

Good Advice for Canadians

"Kill Everything Above Ten"
(New York Freeman's Journal.)

La Patrie, in its issue of April 12th, published the views of leading men of Montreal on the subject of keeping in Canada the control of the capital of the Canadians, especially that represented by the large amount of money paid annually in life insurance premiums. The question was raised by a joint letter addressed to a number of prominent people in Canada by Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Charlton, M.P., and Mr. George H. Roberts, the executive of the Crown Life Insurance Company, which is making a strong effort to rectify some of the evils affecting the life insurance business in Canada, pointing out that a Canadian can obtain the greatest advantages in life insurance by giving preference to a home company. The prominence of the men composing the directorate of the Crown Life, who have promulgated these views, has caused widespread interest in the subject. Among the expressions of opinion published by La Patrie are the following:

ALDERMAN LAPORTE.

Alderman Laporte, a prominent member of Montreal City Council, said he had long since recognized that a great deal of money was being unnecessarily paid by Canadians to American life insurance companies, and that the assessment material system of insurance was not a safe basis. There was no reason, Ald. Laporte said, why a Canadian life insurance company should not do as well for Canadians as a foreign company could do for them.

"We want to control all the money we can in Canada," declared Ald. Laporte. "The Crown Life is operating along the right lines."

MR. JAMES ELLIOTT.

"Every sensible person must endorse a practical policy of that kind," said Mr. James Elliott, general manager of the Molsons Bank. "If we want to build up a strong and independent nationality in Canada, we must conserve our own capital."

MR. L. E. GEOFFRION.

"I am for Canada, for the Canadians in life insurance, as well as in everything else," said Mr. L. E. Geoffrion, harbor commissioner, and ex-president of La Chambre du Commerce. "We should not lose control of our own capital for one moment. So long as a Canadian life insurance company can give the same guarantees as a foreign one, it should get the business first, last and all the time."

"Now that public attention is being directed to the carelessness of Canadians in permitting their cash to be diverted into foreign channels," concluded Mr. Geoffrion, "we may expect the practice of patronizing foreign life insurance companies to gradually cease."

ALDERMAN MARTINEAU.

"Capital controls, when not controlled itself," commented Ald. Martineau philosophically. "If Canadians continue to hand over their money to foreigners for investment, they may presently find themselves bound hand and foot financially by their own capital. In the matter of life insurance premiums, there can be no doubt about the advisability of Canadians themselves controlling the capital these premiums represent. This they can best do by patronizing home companies."

MR. C. P. HEBERT.

"If we could preserve the control of this money in Canada, it would be a good thing for the country," said Mr. C. P. Hebert of Hudon, Quebec & Company. "There is no reason why Canadians should hand their money over to foreigners for investment."

MR. A. TURCOTTE.

"I have great confidence in the future of Canada," said Mr. A. Turcotte of Kent & Turcotte. "There are large fortunes to be made here. If everybody had confidence in the future of this country, the results would be surprising. We should stand by and encourage our own industries and institutions. If, as the Crown Life Executive has pointed out, Canadians controlled their own money in the matter of life insurance premiums alone, they would have several million dollars a year to invest in the development of Canadian water power. For instance, in which there are great possibilities of profit."

MR. C. COUGHLIN.

"I hold up both hands for the policy of Canada for the Canadians, every time," declared Mr. C. Coughlin, a member of the Council of the Mutual Board of Trade.

MR. ROBERT MEIGHEN.

"Why should we help to build up American industries and institutions to compete with our own?" quipped Mr. Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. "By all means encourage Canadian life insurance companies. Our home institutions are full worthy of and entitled to the confidence of our people."

MR. E. H. LEMAY.

"We have enough capital here to build up our own country, if we control it ourselves," said Mr. E. H. Lemay, harbor commissioner. "What we lack in Canada is enterprise and confidence in ourselves. I am very glad to endorse the principle of patronizing home insurance companies, both life and life."

DOMESTIC READING.

Action. We tried to state our case in The Outlook, and, had we been given permission, we would have done so temperately and briefly. Our request was courteously refused. We tried to do the same thing in The Church Standard, a paper of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Our request was quite peremptorily refused.

This conspiracy of silence would not exist if Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians were subjected to the treatment our brothers in the faith are compelled to endure in the Philippines. The country would be abeam with indignation. Press and pulpit would exhaust the language of denunciation. No administration would be able to breathe the storm of indignation that would break in upon it. Gen. Smith would be sacrificed in quick order to appease the public wrath. All this would happen if the Filipinos were Protestants. They, however, are Catholics, and therefore dead calm prevails in this country whilst they are slaughtered and their country converted into a howling wilderness.

And we Catholics, what are we doing to protect our brother Catholics from inhuman outrages and save our country from the deep disgrace brought upon it by the deeds of darkness done in the Philippines?

RICHIE NEGRO MAKES REMARKABLE WILL.

Colonel John McKee, who died on April 6th, at his residence, 1030 Lombard street, Philadelphia, of a paralytic stroke, was one of the wealthiest colored men in the country. His estate is said to be valued at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

Colonel McKee was born in 1821, at Alexandria, Va., and was indentured as a brickmaker when he was in his teens.

