On what grounds, we ask, does he arraign the Minister of Militia? On what evidence does he base his charge of "incapacity which seriously exposes human life?"

Mr. Turcotte has been very ill-advised in the step he has taken to discredit the Federal authorities and to give heart and courage to the insurgents. A simple resolution, praying the Dominion Government to use all legitimate means to prevent needless bloodshed, to restore prace and establish friendly relations between the half breeds and the authorities with the least possible delay, would have been more opportune, would have had more weight, and would have been endorsed by the people.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO ITALY

Quite a stir has been created in diplomatic circles in the United States over the appointment of Judge Keiley, of Virginia, to be Minister to Italy. Mr. Keiley holds a prominent place among the distinguished and able citizens of the Union, and it was on account of his ability and his many accomplishments that President Cleveland selected him as a fit and proper person to represent the United States at a foreign court. But Judge Keiley happens to be a Catholic, and a very good and practical one at that. This fact is being extensively paraded by political and religious sore heads. And all those journals and narrow-minded bigots who argue that no citizen should receive official recognirion or award because of his creed and race, are now the loudest in their efforts to have the appointment of Mr. Keiley cancelled because of his religion. It appears that Judge Keiley has always been opposed to the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government, to the deposition of the Pope from the temporal the deposition of the Pope from the temporal ment if they were required. That did not show control of the Papal States, and to the any lack of loyalty on the part of the people of apoliation of the Church. When these changes were brought about in 1870-71 by the invasion of Garibaldi and the subsequent transfer of Victor Emanuel and his court from Florence to Rome, public meetings were held throughout the Union to protest against the consummation of the revolutionary provery prominent part, and attracted the attention of the country by a singularly able speech against the robber policy of the Italian Government. He acted as chairman of the committee on resolutions and brought in a series which were emphatic and spirited, arraigning Victor Emanuel and the Italian Government in forcible terms and denouncing the Japture of Rome by Italian troops as a sucrilege and a triumph of infidelity over Christianity. This action of Mr. Keiley is now political prospects. The N. Y. Tribune says that, by reason of his attitude toward the his appointment to be "a stupid and boorish insult offered to the son of Victor Emanuel."

But the efforts of these anti-Catholic journals will end in nothing but smoke. portant a bill should have forn delaye to It is not likely that the administration will heed their clamors, for what have Mr. an ameritment to the circle with it Keiley's private opinions, respecting the Sir H. Langevin sola the opposition was Papacy and Italy, to do with his discharging factions. It had taken up vesterday eight the duties of an American Minister? President hours discussing a bill the principle of which

"It King Humbert and his advisers wish to break off their relations with the United States, they have a perfect right to do so; but there is nothing in the Constitution or laws of this country to disqualify Mr. Keiley from any diplomatic appointment that the Fresident may choose to confor upon him. Moreover, it would be a pretty serious act for any foreign government to make the personal opinions of the agent sent to it from the United States the test of his acceptance

DEATH OF VERY REV. CANON JAMES MAGEE, OF CASTLEBAR, IRELAND.

The latest Irish mail to hand brings us the sad news of the death of one of Ireland's most worthy priests, one who will be well remembered by many in Montreal. Canon Magee was thirty-three years a priest and in the 65th year of his age. His death was a surprise to everybody, as a few days before he celebrated Mass as usual. The severity of the lung attack, from which he died, bailled the best medical skill, so he breathed his last on 27th of March amongst all the holy surroundings of a pricer's death-bed. He made his preparatory studies in St. Jarlath's College, Tuim, and entered Maynooth in 1845. He was a man of great ability, as may be seen from the foremost place which he held in a class that reckoned among its number such men as the illustrious Archbishop Fe han of Chicago, and many other renowned ecclesiastics both in this country and in Ireland. The late Archbishop Mac-Halo of Tuam-his near relative-regarded him with unbounded affection. Nor did his illustrious successor, Most Rev. Dr. McEvily, who knew and appreciated the Canon's goodness, bestow upon him less confidence and esteem. deservedly beloved by all classes. He was not an enthusiast, but a patriot of the purest this House the Provincial franchises and type. He loved his country and he loved his voters' list." type. He loved his country and he loved his people, hence his great delight in recounting the pure and religious associations of the Irish peasantry. A favorite subject not only of conversation, but in the pulpit, was his experiences among the Irish people in the United States and Canada, while on a tour collecting for the new church of Castlebar, which is a standing memorial to his zeal and piety. In his discourses and conversations he used to mention with grateful re-membrance the kindness and generosity which he experienced during his brief stay in Montreal. His many friends will be sorry times, especially while Administrator of the Opposition that their friends in certain provinces should fix the electorate from time to time to suit the exigencies of the Liberal parish of In life God endowed him with a charming gentleness and with that great accountry man having a stake in fortitude on which the Catholic priest has so frequently to draw. He was the Chancellor the country and an interest in the future for the Archdlocese. Requirerent in pace, and should have a voice in the control of public of the well known M. Weiss. He was in Parish of the west in Pace.

