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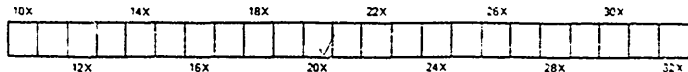
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THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

The Orangemen of Belfast could not let the 98th anniversary pass without seizing the opportunity for another display of their intolerance.

A unique gathering took place in Cork to prevent Mr. W. J. Lane, the general manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, with a farewell address on his departure from Cork to reside in Dublin.

The amalgamation of the United Irishmen's Centennial Association and the Dublin City Hall Committee is an accomplished fact.

ENGLAND.

"No Popery" cry has not yet lost its potency in England among those classes of Englishmen who pride themselves on their superior education and enlightenment.

SCOTLAND.

The plans of this school have now received the sanction of the Dean of Guild Court. The estimated cost is \$30,000.

Edinburgh, has just been recited into the church by Father White, S.J. Mrs. Ferguson has also followed her husband in the momentous step he has taken.

The House of Providence Plenty.

Tuesday the 24th was an ideal day, Tuesday too hot nor too cold. Of course all the Catholics who were bent upon enjoying themselves, and a good many Protestants also, betook themselves to the famous picnic which is already inseparably connected with the birthday of her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The grounds were looking their very best, the trees had donned their freshest greens for the occasion, and the grass, though a trifle damp was all the brighter and more fragrant for the recent rain.

By 1 o'clock the grounds were pretty full, and the refreshment booths were doing a famous business. Every church in the city had contributed its quota to the general provision trade, and St. Paul's booth was a sight for the hungry, with its great piles of omelette sandwiches, and oceans of ice cream.

A stroll around the grounds revealed an amazing number of attractions, including the usual dancing platform, swings, ferris wheel, and—could we believe our eyes, a punch and judy show. We had not seen one before in this country, and when one beheld the well known coasted spongy box, what memories it conjured up of days long ago, days so remote that their very remoteness seems almost archaic.

When the healthiest condition of the system gets into a rut. Many people are weak and miserable because their blood is impure and their system is clogged with the elements of disease.

It is a rare and valuable tonic, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

It is a rare and valuable tonic, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

II

This association was founded in Canada five years ago by Lady Aberdeen, and, speaking shortly, its object is to do all things possible for the betterment of mankind and particularly womanhood.

The delegates appointed from Toronto were Miss Coyne, Miss Gough, Mrs. McGarvey, also from Ottawa, and Lady Marjorie the young daughter of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, attended all the meetings.

During the Council meeting an art display was given under the direction of Dr. May. A large collection of paintings on china from Loretto Abbey formed part of the collection and was one of the chief attractions.

The first meeting of the delegates was at Rideau Hall on Monday evening, when Lady Aberdeen gave an address.

began on Tuesday morning, when an address of welcome was read by one of the Ottawa ladies and replied to by Lady Aberdeen, who also gave a short sketch of the work from its beginning.

While in Canada's beautiful capital I visited both the Senate and the House of Commons, and in neither did I discover anything more pleasing and parliamentary than in the convention of the National Council of Women of Canada.

The remainder of the first meeting was taken up with the report of the Secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, and other routine matter essential to the Council.

In the afternoon the consideration of Resolutions was begun. A glance at the substance of these will give an idea of part of the Council's work. The first was a resolution for the establishment of boards of associated charities in cities without them at present, and in connection with this, work-yards, laundries, sewing-rooms, etc., were to be established.

The next resolution was to try to lessen the publication of unnecessary and sensational details of criminal cases. One of the principal speakers in this case was Miss Macher, a benevolent lady of Kingston.

In addition to the general there were many sectional meetings. A large part of the first public meeting was given to the consideration of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and a most thorough exposition of the requirements of a nurse was given by Miss Sec'y.

It would not be fair to finish this account without a word for Mrs.

Willoughby Cummings, well known as a writer on The Globe. Next to Lady Aberdeen this lady is the most influential of workers. She is Acting President of the Toronto Local Council, Dominion Secretary, and the one to whom all go in their difficulties.

Dr. May and Mrs. Danlop Hopkins delivered addresses on Art. (His point in Mrs. Hopkins' address was special, describing of note. Mrs. Hopkins showed that ability to properly execute a design on, for example, wall paper or embroidery, could only be brought about by technical instruction.

During the session word came of the great public calamity at which millions mourned. The Grand Old Hero had been called away. Lord and Lady Aberdeen were overwhelmed with sorrow and spoke in most touching terms of the dead statesman.

LADY ABERDEEN'S TRIBUTE. A TOUCHING REFERENCE TO THE DEAD STATESMAN BEFORE THE N. W. C.

In referring to Mr. Gladstone during the meeting of the National Council of Women at Ottawa, the Countess of Aberdeen said:

"My dear friends,—I feel that as a National Council of Women who own allegiance to the British Empire, we now in conference assembled cannot refrain ourselves from sending a respectful expression of deepest, truest sympathy with her whom the death of one of the greatest of Britain's sons has today laid desolate.

And to-day the world mourns its loss of a great light and forgets all past duties.

But I dare not speak much of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, for my husband and I have ever felt ourselves almost adopted children in their house. They are associated with the memories of us both in childhood—they were friends of both our parents—and Mr. Gladstone has often said to us that Lord Aberdeen's grandfather—the Premier—was the one statesman of his earlier years whom he loved.

None of us know what the influence of Mr. Gladstone's life in the present and past generation of English public life has been in this direction.

How often have we seen him come into a room where some subject was being discussed lightly and flippantly and by his mere entrance, all was changed.

One of the earliest things I remember him saying which made an impression on me, was when on a visit to my father's house in the Scottish Highlands he was one day at tea with us in the schoolroom, and as he left the room he turned to us children and said: "You must pray for me—there are some Bishops to be appointed—pray for me."

But it is needless to speak of him—we all feel that we knew him, and that our lives are richer for having lived in his day and generation—and that

the world is a very different thing without him.

But of her to whom I invite you to join with me in sending a message, so much is not known—at least not yet. He himself said that it would be known some day what he owed to her, but only those who were privileged to come near to her realize her rare ability, her wisdom, her discretion, her intense devotion to all that is beautiful and good, her self-sacrifice, her self-effacement and thought for others—but it was all an inspiration—that home of hers was an inspiration.

They have had a beautiful life—and they will not long be divided. We can but thank God for them and try to follow in their footsteps from afar—and thank God that He has given His beloved sleep.

May I send a message to Mrs. Gladstone for you?

At the close of Lady Aberdeen's speech a vote of condolence with Mrs. Gladstone was proposed by Lady Laurier, seconded by Lady Thompson, and supported by Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. May Wright Sewall and other ladies.

The resolution read: "That the National Council of Women of Canada, now in conference assembled, do desire to record their sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the people of the British Empire in the death of Mr. Gladstone."

"They thank God for his grand life of service to the world, and they desire to cable to Mrs. Gladstone the expression of their most respectful and profound sympathy.

During the week Lady Aberdeen was presented with a life membership in the National Council of Women of Canada. It may help to an understanding of her far spread influence to know, that she is also President of the International Council of Women embracing Canada, United States, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Finland, New Zealand and I believe other countries.

