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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. III.—No. 24.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE WHITE FRIARS.

Laying of the Corner Stone of
St. Patrick's Church, Niagara
Falls.

ADDRESS BY THE PROVINCIAL OF
THE AMERICAN CARMELITES.



REV. PIUS MAYER, O.C.C.

The impressive ceremony of blessing the corner stone of a new Catholic Church was witnessed at Niagara Falls last Sunday by an immense throng which embraced not alone the Catholic population but as well a very large section of the Protestant community who turned out in honor of the occasion. The new St. Patrick's Church will certainly be, as Father O'Malley happily put it, not only an honor to the Catholic body but a credit to the town.

Shortly before three o'clock a procession formed at the C.M.B.A. Hall, Branch 18, C. M. B. A., the local Branch of the A. O. H., a number of members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion from across the river, and a large number of the members of the congregation were in line. At the close of the procession came a carriage, escorted by a body guard from the societies, in which were seated Vicar General McCann, Father Dominick O'Malley, Father Kreidt, and Father Sullivan of Thorold. When the church site was reached every available point was occupied by an eager multitude.

After the office of the church had been recited and the stone fixed in position, Father McCann advanced to the front of the platform and spoke of the pleasure it gave him, a pleasure he felt certain was shared by Father O'Malley, to observe the presence of so large a congregation. The corner stone of the new Church of St. Patrick had been placed and blessed in the faith of Jesus Christ. It was the beginning of an edifice which in the near future would be the scene of great devotion and the most august sacrifice. His only regret was due to the inability of his Grace the Archbishop to be present. The disappointment which was no doubt felt by the people of the Falls had its counterpart in the disappointment of the Archbishop himself, who was obliged to be absent because of the advice of his

physician. His Grace, while happily not in any danger, felt unable to be present, glad as he would have been to do honor to their honored pastor and to testify to the good-will and faithful interest of the people who had assisted in so splendid a work, the outcome of which would ever stand a monument to their zeal and generosity. It was hoped that when the church comes to be dedicated and opened, as it soon must, the Archbishop will himself witness that good feeling which it was to day his own pleasure to observe. He would thank all for their presence and for the energy that had been displayed in carrying out the plans.

THE PROVINCIAL'S SERMON.

Father Pius Mayer, the Provincial of the Carmelite Order in America, next addressed the gathering. It was nineteen years since he first had the pleasure of participating in the ceremonies of the little old church. At that time he could not have anticipated such an occasion as this, when he would be permitted to take part in the laying of a corner stone of so beautiful and costly a temple as the present one. The laying of a corner stone of a church building is an act fraught with deep significance. Such stones are as seed, from which roots are spread to the soil. The Church is a tree whose roots are in the soil of time, but whose branches are in eternity. Our Blessed Lord was the rock in the desert which gave forth healing waters. He was the stone that had been cast aside by the builder, but about this neglected corner stone an edifice had arisen whose superstructure was so vast that its complement is only to be found in Heaven.

He would remind his hearers that when the Church places and blesses the corner stone of a new edifice, however stately may be the new church building, however adequate to the needs of its surrounding territory, there is nothing in the act that means the multiplication of creeds, no dissection of the parts of one organic body. As Christ on earth had one body, one soul, one divinity, so now His Church, His representative upon earth is but one body and one soul, animated by one spirit.

Church buildings are to religion what the body is to the soul. In every act of man, whether of thought, of speech, of energy, of sanctity, of passion, the co-operation of the body is essential. So in spiritual matters we need that part of the Church which is represented by buildings and ceremonies, that there we may the more readily receive inspiration to holiness, and courage to repel temptation. Within this building, when completed and blessed, there will be experienced the most intimate union between man and God. The tree that was in paradise became the tree of death, Golgotha gave us once more a Tree of Life. Wherever there is a Catholic Church, there is that Tree of Life.

Under the guidance of the Holy Ghost the Church has wonderfully grown. Not alone have we held our own and adhered to our own people, but constantly prayer is going up that all without distinction may be brought within the true Fold.

Certain aspects of joy attach to ceremonies of this kind. Nothing that is worth doing can be accom-

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Celebration of Dean Harris' Sa-
cerdotal Jubilee.

ST. CATHARINES PASTOR HONORED

When a committee of gentlemen stepped forward to the sanctuary of St. Catharines church and handed to the Very Rev. W. L. Harris a well filled purse and a beautiful tablet of solid silver engraved with an address of congratulation, the good will that has existed between the Dean and his fellow townsmen for the past eleven years found appropriate expression. Father Harris' reply to this address was of such a nature as must have further strengthened the sentiments of the people in his favor.

The capacious church was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Flowers, foliage plants and trailing vines added grace to the scene. Every seat in the church was taken long before eleven, the hour set for the anniversary mass to begin. Father Harris sang Mass, assisted by Father Sullivan, Thorold, Deacon; Father Gibney, Alliston, Subdeacon; Father Trayney, Port Colborne, Master of Ceremonies. In the sanctuary were Vicar General McCann, Vicar General Keogh, Father Pius Mayer, American Provincial of the Carmelites, Very Rev. V. Marjon, Provincial of the Basilians, Dean Fgan, Rev. Dr. Flannery, Rev. Fathers Wynn, C.S.S.R.; Kreidt, and O'Malley, O.C.C.; O'Donohue and Guinane, C.S.B.; Casey, Killeen, Hand, Allaine, F. Ryan, J. Walsh, Jeffcott, A. O'Malley, Coty, Smyth, Lafontaine, Laboureau, McEntee, Burke, Reddin, Lynch, Minehan, Whitney, Carberry, Lamarche, Crinnon, McGrath of Newfoundland, Gallagher and others.

After Mass Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G. ascended the pulpit and spoke from the text "What shall I render to the Lord for all He hath rendered to me?" (Psalms) Quid retribuam Domino.

The royal prophet in uttering this sentiment must have contemplated the great mercies of God and the favors bestowed upon himself. He must have realized how he had been selected from among his brethren and placed above his fellows. Beholding that he was esteemed among the people, and knowing his own imperfections, he cried out seeking how he might render meet service to the Lord for His mercies.

Such might well be the sentiment in the heart of the Dean of St. Catharines. The celebration of this anniversary might naturally recall to his mind the years of his youth, when by the mysterious voice from on high he was called to take Christ for his portion and his inheritance; might recall the later time when bowing prostrate before the Episcopal consecrator, he vowed all the strength of his youth, all the glory of his manhood, all the fervor of his declining years to the service of Jesus Christ, receiving the holy oils upon his brow, and rising a consecrated priest of God. To-day he has the gratification to have the approving message of the Archbishop, who, present at least in spirit, beholds

this his priest respected and held in honor by his brother priests, and revered by so splendid a congregation.

"What return?" he may ask; and the answer is in those other words of the psalmist, "I will take the chalice of the Lord and invoke His name." This he has done, and we with him have joined in adoring and praising the great eternal King.

What a spirit of unity is here evinced, a unity in all things spiritual, governmental and sacramental. We hold the same belief, we acknowledge the same authority, we partake of the same Holy sacraments. To three of these sacraments we desired to refer to-day in a more especial manner, because they are sacraments which leave an indelible impress upon the soul. They are as it were the three jewels of the priest, the diamond of Baptism, the ruby of Confirmation, and the emerald, with its seven fold depths of light, of Holy Orders, through all eternity, these will continue to irradiate the soul. Baptism constitutes the son of God and the heir to the kingdom of Heaven, Confirmation makes us soldiers in the good cause. These two are common to all of us, but Holy Orders are peculiar to the priesthood and therein distinctive. It is as a luminous star shining between two others.

By Baptism we are brought into alliance with the Holy Trinity; we become children of the Great Father, disciples of Jesus Christ and temples of the Holy Ghost. These are great dignities, to be a child of God is more than to occupy a throne upon earth, the robe of baptismal innocence is more beautiful than the adornments of kings.

By confirmation we are made soldiers of Christ and in an especial manner are bound to strive for the honor of Christ. Our duties as soldiers are to believe firmly, to fight for and to adhere to those beliefs. Jesus Christ charged His disciples to deny Him not, to take up the cross and follow in His way, and to hold the Faith He had taught under all trials. To fight against the world, the flesh and the devil is to make the good fight. The history of the world presents to us the spectacle of very many mighty men who have struggled manfully against great odds, whose valor has achieved wondrous results for the world, for self, for vanity, yet who in the final hour of trial went down before the dread blow, without offering one particle of resistance. These were not the soldiers of Christ. Rather is that he who like St. Paul, at the close of a long and arduous life, is able to say, "I have fought the good fight, and I have kept the Faith."

The priesthood makes him who receives its functions a representative of Jesus Christ and a mediator with Him for fallen humanity. Every Catholic priest is, by the fact of his consecration, a great high priest "according to the Order of Melchisedech." He is ordained that he may offer the august sacrifice of Jesus Christ, the same which He instituted at His last supper, and which He accomplished in His passion and death. By reason of this sublime office entrusted to him, the preacher is at once teacher, judge and physician. Christ, who is a prophet and who came to teach mankind, could send others to carry on His

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ARCHBISHOP KENRICK.

Deposed from the See of St. Louis on Account of Mental Infirmities.

ARCHBISHOP KAIN IN FULL CHARGE

(Philadelphia Catholic Standard)

A United Press despatch from St. Louis, Mo., announces that during the Pontifical Mass at the Cathedral on Monday morning Very Rev. Henry Muhlsiepen, V. G., read a cablegram from Rome conveying the information that the Holy Father, acting through the Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, Cardinal Ledochowski, had for reasons of mental infirmity removed Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, D. D., from the Archbishopric of St. Louis, and elevated to that position his Coadjutor, Most Rev. John Joseph Kain, D. D., who has been Administrator of the temporalities of the See since last year. A private despatch sent from St. Louis to ourselves on Tuesday afternoon confirms the above statement and adds that Archbishop Kain occupied the throne in the Cathedral at the late Mass last Sunday and gave the Papal blessing in his own name as Archbishop of St. Louis; that the action taken by the authorities in Rome gives general satisfaction, and is regarded as in no sense a reflection on Archbishop Kenrick, whose infirmities made the step necessary.

This action, however much it may be regretted by the venerable prelate's friends, is not to be wondered at considering that in his extremely advanced age—he is now near the close of his eighty ninth year—he has been afflicted with increasing weakening of his intellectual power, which was unusually vigorous and fruitful until long after he had passed the "alotted span" of three score and ten. The nature of his disease, too, made this step necessary, as it rendered him incapable of appreciating the inconveniences arising from his continuing to hold an exalted office whose great responsibilities he was no longer in a position to fully realize. The interests of the Church in his diocese required his parting with the rights, titles and privileges relating to the See which he had long served with the most efficient zeal and care. For the great good he accomplished in the days of his health and vigor he deserves the gratitude of the faithful throughout the States, and will be honored in our history as one of the Church's great prelates.

Born in Dublin on August 17, 1806, when old enough to judge for himself as to what career he was to pursue he chose to follow into the priesthood his elder brother, Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Philadelphia's third Bishop and Baltimore's sixth Archbishop, whom no less an authority than Archbishop Ryan has declared to be the greatest prelate that the Church in America has yet seen. Educated in Maynooth and ordained there in 1832, he accepted his brother's invitation to come to Philadelphia, and having arrived here was, in April, 1844, appointed an assistant at St. Mary's Church. He was but seven and a half years in this diocese when, after having been Rector of the infant Seminary, Pastor of St. Mary's, and Vicar-General of the Diocese, he was chosen in the latter part of 1851, to be Coadjutor to Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, and received episcopal consecration in St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, on November 30th of the year. Succeeding to the See on the death of his chief two years later, he was elevated to the rank of Archbishop in 1847, receiving the pallium through his brother in St. John's Church, Philadelphia, the following year.

His field of labor was a vast one, the diocese embracing the States of Missouri, Arkansas, the Territories now constituting the States of Kansas and Nebraska, the Indian Territory and half the State of Illinois. Yet he performed its duties alone until 1872, when the present Archbishop of Philadelphia was appointed his coadjutor; and from the promotion of the latter Prelate, twelve years later, he again ruled the See alone until, but recently, he received an assistant in the person of him who now succeeds to the title as well as the administration of the See of St. Louis.

Busy as he had been on account of the extent of the territory over which he ruled, he occasionally found time to share in the literary work of the Church, in which he had made a good beginning while the priest of the diocese of Philadelphia. Nor, during all the long years of his rule, had he much internal trouble to contend with. In a time, too, of intense political excitement, in 1865, he championed the cause of constitutional and religious liberty, and won a brilliant victory. But the time was to come, unfortunately, for the mental powers to decay before those of the body—the great administrator and profound scholar to be eclipsed while the mortal man yet remained in full view. But it is our duty to dwell upon his greatness and the immense value of the service he rendered to the State as well as to the Church, and not upon the misfortune that has so sadly terminated that service.

A Spanish Bull Fight.

The Spanish bull fight has often been described and severely criticized, but that species of bull fight, which, while it affords pastime to the people, subdues the noble animal to be a partaker of the labor of the husbandman, is little or not all known in this country. The extensive forest lands, which, reaching over a wide extent of country, is sufficiently open and grassy to afford pasture and food to immense herds of wild cattle, which roam almost unmolested among their shades—for instance, the great forest of the Alemtijo. In this forest hundreds of square miles are occupied in growing timber, but within its bounds large open spaces exist, which serve for pasturages, and occasionally a farm, a vineyard, or an olive grove, may be seen struggling, as it were, for existence; but these glimpses of culture are too few and far between to offer any serious check to the increase and independence of the vast herds which roam about undisturbed.

Some American friends of ours received intimation that in this forest of Alemtijo, one of the villages, Alcoxete, was to be the scene of a bull fight, and many villages were invited to take part or join in the hunt the following day. When we arrived we found about 300 persons assembled, many on foot and others mounted on various sorts of quadrupeds, from the noble Andalusian horse to the hack donkey. All were armed with a long pole, which had a spike at one end. We divided into two parties, one stretching in a long line to the right, the other to the left. We soon met a herd of cattle with twelve bulls in it. As soon as they saw us they bounded off like lightning. We gave chase and soon came up with them, and then commenced the attack with our long poles. Then the sport began. The manner was this: one person riding at full speed gave the bull nearest him a sharp prick with the pole. The bull then turned upon his assailant, but another horseman coming up pricked it on the other side. When leaving the first assailant it turned upon the second, he in like manner was rescued by a third, and so on, until the bull was at length separated from the herd, and so on with others till enough were caught.

We commenced operations then to the town. Skilful riding was now necessary and all the activity possessed by men and horses to keep clear of the pointed horns which, on every side, were directed against them, and to prevent the bulls from breaking away. We had to keep each bull separately engaged, as their united action would prove too much for us. However, we arrived at last at the enclosure, where we succeeded in driving them in. Here were a number of oxen with bulls (they had once been wild, quietly grazing. In a few weeks the oxen were all contentedly working on the farms.—P—A.

A Deserved Memorial to Commendatore de Rossi.

The Municipal Council of Rome has decreed that a marble bust of the late Commendatore Giovanni Battista De Rossi shall be raised in the Capitol Palace, to transmit the memory of this great man to posterity. In announcing this determination, the Marquis Nobile Vitelleschi declared that De Rossi's name said much more than he could say. In the illustration or interpretation of the monuments which testify to the two great civilizations of which Rome was the cradle and the centre, whether in regard to the pagan or the Christian world perhaps he was not in any way inferior to any of the great ones who preceded him in that field; but for the Christian he was assuredly the restorer of the method of studying and co-ordinating it for the use of history, so that he may really be considered as the restorer of Christian Archeology. And by this title as Christian civilization is still vigorous and is ours, so it may be said that De Rossi is the author of the science which seeks out and enlightens the origins of modern civilization, inasmuch as being grafted upon the ancient it is constituted in this Rome, in a practical, orderly form and has ordered future societies which have lived by it and which still live. Like all men who leave trace of their passage in the world, he has responded in doing this to a want of his time. And when the researching spirit of the time sought to discover these origins wherein were envolved the sanctity and reverence of the religious sentiment, and wished a historical account of them, he, a Roman, has presented to the scientific world the honors of these archives of the history of the world, which torn down and overwhelmed by the vicissitudes and the catastrophes to which it was subjected, lay confused in the soil of this Rome. He taught the mode in which they were to be read, and his teachings will be not lost. Such were some of the merits of this great light of Christian civilization, this scholar in an age when scholarship is at discount, this Christian gentleman in Rome, where to be an adherent of the Pope is to be an enemy of the government, —this De Rossi now to be honored in the capitol.—Pilot.

CAN RECOMMEND IT. Mr. Enos Bonberry, Tuscarora, writes. "I am pleased to say that Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally, and have always received benefit from its use. It is our family medicine, and I take great pleasure in recommending it."

Should we fall a thousand times in the day a thousand times we must rise again, always animated with unbounded confidence in the infinite goodness of God.—V. C. Louis of Grenada.

Powderfuls and other drastic purgatives should be strictly avoided, except in extreme cases. When an aperient is called for, take Ayer's Pills. They restore natural action by imparting strength and tone to the bowels, and their use is always attended with good results.

True prayer consists not in words soaped by the mouth, but in the interior attention of the heart, for the sounds which sink into the ears of God are not the words which fall from our lips, but the only desires and aspirations of our hearts.—St. Gregory.

Personals.

Sir William Harcourt has gone back to the use of manuscript when delivering his speeches and though in conversation Sir William is one of the witliest of men, and in debate one of the quickest, he invariably prepares his speeches verbatim in manuscript, and reads them from first page to last.

The Irish Literary Society in London is arranging a concert in St. Martin's Hall on June 29th, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of an annuity for two aged daughters of William Carleton, the Irish novelist. Mr. A. P. Graves, Adolphi terrace, Strand, W. C., is acting as hon. secretary.

Father Hoaly was playing whist, the stakes being of course nominal. His reverence in paying his losses included a threepenny bit amongst the count. "Ah, from last Sunday's collection," grimly remarked the saturnine Lord S—. Like a lightning flash came the retort, "Does your lordship recognize your contribution?"

In "An Artist's Reminiscences" Rudolph Lehmann writes: "I only met Thackeray once, in this historical old Roman tavern, the Osteria del Falcone, which boasts of having had Michael Angelo among its customers. When a mutual friend introduced me to the great novelist (great in more than one sense, for he measured 6 feet 4 inches), I said I learned to read English from his 'Vanity Fair.' 'And that is where I learned to write it,' he replied."

A friend of Mr. Gladstone was once asked what kind of arts he used to employ to bring over hesitating colleagues or wavering partisans. "No arts," was the reply, "He never wheedled, he simply overwhelmed." The amount of the energy and even the rhetorical skill, which Mr. Gladstone would throw into those informal colloquies was often prodigious. "Good heavens! good heavens," said a well-known politician once, as he wiped the perspiration from his forehead and sank exhausted into the chair. "Good heavens! there is nothing left of me!" "Why?" asked his friend, "what have you been doing?" "Talking with Mr. Gladstone for an hour," was the reply.

