

Continued from Page Two.

Last year your correspondent announced that this visit was connected with an educational question which had nothing to do with the famous controversy relative to the teaching of the classics in the schools of the Christian Brothers.

As a matter of fact the prelate came on what might have seemed the forlorn hope of securing the privilege for his seminary of St. Bernard of being allowed to confer all the degrees in theology and philosophy on the students who satisfied the examiners. Such a privilege is granted very rarely indeed to diocesan institutions, and it may be surmised that the prelate hardly expected to have his request granted in full. Indeed he would have good reason to be satisfied with the privilege of conferring the degree of bachelor and licentiate if the two faculties had been conceded. But Mgr. MacQuaid pleaded his case so well that a few days after the publication of this in the Freeman he will know by the official decree which is about to be issued next Saturday, that his petition has been granted, whole and entire. Henceforth St. Bernard's Seminary will be able to confer the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Philosophy, together with the degrees leading up to them. He has had to wait nearly a year for the reply, but it was one that was well worth waiting for.

PORTUGAL.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS OUTRIAGE. Senorita Dona Rosa Calmon, daughter of the Brazilian Consul at Oporto, for a long time was desirous of quitting the paternal abode either to retire to a convent or reside with some friends. It appears she was fully justified in doing this, as her home life was simply unbearable. As soon as her father, who is a Freemason, got scent of her intention he threatened to have her sent to a lunatic asylum, but as all the doctors who examined her declared her to be sane the father's project could not be carried out. Naturally this act on the part of the part of the father caused a greater estrangement between him and his daughter, and each succeeding day it became worse than on the previous one. At last the daughter had recourse to law for protection and power to obtain freedom of action. This she secured, but from kindly motives some friends persuaded her to try to put up with everything. She endeavored to do so. Things, however, became so strained that she arranged to go out with some young ladies, intending never to return. Somehow, her parents became very restless, and the daughter, although in possession of every right to do as she pleased, was faithless, and failed in carrying out her intentions. This is the whole history of the circumstances in connection with the recent anti-religious outbreak in Oporto. The young lady has finished her 32nd year and will soon be 33. Consequently, she is not juvenile, and, as may be judged, Jesuits had nothing whatsoever to do with the affair, or had any member of any religious order.

SPAIN.

One aspect of the anti-religious agitation in Spain that is not generally recognized is the Woman's Rights feature of the situation. In all the lengthy comments and articles in the Spanish press on Ubao and Calmon cases there seems to be hardly any perception of the right of a woman of years of discretion to choose her own way of living, and the assertion of such a right is looked upon as a daring infringement of the rights of parents and the family. In practise a woman in these Latin countries appears to have no liberty of action at all, and to be subject all her life either to her parents or to her husband in a way and to an extent that Canadian women would consider slavery.

One thing is intimately connected with the anti-religious movement is the Iberian Republican idea; the Republicans in Spain and Portugal desire a union of the two countries, under a republic, and this idea in itself is not a bad one, as it would be a step towards a Latin Federation with the Latin Republics of South America and the French Republic in Europe. Unfortunately, the Republicans in the Peninsula adopt anti-clericalism as one of the planks of their programme, under the French influence, and therefore the trouble raised in Spain by the "Electra" drama, and the Ubao case and Caserta marriage, has roused the active sympathy of Portuguese Republicans and stimulated them to action. No doubt this association of the anti-religious feeling with the Republican party makes the King of Portugal feel to put himself into opposition with the agitation, as it might in that case develop into an anti-dynastic movement which might become difficult to control.

BELGIUM.

The Ghent Branch of the Association of the Perpetual Adoration and the Work for Poor Churches has recently celebrated the jubilee of its foundation by a solemn Triduum, held in the Expiatory Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in that city. On the termination of the devotional exercises a general meeting of the members took place, which was presided over by His Lordship the Bishop of Ghent. The central house of the Ladies of the Perpetual Adoration at Brussels was represented by two religiouses, Madame de Robiano and Madame de Limburg Stirum, who were amongst the original founders of the Institute. A very interesting report on the origin and progress of this work at Ghent was read by Chanoine Van den Gheyn, director of the local association. The various branches throughout the diocese now reckon upwards of 24,000 members. Since the association was started it has contributed amongst 907 poor churches in Belgium ecclesiastical vestments, sacred vessels, and other requisites, the value of which falls little short of £50,000 besides furnishing foreign missions with articles valued at some £12,000.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal is supposed to be a Catholic country. Many think of this sort

