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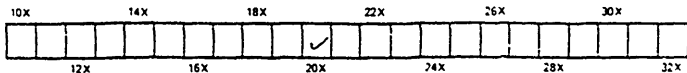
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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 48.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Gelasius, Pope, Confessor.
Friday—St. Andrew, Apostle.
Saturday—St. Didacus, Confessor.
Sunday—First Sunday in Advent.
Monday—St. Francis Xavier, Confessor.
Tuesday—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor.
Wednesday (fast day)—St. Stanislaus Koska, Confessor.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Diligence—1,263,344, temporal favors.
Friday—Love of the Cross—1,206,016, special, various.
Saturday—Purity—134,706, Thanksgivings.
Sunday—Perseverance—2,726,693, afflicted.
Monday—Fear of God's judgment—163,785, Sick, Infirm.
Tuesday—Zeal—233,832, Dead associates.
Wednesday—Charity for children—106,237, Local centres.

PRAYER FOR DECEMBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and sufferings this day, in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which He pleads and offers Himself in the Mass, for the petitions of our associates, especially for this month for the Jubilee, 1900-1901.

Current Topics.

Attorney-General Campbell of Manitoba, Prohibition, has decided to submit the following questions to the courts in connection with the prohibition measure—

1. Had the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to enact the liquor acts, and if not, in what particular or respect has it exceeded its power?
2. Had the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to enact the provisions of the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th and 56th sections of the "Liquor Act," or any, and, if so, which of such provisions without the explanatory provisions of section 110 of the act?
3. Had the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to enact the provisions of the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th and 56th sections of the "Liquor Act," or any of them, as interpreted by the explanatory provisions of section 119 of the act, and if so, which?

4. Had the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to make regulations, limitations or restrictions on the sale or keeping of liquor by brewers, distillers or other persons in Manitoba, duly licensed by the Government of Canada for the manufacture in Manitoba of spirituous, fermented or other liquors, as provided by sections 47, 51 and 54 of, and elsewhere, in said act?

5. Has the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to prohibit or restrict the giving away in Manitoba, as a gift, by the owner, thereof, of liquor which has been lawfully imported into Manitoba, or otherwise lawfully acquired by such owner?

6. If the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba has no authority to prohibit the importation of liquor into the province, has it authority to declare it illegal for an importer to employ a bona fide agent residing in the province to make the importation on his behalf, or to prohibit importation through such agent?

7. Has the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to prohibit an agent in Manitoba retaining in such agent's possession in Manitoba on behalf of such resident, liquors imported into this province through such agent on behalf of such resident, such liquors being the property of the importer and not the agent, so that such resident may take delivery and portions thereof from time to time, as such resident may desire?

8. Has the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to provide that no sale of liquor for export from the province shall be made within the province, unless such liquor shall be delivered by the vendor at some point outside the province?

9. If not, has the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to compel a person procuring liquor in Manitoba to convey the liquor purchased to a place outside the province without breaking, or allowing to be opened or broken, the package or parcel containing the same, as received from the exporter?

10. Do the provisions of the "Liquor Act" interfere with or infringe on the rights of the Hudson Bay Company as

assured to that company by the conditions contained in the deed of surrender of Her Majesty, and the various orders-in-council and statutes passed in respect thereof, and, if so, to what extent?

11. Is the Hudson Bay Company subject to the provisions of the said act and bound to observe the same? If not altogether, then to what extent?

The fortices of the insurgent chief, Coronado, at Pinar, which the insurgents boasted was impregnable, was taken and destroyed Thursday afternoon by a picked force of the Forty-second and Twenty-seventh Infantry and Troop "G" of the Fourth Cavalry, under Colonel Thompson, Coronado and most of the rebels escaped. The leader has long harassed the Twenty-seventh Infantry, operating in the vicinity of San Mateo, Montalban and Novasich. He was finally located in Pinar, thirty-five miles north of Manila. His position was considered the strongest in Luzon. It was a stone fortress surmounting a steep hill, surrounded by canyons. The Spanish forces lost heavily in attempting to take it. Colonel Thompson mobilized a thousand men at Montalban. The assault was made upon four sides. The attack was steep, and the men climbed them by grasping the shrubbery. It was impossible for the eastern column to reach the summit, but the others arrived after three hours' climbing under fire from the fort and the hillside outcroppings. The enemy's force, numbering several hundred, fled before the attackers reached the top. The Americans destroyed a thousand insurgent uniforms, scores of buildings, and large quantities of supplies, and seized a barrel full of documents.

The workmen in Quebec tormented in the leather trade in Quebec have published an answer to the documents which they have been asked to sign by the manufacturers. A committee has been formed, composed of members of the different branches of the above trade, and in the name of all those workmen they refuse to accept the conditions as imposed by the manufacturers' declarations. Among other reasons the workmen state that they cannot submit to the arbitrary and unjust clause which seems to force them from their freedom of belonging to associations. They contend that they have always favored their troubles being settled by arbitration, but object to a board of arbitration as suggested by the Manufacturers' Association, to be composed solely of members of that association. In conclusion, the committee state that the men are willing to submit their troubles to a board of arbitrators composed of parties from both sides, and that they are willing to work at the same wages as paid them when the factories closed down.

