NEWS

PROPOSI D DIVORCE LAW

The proposal of the Italian Parliament to consider a Divorce Law for Italy has roused the Catholic feeling matry leo XIII referred to at in the Allocation he pronounced in the recent Consistory, and his example base been followed by minimerable Catholic bodies Bishops are sending gmotests to Parliament and Catholic socreties are showing to the people of is well as to the world large, how obnoxious such a law is to the thore principles. On the other hand the liberal and anti-Catholic nournals are publishing the opinions of Italian legists on the question. The general tone of their remarks is that such a law is not absolutely necessary, but that it is desirable in cer tain given cases These also acknowledge that a Divoice I aw + foreign to genius of the Italian people, and that the indissolubility of marriage is an established principle Considering the nature of the elements constituting the Italian Parliament, all these weighty arguments against the passing of such a law are likely to move them to its adoption, rather than its

IN HONOR OF VERDI

The Italians in the Austrian Province of Trieste propose to erect a monument in honor of the late Signor Verdi, the world-celebrated composer of opera. The monument will consist of a statue or of a bas-relief, to placed in front f the Verdi atre in Trieste. The most notable feature in the projected memorial is the proposed inscription, which it is said, will consist of the letters W V E R D I The W of this inscription is double V, and reads "Viva," and is quite a legitimate prefix to the nam Verdi. But in the olden days, when bardy, the Italian patriots expressed another idea in these cabalistic letters, which to them conveyed the words, "Viva' Vitorio Emanuele Re D'Italia," or "Viva Victor Emanuel, King of Italy!" Now, it happens that these letters apply to the name of the present King of Italy, Victor Emanuel III., as well as they did to his more famous grandfather, Victor Em-anuel II. The monument is not yet made, however, and the inscription that is a political phrase has not yet

IRELAND

THE LIA FAIL.

Father John Curry, of Drogheda, writes a letter to The Dublin Freeman's Journal, upon an interesting subject, viz. the supposition that the "Lia Fail" is in Westminster Abbey. Sir W. Scott is his authority for the statement. Dr. Petrie, however, in his famous essay upon the history and antiquities of Tara Hill — a work which Sir W. Wilde tells us, "stamps its author as a most profound scholar, a cute observer, and a most hon-est and laborious searcher after truth"— says the stone over the Croppies' grave on Tara is the "Lia Sir W. Wilde himself writer n his 'Beauties of the Boyne' (page 125): "We fully acknowledge the force reasoning of Dr. Petrie on this subject, and admit the validity of his arguments with respect to the history of the Stone of Destiny, and we must believe it is not that now in Westminster Abbey." "Ie tells us further, in: a foot-note, "This opinion was likewise held by O'Donovan."

AN IRISH SOGGARTH.

More than a passing sorrow has been caused among the Old Guard of the Irish political movement by the news of the death of Father James Delaney, of Rosenallis. His ashes were laid at rest amid the regrets of his people, near the little parish church, where his last ministrations were made. But his unexpected death, at an age where he might have looked forward to a peaceful and happy au

our of life among a people that had but come to know all his zealous and devoter nature, came with a shock of personal loss to thousands far beyond the neighborhood where he obey-ed the call which there is no resisting. Father Jem — as he was affectionately called — had a place in the bearts of the whole people of Mid-Leinster. He was a leader in many a victorious fight; and his uncompromising patriotism, his fervid eloquence hir racy humor, and his inexhaustible good nature made him the beloved of friend and foe In the stirring days of the Land League and the National League he here a soldier's part He always regarded it as a feather in his cap that he was the first priest who took his stand on a Land League platform in Leinster, at the foundation of the first Leinster branch of the first Leinster County Carthe League, in Tuilow, County Car-

CARELESS OF HOLY PLACES.

