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PRICE FIVE CENTS

Chronicles of An Old-Timer

The Origin of the Nickname "Dogan" for Catholics—A Great Irish-Canadian Horseman—Ireland in the New Century—A Few Noted Irish Americans—Arnold White's Stur on the Irish—John B. McDonald the Constructor of New York's Great Subway—Chicago's Irish McDonald a Millionaire—Chisholm Bros.—Conor O'Kelly Coming to America.

Chicago, Feb. 27, 1904.

Editor Register:
I could tell many interesting anecdotes about the late Erastus Wiman did opportunity permit. One thing, however, I want to state and that is, notwithstanding his close Brown and McDougall connections for some time in his Toronto days, he never antagonized our people. His first cousin, William McDougall, did, and was the coiner of the opprobrious nickname for Catholics that was insidiously applied for years by the Globe and its followers—"Dogs." There may not be many now of your readers who remember the constant application of that name during pre-conference days to Catholics, but no doubt there are some left who do. I never could make out the origin of the nickname "Dogan," but William McDougall, while writing for the Globe, was the man who invented and applied it.

The Irish have always displayed a great fondness for horse-racing and many of the prominent horse-owners and horse-racers of the United States are Irish or Irish-Americans. And many of the most successful jockeys too. But the most successful horseman that I know of is an Irish-Canadian, and his name is Edward Corrigan, a native of Beauport County, Province of Quebec. Some years ago I ascertained this fact from himself. He is known in Chicago as the "Master of Hawthorne." Hawthorne being a racing track in the vicinity of the city, which he laid out and owned and which he yet partly owns. But he is pretty well known all over the United States, as he has stables of horses in many localities, from New York to California. Neither has he confined his operations to the United States, for he is well known also to the British turf, where he has entered many horses and won many stakes. His stable in Chicago will be campaigned throughout next summer, and here he keeps his most numerous string, and I feel flattered that one of his most successful colts is named "McGee," after the great Irish-Canadian.

John B. McDonald of New York, is a native of Cork County, was born close to Fermoy, and is about 60 years of age. He is one of the leading captains of American industry and employs over 10,000 men. There have been two other successful Corkmen in America of late years. They are John Roache, who is now dead, but was one of America's greatest shipbuilders in his day, his work being mostly for the United States Government. The other is Richard Croker, lately the leader of the Tammany Society of New York. He has been residing in England for some time, playing the races, but has lately purchased a house in Kildare, Ireland, perhaps with the purpose of residing there.

John B. McDonald is the constructor of the New York Subway, the greatest work of the kind ever attempted. His office is on the 6th floor of the tallest structure in New York at 21 Park Row. Although but three years of age when his parents brought him from Ireland, he is a thorough Irishman in his feelings. He is a very rich man, being many times a millionaire. He was 18 years of age when he earned his first money as a clerk in the office of the New York Registry of Deeds. Afterwards getting a job as time-keeper on the Croton water-works he soon became a foreman. Four years later he became inspector of masonry on the New York Central tunnel. He got his first contract on that tunnel, when he began to be famous. His name as a contractor is now known in almost every state in the Union and in the countries of two continents. The Baltimore Belt railroad, a five years' job, was of his construction. It was a difficult piece of tunnel work like the Hoosac tunnel, built by the Shanleys of Canada, also Irishmen. He built the Jerome Park reservoir, covering 300 acres, and having a capacity of 600,000,000 gallons—the largest contract of its kind ever awarded. The contract which has won him most

himself. However, the new book augurs well for Ireland. The author remarks among other things: "Those who have known Ireland for the last twelve years cannot fail to notice the advent of a wholly new spirit, and the object of the book which will give a complete and comprehensive view of the present political, social and industrial condition of that country, is to bring into a clearer light the essential movements in Ireland and to do something towards promoting greater definiteness of aim and method." That Mr. Plunkett is doing a good work in advancing the material welfare of Ireland in agriculture, horticulture and dairying there is no doubt, and although not in sympathy with the home movement, he has his talents put to good uses nevertheless, and he deserves approval and encouragement.

I desire to introduce to the notice of your readers the name of a noted Irish-American and his deeds whose work has not been in the line of politics, literature, or eloquence. Many years ago I remember reading in the London Times an approval of William Dargan, the promoter of the Dublin Exposition of 1854, which was quite a success. While praising Mr. Dargan, it insulted his race by remarking, "He had a Saxon heart in his Irish bosom," as if a Celtic heart was incapable of any accomplishment. Old-Timer has never forgotten that slur and has treasured it up. In recent years Mr. Arnold White, in an article in the Anglo-Saxon Review, published by Mr. Comwallis-West, asserted that the Irish, excepting those of English ancestry, were good for nothing outside of oratory, politics and speculation; that they were not scientists, surgeons, engineers or discoverers. This Mr. Arnold White set himself up as the champion of Anglo-Saxonism, and maintained that the Americans should seek an alliance with the English and not to pay any attention to the Irish, who were anti-English and lacked the valuable qualities he set forth. I have already disproved this elsewhere and given instances of great Celtic-Irish successes. I have shown how an Irishman conceived and engineered the Erie Canal in New York State; how an Irish-Canadian engineer succeeded in constructing the Hoosac Tunnel in Massachusetts when others had failed. I showed how a Scotland-born Irishman was in his day the leader of industrial enterprises in California.

In my last letter I paid a due note of praise to the Scotch Macdonalds for their many achievements, especially in their services to Canada. I shall now claim consideration for an Irish, McDonald, and there are Irish McDonalds, and there are Scotch MacDonalds. The McDonalds of Scotland sprung from an Irish clan and colony and of course were originally of the same race of people, although 1,100 years have passed since the secession took place.

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"Ireland in the New Century" is the title of a new book written by Sir Horace Plunkett, president of the Irish Board of Agriculture. One of our Chicago papers publishing a notice of it, heads it, "British Author Aims to Uplift Ireland." Mr. Plunkett is not British, but Irish, as well as his ancestors before him, and why the Chicago paper should make him out a Britisher is what I cannot understand, especially as the editor of the paper referred to is Ir-

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fame in the construction, equipment and maintenance of the Rapid Transit Railway of New York, which is an underground work, demanding great engineering skill, and which involves an outlay of \$60,000,000, and the first spade of earth on which was dug in January, 1900, and is now fast nearing completion.

I am told that Mr. McDonald is a tender-hearted man and is overflowing with the milk of human kindness. He says he longs to see Ireland again but cannot spare the time. He is a home ruler and longs to see Ireland free and has contributed his mite whenever a demand was made upon him.

His ideas of the essentials of success in life are as follows: "Truth, honesty and ability." For a young man who has nothing at the opening of his career but his own unaided efforts to rely on these qualities are indispensable. He must not alone be ready to do what is wanted of him at all times, but more than what is wanted. He must be faithful to his employer in all things legitimate and must look upon himself as always on duty. When he becomes an employer himself he may seek leisure moments at will; but an employer he never will become if he is always thinking of leisure moments when he is an employer.

We have an Irish McDonald here in Chicago whose fame is known no doubt to many in Canada and has had considerable success in a way, but that way is not one to be recommended. It is gambling. I believe he is now a millionaire. The man I mean is known as "Mike" McDonald. He has abandoned the occupation he was enriched by and I understand is now making money as a real-estate speculator and landlord. Many interesting stories might be told of him; one is about the way he once beat Lord Russell, the late Irish Chief Justice of England, out of his money at cards, when the latter was once visiting Chicago, or you must know, his lordship was fond of a game, and if he could only win from McDonald of Chicago, he might pride himself on his dexterity. I saw this man once plank down \$1,000 for himself and \$1,000 for his wife at an Irish Land League meeting here 22 years ago, and thought nothing of it. I have never made this man's acquaintance, although I often saw him when a young fellow selling papers and periodicals on Great Western trains, between Toronto and Niagara Falls, when Chisholm Brothers owned the route. He was a very handsome young fellow then, smooth-featured and clear-skinned; but he has been in Chicago many years and his success is not the kind to be commended, although I hear nothing particularly dishonorable against him.

Chisholm Brothers were Catholics and I learn that they too have been successful in other ways down in Maine, and that they too (or one of them at least) is a millionaire.

I have just learned that Conor O'Kelly, member of parliament for South Mayo, and a brilliant speaker, is about to visit America for the purpose of continuing the work of organizing the Irish National League in America and Canada.

I have noticed the death of Geo. Lewis of Toronto by suicide. I knew Mr. Lewis, but I knew his father, Rice Lewis, better. I notice the advertisement of Rice Lewis, Son & Co. still in the Toronto papers. Geo. Lewis was described in the obituary notice I read of him as an Englishman, but I knew that his father, Rice Lewis, was an Irishman born in Tipperary, which fact I had from himself. He was a liberal Protestant in religion. The sign of the padlock, for a hardware store, was the trademark of the firm.

WILLIAM HALLEY.

His Lordship the Bishop of London and Catholic Societies

To the Editor of The Catholic Register:
Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Catholic Foresters in the last issue of The Catholic Register it is said that that Society obtained permission from the Bishop through me to organize in the city and in the Diocese of Hamilton. I beg leave to state for the information of those concerned that such permission can only be obtained by complying with the rule relating to the introduction of new societies, to be found in his Lordship's Lenten circular, which was published in The Register in the issue of Feb. 18th. By referring to that rule it will be found clearly stated that it rests with the pastor of each mission in case he judge the establishment of any particular society desirable, to apply to the Bishop for permission to introduce it into his parish and that no society is to be established without the Episcopal permission. I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
J. G. HOLDEN,
Chancellor Diocese of Hamilton.

THE DISTURBING ELEMENT.
"During the preceding autumn of 1902," Mr. Monk continued, "the ex-

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Minister of Public Works commenced his tour of the Province of Ontario, which was brought to an abrupt termination by the return of the Prime Minister and the Ministerial changes which followed. About the same time certain so-called Conservators started the notion that the only hope of our party in this Province rested upon the assistance which might be received from the former "Master of the Administration." The House met on the 12th of March, 1903, and before the 1st of May following I saw clearly that many of my Conservative colleagues considered our success in Quebec depended on what the member for St. Mary's division would decide to do. Was he not the man who had carried the elections of 1896? Did not the Liberal party owe him its success in 1901? Was he not the prince of organizers? What he had done for others he could do for us and insure victory. Such was the opinion of several of my best friends, who conversed freely with me about it, but I did not share it.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.
"Those who followed the session of 1903 are pretty well aware of what took place. My position became daily more embarrassing. A section of my colleagues sincerely entertained the opinion that our new ally would be invaluable in Quebec. My own conviction, quite as sincere, was that if our party became identified with the ex-Minister the contest would, in the eyes of the people, become a trial of strength between the Prime Minister and his ex-Minister. Under such conditions the result might prove unfavorable. A majority of my colleagues looked upon the intervention of the ex-Minister as essential. Their opinion was a sincere opinion.

THE MAN OF DESTINY.
"Having thus become for a considerable section of the party the man of destiny, the member for St. Mary's by no means remained idle. The fate of those who upon the road to Damascus, are stricken by the fulgurating rays of truth is to be changed at once into apostles. In frequent political synods, of which he appeared to be the moderator, he preached among others, the absolute inutilty of a Quebec leader, giving many sound reasons for the faith that was in him.

Tried to Resign.
"Twice I gathered together the small band of our Quebec followers and laid my difficulties before them. I also conferred, as I thought I should, with our leader upon the subject. I was anxious to efface myself quietly and to leave the conduct of the campaign to others. This proposal of mine was not agreed to. I wish to bear witness to the desire my friends had of maintaining me in my position, and to their kind treatment generally. On the other hand, I could not carry on the electoral campaign under such circumstances without sacrificing my convictions completely. The general elections, however, were getting daily nearer. An organizer was appointed for our province with absolute control, any disagreement between him and myself to be settled by our leader. Shortly after the session the organizers communicated to me their intention of holding a series of meetings with the ex-Minister of Public Works. I asked to be excused from attending these meetings. My request was granted at once. Some of my followers in this county had requested me not to join in their campaign. I informed them that the matter was settled. I discovered later that an investigation had been set on foot, unknown to me, in order to ascertain whether representations made by me in regard to the feelings prevailing in this county were correct. I do not know who started this inquiry. The proceeding seems to have been a very indelicate one. A few weeks later I was pressed to attend a mass meeting in Montreal with the member for St. Mary's. I acceded to the request, stipulating that Mr. Borden, our leader, and other Quebec men in public life whom I designated should come also.

THE BREACH WIDENS.
"The meeting took place, but, I should like to say, my conduct was severely criticized by some. I had not applauded nor risen from my seat, nor waived my handkerchief when the ex-Minister had taken the floor. Hostility then assumed a more pronounced form. It was freely stated that I should lose my election, that a candidate would be put up against me, that I would not get the nomination in this county. The question of depositing me from the Quebec leadership was discussed. An organizer was named for the Montreal district. I was neither consulted about this change nor informed of it. At this juncture Parliament was called and the general elections were postponed indefinitely. That day I went to the Windsor and gave our leader, Mr. Borden, my letter of resignation. INTERVIEW WITH MR. BORDEN.
"Mr. Borden kindly and earnestly asked me to desist from this project, but I insisted. The plan of campaign adopted left matters in this condition that I had the responsibility of it; that responsibility I declined. Mr. Borden then told me he considered such a letter should be reserved for the consideration of the caucus. I remarked that I would have the responsibility of the bye-elections, but he stated that no such thing would attach to me, and upon his desire that my letter should not be published then I accepted his suggestion. Though Mr. Borden had exempted me from participation in the bye-elections, I worked for the candidates who were old friends, and represented Mr. Bergson on polling day.

"The elections took place on the 16th, and on the 19th Le Journal published the following note: 'Mr. Monk, whose health leaves much to be desired since some weeks, has definitely abandoned the share he has taken hitherto in the government of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec. This decision will surprise no one, as it was foreseen. We hope, nevertheless, that rest may allow the member for Jacques Cartier to solicit again the votes of the county which he has represented in Parliament seven years. The organization of the party remains the same, with Mr. R. L. Borden as leader.'

