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VOL. XI, No. 15

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1903

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OBITUARY

THE LATE CORNELIUS FITZMAURICE.

On Thursday, March 26th, grim reaper death cut short another life in the person of the late Cornelius Fitzmaurice. The deceased was born in London, England, some 31 years ago.

About 14 years ago he was received into the Third Order of St. Francis by Rev. Father Peter Baptist, O. S. F., at Franciscan Friary, Cleveland, England. Having a great desire to travel he went to South Africa, and was there at the time of the late war. First he was in Bloemfontein, and then went to Kimberley. During his stay at Kimberley the siege took place. He then joined the Town Guards and afterwards the Kimberley Regiment, and fought through the entire South African War. When the war was over he visited the United States and a couple of weeks ago came to Montreal to reside. During his stay here he worked at the painting business, and whilst engaged at painting a house on St. Dominique street he fell from the roof, the ladder having slipped, and was dashed to the ground, a distance of nearly 50 feet. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the Montreal General Hospital, where it was found he had received injuries of a very serious nature—the skull was fractured and two ribs were broken. All that medical aid could do was done, but without avail. Nor were the aids of our Holy Religion forgotten. Rev. Father McGrath, of St. Patrick's Church, visited him and gave him the last Sacraments. The second day after the accident his brother, Rev. Father Christopher Fitzmaurice, O. S. F., of the Franciscan Monastery, heard of the sad affair and visited him several times before he breathed his last.

The body was conveyed to St. Anthony's Villa, 1133 Dorchester street, on Friday and placed in the Oratory. In the evening the members of the Third Order assembled and recited the customary prayers for their deceased brother, Rev. Father Christopher presiding.

On Saturday morning the body was conveyed to the Franciscan Church, Dorchester street. The body was received by Rev. Father Columban, O. S. F., while the religious chanted the "De Profundis," "Miserere," and other prayers, after which the coffin was placed on the catafalque surrounded by lighted tapers.

The solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father Ambrose, O. S. F., assisted by Rev. Brothers John Mary O. S. F., as deacon, and Charles O. S. F., as sub-deacon. The monks sang the requiem service in the choir behind the altar with much impressiveness, the singing being marked with the mellowness, fervor and devotion so characteristic of a monastic community. At the conclusion of the Mass, all the monks of the monastery formed in procession and marched down the centre aisle and ranged themselves on either side of the catafalque, where in solemn tones they chanted the "Libera."

The congregation was a large one, including many members of the Third Order; Rev. Father McGrath and Rev. Bros. Henry and David, of Mount St. Louis, also being present.

After the service the funeral cortege proceeded to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where another service was held in the chapel. Rev. Father Christopher officiated, but towards the end he became visibly affected. The remains were then placed in the vault, afterwards to rest in God's Holy Acre, awaiting the Trumpet of the Angel of the Resurrection.

The deceased had a sister in the Franciscan Convent, Baltimore, Rev. Sister Mary Sebastian, O. S. F., who could not possibly attend the funeral obsequies.

"The Angel of Death to their household has spoken, fits tie of endearment was suddenly broken; The good brother departed unmidnight of tears, An untimely accident checked his coming years."

"They've laid him to rest in a strange land, He slumbers in peace at his Maker's command; He's freed from this world of pain, woe and strife, And is gone to join dear St. Francis in the 'Happy Life.'"

R.I.P. **FELIX.**
Montreal, April 12th, 1903.

SEPARATE SCHOOL MATTERS

"At St. Basil's (Roman Catholic) Church yesterday morning, the pastor, Rev. Father Brennan, stated that there was a decided lack of accommodation in the Separate Schools in his parish. In order to demonstrate the fact forcibly to the members of the School Board, he urged parents in his congregation to send children over five years of age to school during the coming month. The number turned away would indicate the extent of the additional accommodation required."

The paragraph quoted, which appeared in The Toronto News of Monday, April 13th, as well as in other dailies, shows the need of that keener interest in Separate School matters which has been already advocated in these columns. Before the attention of overflowing Easter congregations was drawn to the decided lack of accommodation in the Separate Schools in his parish by the pastor of St. Basil's it is fair to conclude that he more than once represented the same to the body whose duty it is to look after this matter. The exhortation to parents to muster all the children over five years of age around the school, sounds very much like an ultimatum. And the age indicated, an age at which many of the best parents do not deem it advisable to send their little ones to school, indicates a determination to make the demonstration as spectacular as possible.

At the present moment the Separate School Board in Toronto has rooms unoccupied, and in many cases rooms with hardly half the number of pupils they are capable of accommodating. It would seem then, that reorganization, instead of rebuilding, is the need of the moment especially at the present almost prohibitive prices of both material and labor. This matter of more pupils to each room and each teacher, has been brought before the Separate School Board again and again in inspectors' reports. Not many years ago an elaborate report from the then chairman of the School Management Committee was read, showing that the very school on behalf of which a protest is now being raised, was supplied with four teachers, whilst another within a trifle of the same number had but two.

One of the worst evils with which the Separate School Board has had to contend is parochialism. Attempts have been made, and only too successfully, to look after the interests of a particular parish, even though the interests of other divisions suffered in consequence. The result is that we find schools costing over \$3,000 a room in some parishes, whilst others have had to waver along with rooms erected for one-third of that sum. The Separate School supporters of this city ought to enthusiastically support men who will set their faces sternly against this parish-grabbing policy. Let the Separate School Board at the beginning of each year take a comprehensive survey of the needs of the whole city, and then, as far as its resources allow, deal with the same, eliminating all local wire-pulling. Whoever then wants special

privileges in the matter of teachers or accommodation, will be welcome to pay for the same. The public will await with interest the reply of the Separate School Board to the Easter box given them from St. Basil's pulpit.

DEATH OF FATHER LYNCH, HAMILTON.
Hamilton, April 10.—This morning Rev. Father L. M. Lynch died at St. Joseph's Hospital. He had been in that institution for two years, and had undergone several operations for Bright's disease. He was a noted scholar, and had been a professor of mathematics and science in colleges at Quebec and Montreal. About 12 years ago he was appointed curate at St. Patrick's Church in this city. He was transferred to Caledonia after three years, and remained there until forced to retire on account of ill health. He was sixty years of age. May his soul rest in peace.

There was a large attendance of mourners at the funeral, which took place on Monday morning from St. Mary's Cathedral, where the remains laid in state since Friday. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Mahoney, rector at the Cathedral; Rev. Father Colly, of St. Patrick's Church, acted as deacon; Rev. Father Donovan, of St. Joseph's, as sub-deacon and Rev. Father Brady, of St. Lawrence's, as master of ceremonies. Bishop Dowling assisted at the throne and at the close of the service gave the absolution. He also gave a short address, referring in feeling terms to the devoted life of the deceased father.

The local clergy acted as honorary pall-bearers, while the active pall-bearers were members of St. Vincent de Paul Society. They were: John Ronan, M. Foster, J. J. Austin, A. O'Brien, P. Ariand and G. Knapman. Bishop Dowling, assisted by the local clergy, performed the last sad rites at the grave.

Among those in the Sanctuary while the impressive service was being held were: Rev. Father Craven, Galt; Rev. Father Doyle, Frenton; Rev. Father Gell, Caledonia; Rev. Father O'Reilly, Oakville, and Rev. Father Whibbs, of St. Patrick's Church.

DEATH OF THOMAS LAMBRICK.
The death occurred very suddenly on Monday afternoon at his home on Claremont street, of Mr. Thos. Lambrick. Mr. Lambrick, who was a little over fifty years of age, was born and lived all his life in the west end of the city. He leaves a widow and four young sons. He was engaged for a number of years in the cab and livery business, and had recently been employed by the Canadian Express Co. He was a member of Branch 49, C. M. B. A., and was highly respected by all his acquaintances. R.I.P.

REV. J. M. MCGUCKIN DEAD.
Rev. Father James M. McGuckin, O.M.I., D.D., parish priest of the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, Vancouver, is dead. He was rector for Ottawa University until 1898. R.I.P.

DIED
CROWLEY—At 29 Kensington avenue, Toronto, April 13th, Patrick J. Crowley, of St. Catharines, contractor. Georgetown papers please copy.

LAMBRICK—Suddenly, at his late residence, 39 Claremont street, on Monday, April 13, 1903, Thomas Lambrick, aged 52 years.

O ambition! Torment of the ambitious. How is it that thou, that tormentest the world, art also able to please the world? No people ever becomes great which is not thoroughly national and which cannot more easily part with life than with its nationality.

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WILLIAM DINEEN HOME

Mr. William Dineen has returned from a two months' visit to Florida and the Bahamas. He declares himself highly pleased with his holiday. Mr. Dineen left Toronto about two months ago for Florida, and journeying by easy stages, on account of the ill-health of his son, Fred. Dineen, who accompanied him, visited in turn all the noted winter resorts along the east coast. Mr. Dineen thinks that Mayamo is the coming city of the south. Extensive operations for the deepening of the channel, so as to permit deep draught steamers to enter the harbor, are about to be commenced, and when completed will give Mayamo advantages not possessed by any other city in Southern Florida. From Mayamo the party crossed to Nassau. Speaking of this city Mr. Dineen said: "The principal thing which impressed me about Nassau was the old-fashioned quaintness of the place. The low white buildings gleaming in the mellow sunlight, the palm-shaded gardens, the wigs still worn in the court rooms, and the indolent dreamy life of the inhabitants combine to produce the impression that this is a mediaeval town untouched by the strenuousness of modern life. It is an ideal place for a man seeking relief from business worries to spend a holiday."

DE LA SALLE CLOSING

The pupils of the De la Salle Institute held their Easter closing exercises last Thursday. The programme consisted of speeches, essays and songs, all of which related to the study of nature at this season of the year. D. Balfour's speech on "The Horse Chestnut," and G. Schreiner's essay on "Wild Animals of Canada," were among the best numbers. The assembly hall was tastefully decorated with spring flowers, and each of the pupils wore a hepatica. T. O'Connor acted as chairman, and Rev. Bro. Odo Baldwin presented the testimonials of merit to the successful pupils for the closing school term.

The following is the result of the Easter examination:
Form I.—J. O'Toole, F. O'Hearn, F. Coghlan, A. Kamsperger, T. Boland, J. Heck, R. Kavanagh, P. Cicceri, J. Walker, J. Kenny, J. Kearns, F. Kennedy, E. Cahill, T. Cardine, N. McGrath, J. Power, J. McAuliffe, D. Davis, F. Murray, F. Walsh, M. Power, J. Crotty, H. Devaney, T. Hanson, J. Walker.

Form II.—J. Seitz, P. Dee, H. O'Donoghue, J. Ryan, E. Harley, G. Schreiner, E. Zeagman, D. Balfour, A. Clancy, J. O'Hearn, W. Carter, T. O'Connor, B. Dickson.

Form III.—J. Flanagan, L. Langley, G. Harrison, E. McMillan, Seniors—W. Oster, J. Thomson, J. Adanson, F. Lebreque, J. Clancy, A. Kirby, C. Johnston, F. Walsh, J. Madigan.

Form I.—T. Boland, T. Cardine, P. Cicceri, F. Coghlan, D. Davis, J. Heck, R. Kavanagh, F. Kennedy, J. Kenny, N. McGrath, E. O'Hearn, J. O'Toole.

Form II.—D. Balfour, W. Carter, A. Clancy, P. Dee, E. Hurley, T. O'Connor, J. O'Hearn, J. Ryan, G. Schreiner, J. Seitz, G. Somers, E. Zeagman, J. O'Sullivan, H. O'Donoghue.

Form III.—J. Clancy, G. Harrison, A. Kirby, F. Lebreque, W. Oster, F. O'Farrell, B. O'Reilly, J. Thomson, F. Walsh.

FUNERAL OF MICHAEL CHRISTIE

The funeral of Michael Christie, the Grand Trunk yardman who was killed on Saturday night, took place on Tuesday morning from his late residence, 15 Deloe street, to St. Mary's, and thence to St. Michael's Cemetery. At the church Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father Williams, a large congregation being present, among whom were many railroad men.

Glorious indeed is the world of God around us, but more glorious the world of God within us. There lies the Land of Song; there lies the poet's native land. You will find that the mere resolve not to be useless and the honest desire to help other people, will, in the quickest and most delicate ways, also improve yourself.

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The Holy Father's Message to Cuba

Havana, April 5.—At the Palm Sunday services at the Cathedral here to-day the secretary of Archbishop Chapelle, the Papal Delegate, read an encyclical from the Pope in Latin and Spanish. Following is an extract from the encyclical:
"Since we ascertained that the vastness of the territories in the Dioceses of Havana and Santiago and the increase in the Catholic population render the visitations of the Bishops extremely difficult, we have resolved to increase the number of prelates. We have therefore added the Dioceses of Pinar del Rio and Cienfuegos. The Diocese of Pinar del Rio comprises the Province of Pinar del Rio. The Diocese of Cienfuegos comprises the Province of Santa Clara. Santiago will remain the principal See, to which will be subject the Dioceses of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Cienfuegos. Porto Rico is severed from the See of Santiago and becomes immediately subject to Rome for the present."
"Let everybody in sacred orders wholly abstain from interference in political matters. No man being a soldier of God entangleth himself in secular business."
Archbishop Chapelle is instructed to call a provincial council as soon as the new Bishops are appointed. The encyclical provides for the restoration of the schools and chapters in Havana and Santiago under the special care of the Church.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

At the regular meeting of St. Mary's Commandery, 216, held April 9th, 1903, the following resolution of condolence was adopted:
Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our much respected and beloved treasurer, Brother Peter J. Herbert.
Whereas, in her death our holy religion loses a faithful friend, and our dear brother a kind and affectionate wife.
Resolved, That we extend to Bro. Herbert and relatives our very sincere sympathy in their sad loss, and further, be it resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Commandery and a copy sent to our bereaved brother and published in The Catholic Register.

CHAS. O'BRIEN,
JOHN WHELAN,
ED. CAHILL,
Committee.

The City Commanderies of the Knights of St. John, headed by the uniformed division, will assemble at McCaul and Queen streets on next Sunday, April 19, at 8 a.m., and proceed to St. Mary's Church, Bathurst street, and receive Holy Communion in a body at half-past eight o'clock Mass.

PRIZES FOR POEMS.

The Toronto Old Home Gathering will take place on Wednesday, July 1st, to 4th, 1903. It is proposed to bring together many thousands of former residents of Toronto and the Province of Ontario from different points. The programme will include public meetings and banquet, for which invitations will be extended to many of the leaders in thought and action from both sides of the Atlantic. A military review and a Venetian night and fireworks display on the bay, lacrosse, baseball and cricket matches, and a rowing regatta will also be among the events on the programme.

These details are mentioned not as necessary to the poem but as indicative of the gathering.

The Committee offer three prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25, for the best poem on the Old Home sentiment, as applied to the Toronto celebration. The poems shall not exceed at the most one hundred lines, but with this exception no stipulation is made in regard to form or length.

The three poems which will be awarded the prizes shall become the absolute property of the Committee, with copyrights and exclusive rights of publication. The Committee also reserve the right to publish in the press any other poems which shall have been sent for competition.

Those taking part are requested to have the copy typewritten, to sign a pseudonym to the verses for the purposes of identification, and communicate their names and addresses under seal to the secretary.

The Board of Judges is composed of Prof. Maurice Hutson, Toronto University; Rev. Prof. Wm. Clark, Trinity University; Prof. Pelham Edgar, Victoria University; Prof. W. S. McLay, McMaster University.

All poems should be received on or before May 15th by the secretary, who will furnish any other information desired.

STEWART HOUSTON,
Secretary,
182 Victoria street, Toronto.

The Pathos of the Exiles of France

Paris, April 13.—Right Rev. Dr. John A. Zahm, of Notre Dame, Ind., Provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross of the United States, has arrived here, after visiting the branches of the order in France, which is among those ordered to disband. He is making arrangements to send a large number of the members to America.

