

AN IRISH EMIGRANT.

A contribution from Martin J. Roche to Donahoe's Magazine for July, under the heading of "An Irish Emigrant," deals with a touching incident of the voyage of the Cunarder "Scythia," in October, 18—.

There is a sense of the pathetic running through this little "romance of the sea," which is well developed, and stamps the writer as a man of refined feeling, generous impulses and manly instincts. He opens by describing the oft-told ordeal of parting, which is, to this day, such an inseparable feature of the sailing of emigrant ships and which, on this particular occasion, was accompanied by all the bitterest pangs of home-seeing. The gangway between the little "tender" and the big ship is withdrawn, and the latter moves off the distance between her and those who are watching and waving grows rapidly greater. Individual forms are soon lost to sight, and the ocean Leviathan bows her way out to the open sea; she keeps in sight of the bold headlands of the Irish coast till night closes down upon the deep. It brings little sleep to the heavy hearts of the hundreds who are grouped together on the deck seeking mutual consolation and encouragement in the cruel separations they have undergone. The night air was damp and chilly, the ship had entered a fog bank, her great eyes were giving out its warning notes; a heavy sea had got up, and many were soon its victims. A man came up the saloon stair case and stepped on deck. He was an Englishman, an actor, and the leading man of a celebrated company about to act in the United States. He was a splendid type of Saxon manhood and, by his companions, was called "Harry." He paced the long promenade deck with all the vigor of a man who gloried in his strength. Many of the steepest passengers were lingering on deck, but Harry paid no attention to their little groups. Suddenly his eye was attracted to a form which, on closer examination, he found to be that of a young woman with a plaid shawl folded tightly around her, sheltering a baby. She was sleeping and murmuring in her sleep. He looked still more closely at her and noticed an expression of deep pain upon her countenance. His heart was touched for this poor emigrant, who seemed to have no friend amongst the hundreds in the ship. She slept soundly, though the night wind was chilling to those who were awake. Harry feared it was too piercing for her and her child; he touched her lightly upon the shoulder and she awoke with a start. The sudden transition from dreams, pleasant or otherwise, to the stern reality of her position, seemed as if it was anything but pleasant. Harry, whose life work was the study of human character, felt strangely moved by this pathetic scene. He became more interested in this poor Irish emigrant and her babe than he ever was in woman before. "You'll catch cold sitting there," he said. "No, sir, I'm used to cold and hunger, too, since Donal went to America," she replied. "Donal, sir, is my husband, a young brave and hearty fellow; he left home when this little Eileen was born, and left for Boston, saying he would make a happy home for us in America. He sent us money regularly, but was overtaken by sickness and could send no more. I could not pay the rent and was thrown out on the roadside in an awful storm. I caught cold that night as I struggled over the roads to the home of my cousin, seven miles off. I woke, next day, with a cough which has been growing worse every day. Donal, at last, sent me money enough to pay my passage and I am now on my way to meet him. Harry cheered her, sent to the saloon and got several things for her and she went below—murmuring a blessing for her kind benefactor. Harry went to the chief steward and told him to look after Mrs. Maguire and her child and give them every comfort they required. Next day Harry sought the young emigrant and was so shocked by her appearance that he sent the doctor to look at her. He spoke a little to her, and said, when meeting Harry again, that the case was hopeless. For the next day or two she weakened rapidly, and though every attention was paid to her, and every delicacy provided, she passed away fortified by all the rites of the Church, administered by Father Ignatius, who was a cabin passenger. Five hundred poor emigrants knelt as the good priest conducted the funeral service and the scene made an impression on Harry he never forgot, and, though an Episcopalian, he fell upon his knees and joined in the Litany with the poor emigrants. In her last moment she had promised Harry she would pray for him in Heaven, and begged him to meet her Donal in Boston, and give him her little Eileen Oge. He promised to do all she asked. She was buried at sea, and the service and scene made a profound impression on him, which intensified as days went by, till he made up his mind to seek admission, and was received, into the Church. On arriving at Boston he met the disconsolate Donal, gave him his

child and his wife, dying message, and every month since they parted there comes to Donal a draft and a note invariably in the same handwriting, running thus: "Dear Donal; I enclose draft for little Eileen; her mother's last words were; Mind the baby."

A STRANGE CASE.

A Conversion Under Peculiar Circumstances Brought About by ex-Priest Slattery.