DECIDED TO PUBLISH.
"This perfidious statement seemed to intimate that I was severing my connection with the electorate of this county. I then decided in the interest of truth to publish my letter of resignation. Need I say that I was not consulted on the change which suppressed the old flag of our party, our mottoes, the glorious traditions of the party, and even the names of Macdonald, Cartier and Chapleau. It was a poor piece of business, which lost us many votes. People laughed grimly at the transparent disguise."

Dancing in Lent
Subscriber writes: "Will you kindly tell me through the columns of your valuable paper whether the Catholic Church forbids attending dancing school during Lent? Would it be against the Lenten Regulations to continue teaching a dancing class during the Lenten season?"—Subscriber.

The Lenten Regulations tell you in all cases of doubt to consult your pastor or confessor. Dancing is certainly among the amusements to be avoided during Lent. The spirit that should be uppermost in the minds of the Faithful during this holy season is that of penance. But if a Catholic be the teacher of a dancing class, earning his livelihood by that means, it is a wholly different matter from amusement. Catholics will not be known as attendants at a dancing class during Lent for the purposes of entertainment or amusement.

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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

Rome, Feb. 11.—This evening the "Osservatore Romano" publishes the Latin text and its Italian translation—both together occupying twelve columns—of the new Encyclical Letter of His Holiness. This grand Letter treats of the celebration of the coming Jubilee of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. This anniversary of the proclamation and promulgation of that dogma occurs on the 8th of December next. On that day 50 years ago the Pontiff Pius IX., surrounded by a great number of cardinals and bishops, at the Pontifical throne erected in the apex of St. Peter's, pronounced this dogma to be of faith. As the Pope in his Letter says, it was received with demonstrations of great joy, so that in the memory of man no such manifestation of devotion was given either to the Mother of God or to the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

It is manifestly impossible to touch here on the many most interesting themes and expressions of affection to the Blessed Virgin furnished by this lengthy Letter. Does not he ask, the providence of God appear admirable in his two predecessors, Pius and Leo, who in most turbulent times ruled the Church in the most saintly manner with longevity of Pontificate never granted to anyone else before them? And he further tells that scarcely had Pius IX. proclaimed as dogma of Catholic faith the exemption of Mary from original sin, in the land of Lourdes the Virgin herself began those marvellous manifestations in consequence of which, with grandiose and magnificent enterprise, arose these two temples to the Immaculate; near which the miracles which happen every day, through the intercession of the Divine Mother, are splendid arguments against the incredulity of our days.

But the principal reason for which this coming festival should excite a singular fervor in the minds of Christians is for him—the restoration of all things in Christ. This theme he develops at considerable length in words of rare beauty and affection. The whole Letter indeed breathes a tender devotion to the Blessed Virgin and a kindly appeal to Christians all over the world to honor and love the Mother of God.

Towards the end of the Letter the Pontiff, in order that heavenly graces may abound more plentifully, and following the example of his predecessors, has determined to concede an extraordinary indulgence in the form of a Jubilee to the Catholic world. To all those dwelling in Rome who, from the first Sunday of Lent, 21st February, even to the end of June, inclusive—the Feast of Corpus Christi—will gain it, who will have three visited one of the four Patriarchal Basilicas and prayed there for the liberty and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of the Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies and the conversion of those in error, for

peace and concord between Christian princes, for the peace and unity of all the faithful, and according to the intention of the Pontiff. The ordinary conditions of fasting and of receiving the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist are, of course, also enjoined. Those who dwell in other places will have the time and conditions of gaining the Jubilee indulgence regulated for them by their Ordinaries. In the conclusion of this Letter the Pontiff expresses the hope that this Jubilee day be fruitful in spiritual blessings to all and also to many of those who are unhappily separated from Jesus Christ, that they may return to Him and that the love of virtue and the fervor of piety may flourish again amongst Christian people.

On Tuesday last, at the Palace of the Cancellaria, the Commission of Sacred Archaeology held a meeting. Amongst the speakers were Monsignor Wilpert, the learned author of the "Paintings of the Catacombs"; Commendatore Orazio Marucchi, the distinguished writer on Christian Archaeology, and Rev. Father Bonaventura, of the Society of Jesus. An account of the recent discovery of a lost catacomb was given to the meeting.

On the Via delle Sette Chiese—road of the Seven Churches—which goes from St. Paul's beyond the Walls to the Via Ardeatina, and near to the Catacombs of St. Calixtus, it was known—from notes made by the archaeologist Boldetti in a book of his of the year 1720—that there existed the Catacombs of Saint Commodilla, in which was the crypt of the martyrs Felix and Adaeuctus. These two were martyred in the reign of Diocletian; and it is worthy of note that the Society for the Veneration of the Martyrs have fixed for this year the commemoration of the 16th centenary of the martyrs who suffered under that cruel Emperor. Felix was a priest. As he was being led to his martyrdom, a pagan, employed in the Imperial fiscal office under Maximian, cast in his lot with the Christian priest, declaring himself of this faith, and he was also put to death. The Christians, not knowing his name, called him "Adaeuctus, Adjunctus." Pope St. Damasus dedicated an inscription to them, the text of which has been preserved, and of which Boldetti found a tiny fragment, and that is now in the Christian Museum of the Lateran. By this inscription it appears that St. Damasus charged a priest named Verus to adorn the tomb of the two Martyrs. It was visited by the pilgrims of the 8th century, as may be read in the "Itineraries" of Rome of that period, and it was then the inscription on it was copied. Boldetti discovered the catacomb, penetrating into the gallery, on the right of which opened a chapel or tiny basilica. Here he saw paintings which, according to his description, were of the Byzantine style. One of them, he said, represented the Saviour between two saints. There

was also a picture of St. Felix arrayed as a priest, and another of St. Adaeuctus in the dress of a soldier; and besides these, a picture of the Blessed Virgin. Boldetti relates that eight days after he had discovered the chapel the vault of it fell in. So well had he determined its position, as Marucchi writes in his "Itinerary of the Catacombs," that it might be easily found again.

One hundred and seventy-five years later, in accordance with the advice of Marucchi, the Commission of Sacred Archaeology undertook excavations on the site of this antique underground chapel, under the soil of Vigna Serafini, the proprietor of which graciously consented to the excavation in his grounds. Baron Rodolfo Kauzler directed the search, which was soon crowned with success, for after a few days one of the "fossors," or excavators, penetrated through the mass of ruin and was enabled to see again one of the paintings discovered by Boldetti, and lost to sight for well nigh two centuries. When it thus became evident that this was the historical crypt sought after all the workmen were brought together—other labors being suspended—and set to work in clearing it out. In a short space of time the catacomb basilica of the two martyrs, adorned with paintings and having inscriptions in it, was brought to light.

The inscription of the crypt—according to the "Osservatore Romano's" account of the discovery—bears the abbreviated name "Auctus." The particular interest of the paintings, which are as vivid in colour as those of "Sta. Maria Antiqua" in the Roman Forum, consists in the representation of the Saviour giving the keys to St. Peter. This picture belongs to the restoration made under Pope John, about the year 523; it is the first representation of this subject in painting.

On the occasion of the Feast of St. Agata, the patroness of the Church of the Irish College, the Very Rev. Rector gave a dinner on Sunday last. Amongst the guests present on this occasion were: The Most Rev. Diomedes Parri, titular Archbishop of Laodicea, and Secretary of the Congregation of Sacred Rites; the Most Rev. Robert Seton, titular Archbishop of Helopolis; the Rectors of Colleges—Mgr. Kennedy of the American, Fraser of the Scots, Giles of the English, and Prior of the Beda Colleges; Rev. Robert O'Keefe, O.S.A.; the Father Guardian of St. Isidore's, of the Irish Franciscans; the Very Rev. Father Dowling, O.P., Prior of St. Clement's, Irish Dominicans; Rev. Father Cowley, of the Irish Carmelites; Rev. Thomas Esser, O.P., Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Index; Revs. Fathers Braudi and Bartoli, of the Society of Jesus; Revs. Ferrigi, Angelo, Stanislaw, Ernesto, Domenico, etc. Amongst the laity: Mr. William Osborne Christmas; Mr. Burke, of Dublin; Mr. Matthews, Oakland, California; Chevalier St. John Gaffney, New York; Mr. Cyran, Mr. Croke, Dr. J. J. Eyre, etc.

Among the distinguished visitors to Rome who witnessed the offering of candles to the Holy Father on the Feast of the Purification were: Dr. and Mrs. Monahan, of Mount Bellew, Galway, Ireland. Dr. and Mrs. Monahan (the lady is niece to the Bishop of Elphin) had taken in Rome on their wedding tour.

Amongst distinguished persons recently received in audience by Pope Pius X. were M. and Madame Goyan. M. Goyan is one of the able Catholic writers of France who, with an ability of the highest order, devote their energies to showing what civilization owes to the Church and the Papacy. Madame Goyan is, perhaps, better known under her maiden name, Mdlle. Lucie/Felix Faure, daughter of the late President of the French Republic. Her very interesting volume on Cardinal John Henry Newman, and her work on the women in Dante's "Divina Commedia," have made her name known as that of a clear thinker and a charming writer all over literary Europe and America.

FRANCE

Progress is being made with the project of building a Basilica—like that of Montmartre, to be served by the Oblates, on the hill over Brussels, called the Koekelberg—a splendid situation, with a rustic background. The Belgian Bishop will call for subscriptions for the work in their Lenten Pastors. The King of the Belgians has already subscribed £1,000 and two leading statesmen have given a similar sum.

The Redemptorists continue to maintain a bold and firm attitude, like the Barnabites of Paris, in presence of M. Combes and his myrmidons. Father Riblier, formerly Superior of the Redemptorists at Sables d'Olonnes, on the French western coast, is still in conflict with the Government bailiff who has to collect fines and taxes. This emergency person wanted Father Riblier to notify to the Redemptorists who had proceeded against the fines to which they had been condemned. The venerable Redemptorist replied that his brethren were no longer with him. Three lodged in the towns so as to avoid judicial proceedings, and the others "have gone to countries where they find much more liberty than in France." Father Riblier facetiously added that he could send the notifications to the Redemptorists who have gone to the lands of liberty but, unfortunately from the bailiff's point of view, he was not a local, Parisian, or international postman, nor did he see why he should render such a service to the Government which the bailiff so worthily represented. The bailiff has threatened to have recourse to the gendarmes, but Father Riblier says that he does not mind the gendarmes in the least, and that he would rather enjoy going to prison.

Too many eggs will make waffles tough instead of tender.

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The Pontiff and the Baltimore Fire

On the evening of the 10th instant the following telegram was received at Cardinal Gibbons' residence in Baltimore, from the Papal Secretary of State, Mgr. Merry del Val: "The Holy Father expresses to your Eminence, the clergy and laity of Baltimore, his heartfelt sympathy and fatherly interest in the great calamity which has overtaken the city and desires to know if your Eminence has suffered any harm by the dreadful conflagration."

As the Cardinal was in New Orleans visiting his brother, the message was transmitted to him there. In reply His Eminence thanked the Pontiff for his sympathy, telling him that no Catholic churches had been damaged and that no lives were lost in the fire.

Mayor McLane, of Baltimore, received the following telegram: "I hasten to communicate to you the following telegram which I have just received from His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of State of His Holiness Pius X.: "Rome, February 10. "His Holiness, deeply moved by the news of the great calamity which has recently visited the city of Baltimore, desires your Excellency to convey to the honorable Mayor and the people of Baltimore, his sincere sympathy. He prays that they can stand the severe loss their city has suffered and that it will continue to prosper."

"CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL." I beg you, honorable Sir, to accept the expression of my deepest sympathy, and with sentiments of highest esteem I remain,
D. FALCONIO,
Apostolic Delegate.

March St. Nicholas

"A Tale of the Cannibal Islands," told by Herbert Baird Stimson in the March St. Nicholas, is a true story and relates an experience of the writer's father, the late William Stimson, who at the time was a naturalist to the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, who was later a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Coffee and tea will be found to be greatly improved in flavor if kept in earthenware or china jars instead of tin boxes.

Should your soup be too salty, add a sliced raw potato and cook a few moments longer as the potato will absorb the surplus salt.

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May Engage Nuns to Teach
An important decision that defeats the efforts of A.P.A. agitators in Rochester, N.Y., has lately been rendered by the Court of Appeals, which has affirmed the judgment of the lower courts in the James Sargent case in which that Rochester man sought to have the Rochester Board of Education restrained from paying the salaries of four Sisters of St. Joseph, who were teaching children in St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Orphan Asylums in secular subjects.
The opinion was written by Judge O'Brien, his associates concurring. The decision settles for all time in that state the right of a municipality to furnish secular education to orphans in Catholic, Jewish or other asylums where the religion of the children is also taught, them, and also the right of the asylum to demand the necessary contribution. By this verdict of the Court of Appeals the opinion of former Supreme Court Judge Learned is overruled. The case was that of the Board of Education of Albany, wherein that body refused to contribute money to a Catholic orphan asylum for the purpose of secular education.