One word about the last public meeting and I shall through. At the meeting addresses encouraging and complimentary were given by His Excellency, Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Foster, Bishop Hamilton, Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Robins, and a message was given by Lady Laurier from Sir Wilfrid. The message was "I am sorry I cannot be with you, but though absent my heart is there." Lady Aberdeen made a most feeling farewell address and many were moved to tears.

At this juncture Mrs. Boomer arose and by a purposely humorous speech partially dispelled the sadness that had come on the assembly. Mrs. Boomer is a "feature" of these meetings. Described by herself she is "an old woman of sixty," to others she is one who has day after day for years been speaking, full of original humor which has often bubbled up and brightened things at the right moment.

In this instance her address was full alternately of humor and touching pathos. The meeting concluded with "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

In concluding the meetings of the National Council of Women in Canada were buoyed up with the hope that though leaving the country, Lady Aberdeen would not leave them, but would still continue their loved President, hoping that the many duties awaiting her, would still permit of her yearly coming to the council.

Next week I shall give you some account of the social functions we enjoyed at Ottawa. M. L. HARR.

What is the difference between a farm labourer and a just employer? One sees his master's weeds, and the other heeds is servant's woes.

DOCTOR'S ADVICE

Is to Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to Cure Dyspepsia.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the only Cure for Stomach Troubles that He Found in Forty Years.

"I don't know what makes me so nervous to-day," remarked the lawyer. "Every nerve in my body seems to be on fire."

"What have you been eating?" queried the doctor. "The lawyer looked in surprise at his friend.

"What has that got to do with it?" he asked. "Everything," was the emphatic answer of the medical man. "I'll give you a little advice and won't charge for it. You are a victim of nervous dyspepsia. Now I might tell you that nervous dyspepsia drives the brains of people insane. That is the plain fact."

"But I shall tell you what will be worth hundreds of dollars to you, and if you take my advice, you will never again complain of nervous dyspepsia. After every meal for two weeks from to-day, take a couple of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Also use the small brown tablets that are in the box, according to directions, and I guarantee your dyspepsia will vanish."

"During my forty years' experience," continued the doctor, "I have found nothing except Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets that would cure dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and all other stomach troubles, and that would, at the same time, rest and strengthen the stomach and regulate the bowels. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do this. They act on the only sure and certain cure for all stomach troubles—therefore I recommend them, knowing what they will do."

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, \$2.50, or fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or receipt of price, to The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.



THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN

The death of Mr. Gladstone has removed one of Ireland's staunchest allies from the scene of political conflict. Though the aged statesman had for a long time taken no active part in the conduct of public affairs, his voice, always most potent for good and most persuasive, was heard from time to time amidst the din of contending factions, over raised on the side of right and justice, though not, perhaps, always as moderate in tone as the necessity of diplomacy demanded.

But, Mr. Gladstone was an intolerant of error and injustice as his great literary contemporary, Carlyle, and, like Carlyle, was loud in his denunciation of every species of obsequy and veneration. His thundering declamations against the "crowned assassin" of Turkey and the poltroonery of the weak-kneed European nations regarding the Armenian atrocities was literally almost the last roar of the old tiger, and will be handed down in history as an example of his characteristic hatred of tyranny and oppression.

But it may be open to question whether it would have been altogether to the advantage of England had Mr. Gladstone been in power during the sensational revolutions of Turkish cruelty. That he would have goaded the nation into the prosecution of a most disastrous war there is not the slightest doubt, and the possible result might have been the dismemberment, not only of the Turkish Empire but of Great Britain also. England would have been literally alone in contest against not Turkey only but united Europe, and she would not have had the sympathy and assistance of the United States, as she may possibly have in the future.

But whether Mr. Gladstone's vigorous championship of Armenia was entirely according to the rules of strict diplomacy or not, his powerful and courageous stand on behalf of a miserable and oppressed people did honor to the kindness of his nature and the warmth of his heart.

A few days ago the Toronto World had an editorial entitled "Is Euthanasia Justifiable?" Euthanasia, or in other words the administration of anesthetics, which, from their very potency, while relieving suffering are bound also to shorten life, is certainly justifiable upon the hypothesis that medical science has been revealed to man for the purpose of soothing pain and making death easier.

The prolonging of Gladstone's life for another two months would have served no purpose, and would probably have entailed a painful and costly effort upon the aged statesman and caused corresponding anguish to the friends and relations. Had there been any chance that Mr. Gladstone's life would be ultimately preserved for several months in the event of the disease being allowed to run its course, the chance should certainly have been taken, but the unanimous opinion of the doctors was that two months was the longest time Mr. Gladstone could possibly live.

"The hand that feeds the cradle robs the world." TALKS IN "THE A."

scientific facts and of putting their knowledge to the best use. But now, the modern woman has had to be content with the back seat and a subordinate position for so many centuries, that she herself is sometimes almost inclined to doubt her own capacity.

It is often objected that the practice of medicine is not particularly a masculine pursuit; that it demands a certain quality of brain power which women do not, or are scarcely born out upon. This is a grossly erroneous view when one remembers the ability women have always shown in the various professions which have reached a position in which their talents could have full play.

Women are pushing men out of paying occupations and holding situations in stores and factories that ought to be occupied by men. Well, the question is: what are the women to do? A man dies, and leaves a widow and possibly three or four daughters. If there is a son also, he cannot reasonably be expected to maintain the family.

There are some, in fact many young girls who are so sensitive that they can never get rid of the impression that domestic service is in some way degrading, and until some institution is established for the training of household assistants on the same way as nurses are trained in hospitals, and with a similar granting of diplomas and certificates of efficiency, this prejudice will never be entirely overcome.

The National Council of Women should take the matter up; it would be quite possible for them to establish a training home for— I would not say servants but—domestic assistants, who should be national in character and they are to receive the same education to have the same social status as nurses, who are really servants in another sense. I hope none of my good friends the nurses will be offended at my remarks; because I have not the least intention of causing them to be able to ignore the respectable women who make up the contingent of "lady help."

It is altogether wrong; I will go further and say it is unnecessary. There should be no intervals between duties, they should not be allowed to crowd one upon the other without cessation, as they usually do. "But servants have no method, no management," says one worried mistress, "they do not know how to do anything more than there is any necessity for." Just so, that is the very reason why they require training; housework no more comes by intuition to everybody than nursing does, and yet most people seem to imagine that any body can do housework with little or no instruction.

If the girl were properly trained at an institution, all this worry would be avoided, and she would probably be turned out a polished domestic, capable to handle a permanent character, not subject to the caprices of mistresses—and would be worth her weight in gold to many a woe-ridden household.

St. Michael's Hospital. During the past year great progress has been made in the various departments of St. Michael's Hospital. A new home for nurses has been procured on Victoria street at a cost of \$30,000. The building has been supplied with all the latest modern improvements, making it an ideal home for nurses.

A HOPELESS INVALID.

SUCH WAS THE CONDITION OF MISS RODD, OF BROOKLIN.