Strange as it may seem to the inexperienced, it is nevertheless true that hundreds of Catholic converts living to-day owe their conversion, under God, indirectly to anti-Catholic lecturers, whether apostates or the ordinary ignorant, sensational lecturer. A peculiar case has just come under our notice in Blackburn, the accuracy of which we can vouch for. A Protestant workingman of Blackburn attended one of Slattery's lectures, wherein he made certain serious allegations concerning the Catholic confessional. Wishing to test for himself the accuracy of Slattery's statements he went as a Catholic to three different priests and made a mock confession to each, the last one being made to Canon Maglione, St. Joseph's Church. At the conclusion of his third "confession," finding that the ordeal was totally different to what it had been represented by the apostate lecturer, the man explained to the astonished Canon the purpose he had in coming to the confessional, and made an earnest request to receive instructions prior to being received into the Church. As the man is the head of a family of ten, most likely all will be eventually received into the Catholic Church. A day or two after the above event took place the Canon received a summons to attend a Protestant sick man living in St. Joseph's parish, but totally unknown to him, who expressed a strong desire to receive instructions in order to become a Catholic before he died. In the other parishes there are always throughout the year numbers of non-Catholics receiving instructions who have been attracted to the Catholic Church mostly through the disgraceful attacks made upon Catholics at different times by scholars and otherslanderers.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

IN DARKEST LONDON.

Some Statistics Regarding the Religious Condition of the Masses.

We know, for just one thing, that in London there are 80,000 women who sell body and soul for a little money. Indeed, we are assured that so appalling is the physical and moral degradation of a large section of the human family now living in this electric century, that one of the champions of the people has not hesitated to say that "if a choice were given to any one of them, between entering life as a Tierra del Fuego or as a hewer of wood in such a highly-civilized country as Great Britain, he would make infinitely better choice in selecting the lot of the savage"; while Professor Huxley has given it as his opinion that unless there is an improvement of the greater part of the human family... in the intensity of work with its concomitant physical and moral degradation among the masses of the people, he would hail the advent of some kindly comet, which would sweep the whole affair away, as a desirable consummation." John Ruskin writes: "Though we are deafened with the noise of the spinning wheels and the rattle of the looms, our people have no clothes; though they are black with digging fuel, they die of cold; and though millions of acres are covered with ripe golden grain, our people die from want of bread." As to the religious condition of the masses, let us select a few districts in the East End of London. It has been calculated that out of a population of 124,000 persons in Shore-ditch less than 6,000 attend any kind of morning service even on Sunday, and that even in the evening the number does not rise to 8,000. In Whitechapel, out of an estimated population of 76,000 souls, only 4,134 attend service in the morning, and 4,203 in the evening. In Stepney, out of a population of 63,000, but 3,401 attend in the morning and 4,039 in the evening. In Poplar, out of a population of 139,000 12,842 attend in the morning, and 17,563 in the evening. And in other parts of the metropolis things are not much better. Mr. Chamberlain, M. P. ("Fortnightly Review," Dec. 1883) says: "Never before in our history were the evidences of wealth more abundant; never before was luxurious living so general and so wanton in its display, and never before was the misery of the poor so intense, or the conditions of their daily life more hopeless or more degraded."—Mgr. John S. Vaughan.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF REGULATIONS.

OTTAWA, July 14.—At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the preferential tariff regulations, which will come into force on August 1st, were adopted. The act of last session limited the preferential rate of duty to Britain, the British West Indies, and any other British colony or possession which gave to Canada the same favorable tariff treatment as Canada gave to it. The Minister of Customs was to decide what other countries were to come under this arrangement. His decision was to be approved by the Governor General in council. At yesterday's meeting it was therefore decided that in addition to Great Britain, New South Wales, Caylon, British India, and the Straits Settlements would get the benefits of the lower tariff. The regulations provide that to be entitled to the preference goods must be established as having been manufactured in a country entitled to the preference, and at least one quarter of the value thereof, sugar from all British colonies and possessions will be entitled to the one-quarter reduction on the ordinary tariff. Sugar, however, if only refined in Great Britain, and is not the growth of a British possession, is not entitled to any preference.

LADIES' LACED SHOES.

Having purchased 800 pairs Fine Laced Dongola Shoes at less than manufacturer's cost, we have decided to clear them out

At 75 cents.

Which is less than the cost of the leather. Money refunded if not satisfied.

