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VOL. XI, No. 13

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## BISHOP ROGERS HAS PASSED AWAY

Chatham, N.B., March 23.—On Sunday morning Right Rev. Jas. Rogers, D.D., Catholic Bishop of Chatham, passed away after a long illness. The toll of the cathedral bell announced the news to the people. The funeral will be held on Thursday morning at 9.30 o'clock.

A round-faced, red-cheeked, blue-eyed little boy arrived at Halifax from Ireland, a passenger on the brigantine Charlotte Kerr, in the spring of 1831. His name was James Rogers, and he was the future Bishop of Chatham, N.B. His parents belonged to a party of emigrants. He was born at Mount Charles, County Donegal, July 21st, 1830, and was hardly five when the family arrived at Halifax. The lad grew in wisdom and grace, and twenty years after his coming was ordained priest, by Archbishop Walsh, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax. This was July 2nd, 1851. He was given charge of the Annapolis and Digby missions; in May, 1853, he was sent to the Cumberland County mission; in April, 1857, he went to Bermuda; in April, 1858, he succeeded Father Madden at Church Point, N.S., and in the summer of the same year he was called to Halifax to be secretary to Archbishop Connelly, who had recently been translated from the diocese of St. John to the metropolitan see. On the 8th of May, 1860, he was elected the first Bishop of Chatham, and was consecrated on the 15th of August of the same year at Charlottetown, P. E. I. He retired August 7th, 1902, after ruling the diocese forty-two years.

This outline of the career of Bishop Rogers was obtained from one of the priests of his household, and is correct.

His life work was done here, and he accomplished much. There were only seven priests in the diocese when he came, and now there are fifty-two. The diocese is extensive, embracing about half of the province, and stretching from the Northwest Straits to the Quebec boundary. Bishop Rogers traversed it very frequently, in all sorts of vehicles, in all kinds of weather and at all seasons of the year. His energy was tremendous, his industry untiring. He never knew what it was to be weary. This was partly due to the excellent care he took of himself. He foreshadowed the sleeping car by fitting up a coach in which, winter or summer, he could stretch out at full length and sleep as he journeyed from place to place, thus saving a great deal of time by travelling at night and reaching his destination ready for work. No settlement was too small, too poor, or too distant for him, and he personally attended to every detail of the affairs of his diocese.

Bishop Rogers was a man of considerable literary culture, and anxious for the intellectual as well as the spiritual welfare of his people. He built a college for the Christian Brothers, which was destroyed by fire, with the pro-cathedral and his residence, in 1878, and introduced teaching orders, including the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, whose hospital is one of the best in New Brunswick. Then there are Sisters in charge of the lepers at Tracadie, a community of teaching nuns at Newcastle, and others at Bathurst and Campbellton, these being only a few of the educational and charitable institutions in

the diocese. The Bishop found it amid all his multifarious duties to instruct young men who were preparing for the priesthood, and always had one or more pupils under his care. He was an inspiration to them. His patience never failed, his courtesy was never ruffled, and the youths loved him like a father.

But it was not merely as an ecclesiastic that Bishop Rogers accomplished so much in the four decades of his career as a bishop. He was zealous, but his zeal was tempered with policy. He had the instinct of statecraft and would have been a successful politician. One of his earliest friends was Sir Charles Tupper, whom he met when he was in charge of the Cumberland missions, and the baronet and the Bishop have ever since admired each other. He disarmed opposition, turned prejudice into approbation, and made the people of all creeds see and feel that, in working for the good of his flock, he was working in the best interests of the whole community. This was the great secret of his popularity and one of the chief elements in his success. He was never in conflict with any one, never trying to pull down that he might build on a ruin. He worked ceaselessly to uplift his people, to improve their educational advantages, to give their sons and daughters opportunities for getting on in the world, and made all men see that the success of his efforts was for the good of the whole people. And so it followed, as the night the day, that Bishop Rogers never built a church or a school house, or did anything else requiring a considerable amount of money, without having the names of many Protestants on his subscription lists. Some of his dearest friends through life have been men without the pale of his church.