TO THE TRADE

MARCH MONTH

Is pre-eminently an assorting month. It is with the greatest care that we have prepared our stock for the demands we expect to be made upon it. We mention a few of the quick-selling lines:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Crum's Prints, Cotton Suitings, in light textures, beautiful designs, Cretonnes and Art Muslins, Linen Towelings and Tablings. | Men's Neckwear, Natural Wool and Balbriggan Underwear, Black Cashmere, Fancy Cashmere, and Cotton Half Hose, Rainproof Coats. Umbrellas, Suspenders. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Our special, No. 201x, Plain Black Cotton Hose, 8½ to 10..... \$1.25 | Heavy Cotton, 1¼ to 5; and Silk, ¾ to 3-inch. | B276 Ladies' Black Sateen Waists, trimmed with medallions per doz \$12.00 |
| B702 1-1 Rib Hose, 5 to 8....\$1.15 up And 8½ to 10..... \$2.00 | B270 Ladies' Black Sateen Waists, cording on front and sleeves, per dozen..... \$6.50 | B281 Ladies' Black Sateen Waists, hemstitched and tucked, per doz. \$15.00 |
| Blouse Material, 12 different lines, price 8½c to 25c; lengths, 20 to 30 yds. | B278 Ladies' Black Sateen Waists, trimmed with gimp and buttons (a leader)..... \$9.00 | White Lawn Waists, \$4.50, \$6.00, \$7.25 \$9.00, \$12.00, \$15.00..... \$18.00 |
| Val. Laces, ¾-inch to 2¼ inch; Torchon, ¾ to 3¾; Cluny, 1¾ to 4¾. | | Special value in White Wear. |

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FILLING LETTER ORDERS A SPECIALTY

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

Wellington and Front Streets E., Toronto

Table with 3 columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENTS. Includes liturgical calendar for March 1904, listing feasts like Of the Feria, S. Simplicius, etc.

Electric Wiring McDonald & Willson TORONTO Complete Plants Installed. Satisfactory results guaranteed.

The Song of Columbia To me were Scotland given From strand to strand, Purple heath and blue heaven, Water and land, I would give all of Scotland, Mountains and seas, For a wee narrow cell in my Derry By leaping seas.

In Derry dear there are angels, Bright row on row; Singing folk with evangelists, In gold they go. Under the pleasant oak groves, They wander fair, My heart faints for my Derry, That I were there!

My Derry, my cell, my shelling, Whoever profanes, May God send him from his dwelling Thunder and rains. Dear are Cashel and Durrow, Kells and Rathoe are good, Dearer far is my Derry In its oak wood.

There are the white gulls crying Over the foam; White gulls crying and flying, Going home. Blessed the birds that travel To that green shore! Where might I come, I would leave it Nevermore. Katharine Tynan, in St. Peter's Magazine.

A City Exile Oh! Dublin town's a grand town, So all the people say, With fine streets and houses, And shops and all so gay; With monuments and buildings, And spires that pierce the skies, But when I think on Glensmoil, The salt tears dim my eyes.

For I'm lonesome in the city For home and countryside, For the little whitewashed cottage, The murmuring streams beside; The bracken and the heather hill, The green grass and the trees, The peaceful kine, the calves and lambs, The flowers, the birds, the bees.

The hay is in the rick now, The corn is in the stook; In at each little window The rose and woodbine look. The long low roof is latched with straw, To keep it dry and warm; The kind hills rise behind it And shelter it from storm.

But here I sit and work my lone, Whilst neighbors hold aloof, And think how happy I could be Under that quiet roof. From morn till night, from night till morn, I hear the city's din, And when I open the windows wide But smoke and dust come in.

Himself's away the live-long day, The child grows pale and wan, And would to God we all were back At the foot of brown Sheeconnan. Dear Glensmoil, 'tis you I love In the sunshine or the rain, Oh! happy days! oh! restful nights! Will you ever come again?

Oh, Dublin is a grand place, (The blinding teardrops fall) But it isn't like you, Glensmoil, Not like you at all. The room is hot and close and dull, Throw open windows wide! Oh, I'm hungry for you, Glensmoil, For home and countryside. Nora O'Mahoney, in Irish Monthly.

French Cardinals Appeal to the President A supreme and a touching appeal is made to President Loubet by the Venerable Cardinal Archbishops of Paris and Rheims, who call on him to use his influence for the prevention of further persecution.

only consolations, the only hopes to which they cling." The Atheists, the Freethinkers, the Socialists, have, undoubtedly, been "promising the impossible" to the strugglers, and have befooled them into believing that they can overthrow the "boss" capitalists, who exploit and "sweat" them. The letter of the Cardinals should be posted up throughout France, like the speeches of M. Combes, but this will not be done, and it will only be ridiculed and laughed at by the men who, in fooling the working classes, would only grind them down the more under the regime of mock Democracy or sham Socialism.

English Sympathy with Ireland London, Feb. 6.—The Saturday Review publishes some strong comments on the Government's refusal to bring in a Catholic University Bill. "We sympathize frankly," it says, "with the Irish members in their disappointment that no Government Bill dealing with the University question in Ireland will be introduced this session. We can affect no surprise that their disappointment was expressed in terms of heated indignation. We are very sure that English Nonconformists in so tantalizing a position would give way to far stronger language than did the Irish members in the House. The truth is that nothing but the prejudice, fortified by ignorance, of a section of Unionists now stands in the way of the University question being settled in Ireland. If Mr. Balfour and Mr. Wyndham do not mean to touch it until they have the support of that brigade they will never touch it at all. Necessarily, for these people's case is that nothing must be done which will benefit Roman Catholics. To treat such as intelligent beings to be argued with is idle. But they are a very small portion of the people of England, who when a case is put fairly before them have a very good sense of justice. The English people would recognize at once the unfairness of putting Irish Roman Catholics to a choice between compromising their faith or impairing their education. It is a capital injustice, and we don't understand how any honest Englishman can be quite happy about Ireland until it is corrected."

To cover the pan in which fish is cooking will make the flesh soft. A delightful new sweetmeat is a chocolate covered fig, that can easily be prepared at home with sweetened chocolate.

HE'S A VETERAN OF THE CRIMEA And He Tells What Dodd's Kidney Pills do for Him.

He Knows Others, Too, Who Have Been Troubled with Kidney Complaint, have Used Dodd's Kidney Pills and are well People To-day.

Birdell, Ont., Feb. 29.—(Special)—Postmaster Henry Bird of this place is one of those grand old men who carried Britain's flag to victory over the walls of Sebastopol. He tells many interesting tales of those terrible days and also how he escapes the pains and aches brought on by so many days and nights of hardships and exposure.

"I have been troubled for years," he says, "with Kidney Trouble, brought on by lying in the trenches in front of Sebastopol where thousands of my brothers in arms lost their lives. But every time I feel my trouble coming on I use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have found them to do me good each and every time. I never took more than one or two boxes at a time and so never gave them a chance to make a complete cure in my case. But when I feel my trouble coming back I shall surely use Dodd's Kidney Pills again. For I know Dodd's Kidney Pills can do even more than is claimed for them. I know some of my neighbors who have used them for the same trouble as myself and who are well people to-day."

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation (being the twenty-second of The Toronto General Trusts Company) was held in the Board Room of the Corporation on the corner of Yonge and Colborne streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 24th of February, 1904.

The President, Dr. Hoskin, took the chair, and Mr. A. D. Langmuir, the Assistant Manager, was appointed to act as Secretary. The various financial statements showing the operations of the Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1903, were submitted by the Managing Director, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, and were respectively commented upon by him.

The Report of the Directors for the year was then read, as follows: Fifth Annual Report of the Directors of The Toronto General Trust Corporation for the Year Ended 31st December, 1903.

To the Shareholders: Your Directors have pleasure in submitting the Fifth Annual Report of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation (being the twenty-second of The Toronto General Trusts Company), accompanied by the Profit and Loss Account and the various financial statements, showing the result of the operations of the Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1903.

During the year new estates and business have been placed under the care of the Corporation to the extent of \$3,001,988.11. In addition to the foregoing the Corporation has been appointed Trustee for the issue and certification of debentures, registrar of stocks and bonds and transfer agent, aggregating transactions of a large amount, but in respect of which class of work the only responsibility which rests on the Corporation is the exercise of great care and systematic attention.

Your Directors had under consideration in the early part of the year the opening of a branch of the Corporation's business in the City of Ottawa. To that end steps were about to be taken to secure suitable premises, when information was received that the assets and business of the Ottawa Trust and Deposit Company, which had been in existence in that city for about five years, might be acquired on fair terms. Negotiations were opened, resulting in the acquisition of that Company with all its assets and good-will. As the Ottawa Company had power to transact business in the Province of Quebec, and had several unadministered estates in that province, application has been made to the Legislature for a charter to issue to the Corporation. Your Directors also considered it advisable, both for loaning and estate purposes, to obtain a charter to transact business in the North-west Territories, which has been granted during the year. It will thus be seen that as soon as the Quebec charter is obtained the Corporation will have the necessary statutory authority to transact business in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. These branches will at the outset considerably increase the general expenses of management, but it is expected that they will soon prove largely remunerative.

An examination of the Profit and Loss sheet herewith submitted shows that the gross revenues from the various departments of the Corporation's work and investments amount to \$212,875.24, and after deducting the cost of management, including salaries, rent, taxes, Directors' and Auditors' fees, commissions for obtaining loans and all other expenses at the head office in Toronto and the branches at Winnipeg and Ottawa, and also all preliminary expenses connected with the taking over of the Ottawa branch, the net profits for the year amount to \$48,800.69. Out of these profits your Directors declared and have paid two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$75,000; have written off the building and vaults (account the sum of \$3,632.60, and have added \$10,000 to the Reserve (thus increasing that fund to \$300,000), carrying forward the sum of \$8,168.09 to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director. (Signed) JOHN HOSKIN, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1903

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Balance brought forward, Less vote of shareholders, To salaries, rents, provincial tax and office expenses, etc.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made a full examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation to the 31st December, 1903, and find same to be correct and properly set forth in the above statement of profit and loss. We have examined and find in order all the mortgages, debentures, bonds and scrip of the Corporation, as well as those negotiated for the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, and trusts, estates and agencies in the Corporation's hands, and have checked same with the mortgage and debenture ledgers and registers.

The bankers' balances, after deducting outstanding cheques, agree with the books of the Corporation. We have also examined the reports of the Auditors of the Winnipeg and Ottawa branches and find that they agree with the head office books. (Signed) R. F. SPENCE, F.C.A., (Can), JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A., Audit's.

The President, Dr. Hoskin, in moving the adoption of the Report pointed out that the figures conveyed a very inadequate idea of the labor involved in caring for \$25,000,000 of assets representing two thousand estates. The volume of business under the Corporation's management now exceeds that of any Loan Company in Canada, while the nature of its duties calls for a relatively large staff. The revenues of the Corporation being derived entirely from commissions and interest on investments must be limited. The Directors scrupulously avoid all speculation; they do not underwrite bond or stock issues nor take deposits, preferring to make the investment of their trust funds their first duty. The appointment of a Trusts Company confers the benefits of first, freedom from the anxiety and results arising from the conduct of defaulting executors and trustees, and second, efficient administration at a minimum of expense. Dr. Hoskin expressed his satisfaction with the financial result of the year's operations, and concluded with an eulogy of the Managing Director and Branch Managers.

Hon. S. C. Wood, in seconding the adoption of the Report, laid stress upon the great superiority which the Trusts Corporation possesses over an individual executor or trustee and referred to the following advantages accruing to its patrons: First, the wisdom and experience of a Board of Directors of varied talents; second, the methodical supervision of trusts; third, the services of expert officers and inspectors in investing funds; fourth, a rigid examination of securities by a Committee of the Board; fifth, the separation of the investments of each trust from all others, and sixth, the compensation being no greater than that received by an individual.

The Report of the Directors was adopted as well as the report of the Inspection Committee, as presented by the Chairman, Mr. W. H. Beatty. Certain By-laws and amendments to By-laws were confirmed. The following Auditors were appointed for the year 1904: For the Head Office, Messrs. R. F. Spence, F.C.A., and J. M. Martin, F.C.A. For the Winnipeg Branch, Mr. P. A. McDonald. For the Ottawa Branch, Messrs. J. S. Chamberlain and J. H. Thompson.

The following Shareholders were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year: John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.; Hon. S. C. Wood, W. H. Beatty, John Bell, K.C.; John L. Blaikie, W. R. Brock, M.P.; J. W. Dibley, M.D.; J. J. Fox, K.C. M.P.P.; John Fox, Hon. G. T. Fulford, George Gooderham, Wm. Hendrie, Aemilius Irving, K.C.; Robert Jaffray, J. J. Kenny, J. W. Langmuir, A. B. Lee, Thos. Long, W. D. Matthews, Hon. Peter MacLaren, E. B. Osler, M.P.; J. G. Scott, K.C.; T. Sutherland Stayner, Byron E. Walker and D. R. Wilkie. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Dr. John Hoskin, K.C., was re-elected President, and the Hon. S. C. Wood and Mr. W. H. Beatty, Vice-Presidents. The Executive Committee was re-elected, and Mr. W. H. Beatty, Mr. Aemilius Irving, K.C., and Mr. John L. Blaikie were appointed the Inspection Committee. The following Advisory Boards were appointed: For the Ottawa Branch, the Hon. W. C. Edwards (Chairman), Messrs. Geo. P. Brophy, C. A. Douglas, Geo. Burn, W. D. Hogg, K.C., Capt. J. L. Murphy, J. B. Fraser, James Gillies, Hiram Robinson and Peter Whelen. For the Manitoba Branch, the Hon. Sir Daniel H. McMillan, Messrs. D. W. Bole, A. M. Nanton and H. H. Smith.

The Rheumatic Wonder of the Age BENEDICTINE SALVE

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

A FEW TESTIMONIALS

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, 212 King street east.

