At a late musical party given by Queen the Green," which so affected the Queen has tears were the unspoken sympathy of the royal lady for that famous song and its memories. Our Queen's good heart was stirr'd by that grand strain,
The fond kind mother, queenly to the core,
Could not resist such tribute to the fame,
Of that brave ballad fam'd for evermore.

God bless the lips and tongue that sung that song,
And brought the tears late such august eyes;
And may Victoria's life and reign be long,
Accause she pities while a nation sighs.

And she had sung "The Wearing of the Green,"
A noble maid with bright and sparkling eyes.
Whose lervid words swift as the lightning keen,
Went to the hearts of those who listened nigh.

Long life to thee grand Queen, and may thy heart,
Which still beats soft and young within thy
breast,
Incline to have thee chose the better part,
Of Justice to thy lieges in the West.

"The Wearing of the Green," and for our Queen, What grand refrain, oh! would that it should With fift thousand bayonets bright and keen. Of Irlah youths to prove their loyalty.

1635 - 1891.

MPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

Removing the Remains of Three Jesuit Fathers from Bolmont Cemetery to Ursuline Chapel.

Last Tuesday a very solemn ceremony took place at Quebec, on the occasion of the removal of the remains of the three Jesnits, Fathers Jean de Quen, François du Perron and Jean Liegeois, from Belmont Cemetery to the Ursuline chapel where they were buried. The bones belonging to the above named illustrious pioneer Jesuit fathers were found buried in the Jesuit barrack square when that immense structure was taken down by the Government in the year 1879. The bones at the time were taken to a shed and deposited there, under lock and key for the time being. In the meantime Dr. Lemieux was called upon to examine the bones and found that they belonged to three distinct human beings. On the skull of one was a tuft of human hair. not rotted away even by the course of time. One morning the shed where the bones had been placed was broken open and the box containing them stolen. A hue and cry was made at the time and the detectives were given the matter to ferret out, but nothing was heard of them until twelve years after when the guardian of the Bel-mont cemetery reported to the cometery authorities that there were three cossins lying in the cemetery awaiting burial for some time, and he had no instructions about them, or, in fact, knew anything of them. An investigation was made, when it was found that the collins contained the bones of the dead pioneer Jesuits that had been stolen from the Dr. Lemieux was again called and identified the bones as being the same. In the meantime the ecclesiastical authorities were at work, and through the efforts of Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, documents were found that gave a sketch of the three Jesuits, two of them priests and the other a brother, who died a martyr's death. They arrived in Canada from France in the year 1635. Pere Jean de Quen consecrated his life to teaching Indian children, and travelled as a mis-

FROM TRIBE TO TRIBE.

In the year 1652 he went up the Saguenay and Lake St. Jean, where he dweit among the Pacouaganic Indians. He died in Quebec in the year 1659 from fever at the age of 56 years. Father Francis du Peiron arrived in Quebec in the year 1638. He resided with the Hurons until 1641 and died at Fort St. Louis, Chambly, on the 10th of November, 1605 Brother Liegeois passed a number of years in Canada and rendered great services to the missionaries. Howas beheaded by the Indians. As soon as the history of the three Jesuits became ki own it was determined, by permission of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, to bury their remains in the crypt of the Ursuline Convent Chapet and the St. Jean Baptiste Society volunteered to take charge of all the arrangements. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon, seventeen Indians, all Hurons from Lorelte, except one old veteran from Lake St. John, dressed in their full Indian costumes, assembled at the Bel-mont Cemetery. They carried the coffins containing the bones of the three dead Jesuits in turns from the cemetery all the way to their last resting place. About 1,500 people took part in the procession and the streets were throughd with tens of thousands of spectators, the streets along the line of march being decorated with flags and as a mark of respect all the shops were closed. Even the Protestants observed this rule. The procession consisted of \$50 Christian Brothers school boys, marshalled by their tutors, wearing badges and carrying banners Besides the boys were to be seen deputations of all the different Catholic societies in the city, including a deputation from the St. Patrick's Church, carrying the green flag. There were two bands in the line of procession, "B" Battery and the Seminary musical corps, who PLAYED FUNERAL DIRGES.