Mr. Jacob Primmer, anti Papist and staunch Presbyterian, who recently, according to rumour, has been endeavoring to "convert" his Holiness, was once thrown into the company of the late Father Stephenson, S. J. After the usual formalities of introduction, Father Stephenson congratulated Mr. Primmer on his good works. Jacob, aghast at these friendly overtures by a Jesuit, whom of all Catholics he dreaded most, feebly ejaculated, "Indeed, what good works?" "Good works done on behalf of the Catholic Church," was the answer. "W-w-ho, I" feebly stammered the astounded Presbyterian. "Yes, Mr. Primmer"—this dryly—"you and your denunciations do us more good and bring us more converts than any four priests in the whole of Scotland." Ah! but, Mr. Primmer," continued Father Stephenson sadly, but yet waggishly, you'll get no credit for it."

It the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old, well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

The Mass would mean a great deal more for us if we attended in it the proper spirit, if we came to pray, if we came in humility, if we in spirit placed ourselves at the foot of the cross on Mount Calvary. Strive earnestly to hear Mass with attention, devotion, and prompt to your souls.

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

What the Duke Has Cost.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's cousin, is one of the fat kine who have managed to pick up a decent living at the expense of the British taxpayers without that enormous amount of service that might be supposed to cover the income they receive.

He was the son of the tenth child of George III, who was created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary and Baron Oulston, and who died in 1860, George, the second and present duke, was voted an annuity of \$50,000 a year when his father died, and the orphan's path was made tolerably easy. Joseph Hume, the well known economist, voted to reduce this amount by one-half, but could find only 52 members to go with him in the lobby.

The young duke was a soldier. John Bright moved to limit the duke's income to the \$60,000 from all sources, but this very reasonable proposition was defeated—108 to 89. The duke graduated in army emoluments in 1839, when at 18 years of age he became a colonel. Eight years later he was a major general, in which capacity he held some of the most lucrative posts in the service; in 1854 a lieutenant-general, and was given the command of a Crimean division; in 1856 a general on full pay, and six years later a field marshal at \$22,500 a year, with the command in chief.

Every step, notably the last, was over the heads of able and veteran officers, grown gray in the country's service. In 1861 he was made colonel of the Grenadier guards, and as this greatly coveted military appointment, with its \$10,660 a year, has for 27 years been retained by one already overloaded with public money and honors, it can be imagined how much assistance army economists and reformers are likely to get from the head of the service.

H. R. II. also resides at Gloucester House, free of rent, rates and taxes, an immunity which must be at least worth about \$10,000 a year, and this privilege he has enjoyed since 1857. The duke has also since 1852 been ranger of St. James, Green and Hyde parks and since 1857 ranger of Richmond park, all little pickings of salaries making a sum equal to \$12,500 a year apiece or about \$65,000. Besides this he is colonel of the artillery and the engineer regiments.

To all hints that he might resign and let some other soldier have a chance at the lucrative and honorable position as head of the army the duke has turned a deaf ear. If the British nation does not know when it has a good servant, George, duke of Cambridge, is fully alive to the fact that he has a good master, and is in no hurry to quit.

An estimate of the amount of money the Duke of Cambridge has drawn from the British people since he did them the honor of seeking a living at their expense brings the sum total to near £700,000, or about \$3,500,000. The amount that he has cost the nation by opposition to ideas of military reform is not so easily estimated. Perhaps there are two sides to that question. The salary side seems to have only one, and a well buttered one, too, for the duke.—Boston Globe.

CRISPI'S "VICTORY."

Catholics, in Obedience to the Pope's Wishes, Abstain from Voting.

The victory of Crispi's party in the recent Italian elections does not seem at all remarkable when it is remembered that the great body of Catholics, in obedience to the Pope's expressed desire, took no part in the voting. Just previous to the election the Holy Father addressed the following letter to Cardinal Parocchi.

My Lord Cardinal. The attitude which the Italian Catholics ought to take with regard to the participation

in the political elections has already been marked out by Pontifical authority and affirmed on several occasions. The circular, which by order of our predecessor, Pius IX., of holy memory, the sacred penitentiary addressed to the bishops declaring that "all the circumstances being taken into account it is not expedient" to take part in such elections (attentis omnibus circumstantiis non expedit) is well known. And as this decision was interpreted by a large number in a different sense, a decree of the Holy Office on the 30th of June, 1886, issued without approval, added that the non expedit meant prohibition (non expedit prohibitionem impostat), thus rendering plain to the Catholics the duty of abstention. We ourselves, then, renewing the instructions, stated *viva voce* that if the participation, of the Catholics in the administrative elections is laudable and ought to be encouraged more than ever, on the other hand, it is to be avoided in the political elections as not expedient for reasons of the highest kind, not the least of these being the condition of affairs which is imposed on the Sovereign Pontiff, and which is certainly inconsistent with the full liberty and independence of his apostolic ministry. Despite all this, we learn with only too much certainty that some continue to raise discussions as to our intentions, deprive our words of their due weight, and evade and cause others to evade our ordinances. They even try by all sorts of arguments and artifices to produce the impression that certain steps have been taken by us authorizing the Catholics to take part in the elections for the future.

We deem it suitable, then, my lord cardinal, to declare publicly that we have made no change whatever in the policy mentioned, and that, therefore, we recommend all who are truly Catholic to accept them and conform to them with docile submission.

Meanwhile, as a pledge of our special good will, we grant you, my lord cardinal, with all our heart, the Apostolic benediction.

From the Vatican, 14th May, 1895.

—LEO XIII., Pope.

"It was in Perth," writes Isaac Zaagwill, the novelist, "that puzzling over a gramy statue, I was accosted by a bare footed newsboy, with his raucous cry of 'Hair-ald, Glasgow Hair-ald!' 'I'll take one,' quoth I, 'if you'll tell me whose statue that is.' 'Tis Rabbie Burns,' replied he, on the nail. 'Thank you, said I,' taking the paper. 'And what did he do to deserve the statue?' My newsboy scratched his head. Perceiving his embarrassment, a party of friends coming down the street called out in stentorian chorus, 'Ay, 'tis Rabbie Burns.' 'But what did he do to deserve the statue,' I thundered back. They hung their heads. At last my newsboy recovered himself; his face brightened. 'Well,' said I again, 'what did he do to deserve this statue?' 'He deod' answered the intelligent little boy."

Minister Denby has evidently been a close observer of missionary work in China, and he has something to say thereof in his latest report to the state department. He declares that Protestant and Catholic missionaries are doing grand work in educating the Chinese, that conversions to Christianity are numerous—he puts the Protestant Chinese converts at 40,000, and estimates the Chinese Catholics at 500,000 at least—and asserts that the 1500 Protestant missionaries, with, perhaps, a larger number of Catholic ones, have contributed greatly to the advance in civilization, learning, trade and commerce that has taken place of late years in China. "Two hundred and fifty years ago," says the minister in one part of his report, "the pious Catholic fathers taught astronomy, mathematics and the language at Pekin."



Charles H. Hutchings.

Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING Ayer's Pills

I was troubled a long time with sick headache. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint, but it was not until I

Began taking Ayer's Pills

that I received permanent benefit. A single box of these pills freed me from headaches and I am now a well man.

—C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

Awarded Medal at World's Fair Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

It does men good to admire what is good and beautiful, but it does them infinitely more good to love it. We grow like what we admire; and we become one with what we love.

There is a false modesty which is vanity, a false glory which is levity, a false grandeur which is meanness; a false virtue which is hypocrisy; and a false wisdom which is prudery.—La Bruyere.

HONOR TO A CANADIAN ARTIST.

Miss Adele Lemaitre goes to Brooklyn N.Y.

Toronto is loth to lose a musician who has attained the distinction and popularity which this talented lady has justly earned during her career in this city, but it will be nevertheless pleasing to her many friends especially the parishioners of St. Patrick's church who for many years enjoyed her rich musical treats, to learn that she has received two very lucrative appointments in Brooklyn N. Y. to which city she will remove in a few days. In addition to an appointment on the teaching staff of one of the conservatories of music, Miss Lemaitre has accepted the position of organist and choir directress of the church of the Holy Cross, situated in one of the most wealthy and fashionable quarters of Brooklyn. It must indeed be gratifying to this gifted lady to find success so soon secured in her new field and it is also a source of pleasure to her many friends to know that she goes where her great talent and conscientious work will have their full measure of appreciation and what is more substantial adequate recompense. We wish Miss Lemaitre many years of continued success and bon voyage.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of June, 1895, mails close and are due as follows:

	Close	Due
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. T. R. East.....	7.30 7.45	7.25 9.40
O. and Q. Railway...	7.45 8.00	7.35 7.40
G. T. R. West.....	7.30 3.25	12.40 pm 8.00
N. and N. W.....	7.30 4.30	10.10 8.10
T. G. and B.....	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland	7.00 3.35	12.30 pm 9.30
C. V. R.....	7.00 3.00	12.35 pm 8.50
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. W. R.....	6.30 4.00	10.45 8.30
	9.30	
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
U. S. N. Y.....	6.30 12.00 n	8.35 6.45
	4.00 12.35 pm	10.50
	9.30	
U.S. West'n States	6.30 12 noon	8.35 6.45
	4.00	8.30
	9.30	

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 9.30 p.m. on Wednesdays at noon, and on Saturdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplemental mails to Mondays and Thursdays close occasionally on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of June: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

T. C. PARTSON, P.M.

THIRTY YEARS OF TORTURE.

HANDS AND FINGERS TWISTED OUT OF SHAPE WITH RHEUMATISM.

The Story of an Old Man now Nearing the Foot of Life's Hill How Relief Came to Him After Repeated Failures and Disappointments

From the Kempville Advance.

"I am now almost at the foot of the hill of life, having attained the 76th year of my age, and never during that time have I made a statement more willingly and conscientiously than now. My body has been tortured by pain for upwards of thirty years, caused by rheumatism, and there are thousands enduring a like affliction that need not if they would but heed my experience and avail themselves of the proper means of relief. The disease first affected my hip and spread to my legs and arms. Like many sufferers I spared neither trouble or expense in seeking something to alleviate the pain. The disease had made me so helpless that I was unable to put on my coat and my hands and fingers were being twisted out of shape. They seemed not the shadow of a hope of relief and very naturally I became discouraged and disheartened, and time after time have I given up in despair. While in Arizona three years ago I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink pills. I sent for six boxes in order to give them a fair trial. I followed the directions closely and by the time the fourth box was finished the pain had greatly lessened and I was much improved. My friends having witnessed the



I was unable to put on my coat.

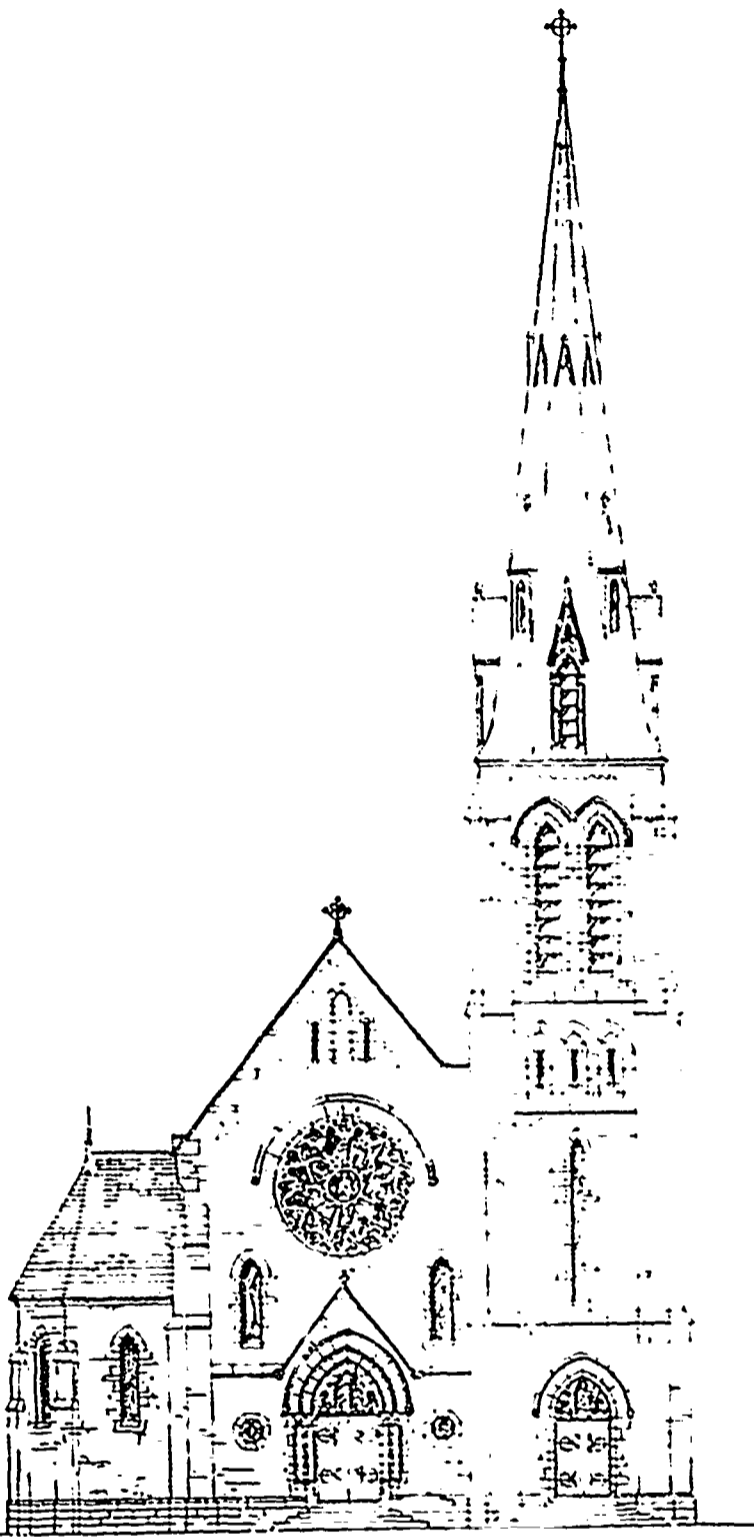
wonderful effect upon my body could not help admiring the Pink Pills, and being about to leave for the east, I gave the remaining two boxes to them. Unfortunately I neglected getting another supply for nearly a year after returning to this part and I felt that to : : Pink Pills were one of the necessities of life. Last spring I procured a few boxes and have been taking them since, with a very satisfactory effect. I am glad to say. Now I feel like a new man, entirely free from pain or stiffness of joint. I have a slight numbness of feet and half way to the knee, but am confident that these pills will relieve this feeling. Although well advanced in years, I am able and do walk many miles a day. For rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand pre-eminently above all other medicines according to my experience and I urge a trial on all suffering from this painful malady."

The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as told the Advance recently by Mr. George Sellock, an esteemed resident of Miller Corners, and no one hearing the earnest manner of its recital could fail to be convinced of Mr. Sellock's sincerity. But if this were not enough hundreds of witnesses could be summoned, if need be, to prove the truth of every word stated. Mr. Angus Buchanan, the well known druggist and popular recs of Kempville, speaks of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as one of the most popular remedies known, having a great sale among his customers and giving general satisfaction.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They gave a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Don't be persuaded to take some substitute.

Let your glory be to bear your cross, seeking neither sweetness nor consolation. It belongs to the common soldier to be paid by the day; serve gratuitously as the nobles serve their king.—St. Teresa.

It is the united action of the brain and the eye that forms the habit of close observation. We must think about what we see if it is to be a permanent impression. When the mind is vacant the eyes are robbed of half their value.



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, NIAGARA FALLS.

THE WHITE FRIARS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

plished without labor or without expense. Some degree of self sacrifice must enter, but we have every assurance that every such sacrifice will be repaid to the people. When it is completed we will have within the church those solemn services of religion which assist us in acquiring the practice of virtue and in resisting and overcoming vice; upon the rock which is Christ we base our hope, and we are assured that for all temporal sacrifice made for the honor of God, spiritual blessings will be abundantly returned. We thus see that spiritual blessings may be obtained even at the price of earthly riches. This ceremony should therefore be a cause of joy for the Catholics of this neighborhood and as well for the townspeople who are not of our community. The Catholic Church realizes what is meant by its designation as Catholic or Universal. It would not discharge its full duty by caring simply for itself. The good Catholic prays for all even as the Church's founder, Jesus Christ, died for all mankind without exception.

So it is that the prayers and sacrifices which are offered up in the churches and in the hearts of the people are an ever operating benefit to the world at large. Every prayer is a power.

Wherever a church steeple points heavenward, there is an ever present reminder to sinners that we came from above and that thither we must

return, or otherwise we shall have lived in vain. We may have other riches than spiritual ones, but all we have is traveller's money, which we are to use but not to bow down before. From this church then will radiate the graces which He will give who is the very Fountain of Grace, filling the hearts of men with holy impulses, ensuring that one day we may all see God face to face.

NOTES.

At the conclusion of Father Mayer's eloquent sermon Father O'Malley expressed his own thanks and those of the congregation to those who had participated. He regretted exceedingly the enforced absence of the Archbishop who would have thoroughly appreciated the spectacle. He was grateful for the presence of so many visitors both clerical and lay.

The new church is of the early English period of Gothic architecture. It will be built of mottled stone with Ohio stone dressings, and will cost \$25,000. The length will be 140 feet, the width, 45 feet. A spire will be built which will be 140 feet high. The capacious sacristy to the south of the sanctuary will be used when the season requires as a chapel. There will be a cloistered passage joining this sacristy with the parochial residence. When all is complete, the church, school and parochial residence will constitute the handsomest block for miles about.

Messrs. Post and Holmes of Toronto are the architects.

It was certainly a novel sight to a great many present, when the Carmelite Fathers, in their robes and scapular of brown, and the outer robe

and hood of white made their appearance. Besides Father Mayer there were Fathers Kreidt, Fink and Ryan of the Monastery, at Falls View, and Father O'Malley, the popular pastor. While Father Pius stood delivering his fervent discourse, eloquent in speech and gesticulation, one might readily fancy himself caught up and placed before one of the mighty monks of the olden day. Here, indeed, was the continuity of the Church strikingly evidenced; time itself seeming obliterated in the guise of the preacher and the manner and matter of his sermon.

A Boycotted Viceroy.

The London correspondent of the New York World writes that Lord Houghton, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, is said to have at last grown thoroughly tired of that much-coveted position, with its salary of £20,000 (\$100,000) a year, its two residences and its semi royal distinction. The explanation is that having been sent to Ireland by the government pledged to give its people a legislature of its own and to subvert the ancient landlord ascendancy, Lord Houghton has been systematically boycotted by what Mr. Gladstone styled the "classes."

