OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Children's Lent. Even our boys and girls should learn to deny themselves and begin in Lent to conquer sensuality. It will not hurt them to give up the use of sugar, cakes,

and candy throughout this holy season. If they are faithful in these little acts of self denial it will train their will to master their body, with God's help, for Christ's sake. And when the bright and joyous Easter-tide will come it will likewise be for them a season of triumph.

Lieut. Vaughar,

The yourgest officer, in point of army seniority, to be ordered to the front, is Second Lieutenant Charles J. Vaughan, who is a nephew of the Car dinal, and whose commission in the Seventh Dragoon guards, about to em bark for the Cape, is gazetted only this week. Lieutenant Vaughan is this week. captain in the Monmouthshire Royal En gineers Militia, a regiment in which his father is colonel, as also was his grandfather, who as volunteer, served his country with distinction in the Crimea at the time of national distress.

The Highest Pleasures.

To our boys and girls we would say that the highest, the best, the most permanent pleasures of youth (and also of later life) are those which are not sought, but which comes from the faithful fulfillment of life's "little things" which devolve upon each of us in the shape of every-day duties and obligations. Ineager search after pleasure in any direction is always fruitless, be-cause it implies a condition of mind to which enduring happiness is a strang-Selfish laziness and perfect enjoy ment may dwell together for a brief season, but the latter will soon wither away under the absorbing influence of the former, leaving the unfortunate possessor a wreck both in mind and body.

Eskimo Youth.

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Each.

Some children might imagine that the queer little E-kimes of which they sometimes read find life very dull, now that they have so little sunshine and the weather is so cold away up there in northland. A visitor among them assures us, however, that they seem to be perfectly contented in their round little huts with conical tops and one narrow decrway. They have strange garments made of sealskin cr the skin of reindeer, bears, foxes, and is just what we might have expected. even dogs. Beneath their outer suits they wear more fur cloths, with the hair turned inside and stockings of dogskin or reindeer skin. So you see they are quite comfortable. The boys and girls look almost exactly alike, and at this time of the year they are so bundled up that about all you may see of them is their eyes. In each igleo" (home) a place is set apart for the use of the children. There not one may disturb them, and after the girls have dressed their dolls, which are made of wood and clothed in skins. story-telling time begins. Each child takes a turn. When the time comes the first story teller takes of his jacket, turns his face to the wall and commences. And so the play goes on till each has told a story.

A Good Samaritan.

In the Zoological Garden at Paris a notable occurrence took place the other day. Professor A. Milne Edwards, the eminent naturalist, witnessed it, and made it the subject of an article which has just appeared in a French scientific journal. Two so-called sun birds found in Japan, and their song in no way resembles that of the nightingale They have red bills, orange breasts and yellow wings. There home is in India and in China. The two birds in Paris fared comfortably until one day a gray cardinal got into their cage and at once picked a quarrel. One of the sun birds lost almost all its feathers and was grievously wounded.

The poor creature found itself crippled and unable to sit on the perch. Furthermore, its feathers being gone, it suffered greatly from cold. Marvellous now was the sympathy manifested by its companion. Every evening it gathered moss and hay, with which it made a warm bed for the invalid. Every night it perched beside the sufferer on the cold floor, its wings being spread out to warm its compan ion as much as possible. For several nights it played the part of a good Samaritan. All its efforts were unavailing, and the wounded bird died. Thereupon the other literally grieved to death. It refused to eat, and remained crouching in the cage until it

had joined its companion.

Books Make People Think. The boy or girl who reads good books is not likely to remain uneducated. The benefits of reading, observation and reflection are open to all. The proper study of books will put young people of the proper study of books. in possession of knowledge which pro-motes her happiness and usefulness. Knowledge will give them skill in discharging the duties of life and increased power in executing its purposes. Many a person has received an inspiration from a book that has superiority. Lord John Manners should lifted her to a higher position in society, says the Philadelphia Times.