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,

Tremont House, Yonge street, Nov. 1, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say that your Benedictine Salve has done more for me in one week than anything I have done for the last five years. My ailment was muscular rheumatism. I applied the salve as directed, and I got speedy relief. I can assure you that at the present time I am free of pain. I can recommend any person afflicted with Rheumatism to give it a trial. I am, Yours truly, (Signed) S. JOHNSON,

288 Victoria Street, Toronto, Oct. 31, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Nealon House, City: DEAR SIR—I cannot speak too highly of your Benedictine Salve. It has done for me in three days what doctors and medicines have been trying to do for years. When I first used it I had been confined to my bed with a spell of rheumatism and sciatica for nine weeks; a friend recommended your salve. I tried it and it completely knocked rheumatism right out of my system. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine on the market for rheumatism. I believe it has no equal. Yours sincerely, JOHN MCGROGGAN,

478 Gerrard Street East Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Nealon House, Toronto Ont.: DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hours I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work. I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago. I am, your truly, (MRS.) JAS. COSSGROVE,

7 Laurier Avenue, Toronto, December 18, 1901. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto, Ont.: DEAR SIR—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve. From the first application I got instant relief, and before using one box was thoroughly cured. I can strongly recommend Benedictine Salve to any one suffering with piles. Yours sincerely, JOS. WESTMAN,

12 Bright Street, Toronto, Jan. 18, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation. I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIMPSON,

65 Carlton Street, Toronto, Feb. 1, 1903. John O'Connor, Esq., 198 King Street East: I was a sufferer for four months from acute rheumatism in my left arm; my physician called regularly and prescribed for it, but gave me no relief. My brother, who appeared to have faith in your Benedictine Salve, gave enough of it to apply twice to my arm. I used it first on a Thursday night, and applied it again on Friday night. This was in the latter part of November. Since then (over two months) I have not had a trace of rheumatism. I feel that you are entitled to this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve in removing rheumatic pains. Yours sincerely, M. A. COWAN,

Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Piles. I suffered for nine months. I consulted a physician, one of the best, and he gave me a box of salve and said that if that did not cure me I would have to go under an operation. It failed, but a friend of mine learned by chance that I was suffering from Bleeding Piles. He told me he could get me a cure and he was true to his word. He got me a box of Benedictine Salve and it gave me relief at once and cured me in a few days. I am now completely cured. It is worth its weight in gold. I cannot but feel proud after suffering so long. It has given me thorough cure and I am sure it will never return. I can strongly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. It will cure without fail. I can be called on for living proof. I am, Yours, etc., ALLAN J. ARTINGDALE, with the Boston Laundry,

256 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 18, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts, send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours forever thankful, PETER AUSTEN,

Toronto, April 19, 1902. Mr. John O'Connor: DEAR SIR—I do heartily recommend your Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for rheumatism, as I was sorely afflicted with that sad disease in my arm, and it was so bad that I could not dress myself. When I heard about your salve, I got a box of it, and to my surprise I found great relief, and I used what I got and now can attend to my daily household duties, and I heartily recommend it to anyone that is troubled with the same disease. You have this from me with hearty thanks and do with it as you please for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours truly, MRS. JAMES FLEMING,

18 Spruce street, Toronto. Toronto, April 16th, 1902. J. O'Connor, Esq., City: DEAR SIR—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to testify 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, U. J. CLARKE,

72 Wolseley street, Address C. F. JOHN O'CONNOR, 198 KING ST. E. FOR SALE BY WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 17 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E. Price 50 per box.

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MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.
THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

In his Lachine speech Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., late leader of the Quebec wing of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, made it plain to his constituents that it was impossible for him to continue in the party and believe himself capable of serving his country in that position.

Mr. Monk went into the reasons for his resignation adequately enough to vindicate his personal convictions, without going the length of denouncing personally any of his former political associates.
"The exigencies of politics," which must of course be taken to mean the chills and shadows of prolonged opposition, have driven the Conservative party upon a platform that amounts to a repudiation of the principles of the Fathers of Confederation.

Even the "priceless boon" of responsible government is likely to be disregarded in the stress of the continuing cold weather, with another general election in view and by far less hope in the prospect than was entertained in 1900.
The Register has pointed out again and again that when the Conservatives ran up the imperialist flag they forfeited all claim to the confidence of the Canadian people.

Mr. Monk says as much now. There is no room to doubt who is indicated by the member for Jacques Cartier when he alludes to "men competent in business, but... densely ignorant of the special conditions in Quebec."
These are the men who hailed with joy Mr. Tarte's sudden conversion to imperialism. Unable either to deceive or influence Mr. Monk they held their arms out to Mr. Tarte, and Mr. Borden was an easy victim.

More in humiliation than in anger does Mr. Monk tell of the rehabilitation in the Conservative party of the redoubtable "Master of the Administration." Mr. Tarte had just proclaimed his enlistment as one of Mr. Chamberlain's Canadian recruits, and that was his passport to the confidence of Mr. Hugh Graham, Mr. George E. Foster and the rest of them. But Mr. Monk saw that these imperialists were near-sighted.

Mr. Chamberlain resigned his place in Mr. Balfour's Government and with the aid of an elaborate organization undertook to prove himself before the world stronger with the English people than the English Premier. Mr. Monk saw that Mr. Tarte hugged the same hope to his heart, and intended putting it to the test in Canada. "My own conviction," he says, was that if our party became identified with the ex-Minister (Mr. Tarte), the contest would be in the eyes of the people become a trial of strength between the Prime Minister and his ex-Minister."

Though the Conservative leader and party were willing to become Mr. Tarte's backers, Mr. Monk held aloof. He had not, he said, been reduced by his constituents to the condition of "a mere slave to his party"; and it was because he refused to degrade himself for the advancement of Mr. Tarte's schemes that "The Man of Destiny" decided it was good politics on his part to quarrel with the Quebec leader.
"In frequent political synods," says Mr. Monk, "of which he appeared to be the moderator, he preached among other doctrines the utter inutilty of a Quebec leader, giving many sound reasons for the faith that was in him." Had Mr. Monk swallowed his self-respect and dissembled his intelligence, he would, no doubt, not have been molested by the pushful confere forced in upon his hands. Mr. Monk had little thought for himself in the business. He saw the best traditions of the party cast to the winds by schemers, and responsible government itself threatened behind their "transparent disguise." His mind was made up, and he could not have done less than adopt the course he has now taken, that is to present himself to his constituents as an independent member of parliament to whom principle means more than party and Canadian freedom more than protectionist claptrap.

It appears from Mr. Monk's remarks that the appointment of the organizers, one of whom is Grand President Hackett of the C.M.B.A., was also forced upon him. If the Imperialists think they are acting cleverly by playing Mr. Hackett against Mr. Monk they are only giving another evidence of "presumptuous confidence." The intent may or may not be in the minds of some of the officers of

the C.M.B.A. to use that organization in the service of the Conservative party. Correspondence which we have received from Brothers in the organization leads us to believe that the delegates to the forthcoming convention are deeply impressed by many suspicious signs of some such design. We do not think that some of the grand officers will survive the opening of the next convention long enough to write out their resignations. Their immersion in party politics is little short of a calamity to the association.

Mr. Monk has nothing to fear. He has taken the course which patriotism and conscience dictated. But there is one spectacle which the combination working against him will not be thanked in any quarter for restoring to the party stage. This is the well-known one-act tragedy of the "Nest of Traitors." Mr. Borden is the heir of Sir Charles Tupper in Conservative politics. With Mr. Foster and Mr. Tarte he represents the union of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to dominate the party councils as against the Ontario influence that had begun to assert its strength during the premiership of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The intrigue against Mr. Monk cannot fail to expose the weakness of the eastern wing of the Conservative party and rouse the Ontario majority to fresh desire for control.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Consul," the famous educated Chimpanzee, is dead. He had frequently been mentioned in despatches as an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal revolution.

The Korean army has been ordered to join the Japanese. Now let the Bear make for the tall timber. James Creelman, who knows the Koreans about as well as it is possible for a white man to know them, declares they are the most corrupt cowards on earth. But Mr. Longford, late His Majesty King Edward's consul at Nagasaki, improves upon this estimate. He says the Korean has only one other accomplishment than corruption. In a mob he can throw stones straight. "In that respect," says the British Consul, writing in the Nineteenth Century, "he would put even a Belfast Orangeman to shame."

"The Love Story of Alison Barnard" begun in this issue.

C. O. F. Condolence
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death the brother of our esteemed brother, C. T. Shea,
Resolved that we, the members of St. Mary's of the Lake Court, No. 544, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss our worthy brother has sustained and to extend to him our most sincere sympathy and condolence, and also be it
Resolved that a copy of this resolution be placed on record and a copy sent to Bro. C. F. Shea and also inserted in The Forester, Catholic Record and Catholic Register.
J. H. MARCEAU,
Rec.-Secy.

Knights of St. John
Resolution of Condolence.
At the last regular meeting of St. Anthony and Leo Commandery No. 2, Knights of St. John, held Feb. 21st, 1904, the following resolution was passed:
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Mr. Denis Callaghan, father of Bro. Thomas Callaghan, Grand President of our Order,
Resolved that we, the members of this commandery, do extend to Bro. Thomas Callaghan our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this sad hour of affliction.
Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to The Catholic Register and Record.
J. HEFFRING, President.
J. ALLAN, Secretary.

Pope Pius in the Century
The frontispiece to the March Century is a portrait, in color, of Pope Pius X. The story of his life is interesting. The original was a small snap-shot taken by some unperson as Pius X., then Patriarch of Venice, passed through the streets in the procession of Corpus Christi. From this Mr. George T. Tobin made the drawing of which the March Century's frontispiece is a reproduction. Mr. Tobin's drawing was submitted to Church authorities for correction and suggestion; and only when they had pronounced the likeness and its treatment excellent did the work of reproduction proceed. The same issue also has a photograph of the Pope standing in front of the papal throne—a genial and attractive personality. These portraits go with a paper of "Anecdotes of the New Pope," by William J. D. Croke, who gleaned much of his material from relative and personal friends of Pius X.
The March Century also contains the third of Dr. Maurice Francis Egan's Sexton Maginnis stories, "The Warning of Sexton Maginnis." The previous ones were "The Soul of Sexton Maginnis," in the Century for May, 1902, and "The Valet of the Pastor," in the December issue.

Month's Mind of the Late Fr. Bergin
At St. Mary's, Star of the Sea Church, Port Credit, on Monday last, a solemn mass of Month's Mind for the Late Father Bergin, pastor of Dixie, was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Treacy. Rev. F. F. Rohleder, Chancellor of the Cathedral, presided over the music. On the same day, in St. Patrick's Church, Dixie, Rev. Father Gibney also celebrated a mass of Month's Mind for the deceased pastor.

Mr. J. M. McEvoy Nominated
London, Ont., Feb. 21.—The East Middlesex Liberal convention nominated Mr. J. M. McEvoy by a majority on each of the two ballots taken as Liberal candidate for the Commons.

A Trip Through the County of Renfrew

(From our Ottawa Correspondent.)
Some weeks ago, and on a day when the mercury was struggling with zero, I left the Dominion capital to renew acquaintance with old friends in both divisions of the County of Renfrew. Boarding a C.P.R. train at the Union Station, I am speeding along that great national highway as fast as steam was rendered operative. Passing Britannia-on-the-Bay, a favorite summer resort of Ottawa pleasure-seekers, Stittsville, Ashton and Carleton Place, we reach after a run of thirty-five miles, that hive of manufacturing industry, Almonte.

Almonte is one of those pleasant little places which I have for a great many years, at frequent intervals, visited quite willingly, and always left it with some shadow of regret. Built on both banks of the Mississipp river, which furnishes an excellent water-power, Almonte has become celebrated for the extent and variety of its manufactures. Prominent among the many embarked in manufacturing enterprises may be enumerated the Rosamond Bros.—Ben nett and James. The Messrs. Rosamond are Irishmen, who left their native home, amidst the wilds of Connaught, in broad daylight, when they were boys. Coming to Canada, and embarking in manufacturing pursuits, their rise has been honorable in every relation of business, as it has been eminently successful from a financial standpoint. The relations between Messrs. Rosamond and the employes, composed of men and women of various creeds and nationalities, have been always harmonious. Although Orange blood courses through every vein in their bodies, it is pleasant to say that they are both twentieth century men, who refuse to recognize religion as the workingman's passport when seeking employment. Plainly speaking that inscription which appeared on the gates of Bandon, "Turk, Jew, or Atheist," may enter here, but not a Papist."

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The total population of Almonte at the last census was 3,020, of which 847 are Catholics, 432 Anglicans, 1,030 Presbyterians, 509 Methodists, 184 Baptists, 1 Congregationalist, 1 Brethren, 6 Jews, 1 Protestant, 10 of various other sects, and two who refuse to give their religion, if they have any.

There is here a very handsome and commodious Catholic Church, which is attended by a very large congregation, both from town and country. For many years Rev. Canon Foley, a most zealous priest and estimable citizen, who won the respect of all classes, irrespective of creed or country, ministered to the spiritual requirements of the Catholics of this parish. I am pained to say that although comparatively young man, the health of this excellent priest has given way and he is obliged to withdraw from any participation in Church functions. His place is filled by Rev. Father Harkin, well known in Ottawa, and it will be conceded that the mantle of Canon Foley has fallen upon good shoulders.

In Almonte the Irishman lives, moves, and evidently enjoys a fair share of the good things of the world. That well-known druggist, P. C. Dowdall, continues more than ever his manufacture of powder and balls, which are regularly fired off at fitting objects of attack by Dr. Lynch. To this is attributed the healthy appearance of His Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects in this section of the Canadian Dominion. The "British Warehouse," as it was called more than forty years ago, is still conducted by John O'Reilly, and judging from his activity, one is driven to the conclusion that through methods peculiarly his own, he has discovered the fountain of perpetual youth. The growing trade of that well-known hotel-keeper, M. Dixon, has compelled him to seek larger premises. These he has found on the north side of the river in the Windsor Hotel, which for many years was owned and occupied by Patrick O'Reilly, now a resident of Ottawa. Constitutionally I have been always more or less averse to the liquor traffic, and I can truly say that the Irish Catholic who stands behind a counter and deals out "liquid fire" and distilled damnation" at so much per glass, has always failed to win favor in my eyes. I do not say that the hotel is a necessity, but I assert from long experience throughout Canada, that to the Irish Catholic family brought up in such a demoralizing atmosphere it is many times a greater evil than a necessity. However, if the liquor traffic is amongst us to stay, and despite the humanitarian declamation of temperance propagandists, I can see no hope that we can get rid of it, there is some pleasure in finding it in hands which are capable of robbing it of its worst features. The gentleman of whom I am now writing, Mr. Michael Dixon, has kept hotel for many years in Almonte, and it is no exaggeration to say that the excellent manner of its management has even beyond the confines of the province, won a reputation that is enviable, and as to the spiritual comforts which he dispenses, all I can say is that he has lived and sold whiskey in the days when Paul advised Timothy to take something for his stomach's sake, the Apostle would have added, "Be sure Tim, to go to 'Mick' Dixon's, where you can get it good." Patrick Slattery, long a merchant tailor here, has moved to Ottawa, where he is engaged in feeding the hungry in place of clothing the naked. John Slattery has swelled up, and so has his bank account, but do not insinuate that he is the victim of a swelled head any more than I would accuse him of the possessing of a little heart. He is sunk deep in the soil of Almonte any way.