The steamer St. Olaf, which has for several years been running regularly between Quebec and the ports on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, was wrecked on Wednesday night or Thursday morning on Beule Island, at the entrance to the harbor of Seven Islands. She left Sheldrake on her way to Quebec on the afternoon of Wednesday, and shortly afterwards a gale of wind set in, accompanied by snow. The failure to hear any news of her after her departure from Sheldrake caused inquiry to be made along the coast, and the news now received leaves her fate beyond doubt. The St. Olaf was a well-equipped steamer of over 800 tons, and was commanded by Captain P. T. Lussaire, one of the most experienced sailors in the river and gulf trade. The searching parties sent out to look for the wreck of the steamer St. Olaf found a part of the bow of the vessel and the boiler on a rocky flat close to Beule Island, and a small portion of the vessel and part of her cargo in the same neighborhood. The body found has been identified as that of Miss Marie Page of Thunder River. There is no hope whatever that anyone escaped, and so far as known 20 lives have been lost. The St. Olaf was valued at over \$40,000, and was insured for about half her value.

With the declaration of the Race day of the result of the poll Cry Again. In the St. Barbe district the new legislature is completed. Mr. Parsons, Liberal, was elected by a majority of 892 over Mr. Mott, his Tory opponent. The district went to the Tory candidate in the pre-

vious election by a majority of 285. Mr. Parsons's victory adds another to the followers of Bond, who has thus carried sixteen districts, returning four members. Of the twenty-two Protestant seats, Mr. Bond will control nineteen, thus having an absolute majority in the Legislature, irrespective of Catholic members, of whom thirteen, being the entire Catholic personnel of the chamber, are his supporters. His overwhelming success in the Protestant districts is the more remarkable because Mr. Morin tried to stampede them by suggestions of Catholic domination. The election proves that the dread of Conservative Reid controlling the legislature overpowered all other considerations.

The presence of 49 lunatics in the Toronto Asylum, jail because the Provincial asylums cannot accommodate any more has awakened the Provincial Secretary to the need of enlarging the Toronto Asylum. Mr. Stratton recently inspected the asylum and saw for himself that many of the inmates are sleeping on cots and not a few on the floors, so great is the crush. In a day or so a deputation of prominent citizens will wait on the department and urge the necessity of more extended accommodation. The officials state that there is nothing alarming in the fact that there are lunatics who cannot be given room in the Provincial asylums. It is simply the result of the fact that Ontario's population is increasing, and has increased, while the Provincial institutions have remained as they were ten years ago. Only last week 82 patients from the Toronto Asylum were shipped to Brookville, where there was more accommodation. Yet, within the week, Toronto Asylum was again filled to overflowing and 49 lunatics were lodged in the jail. If the other asylums in the Province cannot relieve the pressure, there will be nothing for it but to make extensive additions to the present institution.

Horrible conditions existing among the Chinese aboard vessels in the Alaskan salmon canning industry are portrayed in a report of Assistant Surgeon L. L. Lundeen, at Angels Island, Cal., has just made to the Marine Hospital Service. He says a number of vessels have returned to San Francisco recently from the Alaskan country with a history of several deaths of these Chinese workers. The Chinese are recruited from the poorest and roughest elements of Chinatown and are held in practical slavery by the Chinese bosses who provide their labour. They often are worked 18 hours a day and live in barracks in utter disregard of cleanliness and sanitation. The fish they eat is frequently well advanced in putrefaction. It is difficult to conceive fully the filthiness aboard. The Chinese quarters are dark and damp and the sanitary conditions are unfit to print. The white men on these vessels disclaim responsibility for the conditions under which the Chinese live, and transact all business with them through a Chinese foreman, the so-called "No. 1 man." Five thousand of these Chinese recently have come into Chinatown, San Francisco, and, with their lowered vitality, would fall ready prey to plague, cholera or any infectious disease, and thus menace public health. It is urged that these coasting vessels be made subject to the same laws as vessels engaged in deep sea voyages.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the great musical composer, died in London of heart failure, very unexpectedly last week. While he was laughing and talking he suddenly fell back and died within a few minutes of heart failure. He had been ailing since he returned from Switzerland in the middle of September. He caught a chill there and his chest and lungs became affected. He took to his bed a fortnight ago, but was cured. He was sitting up in his bed just before he expired. Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan, Mus.D., was born in London, May 18th, 1842. His father was principal professor at Kueller Hall, the training school for British military bands. He received his first systematic instruction in music at the Chapel Royal, St. James', under the Rev. Thomas Helmore, and he was still a chorister when, at the age of fourteen he gained, for the first time it was completed for the Mandelstam scholarship. After two years' study under Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Goss, he studied

at Leipzig at the Conservatorium. Upon his return to England Sir Arthur began his musical compositions which have been the greatest England has ever produced. His life was an exceedingly busy one, and his pieces are very numerous.

