

## ARMAGH.

WILLIAM D. KELLY IN THE NEW WORLD.

The ancient See of Armagh, whose incumbent enjoys the distinction of being the Primate of All Ireland, and upon whose present illustrious Archbishop it is stated, with apparent authority, Leo XIII. proposes to bestow the dignity of the cardinalatial rank, dates, according to the best authorities, from the year 454 or 455, when St. Patrick, after having spent twenty years in evangelizing the Irish people, determined to erect a Metropolitan See at Armagh. The site of his first Cathedral was presented to the Apostle by a rich resident of the place, and around the Metropolitan Church there speedily sprang up a number of monasteries, convents and other religious houses. During the remaining years of his life, which, as is well known, ended on March 17, 465, St. Patrick, the first Archbishop of Armagh, was chiefly occupied with the administration of his archdiocese and the exercise of his primatial jurisdiction, which, from the outset, was recognized throughout the whole island. He instituted a national hierarchy; held two synods, or rather councils, for the enactment of moral and disciplinary canons, and his successor in the Primacy was St. Benignus, one of his own disciples.

From the earliest years of its existence the Primacy of the See of Armagh appears to have been fully recognized by Irish ecclesiastics. Archbishop Cormac, the fourth incumbent, for instance, is spoken of in the ecclesiastic annals of Armagh as "a person qualified to fill the chair of the Primatial See" of Bishop Mac Ronan, whose administration began in 628; it is written that "the Primacy was justly due to his superior learning and piety;" and it is recorded of Archbishop Nuad, who ruled at the beginning of the ninth century, that in the exercise of his Primatial rights, he visited the churches of Connaught. In the same century, during the administration of Archbishop Artrigius, we find the first mention of any disregard of the Primatial rights of Armagh, in consequence of which the Annals of Ulster say that prelate visited the province of Munster, the object of his visitation being "to enforce the rights of the Primatial See and the establishment of, as it was called, St. Patrick's law.

Although the precedence of Armagh was thus recognized throughout Ireland, the Archbishops of that See had never received a pallium from Rome when St. Malachy succeeded in 1134. Five years later that holy prelate went in person to Rome and asked Pope Innocent II. to bestow this archiepiscopal ornament on the incumbents of Armagh and Cashel. That Pontiff, however, declined to act in such an important matter until a national council of the Irish prelates had been held, that their views on the subject might be known.

Consequently he sent Cardinal Paparo to Ireland to preside at such a council, giving him as a companion—Archbishop Malachy having in the meantime died—Bishop Christian, of Lismore, whom he invested with the dignity of an Apostolic Legate; and these two envoys reaching Ireland in 1151, a National Council was at once summoned and met at Kells, March 9, of the following year. Twenty prelates, a large number of abbots and priors, belonging to the regular orders, and an immense gathering of clergymen attended this Council, the outcome of which was the bestowal of palliums on Armagh, Cashel, Dublin and Tuam; Cardinal Paparo, however, declared that "the Archbishop of Armagh was, and should be recognized as, the Primate of All Ireland."

Before quitting Ireland, Cardinal Paparo consecrated St. Lawrence O'Toole, 1161, the Archbishop of

Dublin, and the Primatial rights of Armagh do not appear to have been seriously questioned again until the following century, when the Bishop of Meath contested the authority of Archbishop O'Scanlan, who founded a Franciscan friary at Armagh in 1281, to visit his diocese. Two years later, what purported to be a bull of Pope Urban IV., but the authenticity of which document is questioned, was exhibited at Armagh, one clause of it running thus: "After the example of Pope Celestine, our Predecessor, we, by our Apostolic authority, confirm to you and your successors the Primacy of All Ireland; which title, it is well known, your predecessors have held firm and unshaken till this, decreeing that all the Archbishops and Bishops and other Prelates thereof shall pay to you and your successors all obedience and reverence, as to their Primate." On the occasion of a contest which arose at a meeting of the Catholic clergy held at Dublin in 1670, as to which prelate should first sign a testimonial to Lord Berkely, a decision, whose authenticity has never been questioned, however, was rendered by Rome, to which tribunal the issue was referred, the Propaganda then declaring, with the approbation of the Pope, that "Armagh was the chief See and metropolis of the whole island." After that date the Primacy of Armagh can scarcely be said to have been seriously contested. It is recorded that during the administration of Archbishop Dominic McGuire, who succeeded Archbishop Oliver Plunkett in 1681, deliberative assemblies of the Irish prelates were held in Paris, whither many of them fled for safety, and that in these gatherings the rights of the See of Armagh were fully recognized. The successor of Primate McGuire, Archbishop MacMahon, who governed the See up to 1787, left a valuable work entitled "Jus Primatiale Armacanum," in which Armagh's rights is exhaustively treated.

