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THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1902. MANITOBA EDUCATION ACT.

Our article of last week upon the subject of Galician education in Manitoba has brought the general Catholic position once more before the minds of thousands of sympathizers in this part of the Dominion with our people in Winnipeg who are still suffering a heavy injustice. We are glad to observe, too, that there is now at last an awakening of educational sympathy in Manitoba out of which good may come not only to the Galicians but to others to whom the Catholic schools are not only of choice but necessity.

The general tone of the Winnipeg City Hall meeting, a report of which we publish to-day bodes no success for the efforts of malcontents to make new trouble for Catholics by raising a Galician issue and agitating for the withdrawal of the bi-lingual clause in the school agreement. Indeed, if we read the remarks of several of the non-Catholic speakers aright, we discern a wider sympathy than this. Rev Mr. Farquaharson, of Pilot Mound, named one condition upon which he would be willing to co-operate with the efforts about to be renewed at Ottawa to have the school money handed over to the province. This condition was that justice be done to the Catholics of Winnipeg. It was reported to the meeting that Archbishop Langevin is willing to cooperate upon the same condition; and the speech of Father Cherrier was a plain and simple declaration to the like effect.

Catholics not only in Manitoba, but "throughout Canada would indeed be sglad to see the school law of that province working to the entire satis-Ffaction both of Protestants and Cathcolics. What all of us desire is the smost efficient education possible, and with fair play all round we shall have it. The present effort of the ciucationalists of Manitoba to help the province in securing the interest accrued from the sale of school lands may well be broadened - it upon the lines suggested by Rev. Mr. Andrews and result in the happy relief of the Catholics of Winnipeg. We hope at least to see something done in this direction as the result of the resolution adopted by the meeting.

THE HALIFAX PROTEST.

The solemn protest of the Catholics of Halifax against the offensive declaration of the Sovereign is not without its note of natural impatience. At a time when the Imperial Government is ostentatiously solicitous about consulting Colonial opinion for continuing the war, a deaf ear is turned to the protest of the Colonies against the calumnies and insults unwhich Catholic subjects of the Sovereign hold citizenship in the British state. The Catholic body in this Dominion constitutes one-half of the population. Our Federal Parliament a year ago endorsed the Catholic protest; but we are unaware that the Colonial Office as much as acknowledged the voice of one body or the other. Archbishop O'Brien may have had all this in his mind when he made the following reference to the South African war:

"Two years ago we were told England was waging war on the Boers to vindicate the civil rights of Catholics. Let the Minister who made this assertion be well assured that no such resentment as exists in the minds of the millions of Catholics againstthe blasphemies of the declaration, was felt by Catbolics against the Government of the Transvaal."

The significance of the Halifax protest last week was in the way in which it was-made. When an Archbishop, an ex-Governor of the Province, a Speaker of the Senate of Canada, a Judge and other personages

course to public demonstration in such a matter as this we must regard it as a truly remarkable sign of the times The Government at Westminster may not so regard it, of course The Government at Westminster regards nothing else than its own ends. An even more vigorous protest on the part of the Cotholics of Australia failed to arouse the interest of the folks in Downing street The length of a skirt worn by a peeress, or the number of stude in the shirt front of a new knight are more interesting points to be settled before the coronation, than, the resentment of His Majesty's Catholic subiccts against a most intolerable insult to their religion and citizenship

PROBLEMS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Lady Hely-Hutchinson, wife of the Governor of Natal, writing in The Jenuary Nineteenth Century from Government House, Cape Town, throws some interesting light upon the prospects of re-colonizing Dutch South Africa from British stock Lady Hely-Hutchinson finds in the domestic problem encountered by British immigrants a condition which the Dutch overcame by their own large families and not by the employment of Kaffir labor She describes farm life in South Africa as harder and less remunerative than in England. and the experience of the ordinary English woman who tries to perform the work falling to her share upon the farm as nothing else than pitiable. One statement will indicate what the woman's lot is like. A farmer at the age of thirty-five will have worn out and buried three wives With plenty of means the settler may provide however, was of full age to do an she such domestic help as the Kaffirs and pleased If our loose-jointed police the English immigrants supply. But system provides no discipline for the the former are not to be suffered officer who will perform high-handed within the house, and nincty-five per cent of the latter have emigrated to acts of this kind, it is surely sime that public opinion or an appeal to the colonies in the double hope of the courts once for all asserted the effacing a blot upon their moral character and finding what they could not get at home - a busband. Lady Hely-Hutchinson's information is something to ponder upon. When the Dutch have been exterminated we may wonder what kind of people will replace them. Lady Hely-Hutchinson warns English women of good character not to try the experiment of settlement in South Africa unless four

