## Technical and Bibliographic Notes Notes techniques et bibliographiques

copy available may be bibliog of the images in	as attempted to for filming. Fea raphically unique the reproduction ange the usual r	itures of this ie, which may ion, or which	copy which alter any may		1	lui a été p exemplair bibliograp reproduite	ossible de e qui sont hique, qui , ou qui g thode no	se procu peut-êti peuvent peuvent (	eilleur exeurer. Les or uniques t modifier exiger une filmage so	détails d du poin une ima modifie	e cet it de vue age cation
Coloured Couvertu	covers/ re de couleur				[		ured page s de coule				
Covers de Couvertu	smaged/ re endommagée				[	1 -	s damaged s endomn				
1 1 -	stored and/or la re restaurée et/c				[	, ,			laminated, pelliculées		
t t	e missing/ e couverture ma	anque			[	. / 1			ned or fox etées ou pi		
Coloured Cartes géo	maps/ ographiques en (	couleur			[	_	s detached s détachée				
f l	ink (i.e. other t couleur (i.e. aut				[	1/1	vthrough/ sparence				
	plates and/or illet/ou illustration					. / 1	ity of prin ité inégale				
	th other materials d'autres docun	•				,	inuous pa ation con	-	/		
along inte	ding may cause : rior margin/ serrée peut cau						des index orend un (		lex		
distorsion	le long de la ma	arge intérieur	<b>e</b>				on header re de l'en				
within the been omit	res added during to text. Whenever ted from filming	er possible, th	ese have			t t	page of iss de titre de		ison		
fors d'une	que certaines pa restauration ap que cela était po	paraissent da	ns le texte,			1 -	on of issu de départ		raison		
pas eta mi	ilicus.					Masti Géné		iodiques	) de la livr	raison	
./ 1	l comments:/ aires supplémen	taires:	Wrinkled	pages r	may film	slightly	out of	focus.			
This item is film Ce document est			_								
10X	14X		18X	·	22X		26	x		30 X	
12X		16X		20 X		24×			28X		32X

# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. I.—No. 8.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

In Canadian politics, the most im portant event of the week was Hon. Mr. Foster's speech on the Budget on Feb. 14. The actual receipts for 1891-92 were given at \$86,921,871. The receipts from customs alone were \$20,501,059, being a decrease of \$2, 898.241 from the previous year. This decrease is mainly owing to the reduction of the duties on sugar, which alone has lessened the receipts by over \$8,000,000. Excise shows an increase of a little over \$1,000,000. This, with a slight gain in miscellaneous receipts, shows a loss from last year of \$1,687,489.

The expenditure on consolidated fund was \$86,765,894, an increase over last year, which the Finance Minister accounts for by the extra charges of the long session. On capital account, particularly in subsidies to railways, the expenditure shows a large decrease as compared with the preceding year. In spite of this, however, principally on account of the loss of receipts on account of the abatement of the duty on sugar, the Government was obliged to float a loan in England, and the national debt was increased by \$3,322,403, making the rather enormous sum of \$241,131,000 cn the debit side of the country's books. A large part of this increase Mr. Foster explains away. The North Shore railway bonds, which he claims, were never a real asset, have been cancelled, and putting loans on the market at a low rate of interest has naturally forced their value below par. So far in the present fiscal year the receipts have been greater, and the expenditure less than during the same months of last year, but the expenditure will be greatly increased in the next half year by improvements in the quarantine system and work on the canals.

The statistics concerning our internal trade are at present rather unsatisfactory but Mr. Foster argues increased trade from the gain in our freight receipts on the railways of more than \$3,500,000. In foreign trades our business with the United States declined \$2,000,000 but on the other hand it increased with Great Britain by \$15,000,000, while trade with Germany, the West Indies, and the East increased greatly. The cattle trade with Great Britain suffered largely on account of their restrictions, but a large gain is shown in cheese, butter, bacon, fruit, and on account of exceptional conditions, oats. From his figures, the Minister argues continued prosperity for the country under the present financial system, particularly with reference to exports.

But the interest in this important part of his speech was overshadowed by the conclusion, when he announced

the intention of the Government re garding tariff reform. Reverting to the widespread interest in the merits of a protective policy which had been awakened by the recent elections in the United States, and the continued low prices of farm produce, he declared the willingness of his party to consider any just grievances that might be incidentally caused by the working of the present system. He could not see in free trade or unrestricted reciprocity any solution of the problems confront ing them, as the one would lead to direct taxation, and the other to a loss of autonomy, at least in trade matters. Among the policies left to them were a partial reciprocity, if such could be arranged to mutual advantage, preferential trade with England, to which, if practicable the Government stands pledged, or a general revision of the tariff with the intention of equalizing the burden as much as possible, and supplying funds for carrying on the Government of the country. To this end, a committee consisting of the honourable gentleman himself and Messrs. Bowell, Wood, and Wallace will before next session find out the ideas of those interested in the ques tion and report to the House a scheme of tariff reform. The Minister intimated his intention of reducing the duty on binder twine from 25 per cent. to 12½ per cent., of lessening restrictions on American coal oil, and a probability of restoring the duty on logs. Altogether the speech was interesting, and every Canadian will await with some anxiety the result of the investigations of the committee. The changes, judging from the tenor of the Minister's remarks, will not probably be drastic, but it is well some effort is being made to improve the financial position of the country.

On Thursday a delegation waited on the Premier to petition the Government to disallow an act of the Nova Scotis Government giving a monopoly of the mines of Cape Breton to the Whitney syndicate for a period of 99 years. The reason given for disallowance was that it would injure Imperial interests. The mines had already been leased by a company for a term of 20 years renewable at will, but the company was bound by certain restrictions concerning the prosecution of the work, etc. The present company, which 18 composed of American capitalists, havelessed the mines at a royalty of 10c. instead of 71c. a ton, but without any of the restrictions imposed on the former lease. Dr. Cameron, of Inverness, and Mr. Weldon of Albert attacked the measure on the grounds that it might interfere with the British fleet coaling up in war time, that it tended to introducing the Reading Company combine into Canada, and that it was unfair to the other provinces to place the output of so many mines under

the control of one firm. Mr. McKean, the former lessee of the mine, defended the rights of the Whitney men in particular, and monopolies in general, in a caustic speech. He contended that there were numerous other mines in the Provir.ce to secure against a combine, and further that the question being a purely provincial matter, should not be treated from Ottawa The Premier in replying, said that the Government would take no step in the matter until it had obtained the opinion of the Provincial Governments on the propriety and advisability of disallowance. He intimated in reply to a question from Mr. McNeill, that it was doubtful whether the Government could interfore in the question.

On Sunday, Jan. 22nd, there took place in the Hall of the Canonization of the Vatican over the vesubule of the Basilica of St. Peter, the solemn ceremony of the bestification of a venerable servant of God, Francis Marie Bianchi, a religious belonging to the Barnabites. The hall beautifully illuminated with thousands of wax candles, was further adorned with paintings descriptive of miracles wrought through the intervention of Blessed Francis. Amongst those who had special places in the chapei were some grand nephews of the newly beatified servant of God. An immense congregation were present at the ceremony, as also in the afternoon when the Holy Father entered the Hall and spent some time in prayer before the reliquary and image of the Beatified Francis-Marie Bianchi. The throng seems to have been so great and enthusiastic that it was almost impossible to keep the people from crowding right upon the Holy Father.

The British House of Commons has been the scene of many an historic event; the platform of some of the greatest bursts of oratory the world has ever heard, and on its arena liberty's noblest champions have fought the fight of freedom, justice and autonomy. But there have been few scenes in that historic chamber like that which took place a week ago last Monday, when the Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill. It was the death knell to seven hundred years of tyranny on the one hand and justifiable animosity on the Many speeches have been delivered in that assembly -- Mr. Glad stone himself has delivered several more burning with eloquence, but none ever sounded forth with such hope in its rounded periods, and such heavenly rhythm of peace and good will as fell from the lips of the old man eloquent in that speech of two hours. It was not the arraigning of England as Edmund Burke arraigned

nation, nor was it the quick, fervid Pitt asserting the rights of Americans, nor the still more fiery retort of Shiel in his reply to Lord Lyndhurst when he called the Irish aliens. It was the calm explanation of a veteran premier placing clearly and equitably before the House the greatest measure it had ever deliberated upon, Its importance is derived from the man who introduced it as well as from its far-reaching consequences, for it will ever rest as a wreath of immortal glory upon the brow of William Ewart Gladstone even though he should not live to see its consummation.

The following Jespatch describes the actual introduction of the Home Rule Bill:

Mr. Gladstone usually leaves the house of Commons about 7 o'clock, and does not return for the night session. On Saturday morning heat he wanted in his seat till 1 o'clock in order to go through the form of introducing, with his own hands, the home rule bill. It was a scene destinent to broome historic. When the debate ended and for mal leave was given to introduce the bill, Mr. Gladstone rose from his place and went to the bar at the end of the house. At the same moment all the Gladstonians and the Irish members of noth sections jumped up as one man and as the venerable statesman advanced to the table with the bill in his hand to present it to the clerk, they greeted him with tremendous cheers, waving their hats above their heads. Mr. Balfour had left the house, but Mr. Chamberlain was still there and looked upon the significant enthusiasin with a twitching face. The members of the Irish party were in exceptional spirits, because earlier in the evening Edward Blake, the Canadian statesman, had shown by his teply to Mr. Chamberlain that he takes rank as one of the very ablest and most skilful debaters in the house, Ilis speech was an instant and overwhelming success. Mr Gladstone said afterwards that it was one of the very greatest debating speeches he had over heard.

The Liberals have gained an important victory at Hexham, Northumberland, where Mr. MacInnes, Liberal has been elected by a vote of 4,805 to 4,358 for Nathaniel George Clayton, Conservative, MacInnes represented Hexham in the late parliament. In the general election he was opposed by Mr. Clayton, who is the leader of the Conservative party in Northumberland, Clayton was elected by a vote of 4,092 to 4,010 for MacInnes. A petition was lodged against Clayton charging that corrupt practices had been used in his behalf. He was unseated, and the Liberals have now gained the constituency.

Jeremiah Jardan, McCarthyite candidate in South Meath, was elected on Feb. 17th by a vote of 2,707 to 2,639 for J. J. Walton, Parnellite. Jordan takes the seat from which Patrick Fullam, anti Parnellite was displaced-for clerical intimidation. The vote for Fullam in the general election was 2.212 to 2,129 for Dalton, Parnellite.

delivered in that assembly—Mr. Glad stone himself has delivered several more burning with eloquence, but none ever sounded forth with such hope in its rounded periods, and such heavenly rhythm of peace and good will as fell from the lips of the old man eloquent in that speech of two hours. It was not the arraigning of England as Edmund Burke arraigned Warren Hastings for days before the

## IRISH AUTONOMY.

## Mr. Gladstone Introduces His Home Rule Measure.

#### A Marvelous Oratorical Effort.

London, Feb. 13. Mr Gladstone slept well during the night, and began work at 9.30 o'clock this morning, assisted by his secretaries. From early morning sceno in the palace yard, Westminster, was of the most animated description, groups of people assembling o watch the arrival of members. At 9 o'clock a number of representatives of the Irish cause were at the door of the house, and by 10 o'clock 60 members were walting for admission. When noon arrived the inner lobby was packed with members and the approaches were crowded, and when the doors opened there was a disorderly rush for seats, the members shouting and struggling like a mob of excursionists, neveral being thrown to the floor in the excitement. The veteran Caleb Wright, Liberal M.P. for Southwest Lancashire, who is 83 years of age, fell in the door way and was trampled upon, but John Burns, M.P. for Battersea, rescued him. Meantime the struggle for entrance grew more exciting, and cries could be heard of "Keep back," "Don't kick," and other exclamations of a more emphatic char-

Mr. Gladstone entered the house at 3.30 o'clock. Every Liberal and Irish Nationalist in the house stood up and greeted him with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. When Mr. Gladstone arose 43 minutes past 3 o'clock to introduce the home rule bill there was another demonstration, so carnest, so enthusiastic and irrepressible that it was several minutes before he could be heard.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows, in clear, strong and resonant voice; -' I may, without impropriety, remind the house that the voices which usually plead ed the cause of Irish self-government in Irish affairs have within these walls dur ing the last seven years been almost entirely mute. I return, therefore, to the period of 1886, when a proposition of this kind was submitted on the part of the government of the day, and I beg to remind the house of the position then taken up by all the promoters of these meas ures. We said that we had arrived at a point in our transactions with Ireland where the two roads parted. You have, we said, to choose one or the other. One is the way of Irish autonomy, a cording to the conceptions I have just referred to; the other is the way of coercion. That is our contention. It will be in the recollection of the house how that contention was most atoutly and largely denied. It was said, over and over again, by many members opposite, 'We are not coercion ists, we do not adopt that alternative, and neither can we adopt it.' (Ministerial cheers.) That assertion of theirs was undoubtedly sustained by the proposal, especially from the dissentient Liberals, of various plans dealing with Irish affairs, Those plans, though they fell entirely short in principle and in scope of Irish self-government, yet were of no trivial or mean importance. They went far beyond what had heretofore been usually proposed in the way of local self-government for Ireland. Well, what has been the result of the dilemma, as it was then put forward on this side of the house, and repelled by the other? Has our contention that the choice lay between autonomy and coercion been justified or not? (Liberal cheers.) What has become of each and all of these important schemes for giving Ireland self-government . in provinces, and giving her even a central establishment in Dublin, with limited powers? All vanishes into thin air, but the reality remains. The roads were still

## ACTONOMY OR COURCION

The choice lay between them, and the choice made was to repel autonomy and embrace coercion. You cannot always follow coercion in an absolutely uniform method. In 1886, for the first time, coercion was imposed on Ireland in the shape of a permanent law added to the statute book. This state of things constituted an offence against the harmony and traditions of self-government. It was a distinct and violent breach of the promire on the faith of which union was obtained. That permanent system of repression inflicted on the country a state of things which could not continue to exist. It was impossible to bring the inhabitants the country under correion into sympathy with the coercion power."

Mr. Gindstone proceeded to dilate at tergth upon the circumstances under which the act of union was passed, the promise of equality in the laws, and of commercial equality under which union was effected. It was then prophesied confidently, he said, that Irishmen would take their places in the cabinet of the United Kngdom, but it had been his honored desuny to sit in cabinots with no loss than sixty to seventy statesmen, of whom only one, the Duke of Wellington, was an Irishman, while Castlereagh was the only other Irishman who had sat in the cabinet since the union. Pitt promised equal laws when the union was formed, but the broken promises made to Ireland were unhappily written in indelible characters in the history of the country.

#### IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION.

"Coming to 1832, when the resurrection of the people began, and thence down to 1880, Ireland could present here only a small minority in favor of restoring to her something in the nature of constitutional rights and practical self-government. It is to me astonishing that so little weight is attached by many to the fact that before 1886-before 1885, in fact-Irish wishes for self-government were represented only by a small minority. Since 1885, when the wide extension of the franchise was protected by the secret ballot, Ireland's position has been improved in parliament. In 1886 there were 85 Nationalists, or more than five-eighths. (Cheers.) They have been reduced from \$5 to 80 under circumstances somewhat peculi ir -(hear, hear)-and I must frankly own to myself, among others, for reasons totally and absolutely unintelligible. (Loud cheers.) Let us look at the state of the case as it now stands. There are but 50 out of 101, that is to say, the wishes of Ireland for Irish self-government in Irish matters are represented only by four-fifths. (Laughter.) Hon. contiemen seem to have no respect for such a majority as that. Do they recollect, sir, that never in England has there been such a majority? (Cheers.) No parliament of the last fifty years has come within measurable distance of it. If there be anything in the great principie of self-government-which, if it be a reality, never can work except through the michinery and by the 1 vs of representation-at any rate the voice of the Irish people, the persiste sey of the Irish people in delivering that voice, and the peaceful constitutional circumstances under which it has been delivered-(ministerial cheers and opposition laughter;-con stitute a great fact in history. It is said, and I admit with truth, that Ireland is

## NOT A UNITED COUNTRY.

I do not deny that the division which exists is a fact of great moment. In truth, were Iroland united, anything that can render Ireland formidable would become much more formidable. Were Ireland united all opposition would vanish as a shadow (Hear, hear.) Ireland is not united in this sense, that in one por tion of the country not a mere majority of the higher classes but a considerable I spular feeting, is opposed to the present national movemen. I will not attempt to measure the numerical strength of this minority. It is said by the party opposite that the minority in the north of Ireland is arrayed in unalterable opposition to home rule. Unhappily at the shacessful insulation of those whose plot it was to divide the people of Ire iand when they were united at the close of the last century, through the medium mainly of Orange lodges and through religious animostry, there was an acteration of feeling, but the Protestants of Ire land, during the period of the Independent Irish parli ment, were themselves not only withing bu, zend us and co haven it supporters of Lisa nationality. Inasmirh as their political life was at that period more highly developed they led on the Roman Cathelic population in the political movement which distinguished that period. (Cheers.) This is written broad cast upon the history of the time. Genu ine national scattment, in the sense of national unity, had at one time prevaied among the pouth of Ireland Protestants We who have seen them alter, not through their own fault, are not ready to be persuaded that they will not after back again to the sentiments of their own an cestors-(cheers)-and with their own blood and their own people form one in nople, glorious unity.

Alluding to English feeling towards lrish home rule, Mr. Gladstone sold he would refrain from urging that England would find herself exhausted and her work made impracticable by resistance to litsh demands. He could well conceive England maintaining, if so minded, cesistance to Irish demands, but England's conversion to home rule had been rapid. In 1896 England's majority adterse to home rule was 211. It had now declined to 71. In face of such a fact who would guarantee the permanence of the opposition of the remainder ? (Cheers.)

#### AN ACCOUNT OF THE BILL

He would now ask the patient indulgence of the house while giving an account of the bill. (Cheers.) He could not undertake to supply a mere table of contents. The bill, if he did, would probably howllder his hearers. He would, rather, seek to present the salient points, hoping to leave a living impression on the minds and memories of his hearers. If he might omit what, in view of some members, ought to be mentioned, therefore he begged them to wait and consult the bill itself, which he hoped would soon be in their hands. It would be remembered that the bill of 1886 had laid down five propositions, as cardinal principles, to which he had endeavored closely to adhere. Change there was, but not a trenchant change, from the principles of 1888. The object of the bill remained as in 1885-to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration trish, as distinct from Imperial, affairs. (Theers.) "The limiting conditions which were then observed, and have since, so far as we have been able to do so, been sedulously and closely served, were these : We were to do nothing irronsistent with Imperial unity. Of this I will say, whatever our opponents enay say, that so far as our convictions and intentions are concorned, they would be but feebly stated by being couched in the declaration that we do not mean to impair it., We wish to strengthen it. (Cheers.) We wish to kive it greater intensity than it has ever yet possersed. First, then, Imperial unity is observed, and the equality of all is observed. Secondly, the equality of all the kingdoms would be borne in mind. Thirdly, there would be equitable partition of Imperial charges. Fourthly, any and every precticable provision for the protection of minorities would be included. The plan proposed ought to be such as to present the necessary characteristics of a real and continued settle-

## THE IYPERIAL SUPREMACY.

"In the first place, we have made it a desire to meet what we thought was no unreasonable demand, for the express mention of the supremacy of the Imperial parliament. There were two methods in which that might be done. It might be done by clause; it might be done in the preamble. We have chosen the preamble as the worthier and better, for if it were done by clause it would be too much in the character of a mere enactment. It is not necessary to say many words for such a purposé. Our words are :- 'Whereas, it is expedient, without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of parliament,' and then the preamble goes on to declare the creation of the Irish legislature. With reference to the charge, frequently with good faith, made against us, that we are destroying the act of union, I wish to challenge inquiry upon this fundamental point. What is the essence of the act of union? (Hear, hear.) That essence is to be appreciated by comparing the constitution of things found in the country before 1800 with the constitution of things now subsisting in England. Before 1800 we had two sovereigntles in the country. One of these was collectively lodged in the king, houses of lords and commons of Ireland. There was no more right, in a true historical and legal sense, in the overeignty residing in Great Brita interfere with the sovereignty of Ireland than there was in the sovereignty of Ireland to interfere with the governignty of England. This bill respects and maintains these rights of sovereignty equally throughout the entire range of the three kingdoms.

## THE IRISH LEGISLATURE.

Then, the bill constitutes the Irish legislature-which consists, first of a legislative council; secondly, of a legislative assembly-empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland in respect to matters exclusively relating to Ireland or to a part thereof. That power is subject to a double limitation. First of all, it is subject to necessary and obvious limitations, imposing certain incapacities on the Irish parliament, including all that relates to the

crown, regency or the viceroyalty. subjects of prace and war, public fence, treaties and foreign relations, dignities, titles, law and treason, do not belong to the Irish legislature. The law of allenage does not belong to it, nor everything that belongs to external trade, the coinage, and other subsidiary subjects. Other incapacities are imposed similar to those contained in the of 1886. These provide for the security of religious freedom, the safoguard of education, and for the security of personal freedom, in which we endoavored to borrow one of the modern amendments to the American constitution.

#### RETAIN THE VICEROYALTY.

"Then, coming to exclusive powers, we retain the viceroyalty of Ireland, but we divest it of the party character heretofore borne by making the appointment run six years, subject to the revoking power of the crown. Then, also, the post is freed from al. religious disability. (Cheera.) Then comes a clause which may be considered formal, although it is of great importance, providing for thefull devolution of executive power from the sovereign upon the viceroy. Then comes an important provision for the appointment of an executive committee of the privy council of Ireland. We propose to make this an executive council for the ordinary affairs of the cabinet of the viceroy. The question arises, 'Shall there be any legislative council ?' All decided that there ought to be such a council. It has appeared to us to be bighly inconvenient to alter the memborship of the legislative assembly. If we were to increase the number we do not know what the increase ought to be. If we were to reduce it, we run serious risks of causing practical inconvenience in Dublin, especially at the time when the functions of internal government come to be newly exercised, and then probably there will be a great deal to do. We therefore leave the number at 103 and we fix the term at five years. We leave the constituency as it is now."

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Next us to the legislative council. Mr. Gladstone said he did not think they would have been warranted, without some strong necessity, in establishing the system of a single chamber. "But in Ireland," he added, "far from finding any such necessity, we look to the legislative council as enabling us to most the expectation that we shall give to the minority some means of a freer and fuller consideration of its views. The next thing is, shall the legislative council be nominated or elected? We came to the conclusion that a nominated council would be a weak council. (Ministerial cheers.) If it should be made weak, the council would probably enjoy a very short term of existence. We therefore propose an elective council, believing it to be the only form wherein we can give any great force to the vitality of the institution. Well, then, how do we differentiate this council from the popular assembly? We propose to fix the number at 48, with an eight-years' term of office, the term of the popular assembly being lesser. We then constitute a new constituency. The council constituency must in the first place be associated with a rateable value of £20, whereby to secure an aggregate constituency anpronching 170,000 persons, including owners as well as occupiers, but subject to a provision that no owner or occupier has a vote in more than one constituency. Then there is no provision in the blik making the legislative council alterable by Irish acts.