There is no more potent stimulus to higher life than the words of good men and women as recorded in their writings. Books make people think. It is the thoughtless person that remains un-educated. Books are a means of refinewho wishes to have a clear head, a well stored mind and a sympathetic heart will be helped in his purpose by

udicious reading. The beauty and grandeur of what is past or distant is lark to the person who does not read The person who can read with apprecia tion the work of eminent writers places berseif in contact with a spirit far larger than her own. To hold con-verse with the great and the good is possible for every one who will study

the pages of literature. The works of Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson and Longfellow have power to promote noble sentiments, to give refinement of manner and to inspire to higher aims in the struggle of life. person can read the writings of Emer-son, George Eliot, Hawthorne or Dickens without feeling an impulse to great er usefulness.

"No!" clear, sharp and ringing, with an emphasis which could not fail

"I don't often hear such a negative as that," remarked one gentleman to another, as they were passing the playground of a village school.

"It is not often anyone hears it The boy who utters it can say 'Yes,' too, quite as emphatically. He is a newcomer here, an orphan, who lives about two miles off with his uncle. He walks in every morning, bringing his lunch, and walks back at night He works enough, too, to pay board, and does more toward running his uncle's farm than the old man does He is the coarsest dressed scholar in the school and the greatest favorite. Everybody knows just what to expect of him.

Quite a character! I should like to see him. Boys of such sturdy make-up are getting to be scarce, while the world never had more need of them than now

" All this is true, and if you wish to see Ned, come this way. Tae speaker moved on a few steps,

pausing by an open gate near which a group of lads were discussing some exciting question.
"It isn't right, and I won't have

anything to do with it. When I say "Well, anyway, you needn't speak

so loud, and tell everybody about it, was responded impatiently. "I am willing that everybody should hear what I have got to say about it. I won't take anything that don't belong to me, and I won't drink

cider, anyway."
"Such a fuss about a little fun! It

You never go in for fun.' "I told you 'No' to begin with, and you're the ones to blame if there's been

any fuss."
"Ned Dunlap, I should like to see you a minute."
"Yes, sir;" and the boy removed his hat as he passed through the gate, and waited to see what Mr. Palmer

might have to say to him. Has your uncle any apples to sell?" "No, sir; he had some, but he has sold them. I've got two bushels that were my share for picking. Would

you "ke to bay them, sir?" Yes, if we can agree upon the price. Do you know just how much

they are worth ?" 'Yes, sir.' "All right, then. I will call for them, and you may call at my house

for the pay. This short interview afforded the stranger an opportunity of observing Ned Dunlap closely. The next day a call was made at his uncle's, and although years elapsed before he knew what a friend he had gained that day, offered him.

"Because I knew you could say 'No 'if occasion required," answered his employer. "No 'was the first word I heard you speak, and you, spoke it with a will. More people, and young, are ruined for the transfer that word than from want of not using that word than from any other cause. They don't wish to do wrong, but they hesitate and parley until the tempter has them fast boy or girl who is not afraid to say No 'has a good chance of making an honorable man er woman.

QUEENSBURY DEAD.

"I particularly request that no mummeries or tomfoolies be performed at the grave, but that I be buried as an agnostic." This sentence is part of the last will and testament of an Eng lish aristocrat and member of the peer age, the late Marqu's of Queensberry This nobleman had a higher title to fame, however, than this feeble attempt at playing the part of Julian the Apos tate. He was the inventor of a mod us vivendi between the public con science in England and the desire of that country's aristocracy that the noble sport of prize-fighting should be perpetuated as a national feature, des-pite the fact that men were frequently beaten to death in the brutal pas-time. He invented a kind of boxing glove and a set of rules for the roped arena, to which his name has become indissolubly attached. Now his fame is secure as long as the British Emsuperiority, Lord John Manners should

have written: "Let laws and learning, arts and commerce die, But spare us still our old nobility."