CATHOLICS IN THE LEGISLA-TURE Mr Denis Murphy, a gentleman who

or five members of the same family go

out together fairly well supplied with

represents the commerce and business of Ottawa, has been chosen by the Conservative Irish Catholics of the Capital as their candidate for the next Provincial elections. The character of the meeting may be judged from the names of those who attended, among whom were J. G. Kilt, W. Rogers, F Kavanagh, D. Connell, W. J. Kennedy, E. J. Kelly, M. Lynch. Ald. Cleary, J. O'Hara, M. J O'Connor, E McGillicuddy, J. Brennan, W. Slattery, B. Slattery, Ald. J. C. Enright, J. Kennedy, W. J. Sims, Thos. McNeely, Cart. J. L. Murphy, J. W. Hughes, Jos. Kavanagh, P. O'Reilly, V. McCullough, R. S. Kelly, R. Gorman, C Kelly, ex-Ald. M. Starrs,-M. Kavanagh, D. Murphy, T. Whelan, W. McEvela, P Burke, J. Kane, D. Mo-Master, T Fitzgerald, D. O'Connor, jr., R. J. Sims, Jos. Brown, J. Gra-Kennedy Glavey, P. O'Meara and M J. O'Farrell.

A report has crept into the newspapers to the effect that some of the Irish Catholics of Ottawa are inclined to pass up their representative in the Local Legislature. We do not believe that a single Irish-Catholic Conservative would endorse such & view. The supporters of Mr. Murphy certainly do not belong to such a class. We have so few Irish-Catholics in the Local Legislature that our friends in the capital would not for a moment hear of decreasing the representation whether it is to be kept up by Liberals or Conservatives. It is a most important matter in the politics of the whole province that the Irish-Catholic principle of representation, so long sustained in Ottawa should be upheld. Liberals and Conservatives alike share in this conviction, and they will judge the local field accordingly. Whether the Irish-Catholic from Ottawa he Liberal or Conservative, the chief point to see to is that an Irish-

> • HOME RULE IN MCGILL

Catholic is returned on polling day.

It does not follow that Irish Home Rule has fallen back among the subjects of academic debate because it was chosen by the undergraduates of Mr. Moore goes on, Mis not a horse day a victim of rustic tyranny.

of high rank feel obliged to have re- | McGill last week for discussion by the Literary Society The Montreal newspapers contain interesting reports of the debate. The affirmative speakers were Vernon L. Plant and Chauncey L. Adams, and on the negative side Milton Jack and J. Rabinovitz The Montreal Star says:

"After the appointed speakers had finished, the debate was open to the members of the society present. Many took the opportunity to give expression to their sentiments, and a spirited discussion was the result. The general concensus of opinion, however, seemed to be in favor of Home Rule, and on the president calling for a vote the debate was awarded the affirmative unanimously

maintain a special police official

the exercise of an unlimited officiousness on the part of this inspector Mr Archibald, in the exercise of his have the effect o , utting a bridle upwarrant, and took into his charge a l respectable young woman employed as and there her nervous system collapsed from shock. It is reported that the only suggestion made to the Inspector about this young woman was from a relative who considered that her family connection would be injured by the knowledge that she had gone into domestic service. She,

right of citizenship in Toronto CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION. The newspapers are foreshadowing to elevation of Hon David Mills to the Supreme Court bench. A Cabinet: re-arrangement will, he one result of this translation. In any adjustment that may take place a fairer representation of the English-speaking Catholics of the Dominion should be kept in view. Hon, Mr. Scott is one of the best of men in public life and in Catholic life He, however, is but one member in a large Cabinet; and it is to the best interest of any Federal Government that may be or yower to adhere to something like an adequate representation of well-defined elements in the population of this Dominion without which the Government cannot be supposed to keep in touch with actual public opinion.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

According to the "Financial Reform Almanae," when the Tory Government came into power in England in 1895 the Budgett was £88,000.00. Last year it was £177.000,000 and will go up into considerably higher figures this year.