Some years ago, says The Dublin Freeman's Journal, the Bishop of Clonfert wrote with indignation of the ignorant irreverence that had destroyed many of the most precious relies in the Arran Islands. Something of the same kind appears to be happen-ing at Holy Island, Lough Derg, the monuments at Inishealtra or Holy Island, on Lough Derg, near Scariff, vested in the Board by the Commissioners of Church Temporali-

Santa Santa

ties, consist of the ruins of several churches (the principal of which are St Caiman's and St Mary's) and a and Tower St Caiman's Church bailt in the 7th century, was enlarged by King Brian Boru A D 1927 Works of conversation were carried out in 1879 and 1880 During their progress the burnal-ground of the monks (known as the Saints' Burnalground), which adjoins St Caman's Church, was discovered About seventy inscribed monumental slabs brought to light. With a view to pro-tiction from cattle, the Board in 1880 made up the walls and ditch around the burial-ground, but, as there is no resident caretaker, it has been found difficult to exercise supervision. In time the locks on the gates, were injured, and breaches made in the There are several graveyards on the island, and during the past few years many people whose families did not previously bury there have been in the habit of using it as a place of sepulture. In 1889 the Board learned that such burials were occasionally taking place in the Saints' Burial ground, and that injury was being done to the monumental slabs. The Board believe that perhaps the best security against further injuries is an appeal to the neighboring people not to disturb the venerable graves with which the enclosure is filled. We trust that those who have influence in the neighborhood will support that ap-

DEVOTED

TO ...

ENGLAND

GENERAL GORDON AND THE JESUIT.

In the life of "Henry Schomberg Kerr, Sailor and Jesuit," just given to the world by the Hon Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, there are, says The Cath-olic Times, some passages which afford a pleasant insight into the spiritual side of General Gordon and his relations with Catholic priests When Lord Ripon has been appointed Vice-roy of India he asked Gordon to come and see him and begged him to accept the position of private secretary. Gordon at first refused, but being pressed by Lord Ripon, replied that that they must pray and see what was right. This was done, and Gordon then accepted the appointment. But he was ill at ease in a palace. Father Schomberg Kerr, S J., grandson of the sixth Marquis of Lothian, who was chaplain to Lord Ripon, records in his diary that Bishop Meurin no-ticed that Gordon was troubled in mind and thought it might be about faith. "But Gordon, alas!" adds Father Kerr, "has made a religion to him-self and seems f.rmly fixed. A little book of Scripture maxims is his guide. In doubts and difficulties he opens, reads, and acts accordingly. He is a sincere Christian. This morning he said to me, 'The Viceroy came to me before seven o'clock with a paper, which won't do, for if a man does not get through his prayers before breakfast the whole day goes wrong. He has a contempt for money - as I write not possessing £80 - most disinterested, very just, liberal-minded, and large-hearted, loving Catholic missionaries, because for the most missionaries, because for the most part he finds them men of sacrifice and principle." Gordon was eager to be relieving poverty elsewhere and he resigned He afterwards asked Father Schomberg Kerr to join him in the Khartoum expedition and to evangelize the natives, a task after the good Father's heart, but his superiors in the Society did not fall in with the

UNITED STATES

SENATOR DEPEW'S MARRIAGE.

Many Confused by Cable Reports of Religious Ceremonie

The cable dispatches about the religious ceremonies following the civil marriage of Senator Chauncey M. fiss Palmer at Nice confusing to Catholics in New York, as this letter indicates:

"To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-A great many Catholics dispute the cabled stories that Senator Depew married to Miss Palmer before the Blessed Sacrament in the Church Notre Dame at Nice, the general understanding being that in cases of mixed marriages the ceremony can on-ly be performed in the sacristy And can a Catholic and Protestant be married in both churches? Will The

Sun decide this? A Catholic
"New York, Dec. 30."
The Rev Theophile Wucher, rector
of the French Catholic Church in West of the French Catholic Church in West Twenty-third street, said that in France the regulations are the same as in this country. In the case of mixed marriages the religious cere-mony cannot take place in the church "In the case of Senator Depew, however," he said, "all the French papers said that the marriage service and place in the secrity. I have ook place in the sacristy. I have no doubt that was the case. The parties attended Mass afterward. This is the rule in such cases; the parties are married in the sacristy in accordance with the rites of the Catholic Church and they attend Mass afterwards, and the rule appears to have been follow ed in the Senator's case. A marriage could take place in the church proper if the Bishop in the diocese granted a dispensation for it "-New York Sun

MISS LEARY A COUNTESS. Miss Annie Leary, of New York, has ed it been created a countess by Pope Leo for.