Bishop Rogers was never uplifted by power or position. As Bishop of Chatham he was the same restless worker, unwearied host, and courteous friend of everybody that he was in the days of his early ministry. His doors were never closed. His good humor was inexhaustible. It was characteristic of the man that when he came to Chatham from Prince Edward Island to enter upon his duties as Bishop he came in a small fishing schooner, one of the kind known on the northern coast of New Brunswick as a jobboat, so as to take his waiting people by surprise and escape anything like a public reception. It is a tradition that the craft was halted on her way up the river by a man who asked if she had any fish on board.

The Bishop attended the Vatican Council in 1869, and also made pilgrimages to Rome in 1872 and 1883. He was chosen to preach in Halifax on the occasion of Archbishop O'Brien receiving the pallium, and on some other great occasions. He never shirked a duty, or neglected a detail of business, while he had strength to perform it, and literally held on to the staff of office till it fell from his nerveless fingers. R.I.P.

### C. O. F.

The semi-monthly meeting of Sacred Heart Court, No. 201, coming on the Feast of Ireland's National Saint, presented the opportunity to the Court of having a patriotic evening in connection with the regular work, and as a consequence a social evening of high order was indulged in.

Invitations to be present had been sent out to the different Courts, and were very generally accepted. The energetic Chief Ranger of the Court, Bro. A. McC. Kerr, was Chairman, and he was ably assisted by Provincial Trustee Malloy and Recording Secretary Vogel.

Addresses were given by Provincial Trustee Malloy and D.H.C.R. J. T. Loftus. In the course of his remarks Provincial Trustee Malloy gave a resume of Provincial Court Meeting, lately held in Ottawa, and proved conclusively that the officers of Provincial Court are allowing no opportunity to pass whereby the membership in the Province, both morally, physically and numerically may be increased.

In concluding his remarks he expressed the hope that Catholic Forestry, which had shown such marked gain during the past year in the City of Toronto, would continue to improve.

D.H.C.R. Loftus delivered a very patriotic address on the present aspect of self-government for Ireland, and as he pictured the benefits to be derived from the Land Purchase Bill by the Irish people enthusiasm lost all restraint and he was cheered to the echo.

Master Robbie Kerr, the 12-year-old son of the Chief Ranger, gave several Irish selections on the piano. Though a child in years, Master Robbie gives great promise of some day being a master of the art.

Amongst those present from Sister Courts were Bro. J. F. Strickland, Chief Ranger St. Helen's Court, Bro. M. F. Moran, late Provincial Organizer; Bro. J. T. Loftus, and a number of others.

## RECEPTION TO JAS. CONMEE, M.P.P.

### Tributes Paid to His High Character and Great Achievements.

#### Mr. Conmee Speaks on Canadian Citizenship and its Responsibilities.

On Thursday evening last Mr. James Conmee, M.P.P., was signally honored by a large and representative body of his admirers from all parts of the Province. They gathered to the number of one hundred and fifty in the ball room of McConkey's which was transformed into a banquet hall for the occasion. The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Toronto friends of Mr. Conmee. Of this committee Dr. T. F. McMahon was chairman, Mr. Frank Slattery, secretary and Mr. John Hanrahan president.

Premier Ross, Hon. F. R. Latchford and Mr. Stratton represented the Ontario Government and there was a large representation of members of the Local House. A considerable delegation was on hand from New Ontario, headed by Mayor Clavett, of Port Arthur.