General Debility and a "run down" state calls for a general tonic to the system Such is The D. & L. Emulsion. Builds you up, increases your weight, gives health. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Catholic Columb

Young men admire with all their soul O'Connell and his grand fight for his native land and the faith in Ireland. They admire Windthorst and his nobie, fearless, unpurchasable band in the German Parliament. They admire Ozanam the French layman, who, not withs anding that he died at the age of forty, lived long enough to win for himself in the world of letters renown as great as any French writer; and who devoted his time and talents to the defence of the Church, and who made himself the ideal of Catholic young manhood the world over, practicing what he believed with respect to Cath olic societies, so well, that he, with other young men instituted that justly celebrated society, the St. Vincent de Paul, whose members and beneficiaries and admirers will in all time revere his memory. What good would Fred-erick Ozanam have been to the world or to the Church had he basked in the sunshine of his great genealogy and had not appreciated the value of Catholic Young men work and associations? admire and should emulate such great men. There is a work for them to do in this country, a fresh, almost un-broken field of labor in writing, in speech, in good example; whose fruit will satisfy the honest enquiries of our fair country about the truths of our faith, about the civilizing influence of her teachings as portrayed in history and in every act of her existence, about her democracy, her love of liberty, her protection of the poor and weak aud her defense of the rights of all mankind, her fostering care of science and art, her fearless, unselfish, uncompromising stand for truth in all time, and her pure love for the souls of all the people of the earth. You obtain the inspiration and the material for this work by association with Catholic men in Catholic societies.

Doers and Dreamers. There are two classes of men in the and hardest work by doing it." world-drudges and dreamers; and all men who have neither any capacity to understand and appreciate the dreams and visions of others belong to the class of drudges. The man who works without vision, who is not lifted up by his thoughts out of mere material things, he is a drudge. He may ham mer on the anvil, or he may hammer on the pulpit, he may paint pic-tures or he may paint barns, he may write books or he may be a copyist of others' manuscripts, he may dig in the soi and earn a dollar a day with the spade, or he may sit in the countingroom and earn four million dollars a year, it makes no difference-the man who has no vision, and no capacity to be inspired by the vision of other men, is a drudge. There are thousands of men that are as truly machines as if hey were bits of the very machinery they are working with. One may call himself a musician-he is an automator. I do not care what his technique, if there is no object in life, no sense of au ideal which he is translating by those keys. He may call himself a painter—he is a mere looking glass if he has no sense of a truth which under lies the beauty that he wishes to impress through the palette and the pic ure. We want men of vision in our business who shall see that it is not their function merely to make money. Men made to make money ! No ! mone is to make men, not men to make money. We want men in business who shall see that this divine mecha ism of business is God's plan for dis tributing wealth, comfort, intelligence, virtue. We want men in law who have been for a good while inmates of the aviary in the garden. These birds are popularly known as Japanese nightingales, though they are not nightingales, though they are not nightingales, though they are not nightingales. The set of the will be asked why it had been we want men in law who warning is useful, if, instead of utterly discouraging the intending electrical fraternity is to build up justice and ensphere it in the will of the Nation. We want men in politics who shall see ensphere it in the wili of the Nation. We want men in politics who shall see that the kingdom of God is, and that the function of legislators and govern

> men. Dreamers! Practical men scoff at them. Still Joseph comes; still men ery, "Behold, this dreamer cometh; let us see what will become of his dreams." This spirit scoffs at the vis ionary from the counting room; it scoffs from the newspapers; it scoffs even from the pulpits and the colleges. But look at the list of them: Moses, who had a vision of the promised land, and so led the slaves out of Egypt, and laid the foundations broad and deep of universal liberty; David, who locked upon a nation of warring tribes and had a vision of national unity, and, inspired by it, coalesced them into one great nation. To day, the world needs men of vision. Go1 grant us to open our eyes that we may see,

ors is, to realize it in the republic of

lips that we may speak what things we do see and know.