After "B" Battery band came a few Pontifical Zouaves acting as a guard of honor. Next came the Indians bearing the coffins containing the remains of the dead illustrious Jesuits. After them Revd. Father Hamel, Superior of the Jesuit or-der in Canada, Father Desy, Superior in Quebec, and a number of fathers belonging to the order. They were followed by Hon. P. Garneau, Acting Premier, and Hon. D. A. Ross, President of the Executive Council, representing the Provincial Government. Next came Pro-Mayor Kirouac and members of the City Council, deputy heads of the Government departments, etc. The procession was brought to a close by the members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Mr. Jules Tessier, M.P.P., President. When the pageant reached the Jesuit Church, the remains were taken in and a Libera chanted Afterwards the procession proceeded to the Bisilica, where a sorm a was reached by Mgr. Paquet on the lives of the dead

distinguished subjects of the day's ceremony. Afterwards a Libera was chant-ed by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. All the Bishops of the Pro-vince assisted, and besides the parish priests of the different congregations and many strange priests were present and occupied seats within the sanctuary rails, where a catalalque was situated, on which rested the coffins. The service was very imposing. At the close the procession again formed and the remains were taken to the Ursuline Convent chazel, where a Libera was also chanted and afterwards the coffins were lowered into the crypt. This ended the ceremony, which attracted many thousands of people and opened wide the pages of ecclesiastical history for a time.

Repatriation.

Mr. A. Shepard, for the last twelve years special imigration agent in the New England States, says, concerning the efforts of the Dominion Government to induce the thousands of Canadians who have settled in the United States to re-turn to their native land: "The work of re-patriating Canadians from the New England States is going on well. The glamour seems to be falling from their eyes, and thousands would be willing to come back to Canada if they had the means. At the present time there are about 291,000 Canadians in the New England States, and of these about 93,000 are out of employment, and many of them are very badly off. Of the 170,000 French-speaking Canadians 68,000 are idle, and of the 121,000 English-speaking Canadians 25,000 are idle. These people have been induced to go to the States under the idea that the would get higher wages and better employment, but they soon realized, after getting there, that they have exchanged the substance for the shadow. Wages all over the States are lower to day than in Canada, and I have the most reliable evidence to prove it. There is plenty of employment in Canada for good, steady men, and living is

Constitutions and By-Laws of Societies, dso General Job Printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS office.

The Newfoundland Arbitration Con-

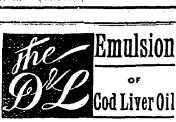
vention. Paris, May 14.—The Senate has approved of the report made to it by the committee on the Newfoundland arbitra-tion convention. Previous to the adopion of the report Admiral Veron said hat he was not satisfied with the bill. He could not understand how it was that the French rights in Newfoundland came to be discussed at all. The Government, he added, must not depart from its pledge o submit the lobster question alone to

The Marquis de Beaumanoir held that there was no need to add to the number of treaties existing, remarking: "We are at home on the French shore and can make our own police regulations. The British have no right to know whether we fish for lobsters or not. They have no right to come here. Treaties often savor of drawing-room diplomacy. The Minister of Marine ought to strengthen the resolution of his colleagues. Ironclads are not meant for mere naval promenades. I regret that England after receiving many concessions, asks for yet another. Let us have confidence in our right and in our

Senator Lenvel argued that France ran no risk in referring the matter to arbitration, as our rights do not orm part of the reference to the arbi-

trators, M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs. said that both governments were obliged Furthermore it is read by all classes of to proceed on parallel lines in order to respectable society, the brawny laborer. ce themsel respective legislatures. There was no doubt that the English Convention bill would pass. The arbitration merely consisted in a definitive apportioning of the rights conferred by the treaties already existing. There were more English than French lobster canning establishments on the French shore. The actual figures have no value, certainly not among the were sixty-eight English canning factories to six French factories, M. Ribot mate the value of the Catholic news-

"We have concluded that in this matter we recognize only Great Britain. It Newfoundland fails to act up to her engagements it is for England to see that they are fulfilled. (Cheers.) England is pledged to entorce the decision of the arbitrators. We have thus reconciled the defence of our own interests with the desire not to complicate the relations existing between France and a neighboring power animated by the most sincere intention." (Cheers.)



Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

No other Emulsion is so easy to take. It does not separate nor spoil.

It is always sweet as cream. The most sensitive stomach can retain it.

CURES

Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases.
Chronic Cough.
Loss of Appetite.
Mental and Nervous Prostration. General Debility, &c.

Beware of all imitations. Ask for the D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all otl Ts.

PRICE SOC. AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.

ARCHRISHOP CROKE

On the Present Position of Parties in Ireland.