XIII. in recognition not alone of her munificence along educational nco along charitable lines personal piety, but of her unceasing effort in behalf of the Church in this country. She is the first American woman to bear a title bestowed by the Holy See and probably the largest individual benefactor of the

Church in the country.

Up to this time only two American women have been distinctively honor-ed by the Pope Mrs John Sherman and Miss Gwendoline Caldwell were decorated with the Order of the Gold

en Rose.
Of her New York City charities Bellevie Hospital has perhaps been Miss Leary's favorite. In 1896 she but the beautiful Catholic chapel, which is one of its boasts, and the sewing class which she leads devotes its work to garments for the sick poor within the hospital's doors. Another of her bounties which is rarely heard of is the Italian Mission on Macdoustreet, supported at her expense

Word Sanitarium for The Stony Consumptive Working Girls is one of her noblest charities. Her gift of \$10,-000 to the Church of St Jean Baptiste, on East Seventy-sixth street, famous for cures wrought by the St Anne relic, made possible the splendid

In education Miss Leary's most recent work was the endowment of a \$50,000 chair in the Royola School m memory of her brother, Arthur

In Washington she is even more largely represented. She holds the presidency of the board of Regents of Trinity College for Women, a Cathlic foundation adjunct to the Catholic University. She gave \$100,000 to build the chapel of Notre Dame attached to the college. It is the central building of eight halls which which will finally inclose the institution. As yet only the College of Literature is erected.

Miss Leary also endowed a scholar-ship at the diocese in honor of the archdiocere of New York.

Miss Leary is one of the most notable figures in New York's Four Hun-Since the death of her brother, Arthur Leary, to whom she was de-votedly attached, much of her work has been ir memory of the closest tie of her life.

"If any women deserves honors from the Church Miss Annie Leary does," said Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral. have not heard of her good fortune from any ecclesiastical source. Leary has been foremost in good works not only in behalf of the Catholic Church, but for the betterment of conditions of others, regardless

and the like were inaugurated during the time of the temporal power of His Holiness, and were conferred upon dignitaries for nitaries for conspicuous charitable acts or deeds in behalf of the Catholic Church. The titles were recognized in the Papal principalities, and were nat urally very highly regarded and sough

after "Not in recent years, however, have I known of any title being conferred upon a woman. Mr. John D. Crim mins was honored recently as is wel known, and Miss Caldwell, who founded the University of Washington with her wealth, was decorated with

the Order of the Golden Rose.
"So, while I am not in position to affirm or deny the report of the hone to Miss Leary, I would be glad to know that it is true because of the un-selfish life work both, in and out of the Church."

A FRIEND'S GOOD ADVICE

it Saved Madame Gulmond much Pain and Treuble and - he has Shown Her Appreciation.

Advice is often tendered with the very best intention which it is not wise to follow. It is so easy to advise and suggest, and one of the greatest annoyances sick people have to endure is the careless suggestions of those who mean well but do not understand.

Almost anyone who has not had stomach troubles of his own can tell a dyspeptic just how to be cured The only advice a sick person should

follow is that of one who has suffered in a similar way and who has found Madame Amanda Guimond, of Grand Metis, Quebec, had suffered from Dys-pepsia for years. Many suggestions were made and many treatments tried

but she got no better till a friend who had been cured of Dyspepsia by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets advised he to use them She did so, and sooi was free from any pain or distress The relief came with the first dose and a complete cure with the fourth box. Now Madame Gulmond never tires telling her friends what Dodd's Dyspensia Tablets have done for he

She is also very grateiui to the such who gave her such excellent advice. Madame Guimond advises all who unfer with Stomach Troubles to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and her ad vice should be worth your attention for she has experienced both the pair you now endure and the cure you may secure if you will but do as she

advises. A WIDE SPHERE OF USERUI NESS. — The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has row been on the market for over twenty-one years, its prosperity is as great as ever and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced fresh supplies are constantly asked Galicians and the School Question

The Winnipeg Free Press reports an mportant speech of His Grace Archbishop Langevin, at a mass meeting of Catholics, held in the Catholic Club on the 5th.