When Father Zahm was seen at the Academy of the Holy Cross here (which is the second largest in France), the place showed signs of the confusion and disorder following the notification to disperse. Packers were hastily filling trunks and taking the paintings of founders and other valuables, some of which will be shipped to America.

Rev. Dr. Zahm spoke in terms of pity rather than bitterness. He said this, and other academics, represented the life work of those who had been ordered to disband. The elect would be particularly severe on the old men and on the sisters of the female orders. They retain only their personal belongings and lose their schools, property and buildings, and hereafter will be unable to wear the habit of the order or continue work as members of the congregation. Those who are able to travel will take up new work, and are going to the United States, Canada and India.

As the result of Rev. Dr. Zahm's visit, one hundred brothers or priests and one hundred sisters are going to the United States, and about the same number to Canada. He says most of them speak French and German, so they will be distributed among the colleges and teach languages. Those who are going to Canada will settle in French provinces, where they will understand the language. Rev. Dr. Zahm has not yet determined on the points where those who are going to the United States will be located. They will begin leaving soon in groups.

C.M.B.A. BRANCH 49

"Is modern civilization superior to ancient" was decided in the negative in a debate held at the last regular meeting of Branch 49, C.M.B.A. Able and interesting addresses were delivered by Bros. W. J. Irvine, Dr. Loftus and Grand Deputy Quinn.

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THE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

UNITED STATES THE CONVERSION OF REV. MR. MACPHERSON.

Rev. Samuel Macpherson, an Episcopal clergyman, and until recently pastor of St. John's Church at Auburn, N.Y., publicly renounced Protestantism according to the Catholic ritual at the Jesuit Novitiate, St. Andrew-on-the-Hudson, Father W. F. Clark, S. J., performed the ceremony in the chapel of Our Lady of the Wayside, Mr. Atkins, of New York, and Mrs. Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, acted as sponsors for the new convert to the Catholic faith.

The chapel was filled with prominent clergymen, the seminarians and a number of the young minister's friends and followers.

Mr. Macpherson is a native of Scotland. He was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church six years ago by Bishop Huntington, and after devoting a short period to missionary work in Copenhagen he was advanced to the ministry by Bishop Nicholson, of Milwaukee, and became an instructor at Nashotah.

He was afterward connected with St. John's Church, Roxbury, Mass., and for a short time was curate at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in New York City. During the last two years he has been rector of St. John's Church, where his work was very successful. It was expected that he would become pastor of the Church of the Advent in Boston.

The new convert says he was led to take his present step by a conviction of the lack of teaching authority in the Anglican Church, because recent utterances of prominent leaders in the Episcopal Church on each side of the ocean show that almost any doctrine or opinion may be freely held and taught by its clergy. He says he cannot hold any longer that the Anglican Church is a part of the Church of Christ.

He is forty years old and unmarried. It is possible that he will offer himself to Archbishop Farley for the priesthood.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society, Montreal, the officers elected at last year's annual meeting were continued in office. They are the following:

- President—Mr. Justice Doherty. First Vice-President—Dr. F. E. Devlin. Second Vice-President—F. L. Curran, B.C.L. Treasurer—F. J. Greene. Corresponding Secretary—J. Kahala. Recording Secretary—T. P. Tansey. Marshal—P. Lloyd. Assistant Marshal—W. Davis.

The following committee of management was elected: W. P. Kearney, M. Delabanty, J. Rogers, B. Campbell, C. Conolly, J. O'Connor, J. M. Guerin, J. O'Brien, F. Langan, M. Fitzpatrick, B. Wall, T. G. Donovan, F. C. Shanahan, P. Reynolds, B. Connaughton, L. Darcy and W. J. Crewe.

The following were chosen as the society's physicians for the year: Dr. Guerin, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Dr. F. E. Devlin, Dr. W. Prendergast, Dr. Hackett, Dr. O'Connor and Dr. Scanlan.

Hon. Dr. Guerin moved a vote of condolence with the family of the late Mrs. James Sadlier. He referred to the high position which she had earned in the literature of the Irish race, and the many services she had rendered to the poor Irish immigrants who came to America. Her influence, he believed, would live for many years to come, and her memory would be kept green in the hearts of the Irish people. The resolution was carried and Mr. James Doherty, president of the society, was appointed to draw up the resolutions to be sent to the deceased lady's family.

HE WHO KNOWS A BOOK.

With staff in hand and dusty shoon I walked from morning till high noon Then rested for a little while Upon the green grass by a brook, And with a morsel and a book Forgot me many a mile.

And then upon my way I strode With bending back beneath the load, Until the night beset my way With cheerful thought on song and tale, And so I fare by hill and vale, Contented, day by day.

For he who knows a book to read May travel lightly without need, And find sweet comfort on the road. He shall forget the rugged way, Nor sigh for kindly company, Nor faint beneath his load.

There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickel's Anti-Consumptive syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is, as pleasant as a syrup.

THE JESUIT IN FACT AND FICTION

In a recent lecture Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., dealt with the "Jesuit in Fact and Fiction." Father Vaughan said it was once his privilege to have been asked to give an address to a number of Nonconformist ministers, and as the choice of subject was left to him, he had elected for his thesis, "Why I am a Jesuit." What had led him to make that choice was the difficulty which had always presented itself to them of reconciling the Jesuit in fact with the Jesuit in fiction. Accordingly he had thought it well in the interests of truth to give to his friends the antidote to what a Jesuit was not, by putting before them what a Jesuit was, because he had been through what Americans called "The Jesuit Gospel Mill," and though the process was supposed to crush out all notes of individuality in the wretch who was so foolishly wicked as to submit himself to its grinding wheels, he had flattered himself, that he for one, at any rate, had managed to get through with every bit as much of his own individual character left as he cared to call his own. He had not lost, but gained by

THE JESUIT TRAINING, and he was proud to be able publicly to say that if he had anything worth owning it had in great measure come to him from that splendidly hated Society of which he was an unworthy member. He had met and knew many Jesuits of many nationalities, but he had never yet come across the type set forth in works of fiction, nor did he think that human nature being what it was, that type could anywhere exist in fact. While there were easier and far pleasanter ways of qualifying for a place in lowest hell he did not believe any created being would or could bring himself to submit to the severe strain of a Jesuit training just to become the villain who was put forth as the diabolical hero in so many modern works of romance. "Nothing but the hope of graduating for Heaven had induced him to train in this Jesuit discipline. So much did he abhor the Jesuit of romance that during the past year he had brought actions for libel against two newspapers for venturing to fasten upon him, a Jesuit in fact, some of the bad names given to the Jesuit in fiction. In one case the journal offered a full and adequate apology, in the other

A JURY OF HIS COUNTRYMEN forced the libellers to pay \$300 damages and \$300 more costs. When he read of the gross charge brought against him, he could not help borrowing the words of a London "bus driver who, on Coronation Day, being slugged by a coster, called out to his fares: "And what do you think of that for an illuminated address?" And now he would address himself to the work before him. Father Vaughan then described how St. Ignatius founded the Society of Jesus.

IGNATIUS WAS AN UP-TO-DATE MAN. He saw the world as it actually was. The Church, so it seemed to him, needed the services of a new religious Order set on new lines, adapted to meet the new wants which were being evolved out of the new movements, the new discoveries, and the new learning that were reorganizing, not to say revolutionizing, modern Europe. Accordingly Ignatius conceived the idea of founding what is known to us as the Society of Jesus.

What was the government of that Society? The supreme authority in it was the General Congregation. It alone elected its General and made its laws. The General, who was elected for life, had five assistants of different nationalities, his advisers but not his colleagues. He governed by his own authority, but he was bound to rule according to the Constitutions of the Company, the Decrees of General Congregation, and the traditions of the Society. Next to the Father General came the Provincials of the different Provinces, of which at the present time there were three and twenty. To the members of each Province the Provincial was the most important superior, for all in his Province, with the exception of the Rectors of the Colleges, were appointed to their several offices by him. As the General had his assistants, so the Provincials, the Rectors and the Superiors of the various Houses had their Consultors, with whom they discussed the different interests of their individual departments. To each Province was attached some foreign mission to which any member was liable to be sent, but it was not usual to send the members of one to that of another Province. Father Vaughan said one had to become a member of what some of their admirers called that "crack regiment" to realize what a fine expression it was of the organization of the Catholic Church. No doubt Voltaire had spoken too eulogistically when he said of Frederick II. To ask, Sire, the Pope to destroy this brave army is like asking Your Majesty to disband your regiment of Guards." Voltaire had also made other observations of the less flattering character about the "Mimima Societas," as its founder called it.

LIFE OF A JESUIT. All Jesuits were volunteers; there

was no such thing as conscription. Before enlisting each candidate was examined by four priests, whose business it was to satisfy themselves that he was fitted physically, mentally, and morally for the service to which in the course of his training he would have to be put. If passed by the examiners the candidate became a novice, which implied that for two whole years he was trained in an ascetical school, in which his virtue, and most of all his spirit of obedience, were put to many a rude, rough test by his Superior, called the Novice Master, a Jesuit Father who, moreover, undertook to fashion him into a Jesuit according to the mind of Ignatius. At the end of his two years' training the novice, if all went well with him, was admitted to take the simple vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. After taking his vows, and till he became a priest in the Society, the Jesuit was called a scholastic. During his scholastic study he passed through two years' study of literature and mathematics, then followed three more devoted to philosophy and physical science, after which he was put to teach boys for perhaps six years in one of the Jesuit Colleges; then he spent in theology three years, then was ordained priest, remaining after that one year more in the study of dogma. What became of the Jesuit after all these long years of work and worry? Why, he was put into what was called the tertianship, which meant that he went back to a third year's novitiate, where

IN A SPIRITUAL MILE he had ground out of him whatever of pride and vanity he might have contracted by his successes in government, or in literature, sacred and profane. During that year he studied the Constitution of the Society, made a second month's retreat on the lines of the spiritual exercises, and was told, both in season and out of season, of all his past faults and failings, some of which astonished him not a little, but he was consoled by being reminded that "We do not know ourselves as well as others know us." After the tertianship the Jesuit took his last vows, or the solemn vows, so called because they were more difficult of dispensation than the simple vows of religion. He became a Spiritual Coadjutor, or else a Professed Father. The Society felt she could now put no more into him, so she reserved for the rest of his life to take all she could out of him—and depend upon it she knew how to do it.

JESUITS IN PLAIN CLOTHES. Here, it might be well, said the lecturer, to remark, for the benefit of those not in "the know," that there were no "Jesuits in plain clothes," no "crypto Jesuits," no "Jesuits in disguise." No, neither were there "female Jesuits" or "lay Jesuits" or Congregations of men or women affiliated to them, or Third Order of the Jesuits. With the exception of the Lay-Brothers, who were Jesuits living in Jesuit houses, in Jesuit garb, and doing Jesuit domestic work, there were absolutely no Jesuits who were not actually priests or in training to become Jesuit priests. There was no mistaking them; they had their own rule, their own houses, their own dress, and some people went even so far as to say their own "sly and oily ways," though he, the lecturer, had not as yet met the "sleek and silky" type except in works of travesty and fiction. Truth to tell they were a body of plain, blunt men, who tried to do their duty; but they were neither much better nor much worse than others. There were plenty of other priests, secular and religious, from whom Jesuits might learn many a salutary lesson.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY. Father Vaughan went on to tell of the works done by Jesuits as foreign missionaries, as teachers of youth, as philosophers, as theologians, and scientists till the Society was suppressed in 1773 by Pope Clement XIV. Why was the Society, numbering 22,589 members, suppressed? Time did not permit him to enter into a detailed account of matters which led up to its suppression. The Brief suppressing it gave a long enumeration of complaints that had at various times and places been made against it. But while these charges were rehearsed historically, they were not in the Brief pronounced as proved in fact. The Brief was a disciplinary and administrative measure; it had nothing to do with doctrine; it was not an infallible utterance, so that all that a Catholic need to say about the Brief was that where it was promulgated there the Society was truly and canonically suppressed—ceased to exist. With the Brief before him the Protestant historian Schoell wrote this: "The Brief condemns neither the teachings, nor the morals, nor the discipline of the Jesuits. The complaints of the Courts (of France, Spain, Portugal and Naples) against the Order are the only motives alleged for its suppression, and the Pope justifies his action by precedents of Orders suppressed in deference to public opinion." Another bitter Protestant, J. L. Speller, wrote: "The Bull itself is wholly useless as an historical document. It contains no word in support of the charges, which for a short time previously had been made against the Jesuits, nothing of the real motives of the suppression, and but a hint at some plausible motives—but, the sum-total come to this: The Order was constituted for the good of the Church. So long as this object was served the Order was

maintained. But now that it seems no longer to answer this end the Pope abolishes it, and has the right to do so—as is proved by many examples." L. H. Fischer, another Protestant historian, wrote: "The weakest argument of all (against the Society) is that sought for its suppression by the Pope—this only exhibits once more the familiar phenomenon that the best of friends are sacrificed to secure peace."

THE JESUIT OUTLOOK. Father Vaughan said that for all he knew the Society might be suppressed again. It had died in 1773, it had revived to live its early life once more in 1814; but how long that life was to continue depended upon the Holy See. If a Pope were to arise in the near future to give the death-blow to the Society it would submit to it without much ado. No individual religious Order was necessary to the welfare of Christ's Church, and he could quite conceive a set of circumstances springing out of the future which might induce the then reigning Pontiff to repeat the act of Clement XIV. One thing was certain, and that was the Society never had been, and never would be, reformed. It was its one proud boast that if it failed in anything it was in its individual members, not in its organization, or in its corporate life. The lecturer concluded by the refutation of some of the severer charges that had at different times been brought against the teaching of the Society, which he said was nothing more nor less than the teaching of the Catholic and Roman Church. He referred to three recent works of fiction which had commanded quite a large circulation by their misrepresentations, "gross as a mountain," of Jesuits. He was sometimes asked why Jesuits were so splendidly hated. That question answered in the Socratic manner by asking the further question: Why, if the descriptions given of Jesuits in fiction were true, were they not universally hated by all good men? Perhaps, after all, the Jesuits in fact did not be kind to the Jesuit in fiction.

ONE IRISHMAN'S SUCCESS. The most interesting member of the Land Commission to be appointed under the new Purchase Act is Mr. Michael Finucane, Companion of the Star of India, whom Mr. Redmond admitted he had not heard of before. Mr. Finucane is the third son of the late Mr. James Finucane, of Cloughnadmara, Boher, Cahircastle, Co. Limerick, and was born in 1850. At a very early age the late Mr. Robert V. Hunt, agent to the Dillon Estate, on which his (Mr. Finucane's) father was a tenant, saw promise in the youth, and arranged to send him to the Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, for training. After winning a free thought he had abilities beyond mere farmed his parents, and accordingly persuaded his parents to send him to Weir's Classical Academy, in Limerick. From there he went to the Queen's College, Cork, gaining the Classical and Mathematical Scholarships on entrance. That his career was a brilliant one is evidenced by his passing the Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination in 1870 (taking 23rd place), and after the final examination in Oriental languages two years later he was appointed to the Northwest Provinces. There he acted as local magistrate for a few years, but his knowledge of matters agricultural led to his selection as Secretary of an Inquiry Commission so far back as 1882. Since then he has been connected with the land question in India in one way or another, and it is a curious fact that his father used to say that the newspapers containing the reports of the Land Bill of 1881 had not been sent in vain. Mr. Finucane is a Secretary to the Government of Bengal Revenue and General Statistics Department. He was decorated for famine services in 1897, and he has published a work entitled "The Bengal Tenancy Act."