and may He then put His finger on our

Electrical Engineering. The idea prevails that engineering is the paying profession of the future, to which students will do well to direct their attention. It is often said that the art of electricity is in its infancy that it is destined to have a vast expansion. Electricians are to dominate the industry of the coming century. There is accordingly an ever increas ing multiplication of electrical schools and electrical students. Thousands of our young men look for-ward to their graduation as an introduction to a remunerative and responsible career. But, in the opinion of the Electrical Review, the prospects of electrical engineers are not so bright as they are commonly thought to be.
"It is time," says our electrical contemporary, "that the real truth as to
the position of the electrical graduate should be se; forth, and that those contemplating entering the profession of electrical engineering should know at least a few of the difficulties that they will encounter." The Review proceeds to show what

changes have occurred in the production of electrical goods in recent years. Fifteen years ago the business was divided among numerous concerns of med-erate size. Each employed designers, engineers and other functionaries, to whom an education in electrical en gineering was an essential. Electrical engineers were rare, and their services were in demand. But after a time the small establishments were consolidated The big companies absorbed the little ones, with the result of lessening the number of electrical engineers re quired. Then followed a standardization of apparatus, a unification of de sign and the placing of the manufacture of electrical apparatus on purely manufacturing basis. The great corporations produced incomparably fine types of apparatus of almost every kind and in great quantities, so that new designs were in little request. Innumerable contracts have been filled with devices of certain types and con-sulting engineers find their practice limited largely to the choice of standand types of apparatus. To propose an improvement on one of these is to propose a large additional cost of manafacture and delay in delivery. This change in conditions has made the electrical industry prosperous and en-larged its field of operations, but it has narrowed the opportunities of those who, as the Review puts it, seek em-

adds, "the graduate from an approved school of engineering could command a large salary. To day he is met with a situation similar to that of a young physician or a young lawyer. He finds the field occupied with many other and necessarily abler men - men of experience. He must gain what is impossible to gain at college—absolute ly practical experience. He must work in a shop or in a factory, or in a station. He must learn the commonest of drudgery, with small pay, may fall to those who are not specially favored by circumstances. "Notwithstanding by circumstances. "Notwithstanding this," says the Review, "our schools and colleges are turning out thousands of graduates annually, giving them engineering degrees and setting adrift with a knowledge of the interesting and valuable literature of electricity, but few of them would be able to climb a pole or solder a joint. art of electricity, it is argued, is no longer in its infancy. That stage of

ployment in "the region intervening

between the constructing and consult

ing engineer and the man who oils the

Ten years ago," our contemporary

growth was passed many years ago. Consequently those who contemplate electrical engineering as a profession must not be surprised if, after leaving school, they find themselves compelled o work for a while as linemen or wiremen, or perhaps as dynamo tenders. Similar pessimistic observations have recently appeared in journals devoted to the interests of civil engineers in general, especially in connection with railroading. It is not unlikely that an excessive number of young men have been attracted by the engineer-ing profession. Still there is, as usual, no doubt, "room at the top." It may may be true, as the Electricity Review says, that, 'the impression widely prevalent that electricity offers an unbounded future to the young man is fallacious," but a living is hard to make in any occupa-Electricity offers about the same professional rewards as will be found

after severe competition, in other and older avenues of effort. But industry and constant application tell ultimately in every occupation. The Review's warning is useful, if, instead of utterly that electricity insures him an Eldor-

A JUST REBUKE.

ado.

The Rev. Henry Wilson-of what denomination we can not say-preach ing on "Salvation," in Berkeley Temple, Boston, was moved to remark:

I'd rather see a minister to night in this church acknowledging his sins than I'd see fifty Roman Catholies being converted to Protestantism. The latter would be but a change of religion; and if they were untrue to their own taith, they'd be untrue to ours; but the change in the minister would be a change of character, and therefore more desirable.

"It is not often," observes The Pilot, "that the walls of Berkeley Temple echo to such sound sense as this."—Or any other walls. Brother Wilson is eminently sane, and refreshingly practical, earnest, enthusiastic and outspoken. We hope he will keep on saying things like this to the brethren. Long life to him, and may the power of his lungs suffer no decrease! - Ave Maria.

MARCH AND THE LION.

MARCH AND THE LION.

Something Better Than the Old Saw.

