S. Bridgid--Altera Maria



RIDGID was born of noble parents at Faugher, near Dundalk, a few years after the great S. Patrick had arrived on his mission to Ireland. As the custom then was, she took part in all the hous-hold duties, and thus her sanctity was first

revealed. One day, after milking the cows, she gave the contents of her pail to some poor persons who were passing, and then, fearing her mother's anger, prayed God to make good the loss. On reaching home Bridgid's pail was found to be fuller than those of the other maidens. From her childhood she gave everything she could lay hands on to the poor; and her father, who found his goods, even to his sword, thus disposed of, determined to bestow her in marriage without delay. Her beauty found her many suitors, but Christ was her only love, and she prayed to be always His. Her desire was granted. A rapid disease disfigured her, as it seemed, for life, and she was free to take the veil. Yet when Bridgid, prostrate before the altar, consecrated herself to God, her scars and wounds vanished, and her face shone anew with a surpassing comeliness, giving her the very lineaments and likeness of the Holv

She chose for her cell a hollow oak tree, hence called Killdara or Kildare, and here she founded the first Irish nunnery. She died in the year 528.

At a Synod held near Kildare, says an old legend, during the lifetime of the Saint, one of the Fathers declared that he had seen a vision, and that the Blessed Virgin would on the morrow appear among them. On the next day Bridgid arrived with her companions, and the Father immediately exclaimed: "There is the Holy Mother whom I saw in my dream." From that day she was called "Altera Maria" and "Mary of the And so pure was she in spirit, so holy in every action, so modest, so gentle, so filled with mercy and compassion, that to the last hour of her life saintly men did not cease to regard her as a living image in soul and body of Mary the Mother of

Canada and Ireland

The following appears in The Dublin Freeman's Journal.

cles of The London Globe and St. James' Gazette, both commenting in nevere terms on the presence of the Canadian Premier and two colleagues at a luncheon given in honor of Mr. Redmond, and at his subsequent meeting at Ottawa. In common with a few contemporaries published in Ireland, they profess that they cannot understand why Sir Wilfrid Laurier attended this meeting, and yet they do not offer a single valid reason for, and the necessity of, abstention on his part Indeed, the plain truth is that they do not properly, interpret the conditions prevailing in Canada.

You are aware that there was a time - and not so long ago - when Canada was governed by statesmen residing in London, and that the administration machinery of that day did not operate smoothly - the oil of justice was wanting: Indeed, the attempt to govern the country in such a way was a disastrous failure, and it collapsed in ruin and rebellion. Now, however, the Canadian people enjoy the blessings of legislative free-dom, with the result that peace, plen-Mr. and happiness abound everywhere, And Canadians are loyal in consequence of the extension of responsible government. They know what Home Rule has done for their country, and they see no reason why Ireland should not be treated as fairly. It is idle for the opponents of the Irish cause to plead there was an excuse or pretext on the part for non-interference on the part of the Canadians in Ireland's struggle for life. The war! but was the war that do no alternative except to take the started to kill Home Rule? Was that they could not in denity act others. plead there was an excuse the idea? The fact, then, that Canada and Australia sent contingents to South Africa disposes for ever of their right to help Ireland. Was there ever-such an absurd and stupid proposition put forward? In truth it does full credit to the innocents who have advanced it.

The sorrows and sufferings of Ire land are felt in every portion of the Empire, and Canadians are not prepared to accept as a pretext for the prolongation of such sufferings the bold and talse statement that Irishmen are unfit to administer the af-fairs of their own country. Gladstone branded this charge an infamy and a falsehood, and we Canadians know that it is. We have the Irishman in Canada — the identical Irishman who at home is considered a conspirator worthy of chains and prison fo which in our country would lift him into place and power. We have no sympathy with land-grabbing, jury packing and such practices. We have the Irishman in Canada, and we know his worth and his capabilities. He is in the Senate, on the Bench, fore-most in our professions; he is an important factor in the commercial and industrial life of the country; he everywhere respected. It is only fair to add that we have no jury-packing judges or land-grabbing advocates. The judge is not supreme; he must obey the law, and we have a Parliament that will materially help him to do so should he show any rejuct-ance in this respect Sir Wilfrid Laur-