The Irish Primatial See has had many illustrious incumbents during the fourteen centuries of its existence, and among the successors of St. Patrick there have been numbers of prelates eminent not alone for their piety, but also for their profound erudition and comprehensive scholarship. And a not unworthy wearer of their mantle by any means is the present Archbishop, the Most Rev. Michael Logue, whose abilities were so signally displayed at Paris and Rome, in both of which cities he taught, at the Irish colleges, prior to his nomination and consecration July 20, 1870, to the Diocese of Raphoe, in succession to the late Bishop McDevitt. It is unnecessary here to say aught in praise of his Episcopal career, which began in the hallowed places of Dark Donegal, and continued there until his transfer to Armagh as coadjutor to the lamented Dr. McGettigan, March 30, 1887, his succession to the Primatial See taking place nine months later, on Dr. McGettigan's death. A model prelate in every respect, and an erudite ecclesiastic, Archbishop Logue is not lacking in patriotic impulses, as many of his utterances prove; and he has always shown himself a practical sympathizer with the rack-rented tenantry of Ireland. On the day after he succeeded to his present position, preaching in his Cathedral, he paid a notable tribute to the previous Primate, of whom he said that he doubted whether, since the days of St. Patrick or St. Malachy, the Archdiocese had been blessed with a greater or more Apostolic man than Archbishop McGettigan, whose death was felt as a personal loss in every presbytery and Catholic home in the ecclesiastical province, but more especially in those of Armagh and Raphoe.

It may be mentioned as a notable circumstance that it is to its Suffragan

See of Raphoe that Armagh is indebted for its present Primate and his predecessor, Dr. Daniel McGettigan. On the death of Archbishop Kieran, the latter prelate, who, back in 1856, had been consecrated Auxiliary to the Right Rev. Patrick McGettigan, a namesake, but not a relative, of Raphoe, whom he succeeded five years later, was at Rome, in attendance at the Vatican Council. The nomination of a new Primate for Armagh was then awaited with anxious interest by all Ireland, and there was some little delay in the matter. Dr. McGettigan was accorded a private interview with Pius IX., on the eve of his departure from Rome, and at that interview the Holy Father, to the great surprise of the pious Prelate, informed him that for his own accord he had chosen him for the successor of Dr. Kieran. The Donegal divine had no alternative but to accept, seeing the manner in which the appointment was made; but no sooner had he quitted the Pope's presence than he burst into tears, and meeting a friend in the streets a few moments later, he sadly lamented the cruel fate which separated him from the people of Donegal whom he so tenderly loved. Armagh gave him a royal welcome, however, and when, in May, 1881, he celebrated his Silver Episcopal Jubilee the demonstrations of his flock proved how completely he had won their love and veneration.

Founded by a saint, and by one who counts his clients in every corner of the habitable globe, glorying in a martyred Primate, who died at Tyburn, after an unjust condemnation; and numbering in the long list of its incumbents Prelates of supereminent piety and surpassing erudition, it is certainly meet that the Holy See should honor this ancient Irish See by promoting to the Roman purple the amiable Archbishop who at present fills it, and whose name is so highly honored, not alone in his own land, but wherever also the children of St. Patrick, his predecessor, are to be found.

WILLIAM D. KELLY.

## Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

Sixth Annual Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company was held at the head office, corner Yonge and Colborne streets, Toronto, on Thursday, the 19th inst. Among the stockholders and policy holders present were Messrs. George Gooderham, Dr. James Mills, Guelph; R. L. Patterson, T. G. Blackstock, Samuel May, C. D. Warren, Dr. Ross, Robert Crean, John A. Wood, Fred Nicholls, John Flett, H. Lowndes, James Barber, George town; W. H. Storey, Acton; John Akers and others.

Mr. George Gooderham was elected chairman and the managing director, Mr. John F. Ellis, secretary of the meeting. On motion it was declared that the minutes of the last annual meeting be taken as read. At the request of the chairman the secretary read the report as follows:

The directors have much pleasure in presenting this, the sixth annual report of the business of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1892, and congratulate policyholders and stockholders upon the favorable results obtained and the continued progress of the Company.

During the year 1350 policies were issued, insuring \$2,069,250, of a class of business which is calculated to give the Company a large earning power; which means an ever-increasing surplus and an abundant security in the future to every policyholder.