Leaving this bustling town, I drove north as far as Arrnprior, from which place I will be heard from next.
RAMBLER.

Mrs. Eleanor McGovern Dead

Mrs. Eleanor McGovern, a sister of Mr. Justice MacMahon and Dr. James MacMahon, died at her home in Dundas on Sunday. She was 81 years of age, was born in Dundas, and lived there most of her life. She had taken a sudden falling for the last few years, although she retained a remarkable possession of her faculties.

Our Montreal Budget

(From our own Correspondent.)
The regular monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society took place on Sunday, Feb. 14th. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. P. Doyle, the president. Rev. Father James Killoran, was also present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Three new members signed the pledge of total abstinence, and were then initiated. A resolution of condolence with Mr. J. J. Costigan, on the recent death of his son, was passed. The members were exhorted to try and make the celebration of the 64th anniversary of the Society as successful as possible. The new constitution of the Society will be read at the next meeting.

The sixty-fourth anniversary of the Society was celebrated on Tuesday, before Lent, by holding a grand euchar party. The affair was quite successful. Rev. Fathers M. Callaghan, P.P., James Killoran, and Peter Heffernan were present on the occasion. The prize-winners were: Ladies—1st prize, Mrs. Telford; 2nd prize, Miss Katie Murphy. Gentlemen—1st prize, Mr. J. J. Walsh; 2nd prize, Mr. James McGuire. For some weeks past the Society has been holding euchar parties among the members by way of encouragement, and to make the members feel at home at such social gatherings. There were nineteen series in all. The prize winners were: 1st prize, Mr. Owen Tansey, who won 201 games; 2nd prize, Mr. Frank Curran, who won 175 games. During the present mission the Society is expected to increase in numbers. God bless and prosper the cause of temperance.

In response to a desire manifested by their former pupils, the religious of Villa Marie, Convent of Notre Dame, have decided to adopt means whereby those who, within the last fifty years, have been educated in that institution, may unite to commemorate in a cordial spirit, the fifty anniversary of their Alma Mater. Hence a re-union will be convoked next June, and all who wish to take part therein are requested to forward their address, without further delay, to Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain, 1151 Dorchester street, Montreal, the president of the committee which has been formed to organize the jubilee celebration. The officials of the organization are: Mr. J. P. S. Casgrain, president; vice-presidents, Mrs. G. A. Geofrion, Mrs. Charles Leblanc, Mrs. A. Desève, Mrs. A. A. Thibaudau, Mrs. M. Burke, Mrs. E. Globensky; secretaries, Mrs. H. Desnoyer, 570 St. Denis street; Mrs. W. Warner, 150 Mance street; Mrs. J. G. McCarthy, 61 Drummond street; treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Monk, 3 Oxenden avenue, and Mrs. E. B. Anos, 273 Prince Arthur street. Sub-committees will be formed to represent the pupils of each ten years, and to organize accordingly.

Mrs. A. L. Frchette, Miss Anna T. Sadlier, and Miss Beaupre, will attend to the literary part of the programme. As the Sisters of the Congregation have many establishments here, the celebration will be one of grandeur.
At Montcalm School, Rev. Abbe Richard, chaplain of the institution, speaking personally and on behalf of the pupils, offered his congratulations to the Principal, Mr. A. D. Lacroix, on the occasion of his appointment to the highest office under the Catholic School Commission of Montreal.

In the afternoon of the same day a special meeting of the teaching staff was held, and the dean of the teachers, Mr. A. P. Gelinus, expressed the gratification felt on all sides at Mr. Lacroix's promotion.
Speaking in English, Mr. J. J. Maguire seconded most heartily the sentiments expressed in French and referred to the eminent fitness of Mr. Lacroix for the position of Director-General of Schools in which the English and French languages were upon an equal footing.
The new Director-General replied feelingly. He regretted leaving Montcalm School, which he had worked up to its high state of efficiency, and hoped that his departure would break none of the ties of sincere friendship which bound him to the teachers who so ably had seconded all his efforts.

The first discourse of the Sunday Lenten series, by Rev. Father Doherty, S.J., at 8 p.m., in the Church of the Gesu, Bleury street, was delivered Sunday evening. It treated of the Church as the moral incarnation of the Christ, her founder.
A very large congregation assisted. Father Doherty is a man of fine intellect, and his sermons were greatly admired last Lent, even by many of our separate brethren, who followed the whole series.

At St. Ann's Church, McCord street, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers, the following is the programme for Lent:
Every Sunday, at 3.30—Special Sermon for married women. At 7—Rosary, Sermon by Rev. Father Connolly, S.J., and Benediction for all the parishioners.
Every Monday, at 8 p.m.—Sermon for unmarried women—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
Every Wednesday, at 8 p.m.—Rosary, Sermon and Benediction, for all the parishioners.
Every Thursday, at 8 p.m.—Sermon for the men and boys of the Parish—Benediction.
Every Friday, at 7.30 p.m.—Stations of the Cross.
There will be a Low Mass every morning at 8 o'clock.

At St. James' Cathedral the Lenten series is being preached by one of the Franciscan Fathers, Rev. Father Columban, O.F.M.
Rev. Father Kavanagh, P.P., Mayo, a parish of the Archdiocese of Ottawa, preached a very fine discourse in temperance at the annual religious celebration of St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society on Ash Wednesday evening at St. Ann's Church. After the sermon quite a large number of new members handed in their names for admission to the ranks of the Society. A feature of the celebration was the fine singing of St. Ann's Boys' Choir and the regular church choir.
An estimable lady died last week in the person of Mrs. John M. Callaghan, widow of the late John M. Callaghan, for many years connected with the well-known firm of Hart & Tuckwell, fruit dealers. The deceased lady had been ailing for some months, and her death was not unexpected. She leaves a family of seven young children, six boys and one girl. Resting in a beautiful casket lay the remains, with many floral offerings and cards of sympathy. On Saturday morning the funeral took place from the family residence, 464 St. Antoine street, to St. Anthony's Church, and was largely attended. At the church, the body was received by Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's Church, relative of the deceased, assisted by Rev. Father J. E. Donnelly, P.P., St. Anthony's Church.
The Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, assisted by Rev. Father M. L. Shea, St. Anthony's, as deacon, and Rev. Father Thos. Heffernan, St. Anthony's, as sub-deacon. In the Sanctuary, Rev. Fathers M. Callaghan, J. E. Donnelly, Peter Heffernan, Jas. Killoran, Ed. Polan, J. H. Perron, P.P., Westmount. The choir sang: Casciolini's Requiem Mass." At the Offertory, Theo. Dubois "Libera Me" was sung. At the Communion, the organist, Miss M. E. Donovan, played "Nearer My God to Thee," and the end of the service, "Mendelssohn's Funeral March" was played. The chief mourners were: Mr. Thomas Callaghan, Masters Martin, John, Frank, Walter and Luke Callaghan; Rev. Fathers M. Callaghan, Dr. Luke Callaghan, Mr. John McGrath, Malone, N.Y.; M. Callaghan, uncle; Messrs. J. Corcoran, J. Fossebro, brother-in-law; E. J. Burns, Thos. Mall, cousins. In the funeral cortege were noticed: Hon. Dr. Thos. A. Walsh, B. Tansey, Dr. Thos. F. J. Ternan, C. M. Hart, J. L. Cuddihy, M. McDonald, A. Finn, M. Chambers, G. Holstead, E. H. Dineen, J. Scullion, A. Claperton, F. B. McNamee, J. A. Gillies, D. A. Gillies, M. Power, R. Claperton, F. Sheridan, J. P. Gunning, P. Doherty, T. J. O'Neil, M. O'Connell, M. J. Powers, T. Mulcair, W. McVey, J. Kane, M. Dehagerty, J. Brady, E. Cummings, J. McGarry, M. Egan, P. S. Cliffe, P. Collins, W. Murphy, P. Hickey, P. Lapointe, J. D. O'Connor, R. Flanagan, J. Powers, Internment took place at Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

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IRISH HOLD THE WHIP

They Are Running the British Parliament and Forcing the Government to a Fall

Chicago, Feb. 28.—A cable from London to The Record-Herald says: The Balfour Government cannot outlive the forthcoming budget, it is believed, if, indeed, it lasts till then.
Chancellor of the Exchequer Austen Chamberlain, who is responsible for its preparation, is so appalled at the prospect of having to provide for a heavy deficit for imposing a new taxation, that he is strongly urging Prime Minister Balfour to invite defeat on some question before the budget comes up.
"The expenditure for the army and the navy stands at the highest peace figure in history. Provision is made for still heavier increases next year and the revenue is steadily falling off, POURS OUT MILLIONS.

The Mad Mullah campaign has cost \$12,000,000 already, although the original estimate was only \$2,500,000, and no progress whatever has been made. On the contrary, Great Britain is only getting more and more seriously involved and unable to draw back. The mullah is now considered the less "mad" of the two parties.
The financial and commercial depression is becoming apparent everywhere. Owing to constant rains winter agricultural operations have been rendered impossible, so that the harvest outlook is causing dismay to the farmers. In many parts of England the rains have brought a terrible plague of slugs and worms, which have utterly destroyed the early corn and other crops.

In the face of this condition of things and of consuls going down to 80 (a loss of 34 points in five years), with \$260,000,000 added to the national debt as a result of the South African war, Austen Chamberlain's attempt to find a new source of taxation is certain to lead to ministerial disaster.
IRISH PARTY ON TOP.
The Irish party is running the British parliament just now. It absorbs the greater part of the time for discussing Irish questions, and leads the attack on the government at every point. Between 60 and 70 Irish members are in constant attendance at Westminster ready to take advantage of every opening to discredit and if possible, to defeat the government, which at the opening of the session had declared its continued hostility to home rule.

The normal ministerial majority is 110. But owing to the demoralization of the Tories and their disgust at the discreditable incompetence of their government, many have given up voting. The government whips are almost crazed in trying to keep a majority of any kind in the house. The Irish party is waiting in constant readiness to seize a chance of defeating them.
Last Monday the ministers actually had to allow a motion affecting their control of business for the whole session to be negatived because they would have been beaten on a division by the Irish vote.

On Tuesday the same situation rose and the ministers had to put up men to keep talking while their messengers scurried about in cabs, and scoured the clubs, capturing and bringing down ministerialists to save them from defeat then. On Thursday night the Irish party snapped a division, bringing the Government majority down to 14.
The Irish party naturally is anxious to kick out this government, because after the next general election, it practically is certain to hold the balance of power.

Jesuit Brother Shocked to Death

Montreal, Feb. 26.—Brother Eli Bouchard, of the Society of Jesus, was shocked to death by an electric wire in the cellar of the theatre of the St. Marie's College, on Bleury street, yesterday afternoon. The dead Brother was an engineer, and had been connected with the institution for 34 years. He was in charge of the furnaces and lighting plant and was a very careful man and was at work in the theatre at the time of the accident. The lighting plant had been overhauled last summer by the Crescent Electric Company.

DEATHS

McGOVERN—At her late residence, Dundas, February 27, 1904, Eleanor MacMahon, beloved wife of Peter McGovern, and sister of Justice MacMahon and Dr. James MacMahon of Toronto.
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New term commencing with large attendance. Can seat a few more. Get particulars. W. BROOKS Principal

The Church in Newfoundland

ARTICLE IV. (For The Register.)

(Continued from last week.)

All arrangements being completed the party set out for Harbor Main on board the steamer Lady Le Marchant, on Saturday, July 9th, 1853. This little steamer at that time plied regularly in Conception Bay, leaving St. John's weekly for Brigus, Harbor Grace and Carboneau. On this occasion, by a special favor she was allowed to call at Harbor Main, and it was the first time a steamer had entered these waters.

Nothing could exceed the joyous enthusiasm of the people, as soon as it was announced that the Bishop and the Nuns were among us. The dull, monotonous town was suddenly all alive with a feeling of intense welcome for those to whom we can look with unbounded confidence for the Christian Education of our children.

That was indeed a glorious day for the little town of Harbor Main; a day of triumph and of gladness; a day that banished for ever from her horizon the dark clouds of religious persecution and ignorance, and saw dawning before her a bright era of prosperity and happiness.

But these dark days have passed and time has soothed even the memories of them. The late Bishop Mullock writes as follows concerning these sad episodes: "The Harbor Main Catholics had not, however as yet, explained their offence. All the Catholic servants in the harbor were fined, and the amount levied reached £100 18s., with which a jail was built. Now the jail exists no longer. A church, convent, and schools supply its place."

D. P. SHEERIN

WHOLESALE

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and year after year, the good seed that was sown has sprouted up and spread its branches far and wide. On looking around us to-day we behold a happy and prosperous community. Many of the children, who on that auspicious day looked around the good nuns in their new school, are now the fathers and mothers of the rising generation. And so the good work goes on. And on behalf of all here present to-day, I undertake to offer our expressions of thanks to God for all these blessings.

There was, at the time of its publication, extant and preserved in the archives of the Supreme Court, the Record Books of proceedings of the Surrogate and other Courts which dispensed the justice of the day in the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. And from these, the data for this sketch was originally gleaned.