Sir-In a recent issue of The Free- and no Cabinet since Confederation in man's Journal were reproduced arti-Mr. Redmond went to Canada as the envoy of Ireland, as the champion of the great truth that the men who are able to shape the destinies of other countries are able and ought to be allowed to direct the affairs of their own. Sir Wilfrid Laurier belives this, and, no doubt, on this score he extended a very warm welcome to the distinguished Irishman visiting Otta-17a. Moreover, by resolutions oft passed the Canadian House of Commons has affirmed sympathy with the just demand of the Irish people. Indeed, i cannot see how, under all circum-stances, Sir Wilfrid could well have

absented himself from the meeting But there is no use mincing matters altogether outside the question to discuss Mr. Redmond's views on the war. What about Mr. Moriey? We all know what his views are, and if he went to Canada would it be Sir Wilfrid's duty to shut the door in his face? Nonsense; and any way our friends on the other side of the sea - if the conflicting views of their writers, the divergent statements of some of their leaders; the oppressive silence of others; the outspoken criticisms of many, offer an indication o the state of things — would do well to establish order in their own house before undertaking to regulate the views of Mr. Redmond in regard to the war or any other subject. Indeed, if, as they say, Canada was unani-mons on that head, and if enthusiasm extended from ocean to ocean, the in-spiration for this could not have come from the divided and unsettled coun cils which exist on this side of the Atlantic. The fond parent for once has given the dutiful child a rather doubtful example. Sir Wilfrid Laurier does

not in dignity act otherwise, that they were not going to war to acquire territory or for the purpose of sordid gain, when they said that British subjects were outrageously treated, and that the most elementary rights were denied them in South Africa — then Canada and other well-treated parts of the Em pire spontaneously offered their help and their services. Their sons went forth in what they believed a just battle - and no matter what view you may take of their action in going, they fought hard and well, and the Government that despatched in the moment of need contingents well couinped, must now, forsooth, be in that they refuse to stultify themselves by recanting a great principle, the wisdom of which they solemnly affirmed in their Parliament, and

nation to govern its own affairs. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the right to send men and money to help the Empire, he is also well within his right in venturing an opinica on what is good for an important portion thereof He has more than the mere right; he has the mature experience which is so necessary to advise well in a matter of such importance; and, therefore, he acted wisely in going to

very success of which Parliament is

the best proof that it is well for a

Mr. Redmond's meeting. The Canadian Premier is not bound to examine all the methods which Mr. Redmond may employ in his camance in this respect Sir Wilfrid Laur-ier has the Irishman in his Cabinet, paign. He knows that party warfare justifies Mr. Redmond in declining to

help the particular party in power he may be fighting. For many years Sir Wilfrid was the leader of an opposition, and on no occasion did he come to the rescue of his enemy. The great er the latter's plight and trouble the more sunny became his smile, and I cannot recall that he ever advised his followers to pull coals out of the op-ponent's fire or approved of their course when they did. So I say Sir Wilfrid is in a position to accurately judge the situation and to make due allowance for honest difference of opinion. He believes the war to be a just one; Mr Redmond believes that it is an odious war; but both are agreed that the treatment of Ireland is one of the blackest pages of his-