While Mr. Parnell, speaking at Clonmel, was indignantly repelling the ac-cusation of having insulted the Irish Bishors and priests, the Archbishop of Cashel, addressing an enthusiastic meeting at Thurles, where Mr. Parnell is said to have declared his intention of going "to beard the lion in his den," was no less indignantly declaring that he was not a man to be trifled with or insulted with impunity at his own door." years ago, he reminded them, while making his annual visitation, he was carried in more than regal triumph from one end of that great diocese to the other, cheered to the echo as he went along by the voice, and sustained by the encouragement and approval of a united people. Have I changed in any substantial way since then?" asked his Grace. "Have I dishonored my high office? Have I done anything unworthy of Tipperary? Have I abjured the as pirations of my youth, or repudiated the principles of my maturer years? Have I besought for place or endowment for myself or others? Have I profited in any respect by the agitation of which I have been a conspicuous, as well as a consistent and fearless supporter? Have I grown cold towards my countrymen, or taken to my beart their enemies and revilers? Have I ever refused to grasp the hand of an honest friend, or to open my purse to those that were in need No (loud and continued cheering): have done none of these things (renewed cheering). I am still what, long years ago, I was described to be, unchanged and unchangeable, unchanged as truth itself, and unchangeable as the Rock from which, as your Archbishop, I proudly take my title (cheers). But changes elsewhere." His Grace went on: "Our general has betrayed us (groans for Parnell). For his own miserable gratification he has sold the pass. preferring an ignoble and licentions life in London to the liberation and advancement of his too confiding countrymen. Yet this is the man who was to have been received here with hosannahs by certain persons to-day. This is he whom bad men support for evil ends, and good men are deluded by throughout the country. This is the man who has wrecked our hopes, broken our serried ranks, who is striving te discredit the heads of our National Church, to alienate the flocks from their pastors, and to decry, and thus humiliate, the very persons who up to six months ago he was used to refer to as models of generosity and patriotism. You, my friends, recognize all this. You, at least, are true to the old cause, true to your clergy, true to your Archbishop, and true to your country (loud cheering). I pray God to bless you all, and to bring this dear ob and of ours successfully over the dread ful and heartrending crisis through which we are passing."—Catholic Times.

SOUND ADVICE.

The Value of Advertising in a Catholic Paper.

At the recent convention of Catholic editors, in New York, Mr. Milton E. Smith, of the Washington Church News made the following judicious remarks or Advertisers in the Catholic Press." His address we condense as follows:

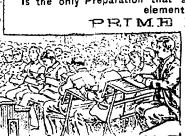
"As to the great value of the Catholic newspapers as advertising mediums. need not speak, for you all know that the most carefully read paper of the day i the Catholic journal; not only is it read by one family, but it is often sent to others, so that the circulation of a good Catholic newspaper is hard to estimate he refined belle, and the man of letters. These papers are often preserved for reference, so that an advertisement in one of these journals becomes to accerta in extent permanent. The value of advertisements is greatly augmented by the character of the journals in which they appear. Those in disreputable sheet: have no value, certainly not among the mate the value of the Catholic news-paper as an advertising medium? and yel this field is but poorly tilled, and as suredly not made to produce the fruit it is capable of yielding. Well may weak, in the language of the bard, 'Have these fellows no feeling of their busi ness?' And yet we know the Bible tell us: 'Seest thou a man diligent in hi-business? He shall stand before kings he shall not stand before mean men."

AWAY WITH AGENCIES. "That is what we are to do in the fuure: stand no longer before the mean advertising agent, but before the kingof business. Then a new field will open before us, and Catholic talent be more fully developed. There is no one connected with Catholic journalism who is not fully conscious of the fact that there is much talent which should be used in the work in which we are engaged; we are not able to employ that talent, for the want of means. That those who are not forced by stern necessity to use their talents in the building up of secular liter ature may be enabled to aid in extending the lines of Catholic journalism, we are bound to make known to business men and thus secure their patronage. Let business men know what we can do to advance their interests and they will give us their patronage, and they will be more ready to do so when we tell them that we want only the patronage of reliable houses, those we can indorse. Let us assure them that we intend to demand but fair compensation for our labors and give full return for what we

A BRILLIANT PLAN. "We have not yet used the proper means to make known to the business world that we possess facilities enjoyed by few; that by expending a few dollars a week a business man can place his advertisement before millions of Catholic renders. Our facilities will be used by business men if we are as diligent as we should be in making them known. Tell them how welcome our journals are in the homes of so many families, how carefully they are read and preserved, and we will behold a revolution which will enable the proprietors of Catholic

Pay attention and remember JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Is the only Preparation that supplies the strength-giving elements of PRIME BEEF.