Hon. S. H. Blake lectured, on the invitation of the University of the Political Science Club, to the students

last week. His text was "Ideals of a National University." The lecturer was a radical one. Mr. Blake claimed that Toronto, as the only National University, should be the only one to receive State aid. If grants were given to Queen's, he argued that smaller institutions like Ottawa and London would clamor for State aid. More liberal grants should be given to Toronto University. The Ontario Government should be put to shame for having granted only \$700, when the government of the State of Michigan gave its State University last year \$500,000. He believed the people of Ontario would support a liberal contribution to Toronto University. Much money was spent on industrial institutions in the province, but little on the national University. When more money was expended on the former and less on the highest educational centre, that centre was "bound to die." When the Government withdrew the support from the University—as had been done—and left it to be supported by private munificence, a great step was taken towards making it a university for the rich man's son, to the exclusion of the poor man's son. It was said that some of the departments at Toronto were not up to the standard of other universities. What was needed was a strong head in the national university. The ideal president was not a mummy-pamby sentimentalist, but a strong personality, appreciating the needs and the aims of students, and in touch with the active affairs of life. The president of the university should be able to uphold its honor in whatever position he was placed. Then the professors—the heads of departments—should be men with whom students could confer and correspond in after life. This was the basis of the incident. Prof. Mavor said that Mr. Blake was trying to model Toronto University after American rather than Oxford or Cambridge lines. The English ideals were better. Mr. Blake got up while Prof. Mavor was still speaking, shook hands with Chairman Wickett, and made to pass Prof. Mavor on his way to the door. Prof. Mavor put out his hand to stop him, but was brushed aside. Mr. Blake remarked: "Oh, I know what you are going to say! I have no time to waste." Exit Mr. Blake, amid tumultuous cheers from the students. Prof. Mavor essayed to continue his criticisms, but out them short in deference to the interruptions of the students. Chairman Wickett made a brief, happy medium speech, and the meeting closed with a rush.

J. N. Ford cabling the America Globe on the American and Turkey. demerit question says:

"There have been rumors that an American battleship would call at Smyrna on the way to the far east, and that there would be something like a naval demonstration for the purpose of influencing the Turkish Government by a direct menace or otherwise. I have received trustworthy information from Constantinople that these reports are entirely unfounded, and that no menace of this kind is intended. It is expected in official circles here that the American claim for indemnities for damages to the mission station in Armenia and Asia Minor will be settled by the Turkish Government as soon as a practical method is found for the discharging of the liabilities without establishing a precedent for other countries. The Turkish Government is anxious to get rid of the American claim, but is bent upon doing it without committing itself to the general principle of responsibility for the outrages which occurred in Armenia and elsewhere. My informant is convinced that the adjustment of the American claim will be brought about in the course of the next year and that there will be no naval demonstration required for enforcing it.

The Porte of Turkey has definitely rejected the request for an exequatur for a United States Consul at Harpoot. This refusal is the United States Legislature's violation of treaty obligations, despite the re-

frusal, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who was appointed by President McKinley some time ago to establish a Consulate at Harpoot, has been directed to proceed to his post. The expected visit of the battleship Kentucky to Smyrna is believed to relate quite as much to this matter as to the indemnity question. The Turks' objection to the establishment of a Consulate at Harpoot and Erzeroum, under the apparently clear permission, has been based on the rather novel reason that there was no commerce at these two points, and it has been difficult for the United States officials to establish the contrary proposition. But some time ago the Turkish Government accorded to the British Government the right to establish a Consulate at Harpoot, and the State Department immediately based an additional claim on the "favoured nation" clause of its general treaty.

Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion Statistician, has compiled some interesting figures about the 84 electric railways of Canada.

During the year ending December 31, 1899, the 680 miles of track were so used that the total number of miles run by cars was 29,646,847. The number of passengers carried was 104,038,659, and child to carrying every man, woman and child in the Dominion twenty times. The mileage run and the passengers carried show that for each mile run the railways carried 8 1/2 passengers. Compared with the previous year, the number of passengers carried increased nearly nine and one-half millions, and the number of miles run by over a million; the passengers carried per mile increased from 31 to 41. The number of transfers given in Toronto was over 10 1/2 millions. These are not included in the total of passengers carried. The amount of paid up capital invested in electric railways is \$21,700,000. The steam railways in 1899 carried 10,168,191 passengers, running a train mileage of 25,292,856, thus making an average 1 1/2 passengers per mile. The electric cars travelled over 4.13 million miles more than the passenger and mixed trains of the steam railways. Together the steam and electric railways carried over 120 million passengers, and the proportion was about 13 by steam to 87 by electricity.

The Canada Gazette contains the full text of the Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to the disposal of real and personal property, ratified 28th of July, 1900. The agreement provides that where on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one of the contracting parties such real property would by the laws of the land pass to a subject or citizen of the other were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such real property is situated, such subject or citizen shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell the same. Previously no alien could inherit property in the United States. The agreement also gives the subjects of each of the contracting parties full power to dispose of their personal property within the territories of the other by testament, donation or otherwise. The stipulations of the convention are not applicable to any of the colonies, unless notice to that effect be given within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications which was July 28 last.

The Government of Ontario has issued a Gold license of occupation to the Anglo-Canadian Gold Estates, Limited, covering certain blocks of territory in the district of Rainy River, for the purpose of enabling the company to explore the same for minerals, and after such discovery to acquire by purchase or lease any locations within the blocks at the ordinary price and conditions of the mines act. The Anglo-Canadian Estates is composed solely of English capitalists, who have, for some time past, been operating in the Rainy River country. A large number of men is in the company's employment, and the pay roll amounts to \$8,000 a month. The blocks of land are five in number, and are situated as follows:—(1) All that portion of timber north No. 61 north of the Seine River, and west of a line drawn due north astronomically from the 28th mile post of Nivern's first base line, containing six square miles. (2) Timber block No. 1 east of Craw Lake, east of Lake of the Woods, containing 28 square miles. (3) Those positions of timber blocks D, 8,

