

Father Elliott's Missionary Tour.

The New York Herald has the following on the missionary tour of Father Elliott:

"America will be converted and made a Catholic country. It may take generations to do it, but those who are right are going to succeed."

Thus, in a voice thrilling with the strength of his convictions, spoke the Rev. Father Walter Elliott, of the Paulist Fathers, who has just returned from a three months' missionary tour of certain districts of the West.

In the course of his mission Father Elliott directed his energies chiefly upon those localities of the diocese of Detroit in which the Church of Rome is weakest. He devoted a great deal of time to such cities as Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, St. Joseph, Benton Harbor and a large number of smaller places.

Father Elliott's mode of procedure in his work is original, and he never fails to produce a lasting impression wherever he appears. He is a man of gigantic stature, with a full, round voice, the graces of an orator and the acuteness of a trained lawyer. As soon as he arrived in a place he hired the best public hall obtainable and advertised free lectures on religious subjects, such as "The Bible," "Eternal Punishment," "Authority of Conscience," "Necessity of Church Membership," "Why I am a Catholic," "Drunkenness," "Total Abstinence" and "The Confessional."

He said that in almost every place visited, his lectures were largely attended by both Catholics and Protestants, and that the result of his labors had been extremely gratifying.

"I did not indulge in controversy," said Father Elliott in describing his work; "that has never been my habit. I expounded the Christian religion from a Catholic point of view, and I chose places where Catholicity was weak. Did I undertake to convert Protestants? Well, that was my remote object. My immediate object was to dispel prejudice. I chose the places I have mentioned because in them the Catholic religion is least known."

"I had great success in attracting non Catholic audiences. The best and most religious elements of the population of the places I visited came and filled my halls. My hearers, I wish to say, were church members and adherents of churches. The world's people did not give me so much attention. I invited my audiences to question me freely on all points concerning which they were in doubt or obscurity. I did not encourage argument, but I never discouraged free criticism."

"The questions asked covered most of the peculiar doctrines of Catholicity. Thus my hearers inundated me with inquiries concerning the confessional, the sacraments, the communion, the power of the priesthood, the danger of the civil authority of the Papacy, purgatory, and the impression of the saints."

"Purgatory appeared to be a difficult point with many of them."

"Why," I was often asked, "should a man who has lived justly suffer in purgatory?" and "Why," I replied, "would you have a man, unfitted to enjoy the bliss of Paradise through the accumulation of worldly impurities, transported thither without a period of preparation?"

"In some localities the adherents of the A.P.A. movement wanted to know why we were arming and what fault we had to find with the American public."

"I delivered from four to six lectures in each place visited. I found, I am happy to say, that in the masses of the people agnosticism and religious doubt had made little headway; that the Scriptures were God's book, and that men need Christ as a Saviour is the active or latent faith of the whole

people as a body, but in this classification I do not include the big cities.

"I found that the people were dissatisfied with personal and denominational relations. They were very anxious to have their doubts about us resolved. They wanted to know why we were not unreasonable, un-Scriptural, tyrannical, overhuman, and too external in our religion."

"I had several encounters with the Masons during my tour. The representatives of the order were anxious to learn the position of the Church toward them. I told them plainly that the objection of the Church rested upon two grounds. One was that Masonry was adapted to be a religion, and was very commonly made so, while for the Catholics there is but one religion. The other objection, I told them, especially that concerning the death penalty, which no organization has any right to threaten."

"Another argument used was that American Masonry, though made up of good enough men, is more or less officially identified with European and South American Masonry, which is not only anti-Catholic, but anti-Christian."

There is no doubt that the Catholic Church can have a hearing all over the country, and that in proportion as the clergy became sufficiently numerous for the most urgent needs of the faithful themselves, the missionary side of the Church will be fully and actively developed. America will be converted and made a Catholic country! It may take generations to do it, but those who are right are going to succeed.

"The best mode of achieving practical results is the choice of secular priests by the bishops for diocesan missions to non Catholics. This will make the work a regular and permanent department of the Catholic Church."