| Additional terms of the secure of the part of the opposition that their friends in certain provinces should fix the electorate from time to time to suit the exigencies of the Liberal was about 40 years of age and married to time to suit the exigencies of the Liberal was about 40 years of age and married with a high reputation, not only in the country but in Old France. He was about 40 years of age and married with a high reputation, not only in the country but in Old France. He was about 40 years of age and married with a high reputation, not only in the country with a high reputation, not only in the country but in Old France. He was about 40 years of age and married with a bout, as the phrase is. Some day the form this country but in Old France. He was the claime, and leave their children with a high reputation, not only in the about, as the phrase is. Some day the form this country but in Old France. He was the claime, and leave their children with a high reputation, not only in the about, as the phrase is. Some day the provinces should should about a visit and expired. Mr. Dunn had should about, as the phrase is. Some day the provinces should about, as the phrase is. Some day the provinces the provinces should about, as the phrase of fullness, pain in the back and expired. Mr. Dunn had should about, as the phrase of that he had not the consolation of seeing com-

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 14. The House went into committe on the bill respecting infections or contagious diseases affecting animals. On the clause providing for compensation to owners of infected or suspeuted animals which may be ordered to be slaughtered.

Mr. Pope moved the clause be amended by providing that in addition to the maximum amount of \$50 which may be paid to the owners for each grade animal slaughtered, owners of thoroughbrod pedigreed cattle may receive as high as \$250 for each animal, but not to exceed two-thirds of the actual value

Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) moved the following addition :- " Provided that in case of animals of special value and condemned by the government inspector the owner may protest against the slaughter, and the inspector may quarantine the animal for treatment; in case of death by disease the government must bear the expense of quarantine, but if the animal

recovers the owner must bear cost." Mr. Pope moved the addition to a later clause of a provision for maximum compensation for grade and pedigreed cattle.

The bill was then reported. OTTAWA, April 11.

On motion of Sir H. Langevin the time for receiving private bills was extended to May 1st.

Mr. Edgar moved the first reading of the bill especting insolvent banks, loan companies, muilding societies and trading corporations (from the senate). The bill gives clerks and employes of such companies a first lieu upon the natate

The hill was read a first time. Mr. Kaulback as a matter of privilege called the attention of the house to a paragraph in the Ottawa Free Fress, which had stared that only 150 men of the 66th Battalion could be got to turn out for service in the North-West. It also stated that the Dutch in Lunenburg would only turn out to defend their homes. He had waited before saying anything on the subject to see the colonel and found the statement wholly false. The assertion also reflected on the 75th Batta lion. There was no truth in the story, and the regiment had turned out with alacrity. As to the loyalty that existed in his county, he could say that a citizen of that county offered a few days ago a company to be attached to his regihis county.

OTTAWA, April 16.

THE FRANCHISE. Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the Franchise Bill, which was to provide a system of representation which would be equitable and uniform in all the provinces. The British North America act con templated that the franchise existing in the ceedings. At one of these meetings held at different provinces should be used for reprethat time in Richmond, Mr. Keiley played a sentation in the Dominion parliament until otherwise determined minion legislation. The result was that the present condition of the electorial franchise was altogether anomalous, and should not longer exist in a country owning and drawing its inspiration from free institutions. The government thought no time was more appropriate for revising the franchise than the present. Recently a franchise act had been passed by the legislature of Ontario and several other provinces were moving in the same direction, and there might be acts passed at any time by the provincial bodies which would, by changing the franrecalled and is made to do duty against his chise, sweep away the constituencies upon which this parliament is elected. The bill proposed a decided collargement of the franchise in regard to the pravinces of Outurio present rulers of Italy, Mr. Keiley should and Quebec and probably also in New Brunsnot have been chosen to be Minister to that | wick and Nova Scotia. There was also a country; that the Italian Government will provision in the bill in which personally he was warmly interested, and that was the certainly regard him with disfavor, and will clause extending the franchise to women. In very possibly refuse to receive him, holding order to test the feeling of the House a clause for women suffrage had been juserted in the bill and he would be sorry if it did not receive

Sataric.

