Kingston Business College

Is recommended by the Bishop and Clergy. Send for Catalogue, J. B. MACKAY,

The Catholic Register.

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

SMOKERS

tively and and fragment, to cente per

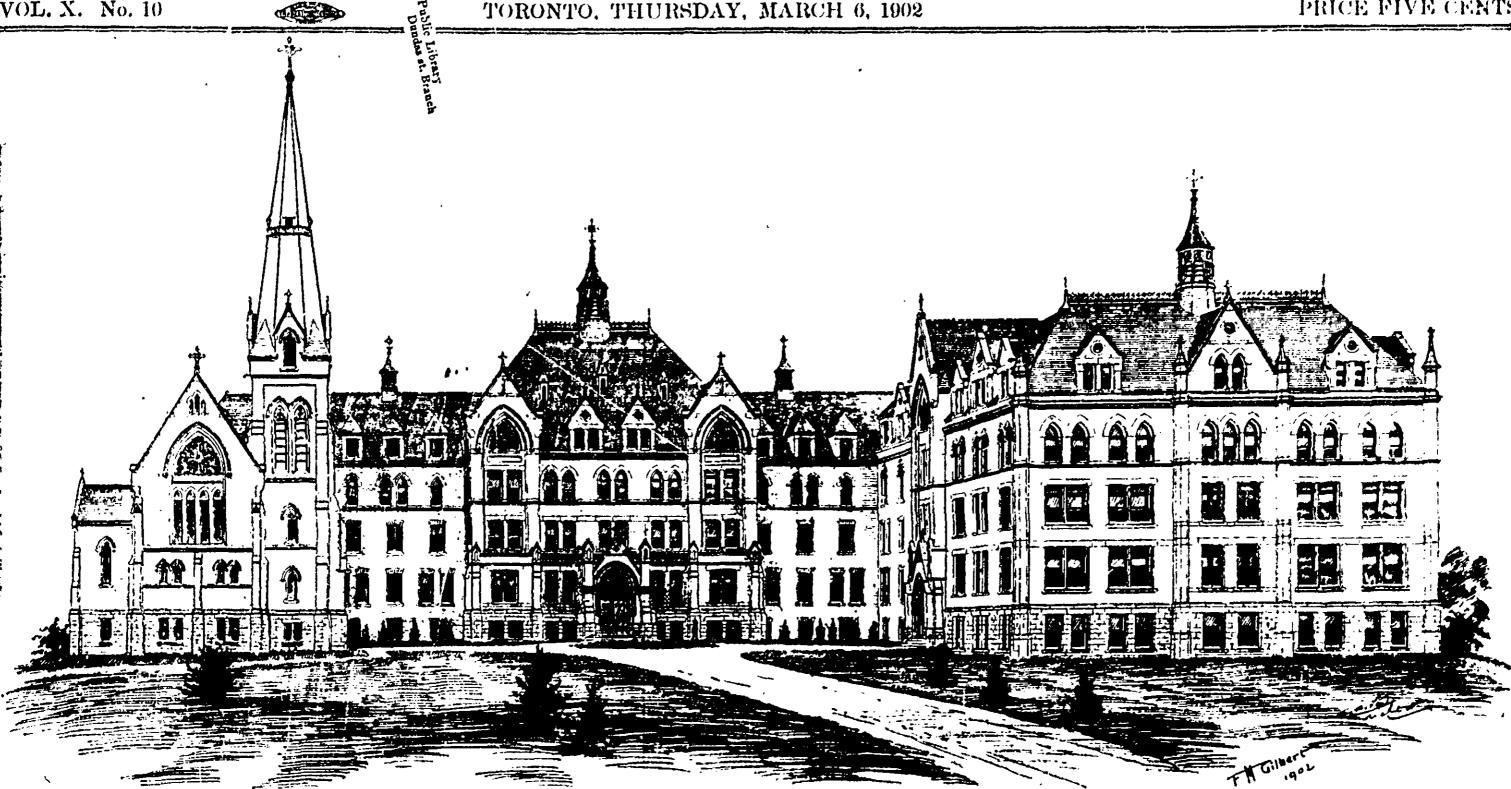
ALIVE BOLLARD.

199 Youge Street. TORONTO

VOL. X. No. 10

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS



College, Toronto, According to the Proceed Plane for

escepted by high realing passes and requestion hell with gymnastic plianess and complete coquipment for attictic training.

The ground floor of the wing will be accupied by two large study halls

north side of the hallway, large chemistry and physical laboratories to the south and west, and on the south and east, stretching the full length of

The second floor will be used for the dormitories of the hourders, with handsome wash-rooms adjoining. Four very large dermitories, well ventilated and clear length of 15 feet.

The top story will be taken up with roome intended for the students of philosophy and the older students in lower classes desiring them.

The plans for the remodeling of the old buildings are not yet in such definite shape that the exact particulars are available.

Circular Letter to the Archdiocese of Toronto

Dear Reverend Fathers-To-day is the twenty-fourth anniversary of the election of Leo XIII. to the Supreme Pontificate, and on the third day of March next our Holy Father will begin the twentyfith year since his coronation as Head of the Church of h Christ, whose representative he is. This fact deserves more than usual notice because in the long line of Pontiffs since the time of St. Peter, he is the third who lived to see the Jubilee year of his reign. The other two were Pius VI, and the present Holy Father's immediate predecessor Pius IX, of glorious memory. The reign of both was longer than that attained so far by Leo, but his is more remarkable than either when we consider that he was much more advanced in age when Providence eatrusted the government of the Church to his hands.

1 7 3 1 BARCAINS.

ing some large reductions. Here are a few specials :--

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20 pairs Ladies' Grey Lamb Gaunties, regular \$5. \$2,00 ië paire Ladies' Astrochen Genat

lote, regular 16, for ... 88.25 27 Odd Muth, ware \$5 \$1.50 Caperines, in electric seal and blue openium, trimmed with 4 talis, regular price \$8.56 \$15, special......\$8.56

Jacket, same, with mink, \$145 LADIES' HATS.

A Special Lot of Ladies' Selected Hats, were \$2.00 and \$4.00 See them and convince yourself.

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That it was not entrusted to teddle octave, all who have First Commun-Father's frequent, clear, and viscomus statement of Catholic truths and practices, his courageous condennation of error and wrong-doing, his unceasing inculcation of pracer and the Sacraments and his firmment and patience under trials and privations. Friends aamire and enemies wonder at the amazing skill and completeness with swhich be deals with all questions relating to human society and all faceminded persons acknowl-

edge that the means to ensure happiness and to remedy evils, suggested by His Holiness, are teased on reason and Religion. His great age and his glorious reign are a certain proof to the Faithful of God's special Providence over the Church and her visible head. Our Faith in this Providence and our love for the Pope urges us. his dutiful children, to recognize the one and to manifest the other by doing what we can to share in a befitting celebration of the Papal Jubi-That the celebration may be auitable and general throughout the Christian world, a committee presid-

ad over by Cardinal Respight, the Vicar of the Pope, recommend prayers, pligrimages to 1. e repairs on the Cathedral Church of the Pope, the Arch-basilica of St. John Lateran, a personal gift of a tiars of pure gold to His Holiness, and a generous contribution to Peter's Pence to anable the Head of the Church to meet the expenses that must be inquired in the administration of Ecclesiestical affairs in all Christendom. We can all, without exception, do much to comply with the wishes of the Committee which no doubt have the

sanction of Our Holy Father. order to make this compliance elfective in the Archdideese I recommend as follows: Prayers. - All Priests will say in Mass during the Jubilee year the

prayer Pro Papa when permitted by the Rubrics. After the public recitation of the Rosary on Sundays and Huly days the prayer for the Holy Father will be said. The same prayer will be said by all the Faithful, morning and evening, in family or private prayers. The devotion of the Rosary is particularly dear to His Holiness, and at least a third part of it ought to be said daily by all Catholics for his welfare and that of the Church.

On the Feast of the Sacred Heart -a devotion the Holy Father has done much to spread-a mass, at which the Faithful will be invited to assist, will be said in all churches and chapels of religious communities in thanksgiving to God for all the benefits conferred on the Sovereign Pontiff and through him on us.

On the same Frant, or Within its

list, not only in thanksgiving, as mentioned above, but also in earnest netation to our Saviour to protong the precious his of the Pope and to great him the fulfillment of his de-

Pägrimages.-No regularly organized prigrimages will set out from the Archdiocese, but anyone desirous of showing his love for the Holy Father in this way may become a member of a pilgrimage from any other

Repairs on the Cathedral of the Pope.—The clergy will contribute to the repairs on the Arch-basilica of St. John Lateran in the manner aiready indicated to them.

The Personal Gift of a Tiara. -The Roman Committee recommend all to contribute a cent per head towards procuring a tiara of pure gold for the use of the Holy Father in processions. Its triple crown denotes our belief in the episcopal, papal and regal dignity of the Sovereign Pontiff. As this gift is to be presented soon, I advise the collection for it be taken up in all churches an or before the Fifth Sunday in Lent. I recommend that the offering be made through the children of the family, or of another's family, so as to interest them in the Jubilee, and to teach them to love the Holy Father and to be devoted and loyal to him. This offering will he sent to

our secretary. Peter's Pence. - Finally all the Faithful making wages are expected to give generously in the way of Peter's Pence. This is not a matter of choice, it is an obligation imposed by the fifth procept of the Church. The Pope is the Chisi Pastor and has a right to our support. In most Dioceser there is an annual collection for

every thing copyable.

RAPID

ROLLER

LETTER

AND WESTERN CANADA Terento Street, Torente.

THE CANADA PERMANENT

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make a commencement,

this purpose. Here it is made only occasionally and in justice ought to be proportionately greater. It is now five years since an offsting of Prior's Pence was made, and this reason, as well as the present motive, should

Important to investors Sun Savings

We guarantee a dividend of conf. for main, payable had foody. Deposity rea inself drawing good to inself per conf.)

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No wonder the diester spreads. Why den't people in authority buy and use Germicide Disinefctant

PHENYLE" Is the except thing possible. Holds Dr. Rillis' Anylitical Certificate and two World's Fair Medals. Comp and effective. Every town should have a harrel for schools, jubile buildings, head-

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stimulate us to present a handsome lected in all the churches of the Archdocese on or before the Sunday Within the Octave of the Sacred Heart, according to the convenience of the Clergy and Laity. Let returns be made promptly to the Chancellor so that the offering may reach the

Holy Father for the Feast of SS.

Peter and Paul. .

The Roman Committee call this celebration "A Solemn Homage to our Divine Redeemer Jesus Christ and to His August Vicar." And such it surely is. In giving honor to the Visible Head of the Church, we honor her Invisible Head. Jesus Christ, her founder and unfailing support. And we pay homage to the Pope because he has been and is faithful to our Holy Redeemer, of whom he has been and is a truly worthy representative. Hence I have every hope, dear Reverend Fathers, that the Faithful under your care will enter heartily into the spirit of this Papal Jubilee, and that your real and labors in their behalf will be repaid by their love for the Sovereign Pontifi and their earnestness in carrying out your and my wishes by joining the Catholic world in manifesting its devotedness to the Father of the Faithful. This union of sentiment, of

prayers and good works will bring consolation to his Father's heart, will be a Jubilee token of our gratitude to God for giving us so worthy a Pontiff, and at the same time an earnest of our desire that our Holy Father may be spared so us during | bishopric to be established in Alasthis Jubilee year and 'many years to

This letter may be read to the Faithful soon after its reception. Civca at Toronto this 20th day of February, 1902.

† DENIS O'CONNOR. Archbishop of Toronto. J. M. CRUISE, Secretary.

PIANO Of all others that represents the foremost attainments in perfect piano construction is the

Its away extends from ocean to ocean-across the sea-supreme in the realm of plane manufacture, "Excels any plano I have ever used,"—Albani.

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\$40,000 Pledged At First Meeting.

The meeting held at St. Michael's | sires of the people in regard to the College on Tuesday night to consider the question of higher Catholic education and the improvement of St. Michael's College in buildings and equipment, was presided over by His pledged \$40,000 in round figures to start the building and endowment and others showed that Catholic layfund. The speeches were short and earnest, not confined alone to the need for new buildings, but for hringing the higher education of Catholics in Ontario abreast of the times in

every respect. The Archbishop struck the key note of the meeting in a stirring address, urging Ontario Catholics to distinguish themselves as much in the feld of higher education as they have done and are doing in the maintenance of charitable institutions, Rev. Dr. Teely outlined the plans for the remodeling and enlargement of St. Michael's and promised that the de- soon be subscribed.

entire question of higher education would be carried out to the utmost means and capabilities of the college. Rev. Dr. Contoy, of Ogdensburg, in a ringing plea for Catholic effort in the Grace the Archbishop. The meeting educational field, called upon the wealthy men of the lasty to be generous. Mr. M. J. Haney, Thomas Long men are neither deal nor indifferent to the claims of the young men. Subscriptions were then invited and a committee appointed to nominate advisory and finance committees and assist in the collection of the funds, Among the larger subscriptions made at the meeting were: M. J. Haney, \$10,000; Thomas Long and brother, \$5,000 (as a first subscription); George P. Magann, \$1,000, Wm. Kew,

The needs of the College now in sight are over \$150,000; but from the spirit of the meeting, as shown on Tuesday night, there is little doubt that the entire amount will

FIRST BISHOPRIC IN ALASKA. "Owing to the decision of His Holiness the Pope to divide the Archaiocese of Arthabaska and Mackenzie, a bishopric will be established at Dawson City. This will be the first

The speaker, says The Montreal Star, was Mgr. Clut, assistant to Mgr. Grouard, bishop of Arindele,

"The new bishop will be Mgr. Breyuat, who for some years past has been engaged in missionary work in the Mackenzie River district. A strange coincidence was that when word of the appointment was received from Rome, Father Brevuat had left for the northern part of the country, and it will now be some months before word can reach him of lits appointment.

"Nobody can tealize better than we can the very great change that has been wrought in this country Twenty years ago, myself and four of my fellow members of the Oblate Order were simple missionaries in a country occupied here and there by Indian settlements. To day it is a civilized country alled with people of all nations and from missionaries we have become acclesiastical dignitaticarin newly formed dioceses. And this is but the beginning."



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The Free People of Quebec

hims is more affinetive to him than that of the psecho problems which appeals so strongly to another usbber of the solved technisheed, Prolessor William Cone of Harvord

Rebuilt on Pairs be lately but. sejours in the Progress Only Jian on the contract study of the policy of the late to Signals of the conditional Canada Section 450 per falconia ex-

who are private the Quibe. At the establishment made Quincipes and the convention that the people chair no mere with his first to be have to be a first and the panel for don-could be likely that then Tory ideas in copaity would be greatly snocked the sanctioning of this act, which was perhaps the most extraordinary piece by the French colonists, owing to for the future

As an Empire England at that day haps dreams or a great confederation uniting all her colonies, it will be interesting when the time comes to watch just what the attitude of French Canada will be. To-day the habitant takes no sort of interest in the thing called "imperial" idea. You will be sold often enough in Protestant Canada that the population of Quebec does not think for itself, but the truth is it thinks very steadfastly and quite as determinedly as does the Boar on the subject of its political fature. If the spirit of political independence exists anywhere on earth he exists with the French Canadian, and the institutions which he loves are likely to enjoy a stability quite as enduring as those which are the proud boast of his American republitenate a calamity ever befell a concontrol people than the conquest of Casada by the British arms Because Dadand at the time of granting the when Act was by reason of the American Revolution compelled at least sees in her hictory to be samely tol- from Ireland so implacably the boon erent toward a vanguished people, we of Home Rule, which has made people | Recorder's Court in Montreal, just | zens to the religious teachers. In | Rochester, N. Y. which the Province of Quebec presents. For surely it is a marvellous stacle to look upon a people numat odw lied a bee soilist a pain point of fact simply tolerate her sovgroighty because, until better days arrive, it is the dictate of expedieney to do so. The same blood flows to the veins of the habitant to-day which was spilled in defence of the Fort St. Louis on the night in which Montcaim died, and the same passion for religious and civil liberty which burned in the hearts of Montcalm's men still animates the humblest of the coloniate The traditional politemess of the race Will last only so song as the English relieve them from any ambitions about the growth of the empire outside the conans of Quebec, and Mr. Chamberlain does not invite any more recruits for the Transvesi.

The French population can hardly he said, so far, to have participated at all in the contingents thus for despatched to South Africa, and as sir, Laurier is only popular to the degree that he respects the french-Canadian denire for neutrality, it is act all istely that Quebec will fill any graves in South Africa. It may true that England has written most the political constitutions in blood-but the exception is the Cansdian constitution, which really dates from the Aut of Quebec in 1774 which forever senders it impossible for the snother country to trespens upon the pictors of the Canadian State. the perusal of the Montreal and Quehan papers will convince the reader more absorbing than any number of imperial triumphe.

Mix as one may with the abber is a village, with the gentlemen in official station, with a cultivated woman at afternoon reception, or with the sente acquaintance at the hotel—the ignored. Over the land there the atmosphere of a self-reching sectrality, and one cannot fusing a sort of pity for the all meserity of Englishmen whose compute them. to remain where of one leguage is ignored as not as possible.

the Montes of Pacliament at o, the shriest flower of monarthe figur-do-lin, bleems on the of pillors, it descratch the ball and chamber, and the du et Prance is not alone me public buildings, but it is a sert of symbol of de-

THE PART AND THE

Mr. Robert on James wields a con Frontenac s men and those who sol Vincing and fascingting pensatthough | lowed Champton, into an unknown not a reveliet like his brother. Henry wildered are not tikely to be dis Mannes. And the field of social probe placed by the appretrators ditter. whele Kipling is edges from Indian corresponding the context of the densite students who present out it the dament doors in browing their and bear offer matters then the winderly make and commercial to the life will be eater their of the Landau Arbitana sats about in from at the contract of the

Could be provided to the following that the second (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d)

Congress (4.00 56 1) Comp. (5.1) was to trait to be a setamore that of disperse on the exodic during the last ten years. The state of times is oning wholly to a condition of trade or an industrial situation, and is quite susceptible of being remedied Although politically and commercial of legislation ever enacted by " Brit Is separate Canada and the United ish Parliament, was of course only States for the purposes of trade are wrung from the English Government practically one and the same coun try The Canadian med feel no greator discouragement because he has to the dread that these would join the leave home in carele of work when rebels in America. The habit int. did | opportunities fail, than the citizen of not know how well he was building one American State feels when ten porarily obliged to migrate to another in search of employment. Thereare already signs of expansion in Community enjoys - not excepting did not exist, and now that she per- Canadian manufactures, and if the Vanderbilt system acquires its long coveted harbor at Quebec, it will control the natural outlet for thousands of tons of freight and greatly lis not as other communities are? The stimulate production in the Province

Wholly apart from the past history of New France, which is saturated with romance and heroism, is the question of whither it is tending politically and what are its purposes and destiny as a great factor in the historic development of government To England it only belongs in name. Its temper - ite spirit - its whole genius is conservative, strong, libertyloving in its highest meaning of this most abused formula of speech. It is a mere accident to-day that it exists in a sort of partnership with the mother country, but the significant fact is that this foreign child is growing so rapidly that the parent inay be pardoned some little solicitude concerning the fate of its natural ne neighbors. Perhaps no more for children, for the Catholic French are fast driving into an inconsequential minority the Protestant English The situation existing invites the mind to all sorts of speculation as to the anomalies of English rule. For instance. Why has England withheld

their rights of religion?