The chair was occupied by Mr. T D. Deegan, and seated with him on the platform were His Grace the Arch bishop of St. Boniface, Rev. Father Cherrier, Rev. Father William Kulavy, O. M. I., Rev. Father Drummond, S J. Rev. Father O'Dwyer, O M I, Rev Father Trudel In the assem-blage were noticed most of the leadong Catholics of the city, with a strong delegation from St. Bomface.

The charman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the first, thing

o consider was the question raised by the deputation which waited on the government last week regarding Gali-cian education. That delegation totally ignored the fact that there are Catholics in this country. The socalled school settlement made some years ago contained a hi-lingual clause, under which the Galicians could have their own schools, and nov the delegation, to meet their own ends, sought to have that clause removed The Catholics would never consent to that, but would rally the support of then co-religionists. the Galicians, and would insist, by every means in their power, on retaining that clause in the Act. (Cheers)
The Archbishop, in the course of his

remarks, said a great interest was taken by the public of Canada, par-

ticularly in Manitoba, in what might

all agreed that since those people had

e called the Galician question.

come to live under the British flag they must be made good British subjects, and thoroughly Canedian. One of the most efficient means to reach that end, was, of course, the educa-tion of their children Schools must be established for them according to should be taught in those schools, but the school law of the country had con secrated the bi-lingual system, and those people, as a matter of right might have their children taught in their own language in the schools, to gether with the English language and, as a matter of fact, they desired that very strongly But if all agreed that English should be taught in the schools, all did not admit of the teaching of their national language the Galicians believed that must keep their language, particularly because it is the best means for them to keep their faith How could children be taught religion in their idiom if they did not know how read? A proof of the disposition of the Galicians in the matter of education was what had been done in He was amazed to that the gentlemen of Winnipeg, who took such a lively interest in the edu cation of Calician children, and who wished the government to do so much for them, did not seem to consider the Galician children who are living in this great city None of the Rev Fa thers who have charge of the Gali-cians in Winnipeg, and even of thousands in the country districts, were in vited to the meetings called on thi question. There is a school on selkirl venue which for a year past has had an average daily attendance of about one hundred and twenty-five Galician children, under two teachers and a principal The city and the govern-ment had not contributed one cent to wards that school, nevertheless the work was done and efficiently done English was taught in that school and any visitor would be welcomed within its walls in the basement of the Church of the Holy Ghost. Who had supported that school? The Fathers of the Church at the request of the Archbishop. Who is paying the teachers?
The same Fathers, Why do the Galicians send their children to that school and not to the public school Because it is the kind of school they want and because their own language is taught in it as well as English. If the building was large enough there would be another hundred scholars. There was no need of compulsion to get Galician children to attend school. All they asked was what the law grants in their favor on the points of language and Catholic teachers. (Cheers) The government has expressed lately their determination to abide by the school law in favor of the Galicians, but now it appears that certain gentlemen desired that law to be amended or even repealed so far as the points desired by the Galicians are concerned. Was it not, therefore, to be desired that at this juncture the Galicians themselves and those who are their proved friends should come forward to see that their rights are considered and their rights preserved Was it because these people are strang Was it because these people are strangers and because they belong to the Catholic faith that they were to be denied the benefit of the school law? When the school law was declared lately as opposed to the just claims of the Catholics of Winnipeg did any of these gentlemen who now take such deep interest in the Galicians go to the sovernment and ask to have the the government and ask to hav law amended in favor of the Catholics of Winnipeg? (Cheers.) This opened up the question, he would not say of the sincerity, but certainly of the proper understanding of the position on the part of those who took such a deep in terest in the education of the Gali-cian children. Was the school law to be confirmed or amended only when it is thought to oppose or to favor, as the case might be, Catholic interests? Was it necessary for foreigners

coming to this country to abandon their language in order to become good citizens? No one in the land