Mr. Wright cordially approved the measure. It appealed to the autocrats, because it gave them a franchise based upon property; it appealed to the proletariat, because it gave them practically manhood suffrage; it uppealed to the humanitarians, because it gave the franchise to women, a class which had heretofore been denied the franchise. He thought the bill was a step in the right direc tion and a recognition of the rights of woman to an equal share in all arrangements domestic, political and otherwise, a principle which was acknowleded by the great English con-servative leader, the Earl of Beaconsfield.

After some further unimportant debate the iouse divided on the amendment of Sir R. Cartwright, with the following result:-Ayes, 59; Noes, 104.

On motion for the second reading the debate, was, on motion of Mr. Laurier, adjourned, and after the passage of the bill concerning explosive substances through committee, the house adjourned at 12.50 a.m.

OTTAWA, April 17. Mr. Laurier, on the second reading of the Franchise bill, said it was neither a necessary nor a wise measure, as it was desirable that the provinces should arrange their own franchise. A uniform franchise would be a step in the direction of legislative union. He opposed the clause proposing to give votes to women, as it was a radical step far in advance of the mother country, the United States and France. It placed a premium on celibacy by only giving votes to widows and unmarried women. Women were more elevated by education than by taking them to the polls. He moved in amendment "That in the opinion of this House it is preferable to continue Canon Magee was the plan which has been adopted ever since confederation, of utilizing for the elections of

Mr. Chaploan said that a slight difference between the property qualification necessary in cities and that in rural districts had been introduced in the bill because of the higher value placed upon city property. He defended the appointment of revising barristers, as it was presumed they would be chosen from the judiciary. Notice would be given of the revision, and then everyone interested could attend and take part in the preparation of the lists. Municipal lists were not taken because the House could not control the clerk of every municipality, that power resting only with the local authorities. Appeal was pro-

affairs. It did not go so far as universal suffrage, to which he was opposed, but it did give every man supposed to entertain thought with regard to the future of the country a right to vote.

Mr. Blake said if the bill was a necessity it was a pity that it had not been brought down when promised in 1867. After recess several bills was read a third

Hon. Mr. Blake, continuing, said he did not deny the power of parliament to pass the bill, but thought it was a violation of the Federal principle. Nominal uniformity in this large country would be virtual diversity. The franchise, as proposed, was more re stricted than in British Columbia and P. E. I. and Ontario. As to the female suffrage, he thought that if farmers' wives were enfranchised farmers' daughters should be also. He thought also that if women were to be made electors it would inevitably follow that they should be made canable of being elected. The question would then arise, should our women take that interest in politics which would lead them to take part in political con-

ventions and contests? Mr. Guillet, re-elected member for West Northumberland, was introduced by Messrs. Curran and Wolfe and took his seat.

Mr. White (Cardwell), after defending the principle of the bill, pointed out that it was necessary to pass the bill now, because if this Parliament ran its full period, it would take place in 1887, and there would be just time, if the bill passed now, to get the voters' list ready by the lst of January, 1887. It would enable the electors to get an honest voters' list not subject to the will of Provincial Legislatures, who might on the eve of an election, as was unfortunately done in Nova Scotia, alter the Franchise Bill to suit their particular exigencies at that time, and when it had served their purposes and the election was over, change it back to where it was before, and as had just been done by the Ontario Legislature. The Dominion Parliament ought to have the right to determine its own franchise, and having admitted that right, then no better means could he adopted than were provided in the present

After some further debate the house divided on the amendment with the following result: Ayes, 54; noes, 86.