D, 4 and D, 5 south of Lower Manitowish Lake, which lie south of a line running north 68 degrees east, astronomical, and south 63 degrees west, astronomical, crossing a point on Nivern's 6th meridional line, 40 chains south of the 31th mile post thereon, containing 29 square miles. (4) The Dick and Banning timber limit, south of Cahn Lake, on the Seine River, containing 30 square miles. (5) A block of land lying west of the Dick and Banning timber limit, containing 29 square miles. Whatever locations have been surveyed are of course reserved from the license. The term of the license is for three years from January 1, 1900, and one-fourth of the area drops from the operation thereof at the end of one year, from the said date, one-half of the area at the end of two years, and the remainder at the expiration of the third year. The company is bound to expound in actual exploration, development and mining upon the lands, and in shipping or opening up, and in sinking shafts, or any other actual mining operations during the first year, dating from the 1st January, 1900, not less than \$55,000, during the second year, commencing 1st January, 1901, not less than \$40,000, and during the third year, commencing 1st January, 1902, not less than \$45,000, making a total of \$120,000 to be expended in prospecting for minerals during the three years. The company is to furnish such proof of the expenditure of the above sums as may be required, and is bound to thoroughly explore every one of the blocks and not confine its operations to any one or more of them. In default of the expenditure of the money during any one of the three years or in the event of non-compliance with any of the other terms and conditions of the license, the Government may cancel and annul the same at any time.

The Frederic correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:—General Botha has thought

better of Mrs. Jonbert's appeal for submission and has forwarded his terms for surrender to Lord Roberts at Johannesburg. Burglers in the town declare that the end is near. As a result of the recent conference between Lord Roberts and his Generals the campaign against the recalcitrant Boers has entered on a new phase. Operations are proceeding with the greatest vigor everywhere in Orange Colony and the Transvaal, and are being crowned with success. The plan is now to drive the Boers into distinct commandos or parties, and when these are isolated they will be dealt with by specific forces, thus allowing the enemy no rest. General Kitchener's moonlight attack with sabres near Lydenburg last Wednesday had a widespread demoralizing effect, and a few more similar engagements with the Boers in the northeast will hasten the end of the war.

Horses to the number of 50,000 are to be purchased in this country in the next six months by agents of the British Government for the use of Lord Kitchener's forces in policing the Transvaal and Orange-Free State. This news has been announced by John S. Bratton of St. Louis, who has supplied directly and indirectly to the British army in the last two years many horses suitable for cavalry use.

The State Department at Washington has been informed of the agreement, or understanding,

Chinese War. or preliminary treaty (it is not possible to learn in what the form stands), reached by the Ministers at Peking. It is not regarded as proper to give out for publication at this time any detailed information respecting the agreement. It may be stated, however, that the arrangement stands a very poor chance of receiving the sanction of all the powers represented in the Peking conference unless some material amendments shall be permitted. There is some reason to believe the indemnity proposition has taken such a form as to make it impossible for the Chinese Government to meet the demand, and this fact, taken in connection with the unreasonable demands of some of the powers respecting punishments, may require our Government to make active efforts to have the demands moderated. There are indications, too, that in these efforts our Government is to receive the support of one of the most powerful of the Governments represented at the Peking Conference, and one which generally has been supposed of late to have favored an extreme position.

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The REGISTER should be received in all parts of the City on Thursday, or at the latest, Friday, of each week.

Telephone 489. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

TAXES AND EXEMPTIONS.

An important commission, presided over by Hon. Justice McEwen, was appointed by the Ontario Government some time ago to inspect the Assessment Act and the question of taxation. The commission proceeded by naming days for the discussion of special points. Thursday last was devoted to the clauses regarding exemptions. Churches and charitable and educational institutions were the chief points of attack. Toronto has no followers in honor. As the City Solicitor acknowledged, they were so badly beaten two years ago before a committee of the Legislative Assembly that he knew there was no use in re-opening the question. He deemed it his duty, however, to lay before the commission the views then and still held by the City Council. Briefly told, they were that the aforesaid classes of property should be taxed. As much as \$800,000 of this class of property is exempt in Toronto. If these three kinds of property were the only ones exempted, there might be some reason of complaint. If the taxation of that amount would guarantee a proportionate diminution of taxes in the different municipalities we might be disposed to waive the principle.

Taxation should maintain the principles of justice and morality. It should be imposed without doing violence to the nobler sentiments of the community. A church is the house of God—consecrated to His worship and given to His honor and glory, and rendered His own, as far as anything material can be transferred to the Most High. To levy tribute from a church is to place the Creator and Sovereign Lord as a vassal under His creatures. One of the chief functions of government is to preserve citizens as far as possible in their natural and acquired rights. These rights should be as untrammelled as the true well-being of the State will admit. No right is ahead of the right of worshipping God. Over it the State has no control. It was as much the right of the old Germans who worshipped their deities beneath the arching branches of forest trees as it is of their descendants who worship the living God beneath the goined roof and Gothic arches of their magnificent cathedrals. The taxation of churches interferes with the liberty and natural right of individuals. Nor does it attain the purpose fairly intended by taxation, viz.: that taxes shall be raised according to the principles of distributive justice. These principles require that the burden shall be proportionate to the shoulders carrying it. In the case of sects, where on the one hand there is no obligation, no positive command, to attend divine service, and, on the other hand, the number of worshippers is few but wealthy—taxation is no great hardship. It does, however, violate the principle that Almighty God should not pay tribute to His creatures. We have an example in this city. One of the Baptist churches a fine but