Colonel McKee, in 1870, organized and was Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. P., and continued in the command for two years.

Afterwards he organized and was Colonel of the Eighth New Jersey, another colored regiment. There are surviving Colonel McKee's daughter, Mrs. A. P. Syphax, of Philadelphia, and six grandsons. Though Colonel McKee had been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church since 1844, he bequeathed almost his entire estate to found a naval college for white and colored orphan boys, to be conducted by a board of managers to be named by Catholic priests. Adjutant General Corbin, in an interview which appears in The New York Herald, is reported as saying: "Gen. Smith concluded that measures were necessary to teach the Samaritan a measure justified a man holding a commission as a United States officer in acting like an Apache chief.

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This is the semi-official defense of Smith's order to kill "everything over ten." The whole adult population was to be killed off "to teach the Samaritan natives," to quote the language of Adjutant General Corbin, "that order must be established and maintained."

This fellow Smith has not only been a wholesale murderer, but a bribe hunter besides. In an order issued by him a few months ago his jindastrappers were instructed to arrest on general principles all native Catholic priests. It mattered not that there was no evidence that priests had in any way mixed up in politics. The fact that they were priests was deemed by Smith sufficient evidence to justify him in having them arrested and imprisoned. In a general order he told his command that "every native, whether in arms or living in the pueblos or barrios, will be regarded and treated as an enemy." Least some of his subordinates might be disposed to show respect for the scared character of the priesthood, Smith expressly enjoined upon them to make no exceptions in favor of the native priests. Here are his instructions as to how they should be treated:

"If the evidence is sufficient they will be tried by the proper court. If there is not sufficient evidence to convict they will be arrested and confined as military necessity and held as prisoners of war until released by orders from these headquarters . . . Officers in command of stations will not hesitate, therefore, to arrest and detain individuals whom they have good reason to suspect are aiding the insurrection, even when positive evidence is lacking."

This treatment did not deter O'Donnell from attesting his loyalty to the girl Queen who succeeded William IV. on the throne of England in 1837. Daniel O'Connell offered her, in language as eloquent as sincere, the loyal good wishes of the Irish people. He said: "I was present at her proclamation . . . There she stood in her youth and beauty, commanding a reign which, I trust, will be one of happiness and glory to her people. It was impossible not to recollect that her people deserved the happiness of the most intellectual and commercial nation on the face of the earth, that she was, at her tender age, Sovereign of mighty Empires upon whose immeasurable dominions the sun never sets."

It will be seen from these instructions that Catholic priests, some of whom have grown gray in the service of their flocks, are to be imprisoned simply because they are priests. Don't bother about evidence, Smith says to subordinates, but arrest and imprison a native priest wherever you find one.

For months this sort of Cromwellian persecution has been going on under the protection of the American flag, and American newspapers are as dumb as dogs about it. The Protestant religious press is not only silent, but has actually refused to print anything about the way in which our fellow Catholics in the Philippines have been treated as if they were so many wild beasts, whom the Smiths may torture and kill at their sweet will. A writer in The Philadelphia City and State tells of the futile efforts he made to induce Protestant ministers and Protestant religious journals to expose the hellish deeds perpetrated in the Philippines. Hence is the result of his efforts as described by himself:

"We have tried to speak a word in some of our religious papers, believing that we might be able quietly to present facts to their readers which would convince them that something ought to be done. First we wrote to all the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church about the 'water-cure' torture and what its use indicated, but out of some seventy appealed to we did not get more than a dozen responses, most of these were, however, all that we could wish in spirit and in practical

Seum condensed of Irish bog! Ruffian—coward—demagogue! Boundless—base—detactor! Nurse of murders, treason's factor! Spout thy filth—disease thy allume, Slander is in them no crime Safe from challenge—safe from law, What can curb thy callous jaw? Who would sue a convict? War! On a politic—whom would fire?"

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force, that thought rules the world.

Each one is the painter and sculptor of his life. We are Christians only inasmuch as we are the images of our Divine Model.

DOMESTIC READING.

Victory over self, by the stern repression of pride and the senses, helps us also to overcome the world. For what power can it possess over hearts thus fortified against sin and shame and suffering! Admirable spectacle! Religion elevates man by the very means the world employs for his abasement. She by servitude renders him free, and by crucifixion she makes him a king.

We see only a part of each other, but God sees all. Our partial view is, if not mingled with untruth, yet misleading, because imperfect, we know only half the riddle, and we are led astray in guessing at the rest. "But all things are naked and open unto the eyes of Him with Whom we have to do." All our unrest and weariness is in and of ourselves. It is either the slavery of some tyrannous sin, or the indulgence of some heedful, impudent temper, or some repining discontent as what we are, or some impotent straining after what God has willed us to be—these, and only these, or such like, make men weary and desolate.

All are not called to minister at the altar, but all may share in the great and good work of that holy ministry, for all may and should aid, at least by prayer, in recruiting the ranks of the clergy. On certain days in the year—the Ember days—public prayers are offered up for that end, and pious souls, hearkening to the exhortations of Our Lord, pray every day for an increase in the number of zealous laborers in the vineyard of Our Blessed Lord. Doubtless it is to those fervent prayers of the Church and of her pious children that many a vocation is given, and when given, guarded and developed by God's special graces.