On motion of Mr. Farrbanks the debate was adjourned, and the house adjourned at

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

( From our own Correspondent. )

TURCOTTE'S RESOLUTIONS REGARDING THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

QCEBEC, April 14 -The Hon. Mr. Turcotte has brought an old house about his ears over h & resolutions condemning the policy of the Federal Government for their action in the North-West. The resolution came before the house last night, but they were postponed on the suggestion of the proposer. The resolutions are so rouge in their complexion that no member of the opposition would undertake the responsibility of bringing them forward, and they were in danger of falling th ough last night for want of a econfer, when the Hon. Mr. Mercier came to the rescue. But Mr. Mercier is likely to regret this, for it is rumored none of the Englishspeaking Liberais will play "follow the leader"; in this occesion, and there will be a split in the

Honorable Mr. Ture tte moves an al-

dress to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the "covince of Quebec, representing: That the Legislavice Assembly of the Pro-vince of Quebec desires to securally assert its localty towards the person of the Majesty the

the support of a majority of the house.

Sir R. Certwrights said he regretted so important a hill should have founded along to the present state of the session, and moved an amendment to the effect that it was not commission to proceed with it cannot approve of the subjects of Her Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that a complete the sensible view, and that it was not accompling to settle, by force of arms and a complete view, and that was, that those commissions resulted in the support of the subjects of Her Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that was, that those commissions resulted in the support of the subjects of the Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that was, that those commissions resulted in the support of the subjects of the Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that was, that those commissions resulted in the support of the subjects of the Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that was, that those commissions resulted in the North-West of the Dominion, and takes the first opportunity of order to declare that it is cannot approve of the subjects of Her Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that was, the support of the Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that was, the subjects of the Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that was, the subjects of the Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that was, the subjects of the Majority Mr. Canthier took the sensible view, and that was, the subjects of the Majority Mr. Canthier took the commission is not properly constituted in the North-West of the Dominion, and takes the title Commission is not properly constituted. Queen; That this House has learned with deep regret That this House was proud to see a lew days

ago the vibrateer soldiers of the Province of

the duties of an American Minister? President Cleveland had his own reasons for appointing Mr. Keiley and he will allow no fanciful or narrow contention to interfere with the selection.

The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and The New York Sun, in its own blunt and the nor in the bands of the bill before the Its to defend the integrity of our territory and our constituted authorities.

The New York Sun, in its own blunt and the nor in the bands of the bill before the Its to defend t number of years, and it is inclined to think that taking into consideration the character of the half-breeds, this rising is more the result of de-sonic than of disloyalty.

That this House is convinced that, had it not

been for the evident neglect and incapacity of the Federal authorities, this insurrection would not have occurred, and that this province would not have been called upon to send its children to fight with their felrow-citizens driven so bay by a too long continued series of vexations and denials of justice.
That this House constitutionally represents

the province of Quebec and has an incontest-able right to express its opinion when its sons are called upon to shed their blood in a cause the justice whereof is, to say the least, a matter

of discussion.
That, without in any way desiring to encroach upon the attributes of the Federal Parliament, this House is also of opinion that it should con-plain, in the name of the families whose sons are serving under the colors, of the insufficient are serving under the colors, of the insuricient equipment and arms supplied to the office s and soldiers and of the want of precautions taken to secure their comfort and to protect their lives, both during the voyage and while in the field.

That this House, while again asserting its leyalty to the Crown, deeply regrets the troubles in the North-West, and its members, as critizens, solemnly protest against the Federal Government, which they held responsible for the blood which has been shed, and in particular for the culpable neglect of the Minister of the Interior, who, it might be said, has driven the terior, who, it might be said, has driven the half-breeds to take up arms, and for the incapacity of the Minister of Militia, which seriously exposes the lives of our volunteer soldiers.

That this House prays His Honer the Lieutenant-Governor to be pleased to consider the advisability of vaccounted in the interior.

visability of recommending the voting of a sum of money to assist the families of our volunteer soldiers who have been placed under arms and to cause a copy of this address to be forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Dominion.

Hon, Mr. Mercier made a brilliant speech on behalf of the Metis. As an oratorical effort it was beyond compare, and the knowledge of the constitutional history of England, Ireland and the European countries, where he contrasted pupile uprisings against injustice and tyranny, showed that he has drank deeply of the literature of the old world.

