### The Free People of Quebec

Vincing and fascingting pensatthough | lowed Champton, into an unknown not a reveliet like his brother. Henry wildered are not tikely to be dis Mannes. And the field of social probe placed by the appretrators ditter. hims is more affinetive to him than that of the psecho problems which appeals so strongly to another usbber of the solved technisheed, Prolessor William Cone of Harvord

Rebuilt on Pairs be lately but. sejours in the Progress Only Jian og S. S. Giller, She chisa study of the policy of the late to Signals of the conditional Canada Section 450 per falconia ex-

who are private the Quibe. At the establishment made Quincipes and the convention that the people chair no mere with his first to be have to be a first and the panel freedom-could be likely that then Tory ideas in copaity would be greatly snocked the sanctioning of this act, which was perhaps the most extraordinary piece by the French colonists, owing to for the future

As an Umpire England at that day haps dreams or a great confederation uniting all her colonies, it will be interesting when the time comes to watch just what the attitude of French Canada will be. To-day the habitant takes no sort of interest in the thing called "imperial" idea. You will be sold often enough in Protestant Canada that the population of Quebec does not think for itself, but the truth is it thinks very steadfastly and quite as determinedly as does the Boar on the subject of its political fature. If the spirit of political independence exists anywhere on earth he exists with the French Canadian, and the institutions which he loves are likely to enjoy a stability quite as enduring as those which are the proud boast of his American republine neighbors. Perhaps no more for children, for the Catholic French are tenate a calamity ever befell a concontrol people than the conquest of Casada by the British arms Because Dadand at the time of granting the when Act was by reason of the American Revolution compelled at least sees in her history to be samely tol- from Ireland so implacably the boon erent toward a vanquished people, we of Home Rule, which has made people | Recorder's Court in Montreal, just | zens to the religious teachers. In | Rochester, N. Y. which the Province of Quebec presents. For surely it is a marvellous acle to look upon a people numat odw list a bas soilist a pair point of fact simply tolerate her sovgroighty because, until better days arrive, it is the dictate of expedieney to do so. The same blood flows to the veins of the habitant to-day which was spilled in defence of the Fort St. Louis on the night in which Montcalm died, and the same passion for religious and civil liberty which burned in the hearts of Montcalm's mon still animates the humblest of the coloniate The traditional politemess of the race Will last only so song as the English relieve them from any ambitions about the growth of the empire outside the conans of Quebec, and Mr. Chamberlain does not invite any more recruits for the Transvesi.

The French population can hardly be said, so far, to have participated at all in the contingents thus for despatched to South Africa, and as sir, Laurier is only popular to the degree that he respects the french-Canadian denire for neutrality, it is act all istely that Quebec will fill my graves in South Africa. It may true that England has written most the political constitutions in blood-but the exception is the Cansidian constitution, which really dates from the Aut of Quebec in 1774 which forever senders it impossible for the snother country to trespens upon the dence of the Canadian State. the perusal of the Montreal and Quehan papers will convince the reader more absorbing than any number of imperial triumphe.

Mix as one may with the abber is a village, with the gentlemen in official station, with a cultivated woman at afternoon reception, or with the sente acquaintance at the hotel—the ignored. Over the land there the atmosphere of a self-reting apprintity, and one cannot suching a nort of pity for the M uninerity of Englishmen whose compain them to remain where 

the Mottes of Pacliament at the shriest flower of monar-Aur-do-lis, blooms on the of pillors, it descrates the in of France is not alone the public buildin se a cert of symbol of de-

THE PART OF THE PA

Mr. Robert on James wields a con Frontenac s men and those who sol whele Kipling is edges from Indian corresponding the context of the densite students who present out it the dament doors in busing their and bear offer matters then the winderly make and commercial to the life will be eater their of the Landau Arbitana sats about in from at the contract of the

Could be provided to the following that the second (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d)

