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## QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

SIR WILLIAM H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L.

An Honor Well Deserved—A Brief Sketch of His Active and Useful Career—A Worthy Representative of the Irish-Catholic Canadian People.

As is customary, on the anniversary of her birthday, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, bestows certain marks of special recognition upon subjects whose lives and deeds have deserved such high rewards. This year, on the occasion of her seventy-sixth birthday, the Queen-Empress has deemed it well to confer upon a number of eminent Canadian British subjects special titles as tokens of her deep interest in the welfare of our people and of this the foremost colony of the Empire. The Hon. (now Sir) J. C. Schultz, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and the Hon. (now Sir) H. G. Joly De Lotbiniere, ex-Primer of Quebec, have been created commanders of St. Michael and St. George. And Montreal has been specially honored, and the Irish Catholics of this country have reason to rejoice and feel proud in the fact that one of our most prominent and most universally admired and respected citizens has, in the person of Doctor W. H. Hingston, been raised to the enviable position of a place in the ranks of Knighthood.

That we voice the sentiments of all our readers and of every true and loyal citizen of our Dominion, in extending to Sir W. H. Hingston the expression of our sincere and warm congratulations is almost unnecessary to state. There are men whose lives, whose works, whose examples win for them—despite all unostentation and retirement on their part—the unanimous approval and admiration of their fellow-citizens. But when such men are marked out in a signal manner for royal recognition, the fact of their being so honored comes home directly to the hearts of all, and each one seems to feel as if he had a share in the distinction conferred. And so we all have; the light that has fallen upon the newly-created knight is reflected upon his fellow-countrymen, his co-religionists, and all citizens of the land in which he lives and labors.

Sir William H. Hingston is now in his sixty-fifth year, and while yet comparatively a young man he has performed enough of good and great things in his time to suffice for more than one ordinary life time. The true life of man is not counted by years but by the works of beneficial and lasting effect that he has performed. It would almost seem as if Dr. Hingston—we love to call him still by the familiar title by which he has won a place in thousands of hearts—were possessed of the elixir of life; he can never become aged no matter how their time may fly past. In appearance, in disposition, in heart, in all the fine characteristics that adorn his striking individuality, he is as young to-day as he was twenty years ago, and as young as we trust to find him twenty years hence.

Sir William Hales Hingston was born near Huntingdon, in this Province, three score and five years ago. The Rev. Douglas Borthwick, in a very able and instructive pen-sketch of the distinguished physician and surgeon, gave the following interesting details regarding his early life:—

The Hingstons had been established in Ireland for centuries, and are allied with the Cotters of Cork, the elder Latouches of Dublin and the Hales family; and on the mother's side to the old family of the Careys. When the number of regiments was reduced, after the close of the war, the 100th became the 99th, and was only disbanded several years afterwards, when Colonel Hingston selected a pretty spot on the bank of the Chateaugay river, near Huntingdon. There he organized the Militia Force, Lord Dalhousie giving him command of the County of Huntingdon, and subsequently, Sir James Kempt, of the County of Benbarnans. The wounds, however, he had received in action, especially one through the groin at the battle of Chipewan, which had lamed him, terminated his life early, when the subject of our notice—one of six children—was only eighteen months old. At thirteen he was sent to the Montreal college, where, at the end of his first year, he obtained the prize in every branch, carrying three first and two second, while his chief opponent, the present superior of the college, obtained the remaining two first and three second. He afterwards spent a couple of years in studying pharmacy with R. W. Roxford, when he entered upon the study of medicine at McGill University.

"He graduated at the end of four years, and immediately left for Edinburgh, to obtain the surgeon's diploma of that University; but by practicing the most rigid economy he succeeded in visiting England and Ireland also, and almost every country in Europe, spending the greater part of his time in the hospitals and bringing back with him diplomas from Scotland, France, Prussia, Austria and Bavaria. One, the membership of the Leopold Academy, purely honorary and given only to authors, was the first ever obtained by a Canadian, Sir Wm. Logan and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt being the next recipients of the honor. He had about made up his mind to settle in Edinburgh, as assistant to Professor Simpson, but yielded to the well-understood wishes of his mother and returned to Canada."