QUEBEC, April 15.
The news of the sudden death of Mr. Oscar The news of the sudden death of Mr. Oscar Dunn, French secretary to the Committee on Public Instruction, cast quite a gloom around the Parliament buildings to-day. Mr. Dunn was at the Departmental offices in his usual good health at ten o'clock this morning and about eleven o'clock he proceeded to the Garrison Club. He was ta'king in the reading room to some members of the club about the North-West rebellion, when he suddenly fall back and expired. Mr. Dunn was a litterateur with a high reputation, not only in.

at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, and several well-known newspaper articles of the time were from his pen. He was the author of several works on the Belles Lettres of France. He wrote some able pamphlets on the claims of His Holiues the Pope to temporal power at the time of the usurpation of King Victor Emanuel. He published "Dix aus de journalisme," a collection of able articles culled from his work while on the press, and the first articles treat
of the celebrated Guibord case, which some
years ago excited so much interest in Montreal.
Bender, in "La Litterature au Canada
Francais," describes Mr. Dunn as "a true son of the church and a zealous and earnest supporter of the temporal power of the Pope."
uring the premiership of Hon. Mr. Chauveau deceased was appointed to the position which he held up to the time of his death. Mr. Dunn, as his name would infer, was of Irish descent, but he was reared and educated amongst the French people and was as much French as the French

themselvos. Heart disease is stated to be the cause of death.

Premier Ross' bill respecting the department of agriculture and public works, provides for the organization of a permanent committee on agriculture and industrial provincial exhibitious. Exhibitions shall be held at least once in every three years. The Lieut.-Governor and council can suspend the functions of the committee and delegate the powers to joint stock companies who will carry on the tions under certain arrangements with the government. The sum of \$50,000 a year is proposed to be set aside for promoting exhibitions and agricultural matters. OURREG. April 16.

Mayor Beaugrand arrived in town to-day to keep an eye on the bill to amend the city char-ter of Montreal, which is about to be brought before the House. His Honer is accompanied by Madame Beaugrand. Hon. Mr. Mercier ecommodated the mayor with a seat on the floor of the House at the afternoon session this

The Agricultural bill, of which I sent you a sumary yesterday, was read a second time in the Legislative Council this afternoon.

On the motion of Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice for a return of sessional clerks and messengers have been appointed by the Legislature since '81. Mr. McShane complained that there were altogether too many hangers-on about the Provincial Legislature.

QUEDEC, April 17th, 1886. The funeral of the late Oscar Duun, French secretary of the Education Department, took place this morning. There was a large atendance of members of the House and friends of the deceased.

The Provincial Secretary's resolutions, to the effect that improvement was wanted in the Lunatic law of the Province, were adopt? ed by the House to-day. Hon. Mr. Blanchet then introduced his bill, the summary of which appeared in THE Post some time ago. The bill was read a first time, and the

second reading set down for Monday next. It is thought that the authorities at Beauort and Longue Pointe will oppose the bill in committee chiefly on the ground that it interferes with the live year contract between

the government and these institutions. Mr. Turcotte's motion on the North-West business will add a week to the length of the session. To day the debate on the motion was adjourned until Monday next.

The third official dinner of the sesssion was given to members at Spencor Wood last eveno'clock, as the diners had not returned in time. It is a subject of comment here that the gubernatorial people are not over generous this session. Mr. McShane was invited last night but he did not accept the invitation.

The bill to encourage agricultural matters As the resolutions were likely to become his- in the province passed through the committee torical on account of their absurdity, I append stage in the legislative council this afternoon and was read a third time.

The entire of the afternoon session this evening was taken up with the debate on the third reading of the act to provide for the expenses of the commission into the sale, construction and ins and outs generally of the North Shore railway. The opposition want

nothing except to heap expense on the Province. This commission, it is proceeds, will cost the Province \$30,000 to \$40,000. The debate, it is thought, will last a week, as the Opposition members say they have 29 amend ments to the bill.

Mr. Poupore made a first rate speech the other night in the North-West debate. It was his best effort since he entered the Legislature.

At the present snail's pace rate of legislating the lawyer M.P.P's will not get out of Quebec until after the summer vacation, the agriculturists until after the harvest is reaped, and the commercial men until navigation is about to close for the winter of

MARY, MOTHER OF THE INCARNA-TION.

