

policy, be more powerful to-morrow and the day after to defend the right of the Pontiffs in their new home, than they were yesterday in saving Rome and the States of the Church from the ambition of Piedmont and the fanatical hatred of the anti-Christian Revolution? And to what corner of the globe, to what city in any land, would the Vicar of Christ have a right so unquestioned and so universally recognized as to the city of Rome and the territory of which it was the capital less than twenty-five years ago?

Rome is unlike any other city. It is, and has been since Christianity began, the seat, the ordinary residence of the Bishops of Rome. Give it back to them, and let them be, more than ever in the coming era, the teachers, the guides, the shepherds, and parents of our humanity.—*Abridged from Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, L. D. (Laval), in North American Review.*

Sunlight.

Dr. J. H. Hanford writes the following on the healthful effects of sunlight: We need no better evidence of the real value of the light of the glorious sun than its abundant, if not limitless supply. Indeed, our observations in the vegetable world will teach us that no plant, shrub, twig or vine, however small and insignificant, can possibly grow and thrive, coming to maturity in the dark, while we may reasonably infer that the same vitalizing influences are received by the animal kingdom. A paleness and weakness is soon observed when a plant is deprived of its natural right to grow in the sunlight, while the animal under similar circumstances, becomes stunted, inactive, losing the unused sight—a worthless creature. How injudicious, how destructive of health, therefore, it must be to shut out the light from our parlors, and particularly such rooms as are more generally used by the family, simply to prevent the fading of the carpet, etc. This, apparently being regarded as of more consequence than the freshness, the glow of health, the real vitality of our children. It should be remembered that it is far easier to spread a covering over such a carpet, or to replace it by a new one, putting it in a less important room, than to pay the increased doctor's bills, and that carpets can be more easily changed than the health of our children restored when once lost. This principle applies with special force to the sick room, which is or has been so often darkened by the ignorant, or such as have not given the important subject due consideration. Instead, the sunlight should be admitted to the greatest possible extent, the eyes being protected, if necessary, by wet cloths, while as an additional precaution, the patient should be well covered with bedding, then the doors and windows opened, allowing quite a current of air to sweep through the room, carrying out the pestiferous gases, the comfort of the patient, of course, being constantly cared for, as comfort is an indispensable condition of a cure.

A MAN MADE HAPPY.—GENTLEMEN—For five years I had been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia; the pain in the pit of my stomach was almost unbearable and life only seemed a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest neither day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's **VEGETABLE DISCOVERY** this unhappy state has all been changed and I am a well man. I can assure you, my case was a bad one, and I send you this that it may be the means of convincing others of the wonderful curative qualities possessed by this medicine, that are specially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia. A lady customer of mine had the Dyspepsia very bad; she could scarcely eat anything, and was troubled with pains similar to those I suffered with; and she cured herself with two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's **VEGETABLE DISCOVERY**. I wish you success with your medicine, as I am fully convinced that it will do all you claim for it. Signed, MELVILLE B. MARSH, Aberdeen, P. Q. General Merchant.

The Light in the Window.

A light in the window for thee, brother:
A light in the window for thee!

Once, on the shore of the North Sea, there lived, lonely and alone, the daughter of a fisherman. She was lonely, because her father and mother were dead; and alone, because her only brother had gone far away to a distant land. He was a sailor, and loved the life; although he was also very fond of his sister, who, in turn, loved him with all her heart. For the life of a fisherman he had no desire; and when his friends had tried to persuade him not to brave the dangers of the ocean, but to dwell in the same spot where his parents and grandparents had lived and died, he had then answered, and not unwisely:

"Comrade, it is but a slavish and monotonous life, that of a fisherman; and, when the best is told, one earns but enough to keep soul and body together."

"What would you more, Stein?" asked an ancient fisher, who had never been twenty miles from his native village. "What would you more, my boy? He is well off, indeed, who can always do so. And to him who faces the storms of the deep sea, far and wide, it is not always permitted to return."