At the Benedictine Convent, East Bergholt, last week, Miss Mary elder daughter of Colone and Mrs. Vaughan, and niece of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, made her final vows. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Vaughan. This makes three out of Colonel Vaughan's family of five who have entered religious life, two-of his sons being already priests.

The newspapers to-day announce that if Col. Lynch fails to land in England to submit his liberty to a London jury, he will be expelled from the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Ballour, and Galway that returned him will be disfranchised; This is one way which a political party may adopt for punishing an Irish constituency that failed to return a Government officeholder.

Mr. Edmund H. Moore writes to The London Daily Mail to the effect that "he constantly sees it stated that Mr. Arthur Conan Doyle, M. D., is a Scotsman" "Now," writes Mr Moore, "his father and his uncle; of Punch fame, were certainly Irish. His mother comes of a well-known family in County Waterford, in which county the fortress of Conan looks down upon the River Suir. A man,"

born in a stable, nor a Scotsman born in Scotland. Dr Conan Doyle was educated, not only in Scotland, but even though he were to don the kilt, could such an amalgam make a Scotsman of Dr Doylev"

Who said there is not religious toleration in England? If you don't behere it read the following London despatch

At Marlhorough Street Police Court to-day, Mr. Horace Avory, K. C. on behalf of the Protestant Alliance, made an application against three prominent Jesuits, of Farm street. Berkeley square. He said, in view of the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, and their incursion into this INTOLERABLE OFFICIOUSNESS, country, his elients desired to test The people of Toronto possibly con- i whether the statute known as the sider themselves in a position to Catholic Relief Act passed in the reign of George IV, was still in known as a "Morality Inspector" But force, Section 28 provided that all it is very doubtful that they sanction | Jesuits then resident in the United Kingdom were to make a declaration before a Clerk of the Peace, whilst section 29 declared that any Jesuit fancy-free policy duty, last week was who, after the commencement of the guilty of an age which should Act, came into the realm, was to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on him He invaded a respectable hable to panishment. The magistrate house without lawful right or legal | said he would consider his decision.

The Globe, in a "scare" heading, a domestic. The girl was thrown into tells is readers that the ire of Mr the cells with a half insane drunkard, | Gilbert Parker was kindled by an Irishman at the dinner of the New York Press Club. Reading down The Globe report we can only find the name of Mr. Sufzer, a member of the Legislature, mentioned in the aftercation with Mr. Parker. If Sulzer is Irish, Perker must be Portuguese. The American papers give a different version of Mr. Parker's misunderstanding with the New York Press Club He had endeavored to be "furny," and had become unmannerly The guests at the table had done their Sevel best to shield his bad tasto and Mr Salzer, a good-natured Dutchnan, had come to the rescue with Dutch good nature. Il' Sulzer had been an Imshman, he would probably have protected Parker by ttaking hold of the slack of his trousers and dropping him m the soup tureer to hide his discommune.

> Dr. Harbothle, late of Burleyd, Onsario, now of the Central Prison, Toronto, was suspected of "pro-Boer tendencies," in the village where he practiced medicine. His life was endangered as a consequence. Otherssimilarly suspected were placed in similar danger Dr Harbottle, fromhis cell in the Central Prison, writes a letter to The Globe describing the conditions of their village life. "Many citizens armed themszives;

shotts, two or three some nights, were fired, some by those doing evil, some by others protecting their homes. Some innocent pedestrians told me the shoës, came near them. Death or grievous injury to one or more appeared, close at hand and imminent. . My house, new three-story, valuable, barricaded with seven iron shutters of No 20 galvanized iron. in one of which a hig hole was knock ed by a stone, with many windows beside the above protection doublescreened, through one of which screens a stone cut, and then knuckled the inner screen; with four windows boarded up, some single-screened, and six others: protected by No. 12 iron wire, one-moli diamond mesh, iron strengthened, there being over one dollar's worth of glass now in repair, disfigured with paint, ink, rotten eggs, etc., besides the damaged houses of others... is evidence. Mry house stoned late at night 21 times in less than eleven months, had twelve giant frecrackees. hung on the shop screens, and exploded nine different times lakely, rendering my drug store dangerous to life at that time to be in; my daughter struck on the street at my front with a stone, our lives in danger from stones at night, my wife's health. shattered; demanded the most sensible, feasible means of stopping the deviltry."

