremony and said the nuptial mass. To the sweet sounds of the Wedding March the bride entered the church, leaning on the arm of her father, and proceeded to the altar railing, where the groom was waiting to receive her. She wore a beautiful brown travelling suit with hat and trimmings to match. The bridesmaid, Miss Olive Robitaille, sister of the bride, was also beautifully gowned in brown. Mr. M. D. Kelly acted as best man.

Quite a large number of friends were present notwithstanding that the ceremony took place at a very early hour. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, Nicholas street, where the immediate friends of the young couple gathered to offer their congratulations. Many beautiful wedding gifts were received by the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Skelly left by the early train for New York and other eastern cities on their honeymoon.

On the evening previous to his wedding Mr. Skelly was presented with a beautiful wedding gift from the entire staff of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, as a token of esteem in which he is held by his fellow clerks who wished him many years of happiness. Although he was completely surprised Mr. Skelly, being a suitable man, thinking all of them for their many acts of kindness and for their good wishes on the present occasion.

**It Pays to Attend the Best**

**ELLIOTT Business College.**  
TORONTO, ONT.  
One of the Greatest Business Training Schools in Canada. Open the entire year. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Enter Now.  
W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal  
Cor. Yonge and Alexander Sts.

**Gold Leaf in Bibles**

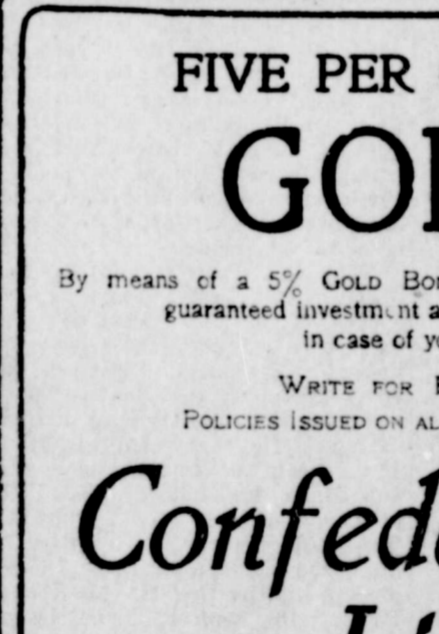
Figures cannot lie, but they are often misleading. Take, for instance, the statistics furnished from time to time by the great Protestant Bible publication societies of the millions upon millions of copies of the Good Book that are printed and distributed—or rather supposed to be distributed—among the heathens. We say "supposed to be distributed" because it has long been known that much of this vast output is destined for strange and sometimes base uses. The Chicago "Chronicle" is responsible for the following:  
"James," said the English gold manufacturer, "we are out of Bibles. Go down town and buy six dozen."  
James in due course returned with the Bibles in a hand cart. They were taken from him by three men, their covers were torn off and the pages were trimmed with sharp knives down to a certain small size. Then these little reduced papers were sewed together into a multitude of small books.  
The small books were distributed among the hands, and in them the firm's output of gold leaf was packed—between every two Biblical leaves a leaf of gold.  
"It seems irreverent, not to say sacrilegious, I know," said the head of the firm, "but we always do so. We have done so for generations. Gold leaf is always put on the market in little books made of Bibles."  
"Why?" I'll tell you why. Gold leaf must be packed between printed instead of plain pages, for the reason that it would slip out of plain pages, which are too smooth for it, whereas the indentations made by the types on the printed pages are just sufficient to hold the leaf in place firmly. That's why printed pages are used.  
"We choose among all printed pages Bible ones, for the reason that the Bible is the best printed book a-going. The type is more evenly set and the printing is finer than in any other work, and we need the best typesetting and printing in our business, you know, for any roughness or unevenness is apt to tear the gold leaf."  
"That's why all English gold leaf is packed in Bibles. It's a necessary thing to do, but all the same, I've often wondered that the churches have never gotten after us gold leaf manufacturers for our irreverence."

**Confederation Life**

By means of a 5% GOLD BOND POLICY you can secure a guaranteed investment and protect your family in case of your death.  
WRITE FOR PAMPHLETS.  
POLICIES ISSUED ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.  
**Confederation Life**  
ASSOCIATION—HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.  
W. H. BEATTY, Esq., President.  
W. D. MATTHEWS, Esq., Vice-President.  
W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.  
FREDERICK WYLD, Esq., Managing Director.  
J. K. MACDONALD, Secretary.

**ALWAYS READY FOR USE**

**NO HONING! NO GRINDING!**  
Full Hollow Ground or Double Concave for Extra Hard Beards



**The Carbo Magnetic Razor**

NO SMARTING AFTER SHAVING

Ready for 365 smooth, comfortable shaves each year.

With Ordinary Careful Use will Keep an Edge for Years without Honing.

100 WEDDING INVITATIONS

Announcements including inside and outside envelopes—samples mailed.

**\$2.50**

WALTON ENGRAVING COMPANY

708 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST**

**HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**  
Any area numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting a and 26, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.  
**ENTRY**  
Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for someone to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.  
**HOMESTEAD DUTIES**  
A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto 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 a settler was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.  
(4) 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.  
The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township or an adjoining or cornering township.  
A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.  
The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1889.  
Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

**APPLICATION FOR PATENT**

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.  
**INFORMATION**  
Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the office in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.  
W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

**TYPEWRITERS**

All makes rented and sold on instalments

**UNITED TYPEWRITER CO. Limited**

TORONTO

**MEN WANTED**

We want one good man in each district, local or travelling, at \$840 a year, and expenses \$2.50 per day, to take up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars write  
SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

**TEACHER WANTED**

For Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 4, Emly, County of Victoria; salary \$375. Applicants will kindly send testimonials and references on or before Jan. 30th inst., to Rev. C. S. Bretherton, Downeyville, P.O.

**McSHANE'S BELLS**

are ringing evidences of swelling throats. Over 100,000 ringing round the world. Manufactured by McShane's Bell Co., U.S.A.