

Western Canada Loan and Savings Company

Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Directors.

The Annual General Meeting of this Company was held at 15. of offices, No. 70 Church-street, Toronto, on Monday, Feb. 20, 1899, at 11 o'clock a.m. A number of shareholders were present. The Hon. W. Allan occupied the chair, and the Managing Director, Mr. Walter S. Lee, acted as secretary to the meeting. The following financial statements were read, and with the Directors' Report, were unanimously adopted:

The Directors have pleasure in laying before the Shareholders their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898.

After deducting cost of management interest on debts and deposits, and all other charges, there is a net profit of \$7,091.71, out of which sum the directors have recommended a dividend of 4 per cent per annum and the balance, \$9,094.71, has been carried to the Contingent Fund.

The interest falling due on mortgages loans has been most satisfactorily met and the amount of interest received during the past year amounts altogether to the large sum of \$278,624.

The total amount of money placed with the Company for investment amounts to \$4,434,125.14, as against \$4,434,928 last year. While the Sterling Investments have been decreased by \$181,315, the Currency Investments have been increased by \$177,118, and the Deposits show an increase every year of \$11,311.

In accordance with the arrangement reported by the Directors, and approved by the Shareholders at the last annual meeting, a representative of the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, Jameson & Holdan, Chartered Accountants, of Toronto, and Messrs. Toronto and Winnipeg, and made an examination of the Company's affairs, mainly of the accounts of reporting to the auditors, and the security afforded by the Company to the Debenture Holders and Depositors.

A copy of their report—in every way a most satisfactory one, and which states that, in their opinion, the accounts are true and correct, and that the Debenture Holders and Depositors are fully secured by the assets of the Company, without taking into account the Contingent Fund—was presented to each of the shareholders immediately after the Annual Meeting.

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, together with the Auditors' Report, are submitted herewith.

W. S. LEE, President. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1898.

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Includes items like Capital Stock, Reserve Fund, Mortgage Loans, and Cash on hand.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. Includes items like Interest on Mortgage and Cash, Dividends, and Balance carried forward.

WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director. To the Shareholders of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company.

The President then said: Auditors. In submitting to you their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, the Auditors state that they are justified in congratulating the Shareholders on the thoroughly sound financial position which this Company occupies.

The President then said: Auditors. In submitting to you their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, the Auditors state that they are justified in congratulating the Shareholders on the thoroughly sound financial position which this Company occupies.

The President then said: Auditors. In submitting to you their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, the Auditors state that they are justified in congratulating the Shareholders on the thoroughly sound financial position which this Company occupies.

most satisfactory character, due in large measure to the systematic and judicious management of our business, and to the fact that I cannot speak too highly of the Directors of this Company for their taking into consideration the interests of the Shareholders in every matter connected with the Company's affairs.

The Directors have pleasure in laying before the Shareholders their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898.

After deducting cost of management interest on debts and deposits, and all other charges, there is a net profit of \$7,091.71, out of which sum the directors have recommended a dividend of 4 per cent per annum and the balance, \$9,094.71, has been carried to the Contingent Fund.

The interest falling due on mortgages loans has been most satisfactorily met and the amount of interest received during the past year amounts altogether to the large sum of \$278,624.

The total amount of money placed with the Company for investment amounts to \$4,434,125.14, as against \$4,434,928 last year. While the Sterling Investments have been decreased by \$181,315, the Currency Investments have been increased by \$177,118, and the Deposits show an increase every year of \$11,311.

In accordance with the arrangement reported by the Directors, and approved by the Shareholders at the last annual meeting, a representative of the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, Jameson & Holdan, Chartered Accountants, of Toronto, and Messrs. Toronto and Winnipeg, and made an examination of the Company's affairs, mainly of the accounts of reporting to the auditors, and the security afforded by the Company to the Debenture Holders and Depositors.

A copy of their report—in every way a most satisfactory one, and which states that, in their opinion, the accounts are true and correct, and that the Debenture Holders and Depositors are fully secured by the assets of the Company, without taking into account the Contingent Fund—was presented to each of the shareholders immediately after the Annual Meeting.

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, together with the Auditors' Report, are submitted herewith.

W. S. LEE, President. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1898.

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Includes items like Capital Stock, Reserve Fund, Mortgage Loans, and Cash on hand.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. Includes items like Interest on Mortgage and Cash, Dividends, and Balance carried forward.

WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director. To the Shareholders of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company.

The President then said: Auditors. In submitting to you their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, the Auditors state that they are justified in congratulating the Shareholders on the thoroughly sound financial position which this Company occupies.

The President then said: Auditors. In submitting to you their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, the Auditors state that they are justified in congratulating the Shareholders on the thoroughly sound financial position which this Company occupies.

The President then said: Auditors. In submitting to you their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, the Auditors state that they are justified in congratulating the Shareholders on the thoroughly sound financial position which this Company occupies.

The President then said: Auditors. In submitting to you their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, the Auditors state that they are justified in congratulating the Shareholders on the thoroughly sound financial position which this Company occupies.