One day Dr. Harbottle sallied forth from his fortress to go to the Postoffice. A tormentor fell into the "goose step" with him, and on the way to the postoffice and returning the villagers enjoyed this exasperating exhibition of personal torment. Dr. Harbottle shot his shadow. He explains that the shot was fired to terrify and not to wound, though a slight wound was the result of it. Dr. Harbottle has received a year in the Central. Unless Ontario is permeated from end to end with the village meanness of Burford, there ought to be a potent declaration of sympathy with the man who hes in prison toCatholics and Galician Education

The intelligent public opinion of educated, not only in Scotland, but the city of Winnipeg appears to have also in England and Germany. How, even though he were to don the kilt, then of Galician education in the West, at a public meeting held at the Winnipeg City Hall on Jan. 16.

Among those present were: Roys, Dr Patrick, Dr Drummond, S. J., Dr Bryce, Father Cherrier, A. And-rews, Father Kulavy, Venerable rews, Father Kulavy, Venerable Archdeacon Fortin, D. D., Professor Stewart, F ather Bourgeois, W. Whyte, assistant to the president of the C P R, R. J Whitla, T. D. Deegan, Frank Russell, Thomas Cilroy, Rev. Professor Hart, Rev. C. W. Gordon, Rev. Dr. Reid, M. D., of Sifton, missionary to the Galicians N Bawlf, James Farquharson of Pilot Mound, and many others.

Father Cherrier wished to know under what principle the work of education would be carried on. He understood that there would be changes advocated in the School Act and that the Galicians would not be educated in their own tongue, as was provided by the agreement between the Fedral and Provincial authorities. This clause was taken advantage of by the French movement was on foot to deprive the Galicians of this right he would strenuously object. They were a people who had just come to the country and ordinary teachers were totally unable to teach religion to their children, so that it was necessary to have teachers who could speak languages, as was done in the Holy Ghost School, where English was taught half the day and Polish German the remainder There were 130 children there and many of had lately been received at the Inimaculate Conception School, where their ability was recognized. He felt that due respects should be held for the mother tongue of these children, who nevertheless were anxions learn English. Hence he wished to be understood that the Catholics would support the organization only on the condition that the dual language system provided by law should be maintained.

Rev Dr. Bryce said that the whole question was one of getting the Gal-icians to take the initiative in securing schools as petitions were neces sary before schools could be had The Premier had asked if the dual: lan guage system was to be maintained and he had answered in the affirmative though one or two had dropped the suggestion that an exception might be made in this case. His view, and he felt that of all, was that the schools should be carried under should be carried on under the law with dual languages. Therewas no intention of making any ex-

ception in the case of Galicians Rev. Professor Stewart said his opinion, on, assisting to start the meavement was to extend the benefits of the present school system to colonles of foreigners. He said at the time we desired to bring in no side issues of religion, language or na-tionality. The Galicians had asmuch right as any Canadian to the benefits of the law. He agreed with nearly everything Mr. Cherrier had said and thought that there should be religious instruction in a language they could undivistant.

Thomas Gilroy felt that everyone would agree that the schools for Galcians should be carried on under the present law He thought that the main argument had been conducted: with a view to securing schools for the Galicians and little thought had been given to the religious or bi-lingual aspect of the case. It would be well to have a memorial sent to the Federal, government commending it on its reported action in regard. to giving Manitobs the control of its own school lands. The money should giving be given oven entirely to the local government and Manitoba should have full centrol of its lands.