Mr. Finucane married in 1889 a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew, of the Indian Medical Staff. Mr. Finucane, senior, who was a cousin of the late lamented Mr. John Finucane, M. P. for East Limerick, was a most strenuous supporter of land purchase, and it may be assumed that the new Estate Commissioner's knowledge of local purchase will aid him in the discharge of duties so important to Ireland at large. Mr. Finucane is a cousin of Mr. John O'Mara (Boher), Mr. Laurence Broughton (Eyon), and has several relatives within a small radius of the City of Limerick. They are all purchasers under the Ashbourne Act.

IN EARLY SPRING. Windflower, 'mid brown leaves and gray, Lift your blossoms gaily; Do you know what Spring will say As she sees you daily? "Pink and white, and purple bright, Bear your colors bravely; From dead leaves, now bring to light Flowers which promise fairly." Easter comes, and Christ Our Lord, From the grave is risen. Let us rise, we have His word We shall be forgiven. Joy without and joy within Comes to all who take it; Happiness we all may win, Life is as we make it.

A GREAT FACT ABOUT THE BIBLE

(From The Ave Maria.)

Those who are familiar with the writings of the Fathers and of famous exegeses know how hard it is for modern scholars to say anything new regarding Biblical studies; but novelty in the presentation of old facts is always possible to a man of power. We have been greatly interested in the series of elementary Scriptural studies which Monsignor John Vaughan has been contributing to The London Catholic Times. Here, for instance, are some reflections on the fact that nowhere in the world is there extant an original manuscript of the Bible:

"Though the Old Testament writings were written three thousand years and more ago, we have no existing manuscript of the Hebrew Old Testament earlier than the ninth or tenth century after Christ. Over a thousand years separate our earliest Hebrew manuscript from the date at which the latest of the books contained in them was originally written," says F. G. Kenyon. Probably the oldest manuscript now in existence of any part of the Hebrew Bible is one that was recently acquired by the British Museum, containing the Pentateuch written in book form; and even that is imperfect at the end. It is not dated (a fact of itself indicative of its antiquity), but is said by experts to be not later than the ninth century after Christ.

"From this it follows that even those who can read Hebrew fluently cannot travel back to the fountain-head nor drink at the very source of inspiration. This is to say, they cannot consult the original, but must needs be satisfied to study and examine such copies as have come down to us and are still accessible. And even the earliest copies that we have are generally not first-hand copies—i.e., not copies made directly from the original. They are in most cases only copies of other and earlier copies. Consider, then, to what fresh difficulties this would expose us—and not merely to difficulties, but to spiritual dangers—had we not the living and infallible voice of the Church to safeguard us, and to declare what is and what is not of faith. With the Church to guide us, we may contemplate all those sources of error with the utmost composure. Without her infallible assistance we should be in as bad a plight as the Protestant churches. For, observe, though the original writers were preserved from all error by the direct assistance of the Holy Ghost, this divine assistance does not extend to the individual monks or friars, or other scribes, however holy, who sat down, pen in hand, to reproduce the original text. There were thousands and thousands of copyists busily employed in the monasteries and scriptoriums throughout the world. Through want of observation or through carelessness or weariness, or on account of difficulty or partially effaced writing, how easy it was to mistake a letter or to omit a word or a particle! Yet such an omission is capable of altogether changing the sense of an entire passage.

The contemptuous attitude of the average non-Catholic for tradition as compared with the Written Word could hardly get a severer jolt than it does in these vigorous sentences. The best that can be said for the Bible, on whose uninterrupted pages the Protestant solely bases his faith, is that it is a translation of a translation of a traditional copy. Small wonder that even doctors—not to mention deacons—disagree about its meaning.

WALKED LIKE AN OLD MAN

Joseph Hamel Suffered Long Before he Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Had Lost All His Energy and was Discouraged—The Great Kidney Remedy Cured Him Completely. Nicolet, Que., April 13.—(Special.)—Of the many people in this neighborhood who have been brought back to health and strength through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills few are in a better position to give the public the benefit of their experience than Joseph Hamel. He knows both sides of the question—the suffering and the relief.

"I suffered from Kidney Disease for three or four year," says Mr. Hamel. "For two years I would take two or three days off work a week. I was continually sick and forced to walk like an old man. I lost all my energy and became discouraged. "After trying a lot of medicines that only gave relief for a while I was fortunate enough to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using three boxes I was completely cured." Mr. Hamel is enthusiastic in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills and there is not the slightest doubt of the correctness of his statement as dozens of people can testify to his illness and cure.

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND MALT AND FAMILY PROOF WHISKIES, OLD RYE, ETC. WATERLOO, ONTARIO

STORIES OF THE BIG WIND

A contributor to The Weekly Freeman, Dublin, tells the story of the famous "Big Wind" of 1839, which was recalled to the memory of many by a storm that struck Ireland in February last. He says:

The great storm of 1839 was felt all over Ireland, and was severe in the North of Ireland; but it was only the centre of Ireland that felt the full force of the gale. It was comparatively light in the extreme north and extreme south of the island, and is not remembered so vividly, and does not form such an epoch as it does in those parts lying between Tyrone on the north, and Wexford on the south. One of my brothers was in Youghal on the night of the "Big Wind" and he often told me that the storm was not anything extraordinary there, and caused very little alarm. In the part of the country where I was brought up the "Big Wind" formed, and, among the elderly people, still forms, an epoch from which a great many things were and are counted. "How old were you at the time of the 'Big Wind'?" "Do you remember the 'Big Wind'?" are questions which one often hears even at present in the central parts of Ireland. Just as the Greeks used to reckon from the Olympic games, and the Romans from the foundation of their city, the peasantry in my young days reckoned events from the "Big Wind." It used to be a terrible foe to unmarried young people of both sexes who wanted to make out that they were younger than they really were, for some proof would be generally found to show that they were alive at the time of the "Big Wind," or how old they were then; so that very often the epoch of the storm settled their ages, as the storm itself had settled the ages of many a stately tree on that terrible night.

It may appear strange that there seem to have been more trees destroyed in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, by the gale of February 26 of this year than were destroyed in it by the great storm of 1839. This can be accounted for by the fact that they were almost all very old trees that were levelled in the Phoenix Park by the late gale and that they were sixty-four years younger in 1839, and, consequently, able to stand a greater blow. There was a wood of some of the finest ash, oak, and beech trees in Ireland in the demesne of Mr. Temple, near Athlone, and there was not a tree left standing in it the morning after the storm of 1839. Of all trees, the elm is the one that is most easily levelled by wind, for its roots do not spread out like those of most other trees.

The appearance of the country the day after the '39 storm was as awful as it was extraordinary. Almost every hedgerow was a mass of hay and straw that had been blown into it by the force of the wind, for, alas! there is not an acre of grain grown in Ireland now for the ten that were in it then. I recollect going out the day after the storm to look at a field belonging to a man named Dillon, whose land adjoined ours. The field had over forty immense cocks of hay in it the day before the storm; its owner lived six or seven miles east of the field and never used to draw his hay home until Christmas, and unfortunately for himself he did not take home his hay as soon as he should, for on the morning after the storm there was not a single "thrane" left of it. The very rotted hay at the butts of the cocks was swept clean away. Some of the wags of the place said: "Dillon's hay never went home to him so quick afore, but there was a power of it stopped on the way by the bushes." The most of the unfortunate man's hay was blown into hedges in our land, which lay to the east of Dillon's; and the remains of his forty tons of hay might be seen embedded in our hedges twenty years after the "Big Wind." The extraordinary appearance of the hedgerows, or "quicks," as they are generally called in the central parts of Ireland, gave rise to a great many funny remarks among a people who are famed for their wit, even in their distress, and one of the most famous wits of the locality in which I was born was a horse doctor called Tom Moran. He came to our house shortly after the "Big Wind" to prescribe for a sick horse. "Well," said he, "it's an ill win' that blows nobody good, for the devil a much trouble the birds 'll have buildin' their nests this year; all they'll have to do is to go into a bush, scratch a hole in the hay, an' lay their eggs in it."

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Loretto Abbey... WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, ONT. This fine Institution recently enlarged to over twice its former size, is situated conveniently near the business part of the city, and yet sufficiently remote to secure the quiet and seclusion so congenial to study. The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of young ladies. Circular with full information as to uniform forms, &c., may be had by addressing LADY SUPERIOR, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO.

School of Practical Science ESTABLISHED 1878. Toronto. Affiliated to the University of Toronto. This School is equipped and supported entirely by the Province of Ontario, and gives instruction in the following departments: 1-Civil Engineering, 2-Mining Engineering, 3-Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 4-Architecture, 5-Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Special attention is directed to the facilities possessed by the School for giving instructions in Mining Engineering. Practical instruction is given in Drawing and Surveying, and in the following Laboratories: 1-Chemical, 2-Analytical, 3-Mining, 4-Steam, 5-Metallurgical, 6-Electrical, 7-Testing. The School has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils. Special Students will be received, as well as those taking regular courses. For full information see Circular. L. B. STEWART, Sec'y.

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Brass Band Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc. EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue, 50 illustrations mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments. WHALEY, ROYCE & CO. LIMITED 356 Main St. WINNIPEG, MAN. 153 Yonge St. TORONTO, ONT.

TOOLS We are showing complete sets of tools in prices from \$3.00 to \$30.00 a set. SCROLL SAWS and LATHES Rice Lewis & Son LIMITED Cor. KING & VICTORIA ST., TORONTO When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Table with columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENTS, and liturgical text for April 1903. Includes Palm Sunday, Easter Sunday, and Low Sunday.

"RUBBER" Dunlop Rubber Heels. Your Heels With Dunlop Rubber Heels.

The HOME CIRCLE. A decorative header for the 'Home Circle' section.

SATURDAY NIGHT. Placing the little hats all in a row. Ready for church on the morrow, you know. Washing wee faces and little black fists.

Teach her to be scrupulously conscientious. Teach her how to cook a good meal. Teach her that one hundred cents make a dollar.

Always, therefore, order your plate ox-tail thick, not clear, the so-called clarifying of this soup being nothing more nor less than the careful removing of all its nutritive properties. Mock turtle, again, is sustaining, because of the gelatinous products from meat which it contains, or ought to contain.

The Value of Sympathy (Lydia Whitefield Wright.) Speaking of what men most admire in women, a writer says: "As in everything else men's tastes differ, but there is, however, one trait in a woman's character which, practically speaking, all men admire, and that is sympathy."

SISTER ST. CLARE. A Mother's Story. It was in 1870. In a prison cell, dimly lighted by a slanting sun-ray, a young soldier was seated on his bed of straw.

BRIGHT BEN. Being a patriotic boy, Ben bought with his own money a lead pencil painted red, white and blue. "Now, father," he said, exhibiting his purchase with a flourish, "what color do you want me to write?"

CHANGES IN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY. The meeting of the Congregation of the Propaganda held in Rome on Monday, has been followed by reports of a number of important nominations for episcopal and archiepiscopal sees.

ONE CATHOLIC GOVERNOR. (From The Catholic Mirror.) "Why are there no Catholic Governments of States? So far as we are advised there has never been a Catholic Governor since the Republic was founded."

The Rheumatic Wonder of the Age. BENEDICTINE SALVE

This Salve Cures Rheumatism, Felons or Blood Poisoning. It is a Sure Remedy for Any of These Diseases. A FEW TESTIMONIALS. 193 King Street East, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1903.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

With the exception, perhaps, of Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, there is no member of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the United States who is so well known personally in this part of Canada as the venerable Archbishop of Philadelphia.

The wonderful reverence in which Archbishop Ryan is held by his people was forcibly evidenced on Thursday evening at the Catholic High School, when in a few minutes nearly \$50,000 was subscribed as a jubilee testimonial.

The Nancy Sisters of the Good Shepherd, or as a Toronto paper maliciously styled them, "the demon nuns of Nancy," have been so much before the public of late that they claim a word of protest and self-defence.

The Reverend Mother now writes to the Paris Univers as follows: "Since the Court of Appeal of Nancy passed sentence against our Community, all the French press has been busy writing about us.

There is a growing apprehension that the course of events in France is steadily leading up to the denunciation of the Concordat. But whether such a consummation is impending or

not, the Catholic electors of France, are as inert and unconcerned for the fate of religion as they appear to have been since M. Waldeck-Rousseau initiated the campaign against the Religious Orders.

Catholic writers and observers outside France are now inquiring about some other or additional cause for this lamentable condition of the flock besides all that has been said of the undue influence of infidels, Masons and journalists in the State.

"We fear, if the whole truth comes to be told, no small share of the burden of blame must be borne by those who are responsible for the internal administration of the Church in France.

There is no mistaking this language. It implies that the clergy include the Bourbons of modern France. But Catholics in other lands cannot afford to say they are unmoved by the deplorable state of things in that land.

NUNS DEFEND THEIR ORDER. The Nancy Sisters of the Good Shepherd, or as a Toronto paper maliciously styled them, "the demon nuns of Nancy," have been so much before the public of late that they claim a word of protest and self-defence.

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The gaps caused by death in the Grand Board of the C. M. B. A. have been filled. In another place we pay our tribute to the new Grand Secretary. But it is timely to remark that a pruning of old wood from the Grand Council is very desirable.

Never part without loving words to think of during your absence. It may be that you will never meet again in life.

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CHILD-EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Catholic Times: The report of the visit to Canada organized by the Catholic Guardians' Association is very distinct in recommending the Dominion as a land where a satisfactory start in life may be provided for the boys and girls of our poor law and certified schools.

The Canadian Gazette is a curious sort of review published in London. As a vehicle of public opinion its value is nil. It is a parasitic thing at best, drawing its sources of life from the Canadian Government.

Vox Urbis, in The New York Freeman's Journal, announces that the International Committee for the erection of a monument in honor of the Holy Father has so far been successful in its efforts that the proposal is now practically certain to be carried into effect.

Ireland will cordially and unitedly receive King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Queen Alexandra will be the very first Queen Consort of an English monarch who has ever visited the sister island.

OTTAWA IRISHMEN INDIGNANT. Ottawa Irishmen are up in arms against the posters which are displayed for "A Hot Old Time," which is billed to appear in the Grand Opera House, commencing Monday evening.

MGR. MOONEY FOR BUFFALO. New York, April 9.—The Sun says: "Private communications from Rome received by several prominent New York priests yesterday conveyed the information that the Pope has chosen Mgr. Mooney, vicar-general of this diocese, for the Bishopric of Buffalo.

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"Lessons From the Life and Passion of Christ"

The Catholic Herald of England announces that the Duke de Moro, of Hill Hall, Epping, late of Norton Heath, near Ongar, was until recently an active member of the Anglican Church Union, has been received into the Catholic Church.

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France and the Vatican

As we have assured our readers from the beginning, says The Messenger, the suppression of the religious congregations in France is but a step to the "nationalization," which is but another name for the enslavement of the Church in that country and its separation from the Holy See.

The present unreasonable attitude of the French Government on the question of the nomination of bishops recalls to memory an incident, not so well known perhaps, which shows the real intention of the Government in its latest conflict with the Holy See.

The Abbe was not prepared for this inauspicious proposal. "What you suggest to me," he said, "is an act of simony, for I should obtain an episcopal see under illicit conditions.

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THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY LIMITED. IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO. SINCE 1854. 78 CHURCH STREET. Assets, \$3,000,000.00. 3 1/2% Interest Allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents Upwards. WITHDRAWABLE BY CHECKS.

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As we have assured our readers from the beginning, says The Messenger, the suppression of the religious congregations in France is but a step to the "nationalization," which is but another name for the enslavement of the Church in that country and its separation from the Holy See.

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The Abbe was not prepared for this inauspicious proposal. "What you suggest to me," he said, "is an act of simony, for I should obtain an episcopal see under illicit conditions.

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Never part without loving words to think of during your absence. It may be that you will never meet again in life.

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VII. and the First Consul, therefore, stated: 'His Holiness will confer canonical institution according to the forms established for France before the change of government.'