The foundation of every noble character is absolute sincerity.

TO PREVENT IS BETTER THAN TO REPENT — A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Farmace's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to, often prevent a serious attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctors. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections

UP A SHILLING A SACK

London, April 15.—The Northwestern Association of Millers, at a meeting in the Liverpool Corn Exchange to-day, decided to advance the price of flour by a shilling a sack, and to add the new duty of five pence per hundredweight on all flour which should have been delivered before to-day.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Vincent J. Hughes, barrister-at-law, late of the firm of Millar, Ferguson & Hughes, has been appointed Secretary of the National Trust Company at its office in 1896. Archbishop Ryan is instructed to build a Catholic Church at McKee City, N. J., and an orphan asylum for black and white boys in Philadelphia, to be called McKee's College and managed on the lines of the Annapolis Naval Academy. Colonel McKee says he hopes that the Navy Department will let it have a battleship for the final training of "advancing students."

TWO CORONATIONS.

With regard to the decision of the British Catholic peers not to raise the question of the insulting declaration to Catholics again before the Coronation, it is interesting to look back to certain events of former coronations affecting Catholics. O'Connell went to the Leger of George IV. That distinguished person turned on his heel when he saw him—the representative of six and a half millions of his subjects, and asked, in an audience aside, "What brought him here?"

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In Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, China and Japanese Matting, Parquet Wood Floors, Curtains, Draperies, Coverings, Window Shades and Poles, Wall Paper, Art Pottery and China Bric-a-Brac, Cabinets and Screens, Bedding and Bedding, Bureaus and Dressing Tables, Sideboards and Dinner Wagons, Tables and Chairs, Sofas and Lounges, Rattan and Willow-ware, Hickory and Garden Furniture.

Kay's Carpets and Floor Coverings**Saxony Wilton Carpets.**

This carpet has been tested in Great Britain for some years, principally for hotels, clubs, and theatres, and has given great satisfaction for its hard-wearing qualities. We introduce it for the first time into Canada in beautiful plain effects, with just a simulation of a pattern, for halls and rooms, also in many varied colors that cannot be detected from the Oriental beauties of the East; 36-inch stair to match. Price of the 3 carpet, per yard, \$2.00.

Wilton and Teprak Carpets.

These celebrated goods, made expressly for this house, will be seen in great variety, with 36-inch stair to match, price \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.25. A special quality at \$1.35, in self colors, blue, green, and red.

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The finest assortment of patterns and largest range we have ever shown in Victorian and Cromwell Axminster, made from the finest worsted in self colors and Oriental and floral designs, border and stairs to match, suitable for drawing-room, dining room, and hall, per yard \$2.50 and \$3.25.

Albert and Aristo Axminster, a very heavy carpet, which is also made in self colors, blue, green, and rose, also in Persian designs, with borders and 3-6 and 4-6 stairs to match, per yard \$2.25.

A special line of Axminster, suitable for rooms and halls, borders and stairs to match, per yard, \$1.25.

Brussels Carpets.

In these we are showing the largest variety of designs and colorings, many specially manufactured for ourselves. The best quality \$1.25 and \$1.35. A new cloth, the "Batten Brussels," made by one of the best and oldest carpet firms, in small Persian patterns, only 14 patterns to select from, very special, \$1.00.

Mecca Brussels, weighing 2 lbs. 6 ozs. to the yard, suitable for dining-room, library, and hall, 4-6 stairs to match, price per yard, \$1.35.

Cream Nottingham Lace Carpets, 2-3 yards long, and 60 inches wide, with embroidered border and centre, very fine quality, per pair, \$3.00.

White Nottingham Lace Carpets, 2 yards long, 40 inches wide, special, per pair, \$1.00.

White Nottingham Lace Carpets, 2 yards long, 60 inches wide, lace fancy design, per pair, \$1.20.

White Nottingham Lace Carpets, 2-3 yards long, 50 inches wide, lace fancy design, per pair, \$1.35.

White Nottingham Lace Carpets, 4 yards long, and 72 inches wide, bold, rich design, for very wide windows, special, per pair, \$2.25.

Cream Nottingham Lace Carpets, 2-3 yards long, and 60 inches wide, very fine Brussels design, sp. cial, per pair, \$3.50.

A large selection of Muslins and Net, by the yard.

White Embroidered Spot Muslin, with frill, 30 inches wide, 18s.; 45 inches, 30s.

Ivory Embroidered Spot Shiffi Net, 30 inches wide, 45s.; 60 inches wide, 65s. per yard.

Ivory Embroidered Fancy Design Shiffi Net, 30 inches wide, 65s. per yard; 54 inches wide, \$1.35.

Ivory Embroidered All over Shiffi Net, 30 inches wide, 65s. per yard; 54 inches wide, \$1.50 per yard.

White Applique Net, with lattice design, specially for cases, windows, 30 inches wide, 65s. per yard; 33 inches wide, 72s. per yard.