## THE ASSEMBLY.

"Regarding the legislative essembly, these 103 members must be elected for Irish legislative business by constituencies in Ireland. We make these provi-sions in regard to the assembly alterable in respect to electors and constituencies after six years, but in altering constituencies the power of the assembly will be limited by the declaratory act to the effect that due regard must be had to distribution of population. The bill must include a provision for meeting what is called a deadlock. In a case where a bill has been adopted by the assembly more than once, and where there is an interval of two years between the two adoptions ora dissolution of parliament, then upon its second adoption the two assemblics may be required to meet, and the fate of the bill is to be decided in joint assembly. (Cheers.)

## APPEALS TO PRICY CONSOIL.

"Next, all appeals shall be to the privy council alone, not to the council and lords. The privy council may try the

question of the invalidity of any Irish act-that is, try it judicially and with reasonable judgment, under the initiative of the vicercy or secretary of state. This judicial committee is now recognized by us as the only approach we can make to the supreme court of the United States. In composing this judicial committee due regard must be had to the different elements of nationality. (Cheers.) We have not apprehended any difficulty there.

"Other clauses provide for the security of the emoluments of existing judges and officers generally.
THE VETO POWER.

"Then there is a clause intended to correspond with the colonial validity law, the effect of which is that if the Irish legislature should pass any act in any way contrary to acts of the Imperil parliament such law shall be good except in so far as it is contrary to the Imperial

#### APPOINTMENT OF JUNGES.

" Two judges exchequer be appointed under the authority of the crown, mainly for financial business. Bosides the exchequer judges it is provided that for six years all judges shall be apprinted as now. We do not reserve for the Imperial parliament the power to fix emoluments. These will be fixed in Ireland, and the effect will be to establish a joint control of these appointments.

TO MEET IN SEPTEMBER.

"The month of September is probably the most convenient month for the assembly to meet. Therefore a clause provides that it shall meet on the first Tuesday in September. (Prolonged Irish cheers.)

"Certain clauses secure the initiative in regard to money bills to the assembly. THE IRISH CONSTABULARY

"We are now coming to the important question of constabulary. We propose a gradual reduction and the ultimate dissolution or disappearace of that force, with the discharge of every obligation towards them in such a way as will not adversely affect the interests of that honorable force. During the period of transition they are to be under the control of the viceroy. It is contemplated they will be a force owing its replaced existence Irish authorities in local areas.

IRISH MEMBERS AT WES IMINSTER. "On the important subject of the retention of Irish members in the Imperial parliament, I do not regard, ont never have regarded, it as touching what are sometimes called the fine principles of the bill. It is not included in any one of them, but whether it be a principle or whether it be not, there is no question that it is a very weighty and organic detail, which cuts rather deep in some respects into the composition of the bid. There are strong arguments which may be alleged in defence of the retention of Irish members in parliament, but there is one argument I must put aside as a most dangerous argument and in Mself quite untenable, the argument of those who say, 'Unless you retain the Irish members there is no parliamentary supremacy over Ireland.' I entirely decline to admit that argument. I say that if you do admit It at a stroke you shatter parliamentary supremacy in thès country., Although I do not at all admit that parliamentary supremacy depends upon the cotention of Irish members, I yet quite admit that the retention of Irish members has great practical importance, because it visibly exhibits that supremucy in a manner intelligible to the people. Besides, it gives Ireland a voice, and a full voice, in all Imperial matters. (Hear, hear.) It has this advantage! We cannot in our financial arrangements get rid of all financial connection between the two countries wiless you are prepared to face a very inexpedient and inconvenient system of different sets of treaties and trade laws. That being so, it must be that British budgets will more or less influence Irish pecuniary balances. It is therefore deolderia for the purposo of mitigating any inconvenience which thence arise that lreland should have something to say about these British budgets. I know no argument of an abstract, theoretical or constitutional character against the retention of Irish members at Westminster : but to revert to an old expression. which has become rather familiar. I do not think it is in the wit of man to devise a plan for their retoution which

DIFFICULTIES OF RETENTION. "Retention involves two points, (1) as to numbers and in as to voting power.

would not be open to some serious prac-

tical difficulties. (Cheers.)

Now as to the first question-that of numbers. Is Ireland to be fully represonted in the house? (Hear, hear.) Well, probably the feeling will be in favor of the affirmative. Then arises another difficulty." What is the full representation for Ireland? In 1884 the house treated Ireland in a wise and liberal spirit by assigning 103 members to that country. That number was then beyond what according to the calculations of population in this country Ireland was entitled to, and it is claimed that unhappily the disparity has since been aggravated by a double process. The population of Great Britain has increased, while that of Ire; and has diminished, and has reached a point that whereas formerly entitled to 103 members it would, according to this same ratio, now have 80. There ought to be a general determination to interpret full representation as meaning represents in according to existing population. Sp king of full representation, then, I imply that the representation in the house from Ireland would be composed of 80 Irish gentlemen. Of course it follows that there would have to be an election. These 80 members from Ireland in the house would probably be indispused to recognize a comm.rsion given to 103 members. So when it had been determined that 80 was the proper number@we endeavored to arrange the schedule of the bill in such a manner that this Imperial representation would practically not clash with representation in the legislature at Dublin.

#### THE VOTING POWER.

"Now comes the greater difficulty: What voting power are these 80 members to have? Ireland is to be represented here fully. That is my first postulate. My second postulate is that Ireland is to be invested with separate powers, subject, no doubt, to Imperial authority. Yet still as we must from experience practically separate a certain independent power, as has been done in other legislatures of the empire, Ireland is to be endowed with separate powers over Irish affairs. Then the question before us is, is sho or is she not to vote so strongly upon matters purely British. I propose this question in the true parliamentary form-aye or no? There are reasons both ways. We cannot cut them off in a manner perfeetly clean and clear from these questions. We cannot find an absolutely accurate line of cleavage between questions that are Imperial questions and those that are Irish questions. (Cheers.) Unless the Irish members are allowed to vote on all British questions they must have too little or too much, because there are questions which dely our efferts to arrange them with accuracy and precision on the proper side of the line as either English or Irish. We do not see the possibility of excluding them from one of the highest and most important functions of the house, viz., that of determining the composition of the executive power. A vote of confidence is a simple declaration, but may be otherwise. I do not see how it is possible to exclude Irish members from voting on that great subject. Next, unless Irish members vote on all questions, you break the parliamenated tradition. The presence of 80 members with only limited powers of voting is a serious breach of that tradition which, whether you resolve to face it or not, ought to be made the subject of most careful consideration.

## PARTIAL VOTING CONSIDERED.

"Now come the reasons against the uni versal voting power. It is difficult to say, Everything on that side Irish, everything on this side Imperial. That, I think, you cannot do. If you ask me for a proportion, I say nine-tenths, nineteen-twentieth, perhaps ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the business of the parliament can without difficulty be classed as Irish or Imperial. It would, however, be a great anomaly if these 80 Irish members should come here continually to intervene purely and ubsolutely British. If some largo or controver ; > B itish affairs should they come up, causing a deep and vital severing of the two great parties in this house, and the members of those parties knew that they could bring over 80 members from Ireland to support their views, I am afraid a case like that would open a possible door to wholesale dangerous political intrigue. (Hear, hear.)

## PROPOSED LIMITATIONS.

"My collergues found themselves not well able to face a contingency of that kind. They inserted in the bill limitations on the voting power of the Irish members: to exclude them .. from voting

on a bill or motion expressly contined to Great Britain; (2) from voting on a tax not levied upon Ireland; (3) from veting on a vote for appropriation, of money otherwise than for the Imperia service (4) from voting on any motion or resolu tion exclusively affecting Great Britain "The whole subject is full of thorns and brambles, but our object is the aut no my and self-government of fre-and t all matters properly Irish The Irish people certainly did not raise the diffi oulty to which I have just alluded the retention of Irish members in the house. This is a secondary matter in their eyes, and ought not to interfere with the pri .cipal aim. In face of the feeling that a shade of uncertainty still hangs over the question of retention of the Irlsh mem bors, we have affixed to the paragraph concerning this question the words, Ex

#### termine the coming financial leg.slation.' FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

cepting and until parlam .; shal, de

"I wish to supply the key ofe to the unancial part of the egs ati n. keynote is to be found in the provision included in our plans from the first, wise ly and generously acceded to be Irough through her representatives, that there is to be but one system of legis, a lonfor all the kingdoms, as far as exter nal things are concerned, that will be found to entail very important consquencer. It has guided us to the con clusion at which we have arrivel a the unity of the commercial legislation for the three kingdoms. This includes customs and excise duties, postotille and telegraph. By adopting this keynote we can attain to the most valuable results and will be likely to avoid the clashing friction of agents of the Imperial govern ment and agents of the Irish govern ment. We can make under cover of this proposal a larger and more !!bern! trans fer to Ireland in the management of her own affairs than we could make if we proceeded on any other principle. We hope to escape in this way all collection in the interior of Ireland of any revenue whatever by Imperial authority. The principle to which we are bound to give effect in Ireland is that Iremud has to bear a fair share of Imperial expenditure. (Hear, hear.) word 'Imperial' fined in the schedule which gives the list of Imperial burdens. There are three modes in which this fair share must be apportioned. The first method is the lump sum payment adopted in 1886. This method, we thought, should disappear naturally from the new bill; for through the retention of Irish representation here Irish members will vote the imperial expenditures. Consequently, it would seem strange under these circumstances to revert to the method of a sump sum. Another method is what may simply be described as the method of a quota -that is to say that Ireland shall pay 6 per cent. or 5 per cent. or 4 per cent., or what you please of the Imperial expenditures, which shall be taken out of the common fund. She will be debited to that extent, and will have to pay it over from her account ours. If you fix the quota-and the quota is absolutely elastic-should the Imperial expenditures swell, the principle of the quota would still secure the relative share to be contributed by ireland.

## THE METHOD CHOSEN.

"But there is a third method, which one we adopt-that of deducting from the Irish revenues the amount due to England. There is one of these revenues to which the greatest difficulty adheres. When explaining the subject in 1886, I pointed out that there was a large revenue locally received in Ireland, but really belonging to Great Britain. The principal of that revenue was within the excise department. With the advantage of the consideration which the inland revenue department has had since the former We get rid of the difficulty altogether, as far as the inland revenue is concerned. We provide that revenue levied in Ireland shall be revenue really belonging to Ireland, that is revenue from goods consumed in Ireland. It is not so with the customs. With the customs there is a large debt from Ireland to this country. It is not so large as is involved in the case of excise, but still it come up to several hundred thousands. If we adopted the method of quotawe should expose Irish mance to large and inconvenient shocks from changes in troduced in English budgets. Imperial reasons also would perhaps make it necessary for us to do what we are, I think very unwilling

givo viz.. to Imperial officers a moddling and intervening power in relation to Ir.sh affairs. (Hear, hear.) The third plan is to appropriate a particular Say this fund shall be taken by us, and shall stand in acquittal of all obligations of Ire and for Imperial services. This fund will sweep away all the difficulties of calculation and intervention which might belong to the quota enethod. Then we have the fund practically in our hands in the management of the customs revenue of Ireland, which must be British. Consequently, we shall be receivers of a fund which will never go near the Irish exchequer. If it be decined a fair and convenient arrangement, there can be no question of handing it backwards and forwards. Wo should keep it, and give Ireland a receipt in full, instead of coming upon her for heavy payments from year to year. Then, next, the customs fund would be very nearly the right amount. I do not know what the house might consider the right amount. Judgments might fluctuate. Some might say 4 per cent., some 5 per cent, some a little more than 5 per cent. But the amount is this £2,420 000 yearly gross. Sixty thousand pounds allowed for collection leaves £2,370,000 net. With the Imperial expenditure at \$59,000,000, £2,370,-000 is a sum that drops between a charge of 4 per cent. and a charge of 5 per cent. The Irish members will observe that by that means everything of a practical nature we will hand over to them. Though the rates of excise and the post and telegraph rates will be a fixed amount, the authority and the whole control over them will be absolutely in the hands of Irish officers. The fund plan fates short of the exactitude of the quota plan. The latter method meets overy exigency of peace and war; but this plan is not quite so exact.

#### POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES.

"Questions may arise, such as. Are we assured that we shall obtain from Ireland a fair share of assistance in great Imperial emergency? I myself am bound to say that I think there is very little to fear from trusting the patriotism and liberality of the Irish legislature. position cries of 'Oh, oh!' and cheers from the government benches.) Stingings was never a vice of the Irish people, and if we look forward very much I am afraid her sufferings will be due to generous extravagance rather than to meanness. When we come to a state of war we have to look to three sources-customs, excise and income tax. With regard to customs, we propose to leave them to our hands, so that there can be no difficulty in adopting contributions so far as customs are concerned. With regard to excise, we have in view a proposition to retain considerable control in our hands, which considerable power will enable Great Britain to make sure of having aid from Ireland, if she thinks such provision necessary. The Irish balance sheet stands thus .- On the credit side would appear excise, \$3,220,000, while taxation, which goes over stamps, income tax, excise license, which are f1.495,-000 , postal revenue, £740,000 . crown lands, f65,000 , miscellaneous, f140,000, making a total of w.699,000. On the other side, Ireland takes over the whole of the civil charges, with the exception of the constubulary charges of 13,110,000, inland revenues f160,000, and postal estvice f790,000. We propose that Ireland shall take part of the constabulary charges, amounting to fl.600,000. This would bring the Irish charges to £5,160,000. We propose that she shall receive against that the items I have put to her credit, amounting to £5,600,000. Thus she will have a clear surplus of 1500,000 with which to start on her mission.

## IMPARTIAL CONSIDERATION ASKED.

"I will now resease the house from the painful consideration of details which it has pursued with unexampled patience. I have tried to convey the fundamental conception and spirit of the wheme. I submit that the plan may be imperfect, but I hope it will receive impartial consideration. Although there may be friendly and unfriendly criticisms. t hope I shall not give offence when I express my deep conviction that a plan closely resembling this, if not the present proposal, of an identical legislative chamber for Ireland may shortly become a law. There is one risk. and that is that if the controversy is unduly and unwarrantably prolonged the demand for self-government in Irish affairs may become a demand for the repeal of the union and the re-establishment of dual supremacy on these is-lands. I hope that the ship of state will

be award from that rock. I would ask you to contrast the present condition of the Irish people with what it was at the time of Swift, when the Irish ascendancy parliament begand to be admitted to the British parliament and was refused; or with what it was at the bethe union, when Irish voters were trooped to the polis for the simple purpose of recording their votes in order to return landords to parliament. We have concluded that we have before us now a different state of things. Ireland has of her side the memory of vast victories earned by the sweat of labor, but really carned and recorded on her behalf. Ireland has mighty sympathics. She requires the sympathy of this larger and stronger island. Sh: has obtained the suffrage of Scotland and the suffrage of Wales, and in the short space of seven years she has changed a majorny of more than 200 against hor in England to one-third that number. She was stinted in franchise and means of representation, Now she possesses a most extended franchise, with most perfeet protection. Her remaining objects she has not yet attained to, but she looks forward to the attainment of them with more mouns in her hands. One other source of strength she has-the moderation of her demands. (Hear, hear.) She hus ever since 1886, if not before, but unequivocally and nationally since. abandoned the whole argument that perhaps she was entitled to make on the subject of the act of union. She has asked you to save for yourselves every Imperfal power. She has consented to weept the house of commons and the universal supremacy of the empire. In return she has asked you only that she have the management of her own affairs. which reason and justice, combined with the voice of her people, I hope, will soon move this nation to say soon shall be awarded her. If this is to be the

#### END OF THE MATTER.

"I think dispessionate men would say the sooner ended the better; the sooner we stamp the seal which will efface all former animosities and open the era of peace and good will, the sooner done the better. But these are matters which human vision is hardly equal to penetrating. I must say, however, for my own part, that I never will and never can be a party to bequeathing to my country the continuance of this heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation with hardly moation to generation with hardly mo-mentary interruption through seven cen-turies—this heritage of discord with all the cvils that follow in its train. I wish be insert for he that process. It would be insert for me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years of my life any measure it was possible for me to take towards upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause, we of the period of the course, not of one party or one na ion, but of all not of one party or one na ion, but of all parties and all nations. To these nations, viewing them as I do with their vast opportunities under a living union for power and happiness to these nations I say: Let me entreat you, if it were my lase breath, I would so entreat you, let the dead burn their dead treat you, let the dead bury their dead and cast behind you former recollections of bygone evils, cherish love and sustain one another through all the vicinstitudes of human affairs in times that are to come." (Prolonged Liberal cheers.)

## Brouguitis Cared.

GENTLEMEN-1 suffered four or five yes a from bronchitis and a severe hacking cough, and could get nothing to do me any good.
A friend told me to get Hagyard's Pectoral
Balsam, and I did so with good results.
Iwo bottles cured me and I hardly know what a cold is now.

ARTHUR BYRNE, Guelph.

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

Alderman O'Mara, Mr. O'Rourke, South hill; Mr. Alex. Shaw and the Mayor of Limerick have been appointed Governors of the Limerick Lunatic Asylum for 1893. The gentlemen not re-appointed are Mr. S. Dowling and Mr. Delmege.

## Moff No Marc.

Watsons' cough drops will give positive and in-stant relief to those unfering from colds, hoarseness-sore throat, etc., a.c. are invaluable to cracers and vocal-str. R. & T. W. stamped on each drop Try them.

On awaking, give your thoughts to God. Don't let the devil run away with them; don't give them to vanity. But give them, directly you awake to your Maker, to your Father in heaven! There is something that is peculiarly agreeable to God in our first and carliest thoughts. They have a freshness and a fragrance that is all their own.—
Father Duffy, S. J.

## British America Assurance COMPANY.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The 59th annual meeting of the share solders of this company was held in the company's office, corner Scott and Front streets, Toronto, yesterday, the governor, Mr. John Morison, occupying the chair.

Among the shareholders present were :-Messrs. Henry Pellatt, S. F. McKinnon, John Morison, George A. Cox, T. H. Purdom, Wm. Adamson, Augustus Meyers, dom, Wm. Adamson, Augustus Meyers, Thomas Long, A. M. Smith, Robert Thompson, J. J. Kenny, H. M. Pellatt, Robert Jafray, Joceph Jackes, Thomas Walmsley, J. K. Niven, George Gamble, John Hoskin, Q.C., J. M. Brooks, Rev. Dr. Grifflin of Galt, Wm. Ross, P. F. Ridout, P. H. Sims, B. Jackes, Walter MacDonald, W. H. Banks, F. G. Cox, E. J. Hobson, W. E. Fudger, E. G. Fitzgeralu, Alfred F. Colby, Alex. Wills and H. D. Gamble, the company's solicitor.

Mr. W. H. Banks, the assistant secre-

Mr. W. H. Banks, the assistant secretary, read the following.—
The directors have pleasure in submitting to the sharcholders the foth annual statement, exhibiting the financial position of the affairs of the company, accompanied by the balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1892, duly audited, from which it will be seen that the amount of business transacted during the year was \$512,000 20, as compared with \$765, 007 71 for the year 1891, representing an increase in premium medium of \$10,551 54, while the profit of the year's transactions amounts to \$27,112 57.

The aggregate destruction of property by fire during the year in Canada and the United States has been estimated at \$132,000,000, and it is to be hoped that the

United States has been estimated at \$122,000,000, and it is to be hoped that the heavy loss resulting therefrom to the various companies will lead to measures which will place the business on a more satisfactory basis.

Your directors have to mourn the loss of one of their members in the death of ir. Hugh Robertson.

The following members of the board have resigned during the year, viz., Messrs John M. Reid, John M. Whiton and John Montson, Jun.

and John Morison, jun
To fil the vacancies created by the decrease of Dr. Robertson and the aforestid resignations, Messrs, George A. Cox, A. M. Smith, S. F. McKinnon and J. J. Kenny have been elected directors of the company.

It is very gravifying to your directors to be able to tealify to the efficiency, fidelity and active co-operation of the agents, spe-cial agents and office staff in guarding the interests of the company. interests of the company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MORISON, Governor.

# ASSETS

Canit ill Outlike	30,327	
Cash in office.  Interest due and accrued.	9,160	14 25
LIADILITIES,	,015,570	70
Capital stock	500,000	$\infty$
Louses under adjustment-		
Fire Marine Dividend No. 97 - Balance Dividend No. 93 - Balance	65,009 1,371 3,979 17,500 427,70#	86 62 00
\$ <u>1</u>	015,570	70
PROFIT AND LUSS.	•	
Fire losses paid.	409.345	53
" unuid	65,009	39
Maring losses paul	40,402	32
unnaid	1.371	86
Commissions and all other charges.	259,208	
Government and local taxes.	20,819	
Taxes, etc., on company's buildings.	3.332	93
Depreciation in investments, etc.	11.833	
Balanco	27,412	
	344,566	57
Fire premiums \$782,413 84 Lass reinsurances 51,233 83	781 190 d	01
Marino premiuma \$104,260 66	,	~1
Loss reinsurances 22 851 42		

	\$344,566 57
Fire premiums \$782,413.84 Laws reinsurances 51,233.83	
Marino premiuma \$104,260 66 Less reinsurances 22,851 42	\$731,180 01
Interest	81,409 24 26,547 94
Rent secount	5,129 38
	\$844,566 57
Dr. Surplus fund.	
Dividend No. 97 Dividend No. 98	\$17,500 00 17,500 00
******************************	427.709 83

Cr. Balance from last statement ...... \$435,267 26 Profit and loss ...... 27,442 57 \$462,700 83

REINSURANCE LIABILITY.
Halance at credit of surplus fund ... \$427,709 83
Reservo to reinsuro outstanding
risks ... 350,992 07 Not surplus over all liabilities .... \$76,717 76

\$462,709 83

To the governor and directors of the British America Assurance company:
Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, having examined the occurities and vouchers, and sudited the books of the British America Assurance company, Toronto, certify that we have found them correct, and that the amnexed balance sheet is a statement of the company's affairs to Sist December, 1805. December, 1893.

R. R. CATHRON, R. F. WALTON,

Auditors. Toronto, Ont., 7th Pebruary, 1893.