small structure—ecclesiastical all the Christian denominations by paying its rate. This was too taxing. It simply meant—"We pay taxes; now tax the Roman Catholic Church and the others." How different was the burden upon the rich, small, single congregation compared with the burden which cur ten or a dozen churches would have to bear. It would be loading down the weak and letting go the strong. The building and maintenance of churches are certainly heavy enough in these days of artificial prices, without putting on something more in the shape of taxation. The work done by the Church for the State in teaching and sanctifying its people, in governing their otherwise dangerous tendencies, in instilling into their mind and life contentment, industry, love of God and their neighbor—this work surely entitles the Catholic Church to that much recognition from a Government claiming to be Christian. The devotion of the Church to the poor and suffering is a service in which the State profits as well as the individuals themselves. Furthermore, some claim that as church property increases in value by reason of its location, so it should pay its share of the burthens. The example in point is that of a Presbyterian church situated in the immediate neighborhood of one of the large departmental stores of Toronto. A large price is offered for the church. This is a heartseer for radicalism. To quote that particular case as a reason for taxing churches in general is very wide of the purpose. If the property were to depreciate in value, the church authorities would bear the load. Why should they not have an advantage arising from circumstances? We do not believe in removing churches from the centres of cities. So far as Catholic churches are concerned—they are a benefit when down town. Many a prayer is said, many a poor soul finds consolation from the feverish excitement and temptation of commerce, and many a heart is raised to higher effort by a visit to God's house of worship and to that Friend whose word is peace. It is too bad that church buildings have to be removed simply to make way for a system of enterprise which seems at first sight very selfish and whose large buildings are accountable for a portion of the agitation upon exemptions. These church buildings have associations which should be respected.

In passing to educational institutions we may demit the other classes of institutions—the charitable—very briefly. They are homes for the poor who cannot pay taxes. Nor is it likely that any organized attack would be made upon our houses of charity, for they are doing work which is esteemed by all members of society. Should educational institutions be taxed? So far as public schools, high schools and other State institutions of learning are concerned, the question is not practical. What about voluntary schools? It was maintained that any joint stock company, and thus be exempt. With us as Catholics education is closely connected with religion; it is an integral part of our religious system. Communities have been established to carry on the work. Men and women devote their lives to the advancement and proper education of the young. Seminaries, colleges, academies, schools are the various houses of learning in which education goes on. No salaries, except mere living wages are demanded. No wealth is acquired that is not spent for material improvements. No success looked for unless the honor accruing from well-trained generations of saintly priests and honorable laymen and pure-hearted women. To claim taxes from such institutions is to place the burden upon the wrong back. The pupils would have to pay; but they are not the parties who should be taxed. Again, it is an acknowledged principle that taxation should cause no serious damage to any valuable industry or enterprise. No enterprise is so important for our church or our country as a system of education under the encouragement and care of religion. To tax our colleges and academies is to paralyze their efforts and usefulness. The least the State can do is to let our educationists alone. Let them attend to their business, and not harass them with threats of taxation. It is not an unalloyed good for educational institutions to be situated in great cities. Many advantages for

residential schools could be mentioned favoring their being, as is largely the case in England, situated in the country. It is hard to get beyond the gasping roach of modern municipalities.

NAUFR IN FRANCE

Paul Kruger, the ex-president of the Transvaal, has been making a triumphal journey through France. At every great centre his reception has been most enthusiastic and it must have been extremely gratifying to the old man to have been made the object of such scenes of welcome and of sympathy for his cause. At Marseilles, where he landed from the ship, he was greeted with tremendous ovations and other evidences of sympathy, while a banquet and addresses in abundance were also offered him as a salute for his defeat. As in Marseilles, so was it all through France, and he was given ovations all along his route. It is a noteworthy fact that all these outbursts of good feeling, all these expressions of the sympathetic siding of the French people with Kruger in his gallant stand for the liberty of his country were rather spontaneous ebullitions of the people themselves than of the organized French Government. Officially he was non-existent; with the people he was a hero. The Government did not receive him as a guest, nor did it recognize him in any way, though the several municipalities did. There is not the slightest doubt but that the French people were heart and soul with Kruger in his struggle against England in South Africa; they left no room for doubt and seized upon every pretext to let the world at large see in what direction their sympathies lay. France, as a whole, always was antagonistic to England whenever an opportunity was given; but then it was their privilege, and since they have a perfect right to think as they like, it does not seem to be anybody else's business. England is France's bugbear. Every diplomatic move made by the representatives of London is regarded with suspicion across the Channel and the people have come to believe that England is their one great enemy. That always was the state of feeling in France, but of late years it has become intensified so that the slightest occasion was seized upon as a pretext for a quarrel—mostly through the newspapers. France is jealous of England: she always was—and from jealousy to mistrust is but a short step. Thus Mr. Kruger is being feted and addressed and all the rest of it, but, as we said in these columns before, that is all it will amount to. The Parisian journals have come out plainly with the statement that France cannot lend him any assistance in any project he may have to unfold upon Europe in the way of seeking aid in his South African dreams. The Transvaal has seen Mr. Kruger for the last time, and that country will now settle down under the English Constitution. Mr. Kruger comes too late to Europe. The game has been played and England has won, and at too great a cost in life and in money to brook a "interference" from any source. As far as France is concerned, there is no possibility of there being anything done in that direction; nor does any other European power seem to be over-anxious to meddle in affairs that do not concern them. France, the most rabidly anti-English nation in Europe, can hold out no hope for the ex-president of the Transvaal, and, such being the case, it is difficult to see where he can secure any aid in his lost cause. There was but little anti-English demonstration in the French tour, and that little, which arose in Marseilles, was the result of the silly and thoughtless action of a few Englishmen who kept throwing cents among the crowd, as was their custom, but the people took it as an insult directed against Mr. Kruger. It was an unfortunate incident, but it was quickly over. There was not an occurrence that would call for even a diplomatic demonstration.