An Editor Relates the Story of Her Illness and How a Remarkable Change in Her Condition Was Brought About.

For some five years the editor of this journal has made weekly visits to Brooklin in search of news. One of his earliest recollections of the village was in noting that Miss Lovina Rodd was very ill. Miss Rodd was well known, and as week after week rolled round, it was natural to ask how she was getting on.

"So she was, but she had been improving so much lately that she had been called to the good old deal, and it was thought a change of scene would do her good." "That is certainly news," replied the quill-pusher, "and good news too; but what cured her? Did Dr. Williams' Pink Pills relieve Mrs. Wells? We then decided to ask Miss Rodd upon her return for an interview, but it was some time before it took place, owing to the limited time at our disposal between trains, and partly owing to a desire to wait and see the improvement of her illness.

"I am fifty years of age and have lived in Brooklin ten years. Five years ago I was taken ill with acute rheumatism, and have not done a day's work since. The trouble began with my feet and the swelling extended to my arms, wrists and shoulders, and finally settled in my neck. I had such pain that I was obliged to use a walking stick to ease me in walking about, and two and a half years ago the stick had to be put to my mouth. At this time I used to get up a little each day, but it was not long before I was denied even this privilege, and the next six months I was perfectly helpless and bed-ridden. I could not get up in the first place, and to my mouth. I got completely discouraged after ineffectually being treated by two physicians and trying the different medicines recommended for my ailment.

While I was in this helpless condition I saw in the first place, and to my mouth. I got completely discouraged after ineffectually being treated by two physicians and trying the different medicines recommended for my ailment. While I was in this helpless condition I saw in the first place, and to my mouth. I got completely discouraged after ineffectually being treated by two physicians and trying the different medicines recommended for my ailment.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was able to put my foot outside the door and I am satisfied that I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the first place, and to my mouth. I got completely discouraged after ineffectually being treated by two physicians and trying the different medicines recommended for my ailment.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

- June 2—St. Marcellinus and Comp. 3—St. Mary Magdalene of Pavia. 4—St. Francis of Assisi. 5—St. Basil. 6—St. Norbert. 7—St. Robert. 8—St. William of York.

Hon. David Mills' latest renunciation is on the matter of titles. The Sage in the good old days of Reform used to like titles no better than senators. Now—as a senator—he declares that there must be some "grading" of the many great men of the nation, and of course the title is the highest guarantee of rank.

Week after week passes without bringing any material sign of settlement or conclusion to Spanish-American hostilities. It is abundantly clear that the United States rushed into war without preparation, and the people are now paying for their impulsiveness by a vast outlay and the indefinite disturbance of business.

It is again expected that has happened in the United States was looking for the Spanish American war to demonstrate once and for all the combined "allegiance" of Catholics all over the world to the "foreign potentate," there has actually broken out a sort of civil and religious warfare among the children of the Church themselves. In England the trouble has been fomented by that journalistic genius Alfred C. Harnsworth, of the London Daily Mail.

In Canada this "Catholic" civil war is waged between Irish and French. It was started in our midst through the irresistible impulse of the editor of 'The Owl' to sympathize strongly with the side that is sure to win.

the organ of the Irish National Party and tore it into metaphoric fragments. If, however, the editor of 'The Owl' had had a little practical knowledge of journalism, he would have been less combative, for he would have known that, except by accident, the truth is not to be found in the columns of The London Daily Mail, and that the alleged authority for the quotation from the Freeman's Journal showed the whole story to be unworthy of credence.

no sooner had the foregoing words of grave portent appeared in The Owl than Ald. O. Durocher, President of St. Joseph's Union, leaped into the breach and the columns of the daily papers. He said the Irish editor of The Owl had insulted the French, and by way of reparation he proceeded to say all the unpleasant things about the Irish that he could think of on short notice.

"The Irish Catholics are people," continued Ald. Durocher "who hate the French intensely, and I do not know for what reason. For my part, I would sooner deal with an Orangeman any day than with an Irish Catholic. Irish Catholics do not live up to what they say."

It is a pity that men like Mr. Durocher are in a position to drag the name of a representative French Catholic society into the airing of a personal or political feeling. We feel quite sure that the bitter feeling expressed by Mr. Durocher does not animate the opinion either of French or Irish in Canada one towards the other. We look to the representatives of either side, like Archbishop Brochu or Hon. John Costigan, to speak the truth in honest friendship as between the two great branches of the Catholic population of Canada.

Mr. John J. McLaughlin III be ordained to the Holy Priesthood at St. Michael's College on Friday morning, June 24th, at 8 o'clock. He intends to celebrate his first mass in St. Joseph's Church, Minooka, Penn., his native place, on June 26th.

Edward Blake on Mr. Gladstone.

Many tongues and pens have tried to tell how large a place Mr. Gladstone filled in the world's work, and how far death falls short of burying his spirit in an earthly tomb. When all good men have spoken of the greatest of good men from their hearts, not even the least of those many tributes may be called trite or commonplace.

The Irishmen of Ottawa.

A representative committee on behalf of the Irishmen of Ottawa will present a requisition to the Mayor of the Capital City asking that some public steps be taken for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in the West and South of Ireland. The fact that Hon. John Costigan's name stands at the head of this committee is a guarantee that the step taken has been well considered.

An Honest Englishman.

In another page of THE REGISTER to-day we publish the report of a remarkable altercation that took place on the floor of the House of Commons between Mr. Gerald Balfour and one of the Government followers, Major Rasch, member for South-East Essex, with reference to the Irish Chief Secretary's recent jibe about champagne and a trip to the Riviera for the victims of the prevailing Irish famine.

A Cuban Republic.

Dr. Lambert, in The Freeman's Journal, New York, tells THE REGISTER that the character of the Cuban population furnishes no argument whatever against the sweet reasonableness of American plans for the future of the island. He says there are Spaniards, Cubans of Spanish origin, Negroes, Chinese and others in the United States as well as in Cuba. Therefore,

why not make Cuba as successful a republic as the United States? Is this proposition a serious one? We cannot so receive it. What would the white people of the United States say if Europe were to insist that the republic be governed by the black race, the yellow men and the half-breeds? But this, as we understand it, is very like the proposition which the United States is forcing upon the population of Cuba.

Dr. Lambert adds that he has not heard of any "Anglo-Saxon" gush over Cuba. How very strange! Why even The New York Sun has an agreeable word to say for Joseph Chamberlain's wonderful "alliance." But England is playing this game for a stake.

A Temperance Suggestion.

The Prohibition Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons and the vote will be taken at some convenient time in the fall. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated that no matter how small a majority may decide in favor of prohibition, it will be the duty of the government, after such a declaration, to consider whether the time has not come for temperance legislation.

The State Funeral.

Gladstone's personal wish was that his clay might be returned to the lap of mother earth close to the home of his friends and family. The man was a simple proof in life; he would be simple in the dignity of death. But the state would have it otherwise; the crown, the empire, the constitution could all bring honor and boast out of the public demonstration over his ashes.

Canada and Irish Distress.

