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CANADA AND IMPERIALISM.
(No. 4.)

The material development of the Dominion, comparatively speaking, has perhaps, been slow. But the record is satisfactory to the Canadian people themselves. The security of our political institutions has heretofore rested upon a conviction, permeating all classes of the people, that ample liberty for aspiration towards a great future is allowed within the Constitution. The arrival of Imperialism among our political issues, the discussion of it on party platforms, and most of all the significant manner in which it has been forced into the prominence of a vital issue, are so many signs that existing conditions are not destined to last very much longer. Those who have assumed upon themselves the title of Imperialists, have not cared to hide their light under a bushel. They may be recognized as belonging to the political class in Britain that denies the just aspirations of the Irish people to self-government. When Sir Charles Tupper went upon their platform in England he wore their badge and called himself a "Unionist," i.e., an opponent of Home Rule. The corresponding group in Canada still clings to the traditions of the minority that opposed the reform wave of 1837-8, and derived its faith from the "mushroom aristocracy" of 1791, of whose decline and fall Edmund Burke was so admirable a prophet. In every part of the Empire this school stands for the most restricted forms of government and views all democratic reforms with uneasiness. But in the 20th century it ought to be unnecessary to pause even for a moment to deny that the empire could hold together as a constitutional edifice supported upon principles which were rejected after a disastrous test in the 18th century. So it would seem. But what can Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain mean when they ask their party in Great Britain and their followers in the colonies to imagine a British Imperial federation on the plan of the German Empire? What can Mr. Tarte in Canada be thinking of when he becomes the Dominion organizer of the Balfour-Chamberlain re-action. There is no other conclusion possible than that living politicians here, and in Great Britain as well as in Australia, fear that the broadening of colonial constitutions since the 18th century has been a mistake, and that it may not even now be too late to bring back the control of the empire to Downing street.

A discussion of the whole question of Imperial Federation just now is not called for. What is important to point out is that there are two divergent schools of Imperial Federationists. The late Mr. Parnell acknowledged himself a student in one of these schools, the principles of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier also enunciates, when he says that the time has come for Canada to undertake the arrangement of her own treaties. Just as Irish Home Rule when granted would bind a self-governing Ireland to Great Britain and the empire by bonds of common interest, so also would a practically independent Canada respond to whatever advantages an imperial union would offer her. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's latest utterance upon the subject in the House of Commons we have already quoted:

"In regard to the relations between Canada and the empire, with the view to an Imperial federation, or matters of a similar character, I never stated that we should not have any more power in regard to our own autonomy."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier here puts his finger upon the vital spot. "We should not have any more power in regard to our local autonomy." This is the cardinal principle of the new Imperialists. Mr. Chamberlain has been bold enough to say that the colonies should have even less power. Both he and Mr. Balfour have admitted that they seek their model in the German Empire. They hope to bind the

physically great and widely separated states of Canada and Australia to Britain as the German provinces are banded together for purposes of self-defence. Nature is to count for nothing. The opportunity which great territorial possessions afford for the development of progressive experiments in representative government must not be availed of. The parental control of Downing street is to be the first article of the partnership. The colonies under such a scheme can never compromise the parent state. The bonds between them will continue to be the authority and attachment of mother and children. These, however, are not the bonds of partnership.

A partnership is a relationship formed between independent parties. A one-sided partnership in which the power of the colonies would still be as restricted as at present, or even more restricted, would simply mean a state of subjection for them. No; it is only when the colonies have become for all practical purposes independent nations that they can enter into any scheme of partnership with Great Britain. Whether the partnership is to be purely fiscal, or more imperial than fiscal matters not in principle. A minor in law cannot make a partnership with his parent. He can do nothing without the parental consent. He is in parental leading-strings. Canada is perhaps now grown sufficiently in population to undertake the exercise of perfectly independent autonomous powers. Australia may have attained just as much strength. Each is the possessor of territory of continental area holding forth the promise of a high destiny. If they form a partnership with the United Kingdom they must first receive the necessary constitutional guarantees of independent rights. They could not remain dependencies in a partnership. That would be an absurdity. As free states only could they sign a bond of interdependence with Great Britain. Then the entire proposition of central authority, defence, tariffs and trade would be open to discussion and agreement as among the Australian provinces at the Commonwealth Conference of 1889.

