In spite of all that has been written on the subject, there is still apparently a difference of opinion as to which year is the first of a century, remarks the well-informed editor of the interesting department of "Old and New," in the Montreal "Gazette." The confusion arises from the fact that in putting down a date we write as if it concluded a year that is still going on. For instance, this day (Saturday, which ends the year) is set down as Peccepher 31, 1898, und to-morrow, the first of the new year, will be set down as January 1. 1899. Now, if we "state" those two dates as if they were parts of a sum in arithmetic the former would be, 1897, 11, 30, and the latter 1898, 0, 0. To-day the world has passed

through a period of time (reckoning from the beginning of the Christian era) equivalent to 1897 years, 11 months, 30 days, and a fraction of a day. At twelve or 24 o'clock tonight the 31st day of the mouth of December will be ended and with it the year 1898 will be completed. Tomorrow will be represented by 1898, 0, 0, until 12 or 24 o'clock, i. e., midnight, when the first day of the new year having come to an end, the date proper will be 1898. 0, 1,: and so on until midnight of 1898, 11, 30, when the year 1898 will have reached completion, and we enter on the year 1899. When we have reached midnight of 1899, 11, 30, the century which we rightfully call the nineteenth will be over. But by our usual method of regarding the current year as completed the moment ' of time in question will be midnight of the 31st of December, 1900. What by anticipation we will call the 1st of January, 1901, will be the first day of the new century. When it arrives the world will have 1900 years of our Lord or 19 Christian centuries behind it, but it will not yet have completed the first year of the new century for even a day of it and properly written down, the date would be 1900, 0, 0, for January 1; 1900, 0, 1, for January 2, and so on until 1900 11 30 at midnight of which the year 1904 would be finished.

STATISTICS OF D SASTERS In the United States.

According to statistics compiled by the throago Tribane, the loss of life from various disasters in the United States between January 1 and the morning of December 31, 1898, was

The loss of life by milroad accidents of various kinds was 3.590 in 1898, as compared with 2,764 in 1897.

Notwithstanding the war between the United States and Spain, the loss of life upon the battlefield of the world in 1898 was smaller than for several years past. The total roughly estimated was but about 65,000 as compared with 103,451 in 1897.

The loss of life by epidemics and famine shows a gratifying decrease. Famine in the province of Kansu, China, swept away 10,000 victims.

on in India destroyed more than 11,000 and in China about 2,000 persons. Exact statistics of this kind are hard to procure, but the total is probably less than 25,000, 'as compared with 222,902 in 1897.

The list of marine disasters shows that 3,655 lives were lost upon the ocean and 75 upon inland waters, a total of 3,730 as compared with 2,-

The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during 1898, as reported by mail and telegraph to the Tribune, is 5,920, as compared with 6,600 in 1897.

The total number of murders committed in 1898 shows a gratifying decrease, a phenomenon often witnessed in a war year, being 7,840, as compared with 9,520 in 1897, 10,625

in 1896, 18,500 in 1895. The losses by fire in the United States in 1898, aggregate \$133,139. 467, as compared with \$129,001737

The lynchings in the various states and territories aggregated 127, 122 males and 5 females being killed. They were as follows:---

Arkansas 17, South Carolina 14, Georgia 12, Missouri 6, Kentucky 6, Louisuana 6, Texas 3, Maryland 2, Oklahoma 1, Washington 1, Hynoming 3, Illinois 1, Indiana 1, Mississip-Pi 15, Indian territory 3, New Mexico 1, Alabama 12, North Carolina 4, Tennessee 6, Virginia 4, West Virgiania 1, Florida 1, Alaska 1, Kansas 1, Montana 1. Of the total number 102 were negroes, 23 whites, and 2

Indians. The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting, and bank wreckage for 1898 shows a material and gratifying decrease, being but \$5,851,263, as compared with \$11,248,084 in 1897. being also much the smallest total

since 1888. The record of charity for 1898 keeps well up to the record of former years. The gifts amount to \$23,-

984,900, as compared with \$33,612,-614 in 1897. Of the total amount stated above there has been given to colleges \$13,086,150, to charities \$6,230,300, to church \$2,029,950, to museums and art galleries, \$1,470,-000, to libraries \$1.106,500.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Criticism of American conditions is easy, but it becomes patriotic only when it seeks out the causes of the indicated evils with a view to eliminating them. As we approach the last year of the century, we behold these facts-great American fortunes aggregating millions crossing the ocean to remain the accompaniment of foreign marriages; our principal cities the spoil of harpy gangs of aldermanic thieves; our states the corrupted chattels of unscrupulous and mercenary bosses; our national legislature the plaything, the seem and amusement of trusts; our best citizens forced to refrain from participating in public affairs by unlicensed journalistic slander and abuse. What is the remedy for this state of affairs? To use the old expression. "Whither are we drifting?"