The Ottawa Free Press of Thursday last in a long editorial on the present distress in Ireland, quoted the circular issued by the Bishop of Down and Connor, the evidence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Registrar General's statistics, and many other trustworthy accounts which have led our contemporary to the "conclusion that nothing short of starvation—famine in its most terrible aspect—threatens tens of thousands in the south and west, if indeed it is not already felt."

in such a way as to result in practical charity and substantial acts of benevolence. Can we not do something here in Canada to assist our own people, those of our own birth and kin? Not long ago the appeal in behalf of our famine-stricken fellow-subjects in India was promptly, generously and unanimously responded to throughout the Dominion. Is there any reason why we should close our ears, and our hearts and our pockets against the wail of anguish and pain which is constantly piercing the clouds, wrung from the favored tongue, and paroled lips of the hungry and the starving in Ireland?

Rev. Edward Strubbe, Montreal.

MONTRÉAL, May 29.—On June 7th Rev. Father Edward Strubbe will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his ordination. Such an auspicious event could not well pass the notice of the people of St. Ann's parish, where he has so long labored, and accordingly arrangements are now in progress to commemorate the occasion.

A. O. H.

Division No. 4, A. O. H., held their regular meeting Sunday, May 22nd, there being a good attendance. The vice-president Bro. E. J. Malley, president, Bro. Geo. Duffy, the newly elected provincial president addressed the meeting on the recent convention held at Niagara Falls.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen Visit Catholic Children.

OTTAWA, May 30.—St. Joseph's Separate school, College avenue, was honored this morning with a visit from Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and the occasion was marked with a ceremony that defied the first visit ever paid by a Canadian Governor-General and his lady to a Canadian Separate school.

Rev. Father's Silver Jubilee.

Rev. Father F. F. Rohleder will complete his twenty-fifth year in the holy priesthood on the 29th of this present month. The event will be celebrated in the Cathedral with which he has been so long connected by solemn High Mass. Addresses from the clergy and the people will be presented; and on account of the great encouragement and aid that the reverend chancellor has always given to church music all the members of the city will participate in the music of his jubilee mass.

tion of flags, bunting and pictures, and an exhibition of the various work done by the pupils. His Excellency in the course of an address to the children said although human was now in view, his doubtful feeling was that of regret at parting with his many friends in Canada. He would leave with reluctance. All the boys before him were to help in the work of improving and developing the country. They were to be soldiers, but they would unite with all energies to develop the country.

Towards the close of the visit, Rev. Dr. Fallon, pastor of St. Joseph's parish, thanked Lord and Lady Aberdeen for their visit. It was most appropriate, he said, and the children would remember it as one of the brightest days of their life. Before leaving the school His Excellency had the boys' class questioned in history and received satisfactory answers.

After finishing his elementary studies, he entered the Seminary of Roulers for the study of philosophy, and was finally ordained a priest at the Seminary of Bruges in 1859. After ordination he was appointed principal of an academy for boys in the town of Thiell, which position he held for nine years. Father Strubbe always had a strong desire to follow a missionary's career, and leaving the quiet academy life he soon joined the Redemptorist Order and came to Canada in 1864 with Rev. Father Catulle, and has been stationed at Montreal since.

Four years ago the Reverend gentleman paid a visit to his aged mother, who still resides at Bruges. Mr. Chas. Strubbe, a brother, is in business in Montreal as a contractor.

Canadian Statesmen
Eulogize Gladstone.

Ottawa, May 20.—Once in a while the Commons of Canada has an oratorical treat, and to-day was one of these occasions. The Premier was not present when the committee was struck to draft a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Gladstone, but fortunately for the House and the country Sir Wilfrid was able to-day to move the adoption of the report.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: I beg leave to lay upon the table the report of the committee which was appointed a few days ago to prepare resolutions of condolence on the death of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone. The report is in these terms:

The committee appointed to prepare a resolution of condolence on the death of the Right Hon. W. F. Gladstone have to submit the following resolution to the House:

Resolved—That the House of Commons of Canada desire to record the profound sense of the loss the Empire has sustained in the death of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone. For a period of more than half a century Mr. Gladstone has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the Parliament of Great Britain. Four times Premier of the United Kingdom, his tenure of office was distinguished by the inauguration of sound fiscal and political reforms of the greatest and most far-reaching character, and he passed away, full of years and honors, among a nation's tears, the most illustrious man of his generation.

The people of the Empire are his mourners and the House of Commons of Canada lays reverently on his bier this tribute in testimony of the respect and affection with which they regard the great statesman who has departed.

I beg to move, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper, that the report be now adopted.

Mr. Speaker, everybody in this House will, I think, agree that it is eminently fitting and proper that in this universal expression of regret which ascends towards heaven from all parts of the civilized world, we also should join our voice and testify to the very high sense of respect, admiration and veneration which the entire people of Canada, irrespective of creed or race or party, entertain for the memory of the great man who has just closed his earthly career. England has lost the most illustrious of her sons, but the loss is not England's alone, nor is it confined to the great Empire which acknowledges England's suzerainty, nor even to the proud race which claims kinship with it, the people of England.

The loss is the loss of mankind. Mr. Gladstone gave his whole life to his country, for the work which he did for his country was conceived and carried out on principles of such high elevation, for purposes so noble and aims so lofty, that it was not his country alone, but the whole of mankind that benefited by his work. It is no exaggeration to say that he has raised the standard of civilization, and the world to-day is undoubtedly better for both the precept and the example of his life. His death is mourned, not only by England, the land of his birth, nor by Scotland, the land of his ancestors, nor by Ireland, for whom he did so much, and attempted to do so much more, but his death is mourned by the people of the two Sicilies, for whose outraged rights he once roused the conscience of Europe, by the people of the Ionian Islands, whose independence he secured; by the people of Bulgaria, and the Danubian Provinces, in whose cause he enlisted the sympathy of his own native country. Indeed, since the days of Napoleon, no man has lived whose name has travelled so far and so wide over the surface of the earth; no man has lived whose name alone so deeply moved the hearts of so many millions of men. But, whereas Napoleon impressed his tremendous personality upon peoples far and near by the strange fascination with which the genius of war has always impressed the imaginations of men in all lands and in all ages, the name of Gladstone had come to be in the minds of all civilized nations the living incarnation of right against might, as the champion, the dauntless, the tireless champion of the oppressed against the oppressor. It is, I believe, equally true to say that he was the most marvellous mental incarnation which the world has seen since Napoleon—certainly the most compact, the most active and the most universal.

This last half century in which we live has produced many able and strong men, who in different walks of life have attracted the attention of the world at large, but of the men who have illustrated this age, it seems to me that in the eyes of posterity four will outlive and outshine all others—Cavour, Lincoln, Bismarck and Gladstone.

After a critical review of the careers of these three Italian, American and German statesmen Sir Wilfrid continued: "As a statesman it was the good fortune of Mr. Gladstone that his career was not associated with war. The reforms which he effected, the triumphs he achieved were the result of his power and influence over his fellow-men. The reforms which he achieved in many

ways amounted to revolution. They changed in many particulars the face of the realm. After Sir Robert Peel had adopted the great principle which eventually carried England from protection to free trade, it was Mr. Gladstone who created the financial system which has been admitted everywhere by all students of finance as the basis of Britain's success. He enforced the extension of the suffrage to the masses of the nation, and practically thereby made the Government of monarchical England as democratic as the government of any republic. He disestablished the Irish Church, introduced reforms into the land tenure, and brought hope into the breasts of those tillers of the soil who had been the peasants of Ireland for so many generations, and had labored in despair. And all this he did, not by force or violence, but simply by the power of his eloquence and the strength of his personality.