· ·

cut ambitions and claims, have at way, said to l'agland, "Provided you do not exhibit toward us the airs of superiority you exhibit toward weak. er, you can count on hybry in peace with as 9. In this respect Urgiand can say that the Prench Canadities are good after of hing Fidward-but oply to this extent. It remain for some political psychologist to exman the assetting It is possible that Includes too teas the throne to make it a ic to air the aon heel a power and only in undustrial and red the following mant there which sould have been a contain the The Page & total on the one was the mastress of the sees The eld of so dorn exclude Su. John Maid a blowning and each to conthe result and telephone decords be there and not new Carrolla, are now Shells he of from coest to creat by Canadian Passes Radway These see the onyons geographical and physical tests-fest sudernests and tehnal this outward unity is the fact of a test moral difference, two vast comnumities finied by iron and steel, by theis and racolmain, but each standing for totally different ideals of human government

The population of old Canada is entirely aware of the unique position which it occupies among the commonwealths of the earth Caring absotutely nothing about the France of to-day, having no desire to be ana civil and religious liberty no other that embodied in the States of the Union, why should the Province of Quebec not rest content, and, lifting its eyes to heaven, thank God that it machinery of government goes on without inction ...

These two French nations are only one in name The colonist is as different from the native Frenchman as 19 an Irishman itom an Englishmanhe is reserved, manly, honorable, and

somewhat stern It would be difficult to find evidence in French Canada to substantiate the claims sometimes made by moralists that Rome keeps a nation in material and political servitude and blinds the ignorant to what to-day is called civilization Probably in no country under the sun can a greater measure of political privilege be exercised than is to-day exercised by the most obscure citizen of the Province of Quebec, and it would be difficult to find a million and a half of people elsewhere who exhibits a like degree of thrist, content, courage and respect for laws. At Quebec and Monttreal there will naturally be found a body of police, but it does no appear that the vocation of a constable is

at least as they are respected in crease in crime during the last ten ormous majority of Catholics on the years, especially in the particular of Bloard of Education, the right of a The French Canadians, while in ef- thunkenness Pacity-five years ugo, Protestant child to benefit by the feet constituting an absolutely dis twhen the city was much smaller than State fund applied to a Protestant tinet race and nation holding differ it is fo-day, one thousand more vag- education is most realously and most rants were arrested in the year than | nalously guarded | Indeed, there aprow In 1880 the arrests among the pears to be no religious rivalry of laborers - the most connerous class any kind . . . -tigured for as roug as 1,417 whole in 1901 the number only teached L. Canada is to act in the moulding of 430. What American city, it may be Hovernment in North America? It is asked, which has traped all the blessmes southsafed by securar education can show a similar decrease in crime, and yet Montreal which may be said to largely exhibit the fruits of Cathe | the militaire of the Catholic Chirch olic influence, governs itself without cather the aid of the Pukhurst or Mr troler, and books not for guits

nen Camage of Mr. Roberther

The tide of someon tourists which

nows and leth of Quiber conferm

photos the purple tearty of the bar Lorentian Raine - we hear the wish of the St. I writtee. Where it peaks in historia communitie noble to her whose slipe littely repore toppastery, cat's indeed seminary to the West of the contederacy of deathtless make it is sufficient imprescon, but does the American traveller a superdissional extendence to the product the part is which has developed this stutteen democratic ud apostolic civilization? It be desites to know, let him journey but twenty miles and from Quebec to a certain village which bears the heatiis name of "L'Arge Gardien" There in the low-rooted, clustering homes of the voyageurs and the contents du hors, if he but keep an open mind, he will absorb a wider knowledge of some things which serve to make a nation great and preserve in it the maxims of political honor and sellrespect. Should be have the good fortune to be acquainted with the Abbe Casgrain, whose brother, the older abbe, now infirm and blind, greatly helped Mr Parkman in his researches, he doubtless will derive from the lips of the cure certain knowledge which establishes the fact that Canadian political freedom is due to the influence of the priests. Within fifty feet of the presbytery stands the village church, where for two hundreds years, father and son, mother and daughter, have gone to Mass, have heard the precepts of good citisenship; have sought counsel when in affliction and have been

guided when sore beset. The limit of strength in the creation of the great Province of Quebec has always been the country abbe. He has always been faithful to the people and the people have returned his trust with a pathetic and noble obedience. When the word of a king was no good, when their army was whipped, when they sought refuge from the attack of the Iroquois, when all the world had to give failed them, the "bon pasteur" did not desert. In a natural suspicion of the pomps and honors and rewards of the temporal state. Above all does the history of

of a hostile race her allies - so long | published, show an extraordinary de- | the Province of Quebec, with an en-

What is the final role which French a great question. Nowhere on the Amcinan continent is the principal of democracy so strongly infrenched and nowhere whether for weal or woe is more resolute!

A GREAT CVCHOLIC ARCHI-TICT

The London Dash Chronicle has accently similed out Mr. John F. Bentlev, the famous Catholic architect, for birthday congratulations. The quotations on this occasion run as follows This is no birthday "-Shakespeare John F. Bentley, Jan. 30, 1839. Rate Architect -W. S. Landor

Whose foundation Is piled upon his faith -Shakes

The Cardinal "I and him a fit fellow "-Shakespeare. And the bricks are alive . . to tes-

DOME

tily it -Shakesneare. A Cathedral doctor -Ben Jonson You'd come against his scrutinizing hat, . .

Against the single window spared some house.

Intact yet with its Mouldered Moorish work,— Or else surpriso the terrel of his

stick Trying the mottar's temper 'tween the chinks

Of some new building -Browning. The Cathedral church of Westminster -Shakespeare Built by that only law, that use be

the suggester of beauty, Nothing concealed that is done, but all things done to adornment. -Clough.

The range of the architect is from concrete to the brightest heaven of invention. He has to rule in the worlds of mind and matter -Bernard Wholan. The Register recently published an appreciation of Mr. Bentley's art as shown in the New Westminster Cathe-

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be outed. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all discases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured) and desiring to relieve human sufferthis way they have grown up having ing, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French French Canada illustrate the fact or English, with full directions for that it is not dangerous to the sta- preparing and using. Sent by mail. bility of a State to commit the re- Address with stemp, naming this paan arduous one The statistics of the ligious education of its future citi- per, W. A. Noyes, \$47 Powers Blook,

BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the British America Assurance Company was held at its offices, Toronto, on Thursday, the 27th Inst. The President, Hon Geo A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. A. II. Sims, who was appointed to act as decretary, read the following :

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Sixty-eighth Annual Report and Thanelal Statements, duly vouched for by the Auditors of the Company, There have been a moderate increase in the Premium Income in all branches, the Cuardim Fire Business, particularly, showing a considerable increase aver there of any previous year, this being mainly due to the advanced rates

The latinuce of Revenue Account, Partnara has been applied as follows the exemptor two half-yearly dividends the first at the rate of feven Per Cent. and the could at the rate of My Per Cent per Annum, \$1,045.26 written of sales funding and Socurates, and the balance, \$ 0 df I about to the Reserve band, which non stands at \$612,000 m.

s Milrough considerable progress has been unde during the year in the diteetlen of advanting rates throughout Canada and the United States the tesuff of the burness owing to the increase in the toxers have not proved satisfactory to companies reactally, and measure are now being taken for further estances which should bring about a material improvement in the condition of the fire insurance business on this continent.

GEO A COX, President.

BUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment ... 1,040,607 10 Dividends declared..... Cash capital \$1 000,000 00

The report, on motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President was carried unanimously. In moving the adoption of the report the Prest-

The Revenue Account shows that, after deducting losses and expenses from the premiums for the year, there is a balance, or underwriting profit, of \$58,795. This, with the earnings from interest and rents, \$40,795, makes the total balance at the credit of Revenue Account \$99,500. *Compared with the preceding year the figures before you show a gain in premiums (after deducting reinsurances) of \$127,159, and a reduction in losses of \$16,524.

This increased income is derived mainly from the fire business and, as

stated in the report, is chiefly due to the better rates that have prevailed. In the Marine Branch there has been little change in the volume of business we have done, but while the income from this source represents less than one-fourth of the total premiums received, we are indebted to this Branch for nearly one-half the year's profits.

Taking into consideration the large amount of fire business transacted, the results of the year-although they show a marked improvement on those of the year 1900-cannot be regarded as affording an adequate margin of profit, but those of you who have noted the records from month to month of the serious fires in Canada and the United States, beginning with the confiagration in the business centre of Montreal in January last, must, I think, regard the accounts presented as more favorable than might have been anticipated. We can at least claim that they will bear comperison in their general results with those shown by other Companies operating in the same fields as ourselves, and this is perhaps the best test of the judgment exercised by the officers and agents of the Company in the prosecution of its business. The problem as to what rates will be adequate to meet the losses of any one year is a difficult—I might say an impossible—one for the most experienced underwriters to solve. They can only meet the changed conditions that confront them from time to time by readjusting their rates in accordance with the less records which these changing conditions produce. The adverse experience of Companies engaged In the fire business on this continent for the past two years has shown the peccessity of increases on many classes of risks, and we have benefited to a considerable extent from the advanced rates which prevailed during the year 1901, and in view of the action taken during the past ten days by all the leading Companies doing business in the United States to bring about a more radical auvance than has hitherto been attempted I feel that we may cafely anticipate that these improved conditions will have even a more marked effect upon the business of the present year.

on the business of the post year, as well as of the preceding.

In reviewing the business of the past year, as well as of the preceding ight years during which I have had the honor of occupying this chair, it is very gratifying to observe the progress which the Company has made in its fire business in Canada, as well as the profits which have accrued upon this notwithstanding the losses by the configrations of the past two years. A Company which has been doing business—as the British America has—for hywards of two-thirds of a century should, we have felt, occupy a prominent position in connection with the business of its home field, and while an income equal to that of some leading British offices, which carry much larger amounts on individual ricks, might not be looked for, it should command a liberal share of the business and be able to show results equal to, if not better than, the average results of its competitors. The progress which the British America has made in this direction under its present management is indicated by the following figures: In 1892 the total fire premiums of the Company in Canada were \$173,951; in 1901 they amounted to \$351,505. These figures represent the net premiums (after deducting reinsurances), so that during these pine years the income of the Company in this branch has increased upwards of 100 per cent., while the total increase of all Companies reporting to the department is about 40 per cent. It is still more gratifying to find the annual returns of Companies doing business in Canada, published by the Dominion Government, that while for this same period the average loss ratio of all Companies reporting to the Canadian Insurance Department is 70.3 per cent, our losses have been but 59 per cent, of the premiums received.

While this has been our experience at home, the progress we have made in other fields in the way of securing advantageous connections had been such as to warrant our looking for equally favorable results from our agencies outside the Dominion, particularly when we bear in mind the improved outlook to which I have referred in the United States, from which territory a large proportion of our income is derived.

In conclusion, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the work of the officers of the Company, both at its Head Office and at its Branch Offices, and our obligations to our General and Local Agents for their services in the Company's behalf during the past year. Agents for their services in the Company a sensit suring the past year.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox. J. J. Kenny. Augustus Myers, Thomas Long. John Hockin, K.C., Lild.D., Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Jaffray, Lieut.-Col.

H. M. Pellatt and E. W. Cox. At a meeting of the board, held subsequently, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenay Vice-President.

"I'm thinking seriously of resuming business. "I thought you had retired permanently." "I thought so too, but need some excuse for not attending my wife's afternoon teas."

"You," said young Mrs. Torkins, "Charley used to come and serenade me for hours every night. So at last "Dear me!" rejoined I married bim." Mine Cayenne. "Did he sing so badly as all that?"

"Charley," said the affections to litthe wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chips cost #1 apiece?" "Yes," "Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for 16s."

IN NATURE'S STOREHOUSE THERE ARE CURES .- Medical experimente have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However, this may be, it is well knows that Parmaise's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a severeign remody in ouring all disorders of the disorder.

He was obviously englows, and the seemed almost willing. 'A must refea you to pape," said she, with a becom-ing blush, "before giving you a final answer," "But I am perfectly willing to take you without reference," said be magnanimously,

LAWYER-NOW, you say you've known the couple for years, that during the time of your acquaintance they never quarrelled so far as you know, and that they lived together in unity, th? Witness — No, sir; they lived in Swampville, about four miles north of Unity,

Mine Passay—When I watched the dear old soldlers pass by I thought how splendid it must have been to have had the privilege of living right here to the mides of the exciting times of the great civil war. Johney Fresh - Then you were abroad during war, were you, Miss Passay?

AN ENGLISH CHEMIST Writes "Brown's Branchial Trackes are most usuful, and I never knew an article to universally well spoints of and gain such rapid setoriety before." Those who are suffering from Coughe, Colds Heatsupers, Spec Threat, etc., should try them. Price 25 obs., a bez.

Glories of the Catholic Church in Art, Architecture and History"

Edited by Maurice Francis Egan, LL.D. With the Imprimatur of His Grace the Archbishop of Chicago. Approved by the Cardinal, Archbisheps and Bishops of the United States.

... 256 SUPERB VIEWS.

What Catholic has not seen in dreams the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the House of Loretto, the Cathodral of St. Peter, its sister the spire-crowned and exquisite great Church of Milan, the Grotto of Lourdes, the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Abbey of Muckross, Notre Dame of Paris, the Tomb of Edward the Confessor? These and a hundred other places are close to the cores of Catholic hearts. These and over 250 other surperb photographic views, with graphic commentary, legend and description, by eminent Catholic writers. Courteous prelates and generous priests and kind laymen from nearly every diocese on the continent, have aided in the work. The world has been searched for architectural beauties created for the greater glory of God. From Rome to Lima, from Constantine to Cortes, from Assisi to Notre Dame, from Rheims to New Orleans, these pictures have come, each the best and the latest.

Letter from Mgr. stelli, formerly Apea telic Delegate.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

United States of America, WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 3, 1895. D. H. McBride, Publisher.

DEAR SIR. I have received the copy of "Glories of the Catholic Church in Art, Architecture and History" which you so kindly sent me, and I desire to thank you most heartily for it. I have examined it with care and exceeding pleasure, and must con-gratulate you on having published one of the most beautiful and interesting as well as instructive works that I have seen in a long while. Your publication itself is a monument of the subject matter of which it treats. I am familiar with the magnificent works published in Europe, and I do not hesitate to say that you have produced a book which need fear no com-

parison with the best artistic publications of the Old World. Thanking you again for your kindness, I remain, with sentiments of highest esteem,

Most faithfully yours in Ohrist, + ARCHP, SATOLLI,

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dose \$1.00, and will remit to you or your order the balance of \$...... in mentily payments of \$1.00. Title in the work to remain in you on your essigns until fully paid for.

HAI', Mary's spouse elect I arse of the Highest and excessed The Inthes of the Rord 1

THIRD MONTH

March

S. JOSEPH

MONT	DAY OF	COLOR OF	~1902~		,	i d	 111	MIOW P3	Ri		ă s
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6	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	3.3.1	At Principal Mass. Solumnity of A Joseph Vesper Hymn. To Joseph Celebrant A. Peter Domian A. Lucius. A. Lucius. Constant Of the Ferius. Face Woman of Our R. LORD. A. John of God.	000000	53/06/04/0	6 6 6 6	7 10	12 12 12 13 14 11	3.5	2001000	% ~
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16171801	PE-JE-JE	****	Passion Sunday. Venper Hymn: "Iste Confessor." 8. Satrick. 8. Gabriel, Archangel. 8. Joners. 8. Eyrii of Jerumlem. 8. Benedict. 8. Cathuine of Genou.	6000	21	60	23	9 K 2 2 7 7 T	Ιũ	01 52 87 15 48	Pall Moon
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80 81	Au. M.	₩.	Baster Sunday, RASTER RUNDAY, OF THE OCIAVE.	8			41			10 55	

3ndulaenced Draper

To all the faithful who, with a contrite heart, devoutly make, at any time during the year, the Novena in honor of 8. Joseph, spouse of Mary most holy, with any formula of prayer, provided it be approved by competent ecclesiastical authority, is

granted an indulgence of 800 days once a day; a plenary indulgence, during the course of the Novena, if being truly penitent, having confessed and communicated, they pray for the intention of the flu

HOME CIRCLE

SUBMISSION.

"Bound for my life to an invalid's Over her face came a look of despair.

"O Godi" she exclaimed, "is there nothing less? Must I burden my friends with my

Give me patience to bear it 'And allow me

I'll conquer myself, bid my proud beart be still; The hard, will I yield to Thy sover-

God answered the prayer of

stricken beart. And summoned His servasts their part.

First Patience came, and with soft hands pressed From her face the traces of dark un-

Pain chiseled her features, Grief blanched her hair,

Love entered her heart, and claimed a place there; E'en Mirth, the sly elf, came, her

fair face to grace, 'And the invalid's chair was a beautiful place.

Boon the invalid's chair a Mecca be. came, Where the beartsick and weary for

sympathy came. To her side went the maiden and poured in her ears The tale of her hopes, her sorrows

and fears: Young manhood revealed his ambi-Milians to her. Feeling sure that his story her warm

boart would stir. And the toddler beginning to climb

up life's stair ed a kies from the one in the mvalid's chair.

Rad now, though she suffers, her beart is at rest, had she sings to herself, "The dear West, broken and shattered, she lays

at Mis lost, M life that by surrow is full and complete. Wast the good she has done is almost

'Twill all be revealed at God's judg-Yee, we'll know, when He opens our

records up there. the soul's that were blessed by the invalid's chair.

'A RISING LITERARY STAR.

In these days when there is such a tendency on the part of novelists to induku in treak obaracter portrayal or eatch the public fancy by the very andacity of plot and development, it to retreshing to turn to a writer redices first ambitions effort sechews any such chesp and tawdry appeals to popularity, and the remantle days of the solodial past and among the was the sleep oldered the material for her interesting and instructive pages. Miss Mary Catharine Crowley, au-

thor of "A Daughter of New France," has been actively engaged in literary work for about ten years, says. The Boston Republic. She is a native of Boston and had the good fortune to he born of scholarly stock; her father, John C. Crowley, is an alumaus of Harvard University, and her mother a finely educated and accomplished woman. Miss Crowley is a graduate of the noted convent of Manhattanville, N. Y., which has graduated so many well known women of letters. She has visited the principal cities of the old world, and has travelled ex-tensively in the United States and Canada. During the past nine years she has lived in Detroit. There she has made berself familiar with the early history of that region, and from her acquaintance with old French-Canadian families, and from the pages of old memoirs, she gathered material for her first historical novel. Previous to writing "A Daughter of New France." Miss Crowley wrote several juveniles, short stories and poems. She has been a contributor to St. Nicholas, Ladies'

Daughter of New France," Home Journal, Ave Maria, The Pilot and several daily and Catholic publications. She has always been as devoted to art as to literature, and her fine critical taste is evident in many of her sketches. Her novelettes, "The Romance of a Man of Business," and "Mary's Galnor's Inheritance," two specimens of her delightful love stories. She commenced to gather

material for her romance. "A Daughter of New France." seven years ago and she actually commenced to write it three years previous to its publication. It was laid saids for other work and finally taken up and finished in time for publication in the spring of 1801. Miss Crowley has been connected With women's press associations and many other organizations. At the literary exercises of the bi-contourry colebration of Detroit in July, 1961, she was one

the most prominent participants. BODY OF ST. AGNES FOUND.