Is Great Britain ready for all this? Are the colonies? Nine out of ten of the best political authorities on both sides answer a decided No! In the imperialist school opened in England, and attended as we have seen by some of the head boys of the Conservative class from Canada, they are inculcating the strange doctrine that we can have fiscal and imperial union while the colonies remain in the position of dependencies. It is the duty of all citizens who hold to the fundamental principles of liberty and self-government to tell the new imperialists plainly what they must expect before imperial federation in any form can be considered as a feasible policy.

DISTANT FIELDS LOOK FAIR.

Canadians on their native heath are among the most eloquent after-dinner talkers concerning what they would do and dare for the honor of the "motherland." But when they go "home," a remarkable change seems to come over their spirit. Mr. Aylesworth, as Alaskan Boundary Commissioner, seems to have experienced exactly the same alternating spells, hot and cold, that made some of the South African volunteers boil over with loyalty in Canada and spill over with the most contradictory sentiments of irritation when they saw imperial institutions at close range. In London, even in the columns of The Times, Mr. Aylesworth was for Canada first, last and all the time. We expected to see him raise the flag of independence as soon as he struck the Canadian shore, he was so mad with "Me Lud Aylwerstone." He had not cooled off very much when he reached Boston on the way back; but seated at dinner in Toronto he cooled again as gently as any sucking dove. We can only suppose that, like many other good men, he did not feel as warm at the heart of the empire as he thought he would, and was so relieved to get back to Canada that he quite forgot all his recent rebellious sentiments.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mrs. Maher, an Irish novelist, has received from the Holy Father the Cross "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice"—a decoration for ladies instituted by the late Pope.

Father Larty, who was going from Canada to Rome in order to take part in the election of the General of the Oblates of Mary, died on the way, and his body was landed at Hayre from the steamship Turena.

Isolated murderous attacks upon priests in France are becoming numerous. Abbe Lebel was mortally wounded in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, Paris. The man who fired at him escaped. Abbe Lamalle, professor at the Piquelin Seminary, near

Nevers, was attacked and struck on the face by an official named Beau- lieu. The official was mortally wounded. The Abbe is under arrest.

The decadence of English society is reflected in the language of the aristocracy. "Rita," the well-known novelist, in the Gentlewoman gives a list of vulgar expressions used in "smart" society, which were given her by a very distinguished woman of fashion—Two-est (Dearest), My Twee (My Dear), Diskie (Disgusting), Fittums (Fits), Seary (Frighten, terrify), Nightie (A robe de nuit), Man-Mah (A royal person), Deevie (De- lightful), Teagie (Teagown), Pals (Friends), Expie (Expensive), Ratin' (Scolding), Cracks (Celebrities), Run dry (Hard up), Lootin' a pal (A pleasant way of relieving a friend of any bibelots or curios that happen to take your fancy).

The French correspondent of a contemporary writes: "Catholics in Brittany are still very determined. As they have practically to defend their altars and their homes, and as they find that they cannot do so with folded hands, they have resolved to found a Federation of Modern Chouans for the purpose of opposing the Bleus de Bretagne on Brittany Blueboys who support the bloc, and who have threatened to blow up the Calvaries and Sacred Shrines erected throughout their country by the pious people of old Armorica and La Vendee. The motto of the modern Chouans is that terrible Hebrew sentence from Deuteronomy, 'Thou shalt not pity him, but shall require life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth.' Now, whatever Irish Republicans or Democrats may think of the French Royalists and the Chouans who were vanquished of old by General Hoche, Ireland's friend, they must, if liberal-minded men, admit that the modern Catholics and Royalists of Brittany and Poitou have received tremendous provocation from the present French Government, which has disgraced the noble name of Republic in the face of the world."