Great, however, as may be the acts of the man, after all he was one of the human flesh, and for him, as for everybody else, there were trivial and low duties to be performed. It is no exaggeration to say that even in those low and trivial duties he was great. He ennobled the common realities of life. His was above all things a religious—essentially mind religious, in the highest sense of the term.

And the religious sentiment which dominated his public life and his speeches, that same sentiment, according to the testimony of those who knew him best, also permeated all his actions from the highest to the humblest. He was a man of strong and pure affections, of long and lasting friendships, and of his domestic life no words of praise can be added to it. It was simply ideally beautiful, and in the latter years of his life as touching as it was beautiful.

If this be, as I think it is, the one distinctive feature of his character, it seems to explain away what are called the inconsistencies of his life. Inconsistencies there were none in his life. He had been brought up in the most unending school of Toryism. He became the most active Reformer of our own times; but, whilst he became the leader of the Liberal party, and an active Reformer, it is only due to him to say that in his complex mind there was still a vast space for what is known as Conservatism. His mind was not only Liberal but Conservative as well, and he clung to the affections of his youth as long as, in questions of practical moment, he did not find them clash with that sense of right and abhorrence of injustice of which I have spoken. But the moment he found his Conservative affections clash with what he thought right, and just, he did not hesitate to abandon his former convictions and go the whole length of the reform demanded. Thus he was always devotedly, loyally, lovingly attached to the Church of England. He loved it, and he said himself in many of his speeches, he adhered to it as an establishment in England, but the very reasons and arguments, which, in his mind, justified the establishment of the Church of England, compelled him to a different course as far as that church was concerned in Ireland. In England the church was the church of the majority, of almost the unanimity of the nation. In Ireland it was the church of the minority, and therefore he did not hesitate. His course was clear, he removed the one church and maintained the other.

So it was with Home Rule. But coming to this subject of Home Rule, though there may be much to say, perhaps this is neither the occasion nor the place to say it. The Irish problem is dormant, but not solved, and the policy proposed by Mr. Gladstone for the solution of the question provoked too much bitterness, too deep division, even on the floor of the House, to make it advisable to say anything about it on this occasion. I notice it, however, simply because it is the last and everlasting monument of that high sense of justice which above all things, characterized him when he became convinced that Home Rule was the only method whereby the insoluble problem could be solved, whereby the long-open wound could be healed, he did not hesitate one moment, even though he were to sacrifice friends, power, popularity. And he sacrificed friends, power, popularity in order to give that supreme measure of justice to a long-suffering people. Whatever may be the views which men entertain upon the policy of Home Rule, whether they favor his policy or whether they oppose it, every man, whether friend or foe, of that measure, must say that it was not only bold, but it was a noble thought, that of attempting to quell discontent in Ireland by trusting to Irish honor and Irish generosity. Now, sir, he is no more. England is to-day in tears, but fortunate is the nation which has produced such a man. His work is not done, his work is still going on. The example which he gave to the world will live forever, and the seeds which he has sown with such copious hands shall still germinate and bear fruit under the full light of heaven." [Loud cheers.]

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S REMARKS.
Sir Charles Tupper: Mr. Speaker, I do not rise for the purpose of speaking on the resolution which has just been submitted to the House in terms so admirable and so eloquent by the Leader of the House, as on a

recent occasion I had an opportunity of making reference to the sad event which has plunged the civilized world in mourning. I only rise for the purpose of formally recording the resolution, and making way for the representative of Victoria (Mr. Costigan), who, I am sure, will only be too glad to avail himself of this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of the race to which he belongs for the great services that the eminent departed statesman rendered them.

MR. COSTIGAN'S SPEECH.
Mr. Costigan: Mr. Speaker, it is particularly because of a reference made to myself by the leader of the Opposition that I venture to say a word on this occasion. The death of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, one of the greatest statesmen that England ever produced, and in most respects the most commanding and wonderful personality of the nineteenth century, is evoking expressions of genuine grief and mourning from all over the world. And one of the greatest tributes that could be paid to the memory of the illustrious dead is the universal recognition of the inadequacy of those many-tongued expressions to fully voice the sorrow of mankind and their recognition of the worth of him for whom the earth mourns; but I feel it to be especially my duty to say that in no part of the Empire will sorrow more thrill men's hearts than in Ireland, nor is it only the hearts of Irishmen which that ancient and glorious kingdom that swell with grief for this mighty tribune of the people, but the hearts of Irishmen and their descendants in all lands and on every sea. Mr. Gladstone's efforts in the sacred cause of Home Rule for Ireland endeared him to the Irish people. His sympathy and his efforts gave to the Home Rule cause the dignity and the strength and the safety of a great constitutional movement, and this not only in the United Kingdom, but wherever Irishmen and their descendants work for the Motherland. That grand measure of reform has been delayed, it is true, but only delayed, and in the struggle that Ireland will continue into a glorious victory, no moral force will help more, probably, than the memory that Ireland's masses have had the sincere approval and generous advocacy of a man so great and so good. [Applause.]

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone's State Funeral.
LONDON, May 28.—In Westminster Abbey, in the northern transept, where England's greatest dead rest, the body of the late William Ewart Gladstone was entombed to-day with the ceremonies of the nation he had served and of the church he had loved. His grave is beside that of his lifelong adversary Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), whose marble effigy looks down upon it decked with the regalia which Gladstone had refused. But two future Kings of Great Britain walked beside the great Commoner's coffin, and all the nobility and learning of the State surrounded it, though the wish of the deceased had been for simplicity. This official funeral, the first since that of Lord Palmerston, was rendered an imposing spectacle by the magnificence of the building in which it was celebrated. The coffin rested on an elevated bier, before the altar, its plainness hidden between a pall of white and gold, embroidered with the text, "Requiescat in pace." Six tall candles burned beside it, and on either side stood the supporters of the pall. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were at the head of the coffin, and ranging behind them were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords; Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons; the Duke of Rutland, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gladstone's two oldest friends, Baron Rendel and Mr. George Armstrong. Within the chancel stood the Dean of Westminster, and behind him were gathered the cathedral clergy, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the society and white surplined choir, singing the anthem. The mourners, who sat in the stalls, nearest to the bier, were Mrs. Gladstone, her sons, Herbert and Stephen, and other members of the family, with little Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's favorite grandchild. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York occupied the Dean's pew, opposite, in tiers of temporary seats in the north and south transepts, were assembled the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the Mayors of the principal cities, delegates from Liberal organizations and representatives of other civic and political organizations, while the long nave was crowded with thousands of men and women, among them being most of the celebrities in all branches of English life, and every gallery, balcony and niche high up among the rafters held a cluster of deeply interested spectators. In all 2,500 persons were assembled in the abbey, all clothed in the deepest black, save a few officials whose regalia gleamed brilliantly from this sombre background. Thousands thronged the square outside in order to witness the passage of the funeral procession

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from Westminster Hall in the following order:
Four heralds in court dress, bearing the arms.
The Speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully.
Clerks and officers of the House of Commons, robes and wigs, carrying the mace in their midst.