The Canadian Premier, who enjoys immense political, and perhaps still greater personal, popularity in Canada, had two good reasons to urge him to go to the meeting in question. There is no doubt that he is a loyalist, that he admires the Englishman and that he has faith in the Empire but he is anxious that all parts should be treated alike, that even-handed justice should be meted out, and he wants the Empire to rest upon a foundation of truth, honor and justice

not injustice. His second reason for going to the meeting is that he is a Homo Ruler. Long ago he spoke and voted in this sense, and when he visit votes in this sense, and when he visited Ireland four years ago, when after leaving the wealth and the comfort of Engly d he studied the conditions existing to the West of Ireland; when he saw wh his own eyes the waste and destruction, the poverty and misery, the people flying in their thous-ands, the very hand of death hanging as it were over the land, what else as an honest man could he do but go to the meeting and encourage Ire-land's envoy, bid him welcome in his noble and patriotic mission? John Redmond speaks for Ireland, not for a faction, not for a minority, but for the overwhelming majority of the peo-ple; he is, according to the usages of modern constitutional practice, the legitimate head of political Ireland. He is as much the elect of the Irish people as Sir Wilfrid is the elect of the Canadian people. And so, when they met at Ottawa, Leader met Leader; the one of a movement tri-umphant, the other of a movement ret militant, but bound to triumph It may, indeed, by annoying and atious in some quarters that Cana dians do not choose to swallow every thing, but it shaved closed on temerity that such quarters should dictate to the Canadian people their duty in

Canadians are loyal to their Sovereign, their country, and its constitu-tion, they have done as much for the Empire as the Empire has done for them. In other more trying and darker days than the present they did not flinch in the performance of their duty. They are not a charge upon the Imperial Exchequer, they pay their way. They have as clear and as good a conception of sensible loyalty as the writers who are now doing their best to misrepresent them. Their friendship and allegiance are found not only in the constitution of men and money but even in the great works undertak en in Canada, and which are as advantageous to the Empire as they are to Canada. By the adoption of a preferential tariff, in bearing the cost of the Government of their country, the maintenance of army and deience, and by the magnificent reception extended the Royal visitors, they have shown their readiness to cement good feeling and in most of these mat-ters the tactful hand of the Canadian

Premier is found May I add that perhaps no country in the world is better qualified than Canada to speak on the subject of the evils which afflict Ireland Canada is a country of different races, different forms of religion, difference of lan-guage And yet we have found a solu-tion for such difficulties We speak different languages in and out of Par-liament, we kneel at different altars, but our prayer is for the general hap-piness and not for a particular minority The Catholic has his universiand all are satisfied Every difficulty which confronts Ireland has been met in Canada and solved Our country is broad enough to permit of different elements, but our constitution ordains friendshir We know what is profit-'ry, and, enjoying Home Rule, we apply it Here you have the secret of success and of the presence of Sir Willrid Laurier and his colleagues at Mr. Redmond's meetings

Yours truly, C R.DEVLIN. Canada Government Offices, 14-Westmoreland street, Dublin.

To blush at evil is wise; to blush at good, folly.

It is of no use to us to be afraid of anything except error and cowardice

Jesus Christ did not blush to die

for you, and yet you blush to live for Peter followed Jeaus Christ afar, would not have denied Him if he had followed near.

Our influence is measured and expressed by our example. We can lead others na farther than we go our-

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can elfect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED FOREIGN

ROME

DIED IN 1900. The "Propaganda Fide has just compiled the yearly statistics of missionaries who have died throughout the world during the year 1900. Nothing could be more interesting read-ing th n the occount of how these brave soldiers of the Cross met their deaths while fighting for the Fatth and for the salvation of their brothren in distant lands. The list includes 171 missionaries, of whom nine were bishops. Of the latter four were French, three Italians, who were barbarously put to death by the Chinese, one Canadian, and one Dutch, Mgr. Hamer, who was burnt alive in Mongolia. Among the 162 simple priets no fower than 82 were French, while the rest were divided as follows according to their nationality: 17 Italians, 14 Belgians, 10 Dutch, 8 Alsa-cian, 5 Spaniards, 5 Irish, 4 Ger-man, 3 Canadians, 3 Chinese, 2 Mexicans, 1 English, 1 Austrian, 1 Luxemburger, 1 Singalese, 1 Syrian, 1 Venezuelan, 1 Peruvian, and 1 Brazilian Nothing could give a better idea of the catholicity of the Church and of the indomitable courage which animates her ministers than a perusal of these most interesting statistics, which possess all the interest of an ancient "Martyro logius"

IRELAND CAUGHT IN AN ACT OF SACRI-

A despatch from Kanturk, Co. Cork, says: Owing to the recent sacrilegious outrages in the South, a police patrol has been concealed inside the Kanturk Catholic Church for some nights past with a view to entrapping the miscreant should be pay that church a visit. On Jan. 13 at 4 a. m the thief was caught red-handed, while engaged in robbing one of the altars.