Within a few short months we have seen one United States Scator indicted for alleged complicity in the wrecking of a national bank; we have seen another under indictment for conniving in the misapplication of state funds; we have seen at the same time a discredited political boss return from race track jockeying abroad and without an effort resume control of the first American city; we have seen one of the above-mentioned United States Senators manipulate his party, nominate a candidate for governor, and have that candidate elected; we have seen Wall street "played up and down" with war 'news;" we see the cormorant trusts and octopus syndicates already gathering on the shores of hapless Cuba, to seize street railway franchises, railroad concessions, gas and electric light monopholies,- in fact, everywhere in national, state and municipal governments a regime not only of petty "picking and stealing," but of wholsesale plunder in the barter and sale and giving of franchises worth millions and hillions of morey properly belonging to the people.

Now goes up the cry for a large

standing army. Why? To protect our foreign possessions? By no means! Simply to awe the discontented populace which, oppressed and robbed, insulted and disfranchised, have become the prey of the harpy bosses who, having gained control of both parties by machine methods and liberal patronage, stand together to defeat the popular will when in either party it attempts to assert itself. Elections have become a farce. The boss in each party, by manipulating the primaries, makes the nominations. If the independent voter in the Democratic party revolts from the creatures nominated on his ticket and turns to the Republican ticket for relief, what does he find there but the tools of the Republican boss! If the Republican independent voter desires to rebuke the unfit nominees of his own party and turns to the Democratic ticket for relief, what does he behold there but the servile chattels of the Democratic boss! If an independent man of either party by any chance, secures a nomination, the element in his own gang party, will knife him at the and defeat him if they can. Where, then, is there "liberty" in the United States, or, rather, where are the blessings of such liberty as we "enjoy?"

The remedy for these evils is very difficult of attainment. No wonder many Americans are leaving this country in disgust and seeking in other lands relief from conditions nat seem for the moment as irremediable as they are intolerable! What a shame it is to read in reputable newspapers describing the wind-up of the proceedings in the Board of Aldermen that these worthies had "a very pros perous" year, with all that that im-

plies! What we need in the United States is a few more Carter Harrisons, who will take public thieves and thugs by the throat, or rather by the neck, and give them and the scoundrels who buy them a reminder that if the law has become a tool and shield of the trusts, the people, who are higher than the law, which is their creature, still have the power and, what is more, the determination, to assert their rights! -- Catholic Union and

The People's Faith

Firmly Crounded Upon Real Merit —They Know Hood's Sarsaparilla Absolutely and Permanently Cures When All Others Fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and a little Iodide of Potassium. Besides these excellent alteratives, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dande-

lion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissews. Nor are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist.

Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5.

MRS. A. SCOTT.

She Publishes This Letter So That Others Suffering From Female Weakness Can Benefit by Her Experience—A Story Telling Things All Women Ought to Know.

Have you ever noticed how quickly a woman loses her good looks and at-tractiveness? She will have a fair face, beautiful complexion and well-rounded figure. Before you know it, she is all run-down, paie and weak. Her skin will have an ugly yellow appearance. Then there will be pimples and blotches on her face. The flesh will shrink upon the bones, and the whole system will be racked with aches and pains. The cause is hidden, but everybody knows what it is. Female weakness is the Women who are on the downgrade hill of diseases peculiar to their sex ought to read the following letter. It is published for their benefit. Read every word of it, and remember it is true:-Mrs. A. Scott, Chard, Out., writes to

the Franco-American Chemical Co., Montreal, Canada: "I am sending you \$5 for one dozen boxes of Dr. Co-derre's Red Pills. They have cured me, but I want to take a few boxes more, and the rest are for my friends. I was suffering from female weakness and was very weak. I had backache, side ache and terrible headache. My sister-in-law recommended the Red Pills to me. After taking the second box I felt and girls alone. It is not meant for cialists by mail free of cost. Write us all about your sickness, and a valuable taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills." late through the veins, and thus cures the Franco-American Chemical Co., (Signed.) Mrs. A. Scott, Chard. Ont. cold hands and feet. It makes the wife Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