The Irish viceroy under former conditions not only representing the Queen in name but in fact. He is the highest functionary in the land, the recognised leader of Irish society, the personage whose favor was a sure passport to the most exclusive social circles—and no aristocracy is more exclusive than the Irish, or, rather, as they are more correctly called, for they are only settlers in Ireland, the West British.

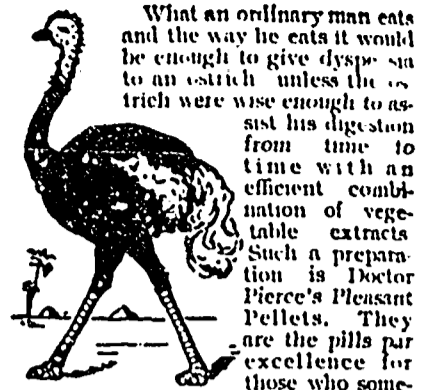
But under Lord Houghton all this has changed. The "upper ten" in Ireland sent forth the ukase that he should be shunned because of the policy he represented. It was pointed out to the ultra-loyal Unionists that in disparaging the viceroy they were disparaging the Queen herself, for whose person and throne they never cease to express boundless affection.

But Queen Victoria hates home rule as much as any Orangeman of them all and they found a royal sanction for their attitude towards Lord Houghton in this circumstance, that contrary to usage, the Queen only commanded his presence at Windsor once a year, whereas his predecessors had invariably been bidden there three or even four times.

Lord Houghton himself, while remaining true to the Liberal Party since it adopted home rule, has never been a conspicuous partisan. His father, a distinguished literary man, was made a peer by Gladstone, who greatly admired his poetry. He was best known as Mr. Monckton Milnes.

The present Lord Houghton is exceptionally popular in society; he is young, handsome, wealthy and a widower. He recently succeeded to a large fortune on the death of his uncle, Lord Crowe. Like his father, he is a writer of meritorious verse, is "in" with the smartest set in the British aristocracy and is of irreproachable private character—though that is not material.

Altogether he seemed to be an ideal occupant of the ornamental social office to which he was called in Dublin. The late Duchess of Leinster was his cousin, their families were on the most affectionate terms, yet so rigorous was the boycott directed by the Unionist party against Lord Houghton, that, when it was rumored that the Duke and Duchess of Leinster intended to attend his first "drawing room," they sent an indignant denial to the press. The Irish peers and the English peers with residences or property in Ireland, and the great landed magnates who were hitherto known as the "Dublin Castle set," most of whom were well known to Lord Houghton in England, have ostentatiously absented themselves from the vice-regal functions during the past two years.



What an ordinary man eats and the way he eats it would be enough to give dyspepsia to an ostrich unless the ostrich were wise enough to assist his digestion from time to time with an efficient combination of vegetable extracts. Such a preparation is Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the pills par excellence for those who sometimes eat the wrong things and too much. They stimulate action in all of the digestive organs. They stop sour stomach, windy belchings, heartburn, flatulence and cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache and kindred derangements.

They are gentle, but prompt in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and have none of the unpleasant features of other pills. They do not gripe and cause no violent shock to the system.

One little "Pellet" is a laxative. Two are mildly cathartic. One taken after dinner insures perfect digestion, sound sleep and an absence of foul breath in the morning.

They are unlike ordinary pills, because you do not become a slave to their use. They not only afford temporary relief, but effect a permanent cure.

Once used they are always in favor.

Your name and address on a postal card will bring a free sample package of 4 to 7 doses. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

CAUTION.—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—it's an easy name to remember. Don't let some designing dealer persuade you to take some pills represented as just as good. He makes more profit on the "just as good" kind. That's why he prefers to sell them. That's the reason why you better not take them.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

work. He who is the mightiest law-giver can delegate to others the work of judging. He who is the great physician of souls cannot be deprived of His omnipotence nor of His right to transmit His teaching power. The Spirit of God is upon the priest, who is sent to preach the Gospel even as Christ was sent by the Father.

For the relief of all spiritual ill—Our Lord has established channels through which Grace is to flow, the priest is the distributor and dispenser of these graces.

The priest baptizes the child, he frees the man in the holy tribunal of penance; he anoints the dying, he follows the dead to the last resting place. What wonder then that to-day the people are here to do honor to a priest who for a quarter of a century has labored for souls and who to-day wears stainless his sacerdotal robes. St. Paul says "the priest who rules well is worthy of double honor." We may not, therefore, marvel at the palpable evidences of devotion which are present to-day.

The Archbishop is honored in knowing of the honor to one of his priests; the priests are honored in witnessing this splendid tribute to one of their brethren; the people are honored by this ceremony held amid the monuments to their zeal and his. Let there be prayer and thanksgiving, like in some measure to that for which we all hope, the heavenly jubilee that will never end.

The text of the addresses by the clergy, congregation and people of St. Catharines and the replies of Dean Harris are unavoidably held over.

When you see that you distinguish yourself by laudable actions, and that others are negligent, you ought to suppose that, though these things are manifest, yet they labor in secret, for there are many outwardly honest who make little interior progress, and there are many of free and loose demeanor who are in heart most holy and most beloved of God.—St. Bonaventure.

SOCIETY HAPPENINGS.

Other Items of Interest in Cities and Towns.

E. B. A.

HONORING THE DEAD.

According to the annual custom of Sarsfield Branch No. 1 and St. Joseph's juvenile Branch No. 1 of Hamilton, the graves of their deceased members were decorated with flowers on June 2nd. The committee having visited the cemetery on the day previous to cut the grass and mark the graves. On Sunday the members of the Branches met at St. Mary's Hall at 1.30 p.m. and formed in procession headed by the chorists. Bro. W. S. being Marshal for Sarsfield Branch and Brother P. Curran for St. Joseph's, and proceeded to the wharf at foot of Simcoe street, where they boarded the steamer "Acacia" for the cemetery. Having arrived the procession reformed, the members carrying the flowers each having two plants, and proceeded to the resting place of their deceased brothers, at each of the twenty graves four plants were placed. Geranium stocks and forget-me-nots. The members then joined in prayer for the repose of the souls of the deceased the prayers being recited by W. J. Sullivan, President of Sarsfield Branch assisted by Brother T. Cheusman. The ceremony was well attended very few members being absent; and a large number of friends accompanied them to take part in the solemn act of respect for their dead. The committee return thanks to all who took part in the ceremony and likewise to the donors of flowers.

St. Mary's Concert.

An unusually large audience assembled in St. Andrews hall last Wednesday evening to witness the programme given by the children of St. Mary's school. Mr. D. A. Carey, as chairman made the opening remarks.

Vicar-General McCann also spoke for sometime, in explanation of the operetta which was to follow. Where so many children are gathered together, it would be impossible to give individual commendation. The singing of the one hundred little girls who appeared on the platform spoke volumes for the excellence of their training. The instrumental numbers—pianos, violins and guitars, by the Misses Henry, Whelan, Bro. McMullen, McEvay, O'Connor, Smith, Watson, and Cunningham, were admirably played showing great technical skill, and power of expression. The song "Papa's message" by little Miss Aggie Curran completely carried away the audience. The operetta "Katydid" was a perfect masterpiece. The effective points, coupled with a charming grace of bearing, were very cleverly brought out. The little boys representing the soldiers and lawyers kept the audience in a paroxysm of laughter. Their old fashioned costumes and comical headdresses, contrasting so strongly with the tiny little fellows, caused much merriment. Too much cannot be said in praise of the Sisters of St. Joseph under whose direction this entertainment was given. Their production in vocal, instrumental and dramatic work are of the very highest order; and, parents who are desirous of having their children cultivated in these branches, could not place them under more skillful and painstaking teachers. We hope these good sisters will favor us with many such excellent entertainments.

St. Mary's Sanctuary Boys.

The following resolution of condolence were unanimously passed at a meeting of the St. Mary's Sanctuary Boys held in the school-room at 2.30 p.m., Sunday, June 2, 1895.

Whereas, since the previous meeting of the Society, Martin Kane, one of our esteemed members, at the early age of 18 years, has been called to his reward;

And whereas, while reverentially bowing to God's holy will in his regard, we cheerfully acknowledge that Martin was a great source of happiness to his family, and to our society an edifying and useful member.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of the St. Mary's Sanctuary Boys' Society, hereby tender our sincerest sympathy to the family of our deceased member.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the father an sisters of Martin Kane; another entered in the society's minute-book, and a third addressed for publication in the Catholic Register.

MICHAEL STAFFORD, Sec. Treas.

St. Paul's Church.

On Sunday the Feast of Pentecost, nearly one hundred children of the parish made their first Communion. The altar was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mass

was celebrated by the pastor Rev. Father Hand. The girls, choir consisting of one hundred voices sang Dumonto's Mass in a particularly pleasing style. At the offertory, Starno's Magnificat was rendered in a manner which testifies to the splendid vocal training given them by the sisters of St. Joseph. The soloists were Misses Ada Baxter, Eva Tromer, Maud O'Connor, and Katie Ryan. Miss Kate Rigney presiding at the organ. In the evening the children were enrolled in the scapular, and received into the society of the Holy Angels.

St. Francis' School.

The following boys have merited testimonials for good conduct and application to study during May:

Form IV.—Excellent—C. E. Dorian, H. Duern, D. Drohan, J. Murphy, J. A. Callaghan, D. Glynn, F. McGuire, H. Oster, W. O'Brien, A. Drohan, R. Rocamora, F. Walsh, J. Glynn, T. Glynn, W. Oster, J. O'Neill, L. J. O'Connor. Good—H. Bourke, D. Kennedy, H. Haines, Jas. Ryan, G. Fogarty, L. Duern.

Form III.—Excellent—F. Murphy, Good—D. Garthan, J. Higgins.

Highest Standing, Form IV.—Senior Division—1. C. Dorian; 2. H. Duern; 3. D. Drohan. Junior Division—1. H. Oster; 2. W. O'Brien; 3. F. Walsh.

Brookton.

On Ascension Thursday, special vespers were rendered at St. Helen's Church. There were present in the sanctuary some former college companions of Father Cruise, Rev. Dr. Baxter and Father Gardner of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Rev. P. Coyle of Dixie.

Ottawa.

Mr. James Plunkett, a well known and highly esteemed member of the civic service died last week. Deceased was an able and trusted official and only a few days before his death was promoted to the honorable position of Chief clerk of the Post-office Department. Requiem high mass was sung by Father Constantineau at St. Joseph's Church, after which the funeral proceeded to Notre Dame cemetery. The pall bearers were the five sons of the deceased, who leaves also a widow and three daughters. Rev. Mother Ignatius, Superior of Loretto Abbey, Toronto, is a sister in law of Mr. Plunkett. The general respect in which he was held was evidenced by the large number of friends present at the funeral.

Obituary

At 327 1/2 Hall street, Portland, Oregon, on the 19th of May, Mr. Vincent McCullough passed away to his eternal rest, aged 56 years.

The immediate cause of his death was paralysis, although Mr. McCullough has not been in good health for some years. He was born in Taynee, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1858 and settled in Ottawa. There he married Miss Maria Kennedy, daughter of an influential family who, together with his six children, survive him. In 1865 Mr. McCullough moved to Portland, Oregon, where he has resided ever since, following the business of contractor. His superior work and high character for probity secured him many large contracts. As a result of his industry and intelligence he leaves a comfortable competence to his family.

One brother, Daniel, at the old homestead, Ireland, one sister residing in Newcastle on-Tyne, England, Felix McCullough, contractor, of Ottawa, Canada, and Henry, also of Ottawa, are brothers. These are the surviving members of a large family that at one time gathered around the hearth of that far-away home in Ireland. Mr. McCullough was a man highly respected by all and a truly Christian father, loved and mourned by his sorrowing family. His funeral was from St. Lawrence Church and interment at St. Mary's Cemetery. Requiescat in pace.

A. O. H.

Div. No. 4, held their regular meeting Sunday last, there was a very large attendance, a large amount of business was transacted. One new member was initiated and three applications for membership received.

Under the heading of the good and welfare of the Order, Bros. Kane, Finlay and Gloster gave magnificent addresses to the members. The Literary Committee amused the members with Music and Song about an hour.

The President closed the meeting with congratulations to the members upon the great interest they showed for the Order.

The meeting adjourned with singing, God Save Ireland.

Division No. 3, and their friends, to the number of about five hundred, had a pleasant outing on Saturday last to the pretty town of Oakville. The trip was made by water in the palace steamer Garden City; and the party, while on board, had the full benefit

IT'S A SIN!!!

TO PAY GOOD MONEY FOR AN INDIFFERENT ARTICLE.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

IS OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT AND VALUE.

SOLD IN LEAD PACKETS ONLY. ALL GROCERS.

22 Front Street East, TORONTO and 119 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

CHEYNE & CO.

Your boy wears out a lot of Clothes of course. Don't blame the lad; doubtless at his age you were just as destructive. Buy from a reliable firm. Get good garments that will withstand rough usage. We have just opened up some new lines, all splendid value, the very thing for Summer vacation or School.

BOYS

Three Piece Suits,

Strong, Durable Tweed. Prices \$2.50 to \$5.00, (goods honestly worth \$3 to \$7).

Two-Piece Suits,

Strong and Durable. From \$1.50 up (reduced prices).

Sailor, Jersey Blouse and Zouave Suits,

From 95c up to \$5, regular prices from \$1.50 to \$5.

Reefers,

Job Line, \$1.25 and \$1.50, sizes 22 to 28, goods well worth \$2.50.

CHEYNE & CO.,

73 KING STREET EAST.

ROBERT CHEYNE,

Manager.

of Purser Nihan's most considerate attention. Arrived at Oakville, the excursionists proceeded directly to the park, where the amusements were freely indulged in till the "shades of evening" closed in and warned the gathering that time was up.

The base ball match between the Wellingtons and Standards of the Junior League was keenly contested, and resulted in a victory for the former team. There was another interesting contest, but of a gentler character, upon which hinged the popularity of two young ladies—Miss Kelly and Miss Gleason, both of the West End. The larger number of votes declared in favor of Miss Kelly, who was awarded the prize—a valuable gold watch; but Miss Gleason is so highly esteemed that she also is to be presented with a suitable token of her friends' good-will.

The committee in charge of the excursion deserve credit for their management, which was efficient and satisfactory from the beginning to the end.

Toronto General Trusts Company.

We reprint in another column the thirteenth annual report of the Toronto General Trusts Company, which is unusually interesting, as well to the general public as to those immediately concerned as shareholders. The sheet is balanced to the 31st of March, 1895, and shows net earnings for the year of \$52,575, which include \$4,308 carried over from 1891. Of the profits there were paid \$22,500 in three dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; the reserve fund—which now stands at a quarter of a million—has been increased \$10,000; and the contingent account has been strengthened by an addition of \$15,000, which brings that item up to \$43,576.

One of the advantages of the Trusts pointed out by Vice President Hoskin is continuity of service. Said Mr. Hoskin: "Individuals, fortunately or unfortunately, must die, but a company always lives. In its hands, therefore, a trust, no matter how long its duration, is not liable to be interrupted by death, or to have the personnel of the trust changed from other cause." The point made by the Vice President is an important one, and must tell with those having regard to the careful disposition of their last wills and testaments.

Managing Director Langmuir and his staff were referred to in the annual report in very cordial and flattering terms—and, we think, deservedly so. Those doing business with the office will heartily endorse every word in this connection expressed by Mr. Meredith.

Something

Neat

And Dressy

For

Stylish

Men.

OUR SUITS

AT

\$12.00

Cutaway Style, in Worsteds and Fine Serges, are exceptionally good value.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

OAK HALL,

115 to 121 King St. E., TORONTO.

One class of men must have their faith hammered in like a nail, by authority; another class must have it worked in like a crow, by argument.—Holmes.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

Proceedings at the Annual meeting of Shareholders.

YEAR'S TRADE REVIEWED.

Interesting Addresses by the President, Sir Donald Smith, and General Manager Mr. Clouston.

The 77th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal took place in the Board Room of the Bank, at one o'clock yesterday. Among those present were:—Sir Donald Smith, Hon. George A. Drummond, R. B. Angus, W. C. McDonald, Hugh McLennan, A. T. Paterson, W. W. Ogilvie, F. S. Lyman, Q.C.; Justice Cross, M. Burke, Captain Benyon, Alex. Mitchell, W. R. Miller, John Dunlop, Hector MacKenzie, James O'Brien, J. B. Learmont, John Crawford, J. H. R. Molson, A. T. Taylor, H. Montagu Allen, W. Murray, M. Foley, James Moore, B. A. Boas, Wm. McKenzie, R. S. White, M.P., James Wilson, jr., J. C. Badgley, J. M. McCarthy, Charles Meredith, F. T. Judah, James Tæker and John Morrison.

On motion of Mr. John Crawford, Sir Donald A. Smith, President of the Bank, was voted to the chair.

Moved by Mr. J. H. R. Molson, seconded by Mr. B. A. Boas, that the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers:—Messrs. F. S. Lyman, Q.C., and A. W. Hooper; and that Mr. James Aird be the secretary of this meeting.

The President then called upon Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager, to read the annual report of the Directors as follows:—

Report of Directors.

Report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 77th Annual General Meeting, held 3rd June, 1895.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 77th Annual Report showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1895. Balance of Profit and Loss Account 30th April, 1894 \$ 804,715 33 Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1895, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts 1,210,436 77

Dividend 5 per cent. paid 1st December, 1894 \$600,000 Dividend 5 per cent. payable 1st June, 1895 600,000 1,200,000 30

Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward \$ 815,152 10

A branch of the Bank has been opened at St. John's, Newfoundland. A branch Office has been opened at the premises built and owned by the Bank on the corner of Notre Dame and Seignette streets in this city.

With deep regret the Directors have to record the death of the respected colleague Mr. W. H. Meredith who had been at the time of his death a member of the Board for upwards of three years.

The vacancy on the Board has been filled by the election of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie. All the Offices of the Bank including the Head Office, have been inspected during the past year.

DONALD A. SMITH, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th April, 1895.

Table with columns for Liabilities and Assets. Liabilities include Capital Stock, Reserves, and Deposits. Assets include Gold and Silver, Government Bonds, and Deposits with Dominion Government.

Table with columns for Assets. Assets include Gold and Silver, Government Bonds, Deposits with Dominion Government, and Deposits with other Banks.

Table with columns for Bank Premises, Current Loans, and Debt Secured by Mortgage. Total amount shown as \$87,771,683.43.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, 30th April, 1895.

President's Address.

The President, Sir Donald Smith, then rose and said: Before taking up the immediate business of this meeting, I would desire to say how deeply we all deplore the loss of our late colleague, Mr. W. H. Meredith. He was in the prime of life, a gentleman of very good promise, who had endeared himself to all who had the privilege of knowing him, and I am sure that each and all of you here, in common with all who knew him, will join with us in this expression of deep regret at the loss we have sustained.