HOME DECORATION.

Our Catholic homes often lack many things that might tend to beautify them and render them more comfortable, but in that we can find but little fault, since it arises in many cases from causes over which the owners have no control. One thing, however, the vast majority of them do lack,

which is entirely due to the inexcusable thoughtlessness of the parents of Catholic homes of this city and take a note of the emblames of the Faith in them. A very small sheet of paper would contain the entire inventory of all one would find. Catholic pictures, Catholic statuary, holy water fountains—anything that bears a Catholic impress—is tabooed as too prudish, as too much like bigotry, whenever they are considered at all. In most of cases the thought of having evidences of the Faith in prominent places in the home never enters into the heads of our people. It is a peculiar thing. The grandest paintings the world has ever seen; the greatest masters the world has ever produced; the most sublime statuary, the best sculptures have all been taken up with Christian art. There is scarcely a great painting in Europe today that is not intensely Christian and Catholic. We cannot perhaps secure any of these master-pieces, but we can get copies of them at almost any price. If our people would but realize how much more beautiful is a copy of one of the world-famous paintings of the Madonna than is a chromo of some battle scene; if our people would but learn that a painting of our Lord is not an evidence of prudishness in a Catholic home; if our people would but see that good taste inclines toward quiet copies of grand old paintings rather than to the silly, highly colored out of a cast or some other equally childish subject which is framed and set up in a conspicuous place, "because it looks comical." Apart from good taste, we are in a Christian country and no one should or would wonder at our decorations running in the direction of Christian art. Moreover, how are our children to secure a Catholic training, which must of necessity largely depend upon the surroundings of the home, if anything and everything that savors of our Faith is banished from it? This is a very serious question and one that will bear pondering over. Our homes must have some mural decoration; then let it be in good taste and of the best—both of which must needs lead us to choosing Catholic pictures.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Province of Kansu, in China, seems about to give some more martyrs to the Church. Late despatches from that province express the fear that the open revolt now on there will result in the extermination of the Catholic missionaries and converts. Every Catholic young man in Toronto should attach himself to some distinctly Catholic society or club. It will keep him in touch with the young men of his own faith and it will improve him both spiritually and mentally. The clubs now attached to nearly every parish in the city are not Catholicism classes. They are gotten up for entertainment and mental improvement, and they are doing a great and noble work in keeping our young men together.

The Catholics of Montreal have the right idea in their Catholic Sailors' Club. All summer the club has been giving regular concerts for the entertainment of the Catholic sailors who go in and out of that port. These poor fellows are lonely and a welcome such as the club gives them is exactly what they need to drive away the blues. It lets them see, at a Catholic stranger is no longer neglected because of his Catholicity; it makes them feel that the Grand Old Faith is a tie that binds; it provides amusement and welcome hither furnished by the saloons alone. The Sailors' Club always had the best musical and other entertaining talent in Montreal. The Church needs such organizations as that among laymen and she cannot have too many of them.

The Irish members-elect to the English House of Commons have decided to stay at home during December. They will not attend the Parliamentary sittings, but will turn all their energies and efforts towards developing and firmly fixing the English League. They do not leave this greatest of Irish organizations without having seen to it that there can be no possible failure at the while they are labouring abroad. The League is now organized in every parish in Ireland, and the Parliamentary representatives will

strive to not only see that each branch is firmly established but will also labor that the several societies throughout Ireland may be bound together for concerted action. There can be no possible failure. Australia is now lending money to the fund, and America will not be behindland in lending pecuniary aid. We have now a united Ireland once more, and she is ready as she never was before, for a fight in London.

The cry that the birthrate in Toronto is falling off seems to arise from a lack of a true knowledge of the facts. There seems to have been the usual number of births, but there has been a gross neglect on the part of parents in complying with the law of registration. The act calls for a two-fold registration—by the doctor and by the parents—but hitherto if one of these registered nothing had been said. As a result neither party bothered very much about the question, and dozens of births went without registration at all. The fact that no fewer than twenty-eight fathers were arraigned before the magistrate one morning for non-registration of births will give some idea of how this thing has been neglected. It has been said that the registration department was wont to go through the daily papers to get its vital statistics.