NOTES ON AMERICAN

The news comes from Baltimore

that a circular has been issued by his

Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, to the

pastors of the churches in the Arch-

diocese of Baltimore, notifying them.

that henceforth they will be required

wards the education of prests for

Heretofore it has been the custom

to send to the different partons an

urgent appeal to impress upon their

various congregations the necessity

of making generous consributions for

this purpose, but nowithstanding

these appears the auto no raised has

steadily decreased until it became at-

solutely necessary to adopt some

plan for raising a larger amount of

The collections have, it is said,

been falling off for the past five years.

is in debt to St. Charles College and

St. Mary's Seminary, the institutions

at which the young men of this arch-

diocese are prepared for the priest-

hood. Realizing that this delt has

fast been reaching a figure at which

it may become burdensome to the

archdiocese, the Cardinal determined

The will of the late Archbishop

Gross, of Oregon, is an interesting

document, says the Standard and

Times, Phila. It would appear that

he died penniless, since the only

moneys mentioned in the document

are sums that became available only

on his death-viz., life insurance.

That the saintly prelate was with-

out other financial possessions is in-

dicated by the following words of

"I hereby, declase that, except as

hereinafter designated, I have no pro-

perty or effects whatever to be ac-

The effects "hereinafter designated"

are "two chalices, my episcopal jew-

elry and my policies of life insurance;

one poicy in the Catholic Knights of

America for \$2,000 and one policy

for \$1,000 in the Equitable Life In-

surance Society of the United

There are many strange and affect-

ing incidents associated with the

The following is related by a writer

"Rev. Father Gillespie, one of the

three Jesuit Fathers who conducted

the mission in St. Leo's Church, Ash-

ley, which closed on Sunday, is a

brother of Thomas Gillespie, the well-

known section foreman on the Leigh

Valley Railroad. While the men's

mission was in progres in Ashley

last week, the two brothers met for

the first time in over thirty years.

The meeting was a memorable one

for the two men, and the scene was

of a very affecting nature. Neither

was able to recognize the other until

each made himself known, as they

had not met since they were boys in

Father Gillespie left his home in

Derry, Ireland, when he was sixteen

years of age-over thirty years ago.

He came to New York City, where he

secured employment in a commission

house. It was always his ambition

from early boyhood to enter the

priesthood, and during the time he

worked in the commission business, a

period of six years, he saved sufficient

money to enable him to go to col-

lege. He was given the thorough

theological education for which the

Jesuits are world-famous, and on the

completion of his college course he

was ordained in Washington, D.C.,

as a priest of that order, in which he

At the time his brother left' Ire-

land, Thomas was a boy of ten years

of age. About seventeen years ago he

Experience of survey of the second

has remained ever since.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

the third clause of the will:-

counted for by my executors."

BROTHERS MEET

work of Catholic missions.

in the "Wilkesbarre Times" :---

States.

Ireland.

to make an effort to pay it off.

with the result that the a endoese

CATHOLIC NEWS.



much relieved. I am recommending men. It is a medicine that puts the all about your sickness, and a valuable them to a great many of mAriends, feminine organs in a strong, healthy letter of advice will be sent you free, who knew how sick I was and how condition. It cures headache and all for personal treatment and consultamuch better I am now. My brother is other aches. It cures headache and all from personal treatment and consultations a merchant here and is going to keep your pills in stock all the time. I do not object to the publishing of this letter, because I will be glad if it will induce sick women to cure themselves by taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills."

(Signal) Mus. A Score Chest. On the product of the condition. It cures headache and all from personal treatment and consultation, call at our espensary, 274 St. Deuis street, Montreal, Canada. If you will send your name and address, we will mail your a free copy of taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills."

(Signal) Mus. A Score Chest. On the product of the circulate through the veins, and thus cures the France-American Chemical Co.

and mother well a. d strong. It helps the girl go through the narrow gate of womanhood in perfect safety. Nothing equals it for prospective mothers. It makes the ordeal of child-bearing free of dread and almost painless. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a sci-

entific certainty. They are the prescrip-

tion of one of the greatest specialists of Paris. The number of women cured by them are numbered by the thousand, Some druggists put up worthless pills and give them a red color. When a customer asks for Dr. Coderre's Pc.i Pills, these dealers say their red pils are "just as good" or "just the same" as Dr. Coderre's. Do not believe it. It is false. Insist upon coming Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, for they are sure to cure you. They are sold in boxes of fity red pills for 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50 Cit them at honest druggists. or send the price to us in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order. We send them all over