You will observe from the report just read that the net profits of the Bank during the past year show a decline of \$103,000.00 in round numbers, or of less than 1 per cent. upon the paid up capital as compared with the statement of the preceding year. While we could have desired a better result, under all the circumstances with which the Bank has had to contend, we consider it very gratifying, and trust it may be so regarded by you. The causes which have produced this result will be given more in detail by the General Manager; I would, however, anticipate his remarks with the observation that the year has been marked by quiet trade at home and by dull trade abroad, by declining prices, by keen competition among traders of classes, by difficulty in finding remunerative employment for capital, and by the continued prevalence of singularly low rates of interest. The period through which we have passed has not been remarkable in new events. A wide-spread prostration of trade has occurred for now many years past, and looking back on the traces upon the path of industry, commerce and finance made by that adverse wave we are glad to believe that they will be found less deep in Canada than in most countries. In this connection let me draw your attention to the high rank which Canadian securities have maintained throughout the long depression. A leading English authority, writing recently on the

APPRECIATION OF HIGH CLASS SECURITIES, remarked that "Taken all round it will be seen that as compared with fifteen years ago the yield upon first class securities generally has declined upon an average of about 35 per cent., or in other words that capital values have risen to a corresponding extent, for one fact merely implies the other." In the table supplied by this authority it appears that Canadian 4 per cent. securities have risen 2 1/2 per cent. since 1850, a higher rate than that of the bonds of any British colony. The suggestion arises that, while a property like the Bank of Montreal is owned practically and exclusively in Canada, a comparison upon the lines indicated would not be without interest, and it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that while since 1850 the value of the shares of the Bank of England has risen 25 1/2 per cent., of the London and County Bank 24 1/2 per cent., and of the London and Westminster Bank 22 per cent., and of other principal British banks by somewhat less, the value of the stock of the Bank of Montreal has increased since 1850 by 59 per cent. Now, I would venture to direct your attention for a few moments to

THE INDICATIONS OF REVIVING TRADE, which appear the world over, and which are not wanting in Canada. I observe that according to the London Economist of May 11th last—"In several directions there are indications that the clouds of depression and distrust which have overshadowed practically the whole business world since the Baring collapse in the autumn of 1890, are gradually settling in, and that a period of greater activity in the race for wealth is setting in." And the Economist adds that "From nearly all the important industrial centres throughout the United Kingdom the reports read more cheerfully, and the long-continued complaints of unremunerative prices are becoming somewhat less persistent." In the United States a similar state of affairs has come to prevail, judging by the signs we accept as a reliable index of the commercial barometer. Railway earnings in that country are increasing; the number of mercantile failures is declining; bank suspensions have happily become as rare this year as two years ago they were common; manufacturing industries are reviving, and the Clearing House returns show that the movement of general merchandise is gradually growing. It is, however, more particularly to the reasons which seem to warrant a hopeful view being taken of the commercial outlook in our own country that I would draw your attention, because after all our prosperity as a corporation must mainly rest upon the trade conditions in

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Canada. These reasons are neither few nor unimportant. If, for instance, we look at THE CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS of this city of Montreal during the past month of May, it will be found that the aggregate amount of the clearings has been \$57,146,200 as compared with \$49,294,200 in the corresponding month last year, and \$54,325,000 in May of 1893, the figures showing an undoubted improvement in business, even as compared with two years ago. Then as to railway earnings, you are doubtless aware that our two principal arteries of traffic have suffered a serious diminution in earnings since the continental depression set in, although, as compared with United States railways, those in Canada cannot be said to have done badly. The point upon which we have to congratulate ourselves, however, is that since the beginning of the present year the profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway show an improvement up to the close of April over those of the like period last year, the gain for the month of April alone being \$86,840, and that in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway, the receipts have risen from \$1,626,500.00 to \$1,651,830.00 in the five weeks ending with May 25th. From results of this kind we have, I think, fairly good reason to infer that the turn in the tide of business has come, in which view some confirmation may be found in the rising scale of prices both here and abroad.

THE ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT, whether permanent or not, has already given hope and inspired a more confident feeling among the agriculturalists of Ontario and the North-West, and if the promise of better prices for this important serial should be realized during the ensuing year with even less than an average crop, and I am glad to see the indications from latest returns are that we shall have an abundant one, the effect cannot fail to be favorable to business generally in Canada.

I have received to-day information respecting the crop outlook in the Northwest which I am sure you will be pleased to hear. It is as follows:—"Telegraphic reports of Saturday covering all the Canadian Pacific main line and branches in the Northwest as well as the lines of the Manitoba and the Northwestern, and Great Northwest Central Railways, state that the wheat and other crops never looked better at this time of the year; that the damage to wheat crop by late frost will probably not exceed 1/3 of 1 per cent., and to early sown oats and barley 5 per cent. Heavy rain Thursday night was general over entire provinces of Manitoba, and West to Moosejaw. No more rain needed until July, except where soil is light. With warm weather the wheat should be headed out about the end of June, which will be two weeks earlier than usual."

I cannot omit observing, however, that a leading staple of export, one which, indeed, figures next to lumber in point of importance, has this spring declined largely in value. I refer to cheese, from the sale of which abroad Canada has in recent years derived large returns, and the current price of which has undergone so marked a change as to affect the profits of those engaged in the industry. Perhaps, as in the case of the other staple of wheat, the cheese industry must have its ups and downs, and in any event we may hope the depression is merely temporary.

THE ABUNDANCE OF CANADIAN RESOURCES finds exemplification in trade export returns, which show a value of \$83,895,000.00 of domestic products sent abroad from July 1st, 1894, to May 1st, 1895, as compared with an export of \$82,293,000.00 of Canadian products in the corresponding period of the preceding year, thus showing an increase in the value of the goods we have been able to sell abroad despite a somewhat low range of prices. When we remember that this growth of our export commerce has been coincident with a reduction in the value of imports, I think we may rest assured, not only of the accumulative power of the coun-

try, but of the prudence, ability and sound judgment which, in alliance with a well-based and sagaciously directed banking system, lies at the bottom of its commercial affairs. It behooves us, however, to put forth every possible effort in aid of the revival of prosperity. This, it appears to me, can well be done by encouraging the settlement of our vast, practically unoccupied territory in the Northwest, for surely two or three hundred thousand is indeed a sparse population for a district capable of maintaining millions in comfort and independence. This is not to be accomplished by constructing lines of railways where they are not and cannot, for many years to come, be required, but by offering every proper inducement to immigrants to take up farms near to the railways which at present exist and which offer every requisite facility for transport and for all the trade that under the most favorable circumstances we can hope for in these many years to come. It appears to me that what is wanted is

A WELL CONCEIVED SYSTEM OF EMIGRATION

from the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe, and we have every reason for believing that money judiciously spent in this way would be refunded to us ten fold. It is true that the Northwest has been greatly benefited by migration from the older provinces, and especially from Ontario; but what is a gain to that part of the Dominion has undoubtedly to some extent, been a disadvantage to the other provinces, in that the population in the eastern portion of the Dominion is not sufficient to permit of its being, to any extent, depleted to strengthen the West. There is another way in which the prosperity of the Dominion can also be greatly furthered, and that is by the development of the vast mineral resources of British Columbia, for we have it on the authority of those having the best knowledge and experience of these industries in the adjoining state, of Montana that we have within our own borders far richer deposits of silver, gold and other valuable minerals than are to be found in that state, and yet we know that one of the largest and most important railways in the American Northwest, while it has suffered in its ordinary traffic of cereals, equally with other roads, has had this loss more than compensated for by the increase arising from its mineral resources. Besides the indications of hopefulness to which I have pointed, there are others which might be alluded to, but not having the gift of prophecy, and we all of us have had sad experience of how very unsafe and misleading, and at times disastrous, it has been to indulge in prophecy, I had better refrain.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Some eight or nine years back your Bank extended its business by establishing an agency on the Pacific Coast, and more recently at the head of Lake Superior, an important grain exporting point, and your Directors have no reason to regret the steps so taken. They have within the last three months opened a branch in St. John's, Newfoundland, under circumstances which I need not particularly refer to, as they are within the knowledge of all of you. We have every cause for believing that, while entering into direct business there, the Bank will confer a benefit on Newfoundland, it will also reap reasonable profit from the venture. Before moving the adoption of the report, I may be permitted to mention the regret which I personally feel, and in which I believe many of those present will share, that the recent negotiations looking to the inclusion of Newfoundland within the Dominion have not yet eventuated in a happy result. Let us hope, however, that ere long the oldest of Britain's colonies on the Atlantic will be part of our Confederation, and that as one country and one people we will together work out a common material and patriotic future. I will now move the adoption of the report, seconded by Hon. G. A. Drummond.

I will now call upon the General Manager to address you.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager, said:

To men in active business it would appear quite unnecessary to explain why our profits are smaller than in former years, but as a number of our shareholders are not so closely in touch with the commercial world, and as they receive a report of our proceedings to-day it may be as well to point out as briefly as possible the reasons why the result of our year's business is somewhat less favorable than usual. The chief cause of the reduction in our profits is the extremely low rates for money ruling in England and the United States now and for a long time past. This affects the Bank of Montreal more than any other bank in Canada. You will see by reference to the Statement submitted to you that we employ in these countries about \$16,000,000—and the average for the year will be somewhere in that neighborhood or a little under. With the rate for money in London 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent. per annum—in New York the same, and in Chicago 1/4 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. as in previous years, a much larger shrinkage in profits could be explained. In Canada the rates have been a little less than normal. It seems hardly necessary to explain the necessity for employing so much money outside of Canada, but it may be as well to repeat previous explanations. These funds practically mean a large additional gold reserve, available on very short notice, and are not only a great strength to this Bank, but I look upon them as

AN IMPORTANT SAFETY VALVE.

to the financial interests of the whole Dominion. There has been no time during the past year when we could not have obtained from sources outside this country 25 per cent. of our total liabilities in gold, quicker than we could possibly use it, and the benefit of such a position has been shown on more than one occasion when we have been able to relieve a financial stringency here and probably prevented a serious panic, the extent of which no man could foresee, without in any way disturbing the financial requirements of the commercial community. Had we been obliged to draw from our local resources we would only have succeeded in aggravating the situation.

Our actual losses through bad debts have been about normal, but in making our appropriations for doubtful paper we could not close our eyes to the fact that the past year has not been a prosperous one for the majority of our customers and we were obliged to take a more than usually conservative view of our accounts in estimating anything that might be doubtful. On the whole looking back over the last twelve months since I last met you, I am well satisfied that I am able to present you with the statement now before you. With reference to the other figures in the statement, the circulation shows a decrease of \$370,000, which was to be expected owing to the stagnation in trade, the deposits, not bearing interest, and increase of \$3,000,000, almost altogether Government deposits and of a temporary character, the deposits bearing interest, an increase of \$1,300,000—chiefly in our Savings Bank Department. In the assets we hold less gold \$270,000—the Dominion notes, \$610,000 but have \$3,000,000 more in foreign currencies. The item of Government bonds, etc., has disappeared from the statement as they have been sold at a good profit. I may say it is our intention to replace them when the opportunity offers. Our discounts are \$2,300,000 more, chiefly loans to municipal corporations—our commercial discounts being about stationary. The overdue debts have been decreased \$115,000, by collections and appropriations.

THE DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

As you all know the year 1894 added another to the depressing business years we have had since the Baring failure in 1890. In the United States not only was trade depressed and stagnant, and railroad losses enormous; not only were there low prices in wheat, cotton, steel, sugar, etc.; not only were there railroad strikes, and extensive floods, one of which, on our Pacific coast, closed communication with British Columbia for some weeks; not only were wages reduced, numbers thrown out of employment, and the forced economy brought about a heavy falling off in production in nearly every line in trade and industry, but to add to the trouble the legislators of the United States threw every impediment in the way of a revival by refusing to give any relief, with reference to the Silver and Currency question and aggravated it by absurd financial propositions. Had it not been for the firm stand taken by Mr. Cleveland, aided by a syndicate of bankers and financiers who are carrying through with apparent success one of the most difficult and delicate financial operations of the century, the United States would to-day have been in the throes of a panic to which that of 1893 would have been child's play. In times of business depression, as in epidemics there always comes to the surface a crop of cranks and quacks armed with special nostrums of theories to cure everything, and the ignorant driven, to desperation are very apt to seize on the most plausible, only to find out later how deeply they have been deceived. Of such is

THE SILVER HERESY OR FREE COINAGE

at present rampant in the United States, promoted by interested silver mine owners, fostered by theorists and demagogues and accepted by a large number of unthinking farmers, laborers, etc., who are feeling the pinch of low prices. I am glad to see that active and organized efforts are being made at last to stem the rising tide, and I have no doubt they will be entirely successful. Those efforts are forcibly assisted by the continued increase in gold production, and the steady rise in staples without a corresponding rise in silver, refuting some of the chief theories and statements of the silver men. I saw it stated the other day that a French writer, referring to the tendency of the Americans towards the adoption of irrational and exploded financial theories, said that God is good to his little children, drunken men and the people of the United States, or they would have gone to eternal damnation long ere this. The silver question is one that we, as large lenders in the United States, watch very closely, and though we could probably do business there as profitably on a silver basis as a gold one we would like to see the present uncertainty removed.

CANADA AND THE DEPRESSION.

Though the past year has not been a prosperous one it should be a source of great satisfaction to Canadians that the business community in Canada has come so well through the ordeal and with so few failures and disasters. In that we compare favorably with any other country. Indeed, it has been a great surprise to me how well we have stood it. It is too soon to say we are out of the woods, but in the United States there seems to be no doubt that the corner has been turned, and as Canada must always be affected in no small measure by the condition of affairs in that country, it is reasonable to suppose that here also the depression has spent its force. There is undoubtedly a more hopeful feeling, and though the improvement may be to a certain extent sentimental, many must have benefited by the rise in staples, which, with the exception of butter and cheese—has been general. Still, much depends on the coming crop, and until it is assured the danger is not over. The prosperity of the community will eventually inure to the banks, but in the meantime the same features with regard to money still exist in England and the United States, and I am afraid the coming half year will be an extremely lean one for this Bank at least.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BRANCH

The failure of the only two banks in the island of Newfoundland, the knowledge of the valuable trade carried on in that island, and its large natural resources capable of great development in the future, seemed to afford an opening for an Agency of the Bank, and we accordingly commenced business there on the 9th January last. We believe we have been of assistance in furnishing machinery for the transaction of business which was practically at a stand-still, and we have been of service to the Newfoundland Government by temporary loans which have been given them time to make more permanent financial arrangements. The result so far has justified our expectations, and we are encouraged to believe that the future has a satisfactory and successful career in store for our St. John's Branch.

THE GENERAL DISCUSSION

After some remarks by Mr. John Morrison in favor of the observance of economy, Mr. John Crawford alluded to the reference made by the President to the death of Mr. Meredith, and said that the remarks so feelingly made by Sir Donald had met with the hearty reception of those present. Mr. Crawford touched upon the appointment of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie as successor to Mr. Meredith on the Directorate, and expressed the opinion that the Shareholders should have had the privilege of unearthing such a distinguished gentleman, and not the directors.

The President explained that the Directors had no choice; under the by-laws it was obligatory upon them to make the appointment.

Mr. Crawford spoke of Mr. Ogilvie's ability, and then went on to remark that from one point of view, the financial statement could not be called a supremely satisfactory one, on the other hand, he was quite prepared to admit that under all the circumstances, it might have been very much worse indeed, and from that standpoint, therefore, it was very gratifying. He regretted to see that the circulation did not grow apace, it seemed very apathetic. Competition was sharp at work, and general managers could not expect to improve the condition of banks by waiting passively for business. It must be met half-way. He observed in the statement of assets that included in an item of \$33,000,000 were "current loans and other securities." He would like to know about what percentage of the whole amount these "other securities" represented.

The General Manager—It is a very small proportion, about \$100,000, principally in real estate, the property of the bank other than bank premises.

Mr. Crawford considered this reply quite satisfactory. He suggested that in future it

would be well to place the figures on the financial statement in parallel columns, showing the several amounts for the year just closed and the preceding year. He considered that it would be a very great convenience. The President, he remarked, had stated in a general way that the Directors' expectations regarding the Newfoundland branch had been realized. That was very consoling when it was remembered that the island had for some time been represented in a quasi-bankrupt condition. It was, however, far from being settled yet. He thought that those who took part in the recent run upon the banks in Newfoundland had not counted the cost, or they would not have worried about trying to exchange bank notes for gold. In this part of Canada the name of the Bank of Montreal was a synonym for impregnability. He supposed that the late failure of the two Newfoundland banks had left a very unsavory reputation behind, and he respectfully suggested that the watch word of the Bank of Montreal's branch down there should be "Vigilance and caution." He advocated the Shareholders being made acquainted with the Bank's gross receipts, gross expenditure and gross losses, and he also touched upon quarterly dividends.

The President—I would say with regard to the remarks of Mr. Crawford that his suggestion about the parallel columns in the financial statement might be worthy of the consideration of the Directors. I would also wish to say that in speaking of the financial position of Newfoundland I did not venture an opinion in any way. I wish that to be distinctly understood, I only expressed a hope that Newfoundland might at some time enter into confederation, and that we might work together for a common good.

The motion for the adoption of the Directors' report, which had been moved by the President and seconded by the Vice President Hon. George A. Drummond, was then agreed to unanimously.

NOTES OF THANKS.

Capt. Benyon moved—

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the bank.

He also asked that it be placed on record how thoroughly the Shareholders endorsed the remarks of the President with regard to the death of Mr. W. H. Meredith; and at the same time he stated what great confidence the shareholders had in the ability of the gentleman selected to fill his (Mr. Meredith's) place on the directorate, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie.

This was seconded by Mr. Hector MacKenzie, and after the President had briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks on behalf of himself and colleagues, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie moved

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspectors, the Managers and other staff of the bank for their services during the past year.

In making the motion Mr. Ogilvie said: I am often brought into contact with the officers of the Bank from Vancouver or to Halifax, and I have always been pleased with the caution, zeal and loyalty they display in regard to the Bank. I have a great pleasure in moving this resolution.

The motion, which was seconded by Mr. R. B. Angus, was unanimously carried, after which the General Manager briefly returned thanks.

Mr. J. B. Learmont moved, seconded by Mr. John Dunlop, and it was agreed to unanimously.

That the bank be open for the session of this year, be kept open for three business days fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for this purpose only, this meeting be continued.

On motion of Mr. John Morrison, seconded by Mr. John Crawford, a vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his conduct of the business of the meeting.

The President briefly acknowledged the compliment.

THE DIRECTORS.

The ballot resulted in the re-election of the old Board of Directors. Mr. R. B. Angus, Hon. George A. Drummond, Mr. A. F. Gault, Mr. Edward B. Greenshields, Mr. Hugh McLennan, Mr. W. C. McDonald, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, Mr. A. T. Patterson and Sir Donald A. Smith.