Dr. Druramond was the next speak er: He expressed himself as entirely with most of the recent announcements in connection with the movement. He said: "I would like to emphasize one fact. You cannot teach English well

to a foreigner without speaking his

own language You cannot get a foreign settlement to learn English in or a year or sometimes in a generation. In the Galician settlements they are doing the best they can and many of the younger people already could speak English to a certain extent. They are doing the best they can, but the old people will not give up their native tongue and cambra call the country to t not easily learn anything else. Some person, since this movement has been started, has mentioned the case of the United States, but I know a great deal about whe've going on there. There is no studen or violent change of language imposed on the fereign-ers coming there. I know of one county in Minnesota where the people are nearly all Germans, and almost everything is done in German. They know English, but they use German almost exclusively. It is a nort of small Germany in the middle of the state, and is known as one of the most loyal and law-abiding settlements in the country. They are cer-tainly as good citizens as can be found anywhere, and they are retaining their own language. Another similar case is to be found in Louisiana, where many Acadians took refuge after being expelled from their country by the government. It was remarked in the Espek Leymont the Frank Leymont to the country the country the country the country the country the country to remarked in these settlements, where they kept the French language in gen-eral use and hardly speak English, the people are more loyal and the laws better kept than in almost any other part of the country. After the Cmancipation of the negro slaves there

was great difficulty in the south ſn keeping them in subjection, but in these French settlements this was don these French sottlements this was done most thoroughly. These French people were found to be such good good citizens, that they preserved law and order even in this element.

"We must therefore, not expect the Galicians to take up English immediately. The best way to teach them ta to get some of their own people who are qualified. I know of two young ladies who have been in this country a couple of years and who speak English perfectly, who are engaged in teaching in one of the settlements This is the sort of people we

"Then I would respectfully submit to my brothren, who do not hold the same creeds that I do, it is a very serious thing to approach a people who are homogeneous in their behalf by means of teachers, who would try to do away with certain religious ideas and customs. We must take the they are. Most of them mans The majority of are Ruthenians them are separated from the Church of Rome and a large minerity of them are united to thet church, but both classes have almost exactly the same usages and believe in almost the same doctrines, such as the forgiveness of sins by priests, the 'Real Presence,'
the invocation of the Blessed Virgin,
etc. These are the creeds which you consider peculiar to the Roman Church, and the only difference is that the class that is separated fron, the Roman Church does not acknowledge the Pope. You see how careful you must be not to wound their susceptibilities.

"Take the case of the school of Father Kulavy. Out of the 125 pupils ten or fitteen formerly went to the public schools, but as soon as their own schools out as soon as their own school was opened they started to go there. Your offer, like mine, is to teach them as soon as possible. I therefore would say that we should take all means that would win them as readily and completely as possible." Referring to Father Kulavy's school,

Rev. A. Andrews said he had visited it and found two young ladies in charge who were thoroughly capable in their work, as was proved by the discipling were entertained by one against the Roman Catholic

Rev. Dr. Bryce read the following motion, seconded by Rev. Dr. Reid:
"That this meeting, representing the different portions of the community in Manitoba, carnestly concurs in the request of the Provincial Government made to the Dominion Government to hand over the interest accruing from the sale of school lands to the Province for school purposes, especially for affording education to the foreign-

ers of Manitoba."
Rev. Father Cherrier objected to this motion on the ground that the Roman Catholies did not consider the school question as settled and as long as the Catholics of Winnipeg were suffering an injustice such they were at present it would not be considered as settled. He did not wish to impede the efforts of the erganization, but could not join in the work of trying to secure the ends aimed at. therefore would not co-operate in the proposed motion and could not vote

Rev Dr. Bryce pointed out that it would be impossible to obtair Galipian schools unless the money from the Dominion Government was ob-

Rev. Mr. Farquaharson, of Pilot-Mound, upheld Father Cherrier in his: contention that the Catholics were suffering an injustice in Manitoba. If the organization intended to deal with, the school question generally he would co-operate:

Rev. Dr. Patrick pointed out that the vital points was that all should he unanimous in the demand for the handing over the school money

This was supported by Rev. Pnot Hart, who said the Roman Catholics should also be unanimous on the question of getting the school money from

Rev. Dr. Raid said that the Archbishop of St. Boniface had acquisseed in the good intentions and efficacy of the organization in getting the school

Rev. A. Andrews hoped than some thing would be done soon to give the Catholics of Winnipeg justice and relieve them from the necessity of paying money to public schools and supporting their own schools at the same time. He hoped the broader school question would grow out of this agi-tation for Galician schools.