southern land as a country in which Catholic processions went their way majestically through the streets, perfumed with orange blossoms, and past throngs of devout and faithful worshippers. They will remember that the Catholic King is styled "His Most Faithful Majesty," and that Church and state are linked together in harmonious union. But, alas, all this is very different indeed from the sad reality. The plain fact is that in no country of western Europe is religion in so deplorable a condition as it is in Portugal at the present moment. The once glorious Catholic Church of Portugal is now a heap of crumbling ruins. The Bishops, however excellent as individuals, are excessively timorous and servile as a body. Whenever it is imperatively necessary that they should speak out fearlessly and unflinchingly, they take refuge in inglorious silence, though at the same time they are perfectly well aware that the ferocious enemies of religion are playing havoc with the faith of the people.

MALTA.

The population of Malta is entirely Catholic, and naturally their representatives united without exception in voting for an address to the King, requesting the alteration of the anti-Catholic Declaration. The Chief Secretary alone took up an extraordinary and inexplicable position. As an elector in England, Sir Gerald Strickland could not, he said, approve the intervention of the Council in the business of the British Parliament. Sir Gerald states that he cannot forget that Westmoreland was represented for many generations by his ancestors until one of them was debarred from Parliament because he refused to take the oath prescribed by the Test Acts. All the other speakers spoke in a spirited way, but with great dignity, against the outrage to which Catholics are subjected, and Mr. Semm, in a very able speech, answered the objection to altering the Oath because it had long been on the Statute-book by asking why, if the customs of the distant past are to be preserved at all cost, the nation has adopted modern ships and artillery.

FRANCE.

In the debate on the Associations Bill a magnificent oration was made by that valiant champion of Catholicity, the Comte de Mun. In concluding his address, the Comte spoke as follows:—If you have against you the conscience of Catholic families, and many of those who do not belong to that belief or to any belief; if you have against you the university, who have you for you? Not the jurists, for the most eminent amongst them have met in protest; nor yet the eminent members of the higher education, for they condemn you in the name of our foreign interests. Then there remain to you the political parties, or rather coteries, the Masonic lodges. Doubtless that is enough, I am aware, to obtain in the mass of the nation that consent and that adhesion without which the strongest Governments cannot realize any project.

AUSTRALIA.

In his Lenten Pastoral Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, denounced as a vile calumny the charge industriously circulated by the Protestant press that the Catholic Church tolerated and authorized deceit and lying. His Eminence, on that subject, quotes the authoritative exposition of the Church's teaching contained in the Catechism of the Council of Trent.

Father Colman Casey, a native of Carna Co., Galway, has died in Australia, after nine years' successful labors in the diocese of Wilcannia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The "Couier de l'Ouest" says that Dr. J. H. Roy, of Kankakee, has received information of the death of Rev. Abbe Degremon from the results of an attack by bandits on the frontier of Venezuela, where he had been engaged in his sacerdotal duties for some months. The Abbe visited Dr. Roy eight years ago.

TO IRELAND.

Ah, there you are, ashore, machree, most charming to behold, When I first saw the light of day, 'twas mid your green and gold. Your mountain peaks are now in view, your hills and valleys fair, And there's no land throughout this earth, with you, dear, can compare. I've thought of you in distant lands, and climes far, far away, And often with an aching heart to God for you did pray.

The exile's thoughts are first of home, no matter where he be; And now, thank God, my native land, your shores once more I see. Oh, another day, my heart is glad to see you, still in chains; Your sons have fought for other lands and given their blood and brains. You look to me just as of yore, your 'tis is fresh and green, oh, fra machree, but there you are, my first love in the sheen.

When first I left your native heath to cross the deep blue sea, Fond hearts were there, but now, as I they will not welcome me. The graveyard now contains their bones; no more I'll see their face, And I will miss their loving kiss also when fond embrace. Though years have passed since last I saw your valleys and your hills, Your glories I have never forgot, your sorrows nor your ills.