In 1853—forty-two years ago—Sir Wm. Hingston commenced, on McGill street,

the practice of his profession. One year later the fearful cholera plague spread its death-dealing wings over the city, and from out its shadow hundreds were snatched by the kindly, active, sympathetic, energetic and delicate-handed young physician. Some years later Dr. Hingston removed to Bonaventure street, then to Beaver Hall Hill, and subsequently—in 1872—to his residence on the corner of Union Avenue and St. Catherine street. Recently he has taken possession of his magnificent home on Sherbrooke street—an abode worthy in every sense of a knight by title and a knight in urbanity of manner, punctuality in business, gentleness of disposition and generosity of heart.

For over thirty years he has been the surgeon of the Hotel Dieu hospital, where some of the most dexterous and courageous surgical operations have been performed. Without any other remuneration than that of happy contentment in doing good, he gave, day after day, for years, clinical instruction to young aspirants; and hundreds of the medical graduates, now scattered all over the country, recall with the gratitude the debt they owe Dr. Hingston for the time spent in training them for the profession. In 1867 he revisited Europe and one of his professors—Sir James Simpson—paid a high tribute to Canadian Surgery when he invited Dr. Hingston to perform an operation of



SIR WILLIAM H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., &c.

great difficulty and by referring in laudatory terms to the Canadian Surgeon's success and skill in the columns of the British Medical Journal. The same standard publication publicly recognized Dr. Hingston as being the first surgeon to remove the tongue and lower jaw, and he preceded the English and European doctors by almost a year in a successful attempt to remove the human kidney. There is no honor to which a Canadian medical man can aspire that has not been accorded him. He has been President of the Canada Medical Association, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and several times President of the Medical-Chirurgical Society. He has been Vice-President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is at present a director of the City and District Savings Bank, as well as connected with many of our leading commercial and other institutions.

Dr. Hingston was one of the founders of the McGill University Society; he was the first professor of Surgery and was subsequently Dean of the Faculty of Bishop's College Medical School; Lennoxville University gave him—in 1871—the degree of D. C. L.; he was the first Secretary for the Province of Quebec at the founding of the Dominion Medical Association. Were we to continue enumerating the offices and positions of trust and honor held by our distinguished professional citizen the list would assume the appearance of a catalogue.

As an author Sir William Hingston occupies a very high rank. Were it not that his brilliant success and his wonderful achievements as a physician, cast such a lustre upon his career, he would certainly be deserving—as a writer alone—of any mark of public recognition that could be given. To quote again from Rev. Mr. Borthwick:—"The ease and elegance with which Dr. Hingston writes renders it a matter of regret to medical readers that he does not contribute so frequently as formerly to the Medical Press of the country." It is easy to understand that the heavy pressure of professional duties—multiplying every day—has prevented his pen from tracing many an important contribution that, otherwise, might have adorned the pages of Canada's literature. In this the country is the loser; for the papers that he published bear the impress of careful preparation, a thorough command of an easy style, great erudition and a delicacy of expression that indicate a naturally-gifted writer.

Eighteen years ago the subject of this sketch accepted the nomination for Mayor of Montreal and was elected. He at once proceeded to create a Board of Health for the city. The small-pox epidemic broke out and several writers, not thoroughly conversant with the subject, attributed the great spread of disease to the vaccination. Considerable antagonism to the system was created, but this was dispelled by the Mayor, who wrote a pamphlet fully explaining inoculation by vaccination, which the City Council caused to be printed and circulated. Later Dr. Hingston became president of the Provincial Board of Health. During his term of office as Chief Magistrate of Montreal many exciting events took place which called for the exercise of judgment

and good management on the part of the Mayor. The most important of all was the very difficult situation that arose from the circumstances of the Guibord funeral. For a time regular civil war was threatened. But the calmness, firmness, prudence and vigor of the Mayor prevented a serious out-burst of passion, and saved the clergy of the Catholic Church from the humiliation of an organized triumph over their principles, and saved the city from the spectacle of an anti-religious disturbance. For the part enacted on this trying occasion, Dr. Hingston won the gratitude of his fellow citizens and received the warm thanks of Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada.