Toronto, Ont., 7th February, 1893.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Morison, and, in seconding it, Mr. J. J. Kenny referred to the changes which had taken place in the directorate of the company. He said that for some time past a number of the large shareholders of this company, as well as many gentlemen interested in the Western, had hold the opinion that two companies transacting, as these two companies to, the same kines of business throughout the same extended territory, and having their head offices within a few doors of each other, might, by working in harmony, be of material assistance to each other. He pointed out that the business of a fire insurance company differs widely from that of most other financial and commercial institutions, inasmuch as one of the chief requisites of business of a fire insurance company differs widely from that of most other financial and commercial institutions, inassuch as one of the chief requisites of a fire insurance company is that it should possess facilities for reinsuring or placing with other companies such risks as its representatives may be able to control in excess of amounts which it is prudent for it to carry; so that by the interchange of excess lines, one company can materially aid another, while at the same time accommodating its owa agents by accepting larger cicks than it could otherwise do, and, as a matter of fact, the British America and Western have since the change in their relations, to which he had referred, exchanged more business in the past two months than they had done in the preceding five years. He also pointed out many other ways in which the business of the two companies might be conducted to mutual advantage, and, on behalf of the gentlemen connected with the Wastern who have become interested as shareholders in the British America, he desired to say that nothing is further from their intention than that one company should be absorbed by the other, or that either should lose its identity as a distinct corporation. Their action in purchasing stock of this company and accepting sents at the board has been prompted rather by a desire to uphold one of Toronto's oldest financial institutions, and by a wish to perpetuate the time-honored name of the British America, believing, as they do, that, in the field of fire insurance on this continent, there is ample scope for all the companies now engaged in it, and that both the British America and the Western will be materially strengthened by the community of interests now established between the two companies.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Geo. A. Cox then introduced a by-law moviding for the increase of the

The report was adopted.

Mr. Geo. A. Cox then introduced a bylaw providing for the increase of the
capital stock of the company to \$75,000,
by the issue of \$250,000 of new stock,—at
a premium of 15 per cent., or \$7 50 per
share, to be allotted to present nhareholders in the proportion of one share
for each two shares held by them. He andre, to be slitched to present abarehoders in the proportion of one share
for each two shares held by them. He
pointed out the necessity for a large capital for a company doing an extensive
business, such as this transacts, owing
to the fact that a large proportion of the
assets was required to deposits with
insurance departments in the United
States, as well as in the Dominion of
Canada, and the importance of the company having at all times sufficient available assets to meet any possible demands
upon it, in order to command the utmost
confidence. He pointed out, also, that
after providing a fund which is considered amy e dur re-insuring or running off
the business on the company's books, the
sustement presented showed a surplus
of \$76.77.76 in excess of capital and all
liabilities, so that he considered the
price fixed at which the new stock would
be issued was fair and reasonable. Intending subscribers might naturally inquire as to the prospects of a fair return on the investment. This was not
an easy question to answer in any business, and particularly in that of freturn on the investment. This was not an easy question to answer in any business, and particularly in that of fire insurance. The most conservative directorate, and the most able and judicious management, could not with safety make any predictions or promises as to the future, but he had had a stutement prepared showing the results of the business of this company for the last 20 years. During that time the total income amounted to \$16,161,639 22; the losses and expenses to \$16,015,637 51; dividends paid to shareholders, \$788,140 85, or within a fraction of 9 per cent, per annum for the 20 years ending on the 31st December last, and he thought they might easily entertain the hope that the average results for the next 20 years December last, and he thought they might easily entertain the hope that the average results for the next 20 years may at least be equally satisfactory. He moved, seconded by Mr. S. F. McKinnon, the adoption of the by-law, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the governor, deputy governor and directors for their attention to the interests of the company during the past year.

Mossrs. Henry Peliatt and J. K. Niven were appointed scrutineers, and the rotting for directors to serve during the ensuing year was proceeded with.

The following gentlemen were elected:

—Messrs. Geo. A. Cox. S. F. McKinnon, A. M. Smith, Thos. Long, John Hoskin, Robert Jaffray, Augustus Meyers, H. M. Pellatt, J. J. Kenny.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Goo. A. Cox was elected governor, and Mr. J. J. Kenny deputy governor, for the ensuing year.

How are you?" "Nicely, Thank You,"
"Thank Who?" "Why the inventor of

# SCOTT'S

une thanks for its discovery. does not make you sick when you

cine thanks. That it is three times as ethicacious as the old-fashloned

cod liver oil,
Give thants, That It is such a wonderful flesh producer.
Give thants, That it is the best remedy Ar Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Dis-cases, Coughs and Colds.

Besure you gertae genuine in Salmon olor wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at

50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & ROWNE Belleville

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE. During the month of Vebruary, 1893, mails close and are due as follows:

ì	CLOSE.	DUE.
l	a.m. p.m.	a.m c.m.
G. T. R. East	6.15 7.45	7.15 10.20
O. and Q. Railway	8.00 8.00	8.10 9.10
G. T. R. West	7.30 3.25 1	2.40nm 7.40
N. and N. W	7.20 4.10	10.15 8.10
T. G. and B	6.50 4.80	10.45 8.50
Midland	7.00 8.85 1	2.80nm 0.80
C. V. R	6.80 4.00	11.15 9.55
		4
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m
G. W. R	12.00	y.00 2.00
	2.00 ·	7.80
<b>:</b>	6.15 4.00	10.86 8.20
	10.00	
T C N N	6.16 12.00	9.00 5.45
U. S. N. Y	4.00	9.00 5.45
U. S. West States	10.00	
cov States	6.15 10.00	9.00 7.20
	`12.00 n.	

12.00 n.

English ma is close on Moodays and Saturdays at 10 P.m., and on Thursdays at 7.15 and 10 p.m. The following are the dates of English malls for February 12, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18 20, 23, 25, 27

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

T. C. Patterson, P.M.

T. C. PATTESON, P.M.

## THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Onlocks at the cogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humora of the secretions; at the same time Corof the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BIRDOCK yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

## A. T. HERNON,

The well-known Church treet BUTCHER

HAS REMOVED HIS BUSINESS

To larger and more commodious premises, where his old patrons and the public generally will find the same high qualities of meat that he has always been noted or.

## **256 CHURCH STREET**

Three doors South of Wilton ave.

WEDDINGS. WEDDING GAKES, WEDDING SUPPLIES,

HARRY WEBB,

447 YONGE STREET,

#### The Churches Last Sunday.

Special solemnity was given to the Vespers

Special solemnity was given to the Vespers of last Sunday evening on account of the Jubilee of our Holy Father the Pope. Father Ryan preached an elequent sermon on Leo XIII, as the Light of the Age.

The Forty Hours' Devotion was opened last Sunday morning at St. Paul's Church by his Grace the Archbishop, who preached a very lea-ned and touching sermon upon the Blessed Sacrament. The High Mass was sung by Father Toefy of St. Micrael's College. Father Redden of St. Paul's acted as deacoun, and Mr. Carbery as sub-descon, and Father Hand of St. Paul's as master of ceremonics. Father Kelly of the House of Providence assisted the Archbishop at his throne. Vicar Genoral McCann preached in the evening.

Musical Vespers were sung last Sunday at St. Malan's Breakton and a brilliant earner.

Musical Verpers were sung last Sunday at St. Helen's, Brockton, and a brilliant sermon was preached by the Rev. Father MoBrady of St. Michael's College in aid of the Conference of St. Vincent · e Paul.

The Home Rule matter has crowded us so

much this week that the above short not ces take the place of what deserved more attention and space.

#### Toronto Savings Bank Charitable Trust.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Savings Bank Charitable Trust was held on Monday evening the 20th instant at St. John's Grove, his Grace the Archbishop presiding, with Messrs. Thomas Flynn, G. W. Kiely and M. O'Connor, members of the Board, present. Each and every member of the Board expressed regrot at the absence of Monsignor Rooney, who was precluded from attending through sovere illness, but hoping he would soon sgain be restored to his u ual good health and vigor to take part in the charitable work with which he has been so charitable work with which he has been so long identified.

During the evening the Board set aside from the funds of the Trust the sum of \$500, and the treasurer, Mr. O'Connor, was instructed to make the following distributions:

St. Michael's Hospital. 200 00
St. Nicholas Home. 100 00
Orphanage, Sunnyside. 100 00
Sistors of Good Shei berd. 100 00
House of Industry. 100 00
This trust is admirably managed. The directors and the efficient Secretary Treasurer give their services without fee or reward, and guard the Trust with a vigilance and care that could not be surpassed. They are thus enabled to distribute those large sums every year amongst the charitable institutions. institutions.

## Condolence.

At a meeting of the County Board, York County, A. O. H., held on Feb. 15, the following resolution was unanimously passed:
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by the hand of death, Thomas Kennedy, the beloved father of our esteemed Brother, P. M. Kennedy:
Be it resolved that this Board tender its hearfielt sympathy to Rotther Kannedy.

heartfelt sympathy to Brother Kennedy and family in the loss they have sustained.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brother Kennedy,

and spread on the minute book; and also published in THE CATHOLIC REGISTER and the Catholic Record.

## T. McKeague, County Secretary.

At the last meeting of Sacred Heart Court No. 201, Catholic Order of Foresters, it was moved by John J. Moran, seconded by L V. Dusseau, that:

Whereas, the members of this Court have learned with profound regret of the death, on the 5th instant, of Bro. John J. Sylvas;

Whereas by his death Sacred Heart Court has lost a valued member, the community a good citizen, and his family a kind husband and father; and while we bow in humble submission to the wile of the Almighty, we do extend to the wife and family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement and the great loss they have sustained; and we pray that God will give them strength to bear their great affliction.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, and to The Catholic Resister, and that the same be spread upon the min-Whereas by his death Sacred Heart Court

and that the same be spread upon the min-utes; also that our Charter be draped in mourning for the space of three months.

## Beath of Father Finan.

We regret to chronicle the death of another of one of Toronto's most veteran and smiable priests, the Rov. Father A. P. Finan, who died at the House of Providence last Sunday morning. A more extended notice will appear next work. May his soul notice will appear next week. May his soul rest in peace!

## For Colds and Sore Throat.

-We use Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for colds and soro the at and it is excellent. My sister had asthma since childhood, but on trying Yellow Oil-for it she soon was cured.

#### John Macdonald & Co.

This old and reliable firm are always to the front with richest and rarest novelties in the wholesale dry goods tine. There is nothing new or fresh from the loom—whether it be in the coarser fabrics or the finant products—that cannot be found at the colos-sal house on Wellington and Front streets; so that an invitation to inspect the wares piled therein is invariably looked for by the trade, because of the excellence of the commodity and the courtesy and liberality of the pro-prietary. It will be seen by advertisement in to-days REGISTER that a spoolaity for millinors is offered; and we feel certain that those who buy will get full value for their outlay, which is a marked characteristic in the dealings of Mesers. John Macdonald

## Clerical Changes.

Father McRae goes from Smithville to Brechin, and is replaced in his old parish by Brechin, and is replaced in his old parish by Father La Fontaine who up to the present has had charge of the Italian mission in the city. This has been abandoned for a time, owing to the scarcity of priests in the Diocese. Owing to the death of Father Finan the House of Providence will be served by Father Kelly, who has charge of it, as well as of the Christian Brothers on Duko Street. Street.

#### The British America.

We publish in another column the fiftyninth annual report of the British America Assurance Company, read at its annual meeting held in this city last week. A gratifying increase in the year's business is noticeable in the balance sheet—a volume representing \$812,589.25, as compared with \$765,057.71 for 1891. There were two dividends of \$17,500 each, which left in the aurplus fund a balance over \$427,709.83. The long-standing of the British America has given it a reputation throughout the Dominion and the United States of the highest character; and the outlook promises increased profits to the shareholders, amongst whom are many of our leading capitalists.

## Mouth's Mind.

The service of the Month's Mind was The service of the Month's Mind was held in St Joseph's Church, Leslieville, on Thursday the 10th inst. for the late Father O'Reilly. Father Bergin officiated upon the occasion with Father Hand as deason and Father Coyle as sub-deason. The other clergymen present were Fathers J. Walsh, F. Ryan, F. Walsh, C. S. B., and F. Rohleder.

He was a young lawyer and was delivering his maiden speech. For two weary hours he talked at the court and jury, until everybody felt like lynching him. When he got through, his opponent, a grizzled old professional, arose, looked sweetly at the Judge, and said: "Your Honor, I will follow the example of my young friend, who has just finished, and submit the case without arguement." He then sat down, and the young lawyer felt as though cold water was coming down his back. down his back.

## Safe and Sure.

Not only safety from mineral poison (of which B. B. B. does not contain the slightest trace,) but prompt and certain action in the cure of disease may be confidently relied on from the use of this unrivalled natural apecific for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Headache, Biliousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

THE BRIGHT FLOWERS must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis in short all effections the throat and lungs, are relieved by this aterling preparation, which also remedica rheumatic pairs, acres, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most dconomic.

## THE MARKETS

Wheat, fall, per bush	TORONTO, February 23,	1893.
Whost, red, per bush.       0 67       0 00         Whost, spring, per bush.       0 62       0 63         Whost, goose, per bush.       0 57       0 60         Barley, zer bush.       0 33       0 43         Oato, per bush.       0 58       0 59         Peas, per bush.       0 58       0 59         Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.       8 50       8 65         Chickens, per pair.       0 55       0 65         Butter, per lb.       0 22       0 24         Rggs, new laid, per dozen.       0 25       0 28         Beets, per bag.       0 30       0 40         Cabbage. new, per doz.       0 40       0 50         Celery, per doz.       0 50       0 00         Onlons, per bag.       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz.       0 15       0 20         Radishes, per doz.       0 15       0 20         Carrota, per bag.       0 40       50         Carrota, per bag.       0 85       0 20         Applæ, per bbl.       1 00       2 00         Gary, implementations       1 00       2 00         Badishes, per bbl.       1 00       2 00         Gary, implementations       1 00	Wheat, fall, per bush	0 68
Whoat, spring, per bush	Wheat, red, per bush 0 67	0 00
Wheat, goose, per bush.       0 57       0 60         Barley, per bush.       0 39       0 43         Oato, per bush.       0 00       0 36         Pesa, per bush.       0 58       0 59         Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.       8 50       8 65         Chickens, per pair.       0 55       0 65         Butter, per lb.       0 22       0 24         Rggs, new laid, per dozen.       0 25       0 28         Beets, per bag.       0 30       0 40         Cabbage.       0 40       0 50         Calcary, per doz.       0 50       0 0         Colory, per doz.       0 50       0 0         Onlons, per bag.       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz.       0 15       0 20         Radishes, per doz.       0 20       0 0         Carrotz, per bag.       0 40       50         Potatoes, per bag.       0 85       0 30         Apple, per bbl.       1 00       2         Glay, timothy.       8 5J       12		0 63
Barley, per bush       0 33       0 43         Oato, per bush       0 00       0 36         Peas, per bush       0 58       0 59         Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs       8 50       8 65         Chickens, per pair       0 55       0 65         Butter, per lb       0 22       0 22         Rggs, new laid, per dozen       0 25       0 28         Beets, per bag       0 30       0 40         Cabbage       new, per doz       0 40       50         Colery, per doz       0 50       0 00         Onions, per bag       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz       0 15       0 00         Parsley, per doz       0 20       0 00         Carrotz, per bag       0 40       50         Potatoes, per bag       0 85       0 30         Applus, per bbl       1 00       2 00         Hay, timothy       8 50       12       00	Wheat, goose, per bush 0 57	
Oato, per bush       0 00       0 36         Peas, per bush       0 58       0 59         Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs       8 50       8 65         Chickens, per pair       0 55       0 65         Butter, per lb       0 22       0 24         Rggs, new laid, per dozen       0 25       0 28         Beets, per bag       0 30       0 65       0 75         Turnips, per bag       0 30       0 40       0 50         Celery, per doz       0 50       0 00         Onlons, per bag       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz       0 15       0 20         Radishes, per doz       0 20       0 00         Carrota, per bag       0 40       50         Potatoes, per bag       0 85       0 20         Applue, per bbl       1 00       2 00         Elay, timothy       8 5J       12       00	Barley, per bush 0 38	0 43
Peas, per bush       0 58       0 59         Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs       8 50       8 65         Chickens, per pair       0 55       0 65         Butter, per lb       0 22       0 24         Rggs, new laid, per dozen       0 25       0 28         Beets, per bag       0 30       0 40         Cabbage       0 30       0 40         Calbage       0 50       0 00         Collery, per doz       0 50       0 00         Onlons, per bag       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz       0 15       0 20         Radishes, per doz       0 20       0 00         Carrota, per bag       0 40       50         Potatoes       per bbl       1 00       2 00         Happler, per bbl       1 00       2 00         Hay, timothy       8 5J       12       00	Oato, per bush 0 00	
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	Peas, per bush 0 58	0.59
Chickens, per pair       0 55       0 65         Butter, per lb       0 22       0 24         Rggs, new laid, per dozen       0 25       0 28         Beets, per bag       0 65       0 75         Turnips, per bag       0 30       0 40         Cabbage, new, per doz       0 50       0 0         Colory, per doz       0 50       0 0         Onions, per bag       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz       0 15       0 0         Paraley, per doz       0 20       0 0         Radishes, per doz       0 20       0 0         Carrotz, per bag       0 40       50         Potatoes, per bag       0 85       0 30         Applue, per bbl       1 00       2 00         Hay, timothy       8 5J       12       00	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 8 50	
Butter, per lb.       0 22       0 24         Rggs, now laid, per dozen       0 25       0 28         Beets, per bag       0 30       0 40         Turnips, per bag       0 30       0 40         Cabbage. new, per doz       0 40       0 50         Colory, per doz       0 50       0 00         Onions, per bag       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz       0 15       0 20         Radiahos, per doz       0 20       0 00         Carrota, per bag       0 40       50         Potatoes, per bag       0 85       0 30         Applue, per bbl       1 00       2 00         Elay, timothy       8 5J       12       00	Chickens, per pair 0 55	0 65
Kggs, new laid, per dozen       0 25       0 28         Beets, per bag       0 65       0 75         Turnips, per bag       0 30       0 40         Cabbage       new, per doz       0 40       0 50         Celery, per doz       0 50       0 00         Onlons, per bag       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz       0 15       0 20         Radishes, per doz       0 20       0 00         Carrota, per bag       0 40       50         Potatoes, per bag       0 85       0 20         Apples, per bbl       1 00       2 00         Hay, timothy       8 5J       12       00	Butter, per lb 0 22	
Beets, per bag       0 65       0 75         Turnips, per bag       0 30       0 40         Cabbage       0 40       0 50         Calery, per doz       0 50       0 00         Onlons, per bag       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz       0 15       0 20         Radishos, per doz       0 20       0 00         Carrota, per bag       0 40       50         Potatoes, per bag       0 85       0 30         Apples, per bbl       1 00       2 00         Hay, timothy       8 5 J       12 00	Rggs, new laid, per dozen 0 25	0 28
Turnips, per bag	Beets, per bag 0 65	
Cabbage. naw, per doz	Turnips, per bag 0 30	
Colory, per doz.       0 50       0 00         Onions, per bag.       0 90       1 00         Lettuce, per doz.       0 15       0 00         Parsloy, per doz.       0 15       0 20         Radishes, per doz.       0 20       0 00         Carrota, per bag.       0 40       0 50         Potatoes, per bag.       0 85       0 30         Apple, per bbl.       1 00       2 00         Hay, timothy       8 5J       12 00	Cabbago, new, per doz 0 40	
Onions, per bag: 0 90 1 00  Lettuce, per doz 0 15 0 00  Parsley, per doz 0 15 0 20  Radishes, per doz 0 20 0 00  Carrots, per bag 0 40 0 50  Potatoes, per bag 0 85 0 30  Apples, per bbl 1 00 2 00  Hay, timothy 85 J 12 00	Colory, per doz 0 50	
Lettuce, per doz       0 15       0 00         Paraloy, per doz       0 15       0 20         Radishes, per doz       0 20       0 00         Carrotz, per bag       0 40       0 50         Potatoes, per bag       0 85       0 30         Applus, per bbl       1 00       2 00         Hay, timothy       8 50       12 00	Onions, per bag: 0 90	1 00
Paraloy, per doz.       0 15       0 20         Radishes, per doz.       0 20       0 00         Carrots, por bag.       0 40       0 50         Potatoes, per bag.       0 85       0 30         Applie, por bbl.       1 00       2 00         Hay, timothy       8 5J       12 00	Lettuce, per doz 0 15	0 00
Kadishes, per doz       0 20       0 00         Carrotz, por bag       0 40       0 50         Potatoes, per bag       0 85       0 30         Apple, por bbi       1 00       2 00         Hay, timothy       8 5J       12 00	Paraley, per doz 0 15	
Carrota, por bag	Radishes, per doz 0 20	0 00
Apple, per bla	Carrots, per bag 0 40	
Apple, per bbl	Potatoes, per bag 0 85	
tlay, timothy 8 5. 12 00	Apples, per bbl. 1 00	
Straw, sheaf 7 00 8 00	Hay, timothy 8 5J	
	Straw, shoat 7 00	

# Corporation

And Safe Deposit Vaults. Bank of Commerce Building, King St. TORONTO.

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000. Capital Subscribed, \$800,000.

Hon. J. C. Airisa, P.C., President. Hon. Sin R.J. Cantwright, K.C.M.G., Hon. S. C. Wood, 1 1 ice-Presidents.

The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR de., or us AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates managed. Money Invested. Bonds issued and countersigned. Financial business of all kinds transacted.

Deposit safes to rent all sizes. Valuables of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured.

N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professions

A. E. PLUMMER, - Managor.

## Toronto Savings & Loan Co. 10 KING ST. WEST.

FOTH PER CENT interest allowed in deposit from day put in to day withdrawn. Special interest arrangements made for amounts placed for one year or more.

or more.

Money to lend on Mortgages, Bonds and Mark able Stocks.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, ERRA A .A President.



CHAS. CLUTHE

## Lowe's Commercial Academy

346 Spadina Avenue Toronto

Shorthand, (Isaac Pitman's System) Book-Keeping; Typewriting \$5 until proficient.

Shorthand by Mail \$5 until proficient.

Over 2000 graduates during past five years. Pupils assisted to positions.

## F. ROSAR, UNDERTAKER,

TELEPHONE 1034.

240 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

## WE SELL Cooking Stoves

FOR CASH Cheaper than any House in Toronto.

MOLAN'S, 69 QUEEN ST. WEST.



## UNPARALLELED!



ONLY A FEW YEARS ago St Loon was shipped to this Province by the single harrel, now the Loade arrive in Toronto. This water must not be confounded with art. ficial preparation got up by Patent Medicine quacks. It is a

## PURE MINERAL SPRING WATER

and is emphatically endorsed by the most entinent Medical and Scientific authorities in the country

If you are doubtful as to its curative qualities just pur-chase a jr. It only costs a trific. Give it anhonest trial and be convinced.

## St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO,

. All Grocers and Druggists.



#### Whaley, Royce es Co., IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

MERCHARDIOE
Music Engravers
and Publishers.
Band Instruments,
Yocal and Instrumental
Music, Band and Orches
tral Music. Cheaper
THAN ANY OTHER
HOUSE in the trade
Send for catalogue
O AND INOTHINEMENT BAND INSTRUMENT

A PECIALTY

**158YONGE STEFF** TORONTO

## J. YOUNG,

(ALEX. MILLARD,) The Leading Undertaker

847 YONGE STREET.

CELEPHONE 679.

TORONTO

## **CARPET GLEANING CO.**

TELEPHONE NO. 2686

Carpets taken up Cleaned and Re-laid. made and laid. Oil Clothe laid, Window Shades hung, Feathers and Mattresses renovated, Furniture Repaired. PFEIFFER & HOUGH.