The late Mr. Lecky was a irritable observer of the Irish Nationalist movement. A correspondent tells this story of him:

An Irish lady arranged that he should meet an able and famous Irishman of very advanced opinions in politics. It was intended that they should exchange views, as the Irishman had a good deal to say about Mr. Lecky's later work, and was well able to put what he had to say in the most effective language. The door opened, and Mr. Lecky was announced. He was introduced to the Irishman, and before the latter had time to say anything the historian began a political harangue which he kept going without cessation the whole time he was there. The Irishman at first tried to break in with a word, but he was swept away, as it were, in the unceasing flow of Mr. Lecky's language; so, after a time, he sat in amused bewilderment waiting until nature gave out. But when Mr. Lecky felt he was getting exhausted he rose from his chair, shook hands with the hostess and her guest, keeping on talking all the time. They came out with him to the top of the staircase, but could not get a word edgewise even then, as he talked all the way down to the door, and was even in an unfinished sentence when the door was shut behind him.

The statement that the Government is engaged in finding a solution of the Irish Catholic University problem is the subject of comment in several English papers. The Saturday Review avails itself of the opportunity to once more reiterate its strong approval of such a settlement, but expresses doubt as to the accuracy of the details which have been published. "There may," it continues, "be some objection to the matter being brought forward this Session—indeed, it is difficult to see how it can be done in view of Mr. Arnold Foster's attitude—but we sincerely hope Mr. Wyndham will, sooner or later, settle this most serious question, and remove the most urgent grievance Irishmen have now of complaint. There is something particularly repulsive in the selfishness of Irish Protestants that, having got all they want in the way of University education, grudge their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen even a portion of what they ask. It is sectarianism in the worst degree. We have never been able to see even the semblance of a case against the justice of the Roman Catholic claim. It is as regrettable as strange that Mr. Arnold Foster should be opposed to this advance in higher education."

Mr. H. W. Massingham, in the London Speaker, the leading Liberal weekly, also refers to the promised Irish Catholic University. "There can be no doubt," he says, "of the

existence of a substantial bargain between the Ministry and Irish Nationalism on the lines of a National University based on a scheme of concurrent endowment of two Protestant Colleges and one Catholic institution. The scheme is part of the energetic rule of Sir Anthony MacDonnell, the true author of the Land Act, and, perhaps, the most notable personality in Ireland, and is probably the condition of his further stay in Dublin Castle. Can the Government pass it? Will Mr. Chamberlain—an enemy on this point—allow them? Will a capture of a section of the Ulster Presbyterians, or even the Episcopalians, prevent a wild outbreak of Orange fury, involving a fresh disruption of the broken ranks? What will be the attitude of English Church Protestants, which has never liked the Education Act, and does not trust Mr. Balfour on this question, or on Church policy in general? If I am not mistaken, something worse even than the Protectionist schism is awaiting the Unionist party—a shattering storm that may root up in gust after gust the foundations of our Parliamentary system."

Notwithstanding the great numerical strength of the Catholics of Victoria, Australia, and of the high positions in the State and in public life to which so many of them have risen, they have not yet attained complete civic freedom. In a speech at the opening of a new Catholic hall and club in Melbourne, Dr. Carr, the Archbishop, dwelt on this aspect of Catholic life in his Colony. Referring to a meeting held recently, at which "expressions of opinion filled with bitterness and filled with uncharitableness" were used, he declared that one would feel that it required "a good deal of patience on the part of Catholics to content themselves with the strength and justice of their cause, abstain from retaliation, and not to depart from that policy of conciliation which they had followed as a rule in the past history of this State and this country. While they should continue to pursue that policy," he added, "there was nothing to prevent them, calling the attention of every fair-minded man to the justice of their cause, and to the defence which might be set up against the unkind, the bitter, and the calumnious things said against them. There existed in their midst," he pointed out, "an organization whose avowed objects were to exclude Catholics from the Legislature of the country and from municipal life, and without doubt, a part of its action, if not of its policy, was to exclude Catholics from all positions of emolument."