The President and Vice President will, in the ordinary course of business, be elected at to-day's meeting of the Board of Directors.

That is a very lovely disposition which excuses the faults of others, albeit severe with its own, on the plea that there is some reason, unseen and unsuspected, which, were it revealed, would go far to modify a harsh judgment.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

Calendar for the Week.

June 14—St. Basil, Bp. D.
15—Our Lady of the Wayside.
16—St. John Francis Regis.
17—St. Aurelian, Bp.
18—St. Mark and Marcellian, M.M.
19—St. Juliana Falconieri, V.
20—St. Silverius, P. M.

High Criticism.

It must be granted that the high critics are having a high time of it. There is not one College or University of modern times established under Protestant auspices and direction, that may not boast of its high critic. The professor of Yale or Harvard or Edinburgh, who as a Psychologist or Ontologist, is not able to issue a work on philosophy with new principles to start from, and a new way of reaching truth and perfection is considered of little account by either pupils or the faculty. To have any value as a teacher, to command respect and admiration, to be quoted as an authority, to gain promotion and be sent up to the highest and most lucrative chair in the establishment, a man is expected in our day, to be not only abreast of the times we live in, and to be master of all subjects of discussion in the field of modern thought, he must in addition to all this be competent to pass criticism upon all that was ever said or written previous to his time. History ancient and modern, Scriptures sacred and profane, revelation, psychology and ontology are all playthings in his hands.

The successful professor, the much lauded and much looked up to President, has reached that eminence in high culture and ethical perfection, that he formulates a new religion quite different from the old methods of earlier times, and far more conducive to practice of virtue and civic politeness and sober gentility, than anything revealed or said down in the past centuries. Thus President Elliot of Harvard University in a recent work has introduced a new style of Christianity that is altogether independent of Biblical authority, and in which the idea of atonement or of condemnation on account of sin or depravity, is completely ignored. According to President Elliot: "God is no longer as in past years, regarded as a judge who will call the impenitent to account; life is not a preparation for a happier sphere; there is no angry God to propitiate, and the only way to take securities for the morrow, whether in life or death, is to do well the duties of the day." All supernatural motives are ignored; and it makes no difference whether "the cup of cold water be given in the name of Christ," or

President Elliot maintains that "Society is improving under the influence of those new ideas of religion." Rev. J. R. Waddell in the Presbyterian Review of the 4th of April, maintained on the contrary that "crime and vice are horribly prevalent in those very centres, where the influence of such things ought to be manifest. Agitators and Reformers, he says, are at work unceasingly upon the corrupt mass of sighing and suffering humanity; and still the moral putrescence continues unchecked."

President Elliot is not, unfortunately the only high critic that aims at introducing improvement in the way of saving souls, and reaching happiness in this life and the next.

The manipulators of high criticisms are to be found in every Protestant college of note, and in every centre of thought not controlled and disciplined by Catholic and infallible authority. Prof. James Orr, D.D., Edinburgh, Scotland, writing lately on Dr. Denney's Christian Verities, says: "Nothing is more frequently met with in modern works than the 'waiving out of Court' of the authority of the Apostolic writings. The cry 'Back to Christ' is interpreted in the sense that the words of Christ alone have formative authority for the Church, while the teachings of the Apostles and other New Testament writers are regarded as but the expressions of their own thoughts and speculations about Christ and His work, having for us only the value of any other utterances of minds endowed with various degrees of spiritual illumination. It is thus found easy to explain away their declarations on Christ's authority, pre-existence, atonement, exaltation and return to judgment, as of secondary importance to Christian faith, and indeed as doctrines which the consciousness of the Church need no longer hold itself burdened with."

Dr. Denney is praised for holding, on the other hand, "that the Apostles claim for themselves that their Gospel was not 'taught them by man,' 'that they received it by revelation,' and if their claims are attested by the witness of the Spirit, finding entrance for their message into the souls of men, ought we not feel that there is some thing unreal in the claim to reject Apostolic authority on the ground that one man's authority can have no binding authority for another."

It is evident, however, that Dr. Denney is begging the whole question and not proving or daring to assert anything. But had he the courage to do so, even after thorough personal conviction, what attention, or what respect could his conclusions or mandates command more than the sayings of other ordinary commentators?

Professor Orr, however, is peculiarly rejoiced to believe that "a reaction on the part of our believing men has set in" and to hope "that not only will the pulpit retain its power among us as a spiritual, saving force, but that what may prove to be wrong in any of the assumed results of criticism will soon get put right at the hands of a better criticism."

But as long as there is no authority, no court of final decision to adjudicate,

it will be impossible to say which criticism is the better. Until an umpire is appointed, an umpire appointed and commissioned by God to pronounce upon such questions, there shall ever be high criticism and no possibility of discovering which criticism is worse or better. The umpire was named when Christ said: "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep;" "He that will not hear the Church let him be unto thee as a heathen and a publican."

Joseph Chamberlain.

To the Forum for June, Mr. Justin McCarthy contributes a sketch of the man who moves the forces against Home Rule more powerfully than any other. As Mr. McCarthy has been a close observer of the career of the ex-Radical chief since his entry into political life and was at one time in confidential communication with him about Irish affairs, the sketch is naturally one full of interesting statements.

Mr. Chamberlain's has been a life of political contrasts. When he entered the House of Commons he was the chosen advocate of the people as against aristocracy. To-day he does not scruple to speak of himself as being an integer in the party of the dukes and land owners. In the days when Parnell was forcing himself upon the notice of hostile England, Mr. Chamberlain was one of his very earliest sympathizers. He consulted the Irish leaders and was consulted by them. He recognized the natural right of a people to self government, and, when he came to make the admission publicly, expressed his regret that he had not done so sooner; now, and ever since, for some inexplicable reason, he parted company with the leaders of the Liberal party, he has been the chosen villifier of his some time Irish friends, the mouthpiece of the absentee landlords and the most prejudiced of English Conservatives. If the right of England, as the dominant partner is to be upheld; if the Irish are to be accused of laziness, of superstition, of incapacity for self government; if a discreditable scene is to be brought about in the House of Commons; if a good word is to be said for the horse racing, gambling hereditary rulers in the House of Lords; the ex-Radical, ex-Home Ruler is the man who is to do it.

Although a Londoner by birth, Mr. Chamberlain was trained in Birmingham. A wealthy man, he began his political career as the champion of the most advanced socialistic doctrines. Entering the House with a reputation very like that which preceded Mr. Kier Hardy, the astonished Tories listened aghast to revolutionary sentiments uttered by a dandy, a man dressed with scrupulous neatness, wearing an unexceptionable single eyeglass, his button hole decorated by a costly flower. Instead of the raucous, nervous, illogical speech of which they knew, his hearers were astonished to find a clear, forceful, rapid enunciation, without any lapses into the imaginative. The voice itself was a revelation; "a lady's doctor," said the sneerers. He is not a scholar in the best sense, yet he is one of the best

debaters in the House. Being without imagination, he is not an orator, yet the House never misses a word he has to say.

Mr. McCarthy applies to him the rebuke once levelled at another politician by John Bright. He would be the wrong man to go tiger-hunting with. In a moment of danger he would let the other one face it alone. He once saw eye to eye with John Morley; now he can see nothing good in Mr. Morley's policy, although that gentleman has been always consistent to his lights. With Sir Charles Dilke in the early days he formed an alliance for mutual advancement. Dilke was at once the abler man and the less selfish, and Chamberlain went at a bound into an important Cabinet office. He was once an effective second to Sir William Harcourt in sarcastic and pitiless exposure of moribund Tory sentiment; but it was only the other day that Sir William had to express his deep regret at being unable ever to satisfy the right honourable gentleman.

The English are neither imaginative nor wilfully unjust. He whom they agree in calling "Judas," probably merits the epithet.

The Present Financial Situation.

The annual statement made by the management of one or two of the large Canadian banks, have come to be looked upon as a sort of official presentation of the state of the country from a business view. The Bank of Montreal, as our largest financial corporation, is naturally one of the concerns whose manager and directors could command information of the most exact character. From the addresses made at the bank's annual meeting, and which appear elsewhere in this issue, it is to be gathered that the clouds which have overhung the business world for the last four or five years are breaking, and that before very long we may expect a return of that confidence which alone can coax their contents from the pockets of the wealthy. Canada's dependence upon the fruits of her soil has been emphasized by Mr. Clouston, whose assertion that everything for the next year will depend upon whether we have a fruitful harvest, must be taken for exactly what it says.

If we are really at the end of the depression, and if we are really about to enter upon a period of rise in values, the country is to be congratulated. Commonly speaking, this is a conservative business community; but the loss in population alone that has been entailed by the recent shrinkage in values, was so enormous as to impress upon all who are called on to read the lesson, the manifest necessity of sound theory and sound practice in matters of trade and finance.

Our banking system is happily constituted on an efficient basis. It is the pulse of the community, and we are fortunate in that its organization is such that we avoid many of the ills which threaten our neighbors of the United States.

The First Crusade.

Eight centuries ago this year there was in the town of Clermont, France, a demonstration the like of which in our day would draw newspaper correspondents from all quarters of the globe. Outside the town vast multitudes were encamped waiting for the word that was to come to them. Within the walls the best blood of France was assembled, and an orator addressing them. He who spoke was the greatest orator of the age, the greatest mind of his time, the then head of the greatest of all organizations. He was Pope Urban II.

Head of the Universal Church, he had been impressed by the stories of travellers in the Holy Land who told of robbery, of murder, of outrage upon Christians, of defilement and destruction of the places made sacred by the footsteps of the Savior. A Frenchman, he called upon the barons of his own land, upon the people of France, the oldest daughter of the Church, to avenge the insults that were offered to Christianity. "God wills it! God wills it!" the cry went forth, and the news sped with velocity incredible to the ends of the earth.

The military movements that followed are of the marvels of history. Undisciplined hordes, pillaging, destroying, murdering, went on their way until they too were set upon, harrassed, starved, decimated, massacred, all but obliterated. They began with a great zeal, to end in lawless passion and tremendous death. Disciplined armies followed, were tricked and divided by the wily ruler at Constantinople, but eventually met to conquer before the cities of Palestine.

A recent writer has drawn a very significant parallel between the political and social conditions of the year 1095 and those of the year 1895. The Turk, the unspeakable Turk, is now, as he was then, the crying evil. The fanaticism of the Mussulman operates in the Armenian horrors just as it did in Palestine eight centuries ago. Barbarism is at Constantinople and further into Europe only because the powers cannot agree as to which shall occupy the city when the Turk is displaced. A few weeks ago London Punch had a drawing by Tenniel representing Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll in the dress and arms of Crusaders.

It was long the fashion to condemn the Crusades as an outburst of overstrained enthusiasm. Later criticism has been able to discover in the social and political conditions of the time reason sufficient for the mighty movement. It is true that without the word of Urban II. the final force necessary to launch the nations against the invading hordes could not have been supplied. It was an age of Faith, and for the sake of Faith and Humanity the Pope spoke:

"Christians, put an end to your own misdeeds; and in this noble enterprise show the bravery which you now display in intestine contests. Followed by their allies, the French will terrify the enemy by their very name. Men of exemplary intrepidity, do you fear death? Human wickedness can invent nothing to injure you, which can be compared with eternal happiness. Go, my brothers, go with confidence to attack the enemies of God, who—oh shame to Christians!—are so long in possession of Syria and Armenia."

The Weather.

Primeval man is and always has been concerned about the weather. That is why the drawing room people who are not particularly inconvenienced whether it rains or shines, still talk about the subject. A matter vital to countless generations is not to be eradicated by a year or two of artificial luxury. The human law of averages has been made apply everywhere, and June has come to be "the leafy month." But an average does not imply monotony. Already this month have we gone forward to August and harked back to April.

To the city man the weather generally matters little, or at best the interest is secondary; but to the farmer the interest is immediate and on-grossing. As John Burroughs has it, "The farmer has sowed and planted and reaped and vendd nothing but weather all his life. The weather must lift the mortgage on his farm, and pay his taxes, and feed and clothe his family. Of what use is his labor unless seconded by the weather? Hence there is speculation in his eyes wherever he looks at the clouds or the moon, or the sunset, or the stars; for even the milky way, in his view, may point the direction of the wind tomorrow, and hence is closely related to the price of butter. He may not take the sage's advice to 'hitch his wagon to a star,' but he pins his hopes to the moon and plants and sows by its phases."

A Matter of Moment.

The death of the late Mr. Plunkett, of the Postoffice Department at Ottawa meant the loss of the only Catholic who held a position as chief clerk, and considerable interest has been therefore aroused concerning the choice of his successor. It is claimed, and rightly, that at least one of the departmental chief clerks should be an Irish Catholic, a representative condition to which the race is certainly entitled. Of course, such a claim could only be made when consonant with fitness on the part of an official to be promoted.

At least one of the most efficient clerks in this department is a representative Irish Catholic, a man of marked educational attainments and has been strongly recommended for the position upon all fitness. It is to be hoped the Government will not lightly ignore the recognized claims of Irish Catholics in the matter.

Notes.

During this month will occur the eighteenth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. France has still on her pension roll four survivors of the fight, the oldest 102 and the youngest 99 years old. At the beginning of this year there were forty-five veterans of the contemporary war of 1812 on our pension list.

Yawns are subject to copyright in England. A lecturer on natural history took a photograph of a tiger yawning and copyrighted; the Sketch reproduced the picture and has just been obliged by the courts to pay \$250 damages for doing so. The yawn was identified by a cancerous growth in the tiger's mouth, which was mistaken by the Sketch's artist for a normal part of the beast, and was faithfully reproduced.

Music relieves muscular fatigue in man, says Professor Tarchnoff of St. Petersburg, who has been experimenting in the subject from a purely physiological standpoint. It helps to drive out carbonic acid in dogs and increases their consumption of oxygen; it also makes them perspire. He thinks it may be regarded as a serious therapeutic agent.

Ian Maclaren recently made his debut in London at a dinner party given him in honor of his successful book attaining its fortieth thousand. His after-dinner speech was so good as to surprise everybody present, there though, as he is a popular clergyman, there was some reason to suppose that he would talk well over the walnuts. Mr. Watson is described as a tall, handsome, dark man, with a clean-shaven face and the appearance rather of a lawyer than of a divine.

Cardinal Vaughan, it appears, is about to move in the matter of giving his archdiocese a cathedral that will be worthy of the leading ecclesiastical district in England. The site for such an edifice was secured by his lamented predecessor, Cardinal Manning, but that zealous prelate, when he was urged to go on with the work of building the church, declined to do so, and said that as long as there was one Catholic child in his jurisdiction that lacked the opportunity of going to a Catholic school, whatever money he had at his disposal would go to remedy that lack.

At the recent dedication, in New Orleans, of a church that is to be devoted exclusively to the use of the colored Catholics of that city, Archbishop Janssens, who officiated, spoke very eloquently of the responsibility which, he said, he recognized rested upon him on account of the large number of colored Catholics who dwell within his jurisdiction. [The archbishop told his hearers, who were mostly, if not all, colored Catholics, that while they would, as heretofore, be welcomed in all the Catholic churches in the city, he thought it was only right that they should have one place of worship that would belong to them in an especial manner, and thus, he added, it gave him great delight to dedicate a church for them.

Archbishop Ireland is always a close observer of everything that effects the interest of the American people, and hence it is not surprising to hear him talking about that return of prosperity to the land which even the veriest pessimist has to admit. On his late return to the West from visit to the East—the St. Paul prelate was here for Archbishop Williams' jubilee—he said that he had met many men of national importance and great business interests in the big cities, who all assured him that the good times were fast returning and he also declared that with this return of industrial prosperity was coincident a better prospect of crops for the farmers, with a larger demand for trade supplies, consequent upon the economy that the people have practised for a year or two back.

A Business Transaction.

"IN THE DAYS OF VAN TROMP."

To Amsterdam and its Commodore,
O'er his pipe and his eau-de-vie,
A sibiote skimming the Texel shore
Brought serious news for the Zuyder Zee:

Forty sail of the Channel fleet,
With a high-born Admiral of the Blue,
Holland's bravest had come to greet,
And settle an ancient score or two.

Frugal of speech was the Commodore.
"I will meet their wishes," he briefly said
And straight to the offing his squadron bore,
With a broom at the flag-ship's mainmast-head.

Quickly to work, in a business way,
Went old Van Dam and his captains stout,
Broadside for broadside, half the day;
But the sturdy foe-man still held out.

Till about four bells in the afternoon
The English suddenly ceased their fire,
And Van Dam hailed: "Have you struck
so soon?"

Is the score then settled, may I enquire?"
And the answer came: "No; we have not
struck.

But our powder is spent; we can fight no
more."

"Ah, that is a matter of evil luck
In a case like this," said the Commodore.

Then he stroked his beard, and he closed his
eyes:

"'Twere a pity to mar so sweet a fight
On a beggarly question of supplies,
Diablo! it spoils one's pleasure quite."

With the thrifty blood of his Holland sire]
A stream of a warmer fluid ran,
From a Norman mother with heart of fire—
And the mother it is that makes the man.

"To win or to lose," said the blood of
France,

"Were a problem simple as life or death
But to win by an enemy's dull mischance!"
He damned the lubbers below his breath.

Then: "Send me your boat aboard," he
cried,
"If you will not strike and you cannot
fight.

Pity your stubborn bull-dog pride
Should bark so loud, with so small a bite!"

The Admiral came in his gig of state;
A captain by right of heritage,
Favor had made him all but great,
And Nature had never marred the page.

Dutchman all was the Commodore
At once when he saw his wondrous guest,
Marvelling much and marvelling more
As he listed the visitor's request.

Never was such a proposal made
To sailer before, on land or sea:
"Twas awkward to dabble in vulgar trade;
But have you some powder to sell to me?"

Dutch diplomacy struggled hard,
But Gallic chivalry won the day.
The sale was made, and the bill was paid,
And the guns went back to their pleasant
play.

Ill had it gone with the Commodore
Had luck or fortune deceived him then,
But he fought as he never fought before,
And brought his investment back again.

The great States-General, solemn folk,
When old Van Dam came home next day
With his prizes in tow, forgave the joke,
Or never perceived it—who can say?

—James Jeffrey Roche, in June Century.

At the Granite Gate.

There paused to shut the door
A fellow called the Wind.
With mystery before,
And reticence behind.

A portal waits me too
In the glad house of spring;
One day I shall pass through,
And leave you wondering.

It lies beyond the marge
Of evening or of prime,
Silent and dim and large,
The gateway of all time.

There troop by night and day
My brothers of the field;
And I shall know the way
Their wood-songs have revealed.

The dusk will hold some trace
Of all my radiant crew
Who vanished to that place,
Ephemeral as dew.

Into the twilight dun,
Blue moth and dragonfly,
Adventuring alone,
Shall be more brave than I?

There innocents shall bloom,
And the white cherry-tree,
With birch and willow plume
To atrow the road for me.