Some excavation carried out in the ontacombs at the expense of Cardinal Koop, Bishop of Breelau, and especially under the high alter and choir of the church of St. Agnes Without the Walls, from which His Eminence takes his title, have resulted in the discovery of the body of St. Agnes, one of the most interesting figures among the primitive Christians of Rome. According to tradition she was a young girl who suffered martyrdom rather than sacrifice to the gods or accept a husband in one of the persecutions of the fourth century-probably that of Diocletian. About the year 1000 the cashet containing her body was found on a marble diab in a subterranean vault under the church, and was re-enclosed by Popo Paul V. in a silver case.

This base, with its contents, after be-

Numerous readers familiar with the writings of the late Cardinal Wiscman will remember that Agnes is one of the leading personages in his story, entitled "Febrola," which illustrates the life of the early Roman Christians -London Tablet

HOW TO DINE IN LENT.

Potage, Rice soup. Entree, Scalloped shrimps. Piece de Resistance, Boiled turbot Potatoes Sauce of butter, lemon and parsiey.

Entrements, Cheese couffle. Dessert and Coffee

Rice Soup -Wo give here a recipe for a stock that will be found useful for all kinds of maigre soup, by simply adding rice, sago, tapioca, etc., or any kind of vegetable, including tomatoes according to taste

Place in a saucepan 6 carrots, turnips, 6 onions cut in rounds, 2 lettuces, 2 heads of celety, a little chevril, half a small cabbage, a parsnip cut small, 4 ounces of butter, and a pint of water. Boil gentle until all the water has disappeared. Then add about 4 pints of water, a pint of green peas, or half a pint of dried peas, 2 cloves of garlic, 2 cloves, 12 pepper corns and sals. Boil gently three or four hours and pass through a sleve. Add a small quantity of very well boiled rico.

Scalloped Shrimps.-Make a pint of good melted butter, add a little pepper, and a pint of shelled shrimps, and boil together gently for ten minutes. Remove from the fire, and when cool, add & little lemon juice. Place the mixture in scallop shells, sprinkle each with biscuit crumbs and small pieces of butter, and bake in a hot oven until a nice light brown.

Sauce of Butter, etc -Butter plainly melted with a little lemon juice and finely chopped parsley,

Souffle.-Seven ounces Cheese cheese, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour. tea-cup full of milk, and 3 eggs. Boil the milk with the flour one minute. Put on one side. Add a good piece of butter, and then add the yolks of the eggs, a little pepper and the cheese grated, leaving out about an ounce for the sauce Beat the white of the eggs to a snow, and mix with the other ingredients, and put into a wellbuttered covered moid. Place this in a saucepan of boiling water in a very hot oven for three-quarters of an hour. Serve with good melted butter poured round the souffle, and the ounce choose lightly sprinkled over it.

Sue-Mabel was terribly disappointed last night. Belle-In what way? Sue-Why, Charlie came around and said he was going to tell her the "old, old story." Belle-And did he pro-pose? Sue-No; he told her about Jonah and the whale.

"I wonder who taught that parrot to sweat!" exciaimed the lady in jus-tifiable indignation. "I don't know," answered the sailor who had the hird for sale. "But I can recommend him, ma'am, whoever he was, as a mighty perficient an' painstakin' person.

Kidney and Urinary Troubles Were Followed by Dropey -A Perfect Cure by

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This case of Mr. James Treneman, the well-known butcher, of 536 Adelaide street east, London, Ont., is another proof that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are effective in the most severe and complicated diseases of the kidneys.

The double action which this famous prescription has on both the kidneys and liver is in a large measure responsible for its wonderful curative effects. When there are backache, freque to 1 't or painful vellings, bilurination, Housness, constipation or stomach derangements, you may depend upon it that the kidneys are clogged and the

It is at such times that Dr. Chase's

liver sluggish.

Kidney-Liver Pills prove themselves prompt to give relief and certain to effect a cure. The evidence to prove this fact is simply overwhelming. Mr. James Tresoman states: years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the main and inconvenience caused by these troubles I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can may for a certainty that I am entirely oured. never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly con-vinced that if it had not been for

this medicine I would not be working to-day." As a family medicine of tested and known worth, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have never been approached. They act directly on the kidneys and liver, regulate the bowels and ensure the perfect action of the digostive and filtering systems. One pitt a dose, 35 cente a box. At all ing missing for nearly four conturies, dealers, has again been brought to light. Torouto. desiers, or Démanson, Bates & Co.,

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Winter's icy muntle covers the earth and all nature shout us seems in the sleep of death. Like garments of the tomb are the robes that envelop her, and the biting frost-wind paints weird fancies, upon the window pane, to tell us that grim win-

It is fitting that this season of the year should be emblematic of death. and that darkness and desolation should enwrap nature in the somber trappings of the tomb, for even as winter now locks nature in a cold embrace like that of death, ages ago in this same season our manifold sins chilled the heart, and brought darkness and desolation into the life of nature's king, and the final and most agonizing chapters of the story of our redemption were begun. The wind wails now the death of nature, and its voice is rigorous with the fury of winter, but soon it will be-come softer and gentler till over the blossoms of spring it is sobbing in mournful cadence the requiem of the redemption. During these days we should hearken to nature's pleading; for this month, standing midway between the manger and the cross, between Christmas and Easter, leads us to the Lenten days that precede the great sorrows of our Divine Saviour.

Lens brings the thoughts of His sufferings for us, and the necessity of suffering in our lives in order to merit His love. It leads us step by step up the rugged heights of Calvary, and asks us to be true subjects of our thorn-crowned King, true followers of our despised and rejected Master. Lent reminds us of sin and all it cost Jesus, and it warns us to shun sin and its allurements, to fear the world and all its pleasures; it urges us to mortification and pes-ance that thus satisfaction may as-

of God's choice rewards.—Rt. Rev. Home Magazine.

(By Michael Dobeny.) come, astor, in vain; And let thee but the wailing hum Of sorrow and of pain; My light of life, my only love! Thy portion, sure, must be

I've given for thee my early prime, And manhood's teeming years: And shed with thee my tears; The child who'd die for thee, My fondest wish still should pray

And slept within the brake.

On Lau's fairy lake, door.

I've run the outlaw's wild career And horne his load of ill; His rocky couch—his dreamy fear— With fixed, sustaining will; And should his last dark chance be

Twas told of thee, the world around, Twas hoped for thee by all, Thou'dst burst long ages' thrall; Who periled all for thee A cuiste geal mo chraidhe!

What fate is thine, unnappy Inle, When even the trusted few Would pay thee back with hate

Or those who'd die for thee-

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TINES.

view, Father Joseph, O. S. B., of St.

Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.

Writing to The Sacred Heart Re-

"In answer to the query of 'Scholas-

tica, us to the significance of the let-

ters U. I. O. G. D., they mean "Ut in

onmibus glorificetur Deus;' in Eug-

lish, 'That in all things God may be

giorified.' These words are found at

the end of the fifty-seventh chapter of

the rule written by St. Benedict, the

patriatch of Western monasticism and

founder of the great Benedictine order.

This chapter treats 'of the Mechanics

of the Monastery,' St. Benedict there-

in prescribes that 'if there are may

brethren in the monastery who are

skilled in some trade, they may exer-

cise it, if the abbot bids them; but

that they should do this with all pos-

sible humility. The boly founder de-

sires and commands that not avarios,

i. e., the pursuit of temporal gain,

ought to determine the price of what

is sold - but, says he, let it be giv-

en cheaper than by people in the world, that in all things God may be

glorified.' This maxim became hence

the favorite and characteristic motto

of the order, and was abbreviated in-

same manner as the Jesuits' motto.

To the greater honor of God,' reads

TPAT NERVES.

remedy for nervousness.

ness and for neuralgis.

SCOTT & NOWNE, Charles

A whirl of excitement was

A. M. D. G."

nerves act".

to the initials U. I. O G. D., in the

CHURCH BELLS

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our patroes. This is the secret of re-

You May Nood

information and prices,

le, drop a card to

LENTEN THOUGHTS.

ter is raging without.

cend to heaven for our many faults. Therefore we should prepare for Lent in the spirit of the true Christian who believes that as Lent leads to Easter, so the spirit of Lent is needed in our lives to lead us to the heaven for which we live. The cross and then the crown-suffering and then glory, Lent and then Easter, in Thomas Conaty, D. D., in School and

A CUSHLA GAL MO CHREE.

The long, long wished-tor hour has Man's scorn below, God's wrath

A cuisle gral mo chroidhei

've blessed thee in my merriest time, And, mother, that though cast away

For cuiste geal mo chroidhe! For thee I've tracked the mountain

More lonely than the swan that glides The rich have spurned me from their

Because I'd make thee free; Yet still I love thee more and more, A cuisie geal mo chroidhet

Even that shall welcome be: In death I'd love thee best of all, A cuisie geal mo chroidhe!

That with one gallant sunward bound Thy faith was tried, alast and those Were oursed and branded as thy foes,

guile, When most they should be true! Twas not my strength or spirit quailed,

Who loved thee truly have not falled, A quite goal me disselted

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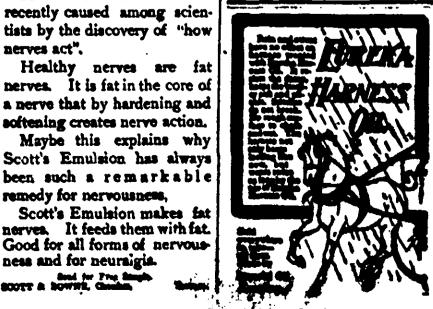
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Busines Miniger and Edition

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THURSDAY AND HIGH 1992

CORONARION ON HEAVE AND ANGLO-2017/1 /0/12

The As I American Majorda of monthly publication to New York als voted to the cultivation of fetter re-Littons between Parland and the United States takes up the cost Cathoric declaration of the Sovereign and discuses its influence upon the cause of an Anglo Saxon Union. The writer is Robert Stein, and his proposal that the king take the "horid oath" out of the hands of Parliament altogether and attend to its amendment as somatter of his own personal business. His reasoning is disclosed in the following sentences "A recent dispatch states that King Edward IVII, has decided to dispense with the King's jester (alias court fool) at the ceremony of his coronation. It his owr royal power, without havnot help regretting that the royal folly, the anti-Catholic declaration at his accession, which, from all that can be learned concerning His Majesty's character, must have been far more distanteful to him. The two kinds of folly might very appropriately depart in company, clad in the same garb of motley, or, if one be suffered to remain, let it be the jester. For the folly of the jester is a harmiess piece of hildishness, obinctionable only because in these solema modern days we have forgotten the art of combining mirth with majesty. The folly of the anti-Cathelie declaration, on the contrary, is in the highest degree mischievous, preclasif because our modern ways have become so solumn and serious and our criticism so mearching that it is no longer possible to explain an insult away by the plea of Father, for. Jeth, submitting his conscience to be

Mr. Stein wonders not that the agitation against the declaration was not raised during the life-time of Queen Victoria, but remembers that for many years the royal lady was on the brink of the grave. He says: "Great credit must be given to the

they 4c."

Catholics because, recognizing all Mis, they neither agreated the question during the Queen's lifetime nor rained objections to the declaration talore it was made not blamed. Edward VII. for uttering words which the necresity of the situation put in his mouth against his wish. When, hyweret, the declaration had renderod what was probably its last service an setting the abonly of legisla-5-08 (straing again there was no conger any versor for lilence. From all crits of the globe-embracing empire. jetition, resolutions, protests, proximit is, expressing the indignation and grief of twelve million Catholics at the outrage offered to their dearrat beliefs litthops ordered days of insting and prayer to atone for what they regarded as a heinous blagphemy. A coarse mind, indeed, mugt have been his who is responsible for the wording of the declaration, 'gibbeling, as he did, the very two beliefs on which Catholies are most tremblingly monsitive the sacrament of the Eucharist and the veneration of the Mother of God. The legislature of the Dominton of Canada, by a meanly unasimous vote, adopted a protest, the complaint of the Catholies of Australia was indorted by the government of the Commonwealth; South Africa, Mafta, Mearitius, in touching words, English, French and Italian, prayed that the offensive Phrases he removed."

Urging the King to take the (John) Bull by the deter and who link the outh on his own approachility Mr.

to imagine the joy which the Sould bring to the Cathelies of the state of

the problem of Imperial Federation is taken in hand. The good will of the eighteen million Catholics in the United States may be of decesse inthence in any indicavor to promote the cause of the Anglo American of 12 lace Then there is the alliance with Germant-the Older Pegland as throca affection stoly calls it - an alliance so cornestly advocated by Sit Heary M. Stanley and so naturat that in point of fact there is not a darle nestance in lastory, when Tight-brick and Germans faced, each other on the hattlebeld while in no cof their battles the two peoples sought side by side. It it is deand to render this ratural alliance toxinal and perpetrill the cood-wife

建国际企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业

of the powerful Center parts in the Real state will be or essential moneith a flag of the particular from ever will be small compared to the concilection of Ireland. That a naviole of the empilions, constituting an nde rat port of the British Umpice should be as hostile to it as any for eign foe, is the darkest cloud on Britain's title to greatness. It is the perpetual ghost at the imperial. An glo-Savon feast. To an Englishman possessed of feeling it emet be a veritable stab to be a dried leader speak of "the English enemy" for allay this , hostility what better means could be devied than the measure here proposed! If the Heir-Apparent, as above suggested, were to announce before an assembly of Irishmen his determination not to submit to the foolish statute that appears that he is able to do this by | would force him to insult their re ligion, it would startle the linh ing to consult Parliament. One can | nation as the "sweet bell" which according to the legend, is to propower did not extend far enough to claim to their isle a reign or 'reas enable him to dispense with a greater and love! The young Prince would be greeted with such a burst of lovalty as would go far to continue the predominunt partner that the sister nation may safely be trusted with self-government (a measure which seems almost an indispensable prerequisite to the Anglo-American al-

liance). Thus the Crown would

achieve in a moment what Parlia-

ments have labored in vain for a

century to achieve. Can any one

doubt that royalty would from that

moment take on new life? Corrage

accession, would be 'every inch a

the spirit of the constitution, he

were to cling to the letter that kill-

made the will-less plaything of co-

tending factions, and bearing the in-

suit of being forced to atter words

which he loathes, would it not be a

loud notice to the world that royalty

in England has indeed lost all vital

meaning and has itself become a ver-

miform appendix in the digestive

A DISGRACEFUL IMPOSTER.

of last week have the following item:

The London (England) daily papers

"At the Central Criminal Court on

"Frances George Widdows, 51 years

of age, and described as a clergy-

man, was found guilty of an offence

"Detective Inspector Kane inform-

ed the Court that prisoner had for

years been posing as an ex-monk, suf-

fering dreadful persecutions at the

hands of the Homan Catholic Church.

whereas he had never in reality be-

longed to that communion. He had

been in prison before for a crime

similar to that now charged against

"The Common Serjount passed sen-

It is painful under any circum-

stances to be obliged to mention

foul creature like the fellow referred

to in the above despatch. But main-

ful sensations are sometimes neces

sary to medicinal benefit; and we

hope the unpleasant taste which the

exposure of Waldows must have in

the mouth of a certain section of the

Canadian public may also have some

good rought. It will be remembered

that the wife of a prominent politi-

cian paraded day after day in a our-

tain. Canadian city a hand of "church

Women" to and from meetings at

which the imposto: Widdows Alled

their cars with vilo language which

oun is passing, and the memories of

that day must been sungy respectable

一首 电电

no Wetnes should hear.

tence of two years' hard labor."

him.

against public decency.

Saturday, before the Common Ser-

tract of a practical republic?"

is admired the world over; it used to be the foremost quality of kings. After such an exhibition of courage, the Heir-Apparent, even before his la gh at her as a canting creature. king. On the contrary, if, ignoring

"Why so young should all these terproper and improper literature, and modern. They can by their training know nothing about either, therefore why not a little routhful and innocent curiosity to know what it is so ready to swallow everything their elders say on that one single score. It is not natural at twenty. Then,

tality were not sins as great?" It is sad to see such pitiful criticism coming from a woman's pen But, as we have said, the critic will rather help French convents than burt them. We believe she was berself a convent school pupil, and she certainly has very poor grounds for entertaining a grudge against her teachers. Seeing that she appeals from the court of religion and morality to that of English literature, we might direct her to the greatest literary Englishmen of history in the drama, for corroboration what the French convent girls have Written, that "virtue in Woman" is "the noblest jewel of he. nonl."

MINE OWNERS AGAINST PEACE. South African "bags." Last week Kitcheser was able to report eight Myorm but Bolants fully offert this in the battle of Wallones, where the British had Milyoth tilt and coten

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH HANNAH

It is hardly possible to associate the name of Hanpah Lynch with an article in the current Nincteenth Century and After, on "The Young French Girl Interviewed," Of the Interary reputation of Hannah Lyuch et is not necessary to say one word She is among the few mally competest critics of French literature whose names ore seen in English pubheations. Her literary skill and cholarship have nothing to do with ber present extemordinary performauce. What does create astorushment co that she an Irish woman, should abserbe to opinions which very lew of the Unclish degenerates of the day would care to publicly espouse.

It appears that M. Oliver de Treville recently published a book to which thousands of the convent ends of Praise had contributed opinion on education, because the drama. the inflaence of the woman in the family and a faundled other, topics The young contributors without a single exception proclaimed with a seobjects for which the literary trend of the day clearly called, the necesself or wollan giving virtuous example They condemned every modern iniliterica that would lessen the distance between Somanhood and the knowledge of impurity.

Now this is their offence in the light of an Irish woman! An Irish woman having the range of Hannah Lynch Hear what she says: "One feels that they must all have worn the blue ribbon and suser niedal of the Collreg or Mary at school which to depressing '

Why the wears sneer! The mildest term of contempt bestowed on the French hook and its centr bitors is, "the cont of religion "Good-humo ed fault-finding in it is not, though the fact finder is bound to admit in one someted line, that these girls give an impression that "does honor to the race and sex of the young girl of France" And is not that something? Too many Parisian writers of the day, and all the writers of English romance, without exception, insist upon painting the young woman of France lu impressionist styles that do no honor either to her race or her sex. And because the young girl of France is insulted to her soul as a Frenchwoman and as a woman, Hannah Lynch must needs

In spite of all the libes against convent education, however, the sensible reader would be blind if he did not see that the Catholic schools of France are educating the young girls of that great nation to maintain their rightful places and adorn virtuous homes. The degenerates would have them misled by some other and very different ambition. Listen to Hannah Lynch again.

rible moralists have so clearly made up their minds upon the question of the drama, always and inevitably all about before pronouncing? Why too, why this intransigeance only on the ground of purity? This, of course, is the result of their Catholic training, by which one would think that the Christian soul of woman knew no other obligation than that of chastity. As if lying, slandering, bad temper, selfishness, dishonesty, bru-

"bags" convey much comfort to either side now "he slaughter has been continued too long and has lost its power to shock and startle. It is only the news of peace that has the knack of moving the stock market at this stage A year ago Kaffirs would rise at the tidings of a British victory. A clover peace rumot may interest the suspicious bujer of to-day.

but he will do no more than nibble Peace seems for off, and to those who look beneath the foamy surface of "passionate patriotism," finance is the real obstacle that lies in the way Last month, when the policy or "attrition" gave some sign of rubbing the Borr force away in the slow process of time, the finalitiers grew bold and began to speak in the open The Ninteteen Cerebuy published two

notable articles, one being from the pen of Frederick Greenwood, and manifestly inspired by the great mure-owner J B Robinson, Mr threenwood puts forward a violent plea that the Transvaal be closed to all comers at once, and that the mines be worked by black labor exclusively. The Rand, he argued, 19 rich beyond the dreams of avarice its gold is worth infinitely more than all the blood that has been shed. Is it really? But the gold must be brought to Threadneedle street and not a dollar allowed to outsiders. says Mr. Greenwood or all the blood was shed in vain. White immigration must be rigidly kept out. The blacks are enough for the Transvaal Of course, this is but an extreme phase of the very policy for which

"It was a policy that could be catled stupid dog-in-the-manger, hostile to the well being of the human race, and as such it was condemned But now that subsequent proceedings (the war) have destroyed the Government (of the Transvaal) dispersed the people and made the Transvaal an English province, virtue returns to this policy."