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NEW ONTARIO AS A FIELD FOR SETTLEMENT

No portion of the American continent offers greater advantages to the settler who with little or no capital desires to establish himself and attain a comfortable independence than does the Province of Ontario. Embracing a total land area of 219,650 miles or 149,516,000 acres, lying within the great grain belt of North America, endowed with magnificent natural resources in the fertility of its soil, the wealth of its mineral deposits and the value of its timber, and possessing a climate eminently healthful and bracing, Ontario ranks as the most progressive and advanced agricultural community in America. Indisputable evidence of her superiority in this respect was afforded at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, when Ontario was adjudged the front place as to live stock, dairy and fruit exhibits, and stood equal to any competing province or state in the variety and excellence of her general farm products. The Province also maintained her supremacy in stock-raising, dairying and horticulture in competition against the continent at the Pan-American Exhibition in 1901. To-day there is no division of the continent that produces in such perfection and variety the grains, grasses, roots, fruits and live stock to be found on the farms in Ontario. The natural energy, industry and intelligence of the people are unsurpassed elsewhere and the advantages of the soil and climate have been supplemented by the adoption of the most advanced scientific methods of agriculture. For many years the government of the Province has devoted special attention to the encouragement of agriculture in all its branches, in which they have been heartily supported by the Legislature. The liberal appropriations of public moneys made for this purpose have placed within the reach of the farming community the latest results of scientific research and investigation in relation to practical agriculture. The total amount expended by the Government for the encouragement of agriculture during 81 years including the appropriations for 1902 reaches a total of \$5,431,957. One of the principal functions of the Department of Agriculture is to regulate these expenditures with a view of securing the best returns in raising the standard of agriculture in all its branches.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF NEW ONTARIO.

There are several considerations to be borne in mind which will indicate the superior claims of New Ontario as a field for colonization over any other part of the continent. One of the most important of these is the diversity of industries established or in the course of establishment. Although, as has been stated, parts of the country are unsuitable for agriculture, its mineral wealth is destined to be one of the great sources of its future prosperity and development. Gold has been discovered in paying quantities in the Rainy River District at the extreme west of the territory, where a number of mines are in active operation. Copper, silver and iron ore are found along the north shore of Lake Superior, and extensive works for the reduction of these ores and the carrying on of a group of industries, for which the mineral and timber resources of the country furnish the raw material, have been established at Sault Ste. Marie, which is rapidly becoming a flourishing manufacturing city, likely in a few years to rival in importance many long established eastern industrial centres. At Sudbury and farther to the east in the district of Nipissing are found the largest nickel deposits in the world, which are being extensively worked, and here also large reduction works are established. The growing demand for nickel for a variety of purposes, more especially for armor plating, and the scarcity with which this metal is distributed in the few countries where it has so far been discovered, is causing a very rapid development of the localities where it is produced, and furnished a continually increasing source of employment to those who may settle in the neighborhood of the mines and smelting works. There is only one other extensive deposit of nickel now known, that of New Caledonia. Many parts of the country are rich in timber and the growing demand throughout the world for paper renders extremely valuable the spruce forests with which large areas are covered. The spruce and other pulpwood timber growing on the portion of the territory explored in 1900 was estimated by the exploration parties at 288,000,000 cords. For the purpose of utilizing this timber to the best advantage in the manufacture of pulp and paper, mills have been started at several points distributed throughout the region, each of which gives employment to a large number of people, whose presence creates a demand for all manner of supplies,

and stimulates the growth of industries. The population of New Ontario has almost doubled during the decade 1891-1901. In the former year it was 55,540, while the Dominion census of 1901 gives the figures at 100,491.

The building of railroads and wagon roads as an aid to settlement is being actively carried on, creating a demand for well-paid labor, and the rapid exhaustion of the supply of lumber and woods of all kinds in the older portions of the Province and in the United States, in the face of a rapidly increasing demand, renders lumbering operation in the new districts continuously active and profitable.

DEMAND FOR LABOR.

All these varied industries make the conditions of life for the agricultural settler considerably easier than is usually the case in a new country, certainly much more so than in the early days of settlement in Ontario. Hitherto almost the only opportunity presented to the settler in the backwoods of obtaining any employment whereby he could subsist until his farm became productive, was that offered by the lumber camps. In localities where no work of this nature was in progress the man who took up land was obliged to provide in advance for the maintenance of himself and family during the time he was occupied in clearing sufficient land to produce a crop, and waiting for it to mature. Few industries of any kind made their appearance until the country was well settled and the pioneers had to look to agriculture as a means of support. In many localities in New Ontario these conditions are reversed and the mechanical industries are the first to occupy the ground as is clearly indicated by the distribution of population as recorded in the census of 1901. Of the one hundred thousand inhabitants of New Ontario in that year upwards of 29,000 were residents of towns and villages. Everyone familiar with the difficulties of colonizing a new country can realize what a great advantage this is to the settler without capital or the man of limited means. Many laborers who, under ordinary conditions, would have had no opportunity of acquiring a homestead, simply because they could not afford to wait for a crop and leave their families lacking bread, can obtain work in connection with some of the numerous industrial enterprises for a longer or shorter term, and take up a farm in the neighborhood as soon as they have saved sufficient money to live on until they can depend on their produce. The growing settlements afford them a steady and remunerative market, not merely for their crops, live stock and farm produce but for the timber, such as in former days were burned off in order to clear the land.

As compared with the prairie lands of the West the balance is altogether in favor of the well-timbered farms of New Ontario. Although the prairie settler has not the labor of clearing his land, he is under the serious disability of having to pay high prices for building materials, fencing and fuel, which in Ontario are all to be had for the cutting, and he lacks the shelter afforded by the surrounding woods to growing crops.

For railway routes, names of local agents, etc., address the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The districts to which the Department of Crown Lands is more particularly directing settlers, with the names and addresses of the local agents and means of access, are as follows: Rainy River Valley.—Land offered as free grants in lots of 160 acres. Means of access: Canadian Pacific Railway to Rat Portage, thence by steamer to Rainy River, or by Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur or Winnipeg. Agents: William Campbell, Boucherville; C. J. Hollands, Fort Frances; William Stephenson, Emo.

Wabigoon District.—Land for sale at 50 cents per acre, under settlement conditions. Means of access: Main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Dryden. Agent: A. E. Annis, Dryden. Thunder Bay.—Land offered as free grants of 160 acres. Means of access: C. P. R., C. N. R., or steamer to Port Arthur or Fort William or Canadian Northern from the West. Agent: J. F. Rutan, Port Arthur.

Algoma.—Comprising the section along the Sault Ste. Marie branch of the C. P. R. from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie. Land mainly for sale at 50 cents per acre. Means of access: Sault Ste. Marie branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway or boat. Agents: D. M. Brodie, Massey Station; H. N. Young, Sault Ste. Marie; Thos. Buchanan, Thessalon.

West Nipissing.—Comprising the district from Sudbury to Sturgeon Falls on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Land for sale at 50 cents per acre. Means of access: Rail by C. P. R. Agents, T. J. Ryan, Sudbury; J. D. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls; Alex. Hamilton, Warren. Temiskaming District.—Land for sale at 50 cents per acre. Means of access: By Canadian Pacific Railway and branch line to Temiskaming station, thence by steamer up Lake Temiskaming. Agent: John Armstrong, New Liskeard.

SETTLEMENT REGULATIONS. Agricultural lands can be obtained from the Crown in Ontario by actual settlers only, subject to certain conditions as to improvement and residence before the issue of the patent.

There are two ways in which title can be acquired:

- 1. By purchase. 2. By free grant.

The uniform price of the land in those portions of New Ontario which are thrown open for settlement by purchase is 50 cents per acre. The settlement conditions to be fulfilled before the issue of patent are the same in each case, viz.: the erection of a habitable house 16x20 feet at least, the clearing of 10 per cent. of the land, and residence upon the land for at least six months in each year for the term necessary to obtain a patent. Individual purchasers are restricted to 160 acres. There are slight differences in the several localities, however, in the time allowed for the payment of the purchase money and the number of years' residence required on the land before the issue of the patent, and these are shortly set forth in dealing with the different settlements in detail. Unpaid balances are in every case subject to interest at 6 per cent.

SETTLERS' RIGHTS WITH REGARD TO TIMBER.

When a lot is sold or located it immediately passes from the operation of the timber license for everything but the pine timber. The settler may, however, cut free of dues such pine timber off his lot as he may require for building or fencing purposes, and such as he may require to remove in the course of actually clearing his land for cultivation, on which latter he has to pay the ordinary Crown dues if he sells it. When he has been six months in residence, he has two acres cleared and house erected he is free to cut and dispose of the timber other than pine on his land. In the case of free grant lands in Rainy River District and all sale lands, all trees (including pine) remaining on the land at the time of issue of the patent pass to the patentee. In the case of free grant lands in the rest of the Province, the pine timber is reserved to the Crown in the patent, but the locattee is entitled to receive 33 per cent. of all timber dues paid on the pine cut on his lot after the 30th of April next following the issue of his patent. This is not to interfere with the right of the settler to cut such pine as he may require for building.

DOMESTIC READING.

There is nothing so attractive to noble souls as a noble soul. If a man is not greater than the greatest things he does, the less said about him and them the better.

The heart will not be subject to so many changes if it roots out the first cause of its frivolity.

When we look back we do not look with an great satisfaction on our pleasures, on our games and pastimes; but we look with pleasure on whatever has made us stronger, wiser, freer, more at home in God's universe.

Go to Our Lady, whose love is as the sea; pray to her to help you to overcome your faults, to obtain for you grace never to commit a deliberate fault, never to offend God. She will not only make you very good, but very happy.

There is sometimes a greater charity in seeming not to see our neighbor's trouble than in trying to relieve it. "Let me alone!" is the prayer of many a tortured heart when the curious, the officious and the factious force the door of its place of desolation; albeit, they bring wine and oil.

No one ever despises his own work. An author loves his book, an artist his picture. God is our Author, our Artist, and He cannot bear to see anything done to spoil us. If we realized how sensitive He is about us, how great would be our confidence in Him! Like children, we should place our hand in His, and walk forward where He leads.

The most reckless spendthrift in the world is the one who squanders time. Money lost may be regained, friendships broken may be renewed, houses and lands may be sold or buried or burned, but may be bought or gained or built again. But what power can restore the moment that has passed, the day whose sun has set, the year that has been numbered with the ages gone?

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Important Bull

Holy Father's Long Expected Letter on Re-Organization of Church in the Philippines. Pope Has Confidence in U. S. Government.

Catholics in the United States will be deeply interested in the provisions of the latest bull of Pope Leo XIII., which deals with the organization and status of the Church in the Philippine Islands.

FOR FUTURE MEMORY OF THE MATTER:

The islands, which lie scattered far and wide over the Indian and Pacific oceans, and which have derived their name, "The Philippines," from Philip II., of Spain, were no sooner discovered at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Hernandez di Magellan than with the sign of the most holy cross, they were consecrated to God, and in a manner, devoted to the Catholic religion.

From that time the Roman Pontiffs, seconded by the remarkable zeal for the propagation of the faith of Charles V. and his son Philip, studiously endeavored to win the islanders from their idolatrous worship to the faith of Christ. By the Grace of God and the valorous work of the members of different religious orders Christianity so prospered that in a short time Gregory XIII., desiring to perfect the youthful Church by the presence of a Bishop, founded the See of Manila. The sequel fully corresponded to this auspicious beginning.

Our predecessors, with the co-operation of the kings of Spain, destroyed slavery, promoted the study of art and letters among the natives, provided for the erection of sumptuous temples, and increased the number of dioceses to such an extent that the Church and people of the Philippines became justly distinguished for the splendor of their civilization and for the dignity and zeal of their religious spirit. Thus was Catholicism rightly and regularly administered under the tutelage of the kings of Spain, through the right of patronage accorded them by the Roman Pontiffs.

But the fortune of war, which changed the civil government of the country, has involved changes in the spiritual government also, for with the cessation of Spanish rule the right of patronage of the Spanish kings has also ceased, and the Church has come into greater liberty with a just partition of its rights from those of the civil government.

This new condition of things demanded instant and sedulous attention to provide for the modus agendi and the amended regulations required to prevent the rigor of ecclesiastical administration from being impaired. To this end we sent our venerable brother, Placidius Chapele, Archbishop of New Orleans, to the Philippine Islands as our Delegate Extraordinary to report on the conditions and to make such provisions as would not brook delay. He carried out the mission entrusted to him in a manner corresponding to our confidence in him and has thereby been found worthy to receive well-deserved praise from us. Subsequently, to our satisfaction, the Government of the United States of America undertook to send a special legation to confer with the Holy See for the solution of some questions touching Catholicity in the Philippine Islands. We gladly seconded the enterprise, and, thanks to the skill and moderation of the negotiators, an easy way was opened for a settlement, which is now to be carried out on the spot. Having now ascertained the opinions of Cardinals belonging to the sacred Congregation for Extraordinary Affairs, and having given daily thought to the matter, we do now by this present Apostolic Constitution make and publish the following provisions which seem to us to be of the utmost importance for the Church in the Philippines, with the hope that what we ordain by our supreme authority will, thanks to the equity and justice of the Government, be studiously and sacredly observed.

I.—CONCERNING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW DIOCESES.

Our first thought and provision is for the increase of the sacred hierarchy. After the erection by Gregory XIII. of the diocese of Manila, the number of the faithful both among the natives who received Catholicity and of new arrivals from Europe so increased that Clement VIII. determined to increase the number of Bishops to rule over them. He therefore raised Manila to the dignity of an archbishopric and created three new suffragan dioceses with Bishops of Cebu, Caceres, Neoesogvia. To these were added in the year 1865 the see of Jara. But these dioceses are of such great extent that the Bishops can only by the greatest fatigue traverse the immense distances. It has been necessary, therefore, now that an opportunity presents itself, to reduce the limits of the old dioceses and to create other sees. Wherefore to the archdiocese of Manila and to the dioceses of Cebu, Caceres, Neoesogvia and Jara we add and institute the new dioceses of Lipa, Tuguegarao, Capizana and Zamboanga, all of which are to be like the other suffragans of the Metropolitan of Manila. Moreover, in the Marian Islands

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II — CONCERNING THE METROPOLITAN AND THE SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

The Archbishop of Manila is to be the only Metropolitan in the Philippine Islands; the other Bishops, both of the old dioceses and of those newly created, are to be subject to him or suffragans. The rights and functions of the Metropolitan are to be those prescribed by the ecclesiastical laws now in force. But, while we wish that these laws be preserved inviolate, we wish also that the bonds of friendship and Christian charity between the Metropolitan and his suffragans be maintained always intact and further strengthened and drawn closer by mutual kind offices, counsels and especially by the holding of meetings among the Bishops as often as the distances to be traversed will permit, for concord is the parent and guardian of the greatest utilities.

III — CONCERNING THE METROPOLITAN AND SUFFRAGAN CHAPTERS.

The dignity and decorum of the Metropolitan Church require that it should be adorned with a body of canons. It will be for the Apostolic Delegate to examine and make suggestions with regard to the means to be devised for the payment of those honorariums of canons which were in past times paid by the Spanish Government. If the lack of means prevents the full numbers of canons to be maintained they may be reduced, not, however, below the number of ten. The Archbishop will confer said dignities and canopies in his cathedral church, freely and independently, with the exception of those which are either reserved by common law to the Holy See or some privilege of patronage and those which have been adjudged by competitive examination. We earnestly desire that canonical chapters be also instituted in the other dioceses. Where this is not possible the Bishops are to choose from both branches of the clergy a number of men distinguished for piety and learning for the exercise of the most important offices. They are to have consulters as in the other dioceses which are destitute of canons, and these consulters will assist the Bishop in the cathedral functions, so that due dignity may attach to these. And if these consulters be prevented by any cause from thus acting the Bishop is to supply their places by the more worthy among the members of the secular and regular clergy.

IV.—CONCERNING VACANCIES IN THE SUFFRAGAN SEES.