Dr. McMahon had on his right the guest of the evening, and on his left Premier Ross. In the course of his speech the chairman said that the gentlemen who had proposed the banquet to Mr. Conmee desired to recognize the generous spirit which he had always shown in every good cause. They desired, moreover, to honor him as a patriotic Irishman and a Catholic, who stood so high in the regard of his fellow-citizens that for sixteen years he had continuously represented West Algoma in Parliament. They were there to honor one of Canada's strong men, a man with a clear head and the heart of a lion, who had undertaken tasks and overcome difficulties that none but a brave and a strong man such as he could overcome. The chairman then briefly sketched some features of Mr. Conmee's career. He was born in the County of Grey of Irish parentage, and emigrated to New Ontario in 1871, and the progress which had been made in that region was largely due to the pluck and energy of Mr. Conmee. He took an active part in municipal life in Port Arthur and began work as a contractor on the Pacific Railway in 1877, while in the Government's hands, and after it had been taken over by the company. He had been one of the promoters of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway, and had assisted in building the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, the G. T. R. between Collingwood and Meaford, the Algoma Central Railway, and in developing the water power of the Lachine Rapids. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1885, and with a brief absence, following his defeat in 1889, he had sat in Parliament ever since.

"It might be truly said," the chairman remarked, "that during these years he was the hope and life of New Ontario." The toast of Canada, proposed by Mr. T. C. Robinette, K.C., was responded to first by Hon. Geo. W. Ross. The Premier, who was given a hearty reception, said he was glad it had entered into the hearts of some of their good friends to present his esteemed fellow-member with that reception. There were few men in the public life of Canada, and none that he knew of in the Ontario Assembly, who deserved that recognition more than did Mr. Conmee (applause)—not simply because he was known and honored member of the Legislature—being a member of the legislature did not always bring great

glory to a man—(laughter)—but because of what he had persuaded the Legislature to do. Mr. Conmee, who received an ovation on rising, said: I may say that when my kind friends proposed this banquet they were in part actuated, if I am not wrongly informed, by a desire to show in that way an appreciation of my course in respect to certain public matters. Some were actuated by the view that inasmuch as I am an Irish Catholic who has been a long time in public life some recognition might be extended to me at the hands of that class; others because of my known sympathy with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland (applause), and others mainly because of personal acquaintance and good will. When the gentlemen who were the promoters of the banquet met they found that they were divided in political views, and they immediately determined that if any action should be taken it should be on non-partisan lines. (Hear, hear.) It also transpired that there were some who were of opinion that it should not be conducted as an essentially Irish-Catholic affair. A letter was written to me at Port Arthur to ascertain my views. My reply was that if it was the wish of my friends to pay me the honor of a banquet I desired that it should be free from all exclusiveness (hear, hear); that while I was a Catholic and of Irish origin, I was a Canadian, and that to be regarded by my friends as a true citizen of Canada was the highest honor that could be bestowed upon me, and the honor that I would prize most. (Applause.) Here in Canada the Irish-Catholic has as much right to be proud of his Canadian citizenship as the descendant of any other race (applause)—as much reason to love Canada, and rejoice in the prosperity and growth of this country as any other citizen.

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AN ARDENT HOME RULER.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. These sentiments were expressed by me not from any disregard for the question of Home Rule for Ireland, for I am, and always shall be, an ardent Home Ruler (loud applause), and would, under any circumstances that promised a satisfactory solution of that question do all that might be in my power to secure its consummation. (Applause.) Nor did I express the sentiments to which I have referred because of any want of appreciation of the warm-hearted and kind intentions of my Irish-Catholic fellow-citizens, but merely to emphasize what I believe to be in the best interests of this country, which we all love, and which we all desire to see great and prosperous, and above all, united in one strong and loyal Canadian sentiment. (Applause.) I am proud of the fact that I was born on the soil of Canada, and my desire is to be regarded by my fellowmen as a good citizen of this young country. I believe in Home Rule for Ireland because autonomy is the inalienable right of all free people. (Hear, hear.) The union of England and Ireland is necessary for the prosperity and mutual protection of both, but it should be a fair union; a union to which both parties would agree; not a union forced upon a great majority of the Irish people, and which can only be maintained by strong garrisons. In my opinion there have been three main obstacles which have prevented a solution of the Irish difficulty: First, the want of confidence with which the majority of the Irish people have been treated by those that ruled them. Second, the suspicion in the public mind in England and elsewhere that in some way