England professed to have gone to

war, but Mr. Greenwood attempts to

justify it in the following self-satis-

fied phrases:

For the scared cause of the mineowners vice becomes virtue. In a word Mr. Greenwood rejoices that the Transvaal has been made a wilderness without a government. for in such a condition it best suits the purpose of Wernhar, Robinson, Beit and the rest of them, who want the mines worked upon the Siberian plan and no visitor admitted without a passport.

England? It is a great plan from the mine-owners' standpoint, to be sure. and is indeed the triumph of the war -admitting that the war was made for the mine-owners. Is it? Rather it would be if the war were over. The events of the past week are, however, anything but assuring upon that

The second article in The Nineteenth Century argues in favor of Chinese instead of Kaffir labor in the mines. This is merely a matter of color and does not affect the object of the mine-swners at all.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE. As the table of precedence practi-

cally means precedence at table, it may be assumed without argument that the claim advanced by Rev. Dr. Shaw, in behalf of the Methodist and other religious bodies, and brought under the notice of Parliament at Ottawa last week by Mr. Sam Hughes, is one for dinner cards to Government House. It is as well to be plain about such matters. Once in sixty years, when royalty visits Canada, the omission of the dissenting Protestant bodies by the English definition from the table of precedence may amount to a public question of something more than social importance. But on these unusual occasions as well as in the ordinary times the table of precedence is regulated by the Sovereign; and no matter how well disposed Canadians of all denominations may be to live on terms of equality among themselves, the vice-regal court must still be conducted on the King's model It is difficult to see how any change can be secured in England. If the dissenting Protestant budies were recognized there would be no limit to their divisions and no sad to the royal table, not to speak at all of the parallel difficulty of discovering some recognized head of each sect. Even the Bastiste could not be arranged for, encest by taking busing prominent

It is hard to believe that the the head of the Baptiet denomina- derived any military genius from his on a good working basis. The idea tion.

THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Virtually all the dissenting denomnations have no recognized heads, so that there is no little force in the remarks of a witty Irishman in Ottawa who listened to the debate in the House, that "if they had any head at all they would not be. Dis senters "

It seems the intention of the Gorernment to do all that is possible to bring the claim of the Capadian sects before the Imperial authority, but it is most unlikely that the King could it he would find an adequate remedy. There are too many clashing sects to deal with

We cannot drep the subject with out a word of compant upon the evtransidinary spectacle presented by some among these very people, who whilst clamoring for social recognition are at the same proment in sisting that the King shall be held to the odious declaration against Catholics at his coronation

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

The Register recommends to its readers an attentive perusal of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation printed on another page. The affairs of this corporation are in the highest sense interesting to all people of estate and family and well aware as we are of the large and constantly increasing amount of Catholic business coming under its care, it is satisfactory in the extreme to be presented with the review of the Corporation's history, which Dr John Hoskin happily took occasion to go into at this general meeting. The key note of his address was in the declaration: "We are confidently seeking the business and confidence of the public who are looking for safe, careful and trustworthy trustees and executors," and it is but necessary to compare the business of the years 1900 and 1901 to realize that public confidence has been won in a manner that must be gratifying to the directors and shareholders. The entire report will repay the earnest attention of everyone indicated by Dr. Hoskins' words

EDITORIAL NOTES.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, in a letter to the members of the Catholic Children's Crusade, says. write because I am the Pather of more than 50,000 children, counting infants in arms as well as those of school age. You, my dear children, are educating no less than filty of these little people by the collection which you make every year for their maintenance. You have collected over 100,000 pence during the course of each Lent, and you have therefore brought me over £500 for our orphany and abandoned children on Good Shepherd Sunday I hope you will be able to do the same thing this year."

The Rev. Father Gaughran, Superfor of the Oblates at Leith, has been appointed by the Holy See to the Bishopric of Kimberley. His consecration, according to The Catholic Herald of Edinburgh, will take place in St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Leith, on Passion Sunday. Father Gaughran was ordained in 1868, and is a brother of the late Dr. Gaughran, Bishop of Kimberley. Dr. Gaughran was one of the most popular and most important men on the Diamoud Fields, and during the siege he acted as a great pastor of his people might be expected to act. The new Bishop was ordained in 1868, and, judging by the popularity which he achieved in Leith, he is certain to become a great success in the Diamond Fields.

A burial is a sacred thing, anything tending to shock the feelings or religious susceptibilities of the bereaved relatives is certainly & subject for atrong criticism. We are glad to see that London Truth is so scathing this week on the action of the Vicar of Farmborough, who refused to allow a Catholic priest to officiate at the burial of a Catholic child. He had a policeman in attendance to lesep Father Carroll from entering, and the priest had to read the service outside the churchyard gate. The vicar then insisted on reading the burial service of the Church of Fingland over the remains inside; and we are not surprised at Father Carroll's st.ong remonstrance when be said that prayers from the lips of one in such circumstances could only insuit Almighty 3od.

History and romanos are brought clear to us, writer a French sorrespeadent, by the minous the death a day or two age of a member of the issuity of "Joan of Arc." General Cuny de Mebdes d'Arc traced his descent in unbroken line from Pietro d'Arc de Lys, brother et the berois Jeanne. Plette's tamilir mided by Charles VII. in 1489, and allewed to hear the Royal Arms of Pages with this only modifica-tion, that the third flour do by: was officially by the symbolic device of a half being a store. The de-

lofty descent. Born a year after Waterloo, he did little but mount slowly and ingloriously the grades of service, till he subsided into the enjoyment of a general's retiring pay in the praceful seclusion of Cherhours He is, it is said, the last of his live-in a sense that makes him a personality.

Quite a sensation was caused in a large retail firm a few days ago by the appearance of a well-dressed young lady who entered a large firm in Cork, and, walking up to one of the counters, addressed the assistant in Irish. The assistant replied in Fight hat he did not understand, and asked her to state her wants in Laghsh - She spoke again in Irish. and the assistant called the chief of the department to the rescue As the custoner still persisted in addressing bun in Irish, he sought the manager. who was an buch hman, and so did not throw much light on the subject. At length, after a council of war, the trouble one customer was conducted upstance to a department in which was a young country. Ind. who was able to answer her in the hattie torque and to give her what the worted. She was taken from department to department, and left Without speaking one word of English during her visit

A Roman correspondent sends some curious details of the linguistic attainments of the recently deceased Cardinal Ciasca, a worthy upholder of the traditions of the Propaganda, almost as remarkable for his polyglottism as the famous Cardinal Mezzolanti himself. It is said of Cardinal Clases that Syriac, Coptic, Greek, Arabic, Armenian and Malabaric were as familiar to him as his own lingua Tuscana, and he had of every European and Oriental tongue. in which the Propaganda ever received communications, an acquaintance at least sufficient for reading and translating The day of the great ecclesiastical savants by Jar form past, It would seem as though the world wide Church will never fall of dignitaries, two or three of whom are able, working together at any given moment, to transact the Church's business in any tongue spoken on the earth Of Cardinal Mezzofanti, by the way, 'it was said - probably with some humorous exaggeration-that he unaided could talk impromptu, not merely by any tongue spoken by any Catholic living in his day, but in the language or patois of any Catholic that had ever lived.

Parliametary Notes

The House is almost constantly in Supply, and there is considerable progress being made. As anticipated at the commencement, we are very likely to have quite a short session As to matters of grave public interest, there are none worth relating About twenty private bills have been introduced so far, and most of the committees are in full swing. On Thursday next the Railways Commitf.culty between the Montreal Terminal Railway Company and the City Council of that place. As yet the aession is too young to enable one to foretell what may or may not pop up in the way of excitement, either

in committee or in the House.

One, however, of the most amusingly characteristic pieces of trouble arose over a number of inquiries concerning Mr. C. R. Devlin and his remarks in the bress. It would seem that Col. Sam Hughes has a rod in nickle for Mr. Dovlin ever since the latter was a member of the House of Commons, and since he made it hot for the gallant Colonel and others in public debate. Mr. Devlin's sympathies with Home Rule and the Irish ful fad, it is so thoroughly American people in general has given rise to the peculiar argument that because he is an employe of the Dominion Government of Canada he should have no sentiments regarding the people of his own race and amongst whom he lives. If such a principle were to be translated into practice the twothirds, if not the three-fourths of our public men and our public servants would actually become the bondslaves of position and the tools of party. No man would have a right to entertain views that were not in perfect harmony with those of Col. Hughes, et boc genus omne. Happily, however, safer counsels prevail, and Mr Devlin is likely to be let alone by his old political opponents, who have no more manly way of getting even with him, for his past triumphs, than by hitting him behind his back, and secking to injure him in his private life, his means of livelihood and his peace of mind. Thank goodness, such cowardly tactics meet their deserts and act the boomerang in strik-

Mest Unique Republic. (For The Register.)

ing the would-be strikers

There is a very interesting article in a recent magazine calling attention to a unique institution which has its site at Freeville, N. Y. The founder of the institution, Mr. Wm. R. George, was for many years engaged in work among the to house children of New York city. He accompanied parties of children several times to the country for summer outlags, and family conceivad the idea of forming a community of importigible boys and girls who would be a law unto them and ves. The singrage "tough" buy on heing told of this institution would probably roter to the negrotive as a "pipe Green," but it is seel manual. The "Republish" has been accepted to the being do.

within the bounds of the "Republic" the children are supreme That Is, they make their own laws, elect thuse who are to administer them and meto out punishment to those who break them. Laws are made by a general vote of the "citizens," who are call ed to tether for that purpose at regular intervals. It is somewhat on the sime plan as the "Referendum" about which we hear so much just now. The children elect from among themselves, a judge, chief of police. policemen, sanitary inspector, etc. When a citizen offerds against a law of the "Republic" he is tried by a jury of his companions, and is pun ished in accordance with the law There is a court house just and poheemen, to overswe evildoers, much the same as we have in growning communities Pundshment takes the forta of imprisonment and comput sory working without remuneration Mea there are fines imposed, and that lame, us to another interesting phase of this juntor republic. They have a special currency in which wages are paid, and payment made for board and lodgings at the hotels, and for goods purchased at the store. When a citizen is leaving this Republic currency is redeemable for one ofth its value in U.S. currency. Therein he's the secret of what the management claim to be the encour aging feature of the in ditution Their motto is "Nothing without work Wages are paid for all tasks performed in accordance with ability and competence shown, and then payment. is exacted for clothing, also for board and lodging. As wages are paid according to ability and industry necessarily there are different grades of comfort obtainable by the citizens At the first-class hotels meals cost twenty-five couts, second class, fifteen cents, and third class ten cents. Those who refuse to work come under the law of vagrabondage. They are usually sentenced to compulsory labor for which they receise no wage. Children under 12 years of age are minors, and take no part in government, those over that ago are admitted into full citizenship, unless forfetted by some offence against the law. Children attending school are paid a wage, which is also regulated by industry and competence There are about one hundred citizens in the "Republic," seventy-five boys and twenty-five girls, and all female citizens are allowed to vote, to work, to receive wages and to pay their way. The police court and jail seems to pay a large part in the "Republic," which is regrettable, but it is an object lesson of the reason for

of the working of the institution, as

explained by Mr. George, is that

restrictive laws and the necessity of obeying them. Law and its myrmidons, the policemen, are looked upon by the children of the slums as their natural enemies, to circumvent them is glory, to be captured and appear in public as a malefactor is more glory. Anything which tends to give them a different and more reasonable view. must be beneficial. We have heard many stories of th of judges and juries in the free and unfettered west, but the manners of the citizens of the George Junior Republic will add a new chapter to legal experience and phraseology. The following story is an example: A boy who was selected to sit on jury did not put in an appearance at the appointed time. He was seen near the court house and was called to do his duty, but paid no attention. Finally, one of the bigger boys shouted "Shandy!" "What?" you knows very well what. Come in here or I'll punch your nose!" The imperative summons was obeyed.

On first knowledge the organization of this institution seems like a fanciand up-to-date. But the managers are very much in earnest. They delieve they have evolved a method which can be applied to all reformatory institutions for children. That the inmates can be taught the reason for laws, the necessity of industry and habits of self-control and self-reli-W. O'CONNOR. ABCe.

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TORONTO

THE GRAND OLD POPE Jubbon of the Election of Los XIII Colebrated

Rome, Feb 7 -This morning the Sixtine Chapel was filled with a humerous and distinguished assemblage, many of whom has sought admission here in order that they might look upon the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII. The occasion was the celebration of the anniversary of the death of the late Pontiff, Pius IX, by a Requiem Mass, at which the present Pontiff assists. To-day marks the end of the twenty-fourth year since the death of Pius IX. Thirteen days from to day will mark the Cose of the 21th year of the Pontmeats of Leo XIII , and his entrance into the Silver Jubilee of his occupation of the Pontili cal Throne From this time forward pilgrimages to Rome Will begin, and be continued with slight interruption for the whole year following. "The Deam and His Holine's pronounced Catholic world will not fail," writes the Papal benediction. At 12 su, the the Cardinal Archbi hop of Paris in a letter addressed to the parish priests of his diocese, "on this occasion, and during the months which follow, to offer generously to the Sovereign Pontift the testimony of its faith and its Chal attachment " And the Cardinal, after referring to the Address to the Pontin which is in preparation, notes that a deputaion of the praish priests of Paris and representatives of the Catholic charities of that city will go to llome at the end of February This will be the line of action with many other dioceses, as well as with that of Paris The Cardinal Archbishop adds: "The Holy Father lives to-day, as we know, on the alms of his children And he says that he would be glad to place their gifts within the hands of

Amongst the noticeable ways in which this Pontifical Jubilee will be celebrated that proposed by the Archbishop of Munich has a special interest. He has put forward the idea that from the 20th of February, 1902, till the 20th of February, 1903, the priest should add to the prayers of the Mass the "Oratio pro-Summo Pontifice" And he has disposed that on the 23rd of February sermons shall be preached on the importance of this solemuity; the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed on the altars of the churches, and the faithful will be recommended to approach the Sacraments.

the Pontiff.

From various cities in Italy come similar signs of the interest taken by the clergy and people in this Jubiice of Leo XIII. The Archbishop of Florence has issued a pastoral letter calling upon his diocesans to prepare, so far as means and opportualty will allow, for another pligrimage to Rome.

Meanwhile the Sovereign Pontift continues to give audiences with unwearied constancy. Amongst other distinguished personages received during the week was the Rev. Father Abbot, of the Benedictine Order, the Abbot Hemptine, who presides over the International Benedictine College of St. Anselm, on the Aventine Hill. This Abbot is the architect of that magnificent religious house. At the time of the invasion of Rome by the Piedmontese in 1870 amongst the defenders of the Pontiff was the present Father Abbot of the Benedictines.

Another distinguished personage reweek was the Princess Matilda, nee Duchess of Bavaria, widow of Count di Trani, Prince of the Two Sicilies Her Royal Highness was accompanied by His Excellency the Duke of San Martino di Montaibo, and her Lady of Honor, Mademoiselle Nelly Schmidt, At the Vatican the illustrious lady was received with the honors accorded to the members of kingly houses. After the audience with the Sovereign Pontiff the Countess of Trant and her suite paid a visit to His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary, of State.

A special Jubilee Medal has been struck by the "Circle of the Immacu-Jate Conception" at Rome, and has been presented to the Holy Father Copies of it have been designed for the pilgrims as a record of this occasion. On one side the medal bears the effigy of the Postiff, with the in-acription—"Leo XIII. P. M. Sacr Principatus Anno XXV." On the other side is a representation of Murillo's Immaculate Conception,' with the inscription-"Costus Eomanae, Juventutia a Delpara Immaculata." The first copy of the medal has been presented to the Holy Father, who has received it with special besevolence. Cardinal Rampolla, writing to Monsigner Radini-Pedeschi, Assistant Exclesiantic of the "Circle of the Immaculate," says that His Holiness is greatly pleased with the execution of the work, and with the idea expressed in it, and which corresponds so admirably to the requirements of such a medal. If it is in the Immaculate that the Circle assisted by her has found its glorious title, and if it is in the Roman Pontiduate that the name has sought its noble guide, it appears highly opportune to have associated modal the emblems of the Virgin and of the Vicar of The Postif also blesses the

CEREMONY AT THE ST. PETER'S In ROME.

Bonse, March 3.-The principal ceremany in the colobration of the Pontiextensedinary poup at 85. Peter's Cathodral this murping, in the presence of the Pupe, the manhers of the Pautifical court, the foreign minister, and an accombing artimited to here

numbered fully 50,000 persons. His Holiness was borne into St. Peter's in the sedia gestatoria, but he did following fine somet from Robert not participate in the service, beyoud pronouncing the benediction.

The "chapet" was held in the Ba-silica to-day for the first time since 1870, such ceremonies having heretotore occurred in the Sistine Chapel or the Vatican Thirty Cardinals, numerous Archbishops and Bishops, the members of the Pontifical Court, the foreign missions sent by most comtrics, the members of the diplomatic corps, and the Roman nobility, all its magnificent vestments or unhoriss, participated in the cetemony, and jorned a striking spectacle. The Postifical Guards, weather then gala uniforms, were on duty on all sides The Pope, who lett his apartment at 10-19 a m., was preceded by the Politikal Court and surrounded by hubbes to the throne, andst the acclamations of the vast a couldage Cardinal Vanuatelli intoned the Mass, the Pontifical Cheir chanted the Te

----Personal Reminiscences of Lord Dufferin.