"In 1875 Dr. Hingston married the second daughter of Lieut.-Governor Macdonald, of the Province of Ontario, a beautiful and accomplished lady." And we may add that Lady Hingston has been, for the past twenty years, the faithful companion and participator in all his successes, honors and distinctions, as well as in the labors of which these are the fruits. At present Sir William Hingston is Professor of Clinical Surgery of Laval University; he enjoys one of the most extensive local practices; and as a consulting physician and surgeon his services are in demand, perhaps, more than any other one on this continent.

Such is a brief summary of the remarkable career of this leading Irish-Catholic. An honor to his country, to the race whence he springs, to the faith of which he is such a devout adherent, and to the name which he so worthily bears; long may he live in health, happiness and prosperity, to shed the blessings of his labor upon the world and to enjoy the distinction of a knighthood so honestly and nobly won.

## A BEREAVED COMMUNITY.

THE SISTERS OF THE SACRED HEART LOSE THEIR MOTHER-GENERAL.

The Community of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart has suffered two serious losses during the month. On the 8th instant, Mother Augusta de Sartorius, the beloved Superior-General of the Order, died at the mother house in Paris, after a tenure of office of only ten months duration, while on Friday last, the Rev. Mother Bastide died at the convent at Sault au Recollet, at the advanced age of eighty-six.

Mother de Sartorius, the deceased Superior-General, was born at Aix la Chapelle, in Rhinish Prussia, in 1830. Her family was of Austrian origin and the name is a latinized form of the original, a not uncommon thing in Germany. Mme. de Sartorius early displayed an inclination for a life of devotion, and as soon as the rules permitted, entered the Order of the Sacred Heart. It was at Paris that her novitiate was passed, at the conclusion of which she was sent to Blumenthal, near her birth place, to take the post of mistress-general of the school there. She was soon afterwards promoted to the post of superioress of the convent. She was subsequently appointed superioress in the convent at Marienthal in Westphalia, and afterwards at Bois l'Eveque in Belgium. She afterwards went as Superior Vicaria, or Provincial of the houses in Louisiana, and two years afterwards was recalled to Paris to assume the duties of assistant to the superioress general, the late Madame Lehon, who died on March 25th, 1894. Upon the 22nd day of July following she was elected Superioress general in succession to Mme. Lehon. During her brief term Madame de Sartorius visited many houses of the Order in France and Italy. While at Rome she had several audiences with the Holy Father. Upon her return to Paris, she was just beginning her work, when she was stricken with pleurisy, followed by paralysis, which ultimately resulted in her death. The deceased lady was remarkable for what all who have met her describe as the wonderful amiability of her character. This never failed to strike one at the very first interview, as many of the sisters here who met her in Paris testify. She was a very gifted lady in many other respects also, and her death is felt to be a very severe blow to the Order. Her successor will be elected shortly. The elective body is composed of the eighteen Superior Vicars in different parts of the world, and the four mother assistants in Paris.

## DEATH OF MOTHER BASTIDE.

Mother Bastide, who died Wednesday at the Back River Convent, was born in France in 1809. She has been superioress of convents in Armagh and Dublin, Ireland, and in London, Ontario. She was remarkable for her taste for building and architecture, and, for over twenty years before her death, was employed in superintending and directing various building operations of the Order in different parts of the States and Canada. For the past fourteen years she resided at Sault au Recollet, where she had her headquarters. Her death resulted from extreme old age.

## FORTY HOURS DEVOTION.

The forty hours devotion which opened in St. Gabriel's new church, Centre street, on Saturday last, was brought to a close on Monday noon. The attendance at the different exercises was so large as to emphasize the deep-seated spirit of piety pervading the people of St. Gabriel's. The neat and pretty church looked its best on Sunday evening, when at the close of the Vesper hymns some one hundred and fifty lights flashed over the altar already decorated with a profusion of colored lights and flowers. Rev. Father O'Meara was assisted by Rev. Fathers Donnelly, O'Donnell, Pelletier, Burgess and Shea.

## ARCHBISHOP CLEARY HONORED

APPRECIATION OF HIS WORK IN BEHALF OF IRELAND.