Home Rule might be used to dismember the British Empire. Third, the opinion that Home Rule in Ireland would mean "Rome Rule." We see to-day, after a century of strife, signs of the removal of the first and retest of these obstacles. Suddenly coercion has given way to mutual confidence. The prison doors have been thrown open for some who only of late were that they had advocated the adoption of measures which the British Government now believe to be just, equitable and right. As regards the second obstacle I can only express my opinion for what it is worth. That opinion is that instead of dismembering the British Empire a measure of Home Rule will consolidate it. (Loud applause.) But this is neither the time nor place to discuss that question. I have to ask the indulgence of my friends for the references I have made and for those I am about to make, which relate to matters of race and creed.

### STRONG CANADIAN SENTIMENT.

In this country of mixed nationalities and diverse creeds the object of public men who are true to the best interests of Canada should be to endeavor to assimilate and harmonize all into one great and strong Canadian sentiment. It may be said, "Why then do you refer to such matters?" My answer to that is that this gathering is non-political and non-sectarian, and that as allusion has been made to it by the chairman, perhaps no better opportunity will occur upon which the statements I am about to make can be made with as little chance of being misunderstood or misapplied. (Hear, hear.)

In opening my remarks I referred to my desire to be regarded as a true citizen of Canada, and as such it is my wish to be accorded the full rights of that citizenship and the fullest confidence of my fellow-citizens. It is because I believe that in the opinion of some people in this country my religion is regarded as placing me under certain disabilities that I venture some remarks of a somewhat sectarian character. I do so in the hope of removing that erroneous opinion from the minds of the few with whom it may rest, to the end that myself and my co-religionists in this country may enjoy the fullest rights of citizenship, and that confidence and respect to which all good and true citizens are entitled. (Hear, hear.) What I am about to offer will, I fear, be regarded as ancient history by many. The questions and answers I am about to refer to, extracted as they were from the most reliable and best qualified sources, afford sound evidence as to the point I wish to emphasize.

### CATHOLICS AND CITIZENSHIP.

In 1791 the following questions, at the instance of Mr. Pitt, the then Prime Minister of England, were sent to the Catholic universities of France and Spain:

First question: "Has the Pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction or pre-eminence whatsoever within the realm of England?"

Second question: "Can the Pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome absolve or dispense His Majesty's

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subjects from their oath of allegiance upon any pretext whatsoever?"

Third question: "Is there any tenet of the Catholic faith by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with Protestants or other persons differing from them in religious opinion in any transaction either of a public or private nature?"

The universities answered unanimously in the following terms:

"1. That the Pope or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, has not any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence whatsoever, within the realm of England."

"2. That the Pope or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, cannot absolve or dispense His Majesty's subjects, from their oath of allegiance, upon any pretext whatsoever."

"3. That there is no principle in the tenets of the Catholic faith by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with Protestants, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in any transactions, either of a public or a private nature."

A moment ago I spoke of three obstacles to the settlement of the Irish question. I have referred to two of these. The replies to Mr. Pitt that I have just read are a most conclusive answer to the third obstacle to which I have referred, as well as to the charge often made in this country in regard to the allegiance of Catholics to the State, or the Crown, as the case may be. I have ventured to offer the remarks I have made in the hope of removing prejudice and allaying suspicion, and with the desire to harmonize and strengthen that strong Canadian sentiment I so rejoice to see spreading in this country.