44 Lombard Street

## TEETH WITH OR THOUT A

VITALIZED AIR

For one month prior to alterations in nis parlors, C. H. RIGGS, the Popular Dentist, S.E. Corner King and Yonge Sts. will continue to make plates with best Tooth at his old rates. Painlass extraction guaranteed. Special attention also given to Gold and Silver filling.

simply all-powerful with her adorable

Son, and most efficacious in obtaining

for us the greatest graces and mercies.

## PASTORAL OF LAST LENT

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

(Continued.)

PRAYER, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC.

It is unnecessary to dwell here on the necessity and efficacy of prayer as a plentiful source of grace and a powerful means of salvation. Prayer is the ordinary means by which we may obtain from the all bountiful God, the graces of which we may stand in need. Without the grace of God we can do nothing conducive to salvation, we cannot of ourselves have a good thought or express a good word that would make for our eternal destiny. "Vithout Me," says Christ,
"you can do nothing." (John xv.:
5.) We are not, says St. Paul, " sufficient of ourselves as of ourselves to think anything, but our sufficiency comes from God." (2 Cor. iii.: 5.)
"We cannot," says the same Apostle,
"pronounce the name of Jesus except in the Holy Ghost." (1 Cor. xii.: 8.) Now, this all-necessary grace comes to us in life-giving streams, through prayer as its ordinary channel. "Ask and you shall receive," says Christ, "seek and you shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you, for every one that asketh receiveth." (Math. vii. 7.) He also tells us that we ought always to pray and not to faint, to watch and pray that we may not enter into temptation," (Mathew xxvi.: 41.) As to the efficacy of prayer, our Lord assures us that every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened unto him." (Luke xi. 9.) And again, "Amen, amen 1 say to you, if you ask the Father anything in my name He will give it to you." "Ask and you shall receive, that joy may be full." (John xvi.: 23.) In various other parts of Holy Writ our Saviour gives us the same express assurances of the efficacy and fruitfulness of prayer, and pledges His solemn word that prayer, offered to His Father in His name, shall not fail to obtain the most abundant graces and blessings from heaven. Prayer, then, is no only a most necessary duty, but it is also a most power ful and efficacious means of salvation. St. Alphonsus, somewhere says that no man ever went to heaven except through prayer, and no man ever lost his soul and went to hell except, through neglect of prayer.

Our Lord tells us that it is only he that perseveres upon the end shall be saved. (Mathew x.. 22.) And St. Augustine teaches that whereas some graces are given without prayer, such as the beginning of it th, there are others which are never given without prayer, such as final perseverance. Final perseverance is a necess .y condition of salvation. But final perseverance cannot be obtained without prayer. Therefore prayer is necessary

for salvation.

Prayer may be classified (1) as private or personal prayer, (2) as family prayer, (3) as public prayer. The obligation and duty of prayer is personal, inalienable, and cannot be relegated to others. It is true that the prayer of intercession is most useful and salutary, and can, and does, obtain great graces for others, but its efficacy may be obstructed and prevented by the unworthy dispositions of those in whose behalf it is offered. It is only when we pray for ourselves and with the requisite dispositions and conditions, that we can be sure of the unfailing efficacy of prayer. We should not, therefore, leave to others a duty which we owe to God and to ourselves. We should say our and affictions. We ca make our daily actions and labe as so many Mother offers up for the conversion

and glory, in fulfilment of His holy will, in penalty for our sins, and in union with the labours and cufferings of Jesus Christ. We can make our life a habitual prayer, we can make it supernatural and holy, by frequently during the day raising our minds and hearts in short acts of faith, hope and charity, and in adoration of the Divine Presence, remembering that our God is present to all our thoughts, words and actions, and that "in Him we live, move, and have our being." this way we shall make daily strides towards spiritual perfection. "Walk before Me and be perfect," saith our Lord; in this way prayer shall become in our hands a golden key, that will unlock for us God's choicest treasures, and will, one day, open for us the gates of heaven.

FAMILY PRAYER.

Family prayer is that which is shared in by the family and is a most potent means of sanctifying the Christian home, and of bringing down abundant graces and blessings on the family. The Christian home, in which family prayer is practised, becomes a sacred oratory, a holy shrine which Christ honours and blesses by His presence. "Where two or three are gathered in My name there I am in the midst of them," (Mathew xviii.

Oh, happy the Christian home which has Jesus Christ as its guest, and blessed is the family that is modelled after the holy Family at Nazareth. In it the father and mother will be honoured and reverenced, their old age will be tenderly cared for, and the gray hairs of aged parents will be brought down with honour to the grave; there the children will be docile, reverent and obedient, will grow up in virtue and the holy fear and love of God, will bring many blessings on themselves, will be pleasing to God, and will possess the respect, esteem and confidence of their fellow men, will, in a word, be faithful Catholics and good members of society. Such a home will be a blessed and holy place, abounding in peace and happiness, sweet and redolent of virtue "like the fragrance of a rich meadow that the Lord bath blessed.' · Sicut odor agri pleni eni benedixit Dominus." (Genesis xxvii.: 27.)

THE DEVOTION OF THE ROSARY.

The Rosary is an excellent form of family prayer as well also as of public prayer. It embraces the various mys teries in the lives of our adorable Redeemer and of our Blessed Lady. In saying it we pray directly to our Father who is in heaven, and we engage the Blessed Virgin to exercise her powerful intercession and patronage on our behalf. And could we have a better advocate in the Court of Heaven than God's Virgin Mother? If, as St. James tells us, the prayer of the just man availeth much, what must be the power and efficacy of the intercession of the Blessed Virgin for us, with her divine Scr. whom she bore in her womb, whom she tenderly nursed in His infancy, whom she faithfully cared for in the days of His childhood, to whom she was the best of mothers during His hidden life at Nazareth, who hungered with Him, toiled and suffered with Him, and who stood by Him during the long hours of His crucifixion, when even the Apostles stood afar off, and stayed there till the last drop of the precious blood was shed, and the tremendous " Consummatum est" was uttered and the last sigh was given, heroically faithful and sublime in her mother's devotion to the last. O! how could such a Son refuse the petitions of such a mother, how could He be indifferent to her least wish, how could He, who prayers every morning and every shed His precious blood and died the night, and in all temptations, dangers , death of the Cross for human salvation, reject the prayers that His loving acts of prayer and divine worship, by and salvation of His people? Her offering them up to God, for His honor prayers and intercessions must be

But will our gracious Lady, now that she is enthroned in heaven at the right hand of her divine Son, now that she is in the glory of heaven, clothed with the sun, and having the moon under her feet, and a crown of stars on her head, will she care for us, will she take an interest in our welfare, will she sympathize with our suffer ings, will she plead before the throne of God for the salvation of our souls, and the securing of our immortal destinies? To answer such qustions it is sufficient to say that in the order of grace she is our Mother. Being the Mother of the Redeemer sho is the Mother also of the redeemed. By the dying breath of Jesus Christ, sho was solemnly given to us as our Mother. and we were given to her as her children when our dying Lord said to us, in the person of St. John. "Son, behold thy mother," and from that moment the children of the Church, in the person of St. John, took her to themselves as their mother. As our heavenly Mother she will not be negleciful of our spiritual in crests. The mother cannot forget the child of her womb. Unlovely and repulsive he may look to others, but they do not regard him with a mother's eyes. He may have lost the innocence and moral beauty of his boyhood, he may have become a hardened criminal and be ostracised and shunned by his fellow men, but as long as his mother lives he has one true, constant and undying friend. He may become an outlaw and be bidden away from the haunts of men, but as long as his mother has a roof to cover her he will there meet the warm welcome, and bright smile, and the comforting word, when he comes home again. Even though he should break her heart, yet will she cling to him, and even though human justice should for his crimes condemn him to an ignominious death the mother will stand under the shadow of the scaffold to receive his last sigh and to utter a prayer and a benediction for the soul that is gone. Deep and broad as the unfathomed sca is the mother's heart with its mighty love and undying affections. Now, the Blessed Virgin is the best of mothers, she is deeply interested in our welfare, and she never ceases and never will cease to plead for us with her mother's voice until all the elect children of God shall be gathered into their eternal home. The Rosary, there fore, must necessarily be a most power ful and efficacious form of prayer, and such it has always been found to be, since its first use in the life and history of the Church. Generations and generations of our Catholic fathers have been sanctified by the use of the Rosary, their hearts best wishes and souls aspirations have reached to heaven on the wings of its prayers, the holy Church has triumphed over its enemies through its instrumentality, and countless Catholic homes have been brightened and blessed by the contemplation of its mysteries and the recitation of its prayers. Hence, our Holy Father Leo XIII. has enriched is with many indulgences, and by his supreme au hority, as Vicar of Christ. has most earnestly recommended its use to the faithful. We, therefore, earnestly exhort our people to make use of this venerable and fruitful form of prayer in their family devotions; and we request the pastors of souls to make it enter largely into the public devotions of the Church in Advent and Lentas well as in May and October. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

An obedience to the simple laws of hygiene and the use of Ayers Sarsaparilla will enable the most delicate man or sickly woman to pess in ease and saf-ty from the icy atmosphere of February, to the warm, moist days of April. It is the best of apring medicines.

Speak little and gently, little and well, little and frankly, little and amiably.

# SOOTHING, CLEANBING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible. Gure, Fallure Impossible. Many so-called diseases are simply fymptoms of Catarth, such as head seas, partial desipees, losing structure small, foul breath, hawthing and spit ingt, manese, gournal feeling of de builty, sea. If you are troubled with say of these of hindred symptous rour have Catarth, and should fees retime in procining a bottle of Navat Batter. Be warred in time, respecte sold in head results in Catarth. If lowed by consumption and drash flasts. Itiats is sold by all direction of well be serve, put paid, on receiptpriossis cents and glou) by adureadin priossis cents and glou) by adureadin FULFORD & CO Brockville,

## Church Pews -

## SOHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London Ont. make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic clergy of Canada arcrospectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and in St. Michael's Catholic Church, Toronto, St. Lawrence Church, Han ilton, Rev. F. T. McEray; Thorold R. O Church, Rev. J. F. Sullivan; Hespeler R. C. Church, Rev. J. F. Sullivan; Hespeler R. C. Church, Rev. D. Church, Little Courses M. C. Church, Rev. D. Church, Little Courses M. C. Church, Rev. E. P. Slaven; Little Current R. C Church, E. P. Slaven; Little Current R. C Church, A. P. Kilganan, Esq.; Renous Bridge R.C. Church, New Brunswick, R.v. E. S. Murdock. We have also supplied Altars to Rev. Father Walsh, Toronto, Rev. J. A. Kealy, Mount Carmel, Father McGee. St. Augustine, V. G. McCann, Toronto, Rev. G. B. Kenny, Guelph, Rev. J. G. Heman, Dundas, Rev. R. Maloney, Markdale, Father Ronan, Wallaceburg, St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, Sacred Heart Convent, London and Sacred Heart Convent, Hallfax, N.S.
We have for years past been favoured

with contracts from members of the clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expres sed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now en-gaged manufacturing powsfor new churches in that country and Ireland. Address

BENNETT FURNISHING CO

SEASON OF

## IPNO AND DOLV WERE

סמקוו זחחת מעע זעסל	••
Meditations for the Holy Season of Lent	0 35
Passing Thoughts for Lent and Holy Week	0 60
L nten Vission	0 60
Lenten Wission Lenten Sermons by Schala. History of the Passion A. Devine	0 40
History of the Passion A. Devine	1 25
Hidde Life of June	1 00
Hidde Life of J. sus The Volorous Fassion The School of caus Crucified Spirit f St. Alphonsus de Ligueri	1 (0
The School of caus Crucified	0 83
Spirit f St. Alphonsus de Ligueri	0 35
Hints for Spending Prostably the Time of	
Lent Paper	0 04
Prayers to Ohtain Graces Through the Merits of	
the Precious Blood	0 10
Plous Practices o S Ignatius	0 40
The Voice of God	0 35
Love of Cur Lord	0 39
Hope and Cons lation in the Cross	0 50
The Precious Blood. Paper	0 15
Workings of the Divine Will	0 25
Hell Open to Christ'as s	0 20
Doly Hour; or, Intimate Union with Jesus in	
His Avony in the Garden	0 20
The Sacred Passion of Jesus Christ. Paner.	0 05
· · · · · · · · · Cloth	0 10
Considerations on the Passion of Jesus Christ	0 30
Semnons for Lent. By Segneri	1 25
Lenten Corferences 2 vols. Sefferings of Jesus Christ	200
Sufferings of Jesus Christ	1 00
The East Way t God	1 00
Union with Our Lord	1 15
Elevation of the Soul. Small edition	0 35
" " Lange "	0 75
Following of Christ. 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 90, 75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50.	
Warks of St. Alphonsus de Lieuari. 18 vols.	
Works of St. Alphonsus de Liguori. 18 vols., cloth, each	1 23
Any of the above Books will do sent free by	Post,
on receipt of price.	

## D. & J. SADLIER,

No. 123 Church street, Toronto, Ont. | No. 1669 Notro Dame st. Montreal, P.Q

## JUBILEE VOLUME.

WANTED in all parts of Ontalio Catholic agents to sell the Volume commemorating the Jubiles of the Diocese of Toronto, and 25th anniversary of the once ration of Archbish p Walth. The work is a exhaustive histor of the rise and progress of the Catholic Church in Canada. Now is the time for energetic agents of bethe series to make money. Write for terms and a mple copy to

GEO. T. DIXON,

## A Breton Begger.

In the Dot thithedral.

In the brown shadow of the transcept door. Gray sings and granite prophets overhead, Which are so ancient they can ago no more, A Legar luga his bread

He, too, is old so old, and word, and still, He seems a part of those gaunt sculptures there, By within mesons deward with power and will To sometimes moan in prayer--

To moan in prayer moving thin carven how, And with faint senses striving to drink in Some golden sould, which peradventure alips From the alter's heart within.

What is thy prayer? Is it a plaintive praise. An intercession, or an anguished plaint-Remorse, oh sinner, for wild, vanished days, Or ecstacy, oh saint?

And through long hours, when thou art wont to sit In noveless silence, what inspir a thy thought? Is thine an utter drowsing; or shall wil-Still travail, memory fraught?

Hear'st thou old battles? Wast thou one of those Whose angry firelocks made the billsides sing When, clad in skins and rage, the Chouans roso To die for Church and King?

Or dost thou view, in weird and sad array, The long-dead C mrs , they of whom men tell, That slways to the war they marched away, And that they always fell?

So touching are thine eyes which cannot see, So great a resignation haunts thy face, I often think that I chold in thee The symbol of the race;

Not as it was, when bands Arn.orkan Sang the high payeaut of their Age of Gold; Butas itis, a sem er long-tressed man, Exceeding poor andold,

With somewhat in his eyes for some to read. Albeit d mucd with years and so reely felt-The mystery of an antique deathle s creed, The glamour of the Cell.

V G. P , in Marmolin's Magairne.

## Women of Irritable Temper.

It is like living in a den of snarling animals to live with a person who has this sort of temper, writes Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Many an Eden is destroyed by it, while the posse-sor prides himself upon being a good Christian, and doing his whole duty by his family. Yet, if the soup lacks a little salt, or contains a little too much pepper, if a meal is a moment delayed, if a child is noisy in its mirth, if a drawer sticks, or a door s'ams, or a chair creaks, each trifle calls forth an exhibition of dissgreeable temper, which ruins the comfort and peace of the household for an hour. Manya woman is addicted to this sort of temper and calls it "her nervess and considers herself the most devoted wife and mother in the world. Yet if she is obliged to delay her dinner for any member of the family, if she is called from one task to perform another if the children scatter their playthings or leave their schoolbooks in the parlor she indulges in such petulant scolding, that a gloom settles over the whole bousehold. She would consider it no difficult thing to die for that household. if it were demanded of her. But to control ber irritable temper is a tack too great to demand of her. And so the Eden is destroyed, and the children grow up eager to get out of the home where everything is uncomfortable, and the parents wonder why all their children, for whom they have toiled and saved, seem to care so little about their home, and why they seem so anxious to seek pleasure elsewhere.

UNTOLD MISERY - WHAT A WELL KNOWN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER SUFFERED AND LOW HE WAS CURED -GENTLEMEN-About five years ago I began to be troubled with Dyspepsia, and for three years suffered untold misery from this terrible complaint. I was at that time travelling for Messrs. Walter Woods & Co., Hamilton, and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but all to no purpose. I continued to grow worse; one day I was indued to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, and to my great surprise and inv. I soon becan to improve I continued joy, I soon began to improve. I continued using this medicine, and when the third bottle was finished I found I was entirely cured; and as a year has classed since then, I feel confident that the cure is complete and permanent. To all afflicted with this distressing complaint I heartly recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetarle Discovery, believing that the province of the life. bolioving that the persistent use of it will cure any care of Dyspepsia Signed, T. S. McInter.

Signed,



**West Powerful Blood Purifier Kature's True Physical Disinfectant** "The Blood is the Life" Purify it with Nature's Forces Has No Equal as a Cerm Destroyer

How Many

Different Diseases

Are Known.

#### TRADE MARK

In order to bring this grand Blood Specific before the public in the shortest possible time, and to instruct them as to how many diseases can be reached and cured by a thorough blood-purifier like Ozone Specific, the manufacturers have decided to offer

## **\$200 IN CASH PRIZES**

To those sending in the largest list of "Names of Diseases;" all doctors and druggists, or those connected with these professions, being barred from competing.

First Prize is \$50; the next two, \$25 each; the next five, \$10 each; and the next ten, \$5 each. Total, 18 Prizes.

The prizes will be awarded in rotation, to the first person from whom the largest list is first received, and so on until the end.

OONDITIONS FOR COMPETITION.—All those so competing must enclose 9 cents in postage stamps, for which we agree to register their names as competitors; to acknowledge receipt of list and mail them our treatises upor. "Other Specific." This competition closes March 25th, and on April 1st the successful winners will receive Certified Chaques mailed to their respective addresses. No letters delivered otherwise than through the Post Office will be considered as competitors.

Now get out your old patent medicine almanaes and prepare a list; it will cause a surprise to many at the largeness of the list. Address all mail to

Ozone Specific Co.

Canada Life Building TORONTO, ONT.



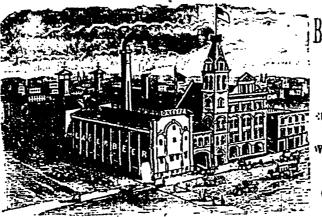
## A. McARTHUR, Jr. ECOAL AND WOOD.

## BEST HARD AND SOFT COAL

At Lowest Prices.

Wood Cut and Split by Steam Machinery delivered to all parts of the city.

icad Office and Yard : 161-3 Farley Ave. Teleph ne 9.0. Branch Office and Yard: 580-4 College St.



THE O'KEEFE

OF TORONTO

LIMITED

SUGEVE O'KEEFE Pres. and Mana

WIDNER HAWKE Vice-Pres. and Assist, Mgr

CHAS. HEATH, Sor. Tressurer.

SPECIALTIES—English and Bavarian Ales, in wood and bottle.

XXXX Perter, Gold Label, in Bottle.

Pilsener Lager, equal to the imported.



Bold by All Grocers and Druggists. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine Warren, Pa.

# 77 JARVIS STREET.

For your

**STOVES** and FURNITURE.

All kinds of Parlor Suites and Upholstering Made to Order.

McCHOSTAND & TON: 12 COS. MEMORIAL :: TORONTO OF

WINDOW

CHURCH & SECUL

CLONDON ETH 1886 STAINED GLAS

CLONDON ETH 1886 STAINED GLAS

CLONDON ETH 1886 STAINED GLAS

#### Satolil's Appointment.

A dispatch from Rome, dated Feb. 3, says that the Holy Congregation of the Propiganda has addressed the following declaration to the Catholic archbianops in the United States:

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sirs: The Supreme Pontiff has many ressons of saddress on account of the distresses which the impudent endeavors of wicked men are trying to bring upon Christianity, especially in Europe. On the other hand, it is a great consolation to him to see the increase of Catholicism, with God's aid, elsewhere in the world.

This is especially true of the great republic, for, where scarcely a centurago there was hardly a vestige of Cathoticity, we see now everywhere, as it were a new progeny of the church, flourishing in the great number of its faithful in the institutions of government, its orders and hierarchy, and its large senate of bishops.

Eucouraged, therefore, the Pontiff not only follows with great interest the things pertaining to the good of religion in these parts, but has tried to show plainly his great solicitude.

When the university at Washington was opened it pleased the Pontiff to end a prelate to congratulate the bishops on the event, and to encourage them to still greater works. Now, in he fourth century after the sheres of America, separated by the ocean from the old world, were first discovered and while the memory of the auspicious event is heing celebrated in festivals the Pontiff who is a great admirer of the republic, delegates the same prelate, a men of the highest dignity, to testify to the Pope's regard for this people. The care of the most thoughful Pontiff hus not rested here.

Since growth has brought the church in America to a stage of mamirity in which it ought to be favored with those institutions with which the church has flurished elsewhere, the l'ontifl does not desire that there should be any obstuce to supplying those aids of Christianity, wherehy there may be closer union with the centre, and wherehy Christian unity may the more greatly

His Holiness, therefore, orders the Holy Congregation of the Propaganda to signify to the bishops of the United States that he has determined to appoint the Venerable Francis, titular archbishop of Lepanto, apostolic delegate to the United States This, moreover, according to the custom of the church, seemed appropriate to the state of dignity which the Catholic religion has attained in America, and especially on account of other peculiar circumstan-

Therefore doubtless, you, illust lous prelates, will receive joyfully what the Pontiff has thought it well to do for the honor and good of the church. While informing you of the most wise determination of His Holiness, we express a firm hope that you will diligently assist the distinguished man whom the pastor of the whole church has made delegate among you in everything pertaining to your affairs.

Given at Rome by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, January,

Your Grace's obedient servant, Ledochowski

## Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul Minn., will mail a trial package of Sciffmann's Asthma Cure to any sufferer who sends his address and names this paper Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases, insures comfortable sleep and cures where others fail.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH-Mr. Thomas S. Bullen, Sunderland, writes: "For four-toen years I was sillicted with Pies; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but four years ago I was cared by using DR THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL. I have also been subject to Quin-y for over furty years but E lectric Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Piles nor Quinsy have troubled me since."

## The Entholic Register,

PUBLISHED EVERT THURSDAY.

OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD STREET, TORONTO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FOR ADVERTISING RATES APPLY AT OFFICE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

### Calendar for the Week.

Feb. 23-St. Peter Damian. Bishop and

Doctor, 24-St. Mathias, Apostle, Ember Day.

25—St. Folix, Pope and Confessor.
26—Sunday, second of Lent.
27—St. Anther, Pope and Martyr.
28—The Lance and nails of Our
Blessed Lord.

Mar. 1. St. Francis de Sales, Bishop and Doctor.