"I salute thee, friend Axel," replied the youth, respectfully (for in those parts reverence for the aged was not then, if it is even yet, forgotten), "but my heart is young within me, and I would fain see the great wide world, of which I know so little. Furthermore, I long to be able to provide my sister with many things which she cannot now obtain; for she is a faithful sister, and loves me truly, as I do her. And when we grow old together we shall be thankful that such was my resolve. For then we shall have the wherewithal to help our poorer neighbors. And as for the losing of my life, good friend Axel, there are more lives lost along the coast each year by the oversetting and swamping of fish-boats in storms than in all the vessels that sail to and fro through the North Sea. At least so have I been told," concluded the youth, shaking back his tawny locks, and sending forth wistful looks from his bright blue eyes toward the ever-restless sea.

"But it may be, Stein," said another, "that when thou returnest to thy humble home and our simple ways may have become distasteful to thee, and that thou wilt wander forth again. Then what would Elka do?"

"Nay, nay!" replied the young man, taking the hand of his sister, who stood by his side, "that will never be. Here my heart is and here shall my bones lie, if it so pleases God to send me home again."

"And Elka, shall she remain a maiden for thy sake?" asked Axel, in his trembling voice.

"Aye, that will I do. Of that Stein need have no doubt," said Elka, a tear in her eye, but a smile on her lips, "In my little cot, making my nets, I shall be happy awaiting my brother."

As the brother and sister walked homeward for the last time they conversed together on the future which both hoped would befall. Then said Elka at last:

"My brother, so long as thou shalt be absent, I will place every night a light in the window for thee. When thou art returning, and seeest that light from afar off, then thou wilt know that I am still living; but if thou canst see no light, then thou mayest be sure that I am dead."

The next morning he sailed away. Elka kept her promise. Every night she placed a light in the window, where it burned till dawn. Months passed, then years, and her brother came not. Her blue eyes faded, her thick blonde hair grew thin and gray, and at length she was obliged to lean upon a staff.

Fifty years passed thus, and still Stein came not. Whether he had

early forgotten the home of his youth and the sister of his heart, or whether he had found a grave in the deep sea, only God knew. In his love that sister unswervingly believed, for his return she faithfully waited and watched, keeping her promise. They who had been graybeards when he departed were long since gathered to their fathers; they who had been young like himself were now on the verge of the grave. But even the youngest among the children who played along the shore knew, as soon as they could speak, the story of Elka's light.

But one night there shone no light in the window. The neighbors wondered, and said to one another, "Elka's brother must have come back. Let us go and see." But all was silent in the lonely house. Elka sat beside the window dead. The light of her pure, faithful spirit had gone to shine still more beautiful and clear in the kingdom of God. But the light in the window burned no more.—*Mary E. Mannix in the Ave Maria.*

Franciscans in the Holy Land.

A report of an extremely interesting character has been presented to the Holy Father relative to the Franciscan Guardianship of the Holy Land. For seven centuries the sons of St. Francis of Assisi have faithfully fulfilled the charge of keeping the venerable sanctuaries of Palestine, so intimately associated with the life of our Blessed Lord on this earth. The Order excludes no nationality. Italians, French, American, English, Irish, Belgian, Dutch, German, Spanish, Portuguese, all may devote themselves to the pious work, which is nothing if not Catholic in the strict sense of the word. The guardianship extends to eight regions—Judea, Galilee, Phœnicia, Syria, Lesser Armenia, Thracia, Cyprus and Lower Egypt, comprising 48 convents or hospices, 274 priests, 30 clerics, 155 laics, 57 tertiary and 18 postulants. These 448 persons have the care of the churches, hospices, houses, gardens, schools, factories, etc., and it need scarcely be said that the number is insufficient for the work. The sanctuaries guarded by the monks are the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre and Mount Calvary, the Church of the Flagellation, the Column of Judgment, the Church of the Holy Saviour, the Grotto of the Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane, the Dominus fevit Bethphagy, the stable at Bethlehem, the house of St. Joseph, the well of David, the chapel of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, the desert of St. John and the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin. At Nazareth the holy places in charge are the Sanctuary of the Annunciation, the worship of St. Joseph, the town of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and outside Nazareth, the chapel of St. Jerome, the Sanctuary of Naim, the Church of St. Joachim and St. Anne, the Sanctuary of Oana, the House of St. Bartholomew, Mount Tabor and the Sanctuary of Tiberias. Other sanctuaries are the Sepulchre of Our Lady, the spot of the Ascension, the Viri Galilai, the Grotto of the Shepherds, the Precipice and the Sepulchre of Lazarus. One great object in establishing these Franciscan monasteries was originally to extend hospitality to the many thousand pilgrims who visited the Holy Land. For hundreds of years these have been received with open arms and succored by the monks. The time of stay is fixed by the Congregation of Propaganda. Last year as many as 9,149 pilgrims received hospitality, covering 24,554 day's board and lodging.