Deam and The Holmess pronounced

Pope returned to the Vatican, re-

ceiving another ovation as he did so

Correspondents of The Dublin Freeman's Journal write the following ablest diplomatist of his time were reminiscences of the late Lord Duf- fast friends, Lord Dufferin's wide and

Intimation of the death of the Mar-

quis of Dufferin was conveyed to the inhabitants of Bangor and neighbor- tic attainments which distinguished hood by the running up of half-mast him in alter-life, Lord Dufferin had a liags at the Ulster Yachting Club, of very undistinguished college career which he was commodore. One of the few social functions at which Lord Dufferin had appeared since the death of his son and heir (one of the African war victims) was an afternoon reception at the Yacht Club, when he, indeed, acted as host to those who had assembled to witness the unveiling of a presentation portrait. This portrait of the distinguished nobleman is the work of one of the foremost woman artists. Henrietta Rae (Mrs. Norman), and was hung in the utal scenery. It commands a wide last exhibition of the Royal Academy. It will be a valued memorial of the most distinguished and esteemed member of the club under whose flag the Shamrock was run. In these days of Royal and millionairs yacht-racing speculators Lord Dufferin did not attempt to shine in the yachting world, but his interest was that of a true sportsman and seaman. His proudest achievement was to ot a and sail a yacht-rigged craft, bullt so as to be manageable under his control single-handed, and for this the boatmen of Belfast Lough think more highly of his capacity than if he had merely put money into a racer.

In all his home and social life Lord

Dufferin scemed to scorn pomp and ostentation of any sort; yet on any public occasion no one could better a picnic tea. It never became the and for the past few years no one was more to demand in Belfast and neighborhood on formal occasions, and especially when the ceremony permitted of a studied oration. The traditional eloquence of the Sheridans, inherited through his poetess mother, at times glowed upon his lips. Perhaps he was never known to reach a higher-pitch of oratory or to attempt a loftier theme than in the address which a short few months ago he delivered at Edinburgh University. In this noble cration, destined to be the last public utterance of his lips, he spoke as a man who had lived with deep thoughts about life, and who to his own knowledge was nearing the grave. It is melancholy, and even shameful, now to recollect that it was interrupted throughout by the unseemly hubbub of the students. Not that they objected to a word of what was said, nor was the orator unpopular. Far from it; he had been received with every demonstration of enthusiasm, but it is a custom among students to make an unseemly uproar and riot when anyone commences to do what their college slang-word terms "jaw," and neither respect for the aged statesman nor sympathy with him in his bereavement and minfortune suggested to these Edinburgh gentlemen that this was an occasion on which the custom would have been "more bonored in the breach than in the observance "

Clandeboye House, in which Lord Bufferlu died, is situated a few miles from Bangor, Co Down, and is approached from Helen's Bay Station by a long drive bordered by fir trees. It is a large, substantially-built country mansion, with nothing of the air of a castle either in its architecture or autroundings. The drive, alter passing the house proceeds through woodlands and beside a little lake to an abruptly-rising hill, which is crowned by a picturenque outlook tower, which is associated with the memory of his mother, and which eashrines objects associated with her There is a niche for a silver lamp presented to him by her on his twen-ty-first hirthday, and the poem which accompanies it is embiasoned on a golden tablet placed actives two windows of the octagonal towerroom. Stained-glass windows represeating the seasons occupy four sides of the tower, and, to complete the scheme of description suggested by the placing of the babbs with his re-

Tennyson's beautiful lines were quoted in yesterday's Freeman The Browning is worth recalling

Who hears of Helen's Tower may dream, perchance, How the Greek Beauty from the Scarn Date Cared on old friends, unanamous in

hate, Death-doom'd because of her fair countenance

Hearts would leap otherwise at thy advance, Lady, to whom this tower is con-

secrate! Like hers, thy face once made all eyes clate, et, unlike hers, was bless d by es ery glance

The Toker of Hate is outworn, far

and strange A transitory shame if long ago, It dies into the said from which it

sprang, But there, Love's root-built Tower, shall fear no chance. God's self had stable earth's foun-

dation so, When all the morning stars together ang"

This somet, Browning hunself says in a note, was "written at the request of my friend, Lord Dufferin" The great philosopher-poet and the varied culture appealing forcibly to the most erudite of modern. English poets. It is worths of note that with all those accomplisments and linguis-He was educated at Eton, passing afterwards to Oxford, but took no degree. Yet his is by no means the only example of a dull school career being followed by a brilliant and successful life in the great world of action.

Helen's Tower was not built, as most people think, as a memorial alter the lady's death, for an inspection of the book preserving the signatures of those assisting at its opening will show that she was present. It was rather designed to meet with her taste for seclusion and natprospect of land, sealochs, the North came to his home on brief return visits but he spent a night in the tower. The highest room, which we have described, served as an admirable writing-room, and had all conveniences for that purpose The room below was furnished as a bedroom, the bed, hung with plain tapestry, bearing this motto from a wellknown hymn:

"I nightly pitch my moving tent A day's march nearer home."

A caretaker inhabited the lowest room, and at most times, even since the Dufferin family came into residence, visitors were admitted and could be acreed by the caretaker with resort of the ordinary tripper or sightseer, and those who visited it Were those interested in its literary associations, or lovers of rural beauty. Helen's Tower will henceforth be associated with the memory of the son no less than with that of the beautiful and gitted mother whose influence shed a guiding radicaco on

Lord Dufferin, in a prelace to the biography of his mother, who was a granddaughter of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan, gave a very delightful sketch of his mother's family, and some of the leading incidents in the career of Sheridan. It is, however, somewhat strange that he fulled to mention the most conspicuous of Sheridan's public services When in 1787 Fox and the Whig leaders left the House of Commons in despair of being able to effect any amelioration of the condition of the people, or of carrying a measure of Parliamentary Reform, Sheridan bravely stuck to his place. With a handful of followers, who rarely numbered more than seven, he lought the Union measure in the English Bouse of Commons with amazing courage and pertinacity. Mr. Gladstone, in an article, in June, 1896, reviewing the 'Life of Sheridan' which was then tecently published, laid great stress on this episode in Sheridan's eareer, and declared that "it was a cruel act on the part of Fox and his associates to desert him in that dark hour of the political fortunes of the coun-

Strong Unionist though Lord Dufferln was, he was not, as might be anticipated from his statesmanlike breadth of miad, bound down by the narrow, Illiberal prejudices of Ulater Unionism. When, some fifteen years ago, the Belfast Young Ireland Society started the proposal to erect a monument to Francis Davis, the Balfast man - afterwards unveiled by Mr. Thomas Sexton - Lord Dufferin was one of the first to orme forward with an appreciative letter and a generous subscription in support of the project. Needless to say, so generous an action found few imitators amongst the party with which His Lordship was unfortunately Monti-

One point about the late Lord Dufficia that is not generally remonthat from his youth up to his middle age to bad an intense interest in Ire-land, and especially in the Irish land ARE YOU DRINKING

If not you are certainly drinking an inferior tea, as no tea equals it. To prove this we will send you a free lead sample packet, if you will drop a postal telling us whether you drink Black, Mixed or Green. You can get SALADA at

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friend, the result of which was a pamphlet describing his experiences Shortly afterwards there was a contribution of £1,000 "from an frish landlord, for Skibbereen " No one knew who this "Irish landlord" wer. but twenty three years afterwards Mr. McCarthy Downing, M. P., or-covered it was Lord Dufferin. Wien he came of age he addressed his tenante in a speech which was rather exceptional for an Irish landlard, in which he spoke humorously of luniself as "a representative of that unfortunate class, the improving full irds of Ireland-that is, those who may be described as individuals who do not get any rent and may be shot with impunity." Ilis services to the cause of land reform in the fifties and sixties are forgotten, but Lord Dufferin's speeches and actions contributed more than the present generation imagines to the passing of the Land Act of 1870 and to the situation which led to the great Land Bill of 1881.

One remarkable thing about the career of Lord Dufferin that is not generally known is that for a time he was regarded as a possible Premier, and successor in that position to Lord Salisbury, When his friends gave up that idea they were firmly convinced that he was the one man to succeed Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office. "Three or four years ago. indeed," says a well-informed London correspondent, "Lord Dufferin's name was as generally mentioned in Channel, and the Scottish coast Lord | connection with that distinguished Dufferin, up till late years, never post as Lord Cromer's or Mr Chamherlain's, or even Mr. Balfour's." It might be added, in connection with these reminiscences, that there was a very general feeling in Ireland after the second reading of the Home Rule Bill of 1886 that if the measure became law Mr. Gladstone would make his old Chancellor of the Duchy the first Lord Lieutenant of a self-governing Iteland.

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till one day I was very bad and called in one of my doctors again in the hope that he might be able to again give me at least a little temporary relief, for I was suffering terribly. "He told me that he had decided to

give me an entirely new treatment. and left me a box of Dodd's Dyspepala Tablets instructing me to follow the directions carefully.
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me take a second box and then a third, which with one other box that I sent for myself made four in all that I used "To-day, thanks to Dodd's Dys-

pepsia Tablets, I am well. I sleep well, a thing I had not been able to do for years. I can eat anything I like without any pain of unpleasant after-effects whatever, and my general health is very much better than it has been for years "For what Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have done for me I shall always

praise them." The man who is not in love with

bis work never draws a very lofty

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Toronto, Feb. 26th, 1902.

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DEAR SIR: Nearly four years ago I

purchased my first Underwood Typewriter, and on account of the great satisfaction this machine has given me, I have gradually increased my equip-

ment until now I have eighty

machines in daily use—sixty of which are Underwoods.

I have given the Typewriter question most careful attention during the past few years, owing to the increased demand for expert operators, and after watching results carefully. I have no hesitation in most heartily endorsing the Underwood machine.

I find that the pupil can learn the art of typewriting with very much less effort on the Underwood, as compared with other make, as the writing is continually in full view of the operator. This is a decide I alvantage, and I would consider it a retrograde step to confine pupile to machines on which, the carriage has to be raised to inspect the writing.

As a further proof of this, I may note that the Agent of the Reminston-Typewriter Company offered to replace my entire outfit of machines, some of which are four years old, with an equal number of new Remingtons of the very latest pettern, even up.

I declined the proposition, as our school must be un-to-date in every respect, and especially so in the Shorthand and Typewriting department, in which I cannot afford to use antiquated machines.

You may be pleased to learn that I propose during the ensuing year to give every pupil who attends our school an opportunity to learn typewrit me and that I intend to increase my present number of Underwood machines to an even ene hundred, so that I shall then have the very best type-writing equipment to be found on this American continent.

I remain, yours truly,

W. H. SH. W, Principal,

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"HAPPY THOUGHT"

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(By Joan Trues Jones)

The red in it is the driftwood belt, for ant alone, he used to have full on Marston for pivity it. I thought, a atraine world expression Clare fay with the field on a log ! tooking out to be act, in the darkness the waves confita seen falligg in long, luminous a sphorescent lines on the beach, I so at was lying with his face hidden on you folded army. I was watching Mos con try by to read his thoughts

Not a word has been spoken for nuite twenty in the forthank we all had a touch of the blues." It was our last tight he had a plottous Time camping it its woods and on the beach to enough or going back to San his second and enables tion was upple to the

For ten mirute a had been wishing Marston to speak and at hest he opened his mouth to say as though nttering his thought aloud "The worst thing about death is the lonelinean and the whence. If one could come bast and see one's friends occasionally, it wouldn't be so bad '

"I don't agree with you," said Erkhart, looking up "The most aw-ful thing in the world is to come back from the grave"

"You speak as though it had happened," said Marston.

"It has in a way. I know a man who came back after his friends had mourned him as dead for two years " "Tell us the yars," said Gary, turning his eyes for a moment from their dreamy contemplation of the Pacific.

"I met him two years ago ou an Australian gold field, about the last place one would have expected to find such a man. He was one of those actibbling fellows, never happy without paper and pencil or pen. He told me be had come to the gold fields in hopes of making enough money to enable him to devote all his time to writing, instead of being obliged to gain a livelihood at some occupation for which he was not fitted.

"He had no luck gold digging He was lazy, the other men said. The truth was he couldn't keep from his scribbling, I liked him We took a claim together lie used to work tercely for an hour or two, then fling down his tools, and then rush away to the book he was writing. I didn't mind, I was willing to work for both At last he finished the book and med it to me I'm no judge of such things, but I thought it was grand.

"Just at that time a rich Americen, who had been Stoddard's intimate friend at college, came to the Sald in search of investments. Our m had worked out, and we were shout to start under the guidance of me blacks, for a place in the inneine no white man knew of, where the blacks assured us there was plener of gold.

bre leaving, Stoddard gave the mertat of 'Chiquita' into the go of his friend, asking him, in coins of the author's death, to pub-Affect, to his young sister and only charters, who lived in Detroit. Hilan abserteek the trest, and Stod-mi hterted of in high spirits, hopthe to return with a fortune, and s certain that, whatever might happen to him, his book's and his

"Darcara, the place to which the Made took Stoddard and myself, was the further miland than we had supd, and we suffered untold hardhim from beat a: d thirst before we

We were rewarded by finding plenty at gold. When we had collected iont we wished to go back, but the blacks would not allow us to hate. It was a good hunting ground these was abundance of water, and they had no wish to be driven away. an they would be if more whites

"Mich sesinat our will, we were Mand to stay It was worse for at atta used to come over him, and he would so nearly mad for want of games. At last he fashioned a sort shook from the bark of gum and on the leaves of this be

me we had been at Carcara the years, the feld was disit by some prospectors They and surprised to find us than the guld; we had been away so long on that. Two skeletons, supposed to the unter, had been found in the bush a gunt before.

there was a ruch to Car-Stoddard and I disposed of our i, made our way to Sydney, and over gold and took passage on eds, which was just startfor San Francisco.

have have I seen one so happy the till of hopes and plans for the Mill the interest of his sixty of deltars he would be able to is a completable Some for the to chaine, and devote his time

in the case, Staddard bought a per of 'Chieffth' He stan not sur-itual to had that Hilton had pub-lind the book. Of course he had and believed the notes of our h, and hestered to skill his pro-"Chiquita" was politiched anonydesire, but that had been Stod-form they are mightly helped by form they are mightly helped by their associates. These are all rail-road men who are placed in the same position; they must live a spher life. To desire a spherify. All about work Community the weak many in the

"Stoddard did not write or fele graph. He locked forward to ealornot his sister's and finind's surprise and pleasure when they should and Lua hytig

the second second

"We stopped over in Chicago to enable Studdard to see and thank his friend, Hillon "When he came back from his visit

he looked ten years older, all his brightness was gone I asked no questions, and after awhile he spoke " 'Hilton is the author of "Chiquita," he said.

" 'Hilton!' I cried. 'Why I saw you write the book myself ' " 'You must forget that It is his book " 'You don't mean-"

"It's this way," he interrupted 'I may as well speak plainly. The book was a great success. It got about that Hilton had written it, he denied the authorship repeatedly. No one believed him, and gradually he let it be thought-'

"That it was his." I completed the sentence 'Already rich, he wished to be thought clever. It's not always sale to defraud the dead." " 'Don't be hard on him. What he

did was not premeditated." Here Erkhart paused a moment. Telling the story of his friend's resurrection seemed to have affected him strangely.

"I wouldn't have been so lenient." Gray remarked. "I'd have shown Hilton to the world in his true colots."

'Stoddard wasn't that sort of man-He felt no resentment against Hilton. The thing that hurt him was not that he had lost his book, but that his friend, whom he had admired and trusted, had acted so basely. To comfort him was impossible, but still I tried."

"''Never mind, old man, you'll write a better book some day," was what I said, 'and there's always the little sister " "The "little sister," he said,

with a forced laugh, 'thinks Hilton wrote "Chiquita" "Then you have seen Miss Stod dard'" I exclaimed "She is in Chi-

cago? Anyway, to undeceive her will be a simple matter " 'I shall never undeceive her,' he answered, 'she is Hilton's wife.'

Before any of us had time to comment on his atory, Erkhart sprang up and strode away in the darkness toward the sea. After a while Marston said: "Did

Erkhart ever write anything?" "I can't say. I know very little about him; he is a stranger in the city." His unspoken thought was as clear

ed, and his thoughts was also mine. "Anyway it was awfully hard lines," Gary said. Then there was silence.-Rosary

to me as though it had been utter-

Magazine.

WHERE TEMPERANCE IS EN-FORCED.

A writer in Harper's Weekly says that the railroad force of our country has become stronger in its example and power for good than all the temperance organizations.

"The discipline of the railroad employes of the country is probably stricter and better enforced than in any other line 'I work. A number of Years ago temperance was not strictly enforced on trainmen, but the engineers were compelled to report for business in a perfectly sober condition. There were some lax rules in regard to the trainmer, and it was not uncommon to see many of them drinking at the public houses along the route when their train was waiting for orders. But to-day not only temperance, but almost tectotalism, is enforced on our leading railroads, especially among engineers, firemen, switchmen and train-dispatchers and conductors. The managers of the railroads found that many of the accidents were due to drink among the employes, and, after considering the problem for a few years, the man who could not get along without drinking was gradually forced from the ranks of the railroad employee. To-day these workmen represent the largest and atrongest army of upright, sober, industrious men in the

This writer says that dismissal for drinking is the worst possible thing that could happen to a railroad man in any position. "If he applies to another road be must furnish reference or tell where he was last employed. His record is then looked up, and each road furnishes another with the correct data required. If the dismisnal has been for drinking, the applicant is very naturally turned down. Yet allowances are made for human weakness, and if an otherwise good employe falls once, unless he is an engineer or train-dispatcher, he may receive a reprisend and warning. He Is then placed on trial, and if he does not repeat his offense he may be retained indefinitely. Indeed, many men have been reformed from drirk in this very way. Realising that their poelthey have steadily refused to touch liquor at all. In Ahle effort to reform they are mightly helped by their associates. These are all railroad men who are placed in the same

THE RUPRUSUNTATIVE CATHO

Lite

(Chicago New World) Lent has come round again, and the business men and others who cat down town, who do not want people to notice that they are observing Laut, and yet who wish to observe it, are having a hard time. It is currous the extent to which this false shame is carried. The boy of fifteen or sixteen tries to hide his prayer book when he meets other boys on his way to church, and even the man feels queer, as he passes some old friends, if he is carrying anything which show if he is carrying anything which shows that he, too, is going to church. He may be a good enough man in his way, but he is hardly a representative Catholic man. The representative Catholic man is not the man with a great deal of money not the man with the clothes and a time house. He may indeed happen to have these things, but to be a representative Catholic he must have more Above all, he must not be ashamed of the fact that he is a Catholic, and he must not be afraid to do what his Church tells him to do In other words, he must do what his instructed conscience tells him is the right thing to do That is what is needed -the consciousness of doing what is right, and the man who is never ashamed to do that may be consider-

AFRAID TO WORK

sentative Catholic.

ed in every way as a good and repre-

Too many young men of our faith need to be reminded of the necessity and the dignity of honest labor There is not a Catholic parish in the country, we dare say, which does not contain some young men who are afraid to work, and who bring odium upon their parents and upon the Church by their lazy, shiftless mode of living. That it may meet the eyes of some of these shirkers we take pleasure in quoting from Success

"One thing that keeps young men down is their fear of work. They aim to find genteel occupations, so they can dress well and not soil their clothes, and handle things with the tips of their fingers. They do not like to get their shoulders under the wheel and they prefer to give orders to others or figure as masters and let some one else do the drudgery There is no doubt that indolence and laziness are the chief obstacles to suc-

"When we see a boy, who has just secured a position, take hold of everything with both hands and 'lump right into his work' as if he meant to succeed, we have confidence that he will prosper. But if he stands around and asks questions when told to do anything; if he tells you that this or that belongs to some other boy to do, for it is not his work; if he does not try to carry out his orders in the correct way; if he wants a thousand explanation when asked to run an errand and makes his employer think that he could have done the story Chats With Young Men like discharging such a boy on the by the people with acatinels on watch where Temperance is ennot cut out for success. The boy will be cursed with mediocrity or will be a failure. There is no place in this country for the lazy man. He will be pushed to the wall."