## Rules for Lent in the Archdiocese.

1st. All days of Lent. Sundays excepted are fasting days.

2nd. By a special dispensation from the Holy See, meat is allowed on Sundays at overy meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satu days, except the Saturday of Ember Week and Holy Saturday.

8rd. The use of flesh and fish at the same time is not allowed in Lent.

The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz.:—Children under seven years; and from fasting, persons under twenty-one; and from either or both, these who, on account of ill-health, advanced age, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law

Lard may be used in preparing fasting food during the season of Leut, as also in all days of abstinence throughout the year, by those who cannot easily procure butter.

The season within which all who have attained the proper age are obliged to make the Paschal Communion commences on Ash Wednesday and terminates on Trinity

## Philosophical Talks.

## WHAT IS HAPPINESS?

Every one wants to be happy, but not every one knows what happiness is. Some men may be born poets, some may become orators, or artists, or millionaires. But all men are born to be happy, and all can become saints. What all men naturally and necessarily desire, all are able to attain, and all men naturally and necessarily desire happiness. Man is free in choosing the means he thinks will lead to happiness, he is free to aim at special, particular and partial ends, he is not free with regard to the desire and pursuit of happiness which is his last end. Man is made for happiness and he cannot change his nature. He must take himself as he is, for better for worse. He may indeed miss his end. He may choose the worst part instead of the best. But he cannot choose the worst because it is the worst. The object of every rational choice must be real or apparent good. The last end of every human act must be real or apparent

And just here is the beginning of sorrow and woe. Humanum est errase, man may make a mistake, and his mistake may be fatal and final. He may choose the apparent for the real . the false for the true. He may say to evil, "be thou my good", and to the creature "be thou my God." In looking for happiness man listens too often to the cry of his heart, without considering the question of his soul. The cry of the heart is - Where is happiness? The question of the soul -What is happiness? And the question of the soul should be heard and

answered first. Following the cry and the craving of the heart, men rush madly on in the pursuit of money, pleasure, honor and power. All these things say what earth and sea and sky, and all that is in them said to Augustino . " Your happiness is not here . seek higher." But the heart is deaf and blind. It can crave and cry; it will not listen. It is only the soul that sees and hears. The soul hears the cry of the disappointed, dissatisfied heart - Vanity of vanities "-and looks for the cause and cure. The cause of the disappointment, says the soul, is the seeking for happiness where it is not. the cure is to know what happiness is before it is sought for. Human happiness cannot be in material things, for man is not all material, neither can it be in things that perish, for man is not all mortal. The mind must have something beyond the material. The soul and the heart take in the eternal. The happiness that all desire must be within each one's reach, and money, or pleasure, or power, is not to be had for the asking. The poor and lowly may and must be happy as well as the rich and powerful. And happiness must be possible even in sickness, sorrow and pain. Happiness then is not health, nor wealth, nor honor, nor power, nor length of days. Happiness is not in having, nor in being. Not only is it not in having all material things, and in being honored, esteemed and loved, it is not even in having all spiritual gifts and graces, nor in being virtuous and good. Happiness is not in having or being at all, it is in doing. It is not a state, or a habit, or a virtue, it is essentially an act, and it is an act proper to man as man.

Now man is a microcosm—a little world in himself, a compendium of creation. He feeds and grows as the plant. He feels and moves as the animal. He knows and loves as the angel. The act that is man's happiness is not the act of the plant nor of the animal, it is an act that is only uttle less than the act of an angel. But angels do not come into philosophical talks.

Some, indeed, of the children of men seem to be satisfied with the life and action of the flower or the butterfly, with the happiness of the sensitive plant or the sensual beast. But man cannot make a beast of himself. He may, indeed, fall lower than the beast, but he can never be happy on the husks of swine. Materialistic moralists would tell him he ought to be, for they would make him little less than the beasts, giving him protoplasm as his origin and evolution as his last end. Mr. John Morley would go further and make man a machine. "The good man," he tells us, "is a machine whose springs are adapted so to fulfill their functions as to produce beneficent results." When the steam engine or the sewing machine gives a philosophical talk, Mr. Morley may tell us all about the happiness of mechanical action.

Meanwhile we hope for the sake of Ireland's sons that Mr. Morley's poli tics are better than his ethics. The action that makes man happy, that is man's happiness, is not material, not sensual, not mechanical, it is not visible or external at all. It is an act of and within the soul, and is called an immanent act, because it remains in the soul. Man is happy in doing what man alone can do in this world, that is, acting by reason and by understanding.

Now in so acting man may do three things. He may act as a king and a conqueror, in the realm of prudence and justice, or on the field of fortitude and tomnerance. But this royalty and victory, though very necessary to happiness, are not the happiness of man. Agam man may act as an artist in what are called the liberal and useful arts. But his happiness is not in poetry or painting; not in building houses, or conquering cities, or ruling states. In all these things indeed he exercises his reason and understanding, but not the best and highest power of his soul, this is the power of the speculative intellect, that contemplates for contemplation's sake. In this act of contemplation consists the happiness of man. The happiness then that man is made for, the happiness that will satisfy the needs of his nature, the happiness that is his last end, may be rightly and fully defined thus: " Happiness is the bringing of the scul to act according to the habit of the best and most perfect virtue, that is, the virtue of the speculative intellect, borne out by easy surroundings and enduring to length of days."

This act has all the elements of happiness. It is the highest act of the highest power. It is most capable of continuance. It is fraught with purest and highest pleasure. It is welcome for its own sake, not as leading to any further good. In it the soul while acting finds repose and rest.

It would appear from this that happiness is not only a difficult thing to attain but a very difficult thing to understand. That in the first place all who wish to be happy should become contemplatives and join the Carmelites or the Trappists. Yes, all who would be really happy must have courage to enter the cloister, not the Carmelite cloister, but the cloister of their own heart. "Self deceivers," says the divine philosopher, "go home to your heart." Go home to your heart, says the moral philosopher, and take your head with you, and let your soul see in self-contemplation what your heart most needs. Perhaps it is to be purified first. Then let the soul, rising higher in contemplation of the first beginning and last end, show the purified heart the object of its happiness, the one and only good.

To see and know God in our heart and soul is happiness here. We may see in our next talk what philosophy says of happiness hereafter.

## Mr. Langtry's Paper.

The Canadian Churchman of the 9th instant publishes in full the paper read by the Rev. Mr. Langtry at the late Conference on Church Union. Although he paper did not present the ...... in a scientific manner, or adduce patristic evidence in support. still it is a forcible argument for what the writer was pleased to call the " historic continuity of the Church." and it will astonish many how one takes such a position and remains outside of the Catholic Church.

made to unite the various Christian

bodies. "It is generally supposed that the first corporate action taken with a view to bringing about the restoration of visible union was taken by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States at its session in October, 1886." From this he dissents by telling us "that whatever hono, there may be in the initiation of this movement, it belongs not to the United States, but to Canada," when in 1880 the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada passed the following resolution, of which Mr. Langtry himself was the mover:

"That this Synod having regard to the needs of the mi sion fields and the present aspect of the Christian world, cannot sepaspect of the Christian world, cannot separate without expressing its strong conviction of the great dangers to which Christianity is exposed throughout the world by its unhappy divisions, and without inviting and entreating Christians everywhere to pray and labour for the restoration of unity to the rent Body of Christ. And, further, this Synod hereby respectfully requests the several Hishops of this ecclesiastical province, either by themselves or with such assistance as they may call to their aid, to press this matter upon the consideration of the various Christian bodies around us, press this matter upon the consideration of the various Christian bodies around us, and to invite communication either with the individual members or representatives of these bodies, with a view to promote agreement in the truth, and the restoration of outward unity to the Church of Christ, that the world may see it and believe."

We can assure Mr. Langtry that this honor belongs neither to Canada nor to the United States, but to Rome; it was not he, or any other English Church minister, who first "invited and entreated" Christians everywhere to pray and labor for the restoration of unity to the rent Body of Christ"it was the late holy Father, Pius IX., of blessed memory. In summoning the Vatican Council he issued, on the 18th of September, 1868, a specia invitation " to all Protestants and non-Catholica," exhorting and entreating them to hasten their return to the One Fold; and asks that they cease not "to offer most fervent prayers to the God of Mercy, that He may break down the wall of separation, that He may scatter the mists of error, and that He may lead them back to the bosom of Holy Mother Church, where their fathers found the wholesome pastures of life, and in which alone the doctrine of Jesus Christ is preserved and handed down entite and the mysteries of heavenly glaces dispensed." True, the doors of the Catholic Church have ever stood open to the wayward children who passed out from them in the sixteenth century; but the above is a special call, away and beyond those mentioned by Mr. Langtry, by reason of him who gave the invitation, as well as the great assembly whither they were summoned. One who heeded that invitation tells his spiritual experience. He became a Passionist, Father Stone, better known through America as Father Fidelis. He therefore rightly claims for our Church the honor which Mr. Langtry is setting up for a Synod of the English Church.

Mr. L. suggests as a basis of union the "historic episcopate," or as he himself Letter tormed it. " the historic continuity of the Church." Both expressions are open to strong objections -an episcopate might be quite historcal and yet cut away from the parent tree. Historic continuity might be claimed by the Donatists and the Mr. L. first sketches the attempts | Nestorians. It is not historical continuity, but historical unity which must be the undying principle and everlasting foundation of the oneness of the Church. If the new Jerusalem is built as a city; if the Church is Christ's mystic Body; if it leans upon His arm as the Bride upon her spouse, then this supernatural unity must characterize the Church in its history. from the first down to the last century; and he that runneth may read the answer to the prayer of Him who prayed that they might be all one as He and the Father are one-that they might be sanctified in truth, and that the world might know the Father had sent Him and had loved them as He had loved the Son. Read the history of Christianity in the light of this unity; read the constitution of th Church in its light, and the struggles, the trials of centuries, are understood. This unity implies two things, unity of the whole body and the primacy of one See-the oneness of the budy and the supremacy of the head. Without the head the body would be lifeless, and would cease in its essence and its functions as a body. We therefore think that the term historical continuity does not express the unity-an essential mark of Christ's Church.

Mr. Langtry, introducing the question itself, very justly remarks that no one who looks out upon distracted Christendom to-day "can escape the conclusion that it is a pitiable and shameful thing that men who worship the one Father, who believe in and love the Lord Jesus Christ, who are praying for and profess to be guided by one inspiring Spirit, should be arrayed in hostile camps, as we are to day." It is not a question of confederation. "What the Scriptures demand, to meet the needs and perils of this age, is one body, making every possible provision for individual tastes and opinions, but one body bound together by one common life, animated by one spirit, professing one faith, regulated by one set of laws, and speaking with one voice through her own final court of appeal-a general council."

"The real difficulty grows out of what the New Testament teaches about the constitution and character of the Church; for the Church, as we meet with it in the New Testament and in subsequent history, was a visible, organized, ordered society." "To this Church that He organized, Jesus Christ gave the promise that the gates of hell should not prevail against it; that He would be with it to the end of the world. They who are admitted into it are by the operation of His Spirit made the body of Christ and members of Christ in particular, branches in Him, the living vine—the bride of Christ."

He thereupon traces briefly a few of the views explaining the establishment of bishops, priests and deacons in the Church. Whether they were of divine institution, or whether their various offices were assigned them by the action of the Church itself, the writer does not enter into the question. But at any rate for 1,200 years "Bishops such as we know them now had entrusted to them the government and extension of the Church. They alone were empowered to ordain. And the Church never conferred this

power upon any one else." To explain himself the writer compares the exten sion of the Church to the initiation into the Freemasons, or some other similar society. This is an unfortu nate comparison. It is by all oads the weakest point in the whole statement, and shows that Mr Langtry's view of the Church is very far from being correct. He is quite right when he says he does not know what the Roman Catholic view of the Church really is. If, as he says himself, the Church is a real entity like ourselves; if it has an outward organization and an inward life. if a man is made a member thereof, not by his own act, but by the act of God's blessed Spirit; if the Sacremen's -the great means of extending the Church - are visible signs of invisible grace; and if they produce an effect upon the soul, then the initiation into a masonic lodge is as much like the admission into the Church by baptism as a child's doll is like the child itself. The extension of the Church is from within; that of these societies is merely external. The organization of the Church is for the sake of the interior vivifying principle. as the organs of the body are for the complete action of the human scul. And this is the fundamental difference between the Church and any other society, that its organism, its hierarchy and discipline, are for the sake of the individual; in all other societies the individual is for the sake of the general.

Mr. Langtry goes on to say that even if "it could be proved, which I think it cannot, that the primitive Church was organized on the Presbyterian basis, still the Presbyterian churches that sprang up in the sixteenth and subsequent centuries would only be imitations, not continuations of that original society." That is certainly an argument which, by changing names, may well be used against the English Church by the Catholic. The English Church orders are by no means continuations; they are but imitations. Insist upon this continuation or historic episcopate; follow this logical consistency to its conclusion; be loyal to your convic tions; and immediately the primacy looms up before you, and Rome is the only haven to which your bark 's

We draw to an abrupt conclusion the analysis of a paper which has many claims upon our admiration. But it shows also the illogical position in which high churchmen place themselves. They press the unity of the episcopate and do not look to the quarter where that unity can alone be found. Seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you.

## Home Rule.

Never in Ireland's chequered history has any event been recorded of equal importance to the presentation on Friday evening last of a Bill for the recovery of her lost prestige as a Nation and of her autonomy as a self-governing, independent kingdom. The Bill was presented for its first reading by one of the purest, most eloquent and noblest statesmen the world has known. The sacred cause of Ireland is worthy of the man; and it must be

admitted that the great states nan. with the spotless snows of 84 years on his revered head, and with an un sullied reputation of 60 years, standing as a public man, is the most worthy of all Englishmen to father and promote such a cause. Mr. W. E. Gladstone entered political life as a Conservative, but the many abuses allow ed to exist under Tory Rule, the despotism that turned a deaf ear to the cries of poverty and outraged justice, the cynicism with which Ireland's most heart-rending appeals for redress were received in time of famine or general despondency, brought on by the administration of injustice, and the tyranny of Landwrdism-all these, and more, drove the hamane and philanthropic English Politician from the Tory benches. Whatever mistakes may have been made during Mr. Gladstone's public career as a member of the English Parliament, were mistakes of the head -certainly not of the heart, His early training, as the training of most, if not all, Englishmen prejudiced him against everything Irish. No wonder, then, that for a long time he shared in the apathy of Englishmen to remedy Ireland's ills, or save her people to the Empire. As conviction came to him with age and experience, it became clear to him that, for the sake of his own country and for Ire land's sake, an end should come to all the rancour and bitterness and hatred that kept Englishmen and Irishmen

Mr. Gladstone's first bold stroke of statesmanship was the disendowment of the Irish Protestant Church. The same shout of opposition was then raised against him as now is heard from the Tory benches and from the Orange bigots in one unblest corner of the North of Ireland. Threats of armed opposition were made by men of the Colonel Saunderson stamp, who threatened to line the ditches with ritles, and renounce their allegiance [ to the Queen, But Mr. Gladstone | was not dismayed by such foolish threats; the tithes were abolished in Ireland; and the ministers of the unglican Church had to subsist, not ! on the tenth sheaf filched from Catholics, poor and rich, but on the spontaneous offerings of their congregations. Then, in face of tremendous opposition, was passed the land act of 1881, that secured permanency of occupation, fixed rents, and compensation for improvements to every tenant on Irish soil.

Many other bills were passed in favour of the horny-handed sons of toil, under Mr. Gladstone's humane administration. But it was not until all his efforts at conciliating the Irish people by British law, no matter how well meant, failed and failed most egregiously, that he was converted to the inevitable policy of Home Rule for Ireland. Once convinced, however. and after most searching enquiry into the details of Ireland's past history, and after most mature and enlightened deliberation. Mr. Gladstone became. not only a convert, but a zealot, and an apostle in the sacred cause of Ireland's liberty to make her own laws and work out her own destinies, and live as she pleased in the light of her most ancient and holiest traditions. All he opposition so far offered on the platform or in the senate has been of the most outrageous, illogical, we might add, most brutal character, and can have no other effect than to popularize legislative separation, not only in the eyes of Englishmen but of all men who hate iniquity and love justice.

The objection of Lord Salisbury is that one part of Ireland all Ulster -shall have its neck under the heels of "Romish" ecclesiastics, and that the government of Ireland must be handed over to the Pope. The same foolish ery is just now ruised in Canada by the chiefs and promoters of the P. P. A, who say that while Canada's ablest statesman is a Catholic, all must bow down to Rome. During the last general election a large number of voters changed sides, and walked over to the Conscrvative camp because it was said that Mr. Laurier is a Catholic. That Lord Salisbury should come down so low as to make use of similar arguments against great cause passes all human comprehension. Even Lord Randolph Churchill who night to know better--whose sister. the late Vicountess of Portarlington, lived after her conversion a saint, and died in his presence consoled by the ministrations of Catholic worship and piety-even Lord Randolph Churchill descended to the depths of intolerant factionism, in an appeal to the uneducated masses of English voters. "The Bill," said his Lordship during the debate, " gave no security against one special religious denomination being liberally trended while others were starved. The Itish Parliament, inspired by Archbishop Walsh, would control the Catholic majority, yet no definite protection had been guaranteed for the free education of Protestant children. The Catholic hierarchy already cast voracious eyes upon the endowments of Trinity College."

The noble Lord pretended not to have seen in the report of the Home Rule Bill the clause that makes it ultra veres for any Farliament in Dublin to enact laws affecting the education or the worship of Protesiants in Ulster, or any other province in Ireland. All the opponents of Home Rule are constantis harping on the helpless condition of the poor Protestants in Ulster. The Protestant people and press of this free Dominion are just now harping on the necessity of allowing the Protestant majority in Manitoba to deprive the Catholic, of that province of the inalicuable right to educate their own children. There is no fear whatever that the Catholics of Ireland will prove such tyrants. They will show the same teleration and good-will towards their protestant fellow-men as the Ca holics of Quebec have always done in allowing every possible advantage and freedom to Protestants to educate their children as their conscience may dicrate.

The cabled reports of Friday last announced that Hon. Edward Blake, in reply to all these attacks, put the whole case of opposition in a nutshell when he said in the House of Commons. "The Home Rule bill might not be perfect, but it was infinitely better than the conditions which now obtained. Protestant Ulster would scorn the idea of being separated from the rest of Ireland."

The same Edward Blake, of whom Canadians feel so proud, stated at a public meeting that when Catholic majorities were enacting laws in Dublin, the Protestan's of Uls er would be the sponed children of Ireland.

## THE HOME RULE BILL.

## Text of the Measure as Foreshadowed by its Author.

## Provisions Fully Explained.

London, Feb. 18.-Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, which was read the first time in the house of commons last night, is in part as follows :-

"Whereas it is expedient that, without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of parliament, an Irish legislature be created, for such purposes in Ireland as are in this act mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excelmajesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :-

"(i) On and after the appointed day there shall be established in Ireland a legislature, consisting of her majesty the Queen and two houses, a legislative council and a legislative assembly.

"(2) With the exceptions, and subject to the restrictions in the act mentioned, there shall be established in Ireland a lature power to make hows for the pence, order and goal government of Ireland.

order and good government of Ireland in respect to matters exclusively relating

of reland or some part thereof,

"(3) The Irish legislature shall not have power to make laws in respect to the following matters, or any of them:—The status or dignity of the crown, or the succession to the crown, or a regency: the lord-lieutenant as representative of the crown; the making of recession to the crown. the lord-lieutenant as representative of the crown; the making of peace or war-matters arising from a state of war; the naval or military forces, or the defence of the realm; treaties and other relations with foreign states, or the relations be-tween the different parts of her majes-ty's dominious, or offences connected with such treaties; dignities or titles of hon-or; treason or treason-felony allenage or naturalization; trade with any place or; treason or treason-felony allenage or naturalization; trade with any place out of Ireland; quarantine or navigation, except in respect to ininad waters; local health or harbor regulations; beacons, lighthouses or seamarks, except so far as they can, consistently with any act of parliament, be constructed or maincained by local harbor authorities; coinage, legal tender, standard weights and measures; trade marks, merchandize measures; trade marks, merchandize marks, copyright or patent rights. Any law made in contravention to this sec-tion shall be void

## EDUCATION AND RELIGION

"(4) The powers of the Irish legisla-ture shall not extend to the making of "(4) The powers of the Irish legislature shall not extend to the making of any law respecting the establishment or endowment of any religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief, or abrogazing or prejudicially affecting the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education, or any denominational institution or charity, or prejudicially affecting the rights of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at the school; or whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or may be denied the equal protection of the laws; or whereby private property may be taken without just compensation, or whereby any existing corporation, incorporated by royal charter or by local and general act of parliament, not being a corporation raising for public purposes taxes, rates, cess dues or tolls, or administering funds so raised, mey, unless a corporation raising for public purposes taxes rates, cess dues or tolls, or administering funds so raised, may, unless it consents, or the leave of her majesty is first obtained, on an address from the two houses of the Irish legislature, he deprived of its rights, privileges or property without due process of law; or where any inhabitant may be deprived rights as respects public seameneries. Any law made in contravention of this section shall be void.

## THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

(5) The executive power of Ireland shall be continued to be vested in the Queen. The dord-lieutenant, on behalf of her majesty, shall exercise any prerogative other than the executive power of the Queen, which may be delegated to him by her Majesty, and shall, in her Majesty's name, summon, prorogue and dissolve the Irish legislature. There shall be an executive committee of the privy council in Ireland to aid and advise the government of Ireland, being of such (i) The executive power of Ireland shall government of Ireland, being of such numbers and comprising persons helding such offices as her Majesty may think fit, or as may be directed by the Irish act. The tord-kentenant shall, on the advice of the executive committee, give or withhold the assent of her Majesty to bills passed by the two houses of the Irish legislature, subject to any instructions given by her majesty in respect to such bill.

## THE UPPER CHAMBER

THE UPPER CHAMBER.

(6) The Irish legislative council shall consist of 48 coorcillors. Each of the conscituencies mentioned in the first schedule of this net shall return the number of councillors named opposite thereto in the schedule. Every man shall be estitled to be registered as an elector, and, when registered, to vote at the election of the councillor for a constituency, who owns or occupies land or a tenement in the constituency of the restable value of more than 100, subject

to like conditions as the man who is en-tited at the passage of the act to be registered and to vote as a perlia-mentary elector, with respect to ownermentary elector, with respect to owner-ship qualifications, or provided that a man shall not be entitled to be registered, nor, if registered, to vote at the election of a councillor in more than one constituency in the same year. The term of office of every councillor shall be cight years. They shall not be affected at dissolution. Half of the conciliors shall retire every fourth year and their seats shall be filled by a new election.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(7) The Irosh legislative assembly shall consist of Lombors returned by the existing parliamentary constituencies of Ireland, or the existing divisions thereof, and elected by the parliamentary electors in those constituencies. The Irish legislative assembly when summoned may, unless sooner dissolved, have continuance for five years from the day on which the summons directs it to meet and no longer.