The amount of business in force at the 1st of January, 1893, was \$8,136,989, which your board consider a very satisfactory showing; the premium income for the year amounted to \$223,811.99 and interest from investments to \$18,033.30, substantial increases over 1892, and denoting a healthy, steady and vigorous growth.

The assets during the year have increased, as will be seen by referring to the Financial Statement, over \$100,000, and now amount to \$542,794.98.

The Directors have been most careful in the selection of investments, having regard both to the security offered, and the interest to be earned, as will be understood from the fact that during the year the Company received applications for loans to the amount of \$650,850, of which amount \$141,627.98 only was accepted.

The Executive have carefully examined the class of business offered to and accepted

by the Company, and have great pleasure in expressing their utmost confidence in their agents throughout the Dominion, whom they have found at all times most assiduous in their efforts to secure not only the most desirable class of business, but in many instances considered the welfare of the Company of more importance than any personal advantage.

The expenses of the Company have been very carefully watched, with the result that the increase in business has not been followed by a corresponding increase in expenses.

The death losses for the past year have been heavier than was anticipated, which we believe to have been the experience of many other companies, and for this reason the increase in surplus has not been as large as was expected, but the primary object of life insurance has been attained in the payment of the death losses, which have all been met without impairing the assets of the Company or in any way affecting its stability.

In all actuarial matters the board has had the benefit of the ability and long experience of Mr. D. Parks Fackler of New York, President of the Actuarial Society of America, as consulting actuary, who has given much of his time and services for the benefit of the Company, and whose certificate will be found with the Annual Statement attached to this report.

The books of the Company have been audited monthly, and at the close of the year all the assets have been carefully examined, not only by the Auditors, but by the Auditing Committee of the Board, whose report is also shown hereon.

The Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election.

WILLIAM BELL, Vice-President.  
S. F. MCKINNON, J

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have all heard the Report of the Directors which is so complete that it leaves little for me to say. There are, however, one or two points which may be noted.

It is gratifying to observe that our business is, notwithstanding the keen competition among insurance companies, steadily increasing. At the end of the previous year we had \$7,416,761 in force, and on the 31st day of December last \$8,136,989, showing an increase of about \$750,000. Our premium income is also showing a gratifying increase from year to year. This year it is about \$223,778, an increase of over \$30,000. Our income from investments is now \$18,058, an increase of over \$5,000, while our assets in the same time have increased about \$111,000,000.

As you have been told, our investments have been carefully selected and the interest, I am glad to tell you, promptly paid. Although our business and income has been steadily increasing our expenses are less now than they were four years ago. Last year our death rate was considerably under expectation; this year, owing to several larger policies having become claims, our rate has been much higher. Upon the whole, the average for the past two years is fair, and we have reason to believe that in accordance with the laws of averages, the death rate for the coming year will be favorable to the Company.

It is also gratifying to know that the surplus assets, exclusive of unpaid calls on stock available for policyholders, is over 30 per cent. above the liability. I am pleased to say that the active officers of the Company have our entire confidence, and are working heart and soul for the Company's welfare.

In conclusion I can only say to the patrons of the Company that every contract entered into will be carried out in the future as in the past, and the Company will maintain its reputation for fair and liberal dealing.

On motion of the chairman, seconded by Dr. Mills, the report as read was adopted. A vote of thanks to the medical directors was moved by Mr. C. D. Warren, seconded by Mr. Robert Crean, and a similar compliment was paid to the agents of the Company by Mr. R. L. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Robert Crean. It was moved by Mr. John A. Wood, seconded by Mr. May, that the chairman cast one vote for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and that the following names be balloted: George Gooderham, S. F. McKinnon, Alexander Manning, E. J. Lennox, T. G. Blackstock, R. R. McLennan, A. F. Gault, R. L. Patterson, A. G. McBean, F. Nicholls, Robert Archer, D. D. Mann, the Hon. Theodore Davie, William Bell, John F. Ellis, W. H. Storey, James Mills, Robert Crean, James Barber, C. D. Warren, Hon. J. A. Oulmet, Samuel May, Henry Lowndes, John Youngs, J. D. Rolland.

At the close of the shareholders' meeting the directors of the Company reassembled, when on motion of Mr. R. L. Patterson, seconded by Mr. C. D. Warren, Mr. George Gooderham was re-elected president, and Messrs. William Bell and S. F. McKinnon vice-presidents for the year.

The Hon. J. A. Oulmet, Minister of Public Works; R. R. McLennan, M.P.; Robert Archer, A. F. Gault, of Gault Bros., Montreal; A. G. McBean, grain merchant, Montreal, and Ald. J. D. Rolland, Montreal, were appointed a local board for the Province of Quebec. The meeting then adjourned.