The Apostolic Commission for the beatifica-

tion and canonization of the Venerable Mother Mary of the Incarnation, heard last week the evidence of the Reverend Mother Ste. Antoinette, of the Ursuline Convent of this city. J. Page; Ecclesiastical assistant notary: Rev. G. Lemieux; Postulator of the case: Rev. Mr. L. G. LeMeine.

As Age CREEPS ON APACE, the various functions of the body grow weaker in their performance. Old people who suffer from increasing indigestion, torpidity of the liver and constipation, should give renewed impetus to the action of the stomach, bile-secreting organs and bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, from which aid is never sought in vain. It works wonders as a blood-purifier.

The Rev. Father Shanley, whose sojourn amongst us has been so productive of good, left for his native diocese on last Thursday evening to resume his ministerial duties un-der the control of the Right Rev. Dr. McMahon, Bishop of Hartford, Conn. His departure from St. Patrick's was accompanied with feelings of deep regret, both on the part of the parishioners and the reverend clergy of this venerable patriarchal church of the children of Ireland's apostle and patron.

"Hope on, hope ever." How many delicate ladies there are who, while they attend to their daily duties, do so with aching heads, a Fifteenth Annual Report

OF THE

## ONTARIO MUTUAL

Life Assurance Company.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Company was held at its Head Office, in the Town of Waterloo, Out., on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1885, and was attended by a large number of influential and representative members from various parts of the Dominion.

The President, I. E. Bowman, Esq., having taken the chair, on motion W. H. Ridded, Esq., the Secretary of the Company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Having read the notice calling the annual meeting, on motion of R. Melvin, Esq., seconded by I. B. McQuesten, Esq., M.A., the minutes of last annual meeting were adopted.

The President then read the Directors' re-

GENTLEMEN, -In presenting to you our Fifteenth annual statement, being for the year ending on the 31st December, 1884, we are in a position to report to you that the increase in the number and amount of new policies is sued fully verities the prediction which we made in our last report relative to the rapidly increasing popularity and success of our Company.

During the past year 1,820 policies were issued,

granting assurance for \$2,433,200, showing an increase of 282 in the number of policies and \$387,600 in the amount assured as compared with the previous year.

At the close of the year there were 6,086

policies in force, covering a surance for 87,835,900.71. Our income for the year consists of \$223,950,37

for premiums, and \$26,989.31 for interest on investments, in king a total of \$250,039.68. Our net assets are \$563,900.25, showing an increase of \$113,819.90 and our total assets are

\$652,661.76, being an increase of \$118,956.21 during the year. Our policies have been valued by Professor Cherriman, the Superintendent of Insurance for the Dominion, and his statement, which will be laid before you, fixes our liability for reserve at \$528,130.25, based on the legal standard ("Hm. Table" and 4½ per cent. interest). We have adopted this basis of valuation for our report so as to be uniform with other Canadian

mpanies, but we adhere to the "Actuaries Table and 4 per cent. interest in determining our surrender values and surplus distribution. The surplus to the credit of policy holders in \$47,223.47, which will enable us te continue our liberal distribution among the memoers of our Company.

We continue our comparative statement of assets showing the steady growth of the Com-pany from its commencement in 1870, with the

Yeur.	Asnets.	Frar.	Assets.
1870	\$ 6,210	1877	\$110,209
1571	7.830	1878	142.619
1872	12,246	1879	177,897
97:3	23,142	1880	227,121
874	33,721	1881	339,000
1875	53.681	1882	427.429
S76	81.105	1883	533,705
iaul fo	r 1554		4050 000

You will be called upon to elect four Directors in place of C. M. Taylor, Robt, Melvin, James Hope and Robert Baird, whose term of office has expired, but who are all eligible for

office nos-re-election.
On behalf of the Board,
ISAAC E. BOWMAN,
Presiden

PICTUENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Net Assets Dec. 31st, 1883. Loc. loss on leaf Batate... Loss cancelled Llens on lapsed policies... Loss induct intances writ-ter off. 645 28 3.166.48 791 92 4,606 60

Frequency \$225.769 69 (eas Received . . . . . . . . . . 1.800 02

Explanation Exelestration | Exelestration

| Say | Say

Mond is the matrix, coal, §
Mont is cost
Letter of Polling in force.
Letter of Polling in force.
Letter of Polling in force.
Letter of Polling in the Polling Polling 6,314 53 5,246 85 26,000 00  $\frac{179.41}{915.81}$ 

Short date Notes secured by Policies in Force.