The constables sprang from their hiding places and closed with the ruffian, who was of immense proportions. A desperate struggle ensued, during which Constable Sullivan's left hand foret.nger was bitten off.

Constable Horan then drew his reed the scoundrel, who wrenched the refrom Constable Horan, and beat that officer almost senseless with

Though bleeding and exhausted, the constables gallantly stuck to their man, and eventually overpowered him. He gave his name as Maurice Sheehan, Newton, Shandrum, Charleville.

The prisoner was, brought before Mr. W. N. Leader, J. P., and formally remanded, in custody, until Kanturk Petty Sessions.

ENGLAND

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL. There is no little speculation, says

The Cathelic Times, as to the previsions of the Education Bill which the Government intend to introduce next session. A correspondent of The Manchester Guardian gives a forecast based upon special enquiries with regard to the intentions of Ministers. According to this writer the clause in the abortive Bill of 1896 which proposed that on the demand of a reasonable number of parents provision should be made in Board s for the separate instruction of children by outside teachers in the tenets of their own religion will be reintro-duced. The Bill will, he states, be divided into two parts. The first will provide for the constitution of the lo-cal authority and the imposition of a general education rate, to be distribut-ed amongst all elementary schools — Voluntary and Board schools alike -in which it is not improbable that Se condary schools will also receive a condary schools will also receive a share The complementary and compulsory provisions of the Bill, including those for religious teaching, will be left to the second part of the Bill. Thus the Government will seek first to put the Voluntary schools upon their feet financially. We trust that their feet financially. We trust that this information is correct, for it can-not be denied that if the Voluntary schools which educate the majority of the children of the country are to continue to exist it is a first essential that they must receive due support at the hands of the State.

THE LATE CARDINAL MANNING. On the anniversary of the death of Cardinal Manning, His Eminence Car-dinal Vaughan, attended by Monsignor Moyes, D D and Monsignor Poyer (Private Secretary), were present at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, where a Solemn Requiem Mass, of which the Very Rev Father Fanning was celebrant, Rev Father Hogan deacon, and Rev. Father Gregson sub-deacon, was sung for the repose of the soul of the late Cardinal. The congregation was large and it was noticeable that among those present were a number of the men who took a prominent part in the great Dock strike. Which the late Cardinal did so much to bring to a satisfactory termination years ago.

UNITED STATES

A STARTLING NEW DOCTRINE. Of the thousand and one sects professing some form or variation of Christian belief in America, the latest and most curious is that of the Association of Christian Brethren, whose somewhat startling doctrine is that

will be preceded by another flood. To preserve themselves from the inun-dation they have built an ark, which is at present moored off St. Louis, on the Mississippi, and which has been christened the "Megiddo." It is a huge three-decker, not unlike an ordinary American steamboat in appearance, and contains 50 well-appointed staterooms, replete with every mod-ern comfort. It is not proposed to orn comfort take any animals on board when the fated day arrives, and no idlers of any sort are received. The founder of this curious Order is a Mr Nicholls Meetings are beld three times a day in the large state-room, to the accom-paniment of an organ, a brass band and two pianos. The elect are arrayed in gorgeous uniforms, with red stars and crescents on their breasts, all of which have some symbolic mean-ing The various families at present when he remarked: provide their own meals, but when the final arrangments have been comwhen pleted they will all sit at one table The faithful believe that at the advent of the millenium their bodies will be changed, and they will go on a journey through space They expect to make a tour through all the planets of

of astronomy. So soon as the finish ing touches have been put to the craft the Association will set out on a lengthy proselytizing voyage.