Historic, dear old Kerry Head, you look just as before; The Fastnet rock, Bull, Cow near dear old Ballinbeg. With pleasant sail we'll see Kinsale before it is high noon. Oh, how I long to tread your shores, dear motherland again! Once more I greet you with a cheer from out the ocean's roar, This pays me for the years I've been away from you, ashore! —"Rocky Mountain" O'Brien

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The pastoral of the United Episcopate of Ireland, issued after the National Synod of Maynooth, has been translated into Irish, and is being published by the great leading daily paper of the country, the Freeman's Journal.

Whether the title, "Defender of the Faith," is to be retained on the (coinage of the King suggests that in the time of George III the title of "King of France," which the English Sovereigns had maintained, was dropped. The title, "Defender of the Faith" was conferred in 1521 on Henry VIII by Leo X. The King wrote a book in Latin against Luther and sent it to the Pope. When Henry murdered Sir Thomas More and Cardinal Fisher, Paul III, in his bull of excommunication, cancelled Henry's title of Defender of the Faith, which was, however, conferred upon him by a statute of his servile parliament.

A further decline of the population, if recorded by the census now in progress, will be regarded as a calamity even in England. How different was the spirit fifty years ago. The report of the Census Commissioners of 1851, dealing with the period of the famine of 1846-'47, is concluded in these words:—"In conclusion, we feel it will be gratifying to your Excellency—the Earl of Clarendon, who bribed Brough, the predecessor of Pigg, to malign the Irish leavers—to find that, although the population of Ireland has been diminished in so remarkable a manner by famine, disease, and emigration, and has been since decreasing, the results of the Irish census are on the whole satisfactory."

Whatever compensation the Imperial Government may hope to reap from possession of South African republics, Uncle Sam already considers himself recompensed beyond all expectation for the loss incurred in the Philippine war. The Americans in fact claim to have got possession of the Garden of Eden itself. We quote the following from a New York daily:—"The announcement comes from Dr. D. F. Becker, of the United States Geographical Survey, who went with our troops to the Philippines, that the original Garden of Eden was located somewhere in that archipelago, probably on Luzon. Dean Hall, of the University of Minnesota, a geologist of national reputation, is so well convinced that Dr. Becker has put his finger, so to speak, on the very spot where the Garden of Eden must have been, that he waxes eloquent and proclaims that, 'in bringing under our flag the original Garden of Eden, we shall secure a treasure beyond financial or political valuation.'"

Very often unobservant visitors to Ireland bring away the impression that it is a country of little literary activity. The Library Year Book for 1901 indeed does not concur much to the Western Isle as compared with England. The population per library of Ireland is 204.54 as against 88,043 in England, and 66,761 in Wales. When we remember, however, that so far as the legislative power to establish libraries is concerned, Ireland is at a great disadvantage compared with the rest of the three Kingdoms this discrepancy is easily explained. The Rural District Councils of Ireland have not yet obtained the power, possessed for several years past by the Parish Councils in England and in Scotland, to establish free public libraries and reading-rooms in rural districts. A proposal to extend this power to the Irish local authorities in a Libraries Amendment Act, introduced last year in the House of Lords, was defeated owing to the determined opposition of no less a person than the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Lord Ashbourne's objection seems to have been founded on his opinion that if the rural districts had the power they would not use it.

The Diocese of St. Paul will celebrate its golden jubilee in July. In a circular letter Archbishop Ireland recalled the arrival in St. Paul of its first spiritual head, Bishop Creten.

The second day of July, A.D. 1851, is a memorable date in the history of the Catholic Church on the Upper Mississippi Valley. On that day our first Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joseph Creten, arrived in St. Paul, with commission from the Supreme Pontiff of the universal Church to take spiritual charge of souls within the vast expanse of territory which reaches from the St. Croix and the St. Louis on the east to the Missouri on the west, and from the state of Iowa on the south to the British border on the north. As the bishop stepped ashore from his steamboat he was welcomed by the solitary priest, Rev. Augustin Ravoux, who before that time had cared for the few hundred Catholics living within the limits of the new diocese, and led by him to the log chapel on the river bluff which was to be for the moment his cathedral. In the bishop's diary we read: "Et die 2a Julii St. Pauli enactum est civitatem peccati; et cum effuso corde oves suas in pauperum Sanctuarium ligneo allocutus est et benedixit."