Four hundred members of the House of Commons, in marching four abreast and wearing long coats and high hats, with the solitary and conspicuous exception of Mr. John Burns, the labor leader, who wore his usual Derby hat and short coat.
Four heralds escorting half a dozen Privy Councillors, not members of Parliament.

More heralds ushering the officers of the House of Lords.
The Lord Chancellors in their robes, with a mace bearer.
Two hundred members of the House of Lords, attired like the members of the House of Commons, with the exception of the Bishops, who were robed.

Then came a group of members of Mr. Gladstone's last Ministry, followed by representatives of various royal families and the foreign Ambassadors, including Colonel John Hay, the United States Ambassador.

After them came the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught, escorted by equestrians, and the Earl of Pembroke, representing the Queen.
Then came the funeral car, plainly draped with black and drawn by two horses, preceded by the Earl Marshal of the kingdom, the Duke of Norfolk, with the supporters of the pall walking beside the car.

After the car walked Stephen Gladstone, the chief mourner, and the near relatives and friends.
The only sound that broke the silence while the cortege passed was a broken voice, which shouted, "God give ye rest, old man."

An Old Printer gone.
The circle of old types who learned the "art preservative" in Toronto before its incorporation is growing smaller—so small indeed that it may be said to have vanished from sight. Of the ten or half a dozen of that school of printers who are still in the flesh John Gannon was numbered alone, till Monday last, when he was summoned to give the final account of his stewardship here below. Our departed friend died in the fullness of years and in the odor of sanctity. His was such a death as must be expected in the case of one who had observed the commandments and carried into practice the precepts and examples of that Church which bids us love one another for the love of God. To say that his last moments were peaceful and happy is but realizing the reward which follows a life well spent—for as we live, so we die.

The Patriot—a weekly newspaper published by the late Robert Dalton was a power in politics in the early history of Upper Canada. In the office of that journal were several lads who mastered the "case" and made considerable progress in the art of the compositor. These were the late James Austin, President of the Dominion Bank; M. Deasy, J.P., Don-master of Richmond Hill, and father of Rev. Dr. Deasy, President of St. Michael's College; James J. Mallon, one of the City Assessors; and the subject of this short notice, John Gannon. Austin, shortly after finishing his apprenticeship, left The Patriot in a huff and quit the printing business, as also

Simpson's Store Growth.

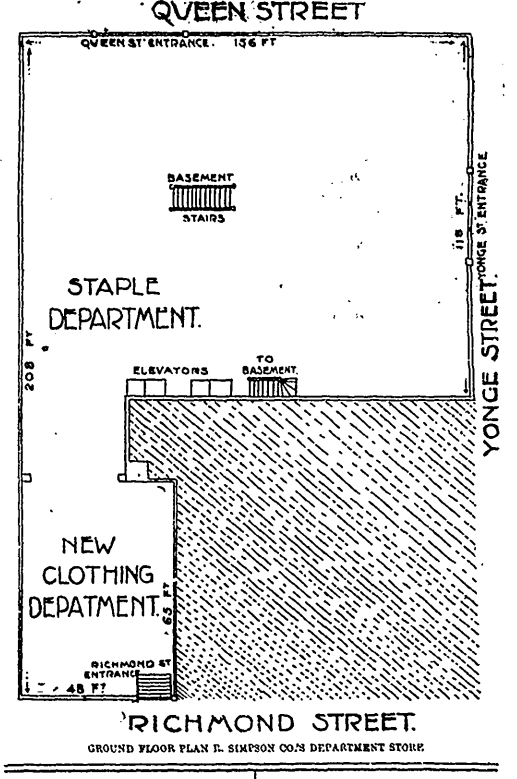
The Wonderful Growth of the Robert Simpson Company's Department Store Results in the Purchase of an "Annex."



ROBERT SIMPSON CO.'S NEW RICHMOND ST. PREMISES

Splendid growth has characterized the business of the Robert Simpson Company during the past few months. New life, new energy and greater activities found a sure footing for rapid growth on the foundation of a business that had always the good-will and confidence of the people. The results have been evidenced by the need for more selling space. The big store became too small a store for the very large business that was attracted.
Mr. H. H. Fudge, president of the company, and general manager, with the precision gained by a long business training, soon realized that the store must grow in size did they wish to hold the cow business. It was decided to secure more selling space. The company purchased a building which is itself a very large store. They have acquired a commodious building facing on Richmond street, and extending north along the line of Knox Church property until it abuts on the Simpson building. The steel cage construction of this latter building has made it a very simple matter to make the connection with the new premises, there being nothing to do but to remove the brick-work. The floors were found to be so nearly on a level that none of them had to be removed, and in the course of a few days a customer entering on Queen street will find stretching out before him in a long vista a pathway lined with merchandise of all kinds clear through to Richmond street.

The new building contains three floors besides the basement, each 60x70 feet. The basement itself is so lofty that a Mezzanine floor or gallery will run along the east side, making a private entrance for employees and a store-room for their bicycles. The intention is to devote the main floor to men's goods, chiefly clothing, and it will be equipped with private apartments where garments can be fitted. No floor space in the city is better adapted for the sale of men's clothing.
This department is lofty and elegantly lighted, the natural effect of a very large glass front being intensified by the use of prismatic glass in the upper half of all the windows.
It is the intention of the company to make this a high-class outfitting department, embracing such a variety of clothing that customers need not be disappointed whether they require the finest garment or an outfit of work marvellously good values as may be for in the company's piles of ready to wear. Ahlg.
The second and third floors will for the present be devoted to the mail orders department and lockers for the employees' clothing.
The illustrations presented herewith give an idea of the Richmond street front, and also a floor plan, showing what a large portion of the business block of Toronto is now covered by the business of the prosperous R. Simpson Company.



gather. That was the turning-point of a career which led to fortune. Teffy also quit printing for a more lucrative commercial pursuit. Gannon, fascinated by the varieties of his profession, hung on to it, and for over fifty years was reckoned a first-class hand in all the first-class printing offices.
Steady and saving in his habits, Mr. Gannon had prepared for the drawbacks inevitable on the approach of old age. He had ample means to fall back upon in his declining days, and spent the last few years of his life in ease and comfort. Never in rugged health, he yet enjoyed a span not unobscured to many. It was only within the space of the past five or six months that he felt seriously ill; but the warning was neither unexpected nor unwelcome—as it never is to those whose life, it may be said, is a preparation for death. Mr. Gannon was well fortified for the awful change from time to eternity, and his end was peaceful and edifying. He breathed his last in the midst of his relatives,

whose tears commingled in prayers for his soul's eternal repose.
On Wednesday the remains were taken to St. Michael's Cathedral where the Mass of Requiem was offered up by Rev. Father Ryan. They were removed thence to St. Michael's Cemetery, where they were interred. May they rest in peace.
Confirmation at Barrie.
His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto will administer the sacrament of Confirmation at Barrie on Sunday next.
Father Cruise Goes to Rome.
Rev. Father Cruise, pastor of St. Helen's Church, has gone to Italy for a few months. St. Helen's is being attended from St. Basil's until the return of Father Cruise.
The Pope Proposes Peace.
LONDON, May 31.—A London news agency asserts that the Pope has forwarded peace proposals to President McKinley.