#### ELECTORAL CHANGES.

(8) After alx years from the passing of the act the Irish legislature may after the qualifications of electors and constituencies, provided that in such listribution due regard be had for the population of the constituencies.

If a bill, or any provision of a bill, adopted by the legislative assembly be lost by the disagreement of the legislative council, and after dissolution, or a

tive council, and after dissolution, or a period of two years from such disagree-ment, such bill or a bill for enacting said provisions be again adopted by the legislative assembly and fails within three months afterwards to be adopted by the legislative council, the same shall forthwith be submitted to the members of the two houses, deliberating and voting together thereon, and shall be adopted or rejected, according to the decision of the majority of those members voting on the question.

#### REPRESENTATION AT WESTMINSTER.

(9) Unless, and until parliament determines otherwise, the following provisions shall have effect:—Each of the constituencies named in the second schedule shall return to serve in parliament the number of members named opposite thereto in that schedule, and no more. Dublin university shall cease to roturn a member. The existing division of the constitutncy shall, save as provided in that schedule, be abolished. An irish representative pear to the thouse of lords and a member of the house of commons for an irish constituency shall not be entitled to deliberate or vote on any bill or mouton in relation thereto, the operation of which bill or motion is confined to firest Britain or some part thereof; on any motion or resolution relating solely to a tax not raised or to be raised in related; or any vote on an appropriato in that schedule, and no more. Dublin 'reland; or any vote on an appropria-tion of money made exclusively for some service not mentioned in the third tion of money made exclusively for some service not mentioned in the third schedule; any motion or resolution referring exclusively to Great Britain or some part thereof, or some local author key or some person or thing therein. Any motion incidental to such motion or resolution as either is last mentioned or relates solely to some tax not raised in Ireland, or incidental to any such vote or appropriation of money aforesaid in compliance with the provisions of this section, shall not be questioned otherwise than in each house in the manner provided by the thouse. The election laws and laws relating to the qualification of parliamentary electors shall not, solely as they relate to parliamentary elections, he altered by the Irish legislature. But this enactment shall not prevent the Irish legislature from ) dealing with any officers concerned with the fastic of writs of election. It any officers are no dealt with it shall be lawful for the lisance of such writes. Writs issued in pursuance of such order shall be of the same effect as fi fasued in the manner heretofore accustomed. manner heretofore accustomed.

there shall be an Irish exchequer and consolidated fund separate from the Unit of Kingdom. The duties of customs and pacies and the duties of postage shall be imposed by soi of Parliament, but subject to the provisions of the act. The Irish legislature may, in order to provide for the public service in Ireland, impose pace traces save as in this act mentioned All matters relating to taxes in Ireland and the collection and management there of shall be regulated by the Irish legislature. The same shall be collected and managed by the Irish government, and ture. The same same income imanaged by the Irish government, imanaged by the Irish government, menaged by the trials government, and shall form part of the public revenues of freland, provided that duties and customs shall be regulated, collected, managed and paid thio the exchequer of the linited Kingdom as heretofore, and all aged and paid this the excheduer of the finited Kingdom an heretofore, and all prohibitions in connection with duties and excise so far as regards articles sent out of Ireland and all matters relating in these duties shall be regulated by act of parliament. Excise duties on articles consumed in Great Britain shall be paid. consumed in Great Britain shall be paid in Great Britain or to me officer of the government of the United Kingdom. Save as in this act mentioned all public revenues in Ireland shall be paid into the drien exchequer and form a consolidated fund appropriated to the public service of Ireland by the Irish act. If the duties of exchange are increased above the raica in force on the first day of March the net preceds in Iraband of the doties in excess of said rates shall be paid from the Irish exchanges to the exchanges of the Unit-

en mingdom. If the duties of excise a reduced below the rates in force on said thay and the net proceeds of such du-ties in Ire and are in consequence less than the net proceeds of the duties be-fore the reduction, a sum equal to the fore the reduction, a sum equal to an deficiency shall, unless otherwise agreed between the treasury and the Irish government, be paid from the exchoquer of the United Kingdom into the Irish ex-

#### CROWN REVYBUES.

(11) The hereditary revenues of the grown in Iteland, which are maning d by the commissioners of her Majesty's woods, forests and lant revenues, shall moods, forests and land revenues, shall continue during the life of her preson that the life of her preson that the life of her preson the life of her preson that the manufed and collected by these commissioners. The net amount payable by them to the exchequer on account of those revenues, after deducting all expresses, but including an allowance for interest on such proceeds of the sale of those revenues as have not been re-invested by Ireland shall be paid into the treasury account—Ireland—herelingter mentioned, for the benefit of the Irelan exchequer.

A person shall not be required to pay

Irish exchequer.

A person shall not be required to pay an income tax in Great Britain in respect to property sitented or business carried on in Ireland, and a personal in the land to pay an income tax in Ireland in respect to property situated or business carried on in Great Britain. For the purp se of giving Ireland the benefit of the difference between the income ax collected by Great British from British colonial and foreign securities feld by residents of Ireland and the income tax collected by the securities of Ireland and the Ireland from Ireland f onial and toroists securities fed by residents of Ireland and the income tax collected by Ireland from Irish securities held by residents of Great B is, thereshalf be made to Ireland ou of he income tax collected in Great Britain an allowance of such an amount as may from time to time be determined by the treasury, in accordance with a minute of the treasury lold before parliament. Before the appointed day such allowance shall be paid into the treasury account (freshand) for the benefit of the Irish exchequer, provided that the provisions of this section with respect to the income tax shall no apply to any excess in the income tax of Great Britain above the rate of Ireland or to the rate of the income as of Ireland above the rate of Great Britain.

#### DUTIES AND CUSTOMS.

(12) The duties and customs contributed

(12) The duties and customs contributed by Ireland and (save as provided in this act) that portion of the public revenue of the United Kingdom, to which Ireland may claim to be entitled, weather specified in the third schedule or not, shall be carried to the consolidate I fand of the United Kingdom as the contribution of Ireland to Imperial liabilities and expenditure, as defined in the schedule. The civil charges of the government of Ireland shall be subject, as in this act mentioned to be home after the appointed day by Ireland. After fifteen (15) years from the massage of this act the arrancement made by the act for the contribution of Ireland to Imperial liabilities and expenditure and otherwise for the tinancial relations of Ireland may be revived in pursuance of an address to her littlesty from the bases of commence from the public of commence of the formatter from the bases of commence of the formatter from the bases of commence of the safe for the contributions of Ireland may be revived in pursuance of an address to her littlesty from the bases of commence of the financial from the first financial from the first financial from the first f pursuance of an address to her attresty from the house of commons or from the Irish assembly.

## TREASURY ACCOUNT

TREASURY ACCOUNT

13) There shall be constituted under the direction of the treasury an actional, in this act referred to as "treasury account" (Ireland). There shall be paid has such account all sums payable from the latter exchequer to the exchequer of the United kingdom, or from the latter to the former exchequer. All sums directed to be paid into such account for the benefit of cliner of said exchequers, and all sams which are payable from ether of said excheques are repayable by the other excheques are repayable by the other excheques are repayable by the other excheques are repayable out of one of said excheques are repayable by the other excheques are repayable on the other of said excheques are repayable out of one of said excheques are repayable on the other excheques. So far as the money a anding on account is sufficient for the purpose of meeting such sums, the treasury but of the cust this revenues collected in Ireland, and the Irish g v-tones, may illust the tensor. Breland, and the Irish g vennent, may illrect money to be paid into the treasury account (Ireland) kneeds of into the expiccount (Ireland) instead of into the exchequer. Any surplus shadl goo account of the credit of either exe equer, and not required for meeting, agree is, shall at convenient times be paid in o that exchequer i any sum so parable into the exchequer of the United Kington is required by law to be forting a paid to the national debt commissioners; it at sum may be paid to those commissioners without being paid into the exchequer. All sums payable by virtue of this not out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom is Ireland shall be payable from the exchequer of the Unital Kingdom or of Ireland, as the case may from the extension of the Unit's king-tom or of Ireland, as the case may be, within the meaning of this act. All sums by this act made payable from the exchequer of the United Kington shall, if not otherwise paid, be charged on or be paid out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom

## A FIRST CHARGE ON THE PUND.

A First CHARCE ON THE TUNE.

(14) There shall be charged on the Irish convolidated fund in favor of the exchequer of the United Kingdom, as a first charge on that fund, all sums which are payable to that exchequer from the Irish exchequer, or are required to repay to the exchequer of the United Kingdom sums issued to meet dividends or staking fund on guaranteed land at ek under the purchase of and in Ireland acc. of 1811. purchase of and in Ireland act of 191, or otherwise have been or are required to be paid out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom in consequence of the non-payment theroof out of the exchequer of Ireland or otherwise by the Irish 2020.

erument. If at any time the controlor and auditor-general of the Unitel King-dom is satisfied that any such charge is due he shall certify the amount, a d the treasury shall send such certificate to the lord-fleutenant, who shall thereup n e by pressury such sond such estimate to the lord-fleutenant, who shall thereup n e by order, without countersignature, direct the payment of the amount from the Irish exchequer to the exchequer of the United Kingdom, and such order shall be duly obeyed by all persons. Utill the amount is who by paid no other payment shall be paid out of the Irish exchequer for any purp se whatever. There so all be charged on the Irish consolidated fund next after the foreign charge all funds for dividently or sinking fund on guaran a land stock under the purchase of I and in Irish act are insufficient to pay; all sums due with respect to any debt incurred by the government of Irefand, whether for interest, management or sinking funl; due with respect to any debt incurred by the government of Ireland, whether for interest, management or sinking funl; an annual sum of 5,000 for the expense of the household egublishment of the Jord-Reutemant; all existing charges on the consilidated it and of the United Kingdom in respect to Irish services, other than the satury of the lord-Reutemant; the surfaces and pensions of all judges of the supreme court or other superior court of Ireland, or any county or like court judges who may be appelled after the possing of the act act hand are not exchequer judges rereinafter mentioned. Until all charges created by the act upon the Irish consolidated fund and for the time being due tre ped no money shall be issued by the trick exchequer for any other purpose whatever.

## CHURCH PROPERTY AND LOCAL LOANS.

GHURCH PROPERTY AND LOCAL LOANS.

(15) All existing charges on church property in Ireland—that is, all priperty accruing under the Irish church act of 1869, and transferred to the Irish land commission by the Irish church amendment act of 1881—shall, so far as not paid out of said property, be charged on the Irish consolidated fund. Any of these charges guaranteed by the treasury, if and so far as not paid sould be paid out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom. Subject to existing churges thereion, said church property shall belong to the Irish government, and shall be managed, administered and disposed of as directed by Irish act. ilrish act. (16) All sums

or towards the discharge of the interest or principal of any local loan advanced before the appointed day, on the security of Ireland or otherwise, in respect to such loan, which, but for the act, would be paid to the national debt commissioners and carried to the local loss form area. and carried to the local loans fund, shall, after the appointed day, be paid, until otherwise provided by the Irish act, into after the appointed day, be paid, until otherwise provided by the Irish act. Into the Irish exchequer for payment to the local loan funds of the principal an ininterest of such loans. The Irish government shall after the appointed day pay, by half-yearly payments, an annuity for 49 years, at the rate of 4 per cent, on the principal of said loans, exclusive of any sums written off before the appointed day for the account of the assets of the local loans fund. Such annuity shall be paid from the Irish exchequer to the exchequer of the United Kingdom, and when so paid shall forthwith be paid to the national debt commissioners for the credit of the local loans fund. After the appointed day the money for loans to Ireland shall cease to be advanced, either by the public works loan commissioners or out of the local loans fund.

## TAXATION.

(17) So much of any act that directs the payment to the local taxation tireland) account of any share of probate, excise or customs duties payable to the exchequer of the United Kingdom, shall, exchequer of the United Kingdom, shall, together with any enactments amending the same, be repealed as from the appointed day, without prejucice to the adjustment of balances after that day, but like amounts shall continue to be paid on local taxation accounts in England and Scotland as would have been paid if this act had not been passed. Any residue of said share shall be paid into the exchequer of the United Kingdom. Stamp duttes chargeable in respect to the personality of a deceased person shall not, in case the administration was granted by Great Britain, be chargeable in respect to any personality situate in Ireland, nor in case administration be granted in Ireland be chargeable with reland, nor in case administration of a red in Ireland be chargeable with respect to personality situate in Great Britain. Any administration granted in shall not, if re-scaled in Britain. Any numerication stands of Great Britain shall not, if re-sealed in Ireland, be exempt from stamp duty on administration granted in Ireland. Any administration granted in Ireland shall not if re-sealed in Great Britain be exempt from stamp duty on administration

empt from stamp duty on administration granted in Great Britain.

(IS) Bills appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing a tax, shall originate in the legislative assembly. It shall not be lawful for the legislative assembly to adopt or pass a vote, resolution, address or bill for an appropriation for any purpose or any part of the public revenue of Ireland, or any tax except in pursuance of the recommendation of the lord licutenant in the session wherein such vote, resolution of bill is wherein such vote, resolution of bill is

#### proroaco. TXCHEQUER SUBGES.

(19) Iwo judges of the supreme court of Ireland shall be exchequer judges. They shall be appointed under the great seal of the United Kingdem. Their salaries and pensions shall be charged to and paid out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdem. The exchenge judges shall be Kingdom. The exchequer judges shall be ramovable only by her majesty on an address from the two houses of parliament. blach such judge shail, save as otherwise provided by parliament, recave the same salary and be entitled to the same pension as, at the time of his appointment, is ixed for puisme judges or the supreme court, and during his continuance in office his salary shail not be distinuated or mirght to a pension attered without his consent. Alterations of any ruses relating to such legal proceedings as mentioned in this section shall not be made except with the approval of her majesty in council. The actings of the exchequer judges shall be regulated by like approval. All legal proceedings in treamd which are instituted at the instance of or against the treatury or the commissioners of customs of their officers, or which relate to the election of members of parliament, or touch matters and which relate to the election of members of parliament, or touch matters and which the life is legislature has no power to repeal or alter, shall, it so required by any party to such proceedings, be heard and determined before excheduer judges or, except where the case requires to be determined by two proceedings an appeal shall, if any party or control one of them. In such legal proceedings are papeal for the Queen in council and not to any other tribunal. If it is made to appear to an excheduer judges. The decision of the excheduer judges. The decision of the excheduer judges. The decision of the render officer whose duty it is to enforce the same, such judge shail appoint an officer whose duty it shall be to enforce the same, such judge shail appoint an officer whose duty it shall be to enforce the same, such judge shail appoint an officer whose duty it shall be conforced by the treasury of the commissioners of customs or their officers, it is not be appeared by the Queen 'n council, All sums recovered by the treasury or the commissioners of customs or their officers, and to secretally performed by other many be assigned by the Queen 'n council, and officers and all performed by the recovered dress from the two houses of parliament.

#### POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SELVICE.

POSTAL AND YELEGIANT SELVICE.

(20) From the appointed day the postal and telegraph service of Ireand shall be transferred to the Irish government, and may be regulated by Irish act, except as in this act mendoned and except as regards matters relating to such conditions of transmission and delivery of postal packets and telegrams as are incluenated to duties on postage, or foreign mails, or submarine telegraphs, or through lines in connection therewith, or any other postal or telegraphic business in connection with places out of the United Kingdom. The administration incidental to said excepted matters shall, save as may otherwise be arranged with the Irish postoffice, remain with the postmuster-general.

As regards revenue and expenses of the postal and telegraph service, the postmuster-general shall retain the revenue collected and defray the expenses incurred in Great Britain, and the Irish postoffice shall retain the revenue collected and defray the expenses incurred in Irichan Great Britain, and the Irish postoffice shall retain the revenue collected and defray the expenses incurred in Irichan delfray the expenses incurred in Irichan Great Britain, and the Irish postoffice shall relain the revenue collected and defray the expenses incurred in Irichan subject to the fourth schedule of this at which schedule shall be in full effect, but may be varied or added to by agreement between the postoffice. Sums payable by the postoffice. Sums payable by the postoffice, Sums payable by the postoffice of the internal and the case requires, to the other exchequer of the United Kingdom, or of Ireland, as the case requires, to the other exchequer for the Irish postoffice and any canciment anending the same shall apply to all telegraphic lines of the Irish government in a like manner as telegraphs of the company within the meaning of the act.

PASTOFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

## PASTOFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

meaning of the act.

PASTOPPICE SAVINGS BANES.

(21) As from the appointed lay there shall be transferred to the Irish government the postoffice savings banks of Ireland and all such powers and distes of any department or officer of Great Britain as are connected with the postoffice savings banks, trusteed savings banks or friendly societies in Ireland, and the same may be requisted by Irish act, the treasury shall publish, sot less than six monus previous, a notice of transfer of the savings banks. If, before due transfer, any depositor of the postoffice savings bank requests his deposit, it shall, according to his request, be paid to him or transferred to the postoffice savings bank of 'ireat Britain. After said date the depostors of the postoffice savings bank of 'ireat Britain. After said date the depostors of the postoffice savings bank of Ireland shall cease to have any claim against the government of the Chaim against the government of the Chaim against the government of the date of transfer, the trustees of any trustee savings bank request, then, according to their request, either all sums due them shall be repeid and the savings bank closed or shows sums shall be paid to the Irish government, and after the savid date the trustees shall cease from having any claim against the government of the United Kingdom, but shall have a like calm against the government of the United Kingdom, but shall have a dike chaim against the government or consolidated frand of Ireland. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, it a sum due on account of any assumption or consolidated frand of Ireland.

the above-mentioned notice been granted through the postoffice or trustee savings bank, is not paid by the Irish govern-ment, that sum shall be paid out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom.

#### APPEAL FROM THE COURTS.

APPEAL FROM THE COURTS.

(23) Appeals from the courts of Ireland to the house of lords shall cease. Where any person would but fort his act have the right to appeal from an yount in Ireland to the house of lords, such person shall have the right to so appeal shall not be affected by any Irish act. All enactments relating to appeal to the Queen in council and the judicial committee of the privy council shall apply accordingly. When the judicial committee of the privy council shall apply accordingly. When the judicial committee of the privy council shall apply accordingly. When the judicial committee of the privy council shall apply accordingly. When the judicial committee than four lords of appeals and at least one member who is or has been a judge of the supreme court of Ireland. The rots of privy councillors to sit for the hearing of appeals from the courts of Ireland shall be made sanually by her Majesty in council. The privy councillors or some of them on that rots shall elt to hear uppeals. A casual varancy in such rots may be filled by order of council. Nothing in this act shall affect the jurisdiction of the house of lords to determine claims to Irish persons.

der of couscit. Nothing in this act small affect the jurisdiction of the house of lor-is to determine claims to Irish perages.

(23) If it appears to the lord-lieutenant or the secretary of state expedient for the public interest that steps be taken for the speedy determination of the question whether any Irish act or any provision thereof is beyond the powers of the Irish legislature, he may represent the same to her Majesty in council and thereupon said question shall be formium the same to her Majesty in council and thereupon said question shall be formium the hearing of the question such persons as seem to the judicial committee of the privy council constituted as if hearing an appeal from a court of Ireland. Upon the hearing of the question such persons as seem to the judicial committee to be intrusted may be allowed to appear and be heard as parties to the case. The decasion of the judicial committee shall be given in like manner as if it were a decision on appeal, the nature of the report or recommendation to her majesty being stated in open court. Nothing in this act shall prejudice any other power of her Majesty in council to refer any question to the judicial committee, or the right of any person to petition her Majesty for such reference. (23) Newithstanding anything to the centrary in any act, every subject of the Queen shall be qualified to hold the of fice of lord-lieutenant of Ireland withour reference to his refiguous belief. The office of lord-lieutenant shall be for the term of six years, without prejudice to the power of the Queen at any time to evoke the appointment.

(25) The Queen in council may place under the control of the Irish government such land and buildings in Ireland as are vesticated in or held in trust for her Majesty, subject to such conditions or restrictions as my seem expedient.

subject to such conditions or restrictions may seem expedient.

#### THE VARIOUS JUDGES.

subject to such conditions or restrictions as may seem expedient.

THE VARIOUS JUDGES.

(26) A judge of the supreme court or other superior court of Ireland or county court or other court with like jurisdiction appointed after the passage of this such anad not be removed from office exception and the supreme court of the supreme court of the legislature, nor during his continuance of an address from the two houses of the legislature, nor during his continuance in office shall the salary be diminished or the right of pension altered without his consent.

(27) All existing judges of the supreme court, county court judges, land commissioners in Ireland, and all existing officers serving in Ireland in the permanent civil service of the crown, and receiving salaries charged to the consolidated fund of the United Kinedom, shal, it they arremovable at present on address to the houses of parliament, continuar r movable only upon such address; if rinovable in any other manner, they shall continue to receive the same salaries, gratuities and pensions, and shall be liable to perform the same duties as here to perform the same duties as theret force, or such duties as her majesty shall declare ancionous. Their salaries, gratuities and pensions, and shall be liable to perform the same duties as theret force, or such duties as her majesty shall declare ancionous. Their salaries, and pensions, if any, as far as not paid out of the Irish consoldated fund, shall be subject to exchequer judges. If any of the said judges, commissioners or officers retire from office with the Queen's apprioulion before the completion of the service entitled.

THE CUEL SERVICE.

(28) All the existing officers of the pro-

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(33) All the existing officers of the permanent civil service of the crown who are not above provided for, and at the appointed day serving Ireland, shall, after that day, continue to hold their offices by the same teaure, receive the same salearded, granuities and pensions, and be liable so perform the same duties as baretofore, or such duties as the treasury may declare analogous to their gratuities and pensions, and until three years after the passing of the act the sharies due to any officers, if remaining in the existing edice, shall be paid to the payer by the treasury out of the exchaquer of the United Eingdom. Any such select may, after three years from the passing of this act, extire from office, and shall at any time during these three years, if

required by the Irish government, retire from office, and on such retrement may be awarded by the treasury a gratu ty to pension, provided that a six months' wristen notice sha.l, unless otherwise agreed, be given either by said officer or the Irish government, and such a number of officers only shall sunction. It age time and at such intervals of time as the treasury, in communication with the olish government, shall sanction. If agy such officer does not so retire, the treasury may awards him after the said three years a pension. The gratuities and uremions, awarded in acceptance with the act shall be paid by the treasury to the payees out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom. All sums paid out of the exchequer of this section shall be repaid to that exchequer from the Irish exchaquer from does not spoply to officers retained in the service of the government of the United Kingdom.

of the government of the United Aingdom.

(29) Any existing pension granted on account of service in Ireland as judge of the supreme court or any court consoldated into that court, or as a county court judge or any other judical position, or as an officer in the permanent civil service of the crown other than an officeholder, who is after the appointed day retained in the service of the United Kingdom, shall be charged on the rrish consolidated fund, and, as far as it is not paid out of the fund, it shall be pure down.

#### THE CONSTABULARY.

THE CONSTABULARY.