P.P.A. has arrived at the Anti-podes. Tammany Hall has once more asserted its sway in New York. Truly good Toronto papers are all saying how hopelessly wicked a place New York must be, governed by Tammany. But it is just as well to give the majority of the people of New York credit for knowing how to look after themselves. As a matter of fact the Tammany ticket when triumphant has always given the great cosmopolitan centre the best government it has had experience of. There have been exposures and scandals under Tammany, as under more nominally righteous administrations. But the Tammany organization has every time been able to face the electors again and vindicate its capacity and strong direction in the line of progress. The entire Democracy of the United States will stir itself now in anticipation of what the presidential election may bring. The purists and self-styled respectability of the United States never can be found outside the influence of the trusts; and the tide seems to have turned against the trusts. If one thousand part of the shameless robberies and frauds lately proved against the trusts and Wall street could be brought home to bad government either in the State or in the cities the uproar would doubtless threaten to end in revolution. But Morgan and Rockefeller and all the other "captains of industry" who spread their fly paper all over the earth for victims, are never at a loss for prattle about pure government. The Democracy of the United States has too long been deceived by such pretty talk.

The Associated Press despatches represent the extradition case of James Lynch in Indiana, as a possible cause of rupture between England and America. The extradition of Lynch was refused on the ground that the crime of which he was accused was political. Some of the English papers call the man an Anarchist and the Toronto papers hint that he committed a savage assault upon an inoffensive lady. The facts are that Lynch was a poor tenant threatened with eviction. His landlord—Mrs. Macdonald, if we recall the name—had made up her mind

to beat down the tenants' organization upon her estate and the eviction campaign was of course her way of doing it. She herself headed the eviction force, revolver in hand. Lynch's cattle were seized in the early hours of morning, and were being driven off the land when he was roused by the noise. Going out he was encountered by the lady, who pushed her revolver into his face. In his first impulse of amazement he struck her with his hand. An absurd indictment was laid against him and he was sentenced to penal servitude. He managed after the lapse of years to escape from prison and was tracked round the globe by detectives. Several Sundays he was followed to church and finally arrested in his bed. The man is a complete wreck from his prison experiences. Humanity and justice can have little sympathy with the system that would send him back to Portland Prison. The woman from whose hands he struck the revolver was in no way hurt by his blow.

Our Montreal Budget

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Shamrock lacrosse team, fresh from their magnificent trip to the West, were dined at the Regent Cafe last week by the directors of the Shamrock Association.

The best in the way of a menu was not considered too good for them, and when the actual dinner part of the evening was finished, there were some pleasant hours spent in talking over the incidents of the trip and in discussing the future of lacrosse in general.

Mr. Harry Trihey, the president of the Association, who presided, kept up a fire of short introductory speeches and remarks, which kept the oratorical ball rolling constantly. In addition to the team there were present: Messrs. Henry McLaughlin, Emmet Quinn, Fred Quinn, Mr. McGee, the hon. secretary of the Lacrosse Club, Mr. W. P. Kearney and Mr. W. J. Himpsey.

Unfortunately, Mr. Thos. O'Connell, captain and president of the Lacrosse Club, was absent; illness in his family preventing his attendance, and everyone was sorry. The longest speech was made by Mr. Kearney, the gentleman who so successfully piloted the team on their great trip, and looked after the finances. He gave a detailed and at times very entertaining account of the travels, and was greatly applauded when he finished.

Of the players, "Paddy" Brennan and Rod Finlayson were the oratorical stars, and they told some most amusing incidents about the trip. Mr. Henry McLaughlin made one of his customary rattling speeches, and Mr. McGee and Mr. Himpsey also contributed to the evening's flow of wit and wisdom.

On the whole, what was said gave the impression that the champion lacrosse team of the world had a pretty good time while they were away; that they did a great deal to disseminate the gospel of the game in the West and on the Pacific Coast, and that they were glad to be home again amongst their friends, and have not the slightest intention of letting any other team pluck the hard-earned honor from their brow next year without a great struggle. It may be remarked in passing that the "Boys in Green," as they are familiarly called in our midst, have won the championship of the world in lacrosse for twenty years a record not equaled by all the other clubs together.

"Well done, ye brave and sturdy lads, long may ye wear the crown. And may it bring to you fair honor and renown; And when the battle is won, we'll join and shout hooray. Here's to the famous Shamrock team, that wears the green and grey."