The wilding orioles then
Shall make the golden air
Heavy with joy again,
And the dark heart shall dare

Resume the old desire,
The exigence of spring,
To be the orange fire
That tips the world's gray wing.

And the lone wood-bird (Hark,
The whippoorwill night long
Threshing the summer dark
With his gold flail of song!)

Shall be the lyric lift,
When all my senses creep,
To bear me through the rift
In the blue range of sleep.

And so I pass beyond
The solace of your hand;
But ah, so brave and fond!
Within that morrow land.

Where deed and daring fail,
But joy for evermore
Shall tremble and prevail
Against the narrow door,
Where sorrow knocks too late,
And grief is over-due,
Beyond the granite gate
There will be thoughts of you.

—Bliss Carman, in The Atlantic.

AT TEAGUE POTTEET'S.

A Sketch of the Hog Mountain Range.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

"I reckon you hain't brung me my maccaboy snuff. I lay me an' my snuff wan't in your min'. Let the old hen cluck, ez the sparrer-hawk said when he courted the pullet. Well, she continued, smiling with genuine satisfaction as she saw that Woodward no more than half relished the comparison, "I better be seein' about dianer. Oi' folks like me can't live on love."

The days that followed were very happy ones for the two young people—and for the two old people for that matter. Teague enjoyed the situation immensely. He would watch the young lovers from afar, and then go off by himself and laugh heartily at his own conceits. He was very proud that Sis was going marry somebody—a very broad term, as the old mountaineer employed it. At night when they all sat around the fire (spring on Hog Mountain bore no resemblance to summer), Teague gave eager attention to Woodward's stories, and laughed delightedly at his silliest jokes.

If Teague was delighted with Woodward, he was astounded at Sis. She was no longer the girl that her surroundings seemed to call for. She was a woman, and a very delightful one. From the old scholar, whom fate or circumstance had sent to preside over the Gullettsville Academy, she had caught something of the flavour and grace of cultivation—a gentle dignity, leaning always to artlessness, and a quick appreciation, which was in itself a rare accomplishment.

The day for the wedding was set, and Woodward went his way to Atlanta. He had urged that the ceremony be a very quiet one, but Teague had different views, and he beat down all opposition.

"Why, good Lord, Cap!" he exclaimed, "what 'ud the boys say!—Potteet's gal married an' no stools give out! No, siree! Not such. We hain't got no quality ways, but we allers puts on the pot when comp'ny comes. Me an' Sis an' Pass hain't had many weddins' 'mongst us, an' we're thes a gwine to try an' put the bes' foot foremost. Oh no, Cap! You fetch your frien's an' we'll fetch our's and ef the house hain't roomy enough bless you, the woods is."

When Hog Mountain heard the news, which it did by special messenger, sent from house to house with little pink missives written by Sis, it was as proud as Teague himself. Fat Mrs. Hightower laid aside her spectacles when the invitation was translated to her, and remarked—

"They hain't nobody on the face er the yeth good enough fer Sis, but that air feller's got the looks an' the spunk. I'll set in this very day an' hour, an' I'll bake Sis a cake that'll make the'r eyes water." And so it went. Everybody on Hog Mountain had some small contributions to make.

The wedding, however, was not as boisterous as the boys proposed to make it. They had their frolic, to be sure, as Sid Parmalee or Tip Watson will tell you, but an incident occurred which took the edge off their enjoyment, and gave them the cue of soberness.

Two of Woodward's friends—young men from Atlanta—bore him company to Hog Mountain. At Gullettsville they fell in with Uncle Jake Norris at all times a jovial and companionable figure.

"Roundabout man, roundabout ways," remarked Uncle Jake, by way of explaining his presence in Gullettsville.

"My house is away an' boyan' frum Potteet's, but I says to myself, s' I, in obejance to the naked demands of the law I'll go this day an' git me a jug er licker that's bin stomped by the Govumment for the sakes of the young chap, s'l, 'an' I'll hide the jug along er my wickedness in Teague's hoss stable.' So then, frien's, yess be a sojournyin', an' ef you feel the needance er somethin' quick an' strong for to brace you for endurance, make your way to the lot, an' feel behin' the stable-door—an' watch out for the kickin' mule! I give you my intentionals cle'r an' clean. What does St. Paul say!—Ef you can't do good by slippance, do it by stealth."

They journeyed along as rapidly as the nature of the mountain road would permit, but before they reached Potteet's the shadows of twilight began to deepen. The road, like most mountain roads, wound itself painfully about. At one point they were within a short half-mile of Potteet's, but a towering wall of rock barred their approach. The road, accommodating itself to circumstances, allowed the towing wall to drive it three miles out of the way. Uncle Jake Norris, turning readily to reminiscences, connected the precipitous shelf with many of the mysterious disappearances that had at various times occurred in army and revenue circles.

"Natur' built it," he said lightly, "an' a jaybird showed it to the boys. Teague, up that, he 'lowed that a man wi' grey eyes an' a nimble han' could git on that rock an' lay flat of his belly an' disembowel a whole army. Them wuz his words—disembowel a whole army."

While Uncle Jake was speaking, the travellers had passed beyond the wall, but the declivity on their left was still too steep to accommodate the highway and so they rode along with the shadows of night on one side of them and pale symptoms of the day on the other.

Suddenly a thin stream of fire, accompanied by the sharp crack of a rifle, shot out of the side of the mountain straight at Woodward, and seemed, as one of his companions said afterwards, to pass through him. His horse shied with a tremendous lurch, and Woodward fell to the ground.

"He is shot!" cried one of the young men.

"What devil's work is this!" exclaimed Uncle Jake. "Cap, you ain't hurt, is you?"

Receiving no reply, for Woodward was stunned into semi-unconsciousness, Uncle Jake addressed himself to the bushes—

"Come forth," he cried. "Justify this deed!"

There was a moment's silence, but not a moment's inaction. Uncle Jake leaped from his horse, and, telling the frightened young men to look after Woodward, ran up the mountain-side a quarter of a mile, placed his hands to his mouth, and hallooed three times in rapid succession. Then he heard Potteet's dog bark, and he hallooed again. This time he was answered from above, and he turned and ran back to where he left Woodward.

When he got there there he had a sight and heard words that made his blood run cold. Woodward was still lying upon the ground, but by his side was kneeling a gaunt and hollow-eyed woman. Her thin grey hair hung loose upon her shoulders and about her eyes, and the ragged sleeves of her gown flattered wildly as she flung her bony arms in the air. She was uttering loud cries.

"Oh, Lordy! it's little Ab! I uv done killed little Ab over ag'in! Oh, my little Ab! It's your pore ole mammy, honey! Oh, Mister! make little Ab wake up an' look at his pore ole mammy!"

The two young men from Atlanta were paralyzed with horror. When Uncle Jake Norris ran up the mountain to alarm Potteet, the witch-like

figure of the woman sprang from the bushes and fell upon Woodward with a loud outcry. The whole occurrence, so strange, so unnatural, and so unexpected, alighted the young man of their power of reasoning; and if the rocks had opened and fiery flames issued forth, their astonishment and perplexity and terror could have been no greater.

But if they had been acquainted with the history of this wild-eyed woman,—if they had known that for weeks she had been wandering over the mountain bereft of reason, and seeking an opportunity to avenge with her own hands the murder of Ab Bonner, her son,—they would have been overcome by pity. Uncle Jake Norris understood at once that Ab Bonner's mother had shot Woodward, and he forgot to be merciful.

"Woo unto you, woman, ef you have done this deed! Woo unto you an' your'n, Rachel Bonner, ef you have murdered this innocent!"

"That he wuz innocent!" exclaimed the woman, swaying back and forth and waving her hands wildly. "The unborn babe war't no innocenter than little Ab!"

"Woo unto you, Sister Bonner!" Uncle Jake went on, examining Woodward and speaking more calmly when he found him breathing regularly. "Woo unto you, and shamo upon you, Sister Bonner, to do this deed of onjestifiable homicide, ez I may say. Let flesh an' min' rankle, but shed no blood."

"Oh, my little Ab! I uv kilt 'im ag'in!"

"You may well sesso, Sister Rachel Bonner," said Uncle Jake, turning Woodward over and examining him with the crude skill of an old soldier; "you may well sesso. Drap down where you is, an' call on the Lord not to give you over to a reprobate min' for to do the things that were inconvenient, ez St. Paul says. Let tribulation work patience, lest you git forsook of hope, Sister Jane Bonner. Come, Cap," he went on, addressing Woodward, "Teague 'll be on us, thereckly, an' it 'won't never do in the rou' worl' for to be a-makin' faces at 'im frum the groun'. Roust up, roust up."

Woodward did rouse up. In fact his unconsciousness was only momentary, but he had been making a vain effort to trace his surroundings, disordered as they were by the wild cries of the woman, to a reasonable basis.

By the time he had been helped to his feet, and had discovered that the bullet from Mrs. Bonner's rifle had merely grazed the fleshy part of his shoulder, Teague and a number of his friends had arrived upon the scene. There was nothing to be said, nothing to be done, except to move up the mountain to Potteet's.

"Ah, pore woman!" exclaimed Uncle Jake. "Pore miserbul creetur! Come wi' us, Sister Jane Bonner, come wi' us. There's a warm place at Teague's b'a'th fer sech ez you."

The woman followed readily, keeping close to Woodward. To her distracted eyes he took the shape of her murdered son. Potteet was strangely reticent. His tremendous stride carried him ahead of the horses, and he walked with his head held down, as if reflecting. Once he turned and spoke to Parmalee—

"Oh, Sid!"

"Ah-yi!"

"Spoken it had thes bin a man!"

"Good-bye, Mr. Man!"

It is not necessary to describe the marriage of Sis and Woodward, or to recite here the beautiful folk-songs that served for the wedding music. As Mrs. Potteet remarked after it was all over, "They wer'n't a bobble from beginnin' to en'," and when the wedding party started down the mountain in the early hours of the morning to take conveyances at Gullettsville for the railroad station, thirty miles away, Uncle Jake Norris was sober enough

to stand squarely on his feet as he held Sis's hand.

"Ez St. Paul says, I prophesy in perportion to my faith. You all is obligeo to be happy. Take keer of thes 'ere gal, Cap!"

Teague Potteet went down the mountain a little way, and returned after a while like a man in a dream. He paused at a point that overlooked the valley and took off his hat. The morning breeze, roused from its sleep, stirred his hair. The world, plunging swiftly and steadily through its shadow, could not rid itself of a star that burned and quivered in the east. It seemed to be another world toward which Sis was going.

An old woman, gray-haired, haggard, and sorrowful, who had been drawn from the neighborhood of Hog Mountain by the managers of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition to aid in illustrating the startling contrasts that the energy and progress of man have produced, had but one vivid remembrance of that remarkable display. She had but one story to tell, and, after the Exposition was over, she rode forty miles on horseback, in the mud and rain, to tell it at Teague Potteet's.

"I wish I may die," she exclaimed, flinging the corners of her shawl back over her shoulders and dipping her clay pipe in the glowing embers. "I wish I may die ef I ever see sech gangs, an' gangs, an' gangs of folks, an' ef I git the racket out n my head by next Christmas, I'll be mighty lucky. They sot me over ag'in the biggest fass they could pick out, an' gimme a pa'r er cotton kyards. Here's what kin kyard when she gits her han' in, an' I b'leave'n my soul I kyarded 'nuff bats to thicken all the quilts betwix' this an' Califoray. The folks, they 'ud come an' stan', an' star', an' then they 'ud go some'rs else; an' then now folks 'ud come an' stan', an' star', an' go some'rs else. They wuz jewlarkers thar frum ever'where, an' they lookt like they wuz too brazen to live skace'ly. Not that I keer'd. No bliss you! Not when folks is a plumpin' down the cash money. Not me! No, siree! I wuz a-settin' thar one day a-kyardin' away, a kyardin' away, when all of a sudden some un reached down an' bused me right here on the jaw. Now, I hain't a tellin' you no lie, I like to 'a' fainted. I lookt up, an' who do you reckon it wuz?"

"I bet a buss," said Teague dryly, "that Sis wa'n't fur from thar when that bussin' wuz a-gwine on."

"Who should it be but Sis!" exclaimed the old woman, leaning forward eagerly as she spoke. "Who else but Sis wuz a-gwine to grab me an' gimme a buss right here on the jaw, a-frontin' of all them jewlarkers? When I lookt ud an' seen it twuz Sis, I thought in my soul she 'az the purtiest creetur I ever laid eyes on. 'Well, the Lord love you, Sis, s'l! 'whar on the face er the yeth did you drap frum?' s'l. I sez s'l, 'Ef I don't have a tale to tell when I git home, no 'oman never had none,' s'l. She took an' buss'd me right frontin' of all them jewlarkers, an' arter she 'uz gone I sot down an' had a good cry. That I did. I sot right whar I wuz, an' had a good cry."

And then the old woman fell to crying softly at the remembrance of it, and those who had listened to her story cried with her. And narrow as their lives were, the memory of the girl seemed to sweeten and inspire all who sat around the wide hearth that night at Teague Potteet's.

(CONCLUSION)

DIARRHEA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion can not go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache. Parlesee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief, and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parlesee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

— OF —

The Toronto General Trusts Company

The thirteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto General Trusts Company was held at its offices, on the corner of Yonge and Colborne streets, Toronto, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon. In the absence of Hon. Edward Blake, the President, Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., Vice-President, took the chair, and among those present were Mr. E. A. Meredith, LL.D., Vice-President; Hon. Sir Frank Smith, George Gooderham, George A. Cox, W. H. Beatty, B. Homer Dixon, T. Sutherland Stayner, Robert Jaffray, Jas. Scott, J. J. Foy, Q.C., Aemilius Irving, Q.C., H. J. Scott, Q.C., J. W. Langmuir, Geo. Lewis and Edward Galley.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors of the Toronto General Trusts Company have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their thirteenth annual report, with the usual statements showing the operations of the company for the year ended 31st March, 1895, and its financial standing and condition at that date.

The number of estates, trusts and other official positions assumed during the past twelve months was greater than in any previous year in the history of the Company, and the volume of work has of course been very largely increased. Owing, however, to the rearrangement of the office work at the beginning of the year, the business has been efficiently and promptly managed with only a trifling addition to the office staff.

The income derived from the various branches of the Company's business is fully set out in the profit and loss statement herewith submitted. It will be seen from that statement that the net earnings of the Company for the year, including \$4,308.21, brought forward from the preceding year, amount to \$32,875.21, after providing for all ascertained and estimated losses. Out of these earnings your Directors have declared one half yearly and two quarterly dividends, amounting in all to \$22,500, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Company.

The reserve fund has been increased by the sum of \$10,000 and now stands at a quarter of a million dollars. There has also been carried to contingent account the sum of \$15,000, which has increased that fund to \$43,576.50. In addition to these appropriations the sum of \$5,375.21 has been carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account.

Your Directors have in the past adopted the policy of only calling up capital equivalent to the amount of reserve fund. In pursuance of this policy twenty-two and one-half per cent. of the subscribed capital of one million dollars has already been paid up, amounting to \$225,000. Seeing that \$10,000 has now been added to the reserve, thus increasing that fund to \$250,000, the Directors, to carry out the above policy, recommend to the shareholders to make a further call of two and one-half per cent. on the subscribed capital. When this proposed call has been paid in, the capital stock, the reserve funds, and undivided profits of the company, taken together, will amount to \$1,298,951.71, most ample security for the faithful performance of the Company's duties. The following figures show how this amount is made up:

Subscribed capital, \$1,000,000.	
On which 25 per cent. will be paid up.....	\$ 250,000 00
Reserve funds invested.....	250,000 00
Contingent fund and unappropriated cash balance.....	49,951 71
	\$ 549,951 71
Uncalled capital subscribed..	\$ 750,000 00
	\$1,298,951 71

All which is respectfully submitted,
JOHN HOSKIN,
 Vice-President.
J. W. LANGMUIR,
 Managing Director.

In moving the adoption of the report Vice-President Hoskin said: I think we have reasonable cause for gratification at the result of last year's operations of the Company. As the report sets out, the number of executorships, trusts, and other official positions assumed by the Company during the past twelve months have been greater than in any previous year in the history of the Company.

You will see from the elaborate statements which the Managing Director has placed before you that since the Company was organized, thirteen years ago, the estates and work that have passed through its hands aggregate in value over fifteen million dollars; and after the winding up of estates and the distribution of large sums of money a residue of over ten millions still remains under the care of the Company. I have merely to state this in order to make clear two points. (1) The great necessity that existed for the organization of a company like this to assume in a corporate capacity the positions

that formerly had to be performed by individuals; (2) that the public have appreciated the establishment of the institution is shown in a very marked way by the liberal use that has been made of it in its various official capacities.

I take this opportunity of asking the shareholders to co-operate with the Directors in our endeavors to bring before the public the many advantages that the Company possesses for the management of estates and general investment and agency work. The question, "Whom shall I appoint as my executor and trustee?" is one of the utmost importance to every person who has property to leave at death, and as all of us who have observed the workings of the Company for the past thirteen years know, there can be no doubt that a trust company and not an individual is best qualified for the purpose. Among the many special advantages which the Company possesses, and which no individual can offer to the same extent, are: (1) Continuity of service; (2) security; (3) effective management; (4) constant supervision; (5) reasonable compensation for performance of duties.

Respecting continuity of service, individuals, fortunately or unfortunately, must die, but a company always lives. In its hands, therefore, a trust, no matter how long its duration, is not liable to be interrupted by death, or to have the personnel of the trust changed from other causes.

As to security, the large uncalled capital stock of the Company, its accumulated reserve funds, and invested capital, amounting together, as the report just read shows, \$1,300,000, furnish the fullest guarantee to the public of the safety of all interests that may be entrusted to the Company. Without unduly lauding the standing and position of your Board of Directors, I may be permitted to say that the varied experience and knowledge of its various members eminently qualify the Company to supervise the duties devolving upon it, and it goes without saying that with a board of this kind and a staff of trained officers carrying on business on carefully considered principles, and with a special knowledge acquired by large experience of the best means of winding up estates and investing money, the Company is in a much better position to effectively discharge the duties of executor and trustee, as well as all other positions of a kindred character, than any individual possibly can be.

Respecting compensation for management I repeat what I have stated on previous occasions, that notwithstanding the advantages the Company possesses, the compensation is in no case greater than is allowed to private individuals.

In conclusion, I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that in the transaction of the Company's business every species of speculation is avoided, and that the efforts of the Company are devoted exclusively to the legitimate business of the management of estates and investment of money.

The profit and loss statement which has been submitted to you speaks for itself. You will observe that the reserve fund has now reached a quarter of a million, and that it is the policy of your Directors to buttress and fortify that reserve by a large contingent fund, now equal to close upon \$50,000.

I have pleasure, gentlemen, in moving the adoption of the report.