Rev. Dr. Bryce could not see that the question of the school moneys in-volved the Catholic school question, as the money would go to schools of all kinds - Catholic as well as Protestant.

Rev. Dr. Drummond suggested that a rider should be put in the motion saying that the Catholics voted for it only under the understanding that they did not recognize the school ques-

tion as settled. Rev. Father Cherrier objected to this and refused to consider the mo-tion apart from the school question.

T. D. Deegan pointed out that the T. D. Deegan pointed out that the Dominion Government was holding the school money until the Catholics were satisfied that the school question was settled and a request from the Catholics asking for this money would be taken as a sign that the Catholics were satisfied with the Catholics were satisfied with the school law. Mr. Deegan then moved the following motion, seconded by Rev. Mr. Farquaharson:

Cherrier and the mover prepare a resolution to be submitted at a future meeting with power to act if unani

Mr. Bawlf spoke in support of the motion, and Rov. Dr. Bryce having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Deegan' motion was put and carried unani-mously, after which the meeting ad-

A REQUISITE FOR THE RANCH-ER - On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready-made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil

ST. JOSEPH'S COURT C. O. F.

The gathering of this and other courts of the city to witness the installation of officers, was one of the largest in the history of the court and indicative of the interest being taken in the Catholic Order of Foresters in Toronto. The event of the evening was the ovation tendered the Chief Ranger, Br. L. V Melfrady, as howas escorted to the chair by Bro. J. W. Moylan and P. Langley, who acted as assistants to the installing officer, Bro J. J. Neander. The inaugural address of the Chief Ranger was unusually interesting, and was very attentively listened to. In the course of his remarks he pointed to the necessity of the members attending the meetings regularly, thereby showing a keenness in the transacting of the business of the Court St. Joseph's business of the Court St. Joseph's Court had now reached, both numerically and financially, a very promi-ment position amongst the courts of the Order in Canada, and he sincerely hoped they would give him their earnest support in trying to make it the banner court of the Order. He also urged upon them to be punctual, so that the meetings would be concluded in time to enable them to have a little 'social entertainment, which would induce all to attend regularly. In conclusion, he thanked them for the honor conferred upon him, and assured them that no man in the assured them that no man in the Oeder would be more willing to advance their interests, fraternally and otherwise, than L. V. McBrady (loud applause.)

A very pleasing feature of the even-ing was the presentation, by the Good of the Order committee, on bethe Court, of a Handhe

last of the Court, of a handsome amethyst ring to the retiring. Chief Rhager, Bro. Jos. Gibbons.

Bro. J. W. Moylan, in making the presentation, assured Bro. Gibbons that the members appreciated the work he had done during the year; they felt that their success was due handly to the humanestite matters in languly to the businesslike manney in which he had conducted the affaire of the Court, and they hoped he would continue to exercise the same watchulhess in the future that had dispacterrized him in the past. (Appalline.)

Bro. Gibbons was visibly affected by the kind words expressed, and maid he was conscious he did not deserve ail the good things that had, been said about him, but he certainly would endeaver to merit their considence, and hoped that success and progress would always be the lot of progress would always in the 10% of St. Joseph's, Leslieville. The inferences ed them for "ringing in" such a pleas-ant surprise on him. (Applasse.) At the conclusion of the meeting re-

freshments in the form of tex, coffee, etc., were served, after which the etc., were served, site: when the most en-members were treated to a most en-members were treated to a most enjoyable impromptu concerti. Bro. M. A. McGaw was appointed correspondent for the Court.

IT IS THE FARMER'S PRIEMD. The farmer will find in. Dr. Thomas' The farmer will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil a potent ramedy for wounds or pains in the body or for affections of the respiratory organs and for household use generally. He will also find it a convenient friend in treating injured houses, cattle, etc., or relieving them when attacked by colds, coughs or any kindred athaents to which they are subject.

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