Address from Members of the Irish National Federation of America—Response of Canadian Archbishop.

A number of prominent friends of the Irish Home Rule cause were present yesterday at the presentation of an address to the most Rev. James F. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston, Canada, by the officers and Trustees of the Irish National Federation of America. The address was presented at the rectory of the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Thirty-sixth street, where the Archbishop is staying temporarily. The compliment was paid the Archbishop because of his untiring labors for the Irish Home Rule cause in Canada, and for the aid received from him, his priests and people.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet welcomed the Archbishop to this city, and called on Secretary Joseph P. Ryan to read the address, which was as follows:

New York, May 20, 1895.

Most Reverend Archbishop: We have called as representatives of the Irish National Federation of America to thank you for the magnificent services you have rendered the Irish cause in Canada. We thank you, not alone for the financial support rendered, but even more for that stalwart patriotism that refused to believe that the best way to help the national cause is to desert it in its hour of sorest trial; that the best way to support the right is to abandon it in the moment of error presents itself, or that the best way to encourage the Irish people to suppress discord is to desert them on the eve of possible victory.

Not undiminished of the weaknesses of human agencies in all things, you have pointed out to us that the difficulties that beset Ireland in her struggle for self-government are not uncommon, but are those which afflict all people in their struggle for national freedom. In your Archdiocese, you have set the standard of financial support at a generous figure, in proportion to the wealth of your people. And by the wisdom of your counsel and the lines of present duty which you have announced and in which you have so gallantly led your priests and people, you have appealed to the heart of every Irish Nationalist. Again, most Reverend Archbishop, permit me, in the name of the Irish National Federation of America, to thank you for the opportunity afforded us to make this acknowledgment personally and officially.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, president.

Archbishop Cleary, in effect, replied as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have had no opportunity to prepare a formal reply to your address, but I will say that it is very agreeable to me to receive it from such worthy gentlemen, representing the Irish National Federation of America. I do not deserve all the kind things you say of me in regard to my services to the Irish Home Rule cause. The people of Irish birth and descent in my archdiocese are comparatively poor. But they cherish the patriotic spirit of their race, and are always ready from their scanty means to contribute to the aid of the Irish national cause. They give generously for that purpose. Our French fellow-citizens also contribute freely, for observing how Canada has prospered under home government, they are desirous that Ireland should enjoy like opportunities for her advancement. Although some reforms have been granted her, much remains to be done. Despite Mr. Gladstone's efforts to redress Ireland's grievances, the country is still suffering under burdens which Home Rule would remove.

As regards practical aid to the Home Rule movement I would observe that Toronto gave \$4,000 at the first meeting, when Mr. Blake and myself visited that city. Every priest in my diocese has subscribed for the Home Rule fund, although we have among us clergymen of various nationalities. We are united in supporting the Irish people in the attainment of their rights. We hope that all obstacles in the way of union will disappear. Success depends upon it. Any man who does not see and acknowledge that fact should not be elected to Parliament. It is charged that the Irish people are naturally prone to dissension, but when a movement is threatened with ruin from international strife, that is the time for good men to rally to its support and overcome all such obstacles to its triumphant success. In the face of powerful interests hostile to Home Rule, it is the bounden duty of all men of the Irish race, at home and abroad, to combine for its support, and present a solid front to their antagonists. When the principle is adopted that the majority must rule in order to maintain unity of action, then every member of the Irish Parliamentary party should act accordingly, or resign.

"It is charged that the Irish people, through instability of character, are unfit for self-government. Tell me of any people that were oppressed as they have been that were not plagued with internal strife. Whenever a people are denied self-government, you will find them a prey to dissension, because such quarrels are fostered by the conditions under which the people are ruled. Other countries cannot justly accuse the Irish with unfitness for self-government because of internal dissension. In France there have been scenes of bitter strife. England herself has had her civil wars. She cannot honestly look Ireland in the face and accuse her of inability to manage

her own affairs because of differences among her people. All the great reforms won in England during the present century have been attended by party warfare of the bitterest kind.