ALWAYS USE it yourself. ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT when a STRENGTH-GIVING and EASILY-DIGESTED FOOD is

Colonel de Longueull.

Mr. M. de Beaujen has just issued a pamphlet containing a series of documents relating to the celebrated Colonel de Longueuil, who in 1775, at the head of the volunteer company of Canadian Seigneurs, held Fort St. Johns for three months against the Americans. These documents cover the period from 1750 to 1801, and bear the signatures of Louis XV, George III, La Gonguiere, Duquesne, Dorchester, Montgalm, Rigand de Vaudreuil, Chevalier de La Corne, De Ramzay, who signed the capitulation of Que bee, Haldimand, Hope, the Duke of

Kent and others.

Colonel de Longueuil was a son of the Chevalier de Longueuil, the last Gover nor of Three Rivers under the old regime He entered the service at the age of twelve years, and took part in most of the battles of the conquest. He was appointed Inspector-General of the Militia in 1777, Colonel of the Royal Canadian in 1796, and was called to the Legis-lative Council under Lord Dor-chester. The originals of all these documents are in the possession of Mr. de

Irish Land BIII.

Mr. James Murphy, of Dublin, the noted novelist, writ's to a contemporary

—The Land Purchase Bill drags its weary way through Parliament. Its every clause is beset by amendments, mainly designed for obstruction, not in the interest of the farmers, whose holdings it will enable them to purchase, but in those of the Opposition out of whose hands it hands it has drawn a very tempting electioneering morsel. Land purchase was one of the main planks in Mr. Gladstone's Irish platform, and it is somewhat aggravating to see it now prof-fered Irish farmers by Mr. Balfour, Hence the strenuous opposition made to it, on any or no grounds, by the Liberal party. Mr. Parnell has made a clever effect that all tenants evicted under the plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstated in JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th plan of campaign should be reinstate lieve a great deal of unpleasantness existing here. As your readers are probably aware, on several estates in Ireland the plan of campaign was put in force—the meaning of which was that unless a certain abatement were made by the landord, no rents at all should be paid. Where the landlord was strong enough to refuse he did; where he was needy and wanted the money he gave the abatement—a haif loaf being better that no bread. In the former case, however, the recalcitrant tenants were evicted. The farms in general bay idle, and they themselves lived in some spots near in wooden buts built for them by the Land League, by whom also a weekly donation was granted each family for support. They were encouraged in their resistance to rack rents by promises from influential men in the parliamentary party that the Irish race all over the world would support them. These promises have proyed debisive; there is not a peroy for the r support at present anywhere; and the somewhat cold advice—it not cruel—is tendered them, to make the best terms they can with the landlords, and get back as fast as ever they can-it ever they can-to their farms. Their case is certainly a very deplorable one, and if the old advice. Put not your faith in princes holds good, it would be here the less true if rendered into, Put not your taith in politicisms, Many of the unifortunate men will never enjoy home or farm

Priest and Brigand.

Father Croskell, of Leeds, England, recently had a startling advengage during a journey on the Continent of Europe. He is a first-class eyelist, and was about making the journey through France, over the Pyrences to Italy, and on to the Eternal City. The rev. gentleman had on the day hereinatter alunded to visited the crypt of Our Lady of Lourdes, and had the privilege of celebrating Mass there, proceeding forward in the morning. Towards evening his trievels, through some mishap, became dislocated. He was in a lonely place, and as he was laboriously dragging his machine. up hill a stranger appeared and offered assistance. When they had gone on some distance Father Croskell tendered some silver coins to the man - the brigand as he turned out to be--but the would-be assassin quickly flourished a long dagger or poniard over the rev. gentleman and demanded in his own tongue "gold" and "notes," Father Croskell, thinking that for the moment discretion was the better part of valour, surrendered a sum of silver to the brigand, which, however, only increased his desire for more. Fortunately the rev. gentle-man is, like Southey was, "lean or body and lank of limb, and the man must walk fast who will overtake him," and remembering also, by inspiration, as it were, the old proverb about those that turn and run away, suddenly made off at full speed, and soon left his scoundrely mock-assistant a long way in the rear. The tricycle, however, along with a few pounds in silver, fell to the lot of the inountain ruffian.

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Married people, it is said, live longer than single ones. It seems longer, anyhow, to unhappy couples.

journals to properly recompense those who are carring on this neble battle in defence of Christianity."

Don't trust the man who always smiles; you will find when trouble reaches you that he is still smiling.