Premiums due and in course of transmission.

Deterred half-yearly and quarterly Fremums on existing Policies, due in 3, 6 and 9 months.

Chese three items are included in the Reserve Liability. Interest due.

Interest due.

Interest due.

Market value of Dehentures over cost. 32,873 17

Total Assets .....

5,000 00

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1884... \$ 47,223 4 Audited and found correct, HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Auditors. J. M. SCULLY, Waterloo, March 13, 1835. \$ 47,223 47

2,750 00

88,761 51

\$652,661.76

605,438 29

The President also read the report of the Superintendent of Insurance, as follows:
OTTAWA, March 25, 1885.

WM. HENDRY, Esq.,
Manager, The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., Waterloo, Out.:
Dear Sir,—The following is the result of the valuation of your Policies as at 31st December, 1884, on the Hm. Table with 41 per cent. interest, pure Premiums only being valued :

Policies dated 101 Policies date Policies dated 1885...... 101 143,000 00 Nil.

Total...... 6,086 \$7,716,900 71 \$583,130 26 I have put no value on these 1885 Policies; if the premiums on them have been paid, they should enter "Liabilities" under the head or "Premiums paid in advance." Yours very

J. B. CHERRIMAN, Superintendent of Insurance.
(Note—The 101 Policies referred to as dated 885 were issued in December, to take effect Jan. 1st, 1885.)

ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' eport, the President said;

I think we may well congratulate ourselves that during a period of very general depression in every branch of business which has prevailed in all parts of the Dominion for nearly two years, the Ontario Mutual has not only held its own, but has made greater progress than in any pravious year since its organization. I may also add, that the volume of new business for the first three months of 1885 has been well maintained by our agents, evincing a determination on their part not only to maintain, but to increase the business of the Company term own, but has made greater progress than in any previous year since its organization. I may also add, that the volume of new business for the first three months of 1885 has been well maintained by our agents, evincing a determination on their part not only to maintain, but to increase the business of the Company from 1885 has been well equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory 1885 from 1885 has been well equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory 1885 from 1885 has been well equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory 1885 from 1885 has been well equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory 1885 from 1885 has been well equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory 1885 from 1885 has been well equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory 1885 from 1885 has been well equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can be a south from 1885 from 1885 has been well equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can be a south from 1885 fro

year to year. I would, however, call the attention of our agents to the fact that in the near future they may have to encounter even more active competition from the Assessment Com panies than they have hitherto experienced. These cheap and delusive organizations have recently made a determined effort to obtain recognition from the Dominion Government so enable them to gull their victims under the sanction of a Government license, and I fear they have been more successful with the authorities at Ottawa than their merits deserve. The best that these associations can furnish is temporary assurance for a very short time, but their policies are utterly worthless as a provision for old age. The Ontario Mutual has no stockholders to absorb any portion of its profits, so that every dollar which is not required to pay death losses and the necessary expense of management is returned to the policy holder who pays the premium. I think it is therefore quite clear that no assessment concern can furnish substantial life assurance at a cheaper rate than the Ontario unless their death rate and expenses are much less, which so far has never been made apparent. The absolute safety and certainty afforded by the large reserves held by the regular level premium companies, that every life lar level premium companies, that every policy will be paid to the surviving family, whether the assured dies young or lives out his three score years and ten, is of infinitely greater value than a few dollars saved on the premiums

of the first few years.

The following members supported the motion:
Rev. C. R. Morrow, Strauhallan, J. M. M.
Duff, accountant and insurance adjuster, Montreal; Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, chief of the meteorological department, Ottawa; John Lesp, Q.C., Toronto; R. S. Williamson, stock raiser, Picton: John Marshall, wholesale merchaut, London; John Carnegie, M.P.P., Pc-terboro; Geo. W. Buchanan, and D. Ewing, merchant, Warkworth. At some length each speaker expressed satisfaction with the marked progress of the Ontario, commenting in the most favorable terms on the management of its offieers and predicting a future of prosperity for the Company, Messrs Britton, Bowlby, Hepburn, Hughes, Snider, Packer, Melvin, Burrows, Ruttan and others having spoken, On motion, Messrs, Charles Packer, W. B.

