GOLDWIN SMITH

(Continued from page one.)

might not have bells or steeples. There were to be no pilgrimages or Irish cotters the sun has rarely look- Henry II. is said to have obtained Progress in Ireland, Mr. Goldwin wayside crosses. Rewards were of-fered to informers abainst Catholic miserable hovels, chimneyless, filthy. Itake possession of Ireland, he has not dustry and commerce the influence of bishops, priests, and schoolmasters, Of decent clothing they were desti- the slightest doubt, though the weight the Catholic priesthood has generally and their trade was lauded as honor- tute. Their food was the potato; of impartial historians inclines to the been the same." In Mr. Goldwin able service to the State. Marriage sometimes they bled their horses and opinion that this document was a Smith's opinion it is not "the curse that the wife of a Catholic, turning and malignant fevers followed, laying brating Mass on the grounds where people may become a saving element Protestant, should be set free from whole villages waste." her husband's control and entitled to Such was the condition of the mass And he adds: "It is surely idle to Kingdom. "Ireland," he writes, "is a settlement; that a Catholic could of the Irish people under the govern-contend that a priesthood acting perhaps happy in having been cut off not be a guardian, so that, dying, he ment of the first of free nations and thus, and having its centre in Rome, from the prodigious development of had to leave his children to the guar- in the era of Newton, Addison, and is only a Christian ministry, not a luxury and dissipation which, as so-

ments called the Penal Code the Irish have had some compassion on their Smith does not hesitate to assure his nel, as well as from the domination Catholic was reduced to helotage, po- serfs and done something to amelior- readers that he would have put Ire- of the stock exchange. She may in litical and social, while measures are their lot. Many of the landlords, land "under the ban of a reactionary this way become a saving element in were taken for the extinction of his however, were absentees, residence in priesthood." religion. "To crush him politically Ireland, especially after agrarian Over and over again he raises the Kingdom." he was excluded from Parliament, war had begun, being anything but false cry, to-day nowhere seriously He does not venture to tell us how higher callings but that of medicine, under a hierarchy of extortion. sons. Then again, the gate of know his own priest, but to pay tithes to lulge was closed against him. He a clergy whose mission was to extirwas shut out of the university, for- pate the peasants' religion." Pluralbidden to open a school, forbidden to ism was rife among the Irish Anglisend his children abroad for educa- can clergy. In the episcopate there against oppression he was disarmed, do well by the people, like Berkeley; and prohibited from keeping a horse but Swift could say of Irish Anglican of more than £5 value. He might bishops generally that "the governnot even be a gamekeeper or a watch- ment no doubt appointed good men,

the Revolution of 1688, the mercantile places.' party mounted to power, and comcarried to the pitch of prohibition. the Irish had taken to the export trade in wool and to woollen manufacturies. "The wool grown on Irish facturies. "The wool grown on Irish claim a tenth part in the name of the sheepwalks was of the finest and was Christian minister?" eagerly purchased by France and Coming nearer to the present day This industry, also, English monopoly killed by prohibiting primary importance the economic the exportation of wool to foreign countries and the importation of Irish woollen goods into England. The same jealous rapacity seems successively to have killed or crippled the cotton industry, the glove-makibg industry, the glass industry, the brewing industry, to each of which Ireland successively turned; England's greed being bent not only on excluding the Irish competitor from in which they cannot earn their its own market, but on keeping the Irish market to itself. One field for Ireland's manufactur-

ing industry still remained. To her had been promised a free enjoyment of the linen trade, which even Strafford had encouraged by promoting the growing of flax while he discouraged the wool trade; yet even this promise Irish financiers could accuse following questions: Is Ireland gen-England of eluding by tricks of the tariff. On the other hand, England needing more bar iron than she could produce, the importation of bar iron from Ireland was allowed; but the consequence was a consumption of timber for smelting which denuded Ireland of her forests. The truth is that the position of Ireland during west? Then, again, is there reason the century following the revolu- to look in any other direction than tion of 1688 was worse even than that of the American Colonies, in Irish industries, such as would prowhich commercial restrictions generally were loosely enforced, and which, when strict enforcement was attempted, rose in arms. The Colonies, moreover, were regarded with pride and affection. Catholic Ireland the shipping trade, for which until was regarded with contempt and