Wentzler's Catholic Home Annual, 1894.
We have just received a supply of this very popular annual. It contains the usual good things in the shape of stories, poems, historical and biographical sketches, and plenty of pretty, interesting pictures. Price by mail 25cts., in stamps or scrip. Address, CATHOLIC REGISTER Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WESTERN CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company was held this morning. Hon. G. W. Allan in the chair. The 31st annual report of the Directors was read as follows:

The Directors have much pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Thirty-first Annual Report of the business of the company.

The profits of the year, after deducting all charges and writing off a very considerable sum in view of the general depreciation in the value of real estate, amount to \$167,532.63. Out of this sum have been paid the usual half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with the income tax thereon, amounting to \$162,587.60, and the balance has been carried to the credit of the Contingent Fund. The amount now standing at the credit of that Fund is \$78,401.53, as against \$77,373.62 last year.

The repayments on mortgage loans during the past year have been on the whole very satisfactory, amounting altogether to the sum of \$1,491,183.05.

The full limit of the power of the Company under its charter to receive moneys for investment being so nearly reached, the Directors have from time to time been compelled to decline many offers of additional sums proffered to them on very advantageous terms.

The total amount of moneys entrusted to the Company by British and Canadian investors is now \$1,483,000.

The very favorable terms upon which the Company has obtained the funds placed in its hands for investment, have in a great degree counterbalanced the prevailing low rates on mortgage loans, and the Directors are able to congratulate the shareholders on the excellent results of the year's business, and the thoroughly sound and stable position which the Company continues to maintain.

The balance sheet and profit and loss account, together with the Auditors' report, are submitted herewith.

G. W. ALLAN, President.

Financial Statement for the Year Ending on 31st December, 1893.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.	
Liabilities.	
To Shareholders:—	
Capital stock.....	\$1,500,000 00
Reserve fund.....	770,000 00
Contingent account.....	78,401 53
Dividend, payable 5th January, 1894.....	75,000 00
	\$2,423,401 53
To the Public:—	
Debentures and Interest.....	\$3,453,500 83
Deposits.....	1,020,135 33
	4,483,701 67
Sundry accounts, including coupons outstanding.....	51 37
	\$4,907,814 50
Assets.	
Investments.....	\$0,705,217 92
Office premises and furniture, Toronto and Winnipeg.....	117,386 03
Cash on hand, and in banks.....	83,179 72
	\$8,907,814 50

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cost of Management, viz.: Salaries, Rent, Inspection and Valuation, Office Expenses, Branch Office, Agents' Commissions, Auditors' Fees, &c.....	\$ 52,376 82
Directors' Compensation.....	3,000 00
Interest on Deposits.....	42,784 90
" " Debentures.....	144,586 01
	\$ 243,677 73
Net Profit for year, applied as follows: Dividends and Tax thereon.....	152,587 60
Carried to Contingent Account.....	14,903 05
	\$ 167,532 65
Interest on Mortgages and Debentures, Rents, &c.....	\$ 411,330 33
	\$ 411,330 33

WALTER S. LEE,
Managing Director.

TORONTO, Feb. 3, 1894.

To the Shareholders of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Co.:

GENTLEMEN—We beg to report that we have completed the audit of the books of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Co. for the year ending 31st December, 1893, and certify that the annexed statements of assets and liabilities, and profit and loss, are correct, and show the true position of the Company's affairs.

Every mortgage and debenture or other security has been compared with the books of the Company. They are correct, and correspond in all respects with the schedules and ledgers. The bank balances and cash are certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS,
FRED. J. MENY,
WM. E. WATSON, F.C.A. } Auditors.

The old Board were re-elected, and Hon. G. W. Allan, and Geo. Gooderham, president and vice-president.