When a suffragan see, destitute of a chapter of canons, becomes deprived of its Bishop it is to be administered by the Metropolitan. If there be no Metropolitan the charge is to be assumed by the nearest Bishop, but with this proviso, that a Vicar be elected as soon as possible, and in the interim the diocese is to be governed by the Vicar-General of the deceased Bishop.

V.—CONCERNING THE SECULAR CLERGY.

Experience has amply proved that a native clergy is everywhere of the greatest utility, and Bishops will therefore use every care to increase the number of native priests in their dioceses, taking at the same time the greatest pains to assure themselves that those to whom ecclesiastical offices are intrusted are known to them and fit for those offices and previous to their appointment to the discipline formed by piety and experience. Those whom practice and experience have shown to be superior men are to be gradually promoted to the more important offices. The clergy are to be strongly urged never to allow themselves to be separated from study. For although the common law provides that those who are enlisted in the host of God shall not give themselves up to secular cares, we are anxious that this be specially avoided by the clergy in the Philippine Islands to-day. Moreover, as an object of heart is of the utmost importance for the attainment of all great and useful enterprises, the clergy of both the secular and regular branches will sedulously endeavor to cultivate their spirit among themselves. For it is certainly becoming that those who form the one body of Christ, the one head, should not be animated by feelings of envy, but should be of one mind and love each other in fraternal charity. The Bishops are urged to bear in mind that to promote charity and insure the observance of discipline



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would not be a foolish act, but, on the contrary, if you have any person depending on you for support it would be a very timely one. Should you live, and the policy be an endowment, while hardly making your fortune, it would greatly assist you to attain the glorious privilege of being independent.

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It will be very advisable for them to convoke synods as often as the circumstances of time and place will permit.

This will insure community of feeling and action among all. The practice of spiritual exercises, too, is of the utmost help in keeping alive a spirit of fervor among the clergy and maintaining and increasing the virtues of the priesthood. Let the Bishops, therefore, see to it that all who have taken the Lord as their portion retire at least every three years to some suitable place to meditate on the affairs of eternity and thus be purified in the world and be renewed in the ecclesiastical spirit. Care must also be taken for the promotion of sacred studies among the clergy by frequent exercise, for the lips of the priest will keep knowledge in order that he may be able to instruct the faithful who seek the law from his mouth. The best way to insure this will be to hold frequent conferences on moral and liturgical questions. Whenever the difficulties of travel, the limited number of priests or any obstacle of the kind prevent such meetings it will be an excellent plan to have written questions proposed for solution by those priests who cannot come and afterward duly submitted to the Bishops.

The Holy Father closes by having the Bishops give charge of parishes to the regulars after consultation with their superiors. If difficulties arise the Apostolic Delegate will intervene. The constitutions of Benedict XIV. and Romanos Pontifices of Leo XIII. will regulate the relations between the Bishops and regulars who have charge of missions. The Bishops are exhorted to see that missions are given at stated times in the different parishes, and it is strongly recommended that a religious house should be founded in each province with seven or eight regulars who will devote their exclusive attention to this work of missions. Both Bishops and priests are reminded of their obligation of preaching the faith to the heathen and idolaters in the islands. Collections of money will be made by the faithful for this purpose, which the Bishops will distribute impartially among the various missions. The Apostolic Delegate is ordered to call a provincial synod as soon as possible to arrange for the carrying out of the new discipline. The Holy Father finally exhorts the inhabitants of the Philippines to give the reverence and obedience which are due to the lawfully constituted authorities.

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BANKING LAW OF CANADA

Instructive Paper by Mr. John F. Mallon on the Chief Features of Our Legislation

At a recent meeting of business men Mr. John F. Mallon was called upon to read a paper on the Bank Act of Canada, and presented the following interesting paper:

Our laws on general subjects are said to be a reproduction of legislation enacted elsewhere, generally in Great Britain. The Bank Act, however, is an exception to this rule. Our financial conditions are very different from those of the Mother Country, and our whole banking policy has been widely divergent from that of the United States. The Bank Act came into force July 1st, 1891, and applies to 36 banks then existing and any banks incorporated in future. The charters of all banks existing at the time of its enactment were extended for 10 years, or until July 1st, 1901, while the charter of any new bank created during the period expired at the same time. By the amending Act of 1900 the charters were again extended for 10 years, or until July 1st, 1911. The banks to which the Act applies are substantially in the same position as if their respective charters had been taken away, and they had been granted new charters.

Thus the life of a bank, apparently, is only ten years, and as all charters come to an end at the same time, it might seem possible for the country to be suddenly left without any authorized banks. The system appears to be admirably adapted to the circumstances of a young and growing country. During the session of Parliament preceding the date of the expiry of the charters the banks are called upon to answer such criticism as may arise from the existence of defects in their system made evident by the experiences of time. By the exchange of opinion between the bankers and the public the Bank Act is improved and the banking system is thus brought at each period of renewal to a higher degree of perfection.

INCORPORATION.

When a certain number of individuals have complied with certain requirements they are supposed to have applied for a charter, which Parliament could refuse, but which, as a matter of fact, would not be refused unless doubt existed as to the bona fide character of the proposed bank. Then, on complying with certain other requirements and obtaining consent of the Treasury Board, the bank is ready for business. What has given the Government more concern than the manner of incorporation is the means of determining that each proposed bank is a genuine business venture, with enough capital at the back of it to make this certain and to warrant the granting to it of the franchise of issuing notes. In 1854, a New Brunswick Act required that public commissioners should count the cash in the possession of a proposed bank in order to ascertain if the actual capital had been paid in, and that no notes should be issued until half of the capital was actually paid in. But there was no requirement as to the minimum capital, nor was there any fixed time for the repayment of the remainder of the subscribed capital. In the report of the first committee on banking and currency, appointed after the Union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, it was recommended that the amount of capital be fixed by Parliament in each case, and the whole to be subscribed within 18 months from the date of the charter; the bank was not to begin business until the whole was subscribed and one-half paid up, and the whole must be paid up within two years from date of charter. In 1870, after a great deal of discussion the minimum was fixed at \$500,000, of which \$200,000 should be paid before business was transacted. But this was modified next year to a requirement that only \$100,000 be paid up at the commencement, and another \$100,000 within two years. It will be seen that in the Act of 1890 the conditions are more stringent than at any previous time. The bona fide subscription of \$500,000 of stock must be secured, and of this \$250,000 must be at once paid up, and the actual cash placed temporarily with the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General before the final certificate is obtained, to the effect that all the conditions required by law have been complied with. This certificate is required to be obtained within one year from the passing of the Act of Incorporation.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS.

The law concerning the relations between the shareholders and the directors are with a few exceptions such as might be adopted in the management of any large corporation. That the directors should not have power to remunerate themselves, except under authority of the shareholders (Sec. 18), was a provision of the earliest charter in Old Canada—that granted to the Bank of Montreal in 1821. That the directors, or a majority of them, shall be British subjects (Sec. 19), and that directors shall be responsible for the employment of bank officers, and shall require them to give security for faithful service (Sec. 23), were also features of the same charter.

The matter of loans to directors has always been a somewhat difficult question and comparative freedom is permitted, except that in the monthly returns to the Government the aggregate of loans to directors must be shown. Shareholders are empowered

by passing a bylaw to such effect, to restrain the Board of Directors to the extent that they may see fit in making such loans.

18. Banks may establish and contribute to Guarantee and Pension funds in order to ensure the fidelity and provide for the superannuation of their officers.

Formerly private bonds were the rule; now the bonds of guarantee companies are generally given or required.

23. A bond well and truly to execute the duties of cashier or teller of a bank include not only honesty, but reasonable skill and diligence.

Therefore, if he is negligent and unskillful in the performance of those duties or lacks capacity and care the condition of the bond is broken. Some banks have funds kept up by contributions from both bank and officers. This might not be practicable in a small bank, but it has proved successful in some of the large banks. The affairs of a bank are entrusted to a Board of Directors.

There are no longer in Canada special "discount days" on which the board sits and discusses the bills of exchange. It is necessary now to empower the manager at the smallest branch, by instructions given in advance, to transact the business of his established customers. New customers, if proposing important business, must wait the decision of the board, but old ones, if in good standing, are not usually willing to do so. The board as a rule sits once a week, and is asked to approve of the more important lines of credit. The president may be in such close touch that he knows the business as well as the general manager; but this, as a rule, he cannot be, and the latter is the real executive officer. The president, however, is in daily contact with the general management, and is able to judge as to whether the bank is being soundly and honestly managed, while the board, by the nature of the business discussed every week, should also be in a position to know whether the affairs of the bank are prospering or not.

25. Shareholders have one vote for each share. All voting by shareholders must be by ballot. Shares which have been transferred within 30 days preceding a meeting cannot be voted upon by either party. Shareholders may vote by proxy, but no person who is not a shareholder shall be permitted to vote as such proxy, and no manager, cashier, clerk, or other subordinate officer of the bank shall vote either in person or by proxy or hold a proxy for such purpose.

Mr. Justice MacLaren in his work on banking, says: "The word manager in this case would probably not be held to apply to a managing director in a bank which has such an officer." In the Bank Act of 1843 the expression was "the cashier or other officer," and it was held that the president was not an officer within the meaning of the clause. Proxies must be renewed at least every two years. In the early Acts, voting was arranged by a scale, so that while one share gave one vote, ten shares gave only five and thirty shares only ten, while no holding gave more than twenty votes. In granting new charters in the year 1855, the Legislature of Old Canada changed this to the practice which has been followed since—of one vote for each share.

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.

(2) Each director shall hold capital stock as follows: When the paid-up capital stock is one million dollars or less, each director shall hold stock on which not less than \$3,000 has been paid up. When the capital stock is over one million and does not exceed three millions, each director shall hold stock on which not less than \$4,000 has been paid up. And when the paid up capital stock exceeds three millions, each director shall hold stock on which not less than \$5,000 has been paid up. The shareholders may raise the qualification, but they cannot lower it.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock may be increased, or decreased by the consent of a majority of the shareholders obtained at an annual or special meeting, and approved by the Treasury Board. New or unsubscribed stock must be allotted pro rata, and any premium fixed thereon must not exceed the percentage which the reserve fund (surplus) bears to the paid-up capital stock. Before the consent of the Treasury Board can be obtained to a reduction of the capital, statements of the condition of the bank must be submitted, setting forth the reason why such reduction is sought. Before the present Act a special Act of Parliament was required for reducing the capital stock, or for increasing it. The reduction of the capital stock in this manner does not diminish the liability of the shareholders to the creditors of the bank, existing before such reduction is made, and the capital stock cannot be reduced below the sum of \$250,000 of paid-up stock.

Several sections of the Amendment Act of 1900 are devoted to the purchase of the assets, etc., of one bank by another. Sections 29 to 44 inclusive, deal with the following subject: Subscription of shares (29) and payment of calls on new shares (30 and 31); and enforcement of same (32, 33 and 34); conditions under which shares may be transferred (35) provision that a list of transfers shall be made daily and exhibited for the information of shareholders (36); provision to prevent the selling of stock by others than the actual owners such as the sale of shares not owned

with the expectation of purchasing later at a lower price (37). 37. This section was not in the former Act, and was designed to prevent gambling in bank shares, or engaging in transactions which are really betting on the rise or fall of the stock in the market.

Manner of transferring shares sold under execution (3); in case of death, bankruptcy, insolvency, or marriage of female shareholders (39, 40, 41 and 42); provision that bank is not bound to see to the execution of trusts (43); provision that executors and trustees shall not, when the real owner is indicated in the books of the bank, be subject personally to liability on the shares so standing in their names as executors or trustees. If the actual owner is living and competent, he is liable as if the shares stood in his name, and if dead or incompetent, his estate is liable (44). When the name of the real owner does not appear in the books of the bank, then the executor, trustee or administrator is personally liable.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

45. At the annual meeting the directors must submit a clear and full statement of affairs.

46. The books, correspondence, etc., are at all times subject to inspection by the directors but no shareholder has a right to see any of the books of the bank.

A sub-section was added by the Amending Act of 1900, which enables shareholders to obtain fuller information. In case they so desire shareholders may pass a bylaw asking further statement from the directors.

47. Dividends when earned are to be declared not less often than half-yearly.

48. Directors who knowingly join in declaring a dividend or bonus which impairs the paid-up capital, shall be jointly and severally liable therefor. And if the capital is impaired, the directors shall make calls upon the shareholders to make good such impairment. And the net profits must be applied for the same purpose.

49. No dividend or bonus, or both combined, exceeding 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid unless the net rest fund, or surplus profit reserved, exceeds 30 per cent. of the paid-up capital, after deducting all bad debts.

RESERVES.

50. Of the cash reserves held by a bank (the proportion of such reserves to liabilities being entirely at the bank's discretion) not less than 40 per cent. shall be in legal tender notes of the Dominion of Canada.

NOTE ISSUES.

51. Banks may issue and reissue notes payable to bearer, on demand and intended for circulation, no note smaller than \$5 and all notes to be multiples of \$5.

The Government desired to provide, out of its legal-tender issues, the entire change making paper currency of the country, and first fixed the lowest note issuable by a bank at \$4 (the old currency pound) and subsequently at \$5. (Before 1871 banks issued notes for \$1 and upwards). By the Amending Act of 1899 Canadian Banks may issue notes of \$1 sterling, or any multiple of that sum, at any office or agency of the bank in any British colony, other than Canada, provided the laws of such colony do not prohibit them. The total note issue of a bank must not exceed the unimpaired paid-up capital. A bank must not pledge its notes, and no loan thereon shall be recoverable from a bank. A bank may not issue or re-issue notes during a period of suspension.

Sec. 53 makes the note issues a prior lien upon the estate of the bank, prior even to a debt to the Crown. This principle found a place in the Act, in the year 1880. But there were still two defects in the system. It was frequently alleged by those who admired the National Bank Act of the United States, that while the currency created by it might not be elastic, the notes could not by any reason fail to be paid in full, and to circulate throughout the entire area of the United States. While in Canada where the area is enormous relatively to population, the notes of banks in one province used to pass at a discount in some of the others. And while it might be confidently asserted that all bank issues secured by being a first lien on the estate of the bank would be eventually paid in full, it was nevertheless true that because of doubt and delay the notes of a suspended bank always fell to a discount for the time being.

The distinctive features, therefore, of the bank note issues of Canada are: They are not secured by special deposit with the Government of bonds or other securities, but are based on the general assets of the bank issuing them. But in order that they may be not less secure than notes issued against bonds deposited with the Government, they are made a first charge upon the assets. (Sec. 53).

To avoid discount at the time of suspension of a bank, each bank is obliged to keep in the hands of the Government, a deposit, equal to 5 per cent. on its average circulation.

This is called the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, and should any liquidator fail to redeem the notes of a failed bank, recourse may be had to the entire fund if necessary. In order that all solvent banks may accept without loss the notes of an insolvent bank, these notes bear interest at 5 per cent. from the date of suspension to the date of the liquidator's announcement when he will be ready to redeem. (Sec. 54). (55) To avoid discount, for geo-

graphical reasons each bank is obliged to arrange for the redemption of its notes in the commercial centres throughout the Dominion. Dominion notes in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$4, to the amount of \$100, can be demanded from a bank by anyone receiving payment of that, or a greater sum. One signature on all bank notes must be in the actual handwriting of a person authorized to sign. The Act forbids the defacing of notes.

63. Also, the making of any card, advertisement or like in the form of a Dominion or bank note.

62-96. Every teller or other officer who receives a counterfeit or fraudulent note, is supposed to stamp it with the word counterfeit, altered or worthless.

BUSINESS AND POWERS OF THE BANK.

Canadian banks are banks of issue, of discount and of deposit. In addition to its right to discount, lend money, make advances, and take certain collateral securities, a bank is given express power to deal in gold and silver and bullion, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable securities, or the stock, bonds, debentures and obligations of municipal and other corporations, or Dominion, Provincial, British, foreign and other public securities.