Court of the second of the second was to trait to be a setamore that of disperse on the exodic during the last ten years. The state of fines is oning wholly to a condition of trade or an industrial situation, and is quite susceptible of being remedied Although politically and commercial of legislation ever enacted by " Brit Is separate Canada and the United ish Parliament, was of course only States for the purposes of trade are wrung from the English Government practically one and the same coun try The Canadian med feel no greator discouragement because he has to the dread that these would join the leave home in carele of work when rebels in America. The habit int. did | opportunities fail, than the citizen of not know how well he was building one American State feels when ten porarily obliged to migrate to another in search of employment. Thereare already signs of expansion in Community enjoys - not excepting did not exist, and now that she per- Canadian manufactures, and if the Vanderbilt system acquires its long coveted harbor at Quebec, it will control the natural outlet for thousands of tons of freight and greatly lis not as other communities are? The stimulate production in the Province

Wholly apart from the past history of New France, which is saturated with romance and heroism, is the question of whither it is tending politically and what are its purposes and destiny as a great factor in the historic development of government To England it only belongs in name. Its temper - ite spirit - its whole genius is conservative, strong, libertyloving in its highest meaning of this most abused formula of speech. It is a mere accident to-day that it exists in a sort of partnership with the mother country, but the significant fact is that this foreign child is growing so rapidly that the parent inay be pardoned some little solicitude concerning the fate of its natural fast driving into an inconsequential minority the Protestant English The situation existing invites the mind to all sorts of speculation as to the anomalies of English rule. For instance. Why has England withheld their rights of religion?

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cut ambitions and claims, have at way, said to l'agland, "Provided you do not exhibit toward us the airs of superiority you exhibit toward weak. er, you can count on hybry in peace with as 9. In this respect Urgiand can say that the Prench Canadities are good after of hing Fidward-but uply to this extent. It remain for some political psychologist to exman the assetting It is possible that Includes too teas the throne to make it a ic to air the aon heel a power and only in undustrial and red the following mant there which sould have been a contain the The Page & total on the one was the mastress of the sees The eld of so dorn exclude Su. John Maid a blowning and each to conthe result and telephone decords be there and not new Carrolla, are now Shells he of from coest to creat by Canadian Passes Radway These see the onyons geographical and physical tests-fest sudernests and tehind this outward unity is the fact of a test moral difference, two vast comnumities finied by iron and steel, by theis and racolmain, but each standing for totally different ideals of human government

The population of old Canada is entirely aware of the unique position which it occupies among the commonwealths of the earth Caring absotutely nothing about the France of to-day, having no desire to be ana civil and religious liberty no other that embodied in the States of the Union, why should the Province of Quebec not rest content, and, lifting its eyes to heaven, thank God that it machinery of government goes on without inction ...

These two French nations are only one in name The colonist is as different from the native Frenchman as 19 an Irishman itom an Englishmanhe is reserved, manly, honorable, and

somewhat stern It would be difficult to find evidence in French Canada to substantiate the claims sometimes made by moralists that Rome keeps a nation in material and political servitude and blinds the ignorant to what to-day is called civilization Probably in no country under the sun can a greater measure of political privilege be exercised than is to-day exercised by the most obscure citizen of the Province of Quebec, and it would be difficult to find a million and a half of people elsewhere who exhibits a like degree of thrist, content, courage and respect for laws. At Quebec and Monttreal there will naturally be found a body of police, but it does no appear that the vocation of a constable is

of a hostile race her allies - so long | published, show an extraordinary de- | the Province of Quebec, with an enat least as they are respected in crease in crime during the last ten ormous majority of Catholics on the years, especially in the particular of Bloard of Education, the right of a The French Canadians, while in ef- thunkenness Pacity-five years ugo, Protestant child to benefit by the feet constituting an absolutely dis twhen the city was much smaller than State fund applied to a Protestant tinet race and nation holding differ it is fo-day, one thousand more vag- education is most realously and most rants were arrested in the year than | nalously guarded | Indeed, there aprow In 1880 the arrests among the pears to be no religious rivalry of laborers - the most connerous class any kind . . . -tigured for as roug as 1,417 whole asked, which has traped all the blessmes southsafed by securar education can show a similar decrease in crime, and yet Montreal which may be said to largely exhibit the fruits of Cathe | the influence of the Catholic Chirch olic influence, governs itself without cather the aid of the Pukhurst or Mr troler, and books not for guits nen Camage of Mr. Roberther