E. MANSFIELD. - 124 St. Lawrence Street, CORNER LA GAUCHETIERE STREET.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Tar-pentine is an excellent family remedy. If inhaled it is soothing in bronchitis, pneumonia, croup, and all lung troubles. Exsufflate may be cured by the fumes of chloroform, or by putting a piece of cotton dipped in sweet oil and laudanum in the ear. The pain of a burn may be relieved by an application of powdered borax, moistened with cold water; a poultice of raw potato; a mixture of linseed oil, lime water and glycerine, or a paste of starch and white of an egg.

Bleeding from the nose may be stopped by holding the hands over the head and applying ice to the nose and the back of the head: from the lungs by eating salt and ice, and from the stomach by eating pounded ice, and applying a mustard plaster.

Black cashmere may be renovated and returned to its original freshness by a thorough brushing and sponging in warm borax water.

To keep meat and poultry fresh in warm weather, sprinkle freely with powdered borax, wrap in a thin cloth and put in a cool, dark place.

To make almond paste, take two ounces of bitter almonds (pounded), one ounce of rose water, two drachms of tincture of benzoin, with one ounce each of honey, oat meal and glycerine, mix well together, perfume with extract of violet.

To remove freckles, wash the face with a lotion made of one ounce of glycerine half an ounce of powdered borax, the juice of one lemon, and a few drops of tincture of roses.

To clean ribbons dissolve half a pound of white soap in boiling water, let cool, dip the ribbons in, rinse, and put on a board to dry.

To remove paint spots from cloth or silk, wet with turpentine or benzine.

To clean silk or thread gloves, put on the hands and wash in warm borax water, rinse by pouring water over the hands, rub as dry as possible with a soft towel, keep on the hands until dry, take off and fold.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and averts danger.

Never in all its long history has the blouse waist been such an ornate garment as at present. These bodices are this season so covered with trimming of every description that the foundation is hardly visible. Some are veiled front and back, with a diamond patterned network of silk chenille; others have a fichu drapey, with spreading frills at the extreme edge. Some very charming shot silk waists in pearl gray and rose color, or silver and ciel blue, are made with a second overwaist of embroidered linen, or silk net, which delicately veils but does not hide the beauty of the waist beneath. Misty gray tulle is draped over seashell pink satin or taffeta on blouses crossed in trellis patterns with lines of velvet ribbon; and white mousseline de soie waists over white satin are garnished all over with very elegant applique pieces—bolero fronts, points, yokes and bands of black lace. Many of the newest gimpel and yokes extend out upon the sleeve tops, and the sleeve itself then begins some distance below the shoulder. It is pretty upon some figures, and effective with many fabrics in combination, but it is not a becoming arrangement to all.

There are some people, says a writer to an American exchange, in whose presence we are never ourselves. Without any intention of being rude or offensive, by their manner, perhaps, more than by their speech, they damp up our sympathies, and freeze on our tongues the words we vain would utter. They may be perfectly polite, considerate and obliging, and among their own set, or in fact anywhere, for that matter, the soul of honor and good friendship. But somehow their best qualities of affability and good nature set us the more on our guard against them. We feel that they live in a different world from ourselves, and we care but little about many of the things that interest them. If we cannot get a hearing for our own ideas, we shrink back like the snail into its shell, and keep ourselves to ourselves. In other words, we do not carry our dearest sentiments on our sleeves for every passing vulture to peck at.

How different it is when two friends meet whose hearts beat to the same music. Differences of opinion there may be, and occasionally flashes of good-natured argument, but these are only illuminations from the electric current that binds soul to soul. It is in such company and such companionship that we rise to the level of our better selves. We are no longer critical and on our guard, lest we break the rules of Lindley Murray. We are like the catarract, tumbling and foaming over the precipice, or like the silver stream gliding lazily through the woodland after its waters had met and mingled from two converging streams. Then the stammering tongue is unloosed, the imagination is set on fire, the heart throbs and the blood pulsates quicker through the veins. We have found a kindred soul and pour into his ears our doubts and fears and cares, while we listen to the echo of our own. We have, in short, touched the magnet that never fails to draw out our better selves. To make the most of ourselves we have to make careful selections of our surroundings. From the point of view of the scientist, heredity and environment are the two great facts that impinge

upon the life of every man and help to shape his destiny. No man has the privilege of choosing his own parents, but every man has the privilege—and he will be held responsible for it—of selecting his own surroundings. There are forces that lift up and forces that pull down. Every man may, if he will, take hold of the upward force. He may choose the companionship that will develop his better self or go with those who will degrade him to their own low level.