Strange Duel.

"CAN'T you look where you are stepping, sir, and not walk into other people like that?" "I beg your pardon. But as both of us were walking fast and turned the corner together from opposite directions, our meeting was an unavoidable accident. However, I apologize, though your rudeness would amply justify me in not complying with the formality."

"I would advise you to leave town as soon as you can. And, above all, do not talk to anyone else as you have talked to me. Father is not the strong point of the Catholics of this town, especially when it comes to insulting their priest. Father Hington's house is the last one on this street, a plain wooden building with bay windows and a veranda. Take care how you speak to him. He is forbearing, but the townsfolk are not, and they might wreak their vengeance on you. And then we have no graveyard for strangers. Good day, sir."

"So saying, young Condon sauntered off, leaving the solitary free-born American to his own angry thoughts. The impudent jackapes! To call Father Hington a good-for-nothing fellow, a man whose time, talents, purse, health and life belong to everybody in the town. And this coarse little fellow talks of teaching him a lesson. If Father Hington were to give him a sound beating, the scoundrel would get no more than he deserves. I'm half-sorry I didn't do it myself. But perhaps it's better not. I'm sure Father Hington will bring him back to his senses by mere Christian means. I don't believe there's a man living he can't win over by his kindness. In fact, I think he could win over the best of the most bigoted A.P.A. and persuade him to put a picture of the Sacred Heart on the American flag, instead of the little red school house."

"He stands before you, Father. But he is no longer the model Catholic boy, but a most wretched, ungrateful, and despicable scoundrel who has insulted you most shamefully and—"

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MONUMENTS. Now is the time to select. J. HAZLETT, 454 YONGE STREET. F. B. GULLETT & SONS. 740-742 YONGE ST.

The young man moved to the threshold, and then stopped as if

rooted to the spot. His eyes wandered about the apartment. His face wore the expression of one seized by awe, or overwhelmed and irresistible.

"I cannot. It is impossible." "I am not going to press; to you say longer. You came here to fight

Father Minchan on Rev. Dyson Hague.

The following has appeared in The Globe:

In a recent Saturday number of The Globe its readers were treated to an extended report of the first of a series of sermons on the Anglican Prayer Book by the Rev. Dyson Hague of Wycliffe College. As long as this gentleman's utterances are confined to the walls of Wycliffe and the Church of the Redeemer no one will deem it worth while to contradict them in your columns. But when they are scattered broadcast by The Globe that important and enterprising paper will certainly allow its Catholic readers, whose church has been assailed, the right of self-defence. Defence is not very difficult in this instance. Indeed Fatherfall himself could not come up to the performance of the gifted professor of Wycliffe. Could the gallant knight who mustered eleven hundred men out of two perpetrate anything more delicate than the following statement of Rev. Dyson Hague: "A man after his conversion was still the same man that he was before. In the same way the Church of England was reformed and after it was reformed was still the same church." St. Paul before his conversion was a bigoted Jew. After his conversion he was a zealous Christian. Yet as he was the same man as before it would follow from the reasoning of the Wycliffe professor that Judaism and Christianity are the same church. A child can see the absurdity of this reasoning. St. Paul was the same physically and intellectually after his conversion as before. He was not the same in faith. And it is difference in faith which makes different churches. Were the members of the Church of the Redeemer to be converted to Presbyterianism to-morrow they would be physically and intellectually the same, yet no one who knew what he was talking about would say that they belonged to the same church as before.

After this brilliant illustration we are prepared for a decidedly original handling of the facts of history and no little disapproved. We are told that little is known of the early church in England, and immediately after it is stated that "its form of government was Episcopal, that its faith was simple, and its worship pure, that it held the great relics of the Christian faith, and none of the false doctrines which afterwards crept into the English Church were then known." Now, in order to know the nature of a church's government, to determine the nature of its faith, and especially to decide on the purity of its worship, an intimate knowledge is necessary. Yet here is a man who tells us that little is known about a church, and in the very next breath proceeds to certify to its form of government, the nature of its creed and the purity of its worship.

But Rev. Dyson Hague claims one crowning Wycliffite glory for the early church in England: "It was totally independent of the Church of Rome. From the eighth century, however, the Church of England became more and more identified with Rome, and from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century the Church of England was governed from Rome." Here we have the following assertions: that up to the eighth century the church in England was totally independent of Rome. Secondly, after that time she became more and more identified with Rome; in other words, she began to approach Rome more and more, and finally, the church in England became completely under Roman rule from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries.

Now let us test these statements in the light of English history, and we will take as our guide not a Catholic, but a vigorously Protestant historian, Green. Writing of Christianity in Britain before the Anglo-Saxon invasion, he states that: "Before the landing of the English in Britain the Christian Church extended in one unbroken line across western Europe to the furthest coast of Ireland. The conquest of Britain by the pagan English thrust a wedge of heathendom into the heart of this great communion and broke it into two unequal parts." (Green's History of the English People, Vol. I., page 60.) Here it is distinctly laid down that before the Anglo-Saxon invasion the Christians of Britain formed one great communion or body with those of Italy, Spain and Gaul, and hence there was no Church of England totally distinct from Rome. After the pagan English had driven the British Christians before them and practically wiped Christianity out of the land Christianity was introduced amongst the Anglo-Saxon conquerors by the Monk St. Augustine and his companions, who were sent by Pope St. Gregory in the year 597. These spread Christianity through the south and east of England, whilst the work of Christianizing northern England was mainly the work of Irish monks. In the year 664 a council was held at Whitby between the followers of St. Augustine and the Irish monks. The points in dispute between them were simply matters of discipline, namely, the form of tonsure to be worn and the day on which Easter was to be observed. That this acknowledgment of the supremacy of Rome in matters of faith is evident from the answer of Colman, the spokesman of the Irish monks to the following question of King Oswin, who was present: "You own, King the King at Whitby to Colman, that the Christian gave to Peter the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; has He given such power to Columba?" The Bishop could but answer "no." The result was the victory of Rome in the Synod of Whitby. (Green's History, pages 76 to 78.) In the testimony of a Protestant historian to the supremacy of Rome in Anglo-Saxon England in the middle of the seventh century (A.D. 664). Yet, according to Rev. Dyson Hague, the church in England did not become completely identified into the Church of Rome until the thirteenth century. To sum up the testimony of the historian Green, Christianity in Britain was one with Rome before the Anglo-Saxon invasion. That event practically wiped out of British Christianity from that of Rome for a time with the result that misunderstandings arose in matters of discipline, such as the tonsure and the observance of Easter. The authority of Rome triumphed in these matters of discipline

and was not questioned at all in matters of faith in the National Council of Whitby in 664. Regarding the so-called reformation in England Dr. Dawson Hague has the hardihood to speak of it as the "work of God," and of its authors as the great reformers whom God raised up. Macaulay, a bitter foe of Rome, writes this of Cranmer, the chief of these: "Saintly in his professions, unscrupulous in his dealings, zealous for nothing, bold in speculation, a coward and a hypocrite in action." (History of England, Vol. I., page 57.)