We have in our columns this week a call to the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of this city to celebrate the introduction of this great charitable work into Ontario. Fifty years ago the Catholic poor of this Province first came under the care and protection of this great charitable movement. Fifty years of hard, incessant work has accomplished much, but there is much yet to do. Our societies have had a hard time of it to look after the poor; they have not received the support that they should have been given, nor are they receiving it yet. Fifty years is a long time, and infinite good has been accomplished; there is much to return thanks for, but the work is but beginning. We have a solid foundation, it is for us in the future to erect the superstructure. Fifty years have we labored in our efforts to lend aid to our poor, and our work has been abundantly rewarded, but we are but beginning. Poverty is not decreasing with an increase of population—the contrary must be the result—and this growing want, this incessant call for aid must be met by an ever-increasing energy, an ever-strengthening society. Catholics in this city have not yet come to realize to the full the debt that they owe to this greatest of all the societies of God's holy Church, to this grandest work in Christendom to-day. Catholics have not yet come to a sense of their duty with regard to giving alms, to assisting this noble society in its grand and holy work. We need educating, and it is to be hoped that this Golden Jubilee will effect a great change for the better in our contributions to the funds of the Society. God's hand is certainly with them in their truly apostolic work, and is directing it and guiding it.

Toronto is about to make a great fight against the terrible White Plague—consumption. What is practically an Isolation Hospital is to be built within thirty miles of this city, where cases of the disease will be treated. Whether the hospital is to be erected by private subscriptions or by public funds has not yet been decided upon, but a citizen has offered to pay for the building and his offer is now under consideration. Consumption is recognized as a contagious disease and the presence of those afflicted with the dread sickness is a menace to those who come into daily contact with them. The Anti-Consumption League, with headquarters in this city, intends to work upon the establishment of such buildings as it proposes to have erected for Toronto's patients, and will not cease until it has dotted Ontario over with these safeguards to life. They cannot but be a boon to the afflicted ones, since they will furnish what treatment science has so far discovered and they will at the same time lessen the death rate from the great northern plague, in that they will isolate those who are afflicted with it. These hospitals will be step in the right direction. We cannot do too much to lessen the number of cases in our midst, nor can we set too soon.

The Christian Brothers of Toronto have every reason to feel proud of the

way in which the Triduum in honor of the canonization of St. John Baptist De La Salle was carried out. It was certainly a moving sight on last Friday and Saturday mornings to see the school children of the city paying honor and reverence to one who gave them the solid foundation, and more than that to a Catholic—Christian education. St. John was truly a hundred years ahead of his time when he recognized in his system of schools that had as their primary object the teaching of Christianity to the young that a purely secular training was a menace to Christianity and to morality. Advocates of this secular system are but now beginning to see the folly of it all. An our Catholic schools are today in principle so they were founded by St. John De La Salle. Fervent, self-sacrificing followers who devote their lives and their talents to the humble work of educating the young, and ever shall be a monument to the Divine call to St. John and his answer to it. Everything passed off with a clock-like precision so typical of the work of the Christian Brothers, and nothing was left to be desired in the exercises of the Triduum. It must have been pleasing to the Saint to see so many children approaching Holy Communion in his honor; it must be pleasing to him to look down from his well-earned throne in Heaven and behold his spiritual children laboring in their appointed fields in the footsteps of himself, the founder of their Order and of their mission, their daily mission to the children of the Church. Truly the Triduum was an inspiring sight; truly we have much to be thankful for that our children are in the hands of so self-sacrificing, so painstaking a body of men as the humble followers of the great patron and founder of Catholic schools—the great St. John De La Salle.

THE ENCYCICAL.

To our venerable brethren, the Patriarchs, Princes, Archbishops, Bishops and other ordinaries, at peace and in communion with the Holy See, Leo XIII, Pope. Venerable brethren, health and apostolic benediction. Although those who direct their gaze towards the future cannot be free from deliquescence; although even the subjects of four which happen to arise are many and grave at a time in which so numerous and so deep-seated are the afflictions of society and individuals; however, this close of the century seems by divine grace to give rise to hopes and consolations. No one, in fact, will think that it is without importance for the common salvation and the good of mankind that all people are renewed, that the zeal of Christian piety and faith has been re-animating. These virtues have been revived or fortified in these times amongst a great number, as special marks of providence. In the midst of the seductions of the world, and notwithstanding so many attacks directed against piety, we have seen at a signal from the Sovereign Pontiff many pilgrims hasten from every quarter of the world to Rome to the tomb of the holy apostles. We have seen the citizens of the Eternal City and strangers accomplish openly works of piety; strangely in the indulgences which the Church will offer them, seek with an increasing ardor the means of preparing for their eternal salvation. Who, therefore, on the other hand, would be moved by this piety more lively than usual, which is manifested towards the Saviour of the human race, and to which all eyes can testify? We may easily judge that it is worthy of the most flourishing epoch of Christianity, this zeal of many thousands of men who with unanimous intentions and sentiments from east to west salute together the name and celebrate together the praises of Jesus Christ. If it please God that these flames of ardent religion now burning forth may be followed by a vast fire, and that the excellent example given by so many may draw on all the others. What is there, in fact, which is so necessary for this age as the regeneration of Christian spirit and the ancient virtues in States which extend throughout the world? What is disastrous in that other, far too many, remain dead, and do not listen to the warnings which such a arising of piety offers. If, however, they knew "the gift of God" that is, that nothing more unfortunate could happen to man than to be withdrawn from the Liberator of the world, or to have abandoned Christian morals and precepts, they would assuredly arouse themselves and hasten to escape their too certain loss by a change of life. Now to maintain upon earth, to extend the Empire of the Son of God; to labor with zeal in order that men may be saved by the participation of the Divine grace, is the duty of the Church. This duty is so important and clings to the Church so closely that it is an authority and power rest chiefly upon this task. It seems to us that up to this day we have applied ourselves according to our strength to fulfil this mission in the ministry of the Supreme Pontiff—A ministry very difficult and full of care. As for you, venerable brethren, in an habitual and even daily manner you concentrate with us to this same task your chief thoughts and labor. But all of us, looking to the circumstances which surround us, ought to make still greater efforts. Upon the occasion especially of this holy year, we

The Home Circle.