question, and for himself he could

WOULD NEVER ABANDON HIS OWN LANGUAGE, but would nevertheless be just as good

a British subject as any man in the

land (Cheers.) There were fifteen thousand Galicians in Manitoba and

twenty-five hundred in his dioceso, and

out of that number they could say there were at least four thousand

leave to others the care of these

Would then the Uatholics

children? Would it not be advisable to approach the government first for the school in Winnipeg and then for other schools to be established in the colon ies? (Cheers) He wondered why same interest was not taken in Mennonite settlement where there were so many children who attended thool at all, and where in many the schools in operation no English is taught. (Cheers) He would like to know why there was not the same real for the children of the Doukho zeal for the bors, who should be assimilated too (Cheers) Why this sudden and marvellous interest in the Galician children? Was it not because the very great majority of the Galicians be longed to the Catholic Church? Catholics did not seek to establish schools to educate Presbyterian childothers who did not belong to the Catholic faith, and he would say that the secret of peace in the community would be for everyone to mind sects of the country would have suf ficient to do if they bore that strict ly in mind. (Cheers) If the gentlemen who now attacked the scho ment and advocated the striking out of the bi-lingual clause thought the could thus dispose of four thousand Catholic children they were greatly mistaken. (Cheers.) If they wanted to start a new school question there could not be a better time than the present. (Cheers.) He could say that with the increase in their numbers during the past ten years, and the knowledge they had gained of their own strength, the Catholics of Manitoba were better prepared to come to the front and fight their own bat tles. (Cheers) Because they had not said much of late some people seemed to imagine that the Catholics were sleeping, but that was not so, the were not sleeping, they were always at work. (Cheers) Now he would like to tell them briefly what the clergy had done for the Galician settlers. In 1898 the Rev. Father Albert Kulway, who was born in Germany came from Ottawa to take charge the Galician settlers. After a year his brother, Rev. Father William Kulway, now parish priest of the Holy Ghost Church, came here. They buil a church and a house on Selkirk street at a cost of ten thousand dollars. He could not tell them the amount spiritual good that had been done that church. It was the church o hundreds of families all round. People came on foot as many as forty miles to perform their Easter duty, and Polish people actually came from British Columbia to hear preaching in their own language. church had been the centre of Catho-lic life for many settlements throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Then a Redemptorist Father, now in Brandon, had spent some months in Galicia to learn the language; two others Fathers had learned the language, and three more were learning it. They had sent Bishop Pascal, of Prince Albert, to Galicia, and Father Lacombe went to see the Emperor of Austria himself to get priests to at-tend these people. The Galicians tend these people. The Galicians were not indifferent, they were thor-oughly religious, deeply attached to their faith, and would not give it up for all the gold in the world. are rooted in this country because they are good settlers; they were first class settlers and first class Catholics, and no matter what might be done they would not give up their faith. They belonged to the Catholic Church, to the Catholic clergy, to the Catholic laity, and they would never give up the care of those four thousand children. (Cheers.)

Can't Match Irish Linen The Germans have met their Jena are happy to say. Having devoted years of enterprise under a high pro-tective tariff to the purpose of beating irish linen, they have given up in despair. They reluctantly confess, according to the Berlin corresponden of The Daily News, that the Reichstag must provide them with the Irish cli-mate if they are to compete success-fully with the best products of the Belfast looms. In a petition to the Reichstag on the subject of the tariff, the underlinen manufacturers state with regard to the various fruitless attempts made in Germany to produce linen equal in quality to Irish linen that in former years the opinion was held that the better quality of the Belfast linen was due to the superior methods employed in the manufacture. Now, however, it is known to be the fact that the quality is to a considerable degree attributable to the pe-culiarity of the Irish climate. The comparative warmth and the dampness of the air, and the fogs, form the principal factors in the bleaching proess, which cannot be made: up for any way in Germany. The Gerin any way in Germany. man linen mills have established this fact by very expensive and difficult experiments. One firm brought over about twenty Irishmen, hoping to pro-duce a fabric similar to the Irish linen, but all to no purpose, and at-tempts to make up for the want of natural warmth and fog by a chemi-cal process similarly failed. "Erin's tear" has on this occasion proved a valuable commercial asset. — Dublin ould dare say yes in answer to that Freeman.