64. A bank must not engage in any business except banking, and it must not lend money on the security of real estate or other real property. These were features of the first charter (1821). A third provision, to the effect that a bank must not lend on its own stock, was adopted by New Brunswick in a charter granted in 1832. For a few years this provision was relaxed under Dominion legislation, but it was again enforced and is now regarded as a fixed principle of the Act.

65. A bank has a first lien on shares of its own stock, or any dividends due thereon, when the stock is held by a debtor. This also appears in the first charter (1821).

With the system of transferring shares in the United States such a lien might work unjustly, but in Canada it does not operate unfairly to any third party. No stock certificate, as the phrase is understood in the United States, is ever given by a bank. Shares are transferable only on the books of the bank.

67. A bank may hold real property for its own use; and

68. Although it cannot lend on real property, it may take such to secure a debt already contracted. And if the bank acquires the title to such real property it cannot be held longer than seven years—unless the period is extended not exceeding five years longer—making twelve years in all.

74. Also may lend money to any person engaged in the business of a wholesale manufacturer of any goods, wares and merchandise upon the security of the goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by him or procured for such manufacture.

(2) The bank may also lend money to any wholesale purchaser, or shipper, or of dealer in, products of agriculture, the forest, quarry or mine, or the sea, lakes and rivers, or to any wholesale purchaser, or shipper, or dealer in live stock or dead stock, and the products thereof, upon the security of such products, or of such live stock or dead stock, and the products thereof.

72. A bank may also lend for the building of a ship or vessel and take a mortgage or other security.

76. Material or goods on which a bank has a lien, by warehouse receipt or pledge, may be converted by manufacture without the bank losing its lien.

77. All advances so secured have priority to the claim of an unpaid vendor, unless he had a lien on such goods, of which the bank was aware.

78. In case of default, bank may sell goods by auction.

80. A bank is not liable to any penalty or forfeiture for usury, and may stipulate for and receive, or may take in advance, any rate not over seven per cent.

81. And no negotiable instrument shall be void on the ground of usury. These sections relating to usury are considered unnecessary. Prior to 1858 usury laws existed in Canada and these are inherited from that period.

84. A bank may receive deposits from any person, whether qualified by law to contract or not, and may repay, unless the money is lawfully claimed by another. But deposits under this authority must not in any one case exceed \$500. And the bank shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust in relation to such deposits.

RETURNS TO GOVERNMENT.

85. Banks must send to the M. of F. and R.-G. a statement to the close of each month. This return covers a very full statement of assets and liabilities under uniform headings, and is published in the Government Gazette.

to the Act in 1890, by which banks are required to report to Government the unclaimed moneys in their hands. These statements also appear in a blue book for the information of the public. The liquidator of a bank after three years must pay over all such amounts remaining unclaimed, together with all interest due, and the Government shall hold these in trust for the owners, continuing in trust where it was contracted for, at 3 per cent. per annum. A liquidator must also after three years pay to the Government an amount equal to the outstanding circulation, to be held in trust for the holders of such notes.

CURATOR.

In case a bank suspends payment the Canadian Bankers' Association (Incorporated 1900) shall at once appoint a Curator to supervise the affairs of the bank, who shall have all powers, and do all things necessary to protect the interests of the creditors and shareholders, and he shall continue those duties until he is removed from office, or until the bank resumes business, or until a liquidator is duly appointed to wind up the business of the bank. (This is part of the Amendment Act of 1900).

INSOLVENCY OF BANKS.

The first of the insolvency clauses is that fixing the double liability, while several sections are devoted to provisions for enforcing it. The early banks of Old Canada had no provision for a double liability of shareholders, but the charter of the Bank of Nova Scotia (1832) contained the provision, while the Committee for Trade recommended its adoption by Old Canada, and long before Confederation (1867) it was recognized as a principle. There was a time when many doubted the practical value of the power to call on shareholders for a second payment to the extent of the face value of their shares. Questionable things were done to avoid paying.

Shares were transferred by the knowing ones just before failure, to others with whom money could not be collected. Or it was found that the real holder was already a debtor to the bank, and could not meet this in addition to his other liabilities.

In the failures of recent years the percentage of the double liability collected has prevented the creditors from suffering. The conditions laid down by the Act make it almost impossible to avoid payment for any reason except inability.

Section 94 makes it clear that failure on the part of a shareholder to pay calls re double liability, shall operate a forfeiture by him of all claim to any part of the assets of the bank. Such calls and any further calls being recoverable from him nevertheless. And Sec. 96 says: Shareholders do not escape liability unless their stock has been transferred more than 60 days prior to a suspension of payment. By Sec. 90, which was inserted in the Act of 1890 the liability of a bank for any moneys deposited, or dividends collected, continues notwithstanding any statutes of limitations. Sec. 91 provides that suspension for 90 days, either consecutively or at intervals during 12 months, constitutes insolvency and forfeit charter, except for purposes of liquidation. The Act is full of penalties, both in the shape of fines and imprisonment. In enforcing promptly in making Government returns and for over issues of circulation, they are certainly severe and effective. Sec. 100 is intended to prevent private bankers from using titles which might convey the idea of incorporation, such as "Bank," "Banking Co.," etc. In dealing with this subject I have endeavored to bring to your notice the general features of the Bank Act of Canada, not dwelling on each section of the Act, as too much detail only serve to make this already too lengthy paper more tiresome.

Before taking my seat, however, I would like to read a paragraph from an address by Mr. B. E. Walker, to the Congress of Bankers at Chicago, delivered in 1893.

AN OLD STORY.

Queen Elizabeth of England was not a thoroughgoing spinster, for she had so little prejudice against the practice of smoking that she permitted Sir Walter Raleigh his pipe in the royal presence. She was sufficiently a woman, however, to twist him openly on his devotion to the weed, and it was on one of these occasions—or so the author of "The Sovereign Herbs" shrewdly surmises—that the knight replied:

"I can assure Your Majesty that I have so well experienced the nature of it that I can tell even the weight of the smoke in any quantity I consume."

"I doubt it much, Sir Walter," replied Elizabeth, holding it was impossible to weigh smoke, and mayhap scenting a joke, "and I will wager you twenty gold angels that you do not solve my doubt."

gallantly accepting the wager, Raleigh filled his pipe with a weighted quantity of tobacco, smoked it out and then, weighing the resultant ashes, announced the weight he had smoked away.

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A LITTLE MISTAKE. Words are the only means of expressing some ideas. As two of the characters argue in one of Doctor Hale's stories, gestures will not express the Declaration of Independence nor the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." A funny instance of the failure of signs appears in a story told by The New York Sun: "I shall never forget my first visit to Madrid," said a lady. "I was the only member of our party who knew any Spanish, and I knew but one word, that one being 'leche'—milk—but by means of gestures we managed to get along until breakfast was served. Then, as luck would have it, the maid brought my coffee without any milk in it, and also, as luck would have it, I promptly forgot the one word of Spanish I knew, and which of all words was the one most wanted at that moment. "This time neither gesture nor yelling was of any avail, so at last in desperation I seized a piece of paper and a pencil and drew a picture of a cow. Thereupon the maid tripped off and came back with three tickets to the bull fight."

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THE PAPACY, 1903

A venerable figure-head, imbued with an extraordinary sense of the historic prophecies of his position—such is (writes "A Roman Catholic," in The Outlook of the 7th inst.) the notion of most Englishmen in respect to Pope Leo the Thirteenth. Novelists have vied with one another in descriptions of the frail, almost diaphanous body in which a rare spirit burns like a small clear flame in a lamp of thinnest porcelain. And journalists, inverting the idea of Peter's Pence, have turned the intimate life of His Holiness into a source of crowns and guineas, till the world is weary of listening to chit-chat about the daily two glasses of Bordeaux, about the salad coveted but forbidden, about the cat in the Vatican gardens, and about the incessant conflicts with the physician Lapponi. Last Tuesday's great ceremony, when the "Te Deum" of the Catholic world celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Joachim Pecci's elevation to the Papal throne, was signal for one more opening of the

SLUICE-GATES OF ANECDOTE and of descriptive reporting. But there were comparatively few of the larger sayings which the occasion might have been expected to evoke. To discuss the person and acts of Leo XIII. would not have been lese-majeste in this land of England, seeing that our diplomatic relations with the Holy See were broken off nearly four hundred years ago, and that long after the nineteenth century had passed its prime the majority of Englishmen thought of the Pope, so far as they thought of him at all, as the Man of Sin, the Scarlet Woman, the Ten-horned Beast of the Seven Hills, and even as anti-Christ. Probably it is because the conflict between the

OLD OPINIONS AND THE NEW is still acute that secular journals have mostly preferred the prudent course of silence. Through the machinations of monarchs and statesmen who have plotted to harness the ecclesiastical power to their own selfish schemes, it has often happened in the past that the Church has been ruled by weak or even by bad Popes. But a Pope's private weakness or badness does not alienate from him the veneration of the faithful. "Not to thee but to Peter," said one of the many proud kings who have gone to Canossa, and to this extent it is correct to explain last Tuesday's demonstration as a homage rendered not to Joachim

Pecci but to a figure-head, to the passing occupant of ST. PETER'S CHAIR. Over and above the honors paid to a figure-head, there remains, however, an immeasurable volume of enthusiasm for Leo himself. The Church feels that she has assisted at the jubilee of a Pontificate which must become historical, and that in Leo XIII. she has been blessed with a great Pope and a great man.

The nineteenth century seemed destined from its birth to witness the extinction of the Papacy. At its outset not only was the Pope humiliated into leaving Italy to play a secondary part at the coronation of Napoleon the First, but (exactly a hundred years ago) the Holy Roman Empire came to an end after an existence of a thousand years. Wars and revolutions, followed by the rise to power of classes which were confidently indicated as the implacable foes of supernaturalism and sacerdotalism.

DEEPENED THE GLOOM: and the decay or unrest in Catholic countries simultaneously with the undreamed-of progress of the Protestant people gave ever-increasing assurance to the prophets of evil. Ireland, that brave and desperate outpost of the Faith in the Old World, appeared to be beaten at last, not by penal laws or the missionaries of heresy and schism, but by famine and political strife. As for the New World, the Latin populations of the South were declared to be on the point of throwing off their allegiance to Rome even as they had thrown off their allegiance to Most Catholic Spain, while the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of the North were reported as eager, worldly-wise ones to whom tradition and authority must for ever be themes for

CONTEMPT OR LAUGHTER. And when the Papacy blazed up into the promulgation of its ex cathedra infallibility, those who spoke of the last leap of a dying flame had their triumph in the quickly ensuing breach in the Portia Pia and the downfall of the temporal power. It was freely predicted that the successor of Pius the Ninth would be the last of the Popes.

Most of the prophets are dead. But the Papacy is more vigorously alive to-day than at any earlier moment during the bitter and long-drawn episode of the Reformation. The scattered exiles from Ireland have planted their Faith in the very countries of which the Papacy most despaired. Against a few apparent losses the Papacy can set twice as many

REAL GAINS. And humanly speaking, its present power and splendor are due to the sanctity, wisdom, energy and self-sacrifice of Leo XIII. A saint, he

still retains a full measure of the worldly prudence for which he became famous as governor of brigand-ridden Benevento, and as a Papal diplomatist under Gregory the Sixteenth. An ascetic living on eighteen pence a day, he has none the less equipped at his own cost a new observatory in the Vatican, and has restored many parts of the Vatican itself in the grand manner. A

SCHOLAR AND A POET, he has not disdained to bless and to practise the naive devotions of the simple. A watchful and strong administrator, impatient of inefficiency and blundering, he has nevertheless contrived to rise repeatedly above the routine of his office, and, as the Bishop of Newport eloquently said in his Lenten Pastoral the other day, Pope Leo has written Encyclical after Encyclical in which he appears "as a philosopher who has undertaken to reason with the world on the great and fundamental issue. Is it or is not the truth that the world's well-being, progress, and salvation depend upon its accepting the revelation of God and Church instituted by Christ?" The Introit of the Mass of the first Leo fits the thirteenth Leo no less well: "In medio Ecclesie aperuit os ejus; et implevit eum Dominus spiritu sapientie et intellectus." To the

CATHOLICS OF FRANCE who held aloof from the Republic to cherish the relics of an effete monarchy he laid down the duties of Christian citizenship in a letter which will become classical; and there is hardly any great human interest from Home Rule and the Plan of Campaign to Marriage and the Holy Scriptures which he has not studied at first hand and discussed in a spirit of fatherly love. His Encyclical on Labor drew contemptuous retorts from the more militant and materialistic Socialists, but the mere fact of his interesting himself in the economic circumstances of the toiling millions not only won for him the title of "the workingman's Pope," but also gave a direction to the sympathies of thousands of

YOUNG PRIESTS which cannot fail of some immense result. Nor have the activities of which these are a very few examples sprung from restlessness of self-seeking. The itch to do something for the mere doing's sake or for the sake of notoriety is constantly proving too strong in these newspaper days for certain rulers of men. But Leo the Thirteenth was sincere in shrinking from the tiara, and sincere when he wrote under his own portrait, "pro grege Christi dulci pati, ipsoque in carcere dulce mori." He has never spoken ex cathedra or sought to glorify himself by becoming the mouthpiece of an infallible word.

"In carcere dulce mori!" "In carcere" Leo the Thirteenth has professed to live, and except for a hurried visit inognito to the morrow of the conclave to his former house for the packing of sundry papers, he has chosen to labor for five-and-twenty years as "the prisoner of the Vatican." In other words, he has refused to recognize the

SPOILIATION of thirty-three years ago, and has consistently enjoined upon Italian Catholics abstention from the polls and from political life as a protest against the position in which the events of 1870 have placed the Sovereign Pontiff. Hasty persons in England whose readings in paper matters have been confined to a couple of novels by Miss Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine are accustomed to dismiss these "impudent and futile pretensions" of the Holy Father with a patronizing smile. To them "United" Italy is a reality, and Rome—the Rome which would have been wiped off the map two or three times over had the Popes not saved it—is "United" Italy's natural inheritance.

The truth is not so rosy as these fancies. "Italy, alas!" said the jerry-builders of 1870, as they mined and blasted in the Book of Peter, "is at present only a geographical expression." And straightway they put a political expression in its place. "United" Italy

DOES NOT EXIST. The Greek agricultural South cannot longer be taxed out of all life and hope for the empty sake of fiscal unity with the Latin industrial North. The question of Calabria is fast becoming more grave for the Quirinal than the question of Connaught has ever been for Westminster. Artificial remedies are being devised, and for a time they may succeed. But sooner or later the blunders of 1870 must come home to roost, and it will not be necessary for the reigning Pope of that day to connive at bloodshed or revolution in order to repossess himself of the patrimony of Peter. It is not imperial Rome but the

CITY OF THE POPES in which the House of Savoy dwells as usurpers. And to the Popes must Rome return.

For a season "United" Italy remembered Adowah and desisted from adventures; but a recent debate on naval affairs showed that the lust for glory and conquest may at any moment re-awaken. That is to say, "United Italy" may at any moment be the theatre of invasion; and invasion, even in the pastoral republics of South Africa, has nearly always meant a siege of the capital city. And it is only with horror that

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF CATHOLICS can think of the high explosives of, say, the French artillery bursting by some "accident" about the very tomb of the Apostles. For behind the French artillery would be the Government of M. Combes, who sends troops against nuns, and of General Andre, who deprives colonels of commands because their wives have assisted at Catholic charity fetes and bazaars.

"Why take it upon yourself to set limits to Providence?" said Leo wittily to the pious pilgrims who told him they were praying earnestly that he might live to be a hundred years old. But according to all human probability the limits are not far off. And when a new Pope is chosen in Leo's place it will be an anxious hour for the Church and for the Italian Kingdom.

HINTS TO THE SPRING GARDENER. First, the garden should be cleaned. Remove the winter crop of tin cans and throw them over into the next yard. Although you do not need them, somebody else may.