The tide of someon tourists which

nows and leth of Quiber conferm photos the purple tearty of the bar Lorentian Raine - we hear the wish of the St. I writtee. Where it peaks in historia communitie noble to her whose slipe littely repore toppastery, cat's indeed seminary to the West of the contederacy of deathtless make it sufficient imprescon, but does the American traveller a superdissional extendence to the product the part is which has developed this stutteen democratic ud apostolic civilization? It be desites to know, let him fourney but twenty miles and from Quebec to a certain village which bears the heatiis name of "L'Arge Gardien" There in the low-rooted, clustering homes of the voyageurs and the contents du hors, if he but keep an open mind, he will absorb a wider knowledge of some things which serve to make a nation great and preserve in it the maxims of political honor and sellrespect. Should be have the good fortune to be acquainted with the Abbe Casgrain, whose brother, the older abbe, now infirm and blind, greatly helped Mr Parkman in his researches, he doubtless will derive from the lips of the cure certain knowledge which establishes the fact that Canadian political freedom is due to the influence of the priests. Within fifty feet of the presbytery stands the village church, where for two hundreds years, father and son, mother and daughter, have gone to Mass, have heard the precepts of good citisenship; have sought counsel when in affliction and have been

> guided when sore beset. The limit of strength in the creation of the great Province of Quebec has always been the country abbe. He has always been faithful to the people and the people have returned his trust with a pathetic and noble obedience. When the word of a king was no good, when their army was whipped, when they sought refuge from the attack of the Iroquois, when all the world had to give failed them, the "bon pasteur" did not desert. In a natural suspicion of the pomps and honors and rewards of the temporal state. Above all does the history of

What is the final role which French in 1901 the number only teached L. Canada is to act in the moulding of 430. What American city, it may be Hovernment in North America? It is a great question. Nowhere on the Amcinan continent is the principal of democracy so strongly infrenched and nowhere whether for weal or wee is more resolute!

> A GREAT CVCHOLIC ARCHI-TICT

The London Dash Chronicle has accently similed out Mr. John F. Bentlev, the famous Catholic architect, for birthday congratulations. The quotations on this occasion run as follows This is no birthday "-Shakespeare John F. Bentley, Jan. 30, 1839. Rate Architect -W. S. Landor

Whose foundation Is piled upon his faith -Shakes

DOME The Cardinal "I and him a fit fellow "-Shakespeare. And the bricks are alive . . to tes-

tily it -Shakesneare. A Cathedral doctor -Ben Jonson You'd come against his scrutinizing hat, . .

Against the single window spared some house.

Intact yet with its Mouldered Moorish work,— Or else surpriso the terrel of his

stick Trying the mottar's temper 'tween the chinks

Of some new building -Browning. The Cathedral church of Westminster -Shakespeare Built by that only law, that use be

the suggester of beauty, Nothing concealed that is done, but all things done to adornment. -Clough.

The range of the architect is from concrete to the brightest heaven of invention. He has to rule in the worlds of mind and matter -Bernard Wholan. The Register recently published an appreciation of Mr. Bentley's art as shown in the New Westminster Cathe-

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be outed. Nature has produced a veretable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all discases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured) and desiring to relieve human sufferthis way they have grown up having ing, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French French Canada illustrate the fact or English, with full directions for that it is not dangerous to the sta- preparing and using. Sent by mail. bility of a State to commit the re- Address with stemp, naming this paan arduous one The statistics of the ligious education of its future citi- per, W. A. Noyes, \$47 Powers Blook,

# BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

#### SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the British America Assurance Company was held at its offices, Toronto, on Thursday, the 27th Inst. The President, Hon Geo A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. A. II. Sims, who was appointed to act as decretary, read the following :

### ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Sixty-eighth Annual Report and Thanelal Statements, duly vouched for by the Auditors of the Company, There have been a moderate increase in the Premium Income in all branches, the Cuardim Fire Business, particularly, showing a considerable increase aver there of any previous year, this being mainly due to the advanced rates

The latinuce of Revenue Account, Partnara has been applied as follows the exemptor two half-yearly dividends the first at the rate of feven Per Cent. and the could at the rate of My Per Cent per Annum, \$1,045.26 written of sales funding and Socurates, and the balance, \$ 0 df I about to the Reserve band, which non stands at \$612,000 m.

s Milrough considerable progress has been unde during the year in the diteetlen of advanting rates throughout Canada and the United States the tesuff of the burness owing to the increase in the toxers have not proved satisfactory to companies reactally, and measure are now being taken for further estances which should bring about a material improvement in the condition of the fire insurance business on this continent.

GEO A COX, President.

### BUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment ... 1,040,607 10 Dividends declared..... Cash capital .. .. \$1 000,000 00

The report, on motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President was carried unanimously. In moving the adoption of the report the Prest-

The Revenue Account shows that, after deducting losses and expenses from the premiums for the year, there is a balance, or underwriting profit, of \$58,795. This, with the earnings from interest and rents, \$40,795, makes the total balance at the credit of Revenue Account \$99,500. \*Compared with the preceding year the figures before you show a gain in premiums (after deducting reinsurances) of \$127,159, and a reduction in losses of \$16,524.

This increased income is derived mainly from the fire business and, as

stated in the report, is chiefly due to the better rates that have prevailed. In the Marine Branch there has been little change in the volume of business we have done, but while the income from this source represents less than one-fourth of the total premiums received, we are indebted to this Branch for nearly one-half the year's profits.

Taking into consideration the large amount of fire business transacted, the results of the year-although they show a marked improvement on those of the year 1900-cannot be regarded as affording an adequate margin of profit, but those of you who have noted the records from month to month of the serious fires in Canada and the United States, beginning with the confiagration in the business centre of Montreal in January last, must, I think, regard the accounts presented as more favorable than might have been anticipated. We can at least claim that they will bear comperison in their general results with those shown by other Companies operating in the same fields as ourselves, and this is perhaps the best test of the judgment exercised by the officers and agents of the Company in the prosecution of its business. The problem as to what rates will be adequate to meet the losses of any one year is a difficult—I might say an impossible—one for the most experienced underwriters to solve. They can only meet the changed conditions that confront them from time to time by readjusting their rates in accordance with the less records which these changing conditions produce. The adverse experience of Companies engaged In the fire business on this continent for the past two years has shown the peccessity of increases on many classes of risks, and we have benefited to a considerable extent from the advanced rates which prevailed during the year 1901, and in view of the action taken during the past ten days by all the leading Companies doing business in the United States to bring about a more radical auvance than has hitherto been attempted I feel that we may cafely anticipate that these improved conditions will have even a more marked effect upon the business of the present year.

on the business of the post year, as well as of the preceding.

In reviewing the business of the past year, as well as of the preceding ight years during which I have had the honor of occupying this chair, it is very gratifying to observe the progress which the Company has made in its fire business in Canada, as well as the profits which have accrued upon this notwithstanding the losses by the configrations of the past two years. A Company which has been doing business—as the British America has—for hywards of two-thirds of a century should, we have felt, occupy a prominent position in connection with the business of its home field, and while an income equal to that of some leading British offices, which carry much larger amounts on individual risks, might not be looked for, it should command a liberal share of the business and be able to show results equal to, if not better than, the average results of its competitors. The progress which the British America has made in this direction under its present management is indicated by the following figures: In 1892 the total fire premiums of the Company in Canada were \$173,951; in 1901 they amounted to \$351,505. These figures represent the net premiums (after deducting reinsurances), so that during these pine years the income of the Company in this branch has increased upwards of 100 per cent., while the total increase of all Companies reporting to the department is about 40 per cent. It is still more gratifying to find the annual returns of Companies doing business in Canada, published by the Dominion Government, that while for this same period the average loss ratio of all Companies reporting to the Canadian Insurance Department is 70.3 per cent, our losses have been but 59 per cent, of the premiums received.