"I may say here that a man must be an outright and aggressive total abstainer to succeed in his work. Those among whom I have labored are lovely, virtuous and attractive. They combine the best elements of our national character. They are not the inhabitants of the large cities, but of the smaller settlements where a strong religious feeling seems to be inherent."

Good Irish Blood.

All the people hereabouts appear well-to-do, and many of the Irish citizens are reported to be very wealthy, writes a correspondent from Cordova, Argentina. And, by the way, the handsomest women of Argentina, as in Chili and Peru, are those of an admixture of Irish blood in their veins. Many of these beauties, with big black eyes and golden hair, who combine the languid grace of their Spanish mothers with the sprightly wit of the Emerald Isle, speak the language of the country with a delightful brogue, though born and brought up in Argentina.

It is noticeable here, as nowhere else, how people of different nationalities included within this heterogeneous population each follow one kind of business and no other, generation after generation. Thus, while the Irish are universally and almost the only wool growers, the English, Scotch, French and Germans are generally occupied with commerce. The Italians are the house builders; those from Genoa monopolize the boating business; and the Piedmontese market gardening. The Catalonian Spanish are mostly wine merchants; the Andalusians cigar dealers and small shopkeepers; those from the Basque provinces are bricklayers, sheep herders and farm hands, and the Galicians are employed as domestics, porters, watchmen and railway servants of the lower grades.

On New Year's Day, Alderman A. Rocho was installed as Mayor of Cork for the second year, and Councillor James Dwyer was installed as City High Sheriff, in succession to Mr. R. Day, J.P.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF
REGALIA?
WE CAN SUPPLY YOU.

SPECIALTIES, Knights of St. John Uniforms, Collars and Badges for E.B.A., I.C.B.U., A.O.H., C.M.B.A. and C.O.F., Banners, &c., &c.

Being direct importers of all our materials and trimmings, we are in a position to live, at the same time, the Best Goods and Lowest Prices.

COME AND SEE US. WRITE TO US.

THE DOMINION REGALIA CO.,
101 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Trusts Corporation
OF ONTARIO
And Safe Deposit Vaults.

Bank of Commerce Building, King St
TORONTO.

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000.
Capital Subscribed, \$800,000.

HON. J. C. ANDERSON, P.C., President.
HON. SIR R. J. CARRINGTON, K.C.M.G.,
HON. S. C. WOOD, Vice-Presidents.

The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates managed. Money Invested. Bonds issued and countersigned. Financial business of all kinds transacted.

Deposit safes to rent all sizes. Valuables of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured.

N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional case of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, - Manager.

READ THIS LIST.

A survey of this list will reveal some of the peculiar uses to which words commencing with the letter P can be used in describing the characteristics of Hallimore's Expecto-rant. It is pleasant, perfect, palatable, peculiar, penetrating, permanent, plentiful, positive, potent, praiseworthy, precious, powerful, precise, prominent, preferred, priceless, preventive, primary, progressive, prompt, proper, prosperous, provident and pure. In consideration of the foregoing we earnestly ask that you will not permit the price to postpone positive proof of its peculiar properties.

NOTICE
To Creditors of Patrick Kearney,
Wagon Maker, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1887, Chapter 110, that all creditors of and other persons having claims against the estate of Patrick Kearney, late of the City of Toronto in the County of York, Wagon Maker, who died on or about the tenth day of September 1893, are hereby required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Foy and Kelly, Number 80 Church Street in the City of Toronto, Solicitors for the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, on or before the 24th day of February 1894, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims and of the securities (if any) held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that immediately after the said 24th day of February 1894, the said Administratrix will distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required and the said Administratrix shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been given as aforesaid at the time of such distribution.

Foy & KELLY,
80 Church street Toronto.
Solicitors for the Administratrix.
Dated at Toronto this 26th
day of January, A.D. 1894.