The garden must be dug. To have it done right you must do it yourself. If your neighbors raise (with your help) chickens, or if you support a dog, you may consider that the garden will not require to be touched with a fork at all. However, chickens and dogs are apt to work unevenly, and more to suit their own ends than the garden's.

Put in your sunflowers early, so that you may be fortified against cold snaps and cloudy days; and if you are wise enough to get your moonvines to going you can potter about nights whenever you feel disposed or your deeds demand it. It is well to devote one corner of the garden to chickweed, for through this doing you will be independent in the way of Sunday dinners. Although neighbors are very careless as to their live chickens, they are peculiarly sensitive as to their dead ones.

Or, better still, set out some egg-plant. With a thrifty egg-plant one may be perfectly indifferent to the cold-storage trust. Oyster-plants are nice to have. They demand plenty of water. I have known an oyster-plant, well watered, to supply the church societies of a community through all a fall and winter and not be exhausted. In making your garden do not forget your church. An electric plant will prove an excellent bit of forethought. Horse-radishes are now no longer in vogue, and an auto-radish is about to be placed upon the gardener's list; consequently an electric plant will prove a useful adjunct. If a garden two doors west has let-

tuce, assuredly it is folly for you to have lettuce in your garden. Variety is the spice of life, and ingenuity will make poor soil bear wonderfully. In fact, given ingenuity, the variety will follow. A man I know, whose backyard would grow apparently nothing but cats, by employing a small basket and a good memory, and by working night, kept his table bountifully supplied with fresh vegetables the whole summer through.—Edwin L. Sabin, in Lippincott's Magazine.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN. There is now living in Guernsey an old lady who has passed her 119th year, and who on May 18 will enter on her 120th year. The lady is Mrs. Neve, and her birth is registered in the parish church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, in French: "Margaret Anne, daughter of Sieur Jean Harvey and Elizabeth Guilt, his wife, born May 18, 1792." The old lady was a great traveller, and little more than twenty years ago Mr. W. Carruthers, of Liverpool, met her travelling between Barcelona and Saragossa. She was a great linguist, and Mr. Carruthers has many interesting reminiscences of the lady. Mr. Carruthers recently received a letter from Mrs. Neve's niece. In this letter it was stated that the centenarian has lost the use of her legs. The letter says: "We enclose her likeness, taken at Rouge Huis." It is very good still, though she is thinner. She cannot write now. The doctor thinks she may see her next birthday in May, for she is still wonderfully strong in voice and look, and has a fine constitution; but she is childish now, and cannot recall the past or realize the present at all." Mrs. Neve was married in 1823, and was left a widow fifty-five years ago. On her honeymoon she visited the field of Waterloo, which was then strewn with battle relics. Perhaps one of the most striking ways of expressing the old lady's age is to recall that she might have seen Marie Antoinette when she wore her ill-fated crown, was playing as a child during the days of the French revolution, and of the trial of Warren Hastings, and while Walter Scott was an ungainly law student, and Burns was writing the last of his poems.

IT NEEDS NO TESTIMONIAL.—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BOX OF SHAMROCKS. Mr. John Redmond has received the following letter: "White House, Washington. 'My Dear Mr. Redmond—The shamrocks have come, and I thank you for them. You are very good to have thought of me. By the way, I have just been reading Lady Gregory's translation or paraphrase of the old Erse epic, 'Cuchulain of Muirne'—(Heaven forgive me if my spelling is wrong)—and I am delighted with it. Faithfully yours, 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'"

A TIME FOR EVERYTHING.—The time for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is when crampy symptoms appear in the children; when rheumatic pains beset the old; when lumbago, asthma, coughs, colds, catarrh or earache attack either young or old; when burns, scalds, abrasions, contusions or sprains come to any member of the family. In any of these ailments it will give relief and work a cure.

"A MILL THAT GRINDS NOTHING." No one knows more of the seamy and sinful side of London than Mr. Thomas Holmes, the well-known police court missionary, and this fact gives an interesting interview with him in The Pall Mall Magazine special value. He holds very strong opinions as to the demoralizing effect of our present system: "It is (he says) the most senseless, brutal and wicked of all human schemes for checking crime. Appallingly stupid! When I think of men I know sitting in their dark cells at night—they put them to bed at eight o'clock—I can almost cry with the pain of it. * * * What does the prison do? It crucifies a man and hardens his past redemption. It intensifies his bitterness against society and adds a horrible darkness to the chaos of his moral nature." "My mind is a mill that grinds nothing," said a prisoner once to Mr. Holmes. "Give me work—work for heart and mind—or my heart will lose its spark of hope, and my brain its last remnant of reason!"

After Work or Exercise POND'S EXTRACT Soothes tired muscles, removes soreness and stiffness and gives the body a feeling of comfort and strength. Don't take the weak, watery witch hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily and generally contains "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

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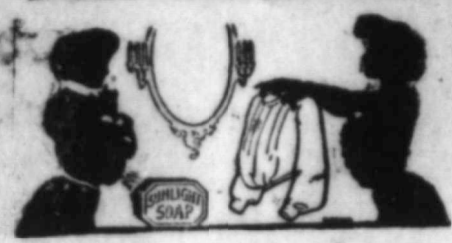
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ANAEMIA Poverty of the Blood An ailment that threatens the very life of many thousands of women, both young and old. They become pale, weak and languid and gradually, but certainly Flesh and Tissue Wastes Away. When you cut a finger or get a scratch or tear on the skin, is the wound slow to heal? Are your gums, lips and eyelids pale, as though the blood had gone out of them? Then your blood is thin and watery. It is lacking in red corpuscles—the life giving, tissue building element of the blood. You cannot endure much exertion without feeling weak and tired out. Your appetite is deficient and digestion impaired; your breathing is short and quick and you become nervous and irritable. Irregularities and weaknesses of the reproductive organs also frequently result from poorness of blood or anaemia. There is one way, and one only, in which anaemia can be cured, and that is by increasing the number of red corpuscles in the blood, or in other words, by instilling into the blood the vital energy which is required to build new cells, construct new tissues, and repair the waste of living. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food accomplishes this result as no other preparation, ancient or modern, was ever known to do. It is not claimed that this food cure will do any other thing than create new red corpuscles in the blood, but in doing this it is a positive, thorough and lasting cure for the most difficult diseases that have ever come to the attention of the physicians. After all, it is the blood that carries life to the organs, repairs the waste and supplies the motive power for the machinery of the body, and when the blood gets pale, weak and watery, external assistance must be sought. The most potent restoratives of nature are happily combined in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, so as to make it the greatest blood and nerve revitalizer that the world has ever known. You cannot possibly be disappointed in this great modern treatment. Gradually and thoroughly it replenishes the shrivelled arteries and restores vigor, energy and health to weak, worn and sick bodies. Miss Lizzie B. Carey, 15 Foster Street, Chatham, Ont., states:—"I was all run down in health, my blood seemed to be thin and watery, and at times I scarcely had strength enough to get around. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my condition is altogether changed and my health very much improved. Though I was formerly quite pale I find the color is returning to my face. I am strong and healthy and in fact feel better than I have for years." Dr. Chase's Nerve Food By noting your increase in weight while using this great treatment you can prove for a certainty that new firm flesh and tissue is being added. No restorative was ever put to a more severe test. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. We will forfeit \$500.00 if this testimonial is not genuine.



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THE EASTER EGG

(Translated from the French.)

When I was twenty years old, I was an instructor in the college of Chantevigne, a little old city, whose whitewashed houses stood in rows on the bank of the Rhone.

Concerning the circumstances which led to my occupying such an undesirable and unremunerative position, permit me to be silent. The story would not be a new one, many of us remember the time when though the heart was rich and the brain full, the pocket was light and the purse empty.

And yet, strange as it may seem, I found happiness in the grim, sunless old building. I even forgot to dread its principal, a large, bony man with a scanty beard, whose blue spectacles and enormous bunch of keys always seemed to be just behind one's back.

It was on Tuesday and while I was waiting for the hour to go down to the class-room, I stood leaning on my window-sill, looking out on the roofs and chimneys. In the distance I saw the fields, already green, and on my right the Rhone, over whose blue waves little boats skimmed along.

"Alas, it struck only too soon. The drum beat in the courtyard and its notes resounded through the corridors of the old building. It was the call to duty. At the sound, my neighbor raised her head. She saw me. I must have blushed, for her glance, at first severe, visibly softened, and as I regretfully turned away, I fancied I heard a mocking laugh.

"By noon, I had found out who the charming unknown was. She was neither a duchess nor a marquise; but above has never had its title of nobility. Her name was Mariette and she was only the niece of the old confectioner whose shop stood in front of our college and whose chief patronage came from our ranks.

"The uncle was in the doorway, his double-breasted white vest buttoned closely over his portly figure. Timidly, I bowed to him. He looked at me in surprise; then he mechanically returned my salutation. Worthy man! I could have embraced him!

That very evening about six o'clock I ventured into his shop. Surely I had the capital news. It would not be fair to keep it from an old customer like you. My niece will not weigh 'till your gum-drops any more. She is going to be married next week. Her future family came for her this morning. To-night there is to be an engagement dinner; it will be a great affair."

"Thank you," she said, bowing ever so slightly. "Thank you, mademoiselle," I replied, my voice still trembling. Then I went out, but not without again bowing to the uncle, who was reading the paper in the back of his shop.

To be sure, the uncle always greeted me now, Mariette bowed, too. But I was afraid of everything; of myself of the porter, the neighbors, the principal, and, above all, of my too colleagues, sarcastic old bachelors who, at times, looked at me in anything but a reassuring manner.

I awoke on Easter morning with a light heart; a song and a smile on my lips. I opened my window wide. Ah! how gay everything was! What rejoicing on all sides! Birds sang under the roofs. Bells rang in all the steeples, their chimes seeming to reply to one another at first; then all changed together in swelling harmonies.

A rap at my door made me turn around quickly. I opened it and on the threshold stood the porter, who handed me a package done up in white paper and tied with a pink ribbon. "For you, M. Jacques," he said, then turned away.

Astonished and trembling without knowing why, I untied the ribbon; I unfolded the paper and a little box appeared. I opened it and on a bed of snow-white cotton, I saw—what? an Easter egg, a pretty candy Easter egg, on which was written, in pink letters, the magic word: "Hope."

I was amazed and stood looking at the ribbon, which had fallen on the floor, at the box and at the egg. There was nothing to indicate the sender of the pretty gift. I knew no one at Chantevigne.

Suddenly, I uttered an exclamation. I had guessed who it was. It was she! Taking the egg in both my hands, I covered it with ecstatic kisses. She had divined my secret then, and also my timidity, and she had sent this Easter gift with its message: hope and confidence.

My imagination traveled so fast and so far that, an hour later, I went out dressed in my very best suit of clothes. I did not know just what I was going to do, but surely it was to be something.

"To be sure, my coat shone a little in the sun and my silk hat was worn in spots; but I never thought of these details. I only remembered that it was Easter, that the sky was bright and that the bells rang out as on a wedding day. In my pocket, on its nest of cotton, lay the egg. On passing before the porter's lodge, I noticed my two colleagues. I saluted them with a gesture; they bowed and smiled and I hurried past. I could have told my happiness to everyone—even the principal, if I had met him.

The confectioner was standing in his doorway. He saw me and beckoned to me. I thought I must be mistaken; but, no, he was certainly calling me. I must confess, I began to be anxious. I was entirely too lucky; my good fortune alarmed me. I have always been of a timid nature.

I approached him. "Where are you going so fast?" he asked, offering me his hand; "and all dressed up, too," he added, laughing.

"I blushed and did not know what to reply, meanwhile I looked eagerly into the shop.

"If I could only let Mariette know that I am here," I thought. Suddenly an idea came to me. I coughed.

"That troublesome cold again, hey?" said the uncle.

"Yes," I replied; "and since I am here, I might as well get some gum-drops."

"Of course, come in." I went in. Mariette was not there. The uncle took down the jar and slowly poured the gum-drops out into the scale-pan, shaking them when they stuck together. I kept looking around, expecting to see the curtain at the back of the shop part and Mariette appear with her finger on her lips; I was ready to take the egg from my pocket so that she could see it and know that I had understood.

"By the way," said the confectioner abruptly, as he twisted up the bag, "did the trick succeed?"

"I looked at him in astonishment. "Perhaps you are not in the secret," he went on. "Your colleagues came in here last night to buy an Easter egg; they said they were going to send it to a foolish friend of theirs and make him believe it came from a young lady for whom he had been sighing for the last two months."

The shock was too great. I slipped down into a chair, without strength to reply. Under me I felt something crack. It was the egg. I had sat on it.

Fortunately a customer entered, I rose to go.

"You are forgetting your gum-drops," called out the confectioner. I thanked him and hurried away.

On passing before the porter's lodge I saw my colleagues again. I looked unconscious and went upstairs singing. But when I was shut in my room, I took off my coat, put my hand in my pocket to see what was left of my Easter hope. Alas! it was completely crushed.

Easter came on the first of April that year. I had entirely forgotten it.

Easter Celebrations at Montreal

Easter Sunday morning broke forth with a cloudless sky. At an early hour the joyful sounds of the church bells were heard, summoning the faithful to celebrate the great fundamental feast of the Church. Thousands were going to and fro to the churches from 5 o'clock in the morning until noon.

At 9.30 the great and vibrating sounds of the massive bells of Notre Dame Church pealed forth their sweetness, and swept through the length and breadth of the city like a vast wave of enthusiasm. The churches were gaily decorated. The altars bedecked with lilies, plants, natural and artificial flowers, banners, lights, including candles, electric lights and oil lamps, all these things made the scene a very enhancing one.

The priests clothed in vestments of the richest kind, moved about the sanctuary with the usual dignity in celebrating or assisting at the services. The altar boys were seen at their best. Their snowy-white surplices, their demeanor in serving, bespoke that was some great occasion. The clouds of incense wafted to the ceiling, the grandeur of the colored lights and ornaments, the joyful singing of Alleluia, and the sweet strains of the organ, proclaimed to all the glories of the Resurrection.

"Triumph, O Queen of Heaven, to see Alleluia; The Sacred Infant born of thee, Alleluia; Spring up in Glory from the tomb Alleluia! Oh, by thy prayers, prevent our doom, Alleluia!

The following music was rendered in the different churches:

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL. Easter, at 10 a.m., Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. The choir sang Handel's "Kyrie" and "Gloria"; Melull's "Credo"; Witt's "Terra Tremuit"; organ solo by M. R. O. Pelletier, Mendelssohn's "Benedictus" (tenor solo); A. Thomas' "Agnus Dei" (solo and chorus); Soloists, MM. Ed. Lebel, Z. Morin, A. Desrosiers, A. Laurendeau, J. Guilmette.

At 7.15 p.m., Pontifical Vespers and Solemn Benediction were rendered. Schaller's Psalms; Riga's anthem, "Hæc Dies"; Durante's "Magnificat." At Benediction—Dyke's "Maria Refugium" (unaccompanied); G. Souture's "Cor Jesus" (solo baritone and chorus); Gordigiani's "O Salutaris" (tenor solo); Schubert-Liszt's "Regina Coeli" (solo and chorus); Wagner's "Tantum Ergo" (Pilgrim's Chorus); Gounod's "Laudate." Soloists, MM. Lebel, N. Morin, Laurendeau.

The members of the choir sustained their reputation as being the leaders of church music in the city. The programme both morning and evening was a difficult one, but was executed with skill, care and precision. The solos were given in excellent style, the attacks perfect, the shading brilliant, and the general effect left nothing to be desired.

The congregations at both services filled the great Cathedral to overflowing. St. James has become the popular church of this city, especially for American visitors, strangers generally and also for our Separated Brethren. The fine musical organization attached to the church has done a great deal to make it quite attractive as well as devotional.

CHURCH OF THE GESU.