Of these volumes the Placentia Book (1757-1786), while regarded as not representing the whole period of nearly thirty years, is probably the most interesting of all the records—particularly on account of its concluding pages containing the first acts of Prince William (Duke of Clarence) as a surrogate and magistrate in this dependency of the Crown.

A riot happening on shore about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the chief magistrate attending to suppress it, apprehended the ringleader and ordered a constable to take him into custody and commit him to jail. The fellow offered violence to the constable, who could get no assistance from the bystanders, though requested by the magistrate, through which means the rioter made his escape.

In the other case referred to, the magistrates were ordered to allow Catholics to be buried in Church land at Placentia, as there appeared to be no more room than would be sufficient for the Protestants, and the ground enclosed for the Roman Catholic chapel appearing quite sufficient for that purpose.

A defendant (in 1800) on a charge for stealing cabbages, was ordered to pay their value to the owner, and to walk round the town guarded by the constables, with cabbages "tied round his neck." 1787 seems to be the earliest date of Surrogate Records for Conception Bay. For desertion from his master in Ferryland, and being found thieving at Harbor Grace, one Samuel Pinkham was sentenced "to receive forty lashes in two instalments, and to be drawn through the harbor by a horse, and then confined in jail until he could be relegated to his master at Ferryland."

At this place in 1788, it is recorded that over one hundred persons brought up for riotously and unlawfully assembling during the winter to the great terror and injury of His Majesty's subjects being inhabitants therein. The fines in this case amounted to £640 6s. 1d. Some were flogged, and others transported; and some having absconded the surrogate and justices ordered, "that they do forfeit their wages, be banished as vagrants, and should receive, if they should be so daring as to return, thirty-nine lashes with a cat-of-nine-tails."

History records that Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena, and coming down to more recent times we all know the unfortunate story of Dreyfus and Devil's Island; but how many are aware that here in Newfoundland instances were not infrequent in which the penalty for lawlessness was, "that the offenders should be banished to Ireland."

progress from early barbarism to present civilization, we are now in the possession and enjoyment of all the progressive agencies of the peaceful arts of regular life, and of that religious freedom which the world has at last come to recognize as the inalienable right of the citizen, however there may yet lurk in some unhappy breasts the darkling spirit of the gloomy dawn!

Together up the letters, the traditions of the past, says a certain writer, "and sure the Catholic Church has nothing to be ashamed of, but on the contrary, a record to be proud of!" And good old Newfoundland is no exception to this rule. In every part of the rough island home there is a Catholic church with its cross pointing heavenwards, a zealous and God-fearing pastor, a noble, charitable and hospitable people all living in unity and peace, being true to the Faith of their fathers and to the to-day shines forth as radiant as the sun, and proclaims to the whole world the promise of our Lord that He would be with His Church all days even to the consummation of the world.

"Thou that didst rule the angry hour, And tame the tempest's mood, O, send Thy Spirit forth in power, O'er dark souls to brood.

Thou that didst bow the billows' pride, Thy mandates to fulfil, So speak to Passion's raging tide! Speak, and say: 'Peace! be still!'"

MONTREAL, Feb. 16th, 1904.

Rev. Fr. McShane, S.S., Montreal Lectures on Venice

With an audience that filled the Windsor Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 19th, to the doors, and were pleased and delighted with the manner in which everything on the programme was given, such was the result and the verdict pronounced by one and all of the twelve hundred people present at the first public entertainment in Montreal of the Knights of Columbus. The elite of the English-speaking people as well as a large number of the French-speaking people, were there; the rich and the poor, the merchant and the working man, the grey-haired veteran and the youth, just budding into manhood, all sat side by side, and enjoyed a rare musical and literary treat.

The choir of the Knights of Columbus, under the leadership of their organist, "Lead Kindly Light," the parts were well sustained, the voices blending in perfect harmony, and the volume filling the spacious hall. The lecturer, Rev. Gerald McShane, S.S., Notre Dame Church, in an informal and entertaining fashion, brought before his audience the beautiful city of Venice and several points in the journey from Italy to Montreal.

The lecture was effectively illustrated with lime-light views and an orchestra played different selections during the evening. All the famous old edifices that have made Venice's name great among beautiful cities were shown, and in a brief talk upon Venetian art and architecture attention was drawn to the strong influence upon these Oriental forms and luxuriance of colour. A view of the Palace of the Patriarch of Venice was followed by a portrait of its late occupant—the present Pope. As the benevolent countenance of Pius X. took form and shape, the lecturer was greeted with an outburst of applause that was thoughtfully re-echoed later on at sight of the sweet faced pleasant mother, who made personal sacrifices with a cheerful heart to secure higher education for her son. The smiling mouth and earnest eyes of Pius X.'s strong face bear an unaccountable resemblance to his mother's. In a picture of this old study at the Venetian palace a small portrait of this well-loved mother is seen to hang on the bare wall above his desk.

A pleasing feature of the entertainment was the orchestra's recital of the well-known airs to heighten the effect of pictures of the homeward journey, "Liberty Bells," "The World" and "New York Harbor" were greeted with the "Star-Spangled Banner," and a compliment to the United States, the birthplace of the Knights of Columbus Order. During the display of a few Canadian scenes Canada's national air was played; Notre Dame Church flared over the canvas to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, played solemnly, and St. Patrick's Church, that of an ancient Irish ballad that momentarily stirred tender thoughts of the motherland of hundreds in the audience.

The Knights' clubhouse on Sherbrooke street and other local views were accompanied by familiar airs. Mr. Bernard O'Sullivan of New York, a baritone, sang twice during the evening with feeling and expression. Father McShane sang most pleasingly in Italian and received enthusiastic applause.

Among the clergy present were: Very Rev. Father McGarry, C.S.C., Laurent College, Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P.P. St. Anthony's, Rev. Father J. P. Kiernan, P.P., St. Michael's, Rev. Father Casey, P.P., St. Jean Baptiste, Rev. Father Thomas Heffernan, St. Anthony's, Rev. Father M. L. Shea, St. Anthony's, Rev. Father Peter Heffernan, St. Patrick's, Rev. Father James Killoran, St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Flynn, C.S.R., St. Ann's, Rev. Father O'Reilly, chaplain Hotel Dieu, Rev. Father Murphy, secretary to His Lordship the Bishop of Harbor Grace, Rev. Brothers Prudent and Bernard, St. Ann's School. Among the laity were: Hon. Dr. Guerin, M.L.A., Hon. Justices Curran, Purcell, Doherty, A.J. D. Gallery, M.P., Ald. M. Walsh, W. J. Fahy, J. J. Fahy, A. Walsh, W. J. Brennan, and others. The lecturer surpassed himself and won laurels in his career.

At the close of the evening Mr. Justice Doherty, Grand Knight of Canada Council, thanked the lecturer in a brief speech, and was followed by Mayor LaPorte, whose remarks met with hearty applause. The Knights of Columbus have become a famous organization in Montreal, and both Councils are doing good work. Truly, it may be said: "Through life's desert springing the flower of friendship grows." "The tear of Friendship pours its Heavenly balm And soothes the pang no anodyne may calm!" And when the clock had pointed to the hour at which the iron tongue would toll forth the solemn hour of

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midnight, the people had found themselves within the realms of their happy homes, yet eager for another such treat as the initial one. This organization bears out the famous adage, "Where there is union there is strength."

Financial statement Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Stratford, for the year 1903. RECEIPTS. Collections at weekly meeting \$29.95 Donations 55.80 Honorary members 4.00 Poor box, St. Joseph's Church 52.63 Other collections 8.00 Balance from last year (1902) 77.90 Total \$228.28

The number of active members of this society is 15, and during the year just closed 15 families have regularly been visited by some member of the conference who have thoroughly examined into the condition of all persons who desire aid. Children in want are supplied with clothing, boots and shoes and school books when found necessary.

Tenders for Indian Supplies

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on Thursday, 31st March, 1904, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1905, at various points in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Will of the Late Father Bergin

The will of the late Rev. Wm. Bergin of Dixie has been entered for probate, disposing of an estate valued at \$9,298, including \$8,000 insurance. The property goes to brothers and sisters, subject to a bequest of \$500 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, \$500 to the House of Providence, \$500 to the House of St. Mary's Industrial School for Girls, \$100 to the House of Industry, \$100 to St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society, \$50.00

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THE ANGEL OF THE MINES

An Original Short Story (Written for The Register)

My short story opens with the times when the gold mines of the Black Hills were in full operation. We all know how many young men left their Eastern homes to seek their fortunes in the far west. Amongst them was one young man of twenty years of age, who had an aged father and mother depending on him for support.

When Edmund was away eight years the sad news reached him of the death of his father and mother, both having contracted typhoid fever and died within a week of each other. They were buried long before the letter reached him as the stage carried the mails in those days, and it took weeks after a letter was written ere it reached its destination. So Edmund's letters became fewer and long intervals between them and Alice, and at last ceased altogether, which caused her many a sleepless night thinking of him, wondering how he was getting on, and how she was living or had he met some sudden death in the mines where so many accidents were recorded from time to time, but she never ceased to pray for him, if living for his spiritual welfare, and if dead for the repose of his soul.

So Edmund's letters became fewer and long intervals between them and Alice, and at last ceased altogether, which caused her many a sleepless night thinking of him, wondering how he was getting on, and how she was living or had he met some sudden death in the mines where so many accidents were recorded from time to time, but she never ceased to pray for him, if living for his spiritual welfare, and if dead for the repose of his soul.

Joseph's first journey alone from home was a very lonely and sad one. He needed, poor boy, some kind friend to cheer him, but he was among strangers in a strange land. After a tedious journey of a week or more he reached the gold fields. Oh what a change for him after leaving the refinement of home and the gentle surroundings for the roughest kind of companionship of the miners of that day.

in to report the day's time." So poor Joseph sat down and prayed for work in that lonely place. It was not long until the miners began to file past the office to their boarding house and sleeping departments. And Joseph thought as he saw them how hardened looking most of them seemed. He had never seen the like of that before. After a while a tall, stalwart man walked into the office. He was better looking than any of the rest and seemed more particular in his dress and so he seemed more refined looking. It gave Joseph some encouragement to think he was Boss. Something touched a cord in his young heart. He thought somehow he would be his friend in that lonely hour. As Boss Edd did not notice the boy when he came in first, he gave a start when he saw him. Somehow those large blue, innocent eyes appealed to him. Just then the man in the office saw him looking at Joseph and he said, "This man wants work in the mine; if you have any place for him I would like you would give him a chance, as he came a long way to get employment." Said he, "I will see. We need some one just now to carry water to the mine. I could give him that for a while until some other job is vacant. So it was settled and so Joseph accompanied the Boss to the boarding-house, which was a rough shanty, as they called it, built of logs, and rough beds or punks built against the walls and supplied with blankets. They all slept in one long building. And another such building did duty as a dining-room with a man cook. It all seemed strange to Joseph. He went in and washed himself after the long, dusty journey and adjourned with the Boss to the dining-room and took good care to sit beside him while eating. After supper the Boss showed him a bed, and before retiring he knelt down and blessed himself, and as he did so one of the miners threw a bundle of rags at his head, and another even more hardened said, "We want no saints here, young one, no such in this camp. Only a week ago we hunted a preacher out of here."

he is alive." He looks again on Joseph and sees again those dear eyes open in wonder. And it all comes back to him and he shudders, "but says, 'Thank God, you are safe,' and all those round him bear their heads with reverence. They carry him gently to the camp, taking care he does not see the poor dead fellow creature that he risked his life to save. He was but slightly hurt, so he was around in a few days. As he did not yet know Boss Edd was his uncle, he took him away quietly one evening to a silent spot and questioned him about his home and his mother, and when he told him all as we have repeated in the first part of our story, the Boss' eyes filled with tears and he said, "I am that uncle and you have not only saved my life, but you have, with God's holy help, saved my soul." It's useless to try to describe Joseph's joy at finding his uncle. He wanted to write at once to his mother, but Edmund said, "No, we will get there as quickly as a letter will and I want to see her so much to ask her forgiveness for my long neglect of her." So after Edmund settled up his affairs and placed some one else to fill his position in the mine, he bade good-bye to all the men. The manner in which the men all treated his departure from their midst showed he held a tender spot in all their hearts. They all gave an affectionate squeeze to the hand of the brave young Joseph and asked him to come and see them some time and that he would receive a much warmer reception than he did on his first visit to the mining village. He promised, if ever it was in his power he would come back and we will see how this promise was fulfilled. So our two men journeyed home as fast as stage and train could carry them, Joseph looking much more rugged than when last he journeyed over the road, until one evening near sunset they arrived at the door of the house where Alice was residing. She was sitting sewing at the window of her room and she happened to look through the vines of morning glories which almost covered her window. She revived in a short time to hear the two loved voices explain all. How happy she feels at this moment. She has her dear brother once more whom she had given up for dead and her dear boy returned to her so soon it all seemed like a dream. And more, as her boy's future was secured. Edmund had acquired riches in the mines, being overseer and partner as well in one of the richest mines of the Black Hills. So Joseph was sent to college. They are three moved to a city the closest to the mines, so that Edmund could pay occasional visits to the works and be near his sister and her boy. So the years passed away and one bright morning the services in the Cathedral were more imposing than usual. There was one more young priest added to the number. Joseph's mother's heart was bursting with joy and she saw her dear boy arrayed in his priestly garments. Only mothers who receive such a blessing from the hand of the Almighty know how thankful she felt that day and the following days of her life. So the young Father Joseph was stationed at the Cathedral until a parish was appointed to him. One request he asked of his superiors was to be permitted to visit the mines. And it was granted. So at an early period he, with his uncle paid a visit to the mining village of former days. And oh, the joy of those poor fellows as they after expressed it, to see the Angel Joseph again in their midst. In the most of them he worked a conversion and the rest at least countenanced him and made it pleasant for him to carry out his priestly duties. He always visited the mines and he was always known as the Angel of the Mines. So now we will add to them for the present, Edmund Fitzgerald was happy in the knowledge that after all his faulty life he was in the end the means of doing so much good.