CROP REPORTS.

Farmers Well Satisfied—An Abundant Harvest in View.

The crop reports received by the head offices of the Montreal Bank from their agents in Quebec and Ontario are this year of a very encouraging character. In the Eastern Township farmers are beginning haying, which promises a good crop. The wheat is looking well, and with favorable weather will yield heavily. The outlook for all crops is very good; farmers feel very hopeful and report a good general harvest.

The manager of the Toronto branch writes: "I have made careful observation and enquiries not only here but in other parts of the country where I have been and am of opinion that every kind of crop, including grain, hay, fruit, roots, etc., will be exceptionally abundant this year. The exceptional abundance of the hay crop is everywhere noted. In spite of complaints of rust in one or two districts, fall wheat and rye are very promising, and will go considerably above the average. The same is reported of spring wheat, both in regard to height of straw and fullness of the heads. Oats and peas are looking well and will be a full average. Roots are promising and fully two weeks in advance of former years. Strawberries have been very plentiful and raspberries promise to be equally so. In some districts apples are not expected to be so abundant as usual, though better than last year, but in others a heavy crop is promised. The Morrisburg report says: 'The general opinion of the farmers is that this and the adjoining counties give promise of being the best for very many years, and the most reliable information obtainable from outside points all goes to confirm it. This district is almost entirely devoted to dairying. The pastures are in good condition and the flow of milk is very large.' The Brockville manager writes: 'The flow of milk is nearly double that of last year, and while cheese remains low, the factories will nearly double their usual output. Farmers in this vicinity are certainly gaining ground financially.'

Manitoba and the Northwest.

The Winnipeg manager, summarizing crop reports from all over the Northwest, says: 'At this date the outlook is very promising. Although the actual yield per acre may not equal that of last year, on the whole the crops will be much larger on account of the increased acreage under cultivation; 15 per cent. is a conservative estimate of the increase, which is due principally to the larger number of good settlers, who are now in a good financial position. A few years ago log cabins, with miserable outbuildings, and in many cases no outbuildings at all, were dotted over the country; today we find good, substantial houses and outbuildings, fields well fenced, and vacant lands selling at good figures, where only a short time ago the same lands could have been purchased for the taxes. Better evidence of the prosperity of the country I think would be hard to find.'

The reports from British Columbia state that the hay crop is very good. Oats promise well. Root crops are good; the fruit crop is going to be very heavy and is quite up to the average in quality.—Gazette.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock market at the Eastern Abattoir on Thursday was strong. Receipts were light and the demand brisk, resulting in a decided advance in prices. The attendance was large, mostly of butchers, and the bidding was brisk, it being difficult to buy even at the prices paid. Cattle receipts were about 300 head, of which one half were bought up for export. The prices paid for the common stock ranged from 24 to 34c per pound, live weight, although very few, and only the most inferior, sold at the low figure. The best export cattle sold in a few in-

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A Dollar a Pair.

They are in perfect condition, but the sizes are irregular. We may have your size. If so, it means dollars in your pocket.

COME EARLY AND GET THE PICK.

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standard ash, 60c per pound, the others ranging down to 25c. The supply of lambs was 500 and the demand very much larger. Consequently everything in sight was snapped up at an early hour. A few sold at \$2.50 each, but the most brought much higher, the best price paid being \$4. Calves also sold at a good price, although the supply equalled the demand. Bidding was not so brisk as in lambs, but 600 sold at \$2 1/2 to \$3. There were not enough sheep to satisfy the buyers. They sold at \$1.25 to \$3.35 per hundred pounds, or about \$4 to \$6 apiece. Only 50 were offered. Hogs, too, were but poorly represented, there being only 50 offered. The prices, however, were much higher, ranging from 5c a pound for the poorest stock to 5 1/2c for the best.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