Vice-President Meredith, in seconding the adoption of the report, said: Notwithstanding the wave of depression, which has passed over the country, and indeed, all parts of the world, the shareholders of the Toronto General Trusts Company, at any rate, have good reason to be satisfied with the result of the year's work and the continued success that has attended its operations. The chairman, Mr. Hoskin, has gone so fully into the aims and objects of the Company that little is left for me to say. The statements placed on the table are so voluminous that it would require hours to refer with any degree of minuteness to their contents. You will be glad to observe that, with the exception of the revenue from interest, which shows a slight decline, owing to the fall in the rate, the income from all other branches of the Company's work continues steadily to increase. It should also be stated that a very considerable margin of profit that will ultimately come to the Company is held in reserve until estates are wound up and passed by the courts.

The rents from the Company's building make a very fair showing, but some considerable outlay had to be made in renewing the elevator services, which, however, will result in a considerable saving in the future.

I would like to refer to the arduous services of the Managing Director and his staff but I am aware that Mr. Langmuir objects to laudations of that kind. I cannot refrain, however, from extending a word of commendation to his staff, every one of whom discharges his duty faithfully and well.

I beg to second the adoption of the report.

Mr. W. H. Beatty, the chairman of the Inspection Committee, in moving the adoption of the quarterly reports of the Committee, gave full particulars as to the methods of inspection and audit, which constitute such an important feature in the supervision of the Company's business. He

fully endorsed the remarks of the chairman in asking the co-operation of the shareholders in making known the great advantages the Company possesses in the management of estates and trusts.

Remarks were also made in the same line by Sir Frank Smith, Mr. B. Homer Dixon, Mr. George Gooderham, and other Directors. The election of Directors was then held and resulted in the re-election of the following gentlemen: Hon. Edward Blake, LL.D., Q.C., M.P., E. A. Meredith, LL.D., John Hoskin, LL.D., Q.C., W. H. Beatty, W. R. Brock, George A. Cox, B. Homer Dixon, J. J. Foy, Q.C., George Gooderham, H. S. Howland, Emilius Irving, Q.C., Robert Jaffray, A. B. Lee, J. W. Langmuir, Sir Frank Smith, H. J. Scott, Q.C., James Scott, and T. Sutherland Stayner.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the Hon. Edward Blake was re-elected President, and Messrs. E. A. Meredith and John Hoskin, Vice-Presidents.

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THE ABUSIVE TRIBE.

A Protestant Discusses the Position of Ex-Priest Slattery.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE SISTER HOOD.

Some weeks ago the editor of Brann's Iconoclast, published at Waco, Texas, came out with a scathing denunciation of ex-Priest Slattery and the A. P. A. The force of the article won for it a place in nearly all the Catholic papers of the country and in not a few secular dailies. Slattery visited Editor Brann's city recently. In the following remarkable article the editor gives an idea of what happened:

Fellow Americans: The Iconoclast does not please ex-Priest Slattery, "Baptist minister in good standing," and I am not surprised. Its mission, as its name implies, is to expose frauds and abolish fakes, to make unrelenting war upon humbugs and hypocrites; hence it is not remarkable that Slattery should regard its existence as a personal affront. It is ever the galled jade that winces; or, to borrow from the elegant pulpit vernacular of Rev. Sam Jones, "it's the hit dog that yelps."

Slattery would have you believe that I'm a rank atheist, who's trying to rip religion up by the roots and hang it across a barbed wire fence in close companionship with the hides of Protestant preachers. This charge has been hurled at me by various sectarian papers and malicious ministers; but not one iota of evidence has ever been submitted. It is simply a bold assertion born of sanctified malice, a brazen libel, similar to that which charges the Pope with trying to subvert the American Government.

I am not warring upon religious faith, but on falsehood; not upon Christ, but on those who disgrace His cause—wao mistake bile for benevolence, gall for godliness and chronic laziness for "a call to preach."

Ner have I taken the Pope of Rome under my apostolic protection. The Popes managed to exist for a great many years before I was born, and, despite the assaults of Slattery, will doubtless continue in business at the old stand for several years to come.

In the exuberant imagination of Slattery and his dupes there appears to be a wonderful difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. It doesn't seem to have occurred to them that what is sauce for the Protestant goose should be sauce for the Catholic gander. They damn the Catholics for doing the very thing for which they commend the Protestants. That's the logic of the A. P. A.—the Aggregation of Pusillanimous Asses. In my humble opinion both were engaged in very small business. The only difference in the offenders that I can see is that while the Catholics are saying nothing, the Protestants are loudly boasting of their vicious subversion of American principle of religious liberty. The circumstance is a sharp reminder that if we are to preserve a government of the people, for the people and by the people, we've got to keep religion of all kinds out of our politics, just as the framers of the Federal Constitution intended that we should do. Mixing religion and politics is like mixing whiskey and water—it spoils both.

Slattery assures us that the number of Irish Catholics on the police force of our great cities is evidence that the Church of Rome is on mischief bent. I am not surprised that an Irish Catholic with a club in his hand should prove rather alarming to Brother Slattery. But although he says, "meet a policeman and you'll see the map of Ireland in his face," these

saved his worthless bacon. When he was mobbed in St. Louis for defaming Catholic nuns, the police formed a cordon around his infamous carcass and saved him from a well merited trouncing at the hands of the slandered women's relatives. Probably the police did not relish the job over-much; but they had sworn to uphold the laws and although Slattery insists that a Catholic oath amounts to nothing, they risked their lives in his defense.

Talk to me about the Church of Rome muzzling free speech when the A. P. A. would mob an American citizen for defending his character from the infamous falsehoods of a foreign tramp! "Throw him out!" Why throw him out? I'll tell you: The sanctified buzzards had gone there with appetites sharpened for a mess of carrion, and they were afraid I'd kill their cook. "Throw him out!" But I noticed that those who were splitting their faces as wide as Billy Kersands' were glued to their seats. They wanted somebody else to throw him out. They were anxious to see a mob of three or four hundred sanctified hoodlums trample upon me, but there was not one among those self-constituted protectors of this mighty American nation with sufficient "sand" to lead the mob. If there were no better Americans than those trailing in the wake of the Rev. Joseph Slattery, like buzzards following a bad smell, I'd take a cornstalk, clean out the whole shooting-match and stock the country with niggers and yaller dogs. If such cattle were sired by Satan, damned by Sycorax and born in hell they would dishonor their parents and disgrace their country.

Slattery cautions you not to send your children to convent schools, declaring that he "never yet saw a nun who was an educated woman." That statement, standing alone, ought to convince every one blessed with a thinking apparatus that Slattery's a fraud. Some of the best educated women in this world have entered convents. Women upon whose tuition fortunes have been expended are now making convent schools deservedly popular with intelligent people.

He says ignorance is the correlative of Catholicism and points to Spain as proof of this startling assertion. There was a time when Spain stood in the very forefront of civilization, in the van of human progress, the arbiter of the world's political destiny and Spain was even more Catholic then than it is to-day. Nations and civilizations have their youth, their lusty manhood and their decay, and it were as idle to attribute the decline of Spain to Catholicism as the decadence of Greece to paganism. The Catholic Church found Spain a nation of barbarians and brought it up to that standard of civilization whereas Spanish Monarchs could understand the mighty plans of Columbus. It was her Catholic Majesty, Queen Isabella, who took from her imperial bosom the jewels with which to buy a world who exchanged the pearls of the orient for the star of the empire. The Catholic Church found England a nation of barbarians and brought it up step by step, until Catholic barons wrung from King John at Runnymede the Great Charter—the mother of the American Constitution. It found Ireland a nation of savages and did for it what the mighty power of the Caesars could not—brought it within the pale of civilization. But for the Roman Catholic Church Slattery might be wearing a breech-clout, digging roots with his finger nails and gorging himself with raw meat in Ireland to-day instead of insulting the intelligence of American audiences and wringing money from fanatics and fools for warring upon the political institutions of their fathers.

Slattery was horrified to learn that some of the nuns were inclined to talk about each other. I sincerely trust that he will find none of the



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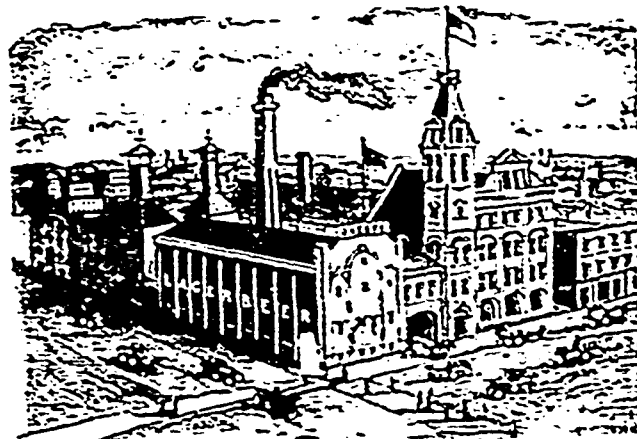
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Baptist sisters addicted to the same bad habit.

From what I could gather of his discourse—before I was “put out”—and from the report of his alleged wife's lectures, I infer that this delectable twain impeach the virtue of the Roman Catholic Sisterhoods. Malice, like death, loves a shining mark, and there is no hate so venomous as that of the apostate. But before giving credence to such tales let me ask you: Why should a woman exchange the brilliant parlor for the gloomy cell in which to play the hypocrite? Why should a cultured woman of gentle birth deliberately forego the joys of wife and motherhood, the social triumph and the freedom of the world, and condemn herself to a life of labor a dreary round of drudgery, if her heart's impure? For shame!

Who is it that visits the slums of our great cities, ministering to the afflicted, comforting the dying, reclaiming the fallen? When pestilence sweeps over the land and the mothers desert their babes and husbands their wives, who is it that presses the cup of cold water to the feverish lip and closes the straining eyes of the deserted dead? Who was it that went upon the Southern battlefields to minister to the wounded soldiers, followed them to the hospitals and tenderly nursed them back to life? The Roman Catholic Sisterhoods, God bless them!

One of those angels of mercy can walk unattended and unharmed through our “Reservation” at midnight. She can visit with impunity the most degraded dive in the Whitechapel district. At her coming the ribald song is stilled and the oath dies on the lips of the loafer. Fallen creatures reverently touch the hem of her garment, and men steeped in crime to the very lips involuntarily remove their hats as a tribute to noble womanhood. The very atmosphere seems to grow sweet with her coming and the howl of all hell's demons goes silent. None so low in the barrel house, the gambling hell or the brothel as to breathe a word against her good name; but when we turn to the Baptist pulpit, there we find an inhuman monster clad in God's livery, crying, “Unclean, unclean!” God help a religious denomination that will countenance such an infamous cur!

As a working journalist I have visited all manner of places. I have written up the foulest dives that exist on this continent, and have seen Sisters of Charity enter them unattended. Had one of the inmates dared insult them he would have been torn in pieces. And I have sat in the opera house of this city, boasting itself a centre of culture, and heard a so-called man of God speak flippantly of the Catholic Sisterhoods and professing Christians applaud him to the echo. Merciful God! If heaven is filled with such Christians send me to hell, with those whose sins are human! Better everlasting life in a lake of fire than enforced companionship in Paradise for one hour with the foul harpies that groaned “awmen” to Slattery's infamous utterances. God of Israel! to think that those unmanly scabs, those psalm-singing culturers, are Americans and our political brethren!

The odious religious garb bill which has figured so prominently before the Pennsylvania Legislature this year passed through another phase the past week. It was really defeated in the Senate, which body had it under consideration, the majority against it on a viva voce call being quite decisive. When it came to calling the roll, though, many of the senators seemed to look the courage to stand by their previously-expressed decision, and so a vote providing for the reconsideration of the measure was passed, with the chances, it is thought, that when it again come before the Senate it will be enacted.

Bank of Montreal.

The yearly Statement of this colossal house is always looked to as a faithful reflex of the financial situation in Canada. A great monetary institution, with connections in all the markets of the world, the Bank of Montreal has exceptional opportunities for tapping the sources of trade and commerce, and gauging the rise and fall of values, not merely in gold, but in everything purchasable by the precious metal. With access to the centres of the money kings and syndicates the Bank is enabled to judge rather clearly as to the outlook; and as it speaks, so are we inclined to accept its utterance as the safest on the records.

As compared with 1894, the profits of the Bank for 1895 are less by \$103,000; but still nearly a million and a quarter, outside all changes, resulted from the year's business; there were the regular half-yearly dividends, which, at ten per cent, amounted to \$1,200,000; and there was carried forward to profit and loss account a balance of \$815,152.

Quoting the London Economist, President Sir Donald Smith said:

“In several directions there are indications that the clouds of depression and distrust which have overshadowed practically the whole business world since the Baring collapse in the autumn of 1890, are gradually passing away, and that a period of greater activity in the race for wealth is setting in. From nearly all the important industrial centres throughout the United Kingdom there reports read more cheerfully, and the long continued complaints of unremunerative prices are becoming somewhat less persistent.” In the United States (Sir Donald continues) a similar state of affairs has come to prevail, judging by the signs we accept as a reliable index of the commercial barometer. Railway earnings in that country are increasing; the number of mercantile failures is declining; bank suspensions have happily become as rare this year as two years ago they were common; manufacturing industries are reviving, and the Clearing House returns show that the movement of general merchandise is gradually growing.

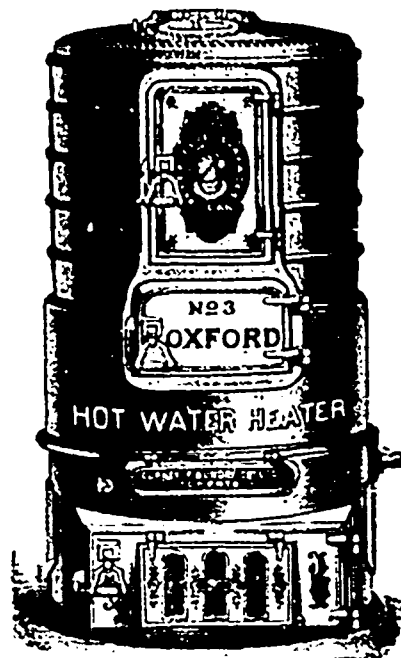
The General Manager, Mr. E. S. Cluston, takes the following hopeful view of things in Canada:

“Though the past year has not been a prosperous one it should be a source of great satisfaction to Canadians that the business community in Canada has come so well through the ordeal and with so few failures and disasters. In that we compare favorably with any other country. Indeed it has been a great surprise to me how well we have stood it. It is too soon to say we are out of the woods, but in the United States there seems to be no doubt that the corner has been turned, and as Canada must always be affected in no small measure by the condition of affairs in that country, it is reasonable to suppose that here also the depression has spent its force. There is undoubtedly a more hopeful feeling, and though the improvement may be to a certain extent sentimental, many must have benefited by the rise in staples, which, with the exception of butter and cheese, has been general. Still, much depends on the coming crop, and until it is assured the danger is not over.”

THE MARKETS.

Toronto, June 13, 1895.

Wheat, white, per bush	\$1 07	\$1 07
Wheat, red, per bush	1 02	1 02
Wheat, goose, per bush	0 53	0 53
Oats, per bush	0 42	0 43
Peas, common	0 00	0 65
Barley, per bush	0 59	0 50
Turkeys, per lb.	0 09	0 10
Geese, per pound	0 07	0 09
Ducks, per pair	0 60	1 00
Chickens, per pair	0 50	0 60
Butter, in pound rolls	0 14	0 15
Eggs	0 10	0 10
Onions, per bag	0 60	0 75
Turnips, per bag	0 35	0 40
Potatoes, per bag	0 45	0 45
Beans, per peck	0 70	0 75
Beets, per bag	0 50	0 60
Carrots, per bag	0 40	0 50
Parasips, per bag	0 40	0 50
Apples, per bbl.	1 75	3 00
Hay, timothy	11 00	12 50
Hay, clover	8 00	9 00
Straw, sheaf	7 00	7 00
Beef, hinds, per lb.	0 07	0 09
Beef, forecs per lb.	0 05	0 06
Lamb, carcass per lb.	0 07	00 10
Spring lamb, carcass, lb.	0 04	0 12
Veal, per lb.	0 03	0 05
Mutton, carcass, per lb.	0 05	0 06
Dressed hogs, per lb.	0 05	0 05



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To introduce it quickly where we have no agent we will send for 50 cents, silver, well wrapped, stamps or money order, one Acme Cake Beater, with recipes and full instructions. If you afterwards order a dozen beaters you may deduct the 50 cents and you have your

SAMPLES FREE!

or we will return your 50 cents if you get us an agent who will order a dozen beaters. Better still, get up a club of 12 neighbors and friends and send us \$5.00 for a dozen beaters, which sell for 12.00, making a clear profit of \$7.00 for a few hours or an evening's work. One lady sold 11 in one hour. Another agent 16 in two hours and a half. Another secured a club of 12 in one evening. One man sells \$12.00 worth every day. Full particulars send for stamp.

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IRISH NEWS SUMMARY.

LATEST LOCAL COUNTY ITEMS

LEINSTER. Dublin.

Sister M. Paulinus Gill, whose death, took place on Sunday, May 12th, at Loreto Abbey, Rathfarnham, was only thirty-three years of age, and was in the tenth year of her religious profession...

Wexford.

We regret to have to announce the unexpected death of the Rev. John Roice, P.P., Ballyoughter, which took place at the residence of his nephew, Mr. M. A. Ennis, J.P., Ardrush, Wexford, on the morning of May 17.

Kildare.

On the morning of May 13th, a married woman named Anne Hauns, aged 36 years, died suddenly at her residence, John street, Newbridge, having taken ill that morning.

Carlow.

On the morning of May 14th, a man named Jas. Neill reported to the police at the Graigue Station that he had been stabbed during the night under circumstances to which considerable mystery attaches.

Queen's County.

The following have deposited petitions in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, in favor of the Central Ireland Railway bill.

Kilkenny.

Dr. Reginald F. Griffin has been appointed medical officer to the Constabulary in Kilkenny. The appointment has given general satisfaction to the men, to whom Dr. Griffin was most attentive while acting for the late Dr. Magee.

We regret to announce the death of Alderman Martin Mulhill, Green street, Kilkenny, on May 16th. In private life Alderman Mulhill was much esteemed for his straight forwardness, and as a member of the Council he ever acted in an independent manner, and earned for himself the esteem not only the members of the Council but also of the bur-

King's County.

The long-throttened evacuation of Birr Barracks, as the headquarters of a line battalion, took place on May 10th, when the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment left for the Curragh. The women and children on the strength of the corps did not accompany the men, as their quarters at the Curragh were not ready to receive them...

Longford.