The President then said: Auditors. In submitting to you their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, the Auditors state that they are justified in congratulating the Shareholders on the thoroughly sound financial position which this Company occupies.

The President then said: Auditors. In submitting to you their Thirty-sixth Annual Report, the Auditors state that they are justified in congratulating the Shareholders on the thoroughly sound financial position which this Company occupies.

Ottawa Catholics and The Coronation Oath.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

Sir,—As a Catholic visitor to the Canadian Capital, I have been deeply interested in the question which, through the local Catholic Truth Society, has now assumed so much prominence—the question of the objectionable coronation oath. I am a loyal subject of His Majesty, and an indignant one that in this advancing 19th century people like the English would be so backward to subscribe to a declaration, which insults 75 per cent. of the Irish nation and 60 per cent. of the people of this Dominion. I thought it so decided that this discussion was but the revival of an old and out-of-date statute, and I therefore took advantage of the Parliamentary Library to see how much our gracious Sovereign was influenced by the assertion that at the coronation the Throne is solemnly declared to be held in the name of the unity of the Roman Catholic Church.

After much diligent search, and through the good offices of a friend, I found the statutes enacting the Declaration and the Coronation Oath, which we take to be a revelation, and as many may be of my frame of mind looking for the said enactments, I give them here:—

DISABILITY ACT OF CHARLES II. (Statutes at Large, Vol. 3, page 372, Charles II, 20th year, chapter 2, A.D. 1673.)

An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament.

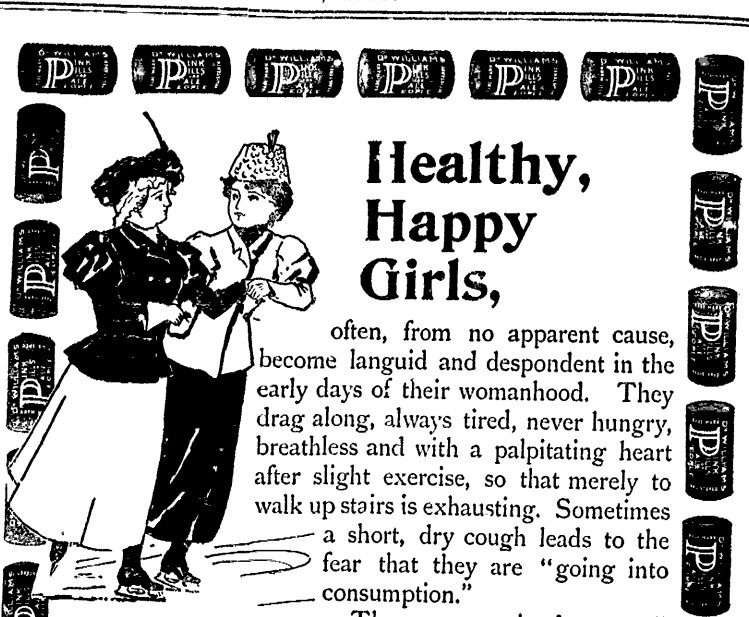
Enacted by His Majesty King Charles II. in the twentieth year of his said Majesty's said most Excellent Majesty, and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of December, which shall be in the year of our Lord God One thousand six hundred and seventy-eight, no Person that now is or hereafter shall be a Peer of this Realm, or Member of the House of Peers, shall vote, or make his proxy in the House of Peers, or sit there, or any debate in the said House of Peers, nor any person that now is, or hereafter shall be, a Member of the House of Commons, shall vote in the said House of Commons, or sit there, or any debate in the said House of Commons after their Speaker is chosen, until such Peer or Member shall, from Time to Time respectively, take the several oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and make the following declaration:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely, in the Presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, That I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the Elements of Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ, or after the Consecration thereof by any Person whatsoever: And that the Invocation or Adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the Presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, That I do make this Declaration, and every Part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the Words read unto me by the Clergy, without any Evasion, Equivocation, mental Reservation whatsoever, and without any Dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other Authority or Person whatsoever, or without any Hope of such Dispensation from any Person or Authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or Man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any Part thereof, although the Pope, or any other Person or Persons, or any whatsoever, should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the Beginning."

THE CORONATION OATH. (Statutes at Large, Vol. 3, page 382, William and Mary I. 1st section, A.D. 1688.)

CHAPTER VI.—AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING THE CORONATION OATH.

Whereas by the law and ancient custom of this realm, the Kings and Queens thereof have taken a solemn oath upon the evangelists, a their respective coronations, to maintain the statutes, laws, and customs of the said realm, and all the people and inhabitants thereof, in their spiritual and civil rights and properties: But forasmuch as the oath itself on such occasions administered, hath heretofore been framed in doubtful words and expressions, with relation to ancient laws and constitutions at this time unknown: To the end therefore that one uniform oath may be in all times to come taken by the Kings and Queens of this realm, and to them respectively administered at the times of their and



Healthy, Happy Girls,

often, from no apparent cause, become languid and despondent in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along, always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise, so that merely to walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are "going into consumption."