The Plague Graphical Word Pictures from a District of India Where the Scourge Claimed 200,000 Victims In the January-February number of the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" there is a letter from Right Rev. G. Pelckmans, O. M. Cap., Bishop of Lahore, containing a graphic account of the plague which has devastated the Punjab in India. "Suddenly, like lightning from a clear sky," writes the Bishop, "the plague broke out—the bubonic fever which in two years claimed 141,789 victims at Khuspur. The number I have given is official, that is to say, much below what in reality it should be. For the natives, exasperated by the sanitary rules which the authorities have vainly tried to persuade them to follow secretly buried many of their dead, who thus were not included in the official count I may say without exaggeration that 200,000 perished between the 6th of January and the 1st of May of this year (1903). One morning the cry was heard, 'The plague is in the village and terror spread among the people. I know of no better way to convey an exact idea of the panic produced by the appearance of the scourge than to transcribe those two letters which I have recently received: LETTER OF REV. FR. BERNARDIN, Khuspur, May 23, 1903. The weather has grown terribly hot, a fact which will for time at least, lessen the ravages of the horrible epidemic. I am able to breathe a little easier and I will attempt to give you some slight idea of what has taken place here during the past month. We had celebrated the feast of the risen Lord, and I was returning to my house when I suddenly found myself surrounded by a group of natives, weeping and crying piteously: 'Father, father, pity! have pity on us! The plague is in the village. A young man has died after two days' illness and two others in the same house have fallen sick.' Without pausing I hurried to bury this first victim and then returned to the hut where he had died to administer the last sacraments to his poor mother. An hour afterwards she also was dead. Losing no time, I went down to the others and examined them; the tumors under their arms were very noticeable. There was no room for doubt; it was the plague. I sent word to the mother superior of the convent. God alone knows the immense amount of good which she has done in this village. As soon as she had finished caring for the fifty or sixty poor sufferers who came daily to the dispensary, the indefatigable Sister went from house to house, arranging the beds of the stricken, cleaning their dwellings, washing and binding their repulsive sores, giving them medicine, advising them as to the precautions to be taken, reviving the courage of the timid, or reciting the prayers of the Church at the bedside of the dying. Many and many a time was she exposed to contracting the evil. In spite of all our efforts to withstand the progress of the scourge, it continued its ravages and in a few days I had buried fifty of its victims. They had departed well prepared for death. All the catechumens who had not received baptism begged me with tears in their eyes to administer the sacrament to them. If my people at the beginning of the epidemic had been more prudent many would have escaped the contagion. I had advised that no one go near the affected except those who were absolutely obliged to do so. Useless advice. The evil spread to such a degree that I had buried forty more in a few days. The people were seized with a panic and fled from their homes to camp in the open fields. This gave rise to a very sorrowful incident. One evening a Christian came to inform me that a woman who had been attacked by the bubonic fever had been forsaken three or four days before. I hurried immediately to her house. In a dark corner of a room I discovered a dead body already in the process of decomposition. I returned to the door to get a breath of fresh air and to call the family which was camping in the open. But what good did it do to ask them for help? They told me they were all afflicted with the disease. I was obliged to wait until the next day, when with the aid of some good Christians I carried away the others who had caught the contagion from the unburied corpse. I asked for information and learned the following. It appeared that as soon as the poor woman was stricken she had called her son and said to him: 'I have the plague; there is nothing to be done for me. I must die. As for you, run outside; place some water near my bed and leave me to die in peace.' One does not know whether to admire this evidence of self-abnegation which is by no means common in a pagan or to be indignant at these children without heart abandoning their mother about to die such a sorrowful death. At present the plague is diminishing, but it is not yet over. May the God of Mercy deign to withdraw this scourge! LETTER TO THE REV. MOTHER WILPINE, SUPERIOR OF THE CONVENT. *** On that day we commenced our visits to the plague-stricken, especially to the native women. Permit me to give you an example. We knocked at the door of one of the huts which contained a fever patient and it was immediately opened. A vile odor which assailed our nostrils nearly forced us to retreat; the room was crowded with men and women and altogether unventilated. With great difficulty we forced our way to the sick bed. Our first care was to drive out of the house all who could be of no assistance; then we aired the place and carried the sufferer outside and set her down in the shade. The victims of the plague are attacked with violent fevers and sores appear on the arms or in the throat where the glands break open; the wounds enlarge more and more until they are of great size. There are few known remedies. When a person dies a great hub-bub is immediately set up. All the women of the neighborhood collect and commence a lamentation over the body, at the same time beating their breasts with a cruel and earnest shudder. These newly-cordoned Christians have not yet renounced this stupid practice which is a remnant of paganism.



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On the other hand we find among our young Catholics many edifying traits. This is one example among many: The father of a family had fallen sick. When Father Bernardin had heard his confession and was leaving he said: "To-morrow morning I will return and give you Extreme Unction and Holy Communion." The sick man's daughter, a child of 14, hearing that God was to come to her house, was filled with joy and, having prepared some whitewash, straightway set about whitening the walls of the poor little hut. Passing by chance, I asked what she was doing. "God is coming to-morrow morning," she replied. "And I must make ready to offer Him a worthy reception." "But, my dear child," I continued, "do you know that you will make yourself ill by working so hard in this hot sun?" "Father Sahib will give us God's blessing, and we will be protected from the plague." Poor girl! Upon the following morning she was taken down. But the Lord considered her simple faith and she is now convalescing. The plague-stricken who escape death (and they are few in number) remain extremely weak and emaciated, with deathlike pallor. Their ulcers are so large and deep that without any exaggeration two fingers may be thrust into them. In finishing I wish to narrate another edifying incident in relation to a young Christian named Paul, twelve years old. His mother had been stricken by the plague, and his sister, next his sister-in-law, and finally himself. Little Paul was prudent and, as the father had recommended, took no solid food, an essential condition to recovery. His mother, although as old as the hills and as hard as a rock, nevertheless came to the point of death. The boy was inflamed with apostolic zeal. "Mother," he cried, "fear nothing. I will make you well. Baptism is an infallible remedy." And seizing a dish filled with water he poured it out upon the head of the old woman, saying: "Mother, I baptize you, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." When he told the father of his heroic act his young zeal was necessarily somewhat cooled, for he learned that his mother had already been baptized.

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of the unfortunate, to soften the lot of the little orphans and to restock the dispensary which at present is entirely without the medicines needed for the care of the sick?" Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent pastry scorching on the bottom. If the milk used in making baked or boiled custard is first scalded and cooled before using, the custard will be smoother. A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parmele's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

RIGHT IN HIS LINE. Comedian: "Who's backing your show?" Tragedian: "He's a wealthy Chicago pork-butcher, and he seems confident that the venture will be a success." Comedian: "Great faith in his ability to make money out of hauns, eh?"

Some Indications of Nervous Disorders

The Warning Signals Which Foretell the Approach of Nervous Prostration, Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia. Twitching of the muscles, sensitiveness to light, sound and motion, grinding of the teeth during sleep, jerking of the limbs, continual movements such as tapping the fingers—these are some of the symptoms of exhausted nerves. Intervals of wakefulness, headache during the night, sparks before the eyes, disorders of sight and hearing are other indications that nervous collapse is approaching. Because there is no acute pain people do not always realize the seriousness of nervous diseases. The body and mind, which is the result of neglecting such ailments. Because of its extraordinary control over diseases of the nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has come to be considered the one great treatment for disorders of this nature. This great food cure not only revitalizes the wasted nerve cells, but actually forms new firm flesh and tissue, builds up the system and restores vigor and vitality to even the most exhausted of bodies. Being composed of the greatest restoratives of nature it is bound to do you good. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Results from common soaps: zema, coarse hands, ragged othes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

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Diocese of Peterborough

The Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, Visits Gravenhurst

On the evening of Sunday, February 14th, Saint Paul's Church, Gravenhurst, was crowded to the doors. The instruction of the evening was given by His Lordship, the Right Reverend R. A. O'Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, who took for his subject, "What wilt thou that I do to thee?" But, he said, Lord, that I may see," Luke xviii. 41st verse, and continued as follows:

"My dear people.—On a certain occasion when our Lord was going down with His apostles to Jerusalem, and passing by Jericho, a blind man sat by the wayside begging, and hearing the multitude that accompanied our Saviour, he asked them what it meant. They told him that Jesus of Nazareth was passing by. The blind man cried out, saying: "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me." Those that went before our Lord told him to keep silent, but he cried out more, "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me." Our Lord, hearing his voice, commanded him to be brought to Him. When this was done Christ said to the blind man, "What wilt thou that I do to thee?" But, he said, Lord that I may see. Our Saviour seeing his great faith restored to him his sight, saying, "Receive thy sight, thy faith hath made thee whole."

We may apply this passage to many who at the present day are spiritually blind. I do not mean that they are physically blind, but in regard to religion, in regard to the dogmas of revelation, and in regard to the practices of faith, and the fulfillment of the duties of our holy religion they are religiously blind. People thus affected need often to cry out, "O Lord, grant that I may see, grant me religious sight; grant me spiritual sight, that I may see the error of my way, see the beauty of Thy house, and accept the graces Thou hast in store for me."

Let me, then, briefly call your attention to a few of the errors that are prevalent amongst Christians, and even amongst some Catholics. I would call your attention particularly to those Catholics who are spiritually blind, in regard to the proper knowledge of their religion and its dogmas, and consequently they need to ask Christ for the graces to see their errors. He might remove this darkness, and enable them to walk in the light of practical faith. Christ says: "I am the way, the truth and the light. He that walketh after me shall obtain eternal life."

One of these false maxims that we find prevalent amongst some people claiming to be Catholics, who have been received into the Church by Baptism, is that they say they are sure of being saved, because they have once been made children of God and heirs to His Kingdom, by the graces of Baptism. This is an error that should be removed from the minds of such persons, for they must not imagine that because they were once made God's children that they are sure of eternal salvation. This would be presumption on their part, for no one is certain of salvation until the day of judgment. The Holy Spirit tells us "To work out our salvation with fear and trembling." Our salvation depends upon the manner of our lives. If we live in accordance with what the Catholic Church teaches and requires us to practice; if our lives are in conformity with the laws of God and His Church, then we may have the confidence that we are the followers of Christ, and will be assured of salvation. Even amongst the twelve Apostles, there was one who became a reprobate, as the Gospel teaches us; our Divine Lord also distinctly teaches us that amongst the members of His Church there are many who unfortunately will not be saved, because of their own fault in not proving faithful in their obligations as practical Christians. He compares His Church here to a net, that encloses all kinds of fish, that good and bad. By this, He gives us to understand that in His Church are good and also, unfortunately, a certain number of bad members. The latter do not live in conformity with the teachings of His Church and yet they are included therein.

We have also another beautiful illustration given to us in the parable where our Lord compares His Church to a field, where there is sown good, and whilst men were asleep, the enemy came and sowed therein cockle or bad seed. This latter grew up amidst the good seed, so that it was in danger of choking it, and the servants asked permission of their master to go and root out the evil seed, lest it should destroy the good. The master said: "No, lest perhaps gathering up the cockle you root up the wheat also, together with it. Suffer both to grow until the harvest, and in the time of the harvest I will say to the reapers, gather up first the cockle and bind it in bundles to burn, but the wheat, gather ye it into my barn." His Lordship explained the reference in this parable to the toleration of the bad members in the Church of Christ, and why God permits them to thus remain in His Church for His own wise reasons.

When considering the unchristian lives of many Catholics, we often feel ashamed at their evil conduct and may ask, why does the Church not excommunicate these bad Catholics? The answer is given in the parable by our Lord Himself, who teaches us to tolerate sinners, that they may have an opportunity of being converted. If they seek to the graces that God offers to them, God is wiser than we are. The Master was wiser than his servants. He

told them "To have patience, that the time will come when the separation will take place between the good and the bad seed." God is infinitely patient, and during life, he displays his patience towards even the greatest sinners, but, when they have abused His mercy, then on the day of judgment His patience ceases, and His justice must be executed on the unrepentant sinner. Our duties then towards sinners are to pray that their hearts may be changed to see the evil of their way, and to be converted before it becomes too late to save their souls.

Another false maxim is that some say, because they do not lead very bad lives they cannot imagine that they will be lost. Such persons say, "I am not a very bad Catholic; my life is not very sinful; I am not very careless in my duties; and because I perform a certain amount of good, I am confident that the good deeds I do will counteract evil and obtain for me eternal happiness." This class of people also need to be instructed by God, to see their false notions, with regard to what religion requires of all Christians to practice, in order to conform to what the laws of God require of them. They are like the proud Pharisee mentioned in the Gospel by our Lord, who with the Pharisee went up to the Temple to pray. The Pharisee, instead of praying, began to boast of his imaginary virtues, and compared his life with that of the poor sinful Publican, who acknowledged his sinful life with a humble heart, and besought Almighty God to forgive him because he was a sinner. The proud Pharisee was condemned, whilst the sinful, but humble, Publican was forgiven. This parable refers to the class of Christians who proudly boast that because they are not as bad as some of their neighbors, they will be saved. We must remember that God judges us not according to the conduct of our neighbors, but according to His own precepts; that God is infinitely just, and must punish the transgressors of His laws. Our faith teaches us that a Christian dying guilty of only one grievous sin is deserving of everlasting perdition. The rebel angels committed only one sin, and were forever cast into the fire of hell. Our first parents also committed only one transgression, and were deprived of all right to Heaven, and brought upon themselves and their posterity the chastisement of a just God. Though a Catholic may perform these actions of virtue, still if he commits one grievous sin and dies in that condition, his previous good deeds will not save him. Even the Civil Law committed several crimes of theft or murder before inflicting punishment upon these transgressors. The first time they are found guilty of violations of the Criminal Code, they are punished. Man strives to conform His laws in the regulation and good order of society, in conformity with the laws of God, and we are told that the justice of God must punish the sinner who is guilty of any violation of God's commands.