Rome Found Out Again

Here are two lucubrations published by The American Citizen, the organ of the A. P. A.: "Editor of The (A. P A.) Citizen:

"To my mind Schles was guilty There is little doubt but that he was a tool of Rome, and acted under in structions from Rome to spare Spanish fleet and save Rome from dis aster. He was not a coward-nobody accuses him of cowardice - he simply obeyed beliests of the Church As is well known, his family connections are Papal Dewey's defense of Schley is a part of the same Papal policy Mrs Dewey professes to be an Episco palian now, but she is still un Papal influences, and the admiral ander her influence as he was in the matter of giving away his residence Hence his attitude.

That is the view of one correspondnt Here is the other

Editor of The (A. P. A.) Citizen.
"Why do you not expose the Papal conspiracy against brave Schley? You know how Rome hates and persecutes apostates,' and you must know that Admiral Schley is regarded as an 'apostate,' for did not his family Admiral 'apostate,' for did not his family leave the Church of Rome? His niece Jessie Schley, as you will remembe a few years ago wrote letters to the New York dailies, praising convent training and attacking the A P. A. She remains — as does her family in Popery, while the admiral and his family left the Papal fold. Is not this sufficient to account for the at-tacks upon him?"

To the second correspondent Citizen says:

"If our correspondent can assure us on good authority that Admiral Schley's family were ever Romanists, we will look more favorably upon this side of the question."

An Exceptionally Strong Number The excellence and variety of the features presented by the February number of The Delineator are typical of the progressiveness of this favorite woman's magazine. The fashion matter is as timely as special correspondents at the world's most important fashion centres can make it. Ira D. Sankey continues the story of his tour, and his description of the Holy Land is even more interesting than his story of the journey through Egypt. Prof. Anthony Barker contributes the first series on Athletics for Women, the article dealing with Physical Cul-ture at Home. Dr. Grace Peckham Murray introduces a series of articles on Child Training by describing the disposition and tendencies of every-day children. In the series of Notable Women Dr. S. R. Elliott gives some interesting glimpses of Charlotte Cush-man. A finely illustrated article on The Treasures of Jewish Ceremonial is contributed by Waldon Fawcett. The story of Helen Choate Prince, Resected Lights, has all the delicate charm of that author's work, and The End of a Resolve, by Margaret Whillans Beardsley, is full of dramatic interest. A Disappearing Race is a fusely illustrated article treating Poor Lo's squaw and the papoose. In the household department Alice M. Kellogg deals in a practical way with floor coverings; Margaret Hall gives the first of her lessons in Cookery; and Anna W. Morrison illustrates table attractively set for a Washing the children's pages ton Lunch. maintain their high standard. other departments of the magazine have their usual interest.

Was Columbus Insane? Was the discovery of the New World

the irresponsible freak of an uncommon variety of lunatic? Lombroso, the great alienist, is of the ouinion that Columbus certainly was insane. "Christopher, Columbus," he says 'suffered from the form of insanity known as paranois, that is, chronic mental instability, or unsoundness, producing systematic illusions of more less definite scope Paranoja mi be hereditary or acquired — in umbus's case it was hereditary. cording to most reliable witnesses.
Columbus's father was an unstable person, given to fighting and disputes In our days he would perhaps putes In our days no would be called a vagrant. According to con-temporary Dortraitists, Columbus temporary portraitists, Columbus himself was the type of a degenerate, both pictures and descriptions endowboth pictures and descriptions endow-ing his person with numerous stig-mata to degeneration. He was baid long before his time, and tried in vain to grow a beard His forchead reced-ed, his jaws were extraordinarily prominent, and so was the bow, so-called, between cheek and temple. Add to this an eagle nose, red hair, and ex-tremely strong eyebrows. Columbus never knew that he discovered America, or any other unknown countries. Neither his first nor his second tour of exploration enlightened him as to what he actually did achieve. He actually lived and died in the belief that he discovered nothing more than a new road to India."

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