CANADIAN A

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

Windsor-street Station for

Windsor-street Station for
Ottawa 759 a m, †*11 45 a m, 4 15 p m.
1 Portland, Boston, *9.00 a m, †*8 15 p m.
Toronto *9.20, †*8 15 p m.
Detroit, Chicago, etc., †*845 p m.
8 S. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, †*11 45 a m
Montread Jet. St. Annes, Vandreult, *9.20 a m,
12:30 p m, 5 15 p m, 6 15 p m, †*7 45 p m,—11 20
p m Sat. only,—Saturday 1 39 p m instead of
12:30 p m.
St. Johns, Sherbrooke, 4:00 p m, #*7 45 p m.
Winchester, *9:20 a m, 5:15 p m, †*8 45 p m.
Newport, *9:00 a m, 5:35 p m, †*8 15 p m.
Halifax, N S, St. John, N B, etc., #*7 45 p m.

Dathousle Square Station for Quebec, 4825 a m, (4330 pm, Sundays only)

Quebec, 48.25 a m, (73.39 pm, Sundays only) '10.00 p m.

Jollette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc, 5.15 p m.
Ottawa, 88.30 a m, 4.40 p m, 78.40 p m.
Whinipeg and Vancouver 28.40 p m.
St. Lin, St. Eustache 5.30 p m.
St. Jerome, 8.50 a m, 5.30 p m.
St. Rose and St. Therese, 8.50 a m, 3.00 p m,
4.40 p m, 5.30 p m, 6.20 p m,—Saturday 1.30 p m
instead of 3.00 p m.

Bonaventure Station for

Marieville and Farnham, 3-40 p.m., from St. Lambert connecting with Grand Trunk 3-15 p.m. train from Bonaventure station.

Marieville, St. Cesalre, 5 p.m. from Bonaventure station

Except Saturdays, flundaily Sundays included. Other trains week days only unless shown. *Parlor and sleeping cars. (No connection, leaving Montreal on Saturdays.

Montreal Ticket Offices-266 St. James

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

heap Excursions to

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST POINTS From all Stations in Ontario and Quebec. RETURN TICKETS

"AUGUST 2nd JUNE 23rd, To following Points at rates named:

\$28.00.

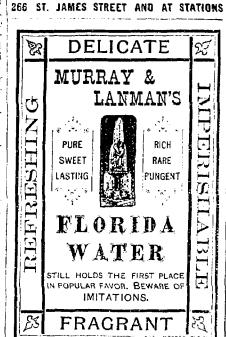
\$30 00.

METHVEN, DELORAINE, MOOSOMIN, BINSCARTH REGINA,

MOOSEJAW, YORKTON, PRINCE ALBERT,)

\$35.00. CALGARY,

For tickets and full information apply to any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES:



GRAND TRUNK REILWAY.

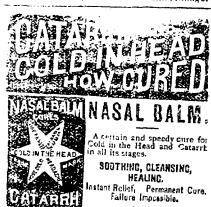
Queen's Birthday, 1891.

RETURN TICKETS

At First Class Single Fare vill be issued to all Stations in Canada on

May 23rd, 24th and 25th, good for return until May 26th, 1891. For further information apply to the Company's Station and City Agents.

WM. EDGAR, L. J. SEARGEANT, Genl. Pass, Agent. Genl. Manag



Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Cotarrin, such as headsche, partial deafness, lesing sense of smell, foul bravth, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are toubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrin, and should lose no time in procuring a hettle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrin, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is si id by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (so cents and \$1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO... Brantwills, Oat. FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, OAT,

WILLIAMS

5000 in Use in Montreal.

WILLIS & CO.,

1824 Notre Dame st., near McGill st. SOLE AGENTS

KNABE, WILLIAMS AND BELL PIANOS, AND BELL AND UXBRIDGE ORGANS

Tuning done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates. Also tuning by the year.

Montreal : : : :

ROOFING

:::: Company,

GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel,

ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get prices from us.

OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane. Telephones—Bell, 130; Federal 1602. Post Office Box 809.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin. except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U.S. and Canada.

""

THE St. James Hat Store.

SILK

FELT **HATS**

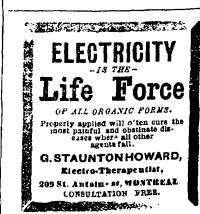
Spring Stock Now Complete.

Prices Low.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James 8treet,

WWWWWWWWWWWWWWW



PERSONAL.—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries. forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in oriminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temps Hullding. Montreal. Office Telephone: 75L Private Telephones: 4653 and 6049. JOHN A. GROSE. Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS H. CARPENTER, Supt. Oriminal Work.