"In conclusion, I thank you again for the compliment you have paid me and my people." Among those present at the presentation were Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Dr. William B. Wallace, the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents; Major John Byrne, the Rev. E. J. Trondelagst, ex-Commissioner Sheehan, the Very Rev. Denis P. O'Flynn, the Rev. J. M. Kieley, Brooklyn; John J. Rooney, the Rev. M. J. White, Newark; the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Rockhill, Ireland; the Rev. Francis P. Moore, and the Rev. James Mangano.—Y. Times.

## ST. ANTHONY'S BREAD.

A PIOUS PRACTICE EXPLAINED BY VERY REV. CANON RACIOT.

Preaching in the Catholic Cathedral last Sunday the Very Rev. Canon Raciot informed the congregation that the pious practice known as the Bread of St. Anthony of Padua had just been inaugurated in that church. A statue to the saint had been erected, and at the foot of it was a large collection box for the reception of written desires and charitable offerings. St. Anthony of Padua, he explained, was, besides being renowned for his sterling piety and his zeal for the salvation of souls, famous for his great love of the poor. Since his death his intercession had been found to be extraordinarily efficacious in obtaining special favors, both spiritual and temporal, for those who sought his aid.

The Bread of St. Anthony of Padua was obtained in a simple way. All a member of the congregation had to do was to write to his or her desire on a piece of paper, adding a promise that if, by the expiration of a time given, the desire of the desire, a certain sum of money should be placed in the collection box to buy bread for the poor. These written desires might be of a spiritual or a temporal character. They could properly include requests for success in a legitimate enterprise, the grace to overcome proneness to commit a certain sin, the conversion of a relative or of a friend to the true faith, etc. The desires might have reference to the writer only, or to relatives, friends or strangers. When the favor was obtained, the sum of money promised—with an addition, of course, if desired—was to be deposited in the box. This money would be devoted to the purchasing and distributing amongst the poor of the Bread of St. Anthony of Padua. It was the sick and afflicted poor whom it was particularly intended to reach and succor. The Bread of St. Anthony of Padua meant not only food, but clothing and medical attendance—it included, in fact, everything necessary to the relief of the poor in general, and the suffering poor in particular. There was a large amount of poverty in the city at present; there would be more when the winter came round. This poverty and its attendant wretchedness and suffering would be considerably alleviated if the special form of devotion to St. Anthony of Padua just mentioned were largely practised by those who attended the religious services of the cathedral. Those participating in it would be thus performing not only an act of devotion, but an act of charity.

## ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES—FIRST COMMUNION—CONFIRMATION—AN ELOQUENT SERMON.

On Sunday, the 26th inst., about 200 children belonging to St. Patrick's Parish were initiated as Total Abstinents till their twenty-first year and admitted into the Archconfraternity of Mt. Carmel. On Thursday, the 23rd inst., 114 boys and 99 girls made their First Communion in St. Patrick's Church. During the Mass the young ladies of St. Patrick's School sang hymns which could not have been more happily chosen or more charmingly rendered. Nothing could be more powerful or eloquent. The soloists were Misses C. Orton, L. Wall, M. Christy, N. McDonald and A. Heelan. In the evening at half-past 7 Archbishop Fabre appeared delighted to have been called upon to confirm along with the children 38 converts that had abjured different forms of Protestantism, and had been instructed by Rev. M. Callaghan. The sponsors were Martin Egan and his wife. The congregational singing was in itself a rare treat. They who figured in the solos were Miss Nellie Kennedy of St. Mary's, Fr. McRory and R. Latimer of St. Ann's School. During the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the boys of Notre Dame choir distinguished themselves. Professor Fowler presided at the organ. Prof. W. Sullivan drew attention by his mastery playing on the violin, and Mr. Larue was matchless with his French horn. Abbe Colin, the Superior of the Sulpicians, made his debut in this city as an English speaker. His sermon was all that might be desired; it was greatly appreciated.

## CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

The Provincial Convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters will be held in this city on June 4. There will be 150 delegates present, representing 10,000 members in this province. During the convention the election of officers for the Provincial Court to be formed here will take place. Delegates will also be appointed to the annual convention of the Order in the United States and Canada, which will be held in Ottawa in September.

## AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL CURRAN ON CANADIAN PROGRESS AND GROWTH.

Our Queen, Our Country, Our Constitution—A Review of the Victoria Era—Some Significant Comparisons.

Speaking at Lakefield, Ontario, on Queen's birthday at the annual picnic in aid of the building fund of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Hon. J. J. Curran delivered a most interesting address. He had visited the district before and had done much to secure the esteem and admiration of the electors. His return had, therefore, been looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, and the announcement that he would speak at the picnic had without doubt been a principal reason for the large attendance. Nor did he disappoint his audience, for he delivered a most eloquent and forcible address, admirably fitted to the occasion, replete in interesting facts concerning the changes that have taken place during the Victorian reign, and, above all, characterized by a deep spirit of pride in the Dominion and intense loyalty to its institutions. In opening, he paid a graceful tribute to the ability shown by the previous speakers, and a neat compliment to the ladies present, which at once put him on good terms with his hearers. Continuing, he expressed pleasure that they were not there to introduce political subjects, and so, perchance, disturb the harmony of the meeting by a discussion of matters, upon which people would undoubtedly continue to disagree until the end of time. But they were there to celebrate a most auspicious occasion, and to join in assisting a work of charity. He had ever found Canadians of all races and creeds ready to join in laboring for the advancement of religion and Christianity, and this spirit was aptly illustrated by figures—if one were but to consider the number of places of worship in the Dominion, of which there were 11,000 in all, or one to every 400 of the population, while one-fifth of the inhabitants were in attendance at educational institutions of one kind or another. It is well at such a time as this to look back and consider the progress that had taken place in this and other countries during the reign of our Queen. On every side changes had occurred. France had had chaos repeated again and again, and had vacillated between empire and republic. Germany, under the great Chancellor and the great Emperor, had been consolidated and strengthened. From her throne Victoria had seen in the republic to the south of us the greatest civil war of the age, when, amid fire and bloodshed, at an immense cost of life and property, the Union had fought for its existence and been preserved; while here in this the yet greater portion of the continent she had seen the firm establishment of those monarchical institutions under which had prospered and been free, the establishment of a people happy in the present and confident of the future beneath that flag, under which, with God's help, Canada would long remain. (Applause.)

## MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Turning, then, to the material progress that has been made since 1837, Mr. Curran instanced the railway buildings as perhaps the most important. When the Queen was first seated on her throne this business was in its early infancy, and now there was in its existence 410,000 miles. In 1850 there were seventy miles of railway in Canada; now there are 16,000 miles, the annual receipts of which exceed the entire public revenue by \$15,000,000. In 1870 the public revenue was \$600,000 more than the railway receipts. He instanced also the railways of the United States, which earned in 1891 \$1,208,741,458, almost equal to three times the public revenue. Honor should be given to the men who had foreseen this wonderful development, and in this connection Mr. Curran quoted from an article written in 1832 in the United States Journal, by Mr. H. Fairbairn, in which attention was strongly called to the necessity for promoting a railway system for British North America, and urging it as imperative in view of the rapid development on the same lines that was being begun in the United States. Taking up next the clearing house returns as an indication which was among the most reliable as a test of the condition of business, Mr. Curran quoted those of the past few years, and compared their use and fall with that in different American cities. He pointed out that these years had been years of great depression, that things had now taken a turn for the better; but in 1892 the highest point was reached in the bank clearings on both sides of the line, those in Montreal, for instance, being then \$590,043,000. In 1893 there was a drop in Montreal of 3.6 per cent., and in 1894 a further drop of 3.9 per cent. How did this compare with American cities? In 1893 the New York clearings decreased by a sum 250 times greater than those in Montreal, or equal to 14.7 per cent., as compared with 1892. Boston decreased 10.3 per cent., Philadelphia, 10.6 per cent., and the same tale might be told of the other great trade centres on the other side of the line. In 1894 New York clearings experienced a drop of 22.1 per cent., as against 14.7 in 1893, while Montreal clearings dropped only at practically the same rate as in 1893. These were facts which spoke volumes for the solidity of Canadian finances, and of which every Canadian citizen should feel proud.

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