Such that day was the diocese of St. Paul. It was indeed the mustard seed—planted, however, in fertile soil, to be watered by earnest hands, while God from on high poured blessings upon it. That in fifty years it has grown into a great and beautiful tree, the ecclesiastical province of St. Paul, with its six prosperous dioceses, gives in the year 1901 acceptable testimony.

CHARACTER OF JUDAS ISCARIOT.

By John Ruskin We do grant injustice to Iscariot in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money-lover, and, like all money-lovers, didn't understand Christ—couldn't make out the worth of Him, or meaning of Him. He didn't want Him to be killed. He was horrified when he found that Christ would be killed; threw his money away instantly, and hanged himself. How many of our present money-seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever was killed? But Judas was a common, selfish, muddle-headed, pilfering, fellow; his hand always in the bag of the poor, not caring for them, he didn't understand Christ; yet believed

In Him, much more than most of us do; had seen Him do miracles; thought He was quite strong enough to shift for Himself, and he, Judas, might as well make his own little by perquisites out of the affair. Christ would come out of it well enough, and he have his thirty pieces. Now, that is the money-seeker's idea all over the world. He doesn't hate Christ, but can't understand Him—doesn't care for Him—sees no good in that benevolent business, makes his own little job out of it at all events, come what will. And thus out of every mass of men, you have a certain number of bag-men—you "fee-first" men, whose main object is to make money. And they do make it—make it in all sorts of unfair ways, chiefly by the weight and force of money itself, or what is called the power of capital, that is to say, the power which money, once obtained, has over the labor of the poor, so that the capitalist can take all its produce to himself, except the laborer's food. That is the modern Judas's way of "carrying the bag" and "bearing what is put therein."

CANADIAN NEWS.

OTTAWA.

The new Catholic parish in Ottawa East will be known as the Holy Family parish. For the present mass will be celebrated in a building on the Scholastic property. Later on it is likely a church will be built. Archbishop Falconio, the Papal delegate, has taken possession of his new residence on the canal bank west of Bank street near Foster's tannery. Archbishop Duhamel was present and formally handed over the house to the delegate in the name of the bishops of Canada. The students of Ottawa University, in which the Papal delegate has been up to the present residing, were given a holiday on the occasion of his departure. The delegate's residence will be known as "Villa Falconio."

IRISH CONCERT IN LONDON.

The concert that was given in London by the 9th under the auspices of the Irish Benevolent Society was well attended. Apart from the lecture by Rev. George Gilmore the programme included Irish songs and music. Miss McDonald sang "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," "O'Harney," and "Bobby Darling," receiving much applause and floral expressions of appreciation. The Meeting of the Waters and "Come Back to Erin" were sung by Mr. John M. Daly, whose ability as a singer of Irish songs was never shown in better light. Several selections were given by Mr. Peter Dolan, the famous Irish piper, who was enthusiastically applauded. Dr. J. D. Wilson and Mr. Thomas Coffey moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Gilmore at the conclusion.

HAMILTON.

The Young Ladies' Reading Circle of St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, met Thursday at the C.M.B.A. Hall. Rev. Father Coty occupied the chair. Miss Emma Keelley read a paper on the Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula. Musical selections were played by Misses Mullin and Lynch. Resolved:—"That for the same work, quantity and quality, women should receive the same salary as men," was the subject of debate, being decided in favor of the affirmative. Misses Hurlly, Lynch and Mooney spoke for the affirmative. Misses Maggill, Knight and Kelly for the negative.

On Thursday evening a smoking concert was held in St. Patrick's Athletic Club's house, Hamilton, in connection with the membership competition between the Reds and the Greens. Among those who took part were Messrs. E. Brobeny, T. Sweeney, W. Kelly, A. McDonald, V. Burke, J. Walsh, J. McCoy, J. Cox, J. Nelson, W. Melody, J. Kelly, A. Burke, C. Casey, J. Allen, and J. Cartroll. A sketch, "Hard Up," cleverly interpreted by B. Braidwood and J. Hardman, completed the programme.

The judges, J. Doherty, F. Ryan and M. Farrell, awarded the prize for best costume to M. Connelly.

MONTREAL.