Campbell and George Wegenast were appointed scrutineers to receive the ballots for the election of four directors and to report to the meeting.

A number of eligible nominations having been made, the balloting was proceeded with, resulting in the re-election of Messrs. C. M. Tay or, Robert Melvin, James Hope and Robert Baird,

for the ensuing term of three years.
On motion, Mossrs. Henry F. J. Jackson and J. M. Scully were reappointed, by vote of members present, auditors for the current year.
Votes of thanks to the President and Directors; to the Mannger, Secretary and official staff, to the Agents, Medical Examiners and Referees, having been tendered and responded to, one of the most enthusiastic meetings the

Company over held was brought to a close.

After the Annual Meeting the Board met. when I. E. Bowman, Esq., was re-elected Pre-ident, and C. M. Taylor, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

CATARRIL.--A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease s eradicated in from one to three applications. no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

## BOOK NOTICES.

Messre. Funk & Wagnalls of New York will publish, only in May, a book by Dr. Schall under the title, "The Oldest Church Manual," colled "Teaching of the Apostles," with illustrations and fac similies of the Jerusalem MS., and cognate documents, with full discussion of the subject. This will be the latest and fulle t work on this remarkable look recently discovered by Bryennois, the Metropolitan of Nicomedia to will give too text of the "Teaching" to Greek and back he with a Commentary, and all the engine (the Apadolic Church Oder, Canons, the Society Book of he Contic Apostolic Constitutions), with the essential her of Chapters of Place with a the said or. There chepters will eine an acenout of the monasti, tand Points very, a shoth of the Byenn is an energy of the contents, an estimate of the tie eral vame. They immire into the age and authorship and its relation to similar documents of the first and second centuries.

The third number of "Toe Orphan's Friend," a pictorial journal published by the House of the Angel Courains, has been reerived. It contains a very intereding selection of sec2.ng matter suitable for Catholic youth, and is admirable in point of typographical execution. Not only on account of the extraordinary excellence of the work to which the House of the Angel Guardian is devoted, but on account, moreover, of its own intrinsic value, "The Orphan's Friend" should gain the extensive patronage of Catholies throughout the community. It is a journal well adapted to the requirements of a Catholic family.

THE FACT DIVINE, AN HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE CHRISTIAN REVELATION and of the CATHOLIC CHURCH, By Jos. Brocckaert, S. J. Translated from the French by Edmund J. A. Young. Pubishers, McGowan & Young, Portland, Me. This work is from the pen of a distinguished

and scholarly member of the Society of Jesus, the Rev. Father Joseph Brockeart. He contributed a large number of valuable productions to the religious and ecclesiastical literature of the age. Their superior merita have now general recognition. Of his many works, "The Fact Divine" is admittedly the greatest. Its translation into the English language will no doubt be heartily welcomed by the public. The subject is divided into two parts, "The Christian Revelation and the Catholic Church," and is treated with a master hand. The false philosophies of the themes of modern sophists are exploded with telling force and keepness. All through the volume the true idea of religion is beautifully developed and its necessity amply demonstrated. The translation of the work is ably and faithfully performed, the English being clear and vigorous. It has the approbation of the Bishop of Portland, Mo., Father Charles Piccirillo, S. J., Woodstock College, Maryland, and of Mgr. Montpelier, Bishop of Liege. The publishers, Messrs. McGowan & Young of Portland, have accomplished the mechanical portion of the work in a very creditable manner, and should have no difficulty in exhausting the issue without delay.

"LOVE OF COUNTRY" is the title of a pamphlet published by Hon. Donald Ferguson, Minister of Crown Lands in Prince Edward Island. The pamphlet contains a lecture delivered by the hon, gentleman on the above subject before the Benevolent Irish Society at Charlottetown. The lecture is an able effort, and is characterized by many timely and elevating utterances. While the speaker chiefly advocated the growth of national and patriotic sentiment among Canadians he at the same time refused to discountenance or discourage the demonstration of love and devotion for the country of our birth. He protested in firm language against the importation of party feuds, prejudices and animosities from the old world into the Dominion. On the whole the lecture is of decided interest and is calculated to produce beneficial effects.

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upon the community.