What was the outcome of a system under which the Irishman found the law his inveterate enemy in every tions which, as our author says, it field of thought, sentiment, and ac- is for economists, not for politicians tivity, religious, social, educatianal, or patriotic orators, to decide. and commercial? An economical result was that, cut off from manufactures and trade, the people were thrown back for subsistence wholly on the land. For the land they competed with the eagerness of despair, undertaking to pay for their little lots rents which seldom left them and their families enough for the bare necessities of life.

The state of things in Ireland, after the enactment of the Penal Code and

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J. J. M. LANDY 4:6 Qu een St. West, Toronto against the rude encroachments of the

throughout the greater part of the native chiefs. Norman archbishops of And following Sir Horace Plunby Mr. Goldwin Smith: "On such a the influence." scene of misery as the abodes of the Of the authenticity of the Bull, that dan, in his book, Catholicity and

of a Catholic with a Protestant was mixed the blood with sorrel. When forgery. "The Papacy," he claims, of Cromwell," but the curse of a prohibited; to perform it was a capi- the potato failed, as it often did, "in this and other instances, used strongly and inherently reactionary tal offence; so was conversion of a came famine, with disease in its the Norman Conquest as the instru- priesthood "that lies heavily upon Protestant to Catholicism. Religious train. Want and misery were in ev- ment of its own aggrandizement." Ireland." hatred outraged domestic affection by ery face; the roads were spread with Writing of the Irish priesthood, and What a pity to find an old man, enacting that if the son of a Catho- dead and dying; there was sometimes the support it gave to O'Connell in otherwise sane and highly intelligent lie turned Protestant the inheritance none to bear the dead to graves, and his Repeal movement, he asserts holding such preposterous views. And should at once vest in him, his fath- they were buried in the fields and that: "The priests consecrated the yet he intimates, in the last page of er being reduced to a life interest; ditches where they perished. Fluxes meetings and the sentiments by cele- his book, how this same priest-ridden

dianship of an enemy of their faith." Pope. The native landowners, had power of political disturbance." Had cial writers tell us, has been taking

say, equally divisible among all bitant rent, not only to provide for Ages." That he might never rise were a few prelates who sought to but these were always murdered on Nor for the Irish Catholics was Hounslow Heath by highwaymen, who the cup of woe yet full. In England, took their credentials, personated after the triumph of the principles of them, and were installed in their

Mr. Goldwin Smith, who, as a merce in those days was everywhere Unionist, can have no wish to accenridden by the policy of protectionism tuate the shadows of the picture, concedes while there may have been Ireland, the English Protectionist re- worse institutions than the State garded as a foreign country and a Church of Ireland, there was never a particularly dangerous enemy to his interests. Their cattle trade having "must have been the feelings of the been killed by an act of Charles II., Irish peasant when of his crop of po-

Mr. Goldwin Smith regards as of question, whether Ireland is ab'e to support even her present shrunken population? Now the obvious answer is that Ireland half a century ago was able to support twice the present | To the Shareholders: population. The skies were the same then as now. "Patriotic eloquence," he writes, "will not change her skies or render it otherwise than cruel to induce her people to stay in a land bread. Instances there may be of barren soil made, by the loving industry of the small owner, fruitful and capable of supporting a large population; but the industry of the small owner, though it can improve

the soil, cannot alter the skies." It is in an evidently pessimistic mood that the author propounds the erally capable of being turned with advantage into an arable country? Can wheat or grain of any kind be profitably raised there in face of the competition of the great grain growing countries, like the region now opened, and bidding fair to be greatly expanded, in the Canadian northfarming for a speedy extension of vide bread sufficient for the population? Is the water power of Ireland, ed, likely to do for her what has been done for England by coal? Is a comparatively recent period the Irishman has had but little opportuniey of showing a turn, likely to increase? Evidently these are ques-

The conviction is expressed that the importation of Canadian cattle, when it comes, will have a serious effect on the Irish produce market, and that a further decline in produce prices may be expected. Will the Irish tenant be then able to discharge his liability to the State and have sufficient margin for living? That is a question for the future.