At the 10 o'clock Mass, Gounod's Solemn Mass (St. Cecilia) was given in full by a mixed choir of voices (boys and men)—Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus and Agnus. At the offertory the organist, Mr. Art. Letondal, rendered (by special request) the famous "O Filii et Filiae" of Batiste.

At the 8 o'clock evening service the following selections were rendered: "O Cas Amoris," Mendelssohn, solo and chorus, solo by Mr. Ernest Bureau; "Hæc Dies," Riga; "Regina Coeli," Schubert-Liszt, solo and chorus, solo by Mr. H. P. Bryere; "Tantum," Costa; soloists, M. Joseph Caron, soprano; F. P. Bruyere, tenor; Mendoza Laflois, F. Barriere, Ernest Bureau, bass.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

At the 8 o'clock Mass Riga's Regina Coeli was given by the ladies' choir, the solo by Miss Belle Foley. Miss Sadie Tansey sang "O Promised Land," and Miss Walker sang the solo in Gounod's Agnus Dei.

At 10 o'clock Mass St. Patrick's Choir rendered Prof. Fowler's Mass No. 4—soloists, Messrs. J. F. Cahill, W. J. Walsh, J. Quinn, J. J. Walsh, A. Carpenter and D. McAndrew, and O Salutaris composed by Mr. J. St. John and dedicated to their pastor, Rev. Martin Callaghan, was sung by Mr. G. A. Carpenter at the offertory, with violin obligato by the author.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

The Mass selected for Easter was taken from the works of Kalliwoda, Riga, and Van Bree, and was rendered by a choir of forty voices. At the Offertory E. Silas' "Regina Coeli" was sung, the service concluding with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," arranged for organ by W. Best. In the evening at 7.30 p.m., the following programme was rendered by an augmented choir as follows: "Sanctus," Faucouers (Assomption Mass); "Hæc Dies," B. Hamma; "Tantum Ergo," Rossini; organ finale, "The Heavens Are Telling" (Creation), Hayden.

NOTRE DAME CHURCH.

High Mass at 10 a.m. Samuel Rousseau's Solemn Mass was sung. At 3 p.m. Vespers. Sermon by the preacher of the Lent, Rev. Father Lemire, the famous Dominican from France. Benediction, "O Salutaris," S. Rousseau; "Regina Coeli," J. Rheinburger; "Tantum Ergo," C. Rink; soloists, tenors, Messrs. Lamoureux, Laurandea and Demarais; baritones, Messrs. Dupuis, Martin and Laurier; bass, Messrs. Langlois, Dansereau and Tremblay; organist, Prof. J. D. Dusault; leader, Ed. McMahon.

Thousands filled the largest edifice in Montreal in the afternoon to hear the silver-tongued orator preach on "The Risen Christ."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The choir of St. Mary's (Maison-neuve street) at High Mass, 10.30 a.m., sang Van Bree's "Mass No. 1." At the Offertory, Wilson's "Regina Coeli" was given, solo and chorus, soloist, Mr. J. J. Rowan. Soloists, 1st tenors, J. J. Rowan, W. Kelly, G. Prevost, A. O'Brien; 2nd tenors, J. and A. Emblem, J. Connolly, C. Singleton; basses, T. C. Emblem, J. Murray, J. Chambers, W. Elemen. In the evening at 7 o'clock, Musical Vespers and Benediction were sung. During Vespers Harmonized Psalms, Mardo's "Magnificat," and Wilson's "Regina Coeli." At Benediction, "Cor Jesu" chorus; Van Bree's "Sanctus and Benedictus." Duet, "Ave Maria," Wilson's "Tantum Ergo," soloist, T. C. Emblem, and Mine's "Laudate." Musical Director and Organist, Prof. James Wilson.

IN THE SPRING

Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—They Enable Nature to Right Itself and Thus Dispose of the Objectionable Lassitude Naturally and for Good.

You know it's Spring. That tired feeling tells you that. You are not sick but you have little inclination to eat and still less to work. You just want to do nothing and feel miserable.

Do you know why? Do you know that the stomach has been working hard and fatty food all winter supplying the different parts of the body with both heat and food—that the stomach's work is doubled in the winter?

Do you know that the stomach after its double work is tired? That when tired it fails in its duty of supplying the different parts of the body with food. That when the parts do not get food they are starved and weak.

Your stomach needs help! It needs Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will digest the food while the stomach rests. They will not only ensure a food supply to the starved organs and muscles, but they will rest the stomach and put it in shape to do its work well. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are what the stomach needs in the spring time. They are a natural cure because they enable the body to right itself. When the body is right there can be no weary, dispiriting spring feelings.

Let us serve God in the sunshine while He makes the sun shine. We shall then serve Him all the better in the dark when He sends the darkness. It is sure to come. Only let our light be God's light and our darkness God's darkness, and we shall be safe at home when the great nightfall comes.

A TONIC FOR THE DEBILITATED.

ED.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills by acting mildly but thoroughly on the secretions of the body are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to healthful action and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated doses and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without return of the ailments which they were used to allay.

THE STAGE IRISHMAN

A correspondent of The New York Sun writes: Kindly permit me a word on the Stage Irishman. It is but clouding the issue to refer to the mimicry of various nationalities indulged in by some of our versatile artists in the variety theatres. No body of Irishmen would think of objecting to these more or less good-natured and harmless "sketches," even if the impersonation of an Irishman is more extravagant than that of the others, as it generally is. It is simply not true to say that the German or Jew or any other is caricatured so persistently and to the same outrageous extent as the Irishman. I could mention off-hand a dozen "plays" of the present time, besides the one which caused the trouble on Friday night, devoted wholly or largely to gross misrepresentation of the character of that race. I do not think any can be pointed out consisting entirely or mainly of caricatures of any other race. The general use of the term "Stage Irishman" sustains these statements. There is nothing heard of the "Stage Englishman" or "Stage Italian."

These productions present the Irish generally not only as little like human beings in appearance as possible, but as bestial in character and habits. The pseudo humor is simply idiocy, and the "brogue" is as false as the other features, and is absurd. Not content with gross caricatures of the men, these abominations resort to slanderous misrepresentation of Irish women. They are outrageous insults to every Irishman who cherishes pride of race, who honors his countrywomen, and who desires that his family will not be wanting in that foundation of character, self-respect. It may be said that Irish people need not go to theatres which harbor these productions, but that would not avail much, as the hideous lithographs appear on every fence and wall.

This stage-Irishman business originated in England with the deliberate design of misrepresenting and ridiculing the Irish people, for obvious reasons. These productions were very popular there, in the early part of the last century particularly, but they are not so now. The United States enjoys an unenviable isolation in this respect. I do not think, however, as your correspondent, "Irish-American," seems to intimate, that low and vulgar insults to a race, which constitutes an important factor in its own make-up, be served up continuously as a tid-bit for its amusement. In any event, the movement, for such it is, against these insults will go on, and what has happened at San Francisco, Springfield, Mass., Waterbury, New York and Philadelphia, will happen elsewhere—if it need be, although, perhaps, minus the poultry and vegetable display, which the latter two places "threw in."

As to the law of the case, it frequently happens that persons, while keeping within the letter of the law, incite to violation of it, and it is so with the stage Irishman managers. All the statutes in the United States could not enforce the undoubted right of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to play in certain parts of the South, nor would all the law books and police of Canada guarantee the right of the "Nathan Hale" company to continue unmolested its recently attempted and abandoned tour of that country. Besides, there are effective ways of protesting against the nuisance, which in my opinion a test of the law would sustain, by vocal and not missile demonstration. In any event, I believe the weight of right and ethics is on the side even of a lawless protest in this case if the evil will not down otherwise.

This true, the protest comes late. But centuries of slavery leave their mark upon a people, and they have upon ours. One or two of your correspondents upon this subject have betrayed that. In the general wreck of the national life, the race almost lost its own language, its traditions, knowledge of its own history, and consequently its self-respect. So acute an observer as The Sun cannot fail to note the change, however, which has recently occurred. The Gaelic movement is a psychological one, and not merely physiological or antiquarian. Not the least among its manifestations is the return of self-respect, national and individual.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A BIGAMIST'S PUNISHMENT.

Four Years in the Penitentiary—First Wife Killed Herself.

Toledo, April 15.—Chas. D. Smith pleaded guilty of bigamy in Monroe, Mich., to prevent the officials from bringing his second wife from Georgia to take the stand against him. He was then sentenced to four and a half years in the penitentiary. Wife No. 1 committed suicide in the Union Depot in Toledo some weeks ago when he deserted her.

KILLED BY TORNADO.

Nine Persons Dead and Much Property Damaged—No Details.

Birmingham, Ala., April 15.—A brief special to The Age-Herald from Evergreen, Ala., says that at least nine persons were killed and an appalling loss to property was caused by a tornado in Monroe County yesterday.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Live Stock in Excellent Demand—Grain is Higher.

Tuesday Evening, April 14.

Toronto St. Lawrence Markets.

The wet weather kept trade very quiet at St. Lawrence Market this morning. There were no receipts of grain or hay. Dressed Hogs—The run was light and trade was quiet. Prices are steady, with an inclination to firmness. Lightweight hogs are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt., and heavy at \$4.00 to \$4.50. Eggs—New laid are steady at 12c to 14c per dozen. Butter—There was very little doing in this line to-day and prices were unchanged. Found rolls are quoted at 15c to 20c, and large at 16c to 20c per lb. Hay—There was none offering, and prices are steady. Straw—Quotations are unchanged. There was some sale.

Toronto Live Stock.

Despite the bad weather at the Toronto Cattle Market, trade this morning was particularly good. There was a heavy run of cattle, and a brisk demand, which before the close of the day took every thing in sight. Prices of export cattle advanced somewhat, and those of butcher were steady, with an inclination to firmness. Hog prices advanced a shilling per cwt. for select. Sheep and lambs were easier. Other prices are about steady.

The total run amounted to 50 cars, including 1,653 cattle, 236 sheep and lambs, 123 hogs and 8 calves. Export Cattle—There was a good demand offering, and notwithstanding the rather large run, everything was sold at prices slightly higher than those of the last market. Choice cattle sold at about \$4.70 to \$5 per cwt., and medium to good at \$4.25 to \$4.50. One or two lots of extra fine stock brought as high as 55c per lb.

Butchers' Cattle—There was a heavy run of offerings of fair to good quality, but the extra heavy demand absorbed everything. Prices remained about steady, with a slight inclination to firmness. Picked lots sold at \$4.20 to \$4.50 per cwt., and fair to good stock, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Stockers and Feeders—Trade is rather quiet, with few cattle offering, and a fair demand for good stock. Prices are steady as quoted.

Milk Cows—There was a fair run of moderately good cows with an inclination to firmness. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$33 such. Calves—There was a fair trade, and receipts were moderately free. Quotations are steady at \$2 to \$10 each, and 45c to 55c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—There was not much stock on hand, and trade was rather dull. Prices have an easier tone, and prospects all round are lower. There is no demand for burryard lambs. Hogs—The run was light and prices of select advanced a shilling per cwt. to \$5.25. Lights and fats are quoted steady at \$4.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

East Buffalo, April 14.—Cattle—Receipts 150 head; steady; veals easier; tops, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; pigs, \$7.20 to \$7.50; others about steady; heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.75; one at \$7.75; mixed, \$7.45 to \$7.55; Yorkers, \$7.20 to \$7.35; pigs, \$7.20 to \$7.35; roughs, \$7 to \$7.15; stags, \$5.50 to \$6. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,100 head; western lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; native, \$7.50 to \$7.75; culls to good, \$5.50 to \$7.50; western lambs, \$7.40 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$7; ewes, \$4.25 to \$5.25; sheep, top mixed, \$6 to \$6.25; culls to good, \$3.25 to \$5.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; steady; good to prime steers, \$5.20 to \$5.50; poor to medium \$4.25 to \$5; culls, \$3.50 and feeders, \$3 to \$4.50; cows, \$1.75 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5; canners, \$1.75 to \$3; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4; calves, \$5 to \$7; mixed, \$4 to \$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 11,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 2,500; openings, higher; close, \$7.20 to \$7.50; mixed, \$7.15 to \$7.40; good to choice heavy, \$7.35 to \$7.65; rough heavy, \$7.15 to \$7.35; light, \$6.80 to \$7.00; native sales, \$7.15 to \$7.40. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; sheep and lambs, 10c to 15c lower; good to choice wethers, \$5 to \$7; to \$7.50; mixed, \$4 to \$5; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. Closing to-day. Cash. May. Cash. May. Chicago 75 75 75 75 New York 75 75 75 75 Toledo 75 75 75 75 Minneapolis 74 74 74 74 Duluth, 1 hard 77 77 77 77 do No. 1 nor. 75 75 75 75 Milwaukee, 2 nor 75 75 75 75 Detroit, 3 red 70 70 70 70 St. Louis 65 65 65 65

British Markets.

Liverpool, April 14.—Opening—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 standard California per cental, 68 1/2 to 68 3/4; Walls, 68 1/2 to 68 3/4; No. 2 red winter, 68 1/2 to 68 3/4; wheat futures nominal; May, 68 1/2 nominal; July, 68 1/2 nominal; Corn—Spot firm; mixed American, new 63 to 63 1/2; do No. 1, 63 1/2; do No. 2, 63; do No. 3, 62 1/2; do No. 4, 62; do No. 5, 61 1/2; do No. 6, 61; do No. 7, 60 1/2; do No. 8, 60; do No. 9, 59 1/2; do No. 10, 59; do No. 11, 58 1/2; do No. 12, 58; do No. 13, 57 1/2; do No. 14, 57; do No. 15, 56 1/2; do No. 16, 56; do No. 17, 55 1/2; do No. 18, 55; do No. 19, 54 1/2; do No. 20, 54; do No. 21, 53 1/2; do No. 22, 53; do No. 23, 52 1/2; do No. 24, 52; do No. 25, 51 1/2; do No. 26, 51; do No. 27, 50 1/2; do No. 28, 50; do No. 29, 49 1/2; do No. 30, 49; do No. 31, 48 1/2; do No. 32, 48; do No. 33, 47 1/2; do No. 34, 47; do No. 35, 46 1/2; do No. 36, 46; do No. 37, 45 1/2; do No. 38, 45; do No. 39, 44 1/2; do No. 40, 44; do No. 41, 43 1/2; do No. 42, 43; do No. 43, 42 1/2; do No. 44, 42; do No. 45, 41 1/2; do No. 46, 41; do No. 47, 40 1/2; do No. 48, 40; do No. 49, 39 1/2; do No. 50, 39; do No. 51, 38 1/2; do No. 52, 38; do No. 53, 37 1/2; do No. 54, 37; do No. 55, 36 1/2; do No. 56, 36; do No. 57, 35 1/2; do No. 58, 35; do No. 59, 34 1/2; do No. 60, 34; do No. 61, 33 1/2; do No. 62, 33; do No. 63, 32 1/2; do No. 64, 32; do No. 65, 31 1/2; do No. 66, 31; do No. 67, 30 1/2; do No. 68, 30; do No. 69, 29 1/2; do No. 70, 29; do No. 71, 28 1/2; do No. 72, 28; do No. 73, 27 1/2; do No. 74, 27; do No. 75, 26 1/2; do No. 76, 26; do No. 77, 25 1/2; do No. 78, 25; do No. 79, 24 1/2; do No. 80, 24; do No. 81, 23 1/2; do No. 82, 23; do No. 83, 22 1/2; do No. 84, 22; do No. 85, 21 1/2; do No. 86, 21; do No. 87, 20 1/2; do No. 88, 20; do No. 89, 19 1/2; do No. 90, 19; do No. 91, 18 1/2; do No. 92, 18; do No. 93, 17 1/2; do No. 94, 17; do No. 95, 16 1/2; do No. 96, 16; do No. 97, 15 1/2; do No. 98, 15; do No. 99, 14 1/2; do No. 100, 14.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 1 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

- (1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years, or—
(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother, or—
(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by himself in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at the Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,