> SECRETS OF RIGHT LIVING. One of the secrets o. right living is letting that go which absorbs our energies and retards our progress. We should let out unfortunate past experience drop into the world of oblivion. We should never recall a disagreeable memory or mistake, unless it be to arm ourselves against falling into further errors If the past torments and haunts you, cut it of sharply as if with a knife. Do not allow its shadow to darken your present or rob your future of its possibilitles, but do not morbidly brood over them.

Why should you suffer your mind to be clouded with fear or anxiety? Why let doubt or worry destroy all your happiness? Why allow them, like ghosts, to glide through your mind unbidden, day after day, year after yoar, when you have the power to expel them, to expurge them as if they had never existed? In fact they do not exist. They are not realities; they are but the delusions of an upbealthy imagination. Only the good is true; only that which is healthy and helpful exists in ultimate reality.

Those things which mock our suo cess, which fill our lives with terror, pain and mortification, which chill our blood with fear and crush' our happiness, have no tangible existence. Analyse the causes of your unhappiness for a single day and you will find that they were anxiety, doubt, fear that something might happen expectation of disaster that never came. These are not realities, but are merely the ghoots conjured up by a morbid mental condition. If we hold ourselves receptive to the influences of the All-Creative Mind that guides the universe, if we open our minds to the eternal verity that all things are ordained for good and that evil has no place in the universal plan, we can learn to rise above our paralysing fear and doubts as a child rises into the counciousness of the unreality of ghosts which once seemed so ruel to him. New Year resolutions have been easily made and easily broken ever siece the dawn of civilination. Every new year norms brighter and more hopeful than the last, and the are ever ready to give mes lives a new trial and shalm had believe. The trouble lies in not being able for here the new, made

number is empuraged rather than resolutions which we make. We need tempted, and his battle is rendered to be more persistent in doing right, liting right and working right -0 8 Marden in January Success.

> TRISH LANDLORDISM THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

William J. Balle, of New York, Writes to The Sun, of that city, telling what Irish tudlordism really is. "I was much surprised," he wrote. "to see in your t-sue of Sunday last an incidental reference to Itish landfordism as 'a civilizing force'. The expression is doubtless Mi. T. W. Russell's, but your use of it without comment will be understood as at least a tacit admission of its truth. which I cannot believe was intended by The Sun

"The most superficial student of Irish history could not accept the statement as truth. The landlord system imposed upon Ireland by England and the garrison planted there to maintain that iniquitous institution have brought Ireland to the verge of ruin, as Mr. Russell will admit, and it would be strange if civilization progressed where men de-"But it is not on that phase of the

student of Irish history to point out when, how, and where the landlords of Ireland as a class, or any approciable number of them, contributed to the educational, intellectual or moral interests of the Irish people? I am not speaking of the Normans, the lajority of whom were assimilated by the Irish mas, and became Irish in speech and mind, but of the Wentworth and Cromwellian freebooters. with whom modern landlordism really began. The Irish chicitains were notoriously patrons of education and culture, not only when I land was the university of Wester, Europe, but down to the close of the Williamite wars, as were the Irishized Norman nobles, and were themselves cultured gentlemen, as we learn from the careers at European courts of Sarafields's officers and other refugees of later periods. Irish civilization broken from the lone wars was then crushed and English landlord civilization began in carnest. From that time to a comparatively short time ago the intellect of Ireland, as well as her political rights, was trodden down. Not only was no ehert made by the new "aristocracy" on behalf of the education, literature, art or music, but these things, previously fostered in the country, were ruthlessly repressed. The landlord garrison made the laws and brutally carried them out. The people were Catholics, but no Catholic child might learn, no Cutholic teacher might teach. Catholic students might not even go to the Continent to study under pain of death. I am well aware of the Royal Free Schools, the Parish Schools, the Erasmus Smith Schools, stc. founded at different times, the conditions of entry to which were grossly insulting to the

religion and nationality of the people and which were consequently avoided. Every one the story of the knows 'bedge be detected and punished by the 'civilising force.' These schools were not legalised until 1835, and even then under the ironical name of 'National Schools' the English curricula introduced sought to undermine the religion and nationality of the pupils. At

self-respecting Irishmen. **CONSUMPTION** Prevented and Gured.

the present day these schools con-

tain much that is objectionable to

rates. R. W. Aroade, Toronto. Peur marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New ours for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lauge, Cotorris, and a randown system.

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Do you cough? Do your lungs pain you? Is your throat sees and Do you spit up phlogas? Does your head acts? Is your appetite had?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and this? Do you lack stamine?

Do you lack stanting?
These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous maledy that has ever devantated the surth—consumption.

Consumption, the bane of those who have been brought up in the old-dashlound balleds that this disease was hereditary, that it was fatal, that some could recover who were once firmly classed in its releasing grip.

relections grip.
But more known to be curable, made as by the discoveries of that man whose name has been given to this new system

of treatment. Now known to be preventable and curable by following and practicing his

The new system of treatment will core you of consumption and of all diseases which can be traced back to weak lungs

which can be traced back to weak juege as a foundation.

It is not a drug system, but a system of gores destruction and body building.

Not generate, but admin.

Its floored frames quantum of four frameworks, but a strike put of the old run.

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Yen are invited to test what this system will do for you if you are such, by writing for a present the floored for the floored for the floored for the floored floored floored for the floored floo

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For further information see the Corporation's Manual

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The Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

Proceedings of the Annual General Mosting, Wednesday, 26th February, 1802.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, being the Twentieth of The Toronto General Fact of the pany, was held in the Beard Room of the Corporation, on the collect of You're and Colborno streets, on Wednesday, the 26th of Pelanary. There we preent: Hon Mr. Justice Madennan, John Hoskin, K.C., The Hone Louise Wood, W. H. Beatty, W. D. Matthews, T. Cothedand Staye v. Angele God. K.C., Thos. Long. John L. Blattle, J. G. Scott, K.C. J. J. Fov. K.C. M.P.P.

Robert Jaffray, Alexander Nairn, James Hedley, Africal Hoskin, L.C. B. F. Bull, Edward Galley, E. T. Malone, K.C., A. B. Lee, J. W. Laggrand, William Gordon, J. J. Kenney, D. R. Willide, Sumarl Nordhelmer, H. S. Orley, May r. Barwick, K.C. H. J. Wright, George M. Clark, K.C., Idehard Police Hondrie, Alexander Smith, R. S. Schell, George Porter, Heary Goods de na. A

D. Langmuir John Paton, A. L. Crossin, E. E. Arghest and others (Pr. Hoskin, K.C., L.D., took the chair, and Mr. A. D. Langmuir, the Assistent Manager, was appointed to act as Secretary.

The various mannial statements, showing the operations of the Corpora-

tion for the year ended 31st December, 1901, were submitted by the Manusquig Director, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, and were respectively commented upon by him.

The Report of the Directors, for the year, was then read as follows:—

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting the Third Annual Report of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation (being the Twentieth of The Yoronto General Trusts Company) together with the usual financial setements, showing the operations of the Corporation and the results of the same for the year ided 31st December, 1901.

During the past year new business aggregating \$3,001,870.18 came unjur the management and care of the Corporation, as compared with \$2,243,10008 in the preceding year, being an increase of \$848,762.10. The following comparative summary shows the positions assumed and the varied character of the new business acquired during the past two years :-

		1900.	
Executorables	1	721,588	
Administrations	•	107,116	2
Administrations with Will annexed		125,000	0
Trusteeships		840,067	6
Investment Agencies		206,287	8
Betate Agencies		336,796	7
Liquidatorahips		*** ***	
Guaranteed Mortgage Investment Agencies.		28,000	
Committeeships		40,650	
Guardianships		2,700	
Receiverships 9		295,567	
Liunatic Briato Agencies		39,384	_
•	\$	3,243,108	0

In the foregoing Summary all transactions, in which the Corporation merely acted as Trustee for the issue and certification of Debentures, or as Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, Transfer Agent and positions of a kindred character are excluded, although such transactions, during the year, aggregated close on five million dollars.

278.500 00

109,467 00

26,752 39

\$3,091,870 18

As the Corporation has now completed the twentieth year of its existence. er Directors think this a fitting occasion to submit to the shareholders and the public a tabulated statement, showing the executorships, trusts, administrations and all positions of a fiduciary character which have come under the control and management of the Corporation since its organization in February, 1862. A person of this statement will not only show the great growth and progress of this, the pioneer Trusts Corporation of Canada, but will also prove interesting and instructive as showing the varied nature and character of the business entrusted to the Corporation. It will be observed that during the twenty years of its existence the Corporation has assumed trust and estate business amounting to no less than \$57,147,074.75, of which Mere has been distributed and olderd out during that time \$16,713,638.33, leav-

there has been distributed and closed out during that time \$16,713,633.33, leaving \$20,444.341.43 under its charge on the 31st December, 2901.

Your Beard decided in the latter part of the year to open an Agency in Manitoba, and in furtherance of that decision negotiations were begun with the Winnipeg General Trust Company for the acquirement of their business and an Ast mantioning the Agreement, and conferring on the Corporation will the rights and powers which the Winnipeg General Trust Company had for the manestion of a trust business in Manitoba. A temporary office has been solved in the new building interest in Manitoba. A temporary office has been solved in the new building interest.

The stock of the Corporation is all paid up (last instalment on the 19th March) and now stands at \$1,000,000, with the Reserve Fund \$270,000. The Profit and Loss Statement herewith submitted shows the earnings of the

Profit and Loss Statement herewith submitted shows the earnings of the Corporation for the year, and the sources from which they were derived; the of management and other outlays connected with the business. It will be wed that the net profits for the year, including the balance carried for-from 1800, amount to \$116,850.94, out of which your Directors declared and paid two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 7% per cent, per annum Reunting to \$73,561.06. There has also been written off from the Corpora-m's building the sum of \$14,360.96, and from furniture and vault fixtures 13,000,30, and \$10,500 has been passed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, bringing forward to the redit of Profit and Loss the sum of \$6,059.62.

The Directors again desire to impress on the shareholders and the public that, differing from nost of the Trust Companies in the United States and Canada, The Toronto General Trusts Corporation strictly confines itself to the management of estates, trusts and agencies. It excludes from its transactions such work as the promotion or flotation of companies, underwriting bond and stock issues, guarantees (other than of securities coming within the Trustee Investment Act), and all business of a more or less speculative character. Sriefly, it Corporation confines its operations to the performance of the esties of a Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Liquidator, Receiver, and other official or fiduciary functions, fully believing that the great interests of that character committed to its care will thereby be beiter

Your Directors have to record with deep regret the death of an esteemed colleague, Mr. H. S. Howland, who filled a sent at the Board from the 7th Nowender, 1887, and was during the most of the time a valued member of the Suspection Committee.

Your Directors have further to report that they have appointed, to take the place on the Board of the late Mr. Samuel Alcorn and Mr. H. S. Howland, the Hon. Senator Fulford of Brockville and Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Vice-President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto. All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director, Toronto, February 18th, 1968.	JOHN HIMSKIN, President.
Profit and Loss Account for the	Year Ended Sirt December, 1901.
To calaries, rent, Provincial tax and office expenses \$ 60,543 96 To Freeident, Vice-Freeidente', Directors and Inspection Committee's fees. 8,000 00 To commission on capital,	Less rote of sharsholders to Vice-Presidents and Audi-
soans, inspection of loans and expenses of superin- tendence of properties and collection of rents 4,947 31 To be age our ried from 118,360 94	By commissions sarred for management of estates, collection or revenues, etc. 80,117 94
	By interest earned on capital investments, including arrears of interest recovered, not heretofore taken credit for
	By net rente from corpora- fion's building 4,344 \$5 By rents from safe deposit
	Vaults 3,736 04

By profit on purchase and sale of municipal deben-tures under guarantee of \$101,002 23 3191,303 22 To dividends Nos. 5 and 6., By balance brought down., \$110,360 90 14,000 M 4.030 44

Toronto, Mik February, 1988.

\$114,300 M

Dr. Heskin, in moving the adoption of the Report, said:—
The Toronto General Trusts Company was incorporated in 1888. This, therefore, is our Twentieth Annual Meeting, and it will be interesting, and in order to refer not only to the operations of the past year, but to take a brief retrespect of the business performed by the Company during the two domains of its existence, and this I propose to do in the course of my remarks. On the material progress and prosperity which Canada has enjoyed have in a measure been experienced by as during the year—interest has been well-gail, runi copyle has rigen in value and is more readily gold them for some

8116,350 94

years past, which favorable conditions, we are pleased to say, apply in a succial manner to Toronto, and our new business for the year amounts to over

From the report. which has been read, you will observe that out of our profits we have placed to the rest \$20,000, which now amounts to \$270,000, and, while we could have added more to the reserve, your Directors the arlet it a wiser policy to reduce the amounts at which this building, vaults, and furniture stand in our books, by writing off there assets over \$16,000 With the sanction of the Shareholders, given at a special meeting called

for that purpose, we have extended our operations to the Province of Manit 10-1 The rapid development of that Province, led us to the conclusion that it would be well to enlarge our borders and extend our operations, and to that end no aponed up negotiations for the acquiring of the Winnipeg Trusts Company, in connection with the past work adverted to, I may with pardonable pride refer to the splendid winding up presented by us in connection with The Farmera' Loan & Savinge Company, of which we gree the Liquidators appointed by the High Court. When we were appointed it was suggested and hoped, but with some hesitation and miggisings, that the debenture-holders might hope to realize 60 cents in the dollar. They have so far been paid 80 cents in the dollar, and, while they may not get 100 cents, we hope the flual dividend

We are confidently seeking the business and confidence of the pablic who the latermation and henselt of such we say that in our management of for t funds we confine ourselves strictly to the class of investments authorized by I aw, and the trust instruments under which we get, even with our Contituend Reserve, which we hold intact for the additional protection and country of those for whom we act, our aim being to held our elves out to the public as being en and simply in the management of cities entirested to our call Acting on these conservative principles we cannot fail to attract the at-

tention and confidence of the public and to nitness the continuous growth of our business, in connection with which, permit me to say, that such feerenso can be greatly facilitated and our success further a smed by the hearty cooperation of all connected with us, both as Share holders and Director and it is the duty of all such to do their lest to promote our interests.

One word as to our star From the Managing Director down, I hear

cheerful testimony to the zeal, diligence and loyalty of all, and these qualities add much to our efficiency and success. I have much pleasure, gentiemen, in moving the adoption of the Report.

Hon. S. C. V cod, in seconding the adoption of the Report, said :-

I shall not take up the time of the meeting in referring to the financial position of the Corporation. The statements give the fullest details, which together with the able address of the President, make that quite unper seary, Perhaps, however, you will bear with me for a few minutes while I refer to certain circumstances which I think have had lurgely to do with the prosperity of the Corporation.

Reading the Act of Incorporation and the Supplementary Letters Potent, we must come to one conclusion, that this is pre-eminently a Trust Company, authorized to do a trust business. The promoters might reasonably have asked for the power to receive money on deposit; the right to issue debenfures and many additional powers, but after very careful consideration they decided that the true policy of the Company would be to devote its entire attention and energy to looking after Trusts and Estates and the transaction of a general trust business. To this end the Company had to train a staff in all that pertains to the successful management of such a business, believing that cooner or later such a course would commend itself to the wants of the general

A very abort time after the Corporation began active operations the Superior Court Judges of this Province having under their control moneys known as the Court Fund, in which a very large number of widows, orphans and other parties are interested, decided, after thoroughly satisfying themselves of the standing, ability and scope of the Corporation, to constitute the Corporation its agent for the investment of the Court funds, and during the past twenty years the Corporation in that capacity has invested sums of money close on \$5,500,000, of which over \$2,000,000 is still under the care of the Corporation. In the management of that large amount of money, during a period in which we have seen values reaching their highest point, as well as a drop to the lowest, not one dollar has been lost to that fund. The same conditions and reasons that operated upon the Superior Court Judges in the investment of the Court Funds have also influenced the legal fraternity. We find that here and there all over the Province Solicitors are advising their clients to select this Corporation or some other Trust Company for the future management of their assets. We find also that the action and methods of this Corporation in its dealings with its clients have been a large factor in and occasion for its prosperity.

The system of checks and supervision over the affairs of this Corporation is as nearly perfect as it possibly can be: First there is the Board exercising general control; then, there is the Executive Committee, which has to pass upon every detail of the business; then, there are the Auditors to see that the accounts are correctly and properly kept; and, lastly, there is the Inspec-tion Committee, comprised of two gentlemen of eminent legal ability, and one layman of the oldest standing in the community, whose duty it is to see that every instruction of the Board and the Executive has been carried out by the Managing Director and his staff; they have to see every mortgage, debenture and security that has been acquired, and, further, that they are registered in the books of the Company to the estates or accounts to which they belong.

I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report

His Honor, Judge Clark, in moving a vote of thanks to the President, said that the boon of having a Trustee of the standing of this Corporation is a most valuable one in any community. It is based upon proper principles and has a proper object in view. I have had the pleasure of knowing the President of the Company for a great number of years. He is not only a man of great integrity and ability, but his connection with the Institution in all respects cannot but be satisfactory to all concerned. The motion was seconded by Mr.

Hon. Mr. Justice Maclengan, in moving a vote of thanks to the Directors of the Corporation, said :-

hir. Chairman,-You and your Directors have invited the Shareholders to meet you to-day in order that we may have an account of your stewardship, and I am sure that every Shareholder who is here present must be very much pleased and gratified to hear the Report which has been read, and to hear the statements which have also been commented on by the Managing Director, and the observations made by yourself and by the Vice-President. I am sure there is nothing to find fault with, but, on the other hand, there is a great deal to be gratified with in all they have heard. For myself, I may express the great pleasure I feel in looking back upon the history of this Corporation (in which I had something to do at one time myself) and to observe the progress which has been made year by year since the day of small things. That progress is due to the men whom you elected twenty years ago, and whom you have been electing years by year since to manage your business. I am sure the City of Toronto could not provide a lot of men more capable of conducting the basiness of this Company, steadily and safely and prudently, than the men whom which were carried to a successful issue, supplemented by the necessary legislation which the Legislature of that Province has just conferred upon us. We have secured the valuable aid of four gentlemen, who act as our Advisory Board at Winnipeg, viz., Lieutenant-Governor McMillan, and Mesers. A. M. Nanton, H. H Smith and D. W. Bole—all men of the highest standing in Manitobs-and the Manager of that Branch is Mr. James Davey, who was lately our Secretary, and who has been on the staff for twenty years. With this short reference to the affairs of the year I now take the oppor-

tunity of casting a bird's-eye view over the great operations of this Company during the twenty years of its existence.
Our Managing Director, Mr. Langmuir, at one time occupied an important

and responsible position under the Government of this Province, and in the discharge of his duties it frequently came to his notice that the management of estates, especially of deceased persons, needed some radical and important change, and in connection therewith the desirability of organizing a Company, such as this, presented itself to his mind, whereupon he resigned his office, and, inviting the co-operation of several well-known and able business and professional men as Directors, some of whom are still on the Board, he and they sought and obtained the incorporation of The Toronto General Trusts Company, which, in 1899, amalgamated with the Trusts Corporation of On-

tario, under the new name of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation.
On former occasions I and others who have addressed the Shambolders at our Annual Meetings have referred to the great advantages we offer to that portion of the community seeking the safe and careful management of their estates and of the trusts which they desire to create for the benefit of wives and children to take effect during their life, or after their death, and it will not be amiss again to refer to two or three important points bearing upon this matter. For instance, the creator of the trust can be satisfied of continuity, a most important matter, whereas, in the case of a private Trustee, death, in capacity, unwillingness to continue such, and numerous other circumstances incident to the uncertainty of life, and the changeableness of human affairs, cause trouble, inconvenience, costs and uncertainty, and the appointment of new Trustees who were unknown to the maker of the trusts, and who, probaobviated by appointing us in the first instance. Again, there is absolute safety so far as the forthcoming of the assets is concerned. A giance at the records of our Courts will show you what an important matter this is, for there records of the administration of justice reveal a sad tale, showing the havor made and the misery caused by negligent and defaulting Trustees. Again, it frequently happens that Trustees and Executors who are related to the beneficlaries are often preced to vary and encroach upon the trusts to the detriment and often the destruction of the estate, and are unable to restet importunity, by reason of family presence and considerations, whereas these influences being removed from the sphere of the Trusts Corporation the management is able to resist these influences. Anyone familiar with the administration of justice will tell you that these three points cannot be too strongly impressed upon see who seek to appoint Executors and trustees. They are factors which enter largely into the preservation of estates.