THE CROWN OF THE SCARS.

When the hour of trial of this life is over And night to dawn, When dawn the sorrows and sorrows...

When freed from overmoors from skin and suffering, His face to see, Shall we forget the path we tread in struggle...

When you before us tread the way to heaven, The royal road, Show us from that high throne, Whereto Thou regnest In joy's supreme abode...

When Thou wounds in hand and feet, Thy heart wound, Doest Thou forget? Not now, not now, Thy bitter Passion Escapes Thy thought, and yet...

When Thou knowest all joy, Who art joy, and Thou knowest Anguish no more, Each wound remaineth, and they form a glory, Unseen in Heaven before...

Criest Thou Apostle, who in his frail body Bore marks of Christ; 'Tis reckless that the suffering of this mortal life, What word his thought sufficed? 'Canst compare with our own coming glory, Canst compare? Soldiers of God along the King's own highway, March on, our and dare!

Each Sacrament of Pain brings joy to the nearer, The end shall be The perfect solving and the perfect crowning Of Life's deep mystery. As his dear master, so the faithful servant In Heaven shall wear Life's scars changed into bliss, whereto His's arguments, Mark well—cannot compare.—Susan L. Emery in Irish Monthly.

THE LACE UNDERSLERVEE. The lace undersleeve plays an important part with both the bell sleeve and the Algon. This lace undersleeve, gathered into its cuff, or left flowing, can be worn under any sleeve that bells around the hand...

COSSIB ON FASHIONS. House gowns are simply exquisite in the great variety they offer. Many are finished with a deep flounce, which is looped up on the outside of the sleeve and caught under a rosette of gay ribbon...

CARE OF THE COMPLEXION. There is one thing above all others that is dreaded by a woman, and that is a sallow complexion. A muddy, oily skin is not to be envied, but is rather pretty, but a muddy skin, never.

AMBIABILITY. Blessed are the amiable, for it is they who give the oasis of life and make things go smoothly for their less fortunate neighbors. Ambiability is a gift in itself, precious to the possessor and to all who come in contact with her...

together. Take off the first, beat until nearly cold, add, little by little, the lemon and lemon, the orange flower water...

NEW SLEEVE STYLE. There are so many varieties of fashions this season that it is difficult to mention them all. The rule, however, is to keep the sleeve as light as possible...

PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR. One of the prettiest and most serviceable fabrics for evening gown is black spotted Russian net. It is equally appropriate for demitulle and occasions of extreme formality...

Evening gowns grow more and more elaborate as the season advances. A lovely ready to wear bodice, V shaped back and front of white satin velvet, with ermine bands and white tips as trimming...

Another attractive hat is triple brimmed and is made of a soft felt of delicate blue, each brim edged with brown gauze. It is somewhat Napoleonic in shape, with a crown of yellowish lace outlined at the V by a band of richly embroidered light green panne, and the corset is of gold tissue, appliqued with lace flowers...

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With the Children. THE LEGEND OF THE PITCHER OF TEARS. M. A. Burroughs. Many days a stricken mother, To her loss unreconciled, Wept hot, bitter tears, complaining, "Cruel death has stolen my child."

From the tender lip a-sunder, All the answer to her wailing, "On the earth my mother's weeping, And the pitcher holds her tears."

From Saunders County, Nebraska, comes a story of the remarkable fidelity and almost human forethought of a shepherd dog, which for nine-and-a-half hours guarded a wandering babe who was out at night in a terrific rain and wintry storm.

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stomach seemed to stiffen the efforts of strong men, the search was continued, but the little one eluded every number of the party.

LOG SENSE. A little crowd of seely men, says the New York Tribune, were gathered the other night about one of the ugly furnaces that defaced City Hall Park, while the contractors were covering the plaza with asphaltum.

"I saw a queer thing happen here yesterday," said one of them, a big Newfoundland dog, with a collar on, was following a boy along Mill street, when a little bull terrier made a dash for him and got a death grip on one of the big fellow's ears.

"Quick as a flash the big dog stopped, and threw his head as high in the air as he could. The little bull terrier woff his foot, and nearly tore the ear from the head of the Newfoundland, but when the little brute came down again, he lit plump in the palm of the big terrier's paw.

THE CENTRE OF INTEREST FOR US TO-DAY IN Egypt is the 1st dynasty time, says Canon Rawlinson in the Atlantic, and how far advanced in the arts of the ancient world we are may be seen by the beauty of the shape of the stone and alabaster vases that are here to view, and the exquisite workmanship of a little lot of ivory or stone vessels.

REVENGE IS SWEET. A few years ago, while Robert Stewart, governor of Missouri, a somewhat eccentric man, was in the penitentiary, he was visited by a young man. He was a large powerful fellow, and when the governor looked at him, he seemed strangely affected. He scrutinized him long and closely.

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