They are anæmic, doctors tell them, which means they have too little blood. Are you like that? Have you too little blood? More anæmic people have been made bright, strong and energetic by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means. They are the best tonic in the world.

A SEVERE CASE OF ANEMIA CURED.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months suffered from weakness. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy, or down stairs. I was given by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

CAUTION: If a dealer tells you he has something "just the same," or "just as good" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he is unreliable. Insist on having the genuine. Sold only in packages with full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." At all druggists or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont., at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50

Russia's Prospects in a Generation.

Charles A. Couant has a masterly review of recent advancement in Russia. He declares that the progress of such economic development as Russia has undergone in the ten years just passed will make her enormously stronger than she is today; thirty years will make her almost irresistible. The capacity for economic growth under modern conditions, when a nation has once attained a fair start, is illustrated by the wonderful progress of the German empire since 1870. Germany from being a comparatively poor country has become one of the great capitalist nations of the world, threatening Great Britain in her own markets for manufactured goods and competing with British capital in the construction of railways and the opening of banks in South America, Africa and Asia. The latest results of Germany in negotiable securities according to calculations made in 1895 by the International Statistical Society was \$18,000,000,000 and the stock of bonds of the nation of Europe, Russia has reached four with \$5,000,000,000 of negotiable wealth but this amount has greatly increased within three years. With a government controlled by the single purpose of promoting national advancement, with the best economic advantages of all peoples at her command, with almost unlimited natural resources and with an equipment sufficient to permit constantly accelerating progress, Russia promises in another generation to be the greatest competitor of the Anglo-Sax race for the commercial and military supremacy of the world.

Death of Hon. C. T. Redington.

The Dublin Freeman of Feb. 6 announces with profound regret the death of the Right Hon. Christopher Talbot Redington, Resident Commissioner of National Education. The whole country shares in the bereavement and thus so prematurely deprived the public service of one of its most devoted and distinguished officials, and Ireland of a splendid and patriotic son. Mr. Redington was born in Dublin in 1847, and the year was marked for him by the great history of the year—the stirring of national sentiment, and death—had made an indelible impression on his mind, and had led him to the depths of the sympathy of a deeply sympathetic heart. He was the son of Sir Thomas N. Redington, K.C.B., and the wife of Miss Redington, who was Under Secretary for Ireland and a member of the House of Commons. His death is a great loss to the country.

Dramatic or Impersonation is occasioned by the want of action in the billiard, loss of vitality in the stomach to digestion the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also being the principal cause of Headache, Paralysis, Vertigo, Piles, and other ailments, and, for a while, never fail to give relief and a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Paralysis of the face is taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

PROTESTANT SUCCESSION OF THE CROWN.

STATUTES AT LARGE, VOL. 3, PAGE 119. WILLIAM III AND MARY II, 2ND SESSION, CHAPTER 2, A.D. 1689. (An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown.)

Section 10.—And that every King and Queen of this Realm who at any time hereafter shall come to and succeed in the Imperial Crown of this Kingdom, shall, on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament, next after his or her coming to the Crown, sitting on his or her throne in the House of Commons therein assembled, and at his or her coronation, before such Parliament shall administer to him or her at the time of his or her taking the said oath (which shall first happen) make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the Declaration mentioned in the Statute made in the 20th year of the reign of King Charles II, entitled "An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's person and government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament."

But if it shall happen that such King or Queen, upon his or her succession to the Crown of this Realm, shall be under the age of twelve years, then, every such King or Queen shall, make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the said Declaration at his or her Coronation, or on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament as aforesaid, which shall first happen after such King or Queen shall have attained the said age of twelve years."

QUEEN VICTORIA SUBSCRIBED.

Although the above Acts of Parliament gave every indication that the declaration was a sine qua non, yet I was loath to believe that the Queen had subscribed to it.

After a search in vain for even a mention of the declaration in several of the lives of the Queen and in the Journals of Parliament, I took up the Hansard and found the following irrefragable evidence of the correctness of the charge that Queen Victoria had subscribed to the declaration:—

MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT, VOL. I, PAGE 11.

Her Majesty's Speech, House of Lords, Monday, the 20th day of November, 1837:—

Soon after two o'clock Her Majesty came down to this House, attended by the Great Officers of State, in the usual manner, and with the accustomed ceremony, and, having ascended the throne, and desired their Lordships to be seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was instructed to command the attendance of the Commons at the Bar of the House.

Nationalist Elected.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The result of the voting yesterday in this city for a member of Parliament to succeed Mr. Edmund E. Fox, anti-Parsonell, who resigned his seat, was the election of Count Arthur Moore, Nationalist by a majority of 42.

THE HOARSE—nothing of the brute creation—when suffering from a cough, or sore, or hoarse, or a like predicament, from the swelling, or the inflammation, or the swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.