A great crowd gathered last Thursday evening at the annex of the Nazareth Asylum for the Blind, on Mance street, for the annual banquet, given for the benefit of the Institute. Each year interest in this affair seems to increase, and larger numbers attend. Over fifteen hundred persons were present, including His Worship Mayor Cochrane and Mrs. Cochrane, and Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works.

The banquet was served on the main floor, which presented a gay appearance with tables laden with delicacies, crowds of guests, and numbers of young girls, who acted as waitresses, and were kept busy attending to the wants of the large crowd. The hall was handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted, and selections played by a good orchestra added to the enjoyment.

After the banquet a concert of unusual merit was given by the blind inmates of the Asylum, in the basement hall, and much enjoyed. Some of the blind musicians are possessed of a considerable amount of ability, and their misfortune adds to the interest taken in their performance. The programme was as follows:

Chorus—Charity Rossini
Soloists, Miss Perry and Mr. Lamoreaux.
Duo—Des Hironnelles A. Thomas
Choir—Hail, Mighty Master, Hail, Solo—Queen of Sheba Gounod
..... Beethoven.
Miss Perry
Chorus—Le Renard et la Cigogne.
Over fifteen hundred persons were present, including His Worship Mayor Cochrane and Mrs. Cochrane, and Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works.

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Miss Wilson played a piano solo, and the vocal solos of Miss Prefontaine, Miss Perry, Mr. Lamoreaux and Mr. Primeau received much applause.

The Catholic school teachers of Montreal and district held the first session of their annual meeting on Thursday morning, Oct. 29th, in the Dramatic Hall of the Commercial Academy. Those occupying seats of honor were: N. E. Archambault, superintendent of Montreal schools; L. A. Primeau, principal of Orléans school; P. Aherne, principal of Sarsfield school; H. O. Dore, principal of Champlain school; Leblond de Brumathe, principal of the Catholic Commercial Academy; V. Desaulniers, principal of Belmont school; D. LaRoche, principal of Montreal school, and P. J. Leitch, principal of Edward Murphy school. Among the audience were several Jesuit Fathers, Christian Brothers, Brothers of Charity, Brothers of the Holy Cross, Marist Brothers, Clerks of St. Viator and Brothers of the Sacred Heart, all the teachers under the Montreal Board, and several lady teachers from the country.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Inspector McGowan called the meeting to order and gave the first pedagogical conference. His address was delivered in French. He spoke on the teaching of language in the elementary schools. He began by showing how language should be taught in the kindergarten stage by the naming of objects. He maintained it was not necessary to teach all the letters of the language before commencing the study of words. It was better to teach only three or four letters, and then use them in forming short words. Each new letter taught should be used in forming new words. In teaching grammar, numerous examples should precede the rules, and the pupil would thus be able to form the rules himself. The memory of the pupil was overtaxed, and precious time lost in learning grammatical rules, many of them obsolete and belonging to the programme of higher courses. Word building and sentence building should be the principal part of language teaching in the elementary schools. Language should be taught by speaking and practice.

Inspector McGowan closed his conference by requesting the teachers to give more time during the language lesson to exercises in words of connotation, on synonyms, on paronyms, exercises on derivatives, families or groups of words, completing sentences, forming sentences from given words, changing verse into prose; in a word, to teach grammar by practice and not by theory.

At two o'clock Inspector McGowan spoke on the art of teaching arithmetic.

On Friday the subjects treated were Geography and History.

Branch 26, of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, will celebrate its twentieth anniversary Nov. 13, by a progressive euchre and social, in Karn Hall, in charge of a special committee, under the chairmanship of Bro. W. J. Wall. The branch was instituted with 12 chartered members, Grand Chancellor T. J. Finn being its first president.

Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union

At the annual organization meeting of the Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union, held a few days ago, the following clubs were represented: Catholic Students' Union, St. Mary's C. L. & A. A., St. Clement's C. L. & A. A., and St. Basil's Catholic Union.