From the financial statements that have been presented to you by the Managing Director, showing that during the past twenty years the Corporation has been in emistance over \$37,000,000 of Estates and Trusts have come under the charge of the Corporation, and after distributing and closing out \$16,000,00 over \$20,000,000 still remain with the Corporation, it will be quite evident that The Toronto General Trusts Corporation has taken hold of the public saind, which that would be emphasized if I could tell you of the number of Wille now lying in our vaults, and elsewhere, of which we are named the Smoothers, and great as have been our business operations in the past I venture to compet that we are yet in our indiancy; that we have numbered the difficulties which surrounced the launching of this undertaking, and shall georgized the bounds of the ears, anxiety and inher which have falled to the lot of the management. you have elected. I sak you, therefore, gentleme t, to pass a resolution of thanks to the Board of Directors whom you have at present managing your Mr. Nordhelmer seconded the resolution, felly approving of all that had

Votes of thanks were also tendered to the Vice Presidents. Western West. and Pastty; the Inspection Committee of the Corporation, and the Manager & Director and Staff. Measts R F Spence and J. M. Martin, F.C.A., were appointed Auditors for

the year 1902 Certain by-laws and amondments to by-laws were confirmed

The following gentlemen ... realisted Datestory is the eneming year John Houkin, K.C., Li.D., Hon at C. Wood, W. H. Frong, Scholin H. B. R., John L., Blatkie, W. R. Brock, M.P. J. W. Digley, M.D. J. F. Frong, G. P. P. John Fov, Hon. Sengtor Falford. George Condenham V. H. Grand, A. A. and ine frying, K.C., Robert J. Liev, J. J. E. any, J. W. I. november Thomas Long, W. D. Matcher - Hon. Peter M. Peter E. B. C. G. Se tt, K.C., T. Entherland Stayrer, B. E. Waller, and D. R. Ver-As a subsequent masting of the Board, Br. John Rolling Researched of Problems, and Hon S. C. Wood and Mr. W. B. Berra, Victoria

The Executive Committee was read to I complete, where it is a first state of the Executive Committee was read to I complete, so show the first state of the contract of the co KC, WPP John I. Blattle, A. B. Lee, W. D. Tarthey, J. G. Scott KC, ac. 4 Is I Walker. The rething inspection Computers was respected, vir alle, W. H. Bentty, Chairman. Mr. Actalilus hving and Mr. John L. Blaikie.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

We're going to have the mostest fun! It's going to be a club. And no one can belong to it But Dot and me and Bub.

OUR CLUB.

We thought we'd have a Reading Club. But couldn't 'cause, you see,

Not Dot nor Bub nor me. And then we said a Sewing Club. But thought we'd better not, 'Cause none of us know how to sew-

Not me nor Bub nor Dot,

Not one of us knows how to read-

And so it's just a Playing Club; We play till time for tca; And, oh, we have the bestest times! Just Dot and Bub and me.
—St. Nicholas.

A HIGHER EDUCATION.

"Anniel"

"Yes, Aunt Mary." "Come here, dear. You are crying. What is the matter?" "Oh, Aunt Mary, my heart is brok-

"Surely, not so bad as that," said Aunt Mary, with a slight smile, that the sobbing girl did not see. would take a very heavy blow indeed to break the freart of a fourteenyear-old girl, who has health and a happy home. Tell me what has grieved you, and perhaps I may help YOU.'

"No. I'm sure you cannot," said Annie, with another great sob. "Well, tell me, anyhow."

"Aunt Mary," replied Annie, sol-emnly, "I have just been talking to father and mother, and they say must not go to school any more.

"You are to quit school to-day?" "Oh, no, not to-day; but at the end of this term. You know I am certain to be promoted from the grammar to the high school next June, and then - and then I am not to be al-

lowed to go there." Here the sobe broke out with renewed violence, and Aunt Mary waited nationally until they subsided.

Then she said, quietly: "Is that so great a hardship? Some giris would be pleased to be relieved

from further schooling." "But I am not!" exclaimed Annie, with flashing eyes. "I have looked forward so long to the high school! it is the only chance I will have for a higher education. All the girls are going through the high school, and

it is a shame I can't go, too." "My dear," said Aunt Mary, smil-"let me correct you. All the girls are not going through the high school. The school statistics show that only about one-half of the pupils persevere beyond the lowest class and not one-third finally graduate. But that is a small matter. As to yourself, dear, I think you have no real grievance."

"Aunt Maryl" "Listen to me, Annie. You must know why you are to be taken from school. Your parents are not rich. and your mother's health is delicate. She cannot afford to pay for help, and you are peeded to do the house-

"But, Aunt Mary," protested Annie, "if I had a finished education I could earn money enough to pay my board, and perhaps a great deal more.

"Pethans." said Aunt Mary, doubtfully. "You will learn French and German, the higher mathematics, philosophy, botany, and so forth. When you graduates you might, if you had influence and waited several years, get a position as primary teacher; or you might become a gov erness in a private family. But in the meantime your mother might die-" "Ob, Aust Mary!"

"My dear, I am only speaking of possibilities. You have three sisters and a little brother who need care. Orald you care for them?" "Then you don't believe in a high-

er education?j' "You, I do; but we must 'out our coat according to our cloth,' to use a homely proverb. You have an excellent education now, pufficient for all your needs. You have spent seven years in school, a constant oxpense to your parents, and now you need to be educated in another way." "In housework!"

"Exactly. You must ours your own Wring and ropey the debt you ove."
"I seems hard to give up my

Millimit IIIIIIII | Still continue to study Don't you know that the brightest scholars have keen self aught? You may learn something every day from books and papers about geography. Instory, literature and art. Your father has a typewriter Learn to work on that. He will at o teach you shorthand, if you wish Your mother used to be a skillful planist, you can have no better teacher; and I think I can manage to teach you French and German. So you see what can be learned our of school ' "Oh, Aunt Mary! won't that be delightful?" cried Annie, now all

smiles. "Then I can keep up my schooling after all?" "Certainly you can, and I have no doubt if you persevere you will acquire a higher education than your comrades who enter the high school

nert autumn." "I am sure I will," said Annie, confidently.

BABY FINGERS.

"Speaking of babies reminds me," a young matron was saying to her husband, "that I met Mr. Newfather in the car the other afternoon, and we had quite a conversation on the subject of infants. The particular one of which he is the proud possessor came in for a large share of the talk.

"His friends and fellow-workers know him as a hard-headed, steady man, little given to anything outside of his particular line of business. I was at once surprised and delighted to hear aim hold forth on the subject of the only baby in the world, and they had it. 'She's just the finest baby I ever saw. Fat, why she is only ten months old, and weighs twenty pounds, My wife and I wait with bated breath for each mouth to come around, so we can weigh her again. Wile wanted a boy, so she could name him for her father. She was so devoted to the old gentleman during his life. I didn't care what kind of a baby it was; any kind would be welcome. It seems to me, though, that men always have a weakbesie for girls, big or little. Don't you think alysis and government supervision,

talked on the subject dearest to his on to any vendor who hat itually name beart was wonderful. His eyes lighted | terates milk, and every honest man in with pride and the tired expression left. In fancy I could see him going home evening after evening to the little house that held the girl wife and their baby. After supper I could see him holding in his arms that dainty, tiny specimen of humanity and gazing at her admiringly. The feeling of her soft haby fiesh, the sweet breath, the trusting look of her blue eye seemed to make a new man of him. Into his mind comes the query, What had he done to deserve this glorious bit of God's handiwork?' Nothing! He could do something now, though, and he would. He does not understand this great mystery of a baby and he does not try; all he wants is to love it and keep it near aim always. One touch of nature makes

whole world kin.' And surely a baby is such a touch - one that reaches the hardest heart, softening and refining it, giving to the sternest characters that sympathy with their fellowcreatures which heretofore they had lacked."-The Picayune.

Man is one world, and has another to attend him, and the claims of these two worlds on human attention make up the sum of life. The true balance is hard to strike. Inward absorption, may be seifed and scheming, the outward may be trivial or merely sensational. All the grandeur of thought lies at one extreme, all the conquests of science at the other. Imagination selms both worlds, lays them under tribute, turning the acquiritions of the senses into sublimated riches of the soul. But for simple enjoyment on the average human level we are but poor observers, and gain but little of the exquisite benefit that is patent to the open sease. If we look for uglineer, there is pleaty of moral and physical deformity close at hand. There are hideous facts that cannot long he forgotten and mysteries of eril that make the heart shrink and shudder, But have we not the right to ask how far it is sessatial that we harrow the soul over evils we cannot cure or even alleviated Ought we to close the vision of the lovely, the their duties regularly from contribute, the good things of life by a ing causes usually disordered d morbid dwelling on facts that our pain cannot remody? There are some who seem atraid to let themselves go -to be as happy as they ought to be ents in them pass through the - for test of an implication of imparta virtue, a toute for miss and hody, shruld be more generally preached with moral and religious matchines.

NO VERIFICATION NEEDED AT HOME.

Everybody in Oshawa is Familiar with this Case.

Joe Brown's Wondered Freige from Beath is now an fish the tott Told Story to the People of the ear Town Oslawa, Onto, Morroll Common Sacare his been restricted sublication of the total paper O hawa per quared with the w-In Lown stather it is Alling whose place is a connother over at the car batto acc provides, but as he arteb owniel all painful experience unds this an easy ! Mr Mim is qui as Me Brown him and the telling the story " ney Pills conquered a co-. ful

ed Mr. Brown's life in "We didn't think is the ear time through it, let alone in a treat and able to work, but to put in a nine all right and well in a continue, and the best of it all a to to the orre has stood the test of time. It is at be three and a half years sugar and as you know he's arrang and hearty to-day and has been over Since Fodd's Kidney Pills sent line back to the shop.

There are many offers in fown who have recently been reminded of this wonderful cure of a secrurgic hopeless case who find no terthic in calling up the facts, and come are sinto give all the credit to Bold a Kid-

THE COW WITH THE IRON TAIL,

(From The New Zealand Tablet.) The milkman still retains the good old rule, the simple plan or adding the pump to his staff or normed milkers, and this ancient fraud-which wakes up the town and city populations st an early hour every morning and hits them a blow in the region of the spegastrium - is thus discussed by the clever writer who conducts the query column of our valued contemporary, The Austral Light

"Milkman," says be, "send six

specious reasons for setting aside an injunction of his confessor, whereby he has been restrained from adulterating milk. But they are all as watery as the article he has been planing of on the public. There is only one of them that decerves treatment at my hands, and that merely because it in often alleged in similar cases, and used as a successful embracation for a sprained conscience by divers other thieves. 'M' pleads that the practice is well night universal, and that he cannot make a profit unless he introduces into his herd the cow with the irun tail. Now, in these days of public anthis plea is simply rotten. There is "The change in the man's face as he so difficulty about putting the polled the trade (at qui wint) owes a duty to himself and to the public in the exposure of any such malifactors. H the adulteration is considerable the ordinary tests will infallially detects it; if it be so trilling as to evade detection, then 'Me argument comcerning the profit to be derived themsfrom can no longer be sustained. In spite of the hoars antiquity of the abuse, meither the law nor publis opinion has ever acquiesced therain. and in the eyes of both tribunals the word 'milk' is still understood as the exclusive product of the common or garden cow, It is a hopeful sign of the times when a mill man thought is worth while to neution the matter even as a scruple, and it may Tol come to pam - though, I feer, not in our day - when the milk vendors will grant Sydney Smith's pathetic me quest: "If you must bring water with the milk," said that philesophic man, would you be so kind as to leave the water at my door in one jug and the milk in the other ,l can, then, if necessary, mix them myrelf "

> A SOOTHING OIL -To throw all upon the troubled nuters means to subdue to calmness the most boisterous see. To apply Dr Thomas' Rolectric Oil to the troubled body when it is racked with pain means spends subjugation of the most refracture elements. It cutes pain, hunki bruises, takes the tire from wounds and as a general household medicine is useful in many ailments. It is worth much

> "Politeness is never wasted," was marked the pass of Chesterfolds manners. "Well, mister," answered the roughly clad, weather-beaton pome "that may be true in your park town. But if you was in the comelboat business you'd know that the ain's any use whatever of my but 'pleam' to a mak."

A CURE FOR COSTIVENEDS. -Costiveness comes from the related of the abrestory organs to perfe their duties regularly from contribut tion. Parmaine's Vegetable Pila propared on scientific principles, and so compounded that certain ach and act upon the benefit so to remove their torpor and sev them to proper action. Ma ands are propored to bear t to their power in this respect,

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One our cod Sunlight Soup is worth more than two ounces of impute to ap.

REDUCES **EXPENSE**

the state of the s

25.0(0 will be paid by LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto. ROWALD eny person who can prove that this soap contains

Parliamentary Procedure.

(By our Parliamentary Corre-Spordent r

We the House I is scarcely got into exorking order of the pite the fact that we have a vet had to legislation, nor any fere hadowing of Nerv important levis, tion-at least of a rature that would be of particular interest to the residers of The Cathohe Register - it is your correspondent's intention to drift, for this week, into Imperial politics, and to supplement this letter, later on, by any brief notes or comments that circuinstances or coming exents in our own Federal House may suggest

In glancing over the recent debates in the Imperial Parliament one is forcibly struck by the grave importance of the speech delivered by Mr. Ballour on the proposed reformation of Parliamentary procedure. At first glarce the subject may appear to be one of interest only to the members all the House, but it is really a matter that affects in a very special manner the important question of Home Rule, and the attitude of the Government towards the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Let us take from Mr. Ballour's speech an extract sufficiently long to fully indicate his purpose, and without following him into all the details, which do not actually interest us, we will be enabled to draw our own conclusions. The hon gentleman

.said: "Since 1832 there had been no lewer than eighteen committees on Parliamentary procedure, and a very great variety of changes had been introduced since that epoch-making date in the rules under which they conducted their business. There was no single instance, so far as his memory went, in which the House had adopted, in the Standing Orders, some simplification and improvement of its rules in which it had reason to regret the course it had pursued. In the proposals he had to make he abought it would be seen that the Government had been animated by caution in framing their scheme. The changes were not inconsiderable. On the contrary they were extremely important. Let it be remembered that They always Worked upon a substructure of rules of very ancient Mate, which were originally framed to meet a condition of things long past in the middle of the eightwath century, and indeed up to a very much later period, the difficulty was not to check the flow of oratory but to induce it to flow at all. (Laughter.) The framers of these guies exhausted their ingenuity in stading opportunities for members to speak, and offering them temptations to air their opinions, or to plead the case of their constituents. He would ask the House to compare in these particulars the year 1800 and the year 1901 The House in 1800 sat on portions of 12 days, and those sittings, as i.o. members knew to Their cost, were in many cases extremely prolonged in 1800 Supply took one day (Loughter.) In 1901 it took 86 days in 1800 not a single quextion was put during the whole course of Parmament. (Laughter.) In 3591, including supplementary questions, it had been calculated that there were 7,180 questions put. Those questions occupied 119 hours, or close on 15 eight-hour Farliamentary days -in other words, three weeks of Goverament time Finally, the Ada sa in 1800, and for very many years after, down to his own memory, was voted in one day. Last year it could only he disposed of in nine day. The Truth was that the change in the circomstances of the House was itself revolutionary. Their rules were originally framed to promote the fertilixing and irrigating flow of eloquence and now their difficulty was to dam those destructive floods, and to them within reasonable limits. The first of these proposed changes related to divisions. Last year there were 483 divisions at the rate of five divisions an hour. That would amcount to twelve Parliamentary days. He did not precend that they could diminish the amount of time very metiously by anything he could sug--meet, but it was undoubtedly a very great evil. (Ministerial cheers.) He chought the members who frivolously and unnecessarily challenged diviwasting the time of the House In a maner which in its accumulative

"amplittion to the House." It was a miliect which admittedly ought not to be decided on The second proposall was that when a Bill was being discussed on the accord or third reading. the amundment was a time amendment, 'that the Bill be road this day

sellet was really serious the propos-

als he had to make were threefold.

He proposed to abolish the power of

dividing on the question now put by

the Chairman, that he report the

ever be a reasonable one, as dis tinct from a time amendment, he did not propose to forbid a second divi sion. The third proposal might be of more importance. As the House was aware, there was a strong order passed by the late Mr. Smith, according to which, if divisions were irmolously claimed, the Speaker might call upon those who exteed to stand up in their places. The intention was good, but it was rendered absolutely nugatory by the fact that the clerk had to go and take down the names of those who stood up. The process took longer, and in most cases led to more confusion

than if the division had been taken in the ordinary way. The proposal which he now made was to omit from the rule the words "and their names shall be taken down in the House, and printed with the list of divisions.' The second group of reforms which the Government proposed had for their intention the lightening of the existing stages of Bills."

This is a considerably long extract, but it contains a great deal of historical information, and furnishes us with an idea of the gradual evolution in Parliamentary procedure, as well as in the methods and means of political agitation, inside and outside the Legislature, since the days of the Union. As such it cannot fail to awaken interest in the thoughtful mind, and above all in the student of English, and especially Irish, history during the past century.