(30) The forces of the royal Irish constabulary and Dublin metropolitan police shall, when and as local police forces are from time to time established in Ireland in accordance with the sixth schedule of this act, be gradually reduced, and ultimately cease to exist, as mentioned in the schedule. After the passing of this act no officer or man shall be appointed to either of these forces; provided, that until the expiration of six years from the appointed day notifing in the act shall require the lord-lieutenant to cause either of said forces to cause to exist, if, as representing the Queen, he considers it expedient that the said two forces shall for a while continue and be subject to the control of the lord-lieutenant, representing her Majesty; and the members thereof shall continue to receive the same salaries, gratuities, pensions, and shall hold appointments of the same tenure as heretofore; and those salaries, gratuities, pensions, and all expenditure incidental to either of the forces, shall be paid out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom. When any existing member of either force retires under the provision of the sixth schedule the treasury may award a gratuity or pensions, and shall be paid by the treasury to the pavees out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom, and two-thirds of the net amount payable in pursuance of this section out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom shall be repaid to that exchequer from the Irish exchequer.

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

#### THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

(31) Save as may be otherwise provided by Irish act the existing law relating to the exchequer and the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom shall apply with necessary modifications to the exchequer and consolidated fund of Ireland. An officer shall be appointed by the lord-leutemant, to be the Irish comproller and auditor-general.

(32) Subject as in this act, particularly in the seventh schedule of this act, all existing election laws relating to the house of commons and the members thereof shall, as far as possible, extend to each of the houses of the Irish legislature and the members thereof, but such siection laws may be altered in accordance with the Irish act, and the privilence, rights and immunities held and enjyed by each house and the members thereof shall be such as may be defined by the Irish act, but so that the same shall never exceed those for the time being held and enjoyed by the house of commons and the members thereof.

(33) The Irish legislature may reneal of

enjoyed by the house of commons and the members thereof.

(3) The Irish legislature may repeal or after any provision of this act, which is by this act expressly made alterable by that legislature; also any enactments in force in Ireland, excets such as either relate to matters beyond the powers of the Irish legislature, or, being enacted by parliament after the possing of this act, may be expressly extended to Ireland. An Irish act, notwithstanding it is in any respect repurant to any enactment ex-Irish act, notwithstanding it is in any respect repurant to any enactment excepted as aforesa'd, shall though read subject to that enactment except to the extent of that repugnancy. As order, rule or regulation made in pursuance of, or having the force of, or act of parliament, shall be deemed to the an enactment within the meaning or this action. Nothing in this act shall after bills relating to the divorce or marriage of individuals. Any such bill shall be introduced and proceed in narilamen in a like manner as if this name was not passed.

troduced and provided to the historial was not passed.

On The local authority of any county or borough, or any other area, shall not horrow money without either the special authorization of the Irish letristature or the sanction of the proper department of the Irish zovernment. Such authority shall not, without such special authority shall not, without such special mulcipal borows in the case of a municipal borough, or town, or area jees than a county, any lean, which, tegsther with the then

outstanding debt of the local authority, will exceed twice the annual ratable value of the prop rty of the minicipal borough, town or area, or, in the case of a county or larger area, any loan, which, forgether with the then outstanding debt of the local authority, will exceed one-tenth of the annual ratable value of the property of the county or area, or in case a loan exceeding one-half the above limits, without heal inquiry held in the county, borough or area, by a person appointed for the purpose by said department.

#### THE LAND OFESTION.

11th Law. QUESTION.

(35) During three years from the passing of the act, and it parlament is then sitting, until the end of that session of parliament, the Irish parliament shall not pass an act respecting the relations of and/ord and tenant, or the sats purenase or letting of and generally, passing the relations of and/ord and tenant, or the sats purenase or letting of and rish act with a view to the purenase of land for railways, hartors, waterworks, sown improvements or other local undertakings. During six years from the passing of the supreme court or other superior court in Ireland, other than one of the exchequer judges, shall be made in pursuance of a warrant from ner maj-sty.

(35) Subject to the provisions of this act the Queen in council may make or

(8) Subject to the provisions of this act the Queen in council may make or direct such arrangements as may seem accessary for setting in motion the Irish legislature and government, and for otherwise bringing the act into operation. The irish legislature shall be summoned to meet the next Tuesday in September, 1884. The ilrish cleviton for members of the no most of the Irish legislature shall be noid such a time before that day as shall be fixed by her Majesty in c uncell. Upon the arrangements of the house of commons then existing for Irish conscituences, including the members for Dublin university, shall variet their sears. Wr.1s shall, as so in as the conveniently may be, he issue to yill the local control of the purpose of housing, actions so in americance in amed in the second schedule of this act.

The existing chief haron of the existing control of the existing chief haron of the supreme court, or, if they or either of them be dead or unwilling to act, such other judges of the exchequer division of the supreme court, or, if they or either of them be dead or unwilling to act, such other judges of the supreme court, as her may suppoint, shall be the first exchanging an action at the exchange of the first exchanging an action of one year after the appointed day, that any excising enactment respecting matters with in an powers of the Irish egalature requires adaptation to Ire a, d whether, first, by salistitution of the Irish consolidated fund, or money provided by the substitution of the Irish consolidated fund of the Calted Kingdom, or moneys provided by parliament; or, third, by this substitution of ontimitation by, or other act to be done by or to pertain the property rights and liabilities and the doing of such other things as appear to her Majesty in council under this act, an order in council under this section may make dataptation or provided for transfer, either unconflictionally or adapting the same to both houses of parliament for nother things and the doing of such other things and the doing of s

#### VARIOUS REG LATIONS.

VARIOUS RAG LATIONS.

(28) Subject as in this act mentioned, the appointed day for the purposes of the act shall be the day of the first meeting of the Irish legislature, or such other day, not more than sevon mosths earlier or later, as may be fixed by order of her Majesty in council, sither generally or with reference to any particular provision of this act. Different days, may be appointed for the different purposes and different provisions of this act.

act.
First néhedule—Legisfative council constitueucieé—Antrim, 3; Armagh, 1, Carlow, 1; Cavan, 1; Clare, 1; Cork, east
rKing, 3; Cork, west riding, 2; Donegal, 1; Down, 3; DuBlin, 3; Ferwanagh,
1; Galway, 3; Kerry, 1; Editrim and Bigs
Kilkenny, 1; Kings, 1; Leitrim and Bigs

1; Limerick, 2; Londonderry, 1; Longford, 1. Louth, 1; Mayo, 1; Meath, 1; Monagana, 1; Queens, 1; Roscommon, 1; Typerary, 2; Tyrone, 1; Waterard, 1; Westmeath, 1; Wexford, 1; Wicklow, 1; Boroughs—Dublin, 2; Bedfast, 2; Cork.

importance 1; Waterdard, 1; Westmeath, 1; Meyo, 3; Westmeath, 1; Westmeath, 1; Meyo, 3; Westmeath, 1; Westmeath, 1; Meyo, 3; Westmeath, 1; Westmeath, 1; Westmeath, 1; Meyo, 3; Westmeath, 1; Westmeat

of the United Kingdom, and 5 per rent, of the expense of conveyance outside the United Kingdom of the foreign mails and the transmission of telegrams to places outside the United Kingdom. The post-master-general or the Irish postonice shall pay one to the other of them on account fereign money orders as compensation with respect to postal packets such sums as may be agreed upon.

ferign money orders as compensation with respect to postal packets such sums immay be agreed upon.

Fifth schedule—Blank.

Sixth schedule—Blank.

Sixth schedule—Blank.

Sixth schedule—Blank for the establishment of police forces: Such local police forces shall be established under such local autherities and for such counties, municipal boroughs or other larger areas as shall be provided by Irish act. Whenever the executive committee of the privy council of Ireland shall certify to the lord lieutenant thit a police force adequate for local purposes has been established in any area, then he shall within six months thereafter direct the royal Irish constabulary to be withdrawn from the performance of regular police duties in such area. Upon any such withdrawal the lord lieutenant shall order measures to be taken for the proportionate reduction of the members of the royal Irish constabulary. Upon the executive committee of the privy council certifying to the lord lieutenant that adequate local police forces have been established in every part of Ireland, then the lord lieutenant shall within six months after such certificate order measures to be taken for causing the whole royal Irish constabulacausing the whole royal Irish constabulary force to cease to exist as a police force. Wherever the area in which a least police force is established is part of the Dublin metropolitan police district the foregoing regulations shall apply to the Dublin metropolitan police.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

BREAKPAST—SUPPER.

(7) Regulations as to the chouses of the logislative ...—The members thereof and the logislative council shall be a separate tagistor of the electors and council ors of the logislative council shall be a separate tagistor of the electors and council ors of the logislative council, which shall be made, until otheralse provided by Irish act, in like manner with the parliamentary register of electors. Writs shall be issued for the election of council.ors at such time, not less than one nor more than three months before the day for the periodical retirement of councillors, as the lord-lectorant in council shall fix. Legislative assembly—The parliament properly nourished frame.—Crill Service Garille Made simply with oling water or milk, Sold only in sackets of Grocer, labilled thus:

James approach to return laws which goes the ratural laws while govern the op rations of distinct on the network of the service of well-selected Coroa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfact tables with a delicately flavored our breakfact tables with a delicately flavored to region of the fine proper rations of the fine

time being, and until otherwise provided by Irish act, be the register of electors of the legislative assembly.

of the legislative assembly.

Both houses—Annual sessions of the legislature shall be held. Any peer, whether of the United Kingdom or Great Britain, England, Scotland or Ireland, shall be qualified to be a member of either house, but the sam eperson shall not be a member of bith houses. Until otherwise provided by Irish act, if the same person is elected to a seat in each house, no shall, before the eighth day after the next sitting of either house, e.ect in which house he shall serve. Upon his making such selection, the seat in the other houses will be vacant. If he does not so e.ect, the seats in both houses will be vacant.

Transitory—The lord-fleutenant in coun-



If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Can be counted on to cure Catarrh -Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's nothing new. For 25 years it has been doing that very thing. It gives prompt and complete relief.

The proprietors offer \$500 for an incumble case of Catarrh.

## ${f RUBBER}$ BOOTS, COATS.

And Other Rubber Goods Repaired

Fine Boots & Shoes Made to Order 125 CHURCH STREET Corner of Queen,

Toronto. Ont.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER

A LITTLE CIRL'S DANGER.



Mr. Henry Macombe, Leyland S., Blackburn, London, Eng., states that his little girl fell and struck her knee against a curbstone. The knee began to swell, became very painful and terminated in what doctors call "white swelling." She was treated by the best medical men, but grew worse. Finally

## ST. JACOBS OIL

was used. The contents of one bottle completely reduced the swelling, killed the pain and cured her.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."



## LABATT'S **ALE & STOUT**

For Dictetic and Medicinal one the most wholesome Tonics and Boverages available.

Fight Medals, Ten Diplomas, at the World's Great Exhibitions

LABATT, JOHN LONDON, CANADA.

JAMES GOOD & Co,

Cor. Yonge and Albert sts.,



# 1893 Toronto Local Election. 1893

VOTE FOR

And Support the Mowat Government.

ELECTION TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th.

## 1893 - Toronto Local Election. - 1893

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Are Respectfully requested for

# RYERSON,

The Liberal Conservative Candidate.

Date of Election, Tuesday, 28th February.

## INSIST UPON A Heintzman Co. Piano

WHEN you are ready to purchase a Piano for a lifetime, not the makeshift instruments for a few years' use, but the Piano whose sterling qualities will leave absolutely nothing to be desired, then insist upon having a

## HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO.

Its pure singing tone is not an artificial quality soon to wear away, leaving harshness in place of brilliancy, dullness in place of sweetness, but an inherent right of the Heintzman. Forty-five years of patient endesvor upon this point, non-deterioration with age, has made the Heintzman what it is-the acknowledged standard of durability.

# Catalogue Free on Application. Heintzman & Co. 117 King st. West.

1893. 1856. Celebrated Scranton Coal and Best Steam Coal IN THE MARKET.

HEAD OFFICE—38 King street East. BRANCHES—546 Queen street West, and \$99 Youge street.

#### Studies from the Missal.

The second Sunday in Lent instils in our soul the idea of encouragement in the warfare. But for the full understanding of this most beautiful Mass, we must bear in mind the ordinations that took place the previous day, one of the Ember Days. The Introit is full of confidence, based on the eternal mercies of God: "Remember, O Lord, Thy tender mercies and Thy loving-kindnesses which are of old . . Redeem us, O Israel's God, out of all our troubles" (Ps. xxiv.) Note a reference to the priestly vocation:
"Thy loving kindnesses which are of old;" for that suggests those other words: "With an everlasting love have I loved thee, and therefore have I drawn thee" (Jer. xxxi.) The Collect confesses our own helplessness for well-doing, save by the help of grace, by which we shall be safeguarded and cleansed within and without. The Epistle (1 Thess. iv.) exhorts us to a godly life, for "this is the will of God, not in fleshly desires, but in holiness. One means of so doing is, "in Christ Jesus our Lord." How all this again tells not only for the catechumens and penitents who are about to lead a new life, but especially for the newly ordained, "that they may abound the more," and be holy, for their Lord is holy. The Gradual (Ps. xxvi.) is a lowly cry for help: "See thou my lowliness, and my labors, and forgive all my sins;" while the Tract (Ps. cv.) is a song of chastened joy. Gods mercies are for ever (sacerdos in actornum!). Who can tell the power of the Lord, or make known his praises better, than those who are the objects of his gracious mercies whether by calling them to the waters of Bapitsm, or to reconciliation, or, above all, to a share in His eternal priesthood.

The gospel of the transfiguration is full of the same sublime thoughts. A. glimpse of the glory of heaven is given for the encouragement of those who have entered upon the new way. She also sets before them the joys that await them when they are transfigured with the brightness of Divine grace, and become co-heirs with Christ; and to show them what grace can do, she sets before them one like themselves, "taken from among them," transfigured by the Sacrament of Orders into the glorious resemblance of the Great High Priest Himself. "It is good for us to he here" under the dispensation of grace, when we can merit such a height of glory hereafter! The Offertory tells us that love is the secret of all success in our warfare—quae dilexi valde—for it is indeed the fulfilment of the Law. The Secret that our devotion may be increased by the Holy Sacrifice, for this is a great source of encouragement. The Communion (Ps. V.) gives three titles to our Maker, and so three grounds of trust, love, and obedience: "My King, my God, and my Lord." Now that we are united to Him in the Blessed Sacrament, He is indeed our very own; but we must not forget that He is our own in order to help us to serve Him better as our Sovereign Lord. The Post-Communion is, as is generally the case, a prayer, for perseverance in a holy life since we have been refreshed by the Holy Sacraments. This last prayer, again, is the thought of a newly-ordained priest who, after the recent mark of his Master's love, would make his life a perpetual act of thanksgiving and praise.

E. L. TAUNTON.

Men in training for or in the field of athle-tic sports, at all times subject to sprains, braises, cuts, wounds or hurts, will miss a surety of cure if they are not supplied with St. Jacobs Oil. The best for training.

## Make no Mistake.

Make no mistake when buying a remody for dyspepsia, honlands, constitution or bad blood, be sure to get the kind that cures, Burdeck Blood Bitters. "It is an excellent remedy for headachs."—C. Blackett Robinson, Pub. Canada Presbyterian.



A Happy Orphan. ST. JOHN'S ASTLUM, E KENTON, KY., Oct. 9, 1890.

In our orphan asylum here there is a 15-year-old child that had been suffering for years from nervousness to such an extent that she oftlines

in the night got up, and with four depicted on every feature and in a delirious condition, overy feature and in a delifious condition, would seek protection among the older people from an imaginary pursuer and could only with great difficulty be again put to bod. Last year father Keenig while our wist here happened to observe the child and advised the use of Koonig's Norve Tonic and kindly furnished us several bottles of it. The first bottle showed a marked impre-coment and after using the second buttly and up to the present time the child is a happy and contented being. All those suffering from nervousness should seek refuge in Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic.

REV. FAIIIIER HILLEBRAND.

A Valuatio Book on Norvous 173s-cuses and a sample bottle to any ad-dress Poor patients also get the mod-le to free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. 2 ather Kosing, of Fort Warm, and since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Larro Sizo. \$1.75. C Bottles for \$9.



Sonth-West Corner Youge and Queen

UCH wealth comes from prudent economy in little things rather than from some bigstrikein big things. Where one grows rich by the latter policy scores may become at least comfortably well-off acting out the first named plan. As the old saw has it, take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves. You do this buying boots and shoes at this store.

Ladies Dongola Button Boots, tlpped, very special value, \$1.25 Misses Dongols Button Boots, \$1.25. Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, tips, very fine,

Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, gypsey cut, \$2. Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, plain, but fine,

Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, plain, but fine \$1.75.
Ladies' Rep Slippers, astonishingly low, 30c. Ladies' Cloth Slippers, 20c. Children's Dongola Button Boots, 65c. Child's Strap Slippers, 50c. Child's Button Boot, tipped, apring heel, \$1.25. Boys' Boots, bala, \$1.25. Boys' Boots, strong, \$1. Youths' Boots, bala, 75.

Boots for big and little, young and old, men and women. Be the purchaser of men's wear ever so exacting our stocks will be satisfactory.

Men's Solid Leather Boots, \$1. Men's Cordovan Boots, \$1,50. Men's Dongola Bala., \$2. Men's English Waukenphaats, \$2. Men's Picadilly Bala., \$2.50.

## R. SIMPSON,

S. W. corner Youge and | Entrance Yougest. Queen streets, Toronto. | Entrance Queen st. TORONTO. Store Nos. 174, 176, 178 Youge street, 1 and 3 Queen street Wort



# J. SUTCLIFFE & SONS.

182-184 DRY GOODS. YONGE ST.

123 CLOTHING, KING ST. E.

Pointers of Interest at 182-184 Yonge Street.

Direct importations of New Kid Gloves in the latest shades, including the new Red Tans and Oxhlond 4-button, Perrin's make, guaranteed \$1.25 pair. Special purchase Black 6-button and Mousquetaire French Kid Gloves, sizes only 51 and 53, worth \$1 pair, our price 45c pair. 3 Special lines Wool Hosiery half price Children's sizes, 10c pair; Misses' sizes, 15c pair; women's sizes, 20c pair. Black Jet Buttons, 79 gross, 2 dozen card, 4c card. Embroideries-Special lines. Equal them if you can. So inch embroideries 10c yard, 4 and 41 inch embroidery 5c yard, 11 and 2 inch embroidery 3c yard, 1 and 12 inch embroidery 2c yard. Red Ground Prints, new patterns. See them.

## THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY

(ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.)

Authorized Capital, \$2.000,000 Subscribed Capital, \$1,750,000.

OFFICE-No. 78 OHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

Hom. FRANK SMITH, SHNATOR, President. EUGENE O'KER"R. Dau., Vice President.

WM. T. KIELY, Esq. JOHN FOY, Eqq. EDWARD STOOK, Big. JAMES J. FUY, Esq., Solicitor.

Deposits Received from the, and upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereas

Money loaned at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures.

Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Occasions parers Office Hours-9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday-9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m. JAMES MASON, MANAGER.

## WESTERN Assurance Company

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,200,00Q

Fire and Marine.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont

PRESPUENT: VICE-PRESIDENT A M. Sami, Esq. DIRECTORS

W. R. Brock, Eaq. A. T. Fulton, Enq. Robert Benty, Enq. Hon, S. C. Wood. Geo. McMurrich, Esq. H. N. Baird, Esq. J. J. KENNY,

Managing Director SOLICITORS.

Mesers, McCarthy, Oale , Hoskin and Creelman. legurances affected at the lowest current rates of Buildings, Merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.

on cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces, b-sail or stoam.
On Cargoos by stoamer to British Ports.

Wm. A. Lee & Son, | - GENERAL AGENTS,

10 ADELAIDE ST. EAST Telephones 592 & 2075-

Jerome's Collegei

Berlin, Ont.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting. For further particulars address, Terms including all necessary expenses, except for books \$141 per annum

REV. THEO. SPETZ, C. R., D.D.,

# St. Michael's College,

(in Affiliation with Toronto University.)

Under the special patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto and directed by the Basilian Fathers.

Full Classical, Scientific, and Commercial Courses.

Special courses for students proparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tuition, \$150 per year. Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars, apply to

REV. J. R. TEEFY, President

TREEPMONE 1406. M. McCABE, UNDERTAKER.

345 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

## Howarth's Carminative Mixing.

This Medicine is superior to any other for Disorders of the Bowels of Infants, occasioned by toething, or other causes.

GIVES REST TO CHILDREN, AND QUIET NIGHTS TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

Prepared according to the original formula of the late John Howarth. Manufactured and sold by

S. Howarth Druggist 243 Youge St

## RAMONA.

## A Story.

By HELEN JACKSON.

CHAPTER VI. - (CONTINUED.)

"Is it sure that Senor Felipe will get well?" asked Alessandro.

"I think so," replied Father Salvierderra. "These relapses are always worse than the first attack, but I have never known one to die after he had the natural sweat to break from the skin and got good sleep. I doubt not he will be in his bed, though, for many days, and there will be much to be seen to. It was an ill luck to have Juan Can laid up, too, just at this time. I must go and see him; I hear he is in most rebellious frame of mind, and blasphemes impiously.'

"That does he!" said Alessandro. "He swears the saints gave him over to the fiends to push him off the plank, and he'll have none of them from this out! I told him to beware, or they might bring him to worse things yet if he did not mend his speech of them."

Sighing deeply as they walked along, the monk said: "It is but a sign of of the times. Blasphemers are on the highway. The people are being corrupted. Keeps your father the worship in the chapel still, and does a priest come often to the village?"

"Only twice a year," replied Alessandro; "and sometimes for a funeral, if there is money enough to pay for the Mass. But my father has the chapel open, and each Sunday we sing what we know of the Mass; and the people are often there praying."
"Ay, ay! Ever for money!" groan-

ed Father Salvierderra, not heeding the latter part of the sentence. "Ever for money! It is a shame. But that it were sure to be held as a trespass I would go myself to Temecula once in three months; but I may not. The priests do not love our order."

"Ob, if you could, Father," exclaimed Alessandro, "it would make my father very glad! He speaks often to me of the difference he sees between the words of the Courch now and in the days of the Mission. He is very sad, Father, and in great fear about our village. They say the Americans, when they buy the Mexicans' lands, drive the Indians away as if they were dogs; they say we have no right to our lands. Do you think that can be so, Father, when we have always lived on them and the owners promised them to us for ever!"

Father Salvierderra was silent a long time before replying, and Alessaudro watched his face anxiously. He seamed to be hesitating for words to convey his meaning. At last he said -"Got your father any notice, at any time since the Americans took the country-notice to appear before a court, or anything about a title to the

"No, Father," replied Alessandro.

"There has to be some such paper, as I understand their laws," continued the monk; "some notice, before any steps can be taken to remove Indians from an estate. It must be done according to the law, in the courts If you have had no such notice you are not in danger."