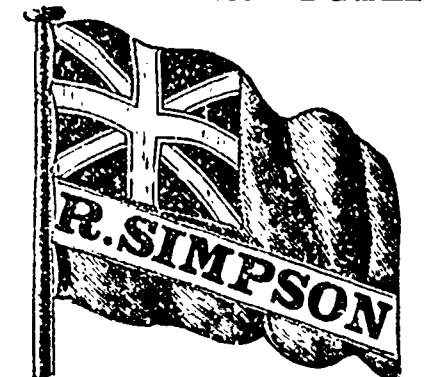
NOTICE.

FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February next, will be the last day for presenting petitions for Private Bills.

FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills.

THURSDAY, the 15th day of March next, will be the last day for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.
Toronto, 15 Jan., 1894.



South-West Corner Yonge & Queen Sts.
DRESS GOODS SALE.
This is the story from the Dress Goods section of the house. As with every Dress Goods story we tell, it's interesting, and prices are interesting. Seldom have we made such decided cuts in Dress Goods.

- 44 in. Shot Effect Cloths, 50c. for 25c.
 - 44 in. Heliotrope Hop sacking, 65c. for 25c.
 - 42 in. All Wool Serge, in Navy and Garnet, 40c. for 25c.
 - 44 in. Tweeds, Assorted Colors, 60c. for 35c.
 - 45 in. Henriettas, over 60 shades, including Craun and all the evening shades, 45c. for 35c.
 - 44 in. All Wool Crepons, all the evening shades, 40c. were 60c.
 - 44 in. Tweeds, assorted colors, silk nicker, 65c. for 50c.
 - 44 in. Ombra Stripes, 7c. were \$1.25.
 - 40 in. Shot Hopsackings, 75c. were \$1.25.
 - 44 in. Ombra, \$1.50, for \$1.
 - 47 in. Chevots, assorted colors, 85c. for 60c.
 - 44 in. Hopsackings, assorted colors, 65c. for 50c.
 - 44 in. Whipcord, assorted colors, 65c. for 50c.
 - 47 in. Hopsackings, assorted colors, \$1. for 75c.
 - 40 in. Hopsackings, assorted colors, were 85c. for 65c.
 - Navy Serge, all prices, 25c to \$1.25.
- BLACK BLENDED GOODS.**
- 42 in. English Cashmere, 25c.
 - 42 in. All Wool Serge, regular price 45c. for 27c.
 - 44 in. All Wool Serge, regular price 60c. for 35c.
 - 44 in. All Wool Henrietta, regular price 45c. for 35c.
 - 45 in. Cashmerette, regular price, 75c. for 50c.
 - 46 in. Henrietta, regular price 75c. for 50c.
 - 46 in. Hopsacking, regular price 65c. for 50c.
 - 46 in. Sallet Cloth, regular price 75c. for 50c.
- Have a thought of the making of the dress. We never fail to please in our Dressmaking Parlors. Ask to be shown to them.

R. SIMPSON,
3. W. corner Yonge and Queen streets, Toronto. Entrance Yonge st. Entrance Queen st. W. New Annex, 170 Yonge street.

Store Nos. 170, 174, 176, 178 Yonge street, 1 and 3 Queen street West.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE. During the month of January, 1894, mails close and are due as follows.

	Close	Due.
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.15 7.20	7.15 10.40
O. and Q. Railway	7.45 8.00	7.35 7.40
G. T. R. West	7.30 8.25	12.40pm 8.00
N. and N. W.	7.30 4.20	10.05 8.10
T. G. and B.	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland	7.00 3.35	12.30pm 9.30
C. V. R.	7.00 3.00	12.15pm 8.50
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. W. R.	noon 9.00	2.00 2.00
	2.00	7.30
	6.15 4.00	10.30 8.20
	10.00	
U. S. N. Y.	8.15 12.00	9.00 5.45
	4.00	10.30 11pm
U.S. West'n States	6.15 12 n.	9.00 8.20
	10.30	

English mails close on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.00 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for January: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

T. O. PATTERSON, P.M.