our system, to which end particular attention is being paid to the study

FRANCE RELIGIOUS EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

On Jan 10 the clergy of Paris and its suburbs were received at the Archbishop's House, Rue de Grenelle, by H. E. Cardinal Richard. M. Reinburg. Vicar of Notre Dame de la Gare. wished His Eminence the usual com-pliments, adding, "Mane nobiscum domine, quoniam advesperaseit" The Vicar paid a tribute of respect to the Vicar paid a tribute of respect to the Notable ecclesiastics who had died during the year, including Father Hogan of St Sulpice, the Vicar of Madeleine, and Mgr. de L'Escaille, who was one of the best friends of Ireland in Paris The Very Rev Vicar furtheralluded to the exile of the religious Orders, especially lamenting the parture of the Jesuit Fathers His Eminence, in replying, insisted on strong attachment to the Holy See. The Cardinal had previously received the administrative staff of the diocese. headed by Vicar-General Fages, Arch-deacon of Sr. Genevieve.

Owing to the stupid edict of the present French Minister of Justice suppressing sie "Nesse Rouge" for the pening of the Law Courts, the Catholic judges and lawyers asked the Cardinal Archbishop to have another Mass celebrated for them in one of the metropolitan churches. His Eminence accordingly directed that a Mass should be said for the Bar in the fine old church of St. Germain 'Auxerrois, near the Louvre, at the beginning of the year. The "Messe Rouge," as is well known, was celebrated the Sainte Chapelle of St. Louis, at the Law Courts. The new Mass is called the "Messe Noire," as the lawyears attending wore ordinary black clothes. It was offered up on Mon-day last by the Rector of the parish, Cardinal Richard and his chief assistants at Notre Dame attending. There were present numerous lawvers and politicians, headed by Senator Lamarzeile. The Gaulois pertinently says: "We had better not mention the names of the judges and magistrates who were present, as it would only direct Ministerial attention to them. This is a sad state of affairs in a Catholic country.

Monseigneur Lacroix, Bishop of the Tarentaise, a diocese formed by the arrondissements of Moutiers and Albertville, in Savoy, and belonging to Sardinia before 1860, has announced his intention of battling for religious rights and liberties in the press. He proposes to contribute regularly to a local newspaper called The Savoyard Independent, which is edited by one of his priests.

The Novena devotions in honor of St Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, have been as usual well attended at the Church of St. Etienne du Mont. On Saturday last the President of the Irish College, Very Rev. Father Boyle, C. M., his staff, and his students took part in the services. On Sunday last the interesting Church of St. Etienne was crowded to its ut most capacity. The preacher, Father Bolo, delivered an eloquent sermon on "St. Génevieve and the supernatural energy of prayer

AUSTRALIA PRESENTATION TO REV DR O'HARAN.

Scarcely a year ago the Catholic community in Australia, and its priest community in Australia, and its priest-hood in particular, was under a dark and heavy cloud. An odious charge was brought against one of the best known and beloved Catholic priests of the Commonwealth, and after a sensational trial in the Divorce Court or O'Haran was triumphantly acquitted by a Protestant jury of his fellow-countrymen. "Out of evil cometh good" was never more strikingly il-lustrated. The Church in Australia lustrated. The Church in Australia has benefitted immensely by the trial and verdict, Odious calumniators have been exposed and held up to scorn, disgust has been felt by all sections of somewhat startling doctrine is that the community at the terrible lengths photographic limited in 1941, and gone to and the curious instruments give him a call.