Another false maxim that is very prevalent nowadays is that some say: "I will live as I please, and by receiving the last sacraments, I will make it all right with Almighty God." Such people say, "I am too busy about my worldly affairs to practice the duties that religion requires of me; I cannot go to Mass every Sunday; I cannot go to Confession and Communion every year, because I am too much occupied with my family matters and business affairs. There will be time enough to prepare for Heaven when I am about to die, for I will then send for the priest, and receive the Sacraments of the Church." This class of persons deliberately desert and betray Christ and His holy religion through life and then before death, they expect that they will be converted and save their souls.

His Lordship explained how uncertain is life, and that many of this class of people are swept away suddenly and have not the time to prepare for death. He quoted instances that are occurring every day of the suddenness of death, with a special reference to the six hundred who were suddenly called out of life a few weeks ago in the Chicago theatre. He also referred to the numerous railroad and other accidents that are frequently happening. (God alone is Master of Life and Death, and hence it is presumption for anyone to flatter himself, with the hope that he may be converted before death.)

And even for those who persevere in their sins and die a natural death, what assurance can they have that after their hearts have been hardened by crimes and negligence of their duties, that they will be converted at the approach of death? The stronger the evil habit the more difficult it is to shake off, even at the approach of death. Some, truly enough, may by an extraordinary grace from God, be converted, but unfortunately the number of such conversions on a death-bed is very few. His Lordship gave an illustration in the example of the two thieves, who were crucified on each side of our Lord—one was converted and the other died unrepentant, though at the side of Christ. Thereby showing us how some may reject the graces of God at the hour of death.

No one should allow his salvation to depend upon a probability that he may be converted at the hour of death, for a Catholic to continue careless about his religious duties through life, with that hope that he may be converted at the approach of death, is like a drowning man grasping at a straw. It is an illusion by which the devil deceives many and keeps them in their sins, until it is too late for their repentance, and death overtakes them when they had best expect it. These are a few of the false maxims that are prevalent even amongst indifferent Catholics and are the cause of their continuing to neglect the practices of their religion. Such people need to pray to God that He would open their eyes and make them see the false and dangerous opinions, that thus blind them and lead them to destruction.

Let us frequently pray to our Lord that He will grant us religious and spiritual light, to see and acknowledge the truth and conform our actions to the doctrines of our holy Church, that in so doing they may have the happiness of enjoying a blessed eternity."

The choir is to be congratulated for their success, as the singing and

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music were all that could be desired for the occasion. Gounod's "O Salutaris" and Lamblotte's "Tantum Ergo" at the Benediction deserve special mention. Miss Clara Clairmont also sang Marzetti's "Ave Maria" in a deep, rich voice, and with much feeling and expression, which was worthy of great commendation.

SCHOOLS

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Boys who received testimonials of merit for Excellent Department and Application to Study during the month of February:

Fourth Form, Sen.—James Glynn, Harold Campbell, John Witmer, Joseph Clarke, John McClean, Charles Barrett.

Fourth Form, Jdn.—Charles McCurdy, Wilfrid Bourdon, Eugene Landreville, Leo Wade, Michael Moad, Wm. Overend.

Third Form, Sen.—Jas. Nicholson, Wm. Ayers, John Byrne, Leo, Albert, Ed. Lane, Thomas Lundy, Newman Mackintosh, Francis Sicking, Leo Ryan, Fr. Foley, Wm. Monahan, Michael McCarthy, Thomas O'Brien, Leo Jenkins, John Snain, Inzie Mine, Wm. McGinn, N. Kelly, Fr. O'Brien, Leo Brodie, James Gordon.

Third Form, Jun.—Louis Murphy, H. Landreville, Thomas Shannon, Eugene Sennett, Patrick Spelman, Neil Brodie, John Cronin, Bernard Donovan, Leo Doyle, John Lane, Dan McCarthy, A. Vonzen, Joseph Deferari, John Emmons, Fred. Fensom, Chas. McEvoy, Gerald Moore.

First Form, Sen.—Excellent, Edward McCool, Allen Campbell, Fred. White, Francis Shanahan, Francis Akrey, Frs. Corcoran, Wm. Hand, Wm. Thompson, Good, John O'Reilly, Wm. Allen, E. Conderan, Henry Doyle, Gorden Fensom, R. White.

Boys who obtained the highest number of notes in the monthly competition:

Fourth Form, Sen.—1st, John Witmer; 2nd, Joseph Clarke; 3rd, James Glynn.

Fourth Form, Jun.—1st, Wm. Maloney; 2nd, Wilfrid Bourdon; 3rd, Charles McCurdy.

Third Form, Sen.—1st, William Ayers; 2nd, Newman Mackintosh; 3rd, Thomas O'Brien.

Third Form, Jun.—Louis Murphy, John Lane, Bernard Donovan.

First Form, Sen.—1st, Edward McCool; 2nd, Allen Campbell; 3rd, Russell White.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

The following boys obtained the highest number of marks in the monthly competition:

Fourth Form—1st, C. Higgins; 2nd, E. Horley; 3rd, C. Heck.

Third Form, Sen.—Div.—A. Guay, J. Labraico, H. O'Donoghue, J. Labraico, M. Burns, Jas. Hogan, A. Labraico.

Second Form, Sen. Div.—1st, A. Heck; 2nd, J. Clune; 3rd, W. Wells. Juniors—J. Gorman, F. Harped, N. Pergini.

Testimonials for Excellent or Good Department were given to the following pupils:

Fourth Form—Excellent, C. Higgins, E. Horley, C. Heck, J. Murray, John Burns, E. Roach, Jas. Mahan, C. O'Leary, N. Moore, F. Fox, Good, J. Mulrooney, Wm. Menton, C. Bennett, A. Keelar.

Third Form—Excellent, E. Vandover, C. O'Leary, F. O'Donoghue, F. Tobin, M. Burns, J. O'Hearn, W. Whelan, A. Trayling, C. Zoyd, P. Chroman, R. O'Donoghue, J. Labraico, A. Castrucci, A. Guay, J. Hogan, Good, A. Labraico, Jas. Downey, P. Doyle, S. Hogan.

Second Form—Excellent, A. Heck, O. Roche, D. Cunerty, E. Bennett, R. Kenny, C. Hearn, S. Coughlin, Good, J. Muto, J. Glonna, J. Keelard, R. Mullins, J. Malloy, J. McKenzie, J. Coughlin.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL.

Honor Roll for February.

Senior Fourth—Excellent, F. Tracy, G. Fayle, H. Beisise, J. Torpey, G. Kirby, Wm. Mullaill, E. Mattron, Good, C. Higgins.

Junior Fourth—Excellent, J. Foley, F. Riordan, E. Creary, R. Clarkson, P. Boland, T. Dault, W. Galvin, Good, W. Artkin, W. Henderson, W. L. Markle, W. Holland, Jas. Giroy, M. Burns.

General Proficiency.

Senior Fourth—H. Beisise.

Junior Fourth—Francis Riordan.

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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of Shareholders was held at the Company's offices, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 23rd, 1904. The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. P. H. Sims, Secretary of the Company, read the annual report and financial statement, as follows:

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

The Directors beg to present the Seventieth Annual Report to the Shareholders of the Company, and in doing so they have pleasure in calling attention to the following figures, being a summary of the results of the year's transactions as set forth in the accompanying accounts:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| The Balance of income over expenditure is | \$204,672.94 |
| Amount written off securities to bring them to market value at Dec. 31st | \$16,621.24 |
| Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum | 60,000.00 |
| | 76,621.24 |
| Balance, being the amount added to the Reserve Fund | \$128,051.70 |

The progress of the Company is shown by a comparison of the following figures from the annual statements of the past three years:

| | | | |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Year | Total Income | Balance of Revenue Account | Addition to Reserve Fund |
| 1901 | \$2,040,197 | \$99,590 | \$30,545 |
| 1902 | 2,206,831 | 173,713 | 90,819 |
| 1903 | 2,421,383 | 204,673 | 128,052 |

All of which is respectfully submitted. GEO. A. COX, President.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Fire and Marine Premiums | \$2,373,336.47 |
| Interest and Rent Receipts | 48,046.59 |
| | \$2,421,383.59 |
| Fire and Marine Losses | \$1,389,501.94 |
| Agents' Commissions and all other expenses | 827,208.18 |
| Total Expenses | \$2,216,710.13 |
| Profit for the Year | \$204,672.94 |
| Total Assets | \$2,024,096.02 |
| Capital | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund | \$30,872.87 |
| Security to Policyholders | \$1,830,872.87 |

In moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Vice-President, the President said: In presenting the Seventieth Annual Report, I may say that I feel more than ordinary satisfaction, and I am sure my fellow-directors share this feeling, in meeting the stockholders with a statement such as we are able to present, showing the result of the transactions of the Company for the past year. The accounts for the year 1903 demonstrate that the expectations expressed at the two preceding annual meetings were fully realized. It was pointed out in those reports that the adverse experience of companies engaged in the fire business on this continent for the years 1899 and 1900 had shown the necessity for an increase of rates on many classes of risks. This increase came into effect in the year 1901, and has been generally maintained, producing for the companies a fair underwriting profit, in which this Company has participated fully up to the average. As evidence of this the following figures may be quoted: For the year 1900 the loss ratio of the company on its whole fire business was 67 per cent. of the premium income; in 1901 it was 61 per cent.; in 1902 54 per cent., and in 1903 52 per cent. In the United States field from which a large proportion of our income is derived, the loss ratios for the same years were: 1900, 71 per cent.; 1901, 66 per cent.; 1902, 61 per cent., and in 1903, 52 per cent.

The report now under consideration is the most favorable which I have had the honor of presenting during the eleven years which I have held the position of President. The revenue account shows a balance of income over expenditure of \$204,672.94, of which \$148,046.59 is derived from interest on investments, and the balance, \$156,626.35, from the underwriting. This amount has been apportioned as shown in the statement, namely, \$60,000 to the payment of two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, \$16,621.24 to reducing the securities held by the Company to their current market values at December 31st, and the balance, \$128,051.70, has been added to the Reserve Fund, which is thereby increased to \$30,872.87.

It is gratifying to note that in Canada, the Company's home field, satisfactory progress has been maintained—the Canadian income for last year having been \$429,868.68, which is the largest in the history of the Company, while the loss ratio for the year was under 50 per cent. upon our Fire Premium Income in the Dominion. It may not be out of place here to refer to the fact that the loss ratio in Canada of the "British America" during the eleven years that it has been under present management has been upwards of 8 per cent. below the average loss ratio on the whole business in this country as shown in the Dominion Government returns.

The Marine Branch shows an adverse balance, notwithstanding the conservative lines on which it has been conducted. This is partially caused by losses incurred on unexpired business of certain unprofitable agencies which were closed at the beginning of the season.

The security which the British America offers to policy-holders—a cash capital of \$1,000,000 and a Reserve Fund of \$30,872.87, in all \$1,830,872, in assets of unquestionable character—is such as should, and I have no doubt will, secure for this, the oldest financial institution in the Province of Ontario, a steadily increasing share of public patronage.

The conflagration in the city of Baltimore which occurred this month, though not coming within the scope of the report of last year's operations, is a matter of such importance, affecting our own and all other leading companies on this continent, as to call for a reference on this occasion. Considering the large volume of our Fire Premium Income, it might be expected that in so extensive a conflagration as this, in which upwards of \$50,000,000 of insurance is involved, we would suffer a serious loss; but it is a satisfaction to know that our net loss, now ascertained to be under \$210,000, is well within the figure we might reasonably expect in a city of 600,000 population, where we have for many years past been doing a large and profitable business. This amount represents about 10 per cent. of our annual fire income. While we cannot but regret this loss, we should not overlook the fact that the Company has in its past experience passed through several conflagrations in which it sustained losses that represented a relatively greater amount compared with the annual income and financial resources of the Company at the time of the occurrence of the disasters. I refer to: Bearing in mind the improved conditions already referred to, and realizing that the Baltimore conflagration will have the effect of advancing rates in the congested districts of all large cities, and especially in those where the water supply and fire appliances are inadequate to afford ample protection from large fires, it is not, I think, too much to hope that our loss in this conflagration will be made up, if not wholly, to a very considerable extent during the current year's operations.

In closing I must say that, while we feel that we are fortunate in having a thoroughly trained and efficient staff at our head office and branches who bear the responsibility for the success of the Company's operations primarily rests, we fully recognize the fact that favorable results in a business such as ours are largely dependent upon the work of our local agents. It is due, therefore, to our representatives generally throughout the extended field of the Company's operations that I should give expression—as I do with much pleasure—to our feelings of appreciation of their services in assisting in accomplishing the results shown in the report now before you.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, Augustus Myers, Thomas Long, John Hoskin, K.C., L.L.D., Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Jaffray, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Pellatt, E. W. Cox.

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President.

Capt. Sartoris a Catholic



Grandson of Gen. Grant Changes His Religion in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—One of the most noted acquisitions to the Catholic Church in St. Louis recently is the conversion to that belief of Capt. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. He was baptized in the chapel connected with St. Louis University by the Rev. Father Conway, S.J. The Most Rev. J. J. Glenn, Archbishop of St. Louis, acted as sponsor.

Capt. Sartoris was a former member of the Episcopal Church. He came to St. Louis about two months ago. He had been under instruction with a view of becoming a Catholic for some time prior to his coming here, and continued his studies after his arrival with the Rev. Father Conway, S.J.

Capt. Sartoris won his title during the Spanish-American war. Since his arrival in St. Louis he has been living with his mother, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, at the Grand Avenue Hotel. The other members of the family are non-Catholics. Capt. Sartoris is 24 years old and unmarried.

The flavor of duck is much improved if a tiny onion and a good-sized orange is roasted in the body. Orange marmalade is a favorite accompaniment in the West to roast duck.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 4 and 28, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

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 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 has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, 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 acre substantially trenched.

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 officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to enter them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

JAMES A. SMART, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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 the Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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