In sympathy with stronger advices from country cheese boards, a firmer tone prevailed in the market here, but values did not respond to those in the country as the advance established was only 10c per lb., making Ontario colored 7 1/2c, white in order to be on the same level with those ruling in the country it should be 7 1/2c. There was nothing in English advices to warrant the upward move, as the Liverpool public cable is only at 36s, and exporters state, in order to ship goods at present prices in the country, and make a small profit, the cable should be at 38s 6d. On the whole, however, there was more activity in the market, and sales of Ontario colored were made at 7 1/2c, and eastern makes at 7 1/2c. Receipts to day were 22,911 boxes. There was no improvement in the butter market. The demand from shippers was slow, and business was dull, with prices easy at 16c to 16 1/2c for creamery. Receipts to day were 2,045 packages. Kingston, Ont., July 14.—At today's session of the Frontenac cheese board there were 1,729 boxes registered. Of this number 481 boxes were white and 1,248 colored. Bidding was quite spirited, starting at 7c and running rapidly up to 7 1/2c. Nearly all the cheese was sold.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 14.—(Special.)—The regular meeting of the cheese board was characterized by another discussion on the Bate brand. H. A. Hodgson, Montreal, stated that the brand had been condemned by the home and foreign exchange of London, England, which had adopted a resolution favoring stenciling on the side of the cheese as well as on the side of the box; the Bate brand defaced the surface of the cheese. President Everett J. Dickey and J. A. Wilson spoke strongly in favor of the brand and accused the buyers of sending Quebec and other makes forward as Brockville before the adoption of the brand.

The receipts were 1,503 boxes white and 3,120 colored. The bidding at first was very slow and with 7 1/2c in two hands; Warrington got 60c white and 7 1/2c colored. Then Bessell advanced to 7 1/2c, but he was seemingly not anxious to do business, only catching one factory yet unsold. Derbyshire next bought two lots of 150 at 7 1/2c. Bessell came back with his 7 1/2c, and only secured four lots, the others refusing. Gibson and Wm. Johnson also reached that figure for 140 each. After adjournment 7 1/2c was generally paid, although many are holding for another week. The total sales of the day are estimated at six thousand boxes.

CHATEAUVILLE, Ont., July 14.—At the meeting of the cheese board here to-day there was a good attendance of both shippers and buyers. 2,086 boxes of cheese, all colored and principally last half of June, were on the board, and the market was decidedly strong and active, all being sold at prices ranging from 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c, the ruling price being 7 1/2c. Six buyers were in attendance. Factory men complain of the great drought prevailing over the entire district, and are unanimous in their opinion that a small make of cheese for the balance of the season will follow. Board adjourned to meet on August 4th, at 1 o'clock.

CHESTERVILLE, Ont., July 14.—At a meeting of the cheese board held here this evening, 923 boxes of cheese were boarded, 380 of which were white, balance colored; 7 1/2c offered for white and 16 1/2c, also 65 colored sold for 7 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There was no change in the situation of the egg market. There is a good steady demand for fancy selected stock, but low grades move slow, of which supplies are large. We quote: Fancy selected stock, 10 1/2c; ordinary run, 9c to 9 1/2c and No. 2 stock, 8c to 8 1/2c per dozen. Receipts were 836 cases.

The market for beans continues quiet, and prices rule about steady at 95c to \$1 for primes, and at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for choice hand-picked pea beans. The market for honey is dull and featureless. We quote: White clover comb, 11c to 12c; dark do, 8c to 10c; white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark, 4c to 5c.

In maple product business is almost nil. We quote:—S. rap, in wood, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb., and in lms, 45c to 50c as to size. Sugar, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

The local provision market was without any special feature. The demand for hams and bacon from the local trade is good, and prices rule steady. Pork and lard are quiet. We quote: Canadian Pork, \$16.00 to \$16.50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in bulk, at 8 1/2c, and compound refined, at 5 1/2c per lb.; hams, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; and bacon, 11 1/2c to 12c per lb.

There was a firmer feeling in the Chicago provision market, and prices for pork improved 2 1/2c, closing \$9 7 1/2 July, \$9.9 1/2 September. Lard advanced 2 1/2c to 5c, closing \$5.55 July, \$5.65 September, \$5.7 1/2 October, \$5.72 1/2 December. Short ribs closed \$5.55 July, \$5.65 September, \$5.7 1/2 October.

Long cut light bacon in Liverpool was 6 1/2 lower, while short cut light advanced 6 1/2. Pork closed 5 1/2 3/4; lard, 28s; long cut heavy bacon 3 1/2; long cut light, 30s; short cut light, 30s; and tallow, 18 1/2 3/4; cheese, white, 90s; colored, 86 1/2. In Chicago, provisions closed:—Pork \$9.80; lard, \$5.55 to \$5.60; ribs, \$5.45 to \$5.75; shoulders, 4 1/2 to 5; sides, \$6 to \$6.20.

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TRIMMED MILLINERY, Hair-Price. MOURNING MILLINERY, 25 Per Cent. Off.

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