Such is the survey of Irish history as given us in this intensely interesting work by a master of condensation and style. On the whole, it is fair and just and does credit to

the author. For that reason, it is all the more to be regretted that Mr. Smith's in-The New Religious Goods Store. tensely anti-Catholic prejudices should have greatly lessened the merit of an otherwise fairly just and valuable summary of Irish history. He is wholly unjust in his every reference to the Catholic Church and its priesthood. He makes history to fit in Incense, Candles, Candelabra, Statues, with his own views. He assemes as Medals, Pictures, etc., communicate with indisputable what is controverted by historians of the highest character. Write for quotations on Vestments, To take only a few instances: "The in its origin to have been national and neither child nor vassal of Rome. But Rome gradually cast her spell, in time extended her authority over it. Its heads looked to her as the central support of the interests of

their order and as their protectress

eighteenth century, is thus depicted Canterbury served as transmitters of kett, despite the crushing disproof of

the monster meetings were held." in the social character of the United In a word, by the series of enact- they remained on their estates, might O'Connell succeeded, Mr. Goldwin place on the other side of the chanthe social character of the United

from the franchise, from municipal pleasant. Their place was taken by entertained outside a limited circle of this can be done with her religious office, from the magistracy, from the the middleman, through whose ruth- blind bigots and interested place hold- and moral ideals of life rising no jury box, as well as from public ap- less agency they wrung inordinate ders, that "Home Rule means Rome higher than what he is pleased to pointments of all kinds, and even rents from tenants, and who frequent- Rule." He reiterates that the Ro- style-mediaeval superstition." What- EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND from the police force. To crush him ly sub-let, sometimes even three or man Catholic religion is mediaeval; ever one may think of Mr. Goldwin socially he was excluded from all the four deep, so that the cotter groaned that the training of its ministers in- Smith's peculiar views on the subevitably shuts out light which would ject of the Catholic Church and the from the bench, from the bar, and "To the extortion of the middleman be fatal to mediaeval beliefs; that the Irish priesthood, one thing at least is from the army. To mim was deried was added that, even more hated, of Maynooth priest comes out proof certain-that the time has come when cal instruments. the armorial bearings which denoted the tithe proctor. Cromwell had at against the intellectual influences and Ireland must be governed in accorda gentleman. To divorce him from least relieved Ireland from the bur- advancing science of his time; that he ance with Irish ideas. The enlightenthe land he was forbidden to acquire den of the Anglican State Church. is "the mental liegeman and the ed opinion of the world looks to the a freehold, or a lease beneficial be- That incubus had been reimposed af- preacher of the syllabus, which ana- new Liberal Government to set the yond a certain rate; he was debarred ter the Restoration, and the peasant thematizes freedom of thought and machinery in motion which will bring from bequeathing his estate, and his was thenceforth compelled, out of the claims for the Church dominion, not contentment and prosperity to the estate was broken up by making it miserable produce of his potato field only over the soul, but over the body, people of Ireland. Hence we say the heritable 'in gavelkind,' that is to or patch of oats, besides the exor- such as was hers in the Middle outlook is brighter than it has been at any time during the past decade.

THE DOMINION BANK

PROCEEDINGS OF

The Thirty-Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMI 10N BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, Wednesday, January 31st, 1906.