But neither as an historical essay. nor yet as a source of information regarding Parliamentary procedure, does your correspondent regard this portion of Mr. Balfour's speech as important; rather is it the admission which it includes of the growing incapacity of the Imperial Parliament to deal with the countless details of domestic legislation. It is evident to all that the aim is to curtail to the finest possible limit the proceedings of Parliament, in order to have time to deal with the majority, if not with all, of the matters that command the attention of the Government of Great Britain. It only stands to reason that the foreign and colonial policies of the Government would suffice, in themselves, to keep Parliament in session from year's end to year's end; and still there would be absolutely no time for domestic or home legislation. It is certainly necessary, in order to cope with the ever-increasing flood of business and the constantly multiplying interests of the Empire, not only to shorten debates, save time in the House and readjust the procedure, but also to proudly belongs, both in the Parliafree the Imperial Parliament (f a vast mass of legislation, of private say, without any desire to speak dis-and domestic work, the unnumbered paragingly of others, that in the details of which simply clog the machinery of government. Otherwise, either a deadlock must eventually result, or else the bulk of important matters must be neglected. Such is the exact and undeniable situation. This brings us to the point at is-

sue; like the postscription to a lady's letter, this last paragraph will contain the substance of the present contention. If Mr Ballour, or the Government, would simply accord Ireland a measure of political autonomy and legislative liberty, such as Canada enjoys, and such as Gladstone proposed giving, the question would be solved for a very long time to come. The Imperial Parliament would be freed from an evermous amount of local legislation for Ireland, and consequently the necessitated delays in the House, caused, by the efforts of the Irish Party to keep Irish matters before the attention of the Government. It would mean a shortening, by one-third of time, of each session, and would obviate, for the present at least, the necessity of curtailing the procedure of Parliament. In fect, no matter how you regard the question, or how you take in the situation, every difficulty that the Government has to encounter. and every interest that the Empire has to maintain, all converge, like rays to a focus, upon that one grand point of Home Rule for Ireland. Is is not surprising that clear, headed and practical British statesmen cannot see the situation in this, its proper light; or If they do understand the situation, why they are so prejudiced, or strong-headed not to take advantage of it and to do that which would solve every difficulty?

Ottawa Correspondence.

(Special to The Register.)

Parliament was opened with due cermony in this city on the 18th ult. and now continues to drag itself along in peace and quietness, without a solitary ripple so far having disturbed the unusual harmony which characterizes its proceedings. The "Speech from the Throne" and three agile stoops of the new sergeant-atarms, all of which are in accordance with constitutional custom, were entirely free from anything foreshadow-ing political rancour. The speech itself was delivered to the peoples' representatives, and the three bows to six months or three months,' as the the House almost simultaneous with who might be, and the amendment the commencement of Leat, and from WAR rejected no second division could the sinlers aspect of everything, hope If the amendment, how- in strongly enterthinks that the new-

ion and the holy season will close without a repetition of any of those tabecoming tunults so peculiar in other days, and that when members of Palestacet return to their homes under the protection of Divise Providence their con ciriles will carry no heavier load than the light and easy one of having pocketed \$1,500 of the people's money for a session to beautifully free from arduous toil THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE OF

COMMONS. I have heard it said on several or casions, and I believe the statement has been publicly made by himself, that Sir Richard Cartwright, on the score of seniority, is the father of the Canadian House of Commons knowing that great as is the honor of the paternity which he seeks. he will not acquire it through a resorto dishonorable expedients, I beg leave to correct an error into which he has fallen,

Sir Richard Cartwright is not the 'father" of the Canadian House of Commons. In 1863 that excellent man was first elected by the County of Simcoo to a scat in the old Parliament of Canada, which he continued to fill up to the time of Confederation and for many years afterwards. Some friction having occurred in Lennox Sir Richard found the latitude and longitude of Huron more healthy politically. For one of the ridings of that fine county he was elected and continued so until the constituency was wiped out by the Tory gerrymander. Starting southeasterly in search of a haven of refuge. Sir Richard entered the riding of Centre Wellington, rolled up his siecres and tackled the late Dr. Orton. The disciple of Esculapius, however, after a terrible waste of powder and ball succeeded in deleating him and keeping him out of Parliament for some years until finding rest for the sole of his foot in the south riding of Oxford in the good political soil of which he has taken deep root.

THE REAL FATHER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It happens that an Irishman is now entitled to all the honors, although without the emoluments associated with the paternity of the Federal Parliament of Canada. John Costigan, widely qualified with the adjective "Honest," was born in the year 1835, and when a very young man, whilst Confederation was merely a dream, was returned to the Leg- fifth year of his Pontificate. islature of New Brunswick by the con stituency of Victoria, which uninter-ruptedly he has represented, both in Provincial and Dominion Parliaments. up to the present hour, and, judging from his hale and hearty appearance, signs are very strong that the empty honors claimed for the Minister of Trade and Commerce will, for many years hence, be borne with serene dignity by the member for Victoria.

In introducing the name of "Honest" John Costigan, I cannot allow the opportunity to slip without indulging in a brief retrospect of his public and private career. As a representative of the race to which he ment and in the Privy Council, I member for Victoria Irishmen found first, last and all the time, the man who was willing to sacrifice place and power rather than shirk from doing his duty towards them. Although many years a Cabinet Minister, he did not retire a wealthy man, yet it must be some consolation to and confidence of his fellow-countryment and in the Privy Council, "charity untold" may be brought up in judgment in his favor at another time. RAMBLER.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

ST. MARY'S C. L. & A. A. In the absence of the President, Mr. J. J. Murray, the Vice-President, presided at the last regular meeting held in the rooms of the Association. After the reading of minutes of previous meeting, several new members were received, and the revision of the constitution was completed.

Messrs H. C. Stuart and C. J. Derocher were appointed to represent the association in their dehate with St. Basil's Union this Thursday evening in St. Basil's Hall.

This will be the first debate of the second series of the Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union.

GROSSMITH AND MAX O'RELL. The delightful humor of Mr. George Grossmith was so very highly appreclated on Monday evening by one of the largest audiences of the season that the announcement of his return on Saturday evening will be received with delight by everyone. There will he several changes in the programme and by special request Mr. Grossmith ing power. will sing his famous song, "The Baby on the Shore." The very amusing leatures of his present programme, including his "Somebodies and Nobodies," will be kept intact. The sale of seats begins on Thursday

morning. On Monday afternoon and evening will be heard another great humorist, probably the greatest of the age, in two lectures. Max O'Rell has postponed his sailing and has lost a know that the directors themselves whole week's remuneration from The are shareholders to a very large am-Figure in Paris in order to keep faith with the Toronto public and remove the disappointment caused by his non-appearance here two weeks ago through railway delays. On Monday afternoon he will lecture on "Hor Royal Highness Woman," and on Monday evening his new subject, "Peculiar People I Have Met." faate of seats begins on Friday morn-

HONOR ROLL

St. Michael's School - Boys' Depart ment

Form Fourth, Sentor Division-Te timom ds l'Acellent, D Davi , J Kenny, N. McGrath, W. McGowan, J. McAuliffe, good, A. McDonald Monthly Competition-1st, D. Davis, 2nd, J. Kenny, 3rd, A. McDonald Form Fourth, Junio, Division-Testimoni-als Excellent, P. Ciceri, A. Hick, R Brazill, L. Martin, good, A. Leonard, J. Bonner Monthly Competition -1st, P Cherr. 2nd, A Leonard, 3rd, A Heck Form Third-Excellent, F. Ungaro, W. Macdonald, F. Phelan, J. B. Murphy, J. Gavigan, M. Quealer, E. McGrath, good, P. Gavigan, T Quealey, R Stormont, T Gallagher, J. Gearon, W Hutchinson, F Murphy. Monthly Examination, Senior Third-1st, J. Gavigan, 2nd, P Gavigan; 3rd, F. Ungaro Junior Third-1st, L. Hennessy, 2nd, R. Stormont, 3rd, J. Dissette. Best Attendance-W Farmer, J Clavigan, J. Gearon, W. Hutchinson, B. Murphy, F. Murphy, F. Ungato. Form Second, Sentor Class - Excellent John Connors, Alphonsus McLean Roy Harmon, good, James Kelly, James Harmon, Leo Grainger, Junior Class-Excellent, John Byrnes, Herbert Sheridan, Earl Cherry; good Ernest Blainey, Cyril Bassman, Maurice Kelly. Primary Division, Part II.-Excellent, D Dohoney, W. Kelly, W. Hickey, J. Quealey; good, D. Stormont, C. Barrack, Part I.-Excellent, R. Cherry, H. O'Rourke; good, Joseph Lesley, H. Koster, A. O'Halloran.

THE WORLD IS FULL OF PAINS. -The aches and pains that afflict humanity are many and constant, arising from a multitude of indistinguishable causes, but in the main owing to man's negligence in taking care of his health. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was the outcome of a universal cry for some specific which would speedily relieve pain, and it has filled its mission to a remarkable degree.

THANKSOLVING IN HAMILTON

Hamilton, March 3.-Masses of thanksgiving were sung yesterday morning in the Catholic churches in honor of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII., now entering on the twenty-

At 10.80 in St Mary's Cathedral His Lordship Bishop Dowling sang Solemn Pontifical Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Walter, assistant priest Rev. Father Holden, deacon, and Rev. Father Donovan, sub-deacon. After Mass Te Deum was intoned by the Bishap. A large congregation

The Canada Permanent.

Was present.

A Satisfactory Report Presented at the Annual Meeting.

The report presented to the . shareholders of the Canada Permanant & Western Canada Mortgage Corporation by the directors at the annual which the shareholders may fairly be congratulated, containing, as it does, evidence that the affairs of the company are in the management of directors and officers of experience, ability and prudence. During several know that he has not lost the esteem | years of depression which preceded the formation of the corporation a great number of properties had come into the hands of the cour companies, of which it is a consolation. The expense and labor attached to the care of these properties and the frequent outlays necessary for taxes, insurance and repairs had rendered them undestrable as assets, but the prevailing prosperity afforded opportunities of which the directors have been so wise and far-seeing as to avail themselves to dispose of a large number of these, and the result of the streamous efforts put forth in that direction has been that during 1901 they have been reduced to less at parties and social gatherings and than 50 per cent. of the number and amount which were on hand at the beginning of the year, and a very considerable, sum was thus added to the interest-yielding securities the company possesses. The policy of the directors, it is understood, will be to continue these efforts during the current year, and it should place the company by the end of 1902 in a position of great strength and insure to it a largely increased profit-produc-

The report also states that during the year the amount of funds placed with the company for investment has increased from \$14,987,839 to \$15.-486,879, a very gratifying evidence of the confidence possessed by the investing and maving public in the company as a safe medium for invest-

ment. To those who are shareholders in the company it is of interest to nunt. The Toronto directors represent among themselves in their own individual holdings and that of their to Dr Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. families and as trustees for others over \$1,200,000 of the stock of the company, that is, over one-fifth of the total stock, and beyond this they are holders of the bonds and deben-

OIL-SMELTER-WINGS. Dividend-Prying Mislic, Cit and Landler Blooks, Listed and Calleted, our Specialty.

Douglas, Lacey & co.,

Members M. S. Commandered Stock States, 1 Colonial States Stocker States Phica et, ct., sent free on upplication.

crything will be done to promote the company's good,

Reference was mad to the regret felt at the death of Mr. Walter S. Lee, the late General Manager, and much satisfaction was expressed that Mr. J. Herbert Mason had consented to accept the position of Managing Director

A NAUGING COUGH drives sleep and comfort away. You can conquer it with Allen's Lung Balsam, which relieves hard breathing, pain in the chest and irritation of the throat. Give it freely to the children.

FORTY HOURS AT ST. MARY'S.

The Forty Hour's Devotion opened at St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning and ended Wednesday moening, and the various exercises were largely attended throughout. The sermons were preached by Rev. Fathers O'Donnell, Doherty and Fraser.

A LONG RECORD OF SUCCESS in curing cuts, burns and bruises, as well as all bowel complaints, is held by Pain-Killer - over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 26c. and

C. M. B A.

At a recent meeting of Branch 51 C. M. B. A., Barrie, a motion was unanimously adapted congratulating Past Chancellor Daniel Quinlan on his election to the Wardenship of the County of Simcoe.

IMITATIONS ABOUND, but insist upon getting the genuine "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. "The D. & L." has stood the test of years. It cures. Its imitations are impotent. "The D. & L." is made by the wellknown Davis & Lawrence Co., Litd.

Classic Iona Cathedral is being restored. The Cathedral is at present the property of the Church of Scotland. Founded by Reginald, Lord of the Isles, about the close of the twelfth century, the cathedral was at first used as a monastery, which was attached to a Norwegian diocese.

News from Pekin is telegraphed to London at a cost of 5s. \$d. per word. A woman without children has not yet the most precious of her fewels. Give heed to the voice of an old woman; sorrow has given her wisdom.

Be what you wish others to become. Let yourself and your words preach.

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A Passinating Study Which Affords Endless Amusement for the Leng Winter Svenings.

Your address, along with a twocent stamp to pay postage, and the statement of where you saw this advertisement, will bring you by return mail a copy of one of the most interesting little books that has appeared for many a month.

It contains, in concise form, a complete treatise on palmistry, fortunetelling by the teacup, dominoes and cards, and the true interpretation of dreatis.

By a careful and thorough study of this little book you can acquire an accomplishment which enables you to entertain your friends in a most novel way, makes you much sought after arouses in those around you the belief that you possess the mysterious and occult powers which are attributed to all who tell fortunes.

The Mystic Fortune-teller, Palmist and Dream Book is composed of 48 large pages, and besides the subjects mentioned above contains interesting valuable information regarding Dr. Chase's famous Family Remedies, and statements from scores of people from all parts of Canada, who have beer cured of serious and chronic diseases by their use.

It is truly remarkable how the fame of Dr. Chase's Remedies has spread abroad until the old countries of Europe as well as the far-off colonies of Africa and Australia are ordering these great medicines. It is only a few days ago that we received an order Iron: Belgium for Dr. Chase's Ointment, and atill more recently came a letter from France, the very home of the most modern and advanced medical men and acientific investigators. The writer stated that it was in vain that he had searched for a treatment for kidney disease and backache that could be compared

The Mystic Fortune-tollor will prove interesting to you, and will be sent free if you mention where you saw this advertisement, and enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage. tures of the company, or on deposit Write your name and address plainly receipt, to an extent of about \$600, and address Edmanson, Bates & Co., 000, a reasonable assurance that av-





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Large Bettles \$1.00. Medium Size SOc. Smell or Trial Size 25c. Endorsed by all who have tried it.

What One of Conode's Leading Business House: Thinks of Our Paper.

Toronto, March 3, 1902. The Catholic Register Co., City: We have been using the columns of The Register in connection with our business for some years and are pleased to say that results have always been very satislact ry. The constituency reached by The Register is an important one, and we know of no other medium so well situated in this respect as The Register.

Yourn truly, CREELMAN BROS. TYPFWRIT-ER CO.

J. J. Seltz, Gen. Mgr.

Monkey Brand Soap will slean a house from cellar to roof, but won't wash clothes.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

An Improved Tone in Grain and Live Stock-The Latest Quota, lone Dieeday Evening, March 5.

Toronto Mt. Lawrence Market. The grain receipts were again very light on the atreet market this morning, only 350 bushels of goose wheat effecting, and selling at 67c per bush.

Hay-Was steady, 30 loads selling at 313 to 316 50 per ton for timothy and 30 to 310

for clover. Straw-Was steady, 6 loads selling at \$19

Toronto Live Steek.

There was a large amount of trade at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning, and as the denagd for the cattle was acaroely so strong as it was lest week the prices were a little easier for the majority of the offerings. In general the market was off about the per cwt. The quality of the offerings continues about stationary. The market receipts to day were 71 loads, which included 1.350 cattle, 120 abeep and larabe, 650 bogs and 25 catves.

Export Cattle—Were selling hetter than the other cineses of cattle on the market to day, but even they were hot so strong as they were last week. They have maintained their prices, but are not in auch good demand. Good exporters are selling at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt, and medium ones at \$3.50 to \$6.0 per cwt, and they were last Friday; picked lous solu to-day at \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt, and choice ones at \$3.00 to \$4.40 per cwt, and choice ones at \$3.00 to \$4.40 per cwt, and choice ones at \$3.00 to \$4.40 per cwt. Beeders and Stockers—Were selling at the same prices which have prevailed for some time past; short-keep feeders to day irought from \$3.00 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Basep and Lambe—Were eteady, selling at \$8.50 to \$3.70 per cwt.

Basep and Lambe—Were eteady, selling at \$8.50 to \$5.70 per cwt.

Basep and Lambe—Were eteady, selling at \$6.50 per cwt for lambe.

Hogs—Were steady, selling at \$6 per cwt for choice ones and \$5.73 per cwt for lights and fats.

East Buffelo Cattle Market.

East Buffelo, March 4 --Cattle-licecipte, 900 head; active demand and 10c to 15c higher for fat butobers' and good shipping cattle; veals, tops, \$7.50 to \$7.75; fulk of sales, \$8.75 to \$7.35. lioga-Offerings, 5,000 head; fairly active and about 5c higher for all but pigs and light Yorkers; tothers, \$8.80 to \$6.35; light do, \$6.15 to \$4.20; mixed packers', \$6.40 to \$6.60; choice heavy, \$6.80 to \$5.50; pigs, \$5.70 to \$5.70; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6.5 miags, \$4.25 to \$4.75. hheep and imbs-Offerings, \$0.00 head; fairly good demand; abeep atendy; lambs atmuger; choice lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.5; good to choice, \$6.35 to \$4.50; mixed, \$6.00 to \$4.35; cuils and common, \$5.50 to \$4.50; mixed expert ewes and wethers, \$5 to \$5.35; year-lings, good to choice, all wethers, \$5.70 to \$6.80. East Suffelo Cattle Market.

Oblesco Live Steek

Chicago, March 4—Cattle—Receipta, 4.000, including 300 Texane; steady; good to prime ateers, nealmai at \$6.05 to \$7; poor to medium, \$4 to \$6.05; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.30; comes, \$1.25 to \$5.25; helfers, \$2.50 to \$5.30; commers, \$1.25 to \$2.20; buils, \$2.00 to \$4.00; caiv., \$2.50 to \$2.20; buils, \$2.00 to \$4.00; caiv., \$2.50 to \$2.20; buils, \$2.50 to \$4.00; caiv., \$2.50 to \$2.30; fexas fed steers, \$4.60 to \$0.30; lions—Receipts, 18,000; mixed and butchers. \$3.55 to \$6.30; rough heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.15; light, \$5.75 to \$6.30; built built of sales at \$6.90 to \$6.20. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; steady; lambs atrong to 10c higher; good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; western sheep, \$4.60 to \$6.15; native lambs, \$3.75 to \$6.50; western lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. Closing to-day. Cash. May. Cash. May. Chicago ... 76% ... 81% ... 76 Chicago 764 New York 81% Toledo

British Markets."

British. March 4 - Flour dni. WhestSpring duli: No. 1 notthers. Sir. car loadst
winter numbes. Corn strong: No. 2 vellow,
65% to the: No. 3 do. 63% to 63%c; No.
8 com, 64%c to 65c; No. 3 do. 64%c. Oats
quiel: No. 2 white, 40%c; No. 3 do. 45%c
to 45%c; No. 2 do. 46%c.
Rarley sothing doing, liye, No. 1, oxered
at 65%c.

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tional Institutione.

************* THE OPINION OF AN ADVER.

TISER. To the Editor of The Register

Dear Sir-It gives me much please ure to state that the advertisement which I have in The Catholic Register has well paid me. As a rule I find it difficult to tell from which source trade comes through advertising, but on several occasions I know good patrons have come to me through your paper.

> Yours, E. McCORMACK.

31 Jordan street, Toronto. *************



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Try it a week, if not suited, we buy it hack, and give you at it hack to be the pre-pre-suited by the year it is to page to page the page to be the page to be the page to be the page to take a suite to page to take a suite page to take a suite page to take a suite page to take a page take a p

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