The election of officers for the coming season resulted as follows:

Hon. President—Mr. E. V. O'Sullivan.
President—Mr. John L. Costello, St. Clement's C. L. & A. A.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Chas. J. Read, St. Mary's C. L. & A. A.
Second Vice-President—Mr. J. M. Ferguson, Catholic Students' Union.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. Fred A. Day, St. Basil's C. U.
Executive Committee—Messrs: J. G. O'Donoghue, B. C. L., L. L. B., St. Mary's C. L. & A. A.; C. J. Costello, St. Basil's C. U.; W. H. McGuire and F. D. Meader, Catholic Students' Union, and J. S. Harnett, St. Clement's C. L. & A. A.
The session opens on Nov. 12th, with St. Mary's C. L. & A. A. at the Catholic Student's Union, the subject of the debate being, "Resolved, that the United States' System of Government is Better Than the English."

The presentation of the trophy to the winners of last year's series will take place at this meeting.

BISHOP BRONDEL DEAD.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 3.—Right Rev. John Brondel, the first and only Bishop of the Diocese of Helena, and head of the Catholic Church in Montana, died early to-day. Father Victor Day, of Helena, is placed temporarily in charge of the affairs of the church in Montana.

St. Mary's C.L. & A.A.

At the regular weekly meeting of St. Mary's C. L. & A. A., held in their rooms on Sunday, the following were elected to the Entertainment Committee: M. J. McInerney, W. J. Read, J. O. O'Reilly, J. T. Johns, C. J. Ciceri, W. P. Oster, R. Fulton. The first entertainment of the season will take place on Thursday evening, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections and a Card Party, after which the successful winners of the field day sports will receive their prizes.

The following are the winners: 100 yards dash—H. Taylor, E. Buckle, R. Fulton. Time—10 1/2 seconds. Standing long jump—W. J. Read, E. Buckle, W. Gayheart. Distance—9 feet 1 inch. 220 yards—H. Taylor, W. Oster, W. Kennedy. Time—25 1/2 seconds. Putting 16-lb. shot—H. Taylor, J. Furlong, P. Slattery. Distance—35 feet 6 1/2 inches. Running long jump—H. Taylor, F. Milly, W. Walsh. Distance—17 feet 5 inches. 440 yards—E. Buckle, W. Kennedy, W. Gayheart. Time—61 seconds. Throwing baseball—W. Evans, W. Kennedy, W. O'Brien. Distance—96 yard 7 inches. Throwing discus—P. Slattery, H. Taylor, W. Rodden. Distance—71 feet 3 inches. Flannigan threw on exhibition 114 feet.

Old men's race, 50 yards—P. Slattery, M. McInerney, C. J. Read. Baseline running contest—H. Taylor, W. O'Brien, J. McBride. Time—15 seconds. McBride and O'Brien were tied. Three-legged race—J. Cain and J. Johns, W. McGuire and J. O'Halloran, W. Evans and F. Milly. Starter and timer, S. P. Grant; judges, J. J. Smythe and J. R. Bennett. The winners of the first day's handball tournament are: Thompson and McGuire from Muldoon and P. Sullivan. O'Donoghue and J. Henry from Ciceri and J. Zeagman. S. Milly and W. Oster from C. Girvin and O'Donovan. Walsh and Kennedy from Girvin and Doyle. O'Reilly and Buckle from W. Henry and J. Cain. Gillerly and Gayheart from Corrigan and H. McGarrigle. Johns and P. McGarrigle won by default from Landreville and Marsden.

The club will be represented in the City Ping-Pong League this season by the best players of the club, which are equal to any of the good ones. The first game will be between the Bank of Commerce and St. Mary's, Nov. 4th. Five new members were received last meeting and four applications.

DESERVED PROMOTION.
P. C. Cronin, whose distinguished conduct was mentioned in last week's Register, has been promoted by the Board of Police Commissioners for meritorious service.

There are many bondages waiting for a Moses to break them. Intemperance is one bondage, political misrule is another. The greed of gold is another. The material of the first temple were made ready in solitude. Those of the last also must be placed in retirement, in the silence of the heart; in the quietness of home; in the practice of unostentatious duty.

There be one thing upon this earth that mankind love and admire better than another, it is a brave man—it is a man who cares to look the devil in the face and tell him he is a devil.

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