"But, Father," persisted Alessandro, "how could there be a law to take away from us the land which the Senor Valdez gave us for ever?"

"Gave be to you any paper, any

writing to show it?"

"No, no paper; but it is marked in red lines on the map. It was marked off by Jose Ramirez, of Los Angeles, when they marked all the boundaries of Sener Vuldez's estate. They had many instruments of brass and wood to measure with, and a long chair, very heavy, which I helped them

map. They all slept in my father's house-Senor Valdez, and Ramirez, and the man who made the measures. He hired one of our men to carry his instruments, and I went to help, for I wished to see how it was done; but I could understand nothing, and Jose told me a man must study many years to learn the way of it. It seemed to me our way, by the stones, was much better. But I know it is all marked on the map, for it was with a red line; and my father understood it, and Jose Ramirez and Senor Valdez both pointed to it with their finger, and they said, 'All this here is your land, Pablo, always.' I do not think my father need fear, do you ?"

"I hope not." replied Father Salvierderra, cautiously; "but since the way that all the lands of the Missions have been taken away, I have small faith in the honesty of the Americans. I think they will take all that they can. The O urch has suffered terrible loss at their hands."

"That is what my father says," replied Alessandro. "He says, 'Look at San Luis Rey! Nothing but the garden and orchard left, of all their vast lands where they used to pasture thirty thousand sheep. If the Church and the Fathers could not keep their lands, what can we Indians do? That

is what my father says."

"True, true!" said the monk, as he turned into the door of the room where Juan Can lay on his narrow bed, longing yet fearing to see Father Salvierderra's face coming in. "We are all alike helpless in their hands, Alessandro. They possess the country and can make what laws they please. We can only say, 'God's will be done;'" and he crossed himself devoutly, repeating the words twice.

Alessandro did the same, and with a truly devout spirit, for he was full of veneration for the Fathers and their teachings; but as he walked on towards the shearing-shed he thought: " I'ben, again, how can it be God's will that wrong be done? It cannot be God's will that one man should steal from another all he has. That would make God no better than a thief, it looks to me. But how can it happen, if it is not God's will?"

It does not need that one be educated to see the logic of this formula. Generations of the oppressed and despoiled, before Alessandro, had grappled with the problem in one shape or another.

At the shearing-shed Alessandro found his men in confusion and illhumour. The shearing had been over and done by ten in the morning, and why were they not on their way to the Ortega's! Waiting all day—it was now near sunset—with nothing to do, and, still worse, with not much of anything to eat, had made them all cross; and no wonder. The economical Juan Can, finding that the work would be done by ten, and supposing they would be off before noon, had ordered only two sheep to be killed for them the day before, and the mutton was all gone; and old Marda, getting her cue from Juan, had cooked no more frijoles than the family needed themselves; so the poor shearers had indeed had a sorry day of it, in no wise alleviated either by the reports brought from time to time that their captain was lying on the ground, face down, under Senor Felipe's window, and must not be spoken to.

It was not a propitious moment for Alessandro to make the announcement of his purpose to leave the band; but he made a clean breast of it in few words, and diplomatically diverted all resentment from himself by setting them immediately to voting for a new captain to take his place for the remainder of the sesson.

"Very well!" they said hotly; "captain for this year, captain for next too!" It wasn't so easy to step out and in again of the captaincy of the shearers!

very heavy, which I helped them "All right," said Alessandro; Ortega's," he said to the men. "You carry. I myself saw it marked on the please yourselves! It is all the same be late in, if you do not start now."

to me. But here I am going to stay for the present. Father Salvierderra wishes it."

"Oh, if the Father wishes it, that is different !" " Ah, that alters the case !" " Alessandro is right !" came up in confused murmur from the appeased crowd. They were all good Catholics, every one of the Temecula men, and would never think of going against the Father's orders. But when they understood that Alessandro's intention was to remain until Juan Oanito's leg should be well enough for him to go about again, fresh grumblings began. That would not do. It would be all summer. Alessandro must be at home for the Saint Juan's Day fete, in midsummer —no doing anything without Alessandro then. What was he thinking of? Not of the midsummer fete, that was certain, when he promised to stay as long as the Senorita Ramona should need him. Alessandro had remembered nothing except the Senorita's voice while she was speaking to him. If he had had a hundred engagements for the summer he would have forgotten them all. Now that he was reminded of the midsummer fete, it must be confessed he was for a moment dismayed at the recollection; for that was a time when, as he well know, his father could not do without his help. There were sometimes a thousand Indians at this fete, and disorderly whites took advantage of the occasion to sell whiskey and encourage all sorts of license and disturbance. Yes, Alessandro's clear path of duty lay at Temecula when that fete came off. That was certain.

"I will manage to be at home then," he said. "If I am not through here by that time I will at least come for the fete. That you may depend on.'

The voting for the new captain did not take long. There was, in fact, but one man in the band fit for the office. That was Fernando, the only old man in the band; 'all the rest were young men under thirty, or boys. Fernando had been captain for several years, but had himself begged, two years ago, that the band would elect Alessandro in his place. He was getting old, and he did not like to have to sit up and walk about the first half of every night to see that the shearers were not gambling away all their money at cards; he preferred to roll himself up in his blanket at sunset and sleep till dawn the next morning. But just for these few remaining weeks he had no objection to taking the office again. And Alessandro was right, entirely right, in remaining; they ought all to see that, Fernando said; and his word had great weight with the men.

The Senora Moreno, he reminded them, had always been a good friend of theirs, and had said that so long as she had sheep to shear, the Temecula shearers should do it; and it would be very ungrateful now if they did not do all they could to help her in her need.

The blankets were rolled up, the saddles collected, the ponies caught and driven up to the shed, when Ramona and Margarita were seen com ing at full speed from the house

"Alessandro! Alessandro!" cried Remona out of breath, "I have only just now heard that the men have had no dinner to-day. I am ashamed; but you know it would not have happened except for the sickness in the house. Everybody thought they were going away in the morning. Now they must have a good supper before they go. It is already cooking. Tell them to wait."

Those of the men who understood the Spanish language, in which Ramona spoke, translated it to those who did not, and there was a cordial outhurst of thanks to the Senorita from all lips. All were only too ready to wait for the supper. Their haste to begin on the Ortega sheep shearing had suddenly faded from their minds. Only Alessandro hesitated.

"It is a good six hours' ride to Ortega's," he said to the men. "You'll

"Supper will be ready in an hour," said Ramona. "Please lot thom stay; one hour can't make any difference.

Alessandro smiled "It will take nearer two, Senorita, before they are off," he said; "but it shall be as you wish, and many thanks to you, Senorita, for thinking of it."

"Oh, I did not think of it myself," said Ramona. "It was Margarita here, who came and told me. She knew we would be ashamed to have the shearers go away hungry. I am afraid they are very hungry indeed,' she added ruefully. "It must be dreadful to go a whole day without anything to eat; they had their break-

fast soon after sunrise, did they not?"
"Yes, Senorita," answered Alessandro, "but that is not long; one can do without food very well for one day.

I often do."
"Often !" exclaimed Ramona; "but why should you do that ?" Then suddenly bethinking herself, she said in her heart, "Oh. what a thoughtless question! Oan it be they are so poor as that?" And to save Alessandro from replying, she set off on a run for the house, saying, "Come, come, Mar-garita, we must go and help at the

supper.' "Will the Senorita let me help too," asked Alessandro, wondering at his own boldness-"if there is any-

thing I can do ?"

"Oh, no," she cried "there is not. Yes, there is, too. You can help to carry the things down to the booth : for we are short of hands now, with Juan Can in bed, and Luigo gone to Ventura for the doctor. You and some of your men might carry all the supper over I'll call you when we are

ready."

The men sat down in a group and waited contentedly, smoking, chatting, and laughing. Alessandro walked up and down between the kitchen and the shed. He could hear the sounds of rattling dishes, jingling spoons, frying, pouring water. Savoury smells began to be wasted out. Evidently old Marda meant to atone for the shortcoming of the noon. Juan Can, in his bed, also heard and smelled what was going on. "May the fiends get me," he growled, "if that wasteful old hussy isn't getting up a feast for those beasts of Indians! There's mutton and onions, and peppers stowing, and potatoes I'll be bound, and God knows what else, for beggars that are only too thankful to get a handful of roasted wheat or a bowl of acorn porridge at home. Well, they'll have to say they were well feasted at the Moreno's—that's one comfort. I wonder if Margarita'il think I am worthy of tasting that stew ! San Jose ! but it smells well ! Margarita ! Margarita !" he called at top of his lungs; but Margarita did not hear. She was absorbed in her duties in the kitchen; and having already taken Juan at sundown a bowl of the good broth which the doctor had said was the only sort of food he must eat for two weeks, she had dismissed him from her mind for the night. Moreover, Ma-garita was absent-minded to night. She was more than half in love with the handsome Alessandre, who, when he had been on the ranch the year before, had dauced with her, and said many a light pleasant word to her, evenings, as a young man may; and what ailed him now, that he seemed, when he saw her, as if she were no more than a transparent shade, through which he stared at the sky behind her, she did not know. Senor Felipe's illness, she thought, and the general misery and confusion, had perhaps put everything else out of his head; but now he was going to stay, and it would be good fun having him there, if only Senora Felipe got well, which he seemed like to do. And as Margarita flew about here, there, and everywhere, she cast frequent glances at the tall straight figure pacing up and down in the dusk outside.

Alessandro did not see her. He did not see anything. He was looking off

at the sunset, and listening. Ramona had said, "I will call you when I am ready." But she did not do as she said. She told Margarita to call.

"Run. Margarita," she said. "All is ready now: see if Alessandro is in sight. Call him to come and take the things.

So it was Margarita's voice, and not Ramonas's that called, "Alessandro ! Alessandro! the supper is ready."

But it was Ramona who, when Alessandro reached the doorway, stood there holding in her arms a huge smoking platter of the stew which had so roused poor Juan Can's longings and it was Ramona who said, as she gave it into Alessandro's bands, "Talce care, Alessandro, it is very full. The gravy will run over if you are not careful. You are not used to waiting on table;" and as she said it, she smiled full into Alescandro's eyes—a little flitting, gentle, friendly smile, which went near to making him drop the platter, mutton gravy, and all, then and there, at her feet.

The men ate fast and greedily, and it was not, after all, much more than an hour, when, full fed and happy, they were mounting their horses to set off. At the last moment Alessandro drew one of them aside. "Jose," he said, "whose horse is the faster, yours or Antonio's !"

"Mine," promptly replied Jose.
"Mine by a great deal. I will run
Antonio any day he likes."

Alessandro knew this as well before asking as after. But Alessandro was learning a great many things in these days—among other things a little diplomacy. He wanted a man to ride at the swiftest to Temecula and back. He knew that Jose's pony could go like the wind. He knew also that there was a perpetual feud of rivalry between him and Antonio in matter of the fleetness of their respective ponies. So, having chosen Jose for his messenger, he went thus to work to make sure that he would urge his horse to its utmost speed.

Whispering in Jose's car a few words, he said, "Will you go? I will pay you for the time, all you could carn at the shearing."

"I will go," said Jose, elated. "You will see me back to morrow by sun. down."

"Not earlier?" asked Alessandro. "I thought by noon."

"Well, by noon be it, then," said Jose. "The horse can do it." "Have great care!" said Alessan-

dro. "That will I," replied Jose; and giving his horse's sides a sharp punch with his knees, set off at full gallop westward.

"I have sent Jose with a message to Temecula," said Alessandro, walking up to Fernando. "He will be back here to-morrow noon, and join you at the Ortega's the next morning.

"Back here by noon to-morrow!" exclaimed Fernando. "Not unless he kills his horse !"

"Tuat was what he said," replied

Alessandro nonchalently.

"Easy enough; too!" cried Antonio. riding up on his little dun mare. "I'd go in less time than that on this more. Jose's is no match for her, and never was. Why did you not send me, Alessandro ?"

"Is your horse really faster than Jose's?" said Alessandro, "Then I wish I had sent you. I'll send you next time."

## CHAPTER VII.

It was strange to see how quickly and naturally Alessandro fitted into his place in the household. How tangles straightened out, and rough places became smooth, as he quietly took matters in band. Luckily, old Juan Can had always liked him, and felt a great sense of relief at the news of his staying on. Not a wholly unselfish relief, perhaps; for since his accident Juan had not been without fears that he might lose his place alto-

gether; there was a Mexican, he know, who had long been scheming to get the situation, and had once openly boasted at a fandango, where he was dancing with Anita, that as soon as that superannuated old fool, Juan Canito, was out of the way, he meant to be the Senora Moreno's head shepherd himself, To have seen this man in authority on the place would have driven Juan out of his mind.

But the gentle Alessandro, only an Indian-and of course the Senora would never think of putting an Indian permanently in so responsible a position on the estate—it was exactly as Juan would have wished; and he fraternized with Alessandro heartily from the outset; kept him in his room by the hour, giving him hundreds of longwinded directions and explanations about things which, if only he had known it, Alessandro understood far better than he did.

Alessandro's father had managed the Mission flocks and herds at San Luis Rey for twenty years; few were as skilful as he; he himself owned nearly as many sheep as the Smora Moreno; but this Juan did not know. Neither did he realize that Alessandro, as Chief Pablo's son, had a position of his own not without dignity and authority. To Juan, an Indian was an Indian, and that was the end of it. The gentle courteousness of Alessandro's manner, and his behavior were set down in Juan's mind to the score of the hoy's native amiability and sweetness. If Juan had been told that the Senor Felipe himself had not been more carefully trained in all precepts of kindliness, honourable dealing, and polite usage, by the Senora, his mother, than had Alessandro by his father, he would have opened his eyes wide. The standards of the two parents were different, to be sure; but the advantage could not be shown to be entirely on the Senora's side. There were many things that Felips knew, of which Alessandro was profoundly ignorant; but there were others in which Alessandro could have taught Felipe; and when it came to the things of the soul, and of honour, Alessandro's plane was the higher of the two. Felipe was a fair-minded, honourable man, as men go; but circumstance and opportunity would have a hold on him they could never get on Alessandro. Alessandro would not lie. Felipe might. Alessandro was by nature full of veneration and the religious instinct; Felipe had been trained into being a good Catholic. But they were both singularly pureminded, open-hearted, generous-souled young men, and destined, by the strange chance which had thus brought them into familiar relations, to become strongly attached to each other. After the day on which the madness of Felipe's fever had been so miraculously soothed and controlled by Alessandro's singing be was never again wildly delirious. When he waked in the night from that first long sleep, he was, as Father Salvierderra bad predicted, in his right mind; knew every one, and asked rational questions. But the overheated and excited brain did not for some time resume normal action. At intervals he wandered, especially when just arousing from sleep; and, strangely enough, it was always for Alessandro that he called at these times, and it seemed always to be music that he craved. He recollected Alessandro having sung to him that first night. "I was not so crazy as you all thought," he said. "I know a great many of the things I said, but I couldn't help saying them; and I heard Ramona ask Alessandro to sing; and when he began, I remember I thought the Virgin had reached down and put her hand on my head and cooled it." (TO BE CONTINUED.)

People troubled with sick and nervous headaches will find a most efficacious remedy in Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They stronghten the atomach, atimulate the liver, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, and ROOMS A AND B, YONGE ST. ARCADE, thus afford speedy and permanent relief.

# THE VALUE OF

AYER'S Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is recognized in the fact that hundreds of so-called blood-purifiers are constantly appearing in the market. That these preparations are NOT so good as

The

"Leading physicians in this city pro-scribe Ayer's Sarsa-parlila. I have sold

AYER'S is well-known to the profession. Ayer's is now and always has been the Superior Medicine for the cure of all diseases originating la Superior impure blood. Its record of wonder-

ful cures, during the past 50 years, is a guarantee that it Blood cures others and will cure you.

it for eighteen years, and have the highest i gold for its healing qualities."—A. L. Almond, M. D., Druggist, liberty, Va. "Ayer's remedica in this part of the State enjoy an envial le reputation, and although I am not in the habit of recommending proprietary medicines for indiscriminate use, yet I cannot be state to look favorably on such reliable standard preparations. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. These are really superior preparations."—O. A. Stimpson, M. D. C. M., Thompson, Pa.

"My sister was afflicted with a severe case of scrofula. Our doctor recommended Ayer's Sarsap...that as being the best blood-purifier within his experience. We gave her this medicine, and a complete cure was the result."—Win. O. Jenkins, Dewesse, Neb. "I recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to my customers in preference to any other. Physicians are using it in their practice."—G. H. Lovell, Druggist, 260 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Has cured others, will cure you

Professional Cards.

## C. J. McCabe, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR.

Office: 69 Adelaide st. East, TELEPHONE 1436.

Money to Loan. Conveyancing. C. J. MCCABE, B.A.

## O'DONOHOE, MACDONALD & CO. Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors, NOTARIES, &c.

OFFICE-DUEPERIN CHAMBERS. 100 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

Special attention to Quieting and Investi-

gating Titles. Money to Loan. Money Invested. non. J. O'Dononor, Q.C. HUGH MACDONALD

## ANGLIN & MINTY. BARBISTERS, SOLICITORS,

NOTARIES, &c.

OFFICES: MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING, Corner of Bay and Richmond Streets, (Next door to the City Registry Office),

TORONTO, . FRANK A ANGLIN. FONEY TO LOAN.

CANADA. GEO. D. MINTY, MONEY INVESTED

## FOY & KELLY, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

**OFFICES** 

Home Savings and Loan Co.'s Build ings, 74 Church Street, Toronto. H. T KELLY J. J. FOY, Q.O.

MULVEY & McBRADY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c

PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTI, Room 67, Canada Life Building, 46 KING ST. WEST. TORONTO.

Telephone 706 THOMAS MULTET. 17-6m L. S. M'BRADY.

## QUINN & HENRY,

Barristers, - Solicitors, TORONTO, ONT

Offices -No. 6, Millichamp's Buildings, 25 Adelaide St. East. Telep Telephone 1189. J. M. Quinn

## Macdonell, McCarthy & Boland, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.

Offices-Quebec Bank Chambers, No2 Toronto street Toronto.

A. C. Macdonell B. C. J. W. C. McCarthy W. J. Boland.

## C. P. LENNOX L D.S.

TELEPHONE 1846

C. W. Lennox, D.D.S., Philadelphia :: L. D. S., Toronto ::

O. P. LENNOX & SON. : : Dentists : :

TORONTO

## DR. MCKENNA,

234 SPADINA AVE

TELEPHONE 2995.

U-6m

## J. J. CASSIDY, M.D. TORONTO.

Residence, 69 Blook St. East.

Office. 70 Queen st. East. OFFICE HOURS: 9 TO 11 A.M., 2 TO 6 P.M. TELEPHORE 3544.

## POST & HOLMES, ARCHITECTS,

OFFICES:

Rooms 28 and 29 Manuing Arcade, Toronto. A. W. HOLMES T. A POST.

## A. J. McDONAGH. DENTIST,

274 SPADINA AVE.,

Three doors south of St. Patrick st.; Telephone 2493.

# COSGRAVE & CO.

MALTSTERS,

## Brewers and Bottlers.

TORONTO.

Are supplying the Trads with theirsu perior

## ALES AND BROWN STOUTS.

Brewed from the fluest Malt and best Bavarian brand of Hops They are highly recom-mended by the Medical faculty for their purity and strengthen-ng qualities.

Awarded the H.gnest Prizes at the Internationa Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Purity of Flavor and General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Mention, Paris, 1878. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1885.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE No. 264.



SCARLET FEVER, COLDS, MEASLES, CATARRH, &C



OPIUM Morphino Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

# A SPECIAL INVITATION \* TO THE TRADE.

# GOODS THAT MILLINERS REQUIRE A SPECIALTY.

LTHOUGH NOT A MILLINERY HOUSE, we make a specialty of many lines that milliners require, and therefore invite all buyers, when in the city, to visit our Warehouses and inspect our stock before placing their orders. Every line we show is new and fashionable, bought in the best markets of the world, from the makers and manufacturers on the very best terms that cash and thorough experience can secure. Never before during our forty-three years' history of commercial life (in this city) have we shown such attractions as are in the following departments:

- Laces—Millinery, Bourdon, Chantilly, Oriental, Touchon, Valenciennes, Pt. De Venice, Pt. De Ireland, Spanish Guipure, Edleweiss, Saxony, etc., etc. Also Black and Cream Lace Flouncings in all widths.
- Ribbons—All the newest shades in All Silks Faille, Satin, Double-Faced Satin, Moire, Satin and Faille, Velvet, Satin and Velvet, etc., etc.
- Silks—Black in Pengee, Luxor, Satin De Lyons, Broche-Latin Duchess, Gros Grain, Cachemire, Bengaline, Faille Francais, Ottomans, Surahs, Glorias, Maccotts, Regency, Moire, Merveilleux. Colored in Tartan Surahs, Plaid Surahs, Checked Surahs, Spot Surahs, Spot Pongee, Satins, Chinas, Bengaline, Surah, Failte Francaise.
- Veilings—Complexion Nets, Silk Mecklins, Brussels, Chambreys, Embroidery, and Paris Nets. Also the newest designs and novelties of Paris and Lyons Goods in Black, White, Cream, Navy and Brown.
- Frillings Tarlatan, India Muslin and Silk Lisse, in White, Cream and Black, Fancies in large variety.
- Embroideries—Special value in case lots, all widths. Narrow Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings 14, 17, 18, 22, 27, 40 and 45 inches. All new Patterns and at very close prices.

- Muslins—Victoria Lawns, India Muslins, Nainsooks, Swiss Checks, Satin Checks, Tape Checks, Brilliants, Lenos, Mosquito Nets, Brocades, Tarlatans, Jaccone's, Lining, Book, Crinoline, Wigans, Fancy Stripes and Checks. Novelties in Apron Muslins, plain and fancy.
- Parasols and Ladies Umbrellas—In 19, 21, 23 and 24 inch goods. New designs in handles.

## WE WOULD CALL THE TRADE'S ATTENTION TO OUR

- Dress Goods—Henriettas, Serges, Beiges, Diagonals, Nuns Cloth, Crepons, Repp Cords, Soliels, Shot Twills, Striped Repps, Mohair Shots, Twists, Tweeds, Fancy Checks, Twill Cross Overs, Plaids, Figures, Summer Moreens, Wool Crapes, Estomeres, Printed Wool Delaines, and Satin Striped Delaines.
- Velveteens—A full range of prices and widths in our celebrated SAPPHIRE BRAND in Black and all the leading colors.
- Hosiery—Ladies' and Children's in great variety. The "IMPERIAL" FAST BLACK Cotton Hose; this is Louis Hermadoff's Dye, and every pair is guaranteed not to crock or stain the feet.
- Gloves—We are showing four special lines in Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed. Also a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Mitts and Half Mitts in Lisle, Sllk and Taffeta.

## Smallwares, Gents' Furnishings,

Carpets, Curtains, Linens, Woollens.

Every Department fully assorted.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO. WELLINGTON AND FRONT STS. EAST, Toronto.