### HERITAGE OF CANADA.

I know of no people upon whom a kind Providence has bestowed a greater heritage than the people of this beloved Canada. I know of none who enjoy a greater freedom or greater stability in the administration of the laws that ensure the enjoyment of that freedom and the protection of life and property. I know of no people stronger in the fibre that maintains morality and upholds the best sentiments of society. I know of no people possessing more intelligence, more inventive genius, more mechanical skill, or that are more advanced in the professions and in the arts and sciences, or that possess more activity or are capable of more endurance. I know of no people more worthy of the enjoyment of freedom, or, if need be, more capable of defending the freedom which they possess and which they so highly prize. The great heritage which Providence has bestowed upon Canada affords Canadians great opportunities, and I have confidence that as a people they will be equal to the task before them. (Loud applause.) We have all the elements that go to build up a strong and vigorous nation. Our country possesses within its borders ample resources to sustain a vast population. In area and in natural wealth we possess great advantages, and if only we are united and determined we can make our country one of the greatest and most advanced of nations, respected and admired by all other nations. (Applause.) I speak of Canada as a nation, because I believe that the day must come when she will exercise all the responsibilities of nationhood, whether within the great Empire to which we belong, or allied with it for mutual defense, matters but little. Matters international affecting the interests of the Canadian people can be best disposed of by the Government of Canada. (Hear, hear.) It is in my opinion inevitable that all the liabilities are responsibilities of nationhood must rest upon and be exercised by Canada, and that as time advances the direct exercise of such obligations and powers will from time to time be necessary, until the full and free exercise of all national functions is assumed by the Government of Canada. (Applause.) In fact we now exercise many of these functions.

### NECESSITY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

We are fortunate in the protection of the strong arm of England, but we must not forget that, strong as that arm is, we should not rest forever on it, as a babe. (Hear, hear.) We owe it to England, and to ourselves, to assume such responsibilities as are necessary to a proper defence of our country. We should not forget that we are growing in importance and that we should be no longer a burden upon the mother country. What I hope to see is more attention paid to the defense of Canada. Not only should we be able to defend our sea-coast, but we should have located here works capable of producing all the ordnance, arms, munitions and materials necessary to the proper defense of the country, and these works should not be in one locality only, but in several, having

regard to the geographical situation of Canada. We must not by indolence endanger our liberties, or by parsimony refuse to utilize our great wealth to prepare ourselves to defend and maintain the liberty we now enjoy, and, if need be, the interest on this continent of the great Empire to which we belong. (Loud applause.) We are fully equal to the task; we have the resources of a great nation; we have a national credit and occupy a position of great natural strength. We have the men and the skill, and we must have the determination. To borrow a phrase from a late speech of the Hon. Mr. Ross, "there must be no obstacle permitted to remain in the way"—there must be no difficulties that we cannot surmount. We must not only develop the resources of Canada, but we must maintain her liberty, and be prepared—if occasion should require—to defend our country from any intrusion no matter from what quarter it may come. (Applause.) No nation with the population that we possess, that was truly loyal and united, has ever been conquered. Frederick the Great had no greater population to draw upon, yet he maintained the liberties of his people against a combination of nations of far greater numbers. Should the time ever come the Canadian people will, I believe, be found at least equal in resources, in valor and in determination. (Applause.) The growth and prosperity of Canada is largely in the hands of the public men of Canada. Nature has done her part, the resources are within reach. We are, so to speak, upon trial; let us be equal to the occasion; let us be united and determined that our country shall be great and respected, that our liberties shall be maintained. Let the fact that we are citizens of Canada be the honor we prize above all others. (Prolonged applause.)

Among the speakers of the evening who paid high tribute to Mr. Conmee were Hon. Mr. Latchford, Mr. Guthrie, M.P., Dr. Jameson, M.P.P.

### WM. P. O'NEIL

William P. O'Neil, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Waterdown, died Saturday evening. He was 76 years of age. His wife predeceased him. Two daughters, Mrs. William McDonald, Pilot Mound, Manitoba, and Mrs. James Scanlon, with whom he resided, and a son, J. Austin O'Neil, Chicago, survive him. The deceased was a native of County Antrim, Ireland. He came with his parents to Canada when he was seven years of age, and they settled at Burlington. He continued to reside within a few miles of that place till about four years ago, when he left the farm and moved into the village of Waterdown. The funeral took place on Tuesday, R.I.P.

### MONTH'S MIND

A Month's Mind Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in Loretto Abbey Chapel for the late Sister M. Margarita on Saturday, March 28th, at 8.30 a.m. The former pupils of Sister M. Margarita are invited to attend.

### TO ENLARGE ST. MICHAEL'S.

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