Most Rev. Dr. Hoare has made the following changes in the Diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise:—Very Rev. Deau Monaghan, P.P., Banagher and Cloghan, to be P.P., Carrick-on-Shannon. Very Rev. Canon Reddy, P.P., Keadoe and Arigna, to be P.P., Banagher and Cloghan. Rev. Father Meehan, Adm., Loufford, to be P.P., Keadoe an Arigna. Rev. Joseph Atkinson, C.C., Longford, to be Adm., Longford. Rev. Father Casbell, C.C., Mount Temple, to be P.P., Shannon Bridge. Rev. Father Duffy, C.C., Keadoe, to be C.C., Loufford. Rev. Father Quinn, C.C., Mullaghoran, to be C.C., Mount Temple. Rev. Father O'Rourke, C.C., Banagher, to be C.C., Mullaghoran. Rev. Father Kearney, C.C., Bornacoola, to be C.C. Banagher.

Westmeath.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Thomas Shaw, of La Mancha, Mullingar, to the Commission of the Peace for Westmeath. Mr. Shaw is one of the best known Nationalists in Westmeath, and his appointment has given the most unqualified satisfaction in the county, where he is deservedly popular.

Meath.

A permanent branch of the Hibernian Bank has been opened in Oldcastle, and Mr. White, who for the last five years was manager at Ballaghaecerrin, County Mayo, has been appointed to the management of the new branch.

Louth.

At the meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, on May 15th, the Mayor (Mr. Nulty), presiding a letter was read from the Lords of the Treasury, sanctioning a lease to the trustees of the Sisters of Charity, of a site for building purposes. The Mayor said he understood the trustees were about to spend from £13,000 to £14,000 in buildings, in extending the orphanage, and were willing to accept a 75 years lease.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of all Ireland, lately visited the parish of Faughart, which is the birthplace of St. Brigid, and warmly advocated the erection of a new church there, both as a necessity and to honor and stir up devotion to the greatest of the Irish saints after St. Patrick himself.

MUNSTER. Cork.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund has run well into its fifth thousand pounds, and the subscriptions still flow in steadily. Cork and Tipperary, as usual, are well to the front at the head of the lists.

At the Cork Post Office, on May 17th, a man named Marshall was remanded, charged with having broken into the house of Mr. Daniel Sheehan, St. Vincent's terrace. Two farmers were fined £2 and £1 respectively for having sent water to the Cork Market, containing an undue quantity of water.

Kerry.

On May 16th there was a strike among the laborers at the Tralee Basin, and at one time it was feared the matter would end in a serious row. The steamship Rostrevor, which was being discharged for Mr. M. Kelliher, J. P., had arrived at the basin with maize during the day. As usual, men were employed to discharge her and also carriers. The prices usually paid by Mr. Kelliher to carriers is five pence per load for each load taken to his mill, which is within a very short distance of the canal.

Limerick.

At the last Presentation Sessions for the Barony of Coonagh, held at Pallaskeeny, there were three claims for malicious injury, in one of which Mrs. Margret Doane sought compensation in £150, for the burning of a dwelling-house, shop and premises, and a quantity of timber, at Old Pallas, on the 20th of last last.

Clare.

On May 11th, before the Lord Chancellor, in Dublin, Mr. Robert W. Frost of Sixmiletown, was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in Ireland.

Mr. Frost, who obtained high places in all his examinations, served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Dundon, solicitor, Limerick, and intends to practice in that city.

Tipperary.

On the 9th of May, the impressive ceremony of religious reception took place in the beautiful little church of the Presentation Nuns, Carrick-on-Suir. The young lady, who had the happiness of receiving the white veil was Miss Madge Ahern (in religion, Sister Mary Alphonsus), youngest daughter of Michael Ahern, Grand Parade Market, Cork. The ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. Dr. Shochan, Bishop of Waterford, assisted by the Rev. P. Power, C. C., and the Rev. J. Honeberry, C. C., and several clergymen were present in the sanctuary, including the Rev. P. O'Connell, of the Cathedral, Cork.

Waterford.

On May 11th, the prisoners, John and Thos. Finn, cattle dealers, charged with forging and passing several Bank of Ireland £5 notes, at local fairs, were again brought up at Dungarvan Courthouse, before Mr. Orr, R. M. There were two fresh charges investigated against the prisoners, of passing forged notes at Fermoy, on the 19th and 23d January last. Further evidence having been given, the prisoners were committed for trial to the next Wexford Assizes.

ULSTER. Antrim.

On the morning of May 14th, about five o'clock the police discovered that an illicit distillery was in working order in Greenland street, Belfast. A large pot still, with all the appliances requisite for making whiskey, was discovered in the house, and these were at once seized. There were also about one hundred gallons of "wash" found in a barrel in the yard. When the sergeant entered the house he went upstairs, where he saw a still on a fire. He also found two still-heads a worm, a cooler, three vats, a number of buckets &c., and he also discovered a barrel containing treacle. The sergeant seized the articles mentioned, and arrested James Shaw the occupant of the house, and brought him to the Police-Office, where he was brought up before the magistrate and remanded her a week.

Armagh.

At Keady, on May 5th, an inquest was held before Mr. T. G. Peel, coroner, and a jury, touching the death of Mr. Heenan, by cutting his throat. Dr. Donnan, of Keady, deposed that on the previous Sunday night deceased was suffering very severe pain. A man named McStay gave evidence that he and a nephew of the deceased, named Ted Heenan, were in the same bedroom with the deceased when the deed was committed during the absence of any light in the room. The jury found that deceased committed suicide while temporarily insane.

Monaghan.

The inhabitants of Moneyglass near Toome bridge, were thrown into a considerable state of alarm on the night of May 10th, when the bell attached to the local Catholic Church was loudly rung and the parochial house was discovered to be on fire. A large band of willing hands quickly directed their efforts with a view of saving the building, the occupants of which had managed to make their escape, though this was accomplished with difficulty. It was seen from the outset that the fire had gained too strong a hold on the house to hope for its being saved. Some articles of furniture were got out, but beyond this everything in the building, with the latter itself was speedily reduced to ashes. The fire—the origin of which has not been definitely ascertained—is said to have been first noticed by a neighbor, whose timely alarm was in all probability the means of saving the lives of the inmates. The burned parochial house was a commodious residence, built for the respected parish priest of Duneane (Rev. Father Quinn) and his curate, at a cost of some £1,500, a short time ago, and it is anticipated that the damage altogether will reach upward of £2,000, and is but partially covered by insurance.

Down.

Mr. John O'Hare, T.C., Newry, died on May 13th, after a protracted illness. The deceased was one of the most extensive merchants in Newry, and during a long and successful commercial career had made a host of acquaintances and many sincere friends. As a Town Commissioner he was regular in his attendance at the Board meetings, and supported every movement for the general welfare of the town. A member of the Sodality of the Holy Name, of the Holy Family Confraternity and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Mr. O'Hare was an ardent and zealous Catholic.

CONNAUGHT. Galway.

On May 14th the dead body of a sailor was washed ashore, near the village of Bunowen, ten miles from Glifden. The deceased appeared to be about 30 years of age, six feet high, and very stout. The body seemed to have been about three weeks in the water, and was much disfigured. There was nothing to identify the deceased, or the vessel to which he belonged.



Dr. H. F. Merrill.

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Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills

Roscommon.

Mr. James Mulry, of New York, arrived in Roscommon, on May 10th, for the purpose of remaining at his residence, Castlestrange House, during the summer months.

Mr. James Galvin, Mount Talbot, on May 10th, arrived home from Colorado where he spent the Winter months, by direction of his medical adviser. Mr. Galvin returned in robust health.

Sligo.

On July 17th, in the Queen's Bench Court, Dublin, Justice O'Brien delivered judgment in the petition lodged by the Sligo Tories against the return of Mr. P. Mellugh, M. P., Mayor of Sligo, as Councillor of the West Ward on the 25th November last. The judgment was against the Tories, on all points, and they were ordered to pay all the costs of the suit.

Mayo.

Mr. E. Ward, manager of the Ulster Bank, Ballyhannis, has been promoted to the charge of the Dalkey Branch.

Charles J. O'Kelly, son of E. C. Kelly, Esq., Coroner Churchfield House, Knock, Ballyhannis, and nephew of Dr. O'Grady, Swinford, has been appointed by the Congested Districts Board as Assistant to Mr. H. Doran on the works of Clare Island.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parrelce's Pills than any other Pills we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parrelce's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

He who follows his sensual appetites and makes himself a slave to them, merits to be called a man, but an animal.—St. Vincent de Paul.

There are cases of consumption so advanced that Bickel's Anti-Consumption Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives diseased parts a chance to heal.

If we consider the number and excellence of the virtues practised by the Saints, we must feel the littleness and imperfection of our actions.—St. Vincent Ferrer.

A Pleasing Theme.

Rev. Henry Helzinger, Neustadt, writes: "It is a pleasure to me to write a few lines about your dyspepsia medicine—K. D. C. and if the English language were as easy to write as the German, I would like to say a good deal more. I used your medicine and can say it was just what I wanted and needed. My sour stomach and heartburn after eating, and that gas which came from the stomach, is gone, and I am able to take water again, before I had to take the water hot on account of my stomach trouble. I recommend K. D. C. to our people where I can, and to everyone who knows what a weak stomach is."

The Scenery of the Clyde.

Here it was the hero chief, brave Wallace was born to whose spirit of chivalry and undaunted courage, as he breathed his last on the scaffold, is paid a fitting tribute in the closing chapter of the "Scottish Chief." "There broke the noblest heart that ever beat in the breast of man." It was here he was betrayed by his false hearted friend Monteith, whose effigy is chisled in a granite slab over the front entrance to the Castle, to the eternal shame of the base traitor.

The names of Wallace (1296) and Bruce (1306) are revered to-day whor-over a true Scot is to be found, and their deeds of valour recorded in the hearts of a grateful people, not only for their bravery in fighting for their country, but for their loyalty to the faith which sustained them in their struggles, though they fell with their face to the foe. Here too, Mary Queen of Scots took refuge after losing the battle. This formidable fortress of bygone days over which the fierce storm of raging battle for ages blew in vain, has long since been crumbled to the dust, slowly but surely by the hand of time. Naught is left to mark the spot but a shapeless mass of down-tumbling ruins, with the ivy trailing o'er, surrounded by a huge mound covered with the green sward, on the side of which is quietly grazing the mountain goat. How sadly it tells the tale of departed glory! Sic transit gloria mundi.

Now we are passing through a more busy scene of life on the borders of Greenock. Beautiful level fields and neat cottages on every side show clearly that the tiller of the soil has nothing to complain of here. Where for centuries were heard without the clash of arms and the noise and din of battle is now the plowing of cattle, the echo of the sportsman's rifle across the distant fields, the bleating of the timid sheep, the happy laughter of the village children or the monotonous whir of the reaping machine as the golden grain falls to the ground. To one entering for the first time after night the busy harbor of Greenock, seeing the many brilliant lights reflecting on the placid surface of its waters, and rising over house tops and terraces till dimmed and lost to sight in the great darkness beyond, it forms a picture grand and majestic that stirs the heart to its inmost core. To enliven the spectacle the place is all alive with ships of every kind. Some are riding gracefully at anchor, each a cable's length from the other, with a white light swinging from the mast head, others are being taken by the tug up the Clyde, while the tide is low to their destined port. Then again the busy paddle boats are crossing and recrossing each other brightening up the surroundings with the larid glare of their green and red lights. Here too, are the smart-looking fishing smacks, resting quietly on their oars after a hard day's toil. While homeward bound, decorated with a great display of bunting and illuminated with rows of sparkling jet-like lights fore and aft is the fast excursion boat with her live freight, light-hearted and happy, keeping time in a high key to the music of "the Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee," discoursed by the band in soul stirring strains which wafted over the silent waters and plowing dales, resound far away among the distant hills. All this lends a charm to the admirable scene that makes an impression once felt never to be forgotten. A few hours more and the scene is changed. The sound of sweet music is no longer heard, the bustle and noise of the city mingled with the clamour of voices are stilled to rest, the friendly lights one by one disappear till all have vanished except the beacon lights along the coast to guide the mariner on his way. Nothing more is heard to break the stillness except the plaintive howl of some

watch dog, or the screech of the night owl far off in some lonely wood. It is now closing midnight, and not till night envelopes all in her cloak of darkness do I leave the deck to go below.

Late this fine morning coming on deck I find an agreeable change has taken place. The gloomy darkness that last night reigned supreme has been chased away to give place to the bright light of the sun shedding its dazzling rays on the water like myriads of twinkling stars darting up and dancing on its surface, and brightening up the whole face of nature with a radiant smile. The fishermen of this vicinity seem busily engaged in pursuit of their daily avocation, as their many whited-sailed smacks scattered everywhere over the bay testify. We are now at the entrance of the harbor, and on our left, pre eminently over all like a sentinel guarding the coast and overlooking Dublin Bay, is the Hill of Howth which figures so conspicuously in the traditions of the past. From its summit in the then uninhabited plain, lying at its base was witnessed one of the most notorious and hard fought battles of Clontarf. Here it was in that ever memorable day the gallant chieftain Brian Boru led his forces in battle array to conquer and to drive forever from the shores of Ireland the Danish invaders ignominiously defeated. What was then an uncultivated waste stream, with the dead and dying watered with the blood of the invader, the place where many the poor Irishman fell to rise no more to fight in the sacred cause of his country's freedom, is now laid out in well-tilled farms, with snug dwellings attached, hidden almost from sight among clumps of trees. The City of Dublin now opens to our view. Looking at it now enveloped the whole length and breadth with a thick fog mingled with smoke, curling out of innumerable chimneys and hanging over like a dark cloud, through which can be dimly seen, dotted here and there, the lofty spire of some church, it presents a gloomy appearance. But here we are at the North Wall and quickly landed in the quay, where we are seized by the "Jarvis" in happy confusion. I secure a cab and will soon be at the end of my journey on the side of a "galloping Irish jaunting cart." The large gate opens and I find myself all at once in the presence of all Hallows College with the eyes of two hundred and fifty students taking their recreation turned upon me. Suddenly I hear the suppressed cry passed along the ranks "American student, American student." It is surprising what a facility students have for jumping at conclusions. I surmise they put me down for "American student" on account of the suspicious appearance of my "American" trunk perched on the top of the cart. I am scarcely landed at the front entrance to the college when I find myself warmly greeted by the President the saintly Dr. Fortune. "Welcome to all Hallows". As I follow him into the College I notice over the door, cut in the solid stone in large letters, the words "Docete enutes omnes gentes" which recalls to my mind that during this last half century over two thousand missionaries have gone forth to teach all nations from the hollowed walls of this institution outstripping in numbers for the same length of time any other missionary college in the world, even the Propaganda of prayer itself. Not a few of the members have become bishops and professors in different parts of the world, including two or three Archbishops while it can point out some in the roll of martyrs who shed their blood for the faith in India. T. F. F.

The domestic relations precede, and in our present existence are worth more than all other ties. They give the first throb to the heart and unseal the deep fountains of its love.

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 4 TRIPS DAILY (except Sundays).
 Commencing Monday, June 3rd
 Sts. Chicora and Cibola,
 will leave Yonge Street Wharf, east side, at
 7 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., 4.45 p. m. for
 Niagara, Lewiston & Queenston,
 connecting with New York Central and
 Hudson River Railway, Niagara Falls
 Park and River Railway, and Michigan
 Central Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo,
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That you will not rest until you have one for yourself.

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 FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES.

THE undersigned will receive tenders for the purchase of terminable annuities running for a period of forty years, issued by the Province of Ontario under authority of an act of the Provincial Parliament (47 Vict., chap. 31.)

The annuities will be in the form of certificates signed by the Provincial Treasurer guaranteeing half yearly payments at the office of the Provincial Treasurer in Toronto of sums of \$100 or larger sums, on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December in each year for forty years from 30th day of June next, the half yearly certificates being payable on the 31st December next.

The total amount of annuities to be issued in 1905, and for which tenders are asked, is \$8,000 annually, but tenders will be received for any part of the same not less than \$500 annually.

Tenders will be required, to state the capital sum which will be paid for either the whole annuities offered or such portion as may be tendered for.

Tenders will be received up to the 12th day of July next. Notifications of allotments will be given to tenderers on or before 15th July and payments from accepted tenderers will be required to be made within ten days thereafter.

Tenders for the whole amount offered if preferred, may be upon condition that the annuities be payable in Great Britain in sterling.

The highest of any tender not necessarily accepted unless otherwise satisfactory.

R. HARCOURT,
 Provincial Treasurer.

Provincial Treasurer's office, Toronto, May 31st, 1905.

Note—Illustrations of calculation on interest basis. At the rate of 4 per cent per annum (or in strictness 2 per cent half yearly) the present payment of \$4,987.25 would represent an annuity of \$100 for forty years, payable half yearly, while the actual yearly payment for the forty years would be a fraction above 5 per cent. of the principal sum.

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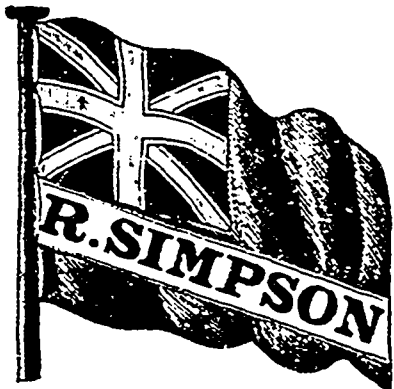
Hamilton.

On June 5th Wm. T. Hunter was married to Miss Katie McCarthy of Burlington St. At ten o'clock in St. Lawrence Church the ceremonies began. Shortly before that time the church was crowded with friends of the happy young couple. Misses M. and N. McCarthy were the bridesmaids, and the groom was supported by R. Wynn and Dr. W. Griffin. The ceremonies followed by High Mass were performed by Rev. Father Brady. Bishop Dowling and Rev. Fathers Hinchoy and Mahony were present on the Sanctuary. After leaving the Church the party repaired to the bride's home where a fine repast was presented, and the couple left for their wedding tour to Buffalo and Rochester.

The boys of St. Mary's school gave an entertainment on June 7th in the parish hall. The programme deserved a larger attendance than greeted them for the concerts given by the boys have always been excellent treats. The programme was filled by the school talent with the exception of Miss O'Brien, accompanist and Mr. H. N. Thomas who contributes a fine solo. The only fault was brevity. The intention of the director, Rev. Bro. Timothy, was to put on a play which was to have been the leading feature of the evening, but owing to the approaching warm weather the concert had to be hurried and the play dropped. Bro. Timothy deserves great credit for his efficient management.

At the presentation of medals and certificates by the R.C.H.A. in Toronto two Hamilton Girls Misses Josephine and Mary Delorane, were rewarded for their bravery in rescuing from drowning at the imminent risk of their own lives, L. English and E. Sevier in Hamilton Bay on April 21st, '95. The girls are proud, and justly so, of this evidence of skill and courage.

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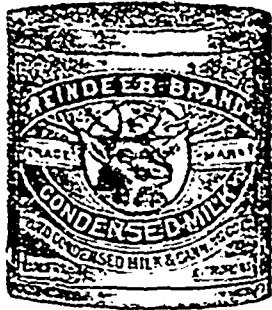
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