While this has been our experience at home, the progress we have made in other fields in the way of securing advantageous connections had been such as to warrant our looking for equally favorable results from our agencies outside the Dominion, particularly when we bear in mind the improved outlook to which I have referred in the United States, from which territory a large proportion of our income is derived.

In conclusion, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the work of the officers of the Company, both at its Head Office and at its Branch Offices, and our obligations to our General and Local Agents for their services in the Company's behalf during the past year. Agents for their services in the Company a sessil suring the past year.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox. J. J. Kenny. Augustus Myers, Thomas Long. John Hockin, K.C., Lild.D., Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Jaffray, Lieut.-Col.

H. M. Pellatt and E. W. Cox. At a meeting of the board, held subsequently, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenay Vice-President.

"I'm thinking seriously of resuming business. "I thought you had retired permanently." "I thought so too, but need some excuse for not attending my wife's afternoon teas."

"Yes," said young Mrs. Torkins, "Charley used to come and serenade me for hours every night. So at last "Dear me!" rejoined I married bim." Mine Cayenne. "Did he sing so badly as all that?"

"Charley," said the affections to litthe wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chips cost #1 apiece?" "Yes," "Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for 16a."

IN NATURE'S STOREHOUSE THERE ARE CURES .- Medical experimente have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and gnorage have visited upon man. However, this may be, it is well knows that Parmaise's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a severeign remody in cutting all

He was obviously mixious, and seemed almost willing. 'A must refer you to pape," said she, with a becom-ing blush, "before giving you a final answer," "But I am perfectly willing to take you without reference," said be magnenimously.

LAWYER-NOW, you say you've known the couple for years, that during the time of your acquaintance they never quarrelled so far as you know, and that they lived together in unity, th? Witness — No, sir; they lived in Swampville, about four miles north of Unity,

Miss Pamay—When I watched the dear old soldiers pass by I thought how splendid it must have been to have had the privilege of living right here to the mides of the exciting times of the great civil war. Johney Fresh - Then you were abroad during war, were you, Miss Passay?

AN ENGLISH CHEMIST Writes "Brown's Branchial Trackes are most usuful, and I never knew an article to universally well spoints of and gain such rapid setoriety before." Those who are suffering from Coughe, Colds Heatsuness, Spec Threat, etc., should try them. Price 25 cts., a bex.

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## ... 256 SUPERB VIEWS.

What Catholic has not seen in dreams the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the House of Loretto, the Cathodral of St. Peter, its sister the spire-crowned and exquisite great Church of Milan, the Grotto of Lourdes, the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Abbey of Muckross, Notre Dame of Paris, the Tomb of Edward the Confessor? These and a hundred other places are close to the cores of Catholic hearts. These and over 250 other surperb photographic views, with graphic commentary, legend and description, by eminent Catholic writers. Courteous prelates and generous priests and kind laymen from nearly every diocese on the continent, have aided in the work. The world has been searched for architectural beauties created for the greater glory of God. From Rome to Lima, from Constantine to Cortes, from Assisi to Notre Dame, from Rheims to New Orleans, these pictures have come, each the best and the latest.

### Letter from Mgr. stelli, formerly Apea telic Delegate.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

United States of America, WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 3, 1895.

D. H. McBride, Publisher.

DEAR SIR. I have received the copy of "Glories of the Catholic Church in Art, Architecture and History" which you so kindly sent me, and I desire to thank you most heartily for it. I have examined it with care and exceeding pleasure, and must con-gratulate you on having published one of the most beautiful and interesting as well as instructive works that I have seen in a long while. Your publication itself is a monument of the subject matter of which it treats. I am familiar with the magnificent works published in Europe, and I do not hesitate to say that you have produced a book which need fear no comparison with the best artistic publications of the Old World.

Thanking you again for your kindness, I remain, with sentiments of highest esteem, Most faithfully yours in Christ,

+ ARGMP. SATOLLI,

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