Rogers, who is not a Catholic, in his Political Economy, page 122, describes the godly fruit of the so-called reformation in England in the following words, which will conclude any criticism of a few of the leading misrepresentations of the Wycliffe professor: "Before the reformation and during the time in which the various monasteries were in being the wants of such poor as were reduced to poverty by great necessity were relieved through those sources of charity. Lands were generally distributed. . . gilds supported their own poor . . . absolute want was on the whole unknown. The scene changed after the reformation, for the monasteries were divided among the rapacious courtiers of Henry—the mass of the population fell into great distress . . . the whole policy of the court tended to the aggravation of the low and the misery of the many—population and industry were kept down by excessive persecutions." L. MINCHAN.

Toronto, May 12.

A. O. H. Division No. 1 A.O.H. passed a resolution of condolence on the death of the father of Brother William Ryan.

Division No. 1 D.O.E. Auxiliary to the A.O.H. held their regular meeting in their hall on Temperance street on Thursday, May 26. Miss Alice O'Leary occupied the chair. Four applications for membership were received and three candidates were initiated. Much regret was felt for Division No. 1 when their esteemed young president, Anna Roach, tendered her resignation from that office having held it for three years. The popular young County President, Miss Kate O'Brien, then took the chair and declared nominations open for the vacant office which resulted in the election of Mrs. Richardson as president of Division No. 1 for the balance of the year. During the progress of the meeting a choice selection of music and literature was fully appreciated by the members and visiting members present. Mr. Rutledge, president of Division No. 1 A.O.H., gave a very enthusiastic speech and Miss Agnes O'Leary recited the "Battle of '98." After a short address from the County President the meeting adjourned to meet on June 6th.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT. Wedded at the Cathedral. After the 9 o'clock Mass in St. Michael's Cathedral on Wednesday morning Dr. Joseph William Guinane was married to Miss Helena Adamson of Grosvenor street. Mr. Edward Stock was best man and Miss Florence Adamson bridemaid. Rev. Dr. Casey was the officiating priest. The wedding was quiet.

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ALICE: "What a gallant person Mr. Dunkley is. He never addresses me without beginning 'Fair Miss.'" DOROTHY: "Oh, that's force of habit. He used to be a street car conductor."

LATEST MARKETS

Toronto, June 1, 1898. The receipts of grain on the street market here to-day were small. Wheat and oats were selling. Barley was firmer. Wheat—Wheat was a cent lower, 300 bushels selling at \$1.04 to \$1.06 for white standard; \$1.09 to \$1.12 for red and \$1.02 for goose. Barley—Was firmer, one load selling at 42c. Oats—Were a cent lower, 400 bushels selling at 37c to 38c. Peas—Were steady, a jar selling at 60c. Hay—The market was quiet, there was small, three loads of hay sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50; there was an straw offered, and prices were nominal at \$5 to \$6. Dressed Hogs—There was none offered and the prices were nominal at \$8.25 to \$9.50.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Hay, Straw, Dressed hogs, Dressing, Eggs, Potatoes, Beef carcasses, Beef, Yeacling lamb, Spring do, Mutton, and Veal.

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Dominion Bank. Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, Held at the Banking-House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, May 25th, 1898. The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 25th, 1898. Among those present were noticed:—Sir Frank Smith, Col. Mason, Messrs. S. Alcorn, William Ince, Theo. Long, William Ramsay, J. Lorne Campbell, W. R. Brock, W. Crocker, A. E. Webb, John Long, E. Leadley, M. Boulton, E. H. Ostr, William Hendrie, John Stewart, Walter S. Lee, W. D. Matthews, Chas. Coakley, H. M. Pellatt, Wm. Ross, A. W. Austin, Geo. W. Lewis, J. Rialley, Wm. Spry, Theo. Walmisley, J. K. Niven, John Fletcher, H. D. Gamble, George R. B. Ostr, G. Gamble and others. It was moved by Mr. E. B. Ostr, seconded by Mr. E. Leadley, that Sir Frank Smith do take the chair. Mr. W. D. Matthews moved, seconded by Mr. W. R. Brock, and Resolved, that Mr. R. D. Gaubie do not act as secretary. Messrs. Walter S. Lee and M. Boulton were appointed scrutineers. The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows: To the Shareholders: The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th April, 1898: Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1897, \$ 29,925 75 Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1898, after deducting charges of management, etc., and setting aside a provision for all bad and doubtful debts, 182,482 80 \$212,388 05 Dividend 3 per cent, paid 1st Aug., 1897, \$15,000 00 Dividend 3 per cent, paid 1st Nov., 1897, 45,000 00 Dividend 3 per cent, paid 1st Feb., 1898, 45,000 00 Dividend 3 per cent, payable 2nd May, 1898, 45,000 00 \$180,000 00 Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward, \$32,388 05 During the past year two new offices of the Bank have been opened, one in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in June, under the management of Mr. E. L. Patton, and one in Montreal, to which Mr. C. A. Bogert was appointed manager. Both of these offices promise to be of substantial advantage to the Bank. FRANK SMITH, President. Sir Frank Smith moved, seconded by Mr. E. B. Ostr, and Resolved:—That the Report be adopted. It was moved by Mr. S. Alcorn, seconded by Mr. T. Walmisley, and Resolved:—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the past year. It was moved by Mr. Wm. Hendrie, seconded by Mr. J. Rialley, and Resolved:—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Managers and Agents, Inspectors and other officers of the Bank, for efficient performance of their respective duties. It was moved by Mr. Geo. W. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Wm. Lewis, and Resolved:—That the poll be now opened for the election of seven Directors, and that the same be closed at two o'clock in the afternoon, not less than four hours after five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers, on the close of the poll, do hand to the chairman a certificate of the result of the poll. Mr. Thomas Long moved, seconded by Mr. W. S. Lee, and Resolved:—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir Frank Smith for his able conduct in the chair. The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, Wm. Ince, E. Leadley, Wm. D. Matthews, E. B. Ostr, and Sir Frank Smith. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Frank Smith was elected President, and Mr. E. B. Ostr, Vice-President, for the ensuing term. GENERAL STATEMENT. LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid up, \$1,500,000 00 Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 00 Balance of Profit carried forward, 32,388 05 Dividend No. 22, 45,000 00 Former Dividends unclaimed, 73 50 Reserve for Interest and Exchange, 112,000 01 Rebate on Bills Discounted, 34,084 80 1,723,857 26 \$1,723,857 26 Notes in circulation, \$1,204,010 00 Interest, \$83,738 52 Deposits bearing interest, 11,223,422 10 London due to Bankers, 156,270 91 1,444,447 53 \$1,717,099 09

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