Among those present were noticed:

Dr. Andrew Smith, Messrs. J. G. Ramsey, Barlow Cumberland, W. R rock, R. T. Gooderham, H. C. Hammond, Cawthra Mulock, E. B. Osler, M. P., J. J. Foy, K. C., David Smith, R. J. Christie, J. M. Bond, A. W. Austin, F. J. arris, Ira-Standish, E. C. Burton, A. R. Boswell, Jno. T. Small, J. Bruce Macmald, W. Mulock, Jr., Sidney Small, H. Gordon Mackenzie, J. Gordon Jones, F. Stewart, Wm. Ross, W. G. Cassels, Geo. D. Scott, N. F. Davidson, W. H. awthra, J. A. Proctor, David Kidd, F. D. Benjamin, J. F. Kavanagh, S. Sam-, W. C. Harvey, W. Dixon, C. Holland, F. J. Phillips, Wm. Davies, H. W. Foster, W. C. Crowther, E. W. Langley, H. S. Harwood, R. M. Gray, Richard Brown, Henry Johnson, Wm. Spry, W. Glenney, Frank H. Hill, Jno. J. Dixon, G. N. Reynolds, F. C. Taylor, F. G. Hodgins, W. C. Lee, F. E. Macdonald, Jno. Stewart, Thomas Walmsley, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. W. R. Brock, seconded by Mr. A. W. Austin, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as Sec-

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed Scrutineers. The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as fol-

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th December, 1905:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1904.... \$134,572.64 Profit for the year ending 30th December, 1905, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and

doubtful debts..... 490,495.20 Dividend 21/2 per cent., paid 1st April, 1905 Dividend 21/2 per cent., paid 3rd July, 1905 75,000.00

Dividend 21/2 per cent., paid 2nd Oct., 1905 75,000,00 75,000.00 \$300,000.00 Dividend 21/2 per cent, payable 2nd Jan., 1906 Written off Bank Premises..... 75,629.87 375,629.87 Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.... \$249,437.97

With deep regret your Directors have to record the death, which occurred in October last, of Mr. William Ince, who had been a member of the Board since 1884. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. J. Christie.

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the past year in Hespeler, Untario; in Winnipeg, at No. 643 Portage Avenue and at the corner of Notre

Dame and Nena streets; and in Toronto at the corner of Dovercourt Road and Bloor street and at the Union Stock Yards. Premises have been secured in Windsor, Ontario, and a branch will shortly opened there.

All Branches of the Bank have been inspected during the year. E. B. OSLER, Toronto, 31st January, 1906.

President. The Report was adopted, and the thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their services, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of

their respective duties. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, R. J. Christie, T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K. C., M. L. A., W. D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M. P.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES. crued to date) 29,692,275 74 34,083,108 41 Balance due to London Agents Total liabilities to the public 37,429,234 25

 Capital stock paid up
 \$ 3,500,000 00

 Reserve Fund
 \$ 3,500,000 00

 Balance of profits carried forward
 249,437 97

 Dividend No. 93, payable 2nd January Former dividends unclaimed Reserved for exchange, etc... 42.137 90 Rebate on bills discounted

3,974,505 71 \$44,403,739 96 ASSETS.

28,564,199 67

... \$ 1,084,210 73 Dominion Government demand notes Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation 150,000 00 Notes of and cheques on other Banks 1,842,022 49 alances due from other Banks .n Canada 699,243 18 lances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom 968,345 25 ovincial Government securities 91,019 25 adian Municipal securities and British or Foreign or Colonial public securities other than 669,160 76 ilway and other bonds, debentures and stocks . 2,649,334 23 ans on call secured by stocks and debentures ... 4,417,263 70 15,026,076 59

erdue debts (estimated less provided fer) .. . ortgages on real estate sold by the Bank 6,000 00 other assets not included under foregoing heads ...

Toronto, 30th December, 1905.

ils discounted and advances current.... ...

T. G. BROUCH,

29,377,663 37

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