The new sanctuary lamp erected in St. Patrick's Church has excited considerable interest and admiration. It is perfectly novel in design, and though simple in its conception shows much ingenuity of construction. It consists mainly of a large vessel, almost spherical in shape, six feet in diameter, composed of colored glass and under which hangs a conical bowl of much smaller diameter. This latter part contains the lamp proper. This massive piece of construction, which is 22 feet high and weighs 2,200 pounds, is suspended from the ceiling by a brass tube, enclosing a powerful chain of iron, to which is affixed the electric light current. A most appropriate ornament terminates the lower portion of the lamp. A prominent Celtic cross of jewels, which bring out in bright hues of green the leaves of the shamrock. Naturally the lamp appears to best advantage when the striking effect of electricity is displayed from the interior, showing the various details of the work. The metal workmanship comes from New York. The remaining portion was furnished by Mr. Locke, who has the most of having personally designed and elaborated the whole enterprise. Eighteen hundred dollars is the cost of this masterpiece. The amount will be presented, it is expected, to the church by six families, whose names will be inscribed at the feet of the six angels. The inauguration ceremony and blessing takes place on Sunday next at high mass. The Very Rev. Fr. Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto will deliver the sermon.

Aggregated in the beautiful chapel of the monastery of the Precious Blood at Notre Dame de Grace, on April 10, was a large number of relatives and friends of Sister Mary of the Passion, Margaret Clarke, to witness her profession in the order of the Adorers of the Most Precious Blood. Mgr. Ruelot attended, and in the name of the Archbishop received the solemn vows of the newly professed sister. He was assisted by Rev. Father Daigneau, pastor of St. Pierre aux Liens. Sister

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Mary is the only surviving daughter of the late Mr. P. Clarke, of Cote des Neiges and the third member of her family to embrace the religious life. The last annual report of the Catholic School Commissioners gives the total receipts as \$204,751.18, and the total expenses as \$109,683.50, leaving a balance of \$95,067.68, to provide for the engagement of the staff of St. Bridget's school, general repairs and alterations.

The regular meeting of Division No. 7, A. O. H., was held in their hall on the 11th, President Coffie being in the chair. The following gentlemen contributed to the success of the evening—Messrs. White, Lyons, Clarke, J. Turgeon, Malette, Mullius, Roderick, Fitzpatrick, McEntee, Clune, Wheeler, Carriek, and Hanson, Birney and Halloran.

The number of immigrants who have passed through the Dominion Immigration Agency in Montreal, so far this season, is over two thousand, according to Mr. Hoolahan, the agent in charge of the office. This is more than twice the number who had gone through at the same date last year. Mr. Hoolahan is also authority for the statement that the travellers this year are of a better class than formerly. They are not only able to pay their expenses, but most of them have a comfortable cash balance besides. There was not a single pauper among the number.

Mr. Hoolahan attributed the improvement to the fact that the resources of Canada are becoming better known, and to the efforts of the Canadian Commissioner in England, Lord Strathcona. The majority of the immigrants who have gone through so far this year were English. Next come the Irish. It is expected that the present month and May will see a large number of immigrants coming to our shores.

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's parish gave a grand euchre party on Thursday evening, the 11th, in their hall on Alexander street.

Mgr. Rozier, the Lenten preacher of Notre Dame, delivered his farewell address to Montreal at the Monument National on Easter Monday evening, before a distinguished audience. The eloquent preacher spoke on "The Twentieth Century," which he predicted would be one of great triumph. He dwelt upon the importance of ideas or principles, contending that they were capable of causing the greatest social disorders. Ideas working in silence caused all the noise and clamor of the world. Among those present were His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, Chief Justice LaCrosse, Mr. Justice Oimet, Hon. Homer Gouin and Rev. Abbe Troix.

Division No. 7, A.O.H., had a euchre party for members on Wednesday, 10th inst.

Branch 232, C.M.B.A., held the last of the winter series of euchre parties in the Drummond Hall on Easter Monday evening. The prizes were won by Miss M. McAnally, first ladies; Miss M. Shea, second. Miss M. Hynes, third. First gentleman's prize, Mr. H. Ryan; second, A. Galles; third, J. Ellemont. The regular meeting of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., was held on Easter Monday evening in St. Patrick's Hall. St. Alexander Street, president F. J. Curran in the chair.

Mr. P. J. Ryan, the senior organizer and the founder of the Federated Trades and Labor Council of Montreal, and its first president, has received from President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor his commission as general organizer for the Federation.

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