The saying about the lion and the lamb in March often proves false, but there is another and a better one which is literally true. When March comes in and finds you taking Hood's Sarsaparilla purify, to enrich and vitalize your blood, you may expect, when it goes out, that it will leave you free from that tired feeling and with none of the boils, pimples and eruptions which manifest themselves because of impure blood in the spring. If you have not already begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for your spring medicine, we advise you to begin to-day. We assure you it will make you feel better all through the coming summer.

CANNOT BE BEAT.—Mr. D. S'einbach, Zurich, writes:—"I have used Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC Oll. in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be beat for the cure of croup, fresh cuts and sprains. My little boy has had attacks of croup several times, and one dose of Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC Oll. was sufficient for a perfect cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and I would not be without a bottle in my house.

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WHAT A CHANGE!

The first National Gallery of England collected by Charles 1, contained nine Raphaels, eleven Correggios, and twenty eight Titians. All the pictures representing the Biessed Virgin were afterward burned by order of Parliament. (Our authority for this statement is Matthew Arnold.) What a change has come over the Puritan werld since then! Madonna calendars have been almost a fad among Pro testants for several years past; the sweet, pure face of the Mother of fair love and of holy hope new adorns the walls of countless art galleries and parlors and reception rooms ; it graces innumerable private apartments, and looks down on thousands of innocent children gathered in the rooms of public schools. Like most of their elders, though they know not why, they love to have that face so near. Thank God there are few to object to all this! Honor and devotion to Mary Immaculate are closely allied. day these strayed sheep and lambs of Christ's flock will call her blessed, and she will acknowledge them as her very own .- Ave Maria.

SAVED THEIR CHILD

Mr. T. W. Doxtater Expresses A Father's Gratifude.

HIS LITTLE GIRL WAS ATTACKED WITH HEART TROUBLE AND DOCTORS SAID SHE COULD NOT RECOVER - DR WIL-LIAMS' PINK PILLS HAVE MADE HER SOUND AND LIVELY AS A CRICKET.

From the Sun, Belleville, Ont. In a comfortable farm home in Sydney, near Belleville, lives Mr. T. W.

Doxtater, a prosperous farmer and most respected citizen. In this pleasant home the heart of a father and mother beats with gratitude to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they firmly believe they saved the life of their little daughter. A reporter of the little daughter. A reporter of the Sun having heard of the case. the Sun having heard of the case drove out to Mr. Doxater's for the purpose of getting at the facts, and found both father and mother of the little girl very enthusiastic in their praise of the medicine that has unquestionably done so much to relieve suffering in this country. Said Mr. Doxtater: "Yes, we have good rea-Doxtater: son for praising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I think they are worth ten; times their weight in gold. When our little daughter Clara was about eight years old she was stricken with what the doctors said was heart trouble. Up to that time she had been a strong, healthy child. The first symptoms shown were fainting spells, and these would attack her without a moment's warning. We consulted a doctor, under whose care she was for a time, but the treatment did her no good - in fact she was growing worse. Then we called in another or and he frankly told us that he could hold out but little hope for her recovery. By this time she was confined and far three months was a helpless as an infant. In some of the fainting spells she was attacked with convulsions. Her appetite seemed entirely gone and she was reduced to a living skeleton. At this time I read the particulars of a cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pick Pills, which gave me hope, and I determined that our little girl should try them. I first got one box, and when they were used she seemed brighter. Then I got five more boxes, and by the time she had finished them she was as sound a child as you could find in the neighborhood, bright and lively as a cricket. She has been going to school for the past eighteen months, and has shown abso lutely no symptoms of the old trouble. I attribute her cure entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and if any. one doubts the truth of this statement you can refer them either to myself or

my wife." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and puny little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treat-ment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50s. a box, or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co , Brockville, Oat. Do not be persusded to try something else said to be ' just as good."

Don't Run Chances by taking whiskey or brandy to settle the stomach or stop a chill. Pain Killer in hot water sweetened will do you more good. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and

SLEEPLESSNESS.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body giving up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

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