which were used in order to ruin a Catholic priest. All right-thinking re-ligious men, both Catholic and Proestant, were relieved by the absolute complete vindication of Dr O'Haran's character On November 23 of last year the final stage was reached, and our Australian exchanges are full of the presentation and address made to Dr. O'Haran on that occasion. The members of the committee, which was appointed at a meeting at the Syndney Town Hall in April last, mot and presented Dr. O'Haran with an address and accounts for the sum of £8,537 contributed by Catholics and others in the Commonwealth. The presentation was in striking contrast to the crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall which celebrated the termination of the There was no need for a demonstration in the present instance, and the proceedings gained in dignity by the semi-private character of the presentation. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop presided, and near him sat the Most Rev Dr. Kelly, the coadjutor-Archbishop, Senator O'Connor made the presentation, and in his address expressed the universal feeling

"I can say sincerely that it has never been my privilege to perform a public duty with greater pride and with greater pleasure. The presentation is the culmination of a triumphs, and the result had proved the old saying about 'sweet are the uses of adversity.' Ugly and venomous as the recent trial had been, it, like the toad, bore a precious jewel in its head, for the result had proved the faith and fidelity of the Catholic people, and triumphantly vindicated Dr. O'Haran.

Mr O'Connor also said that: "Whatever the result of the second trial had been, it would not have shaken their belief in the rectitude of Dr O'Haran, and in the fidelity of the Catholic priesthood."

When everything is taken into sideration - the prejudice of juries the length people will go for money, the uncertainty of the law, and the malignancy of people animated by sec-tarian spite (of which we have an object-lesson just now in England in the attack on the Jesuits) — it would not have been so impossible had the con-spiracy against Dr. O'Haran succeeded, and the faith of Catholics have been put to the test. The belief in the laity, however, we are sure would never for an instant have been shaken. Dr. O'Haran, in his reply, said:

"I am but a humble priest, a feeble

child in the lap of the Church, and yet if any power is from God, why should I be made the wanton sport of wicked men? If I belong to God's anointed why should I cringe to any man? Yes, let me ask it once again — we Catholics, Roman Catholics, Irish, Australian Roman Catholics - what have w fear? What have we to be ashamed of? We, who are born and nurtured in the bosom of the Mother Church of Christendom, we have naught to con-ceal, nothing to dread; we have everything to be justly proud of - proud of our ancient Catholic faith, proud o our inviolable Catholic truth, proud proud of our grand old Mother Church with her holy ritual, with her pure doc trines, and with her sacred traditions and practices. Catholics shrink not from that fierce light that beats upon the throne. Catholics love that sa-cred truth that has set them free. * A deadly blow was struck at Catholic Church in Australia from which it was fondly hoped she would not recover in our time. But the noble faith and sturdy Catholicism of our people were stirred to their very depths. • • • They watched and prayed, as became a truly Christian people. Kind Providence hastened to prove that they were not led by any dim religious light. The masterful dim religious light. The masterful judgment of a just and upright judge, and the unanimous decision on the part of an almost entirely non-Catholic jury of my fellow-citizens, sent a ray of joy to every Catholic home in

In the concluding part of his address, Dr O'Haran said, in referring to the fund which had been presented

"When all the balances have been collected, and all the liabilities of the case shall have been definitely balanced, with the approval of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop and the concurrence of the Defence Committee, in due time I shall have great pleasure in handing back to God every farthing that a generous people have contribut-ed out of their slender means towards the defence of Catholic truth." Such a decision is worthy of the man who made it.

A LAST WISH.

When I am dead, my dearest, Sing no sad songs for me, Plant thou no roses at my head. Nor shady cypress tree Be the green grass above me With showers and dewdrops wet; And if thou wilt, remember, And if thou wilt, forget.

I shall not see the shadows, I shall not feel the rain; I shall not hear the nightingale Sing on, as if in pain, And dreaming through the twilight
That doth not rise nor set,
Haply I may remember,

And haply may forget.
—Chrisina Rosetti.

In another column will be found an advertisement of Lemaitre's Photographic Studio Mr. Lemattre is one of Toronto's leading photographers. Anyone contemplating anything in the photographic line would do well to

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