[though he occasionally heard from [go to charatable institutions, A large his brother, the priest, there was no proportion will probably be received opportunity for a meeting between them until the three desuit fithers Industrial School at Hopewell, N. J., came to Ashley about two weeks ago to conduct the mission. At present, Thomas lives in White Haven, but he formerly boarded at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Harley, 120 South Hancock street, this city. To this to pay a stipulated assessment to- address Father Gillespie wrote when he came to Ashley, Mrs. Harley at once sending word to the brother at White Haven, and thus the meeting of the two brothers was from his about last Wednesday evening, after

PROTESTANT FOLERATION.

their long separation."

one of the "Dark Ages," but readers of the following account of the action of the Leighton Burial Board will admit that it has some claim to the title. The facts are given by Father Reilly in the Theighton Buzzard Ob-I imagine that most of your read-

ers, in common with the halk of Englishmen everywhere, are under the impression that the battle of religious liberty had been fought and won in England. At any rate, a certain class of Englishmen are always preaching tolerance, but do some of them practice it? Do not their actions show that the spirit of the Test Act, the Corporation Act, and the Five Mile Act still survives? How else is one to judge of the arbitrary action of the Leighton Burial Beard, in scrupling to allow a Catholic inscription over a Catholic grave? lost my mother in October of lest year, and about a month ago my father arranged for the erection of a stone over the spot where she lies. The stone was prepared, and the inscription lettered and cut, when just as the mason is ready to complete the work and sends in the usual notice to the burial board we are told that certain of the members object to the wording on the stone.

The offending inscription is none other than the usual Catholic appeal to pray for the soul of the departed, concluding with St. Ambrose's tender and beautiful words. "We have loved her in life, let us not forget her after death.'

For our heinous offence of selecting for a tombstone the words of a saint the work of erection has been delayed and we (my father and I) have leen al action. We ask, is such irritating and bigoted treatment as this calculated to promote good feeling between Catholic and Protestant? Is it English, is it just? We hear at certain convenient seasons very much about the Protestant conscience-Conformist and Nonconformist. Cannot these people give Catholics the credit of possessing consciences also? At any rate we strongly resent the tyrannical action of the Leighton Burial Board, as an unwarrantable interferscience and the privileges of English citizenship. Such treatment is the more monstrous from the fact that the place of sepulture is a public cemetery maintained by the rates towards which 'Catholics pay, Your readers will see that a vital principle was at stake—a principle dear to all who loathe the Tudor spirit of ranking disabilities and bigoted persecutions If the Burial Board had vindication of what we regard as the alienable right of Catholics with heir use their own religious formulas over pool Catholic Times.

A WEALTHY IRISH CATHOLIC DEAD.

Colonel Daniel Morris, a prominent Catholic, died recently, at Atlantic City, N. J., of asthma; at the ripe old age of 79. He leaves an estate valucame to this country, and has resided | ed at about \$250,000.

by St. Michael's Orphan Asylma and to which restaution he has already centributed \$50,000,

er. Morris was born in Ireland, He came to this country in 1810 and soon after was appointed a surveyor for the Camden and Atlante Realroad, then in course of construction In 1853 he land, out the avenues, or Atlantic City, Through real estate investments be accompleted a fertine. a large amotant of which her ave away to charity. The correctes Attautic City were Length ted by his liberality, and the toor will miss in him a very liberal friend. He was a bachelor and lived alone in a modest ontage on Kennacky avenue

THE OLD STORY.

It is the same old story told over again of the successful few, while the record of sorrow of the unsuccessful raditions in the same ventures is lost in oblivion.

Talking of lot opportunities for riches," remarked the retired capitalist. "I count two against myself which I will regret until my dying One came a number of years ago when a man wanted to buy a small lot of ground from me and offered for it one thousand shares of the Bell Telephone Company, which he valued at \$1 a share. I refused to bid. The stock has since sold at \$550 a share. The other lost opportunity was even worse. An old friend who had been a school companion in my youth, came to me and implored me to help him out with an option he had on a silver mine in Colorado. He had raised \$8,000, and he needed that much more to prevent the expiration of the option in about a week. I had been pitten in a number of gold and silver mining speculations, and I refused to put up the desired \$8,000. My friend found a man on Market St. who had more nerve than I and took up the option with the \$16,000. Since that time those two men have cleared \$7,000,000 on that mine, \$3,-500,000 apicte. The lightning may strike me yet, but I doubt whether I will ever recover those lost millions.'

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINA-TIONS IN CHINA.

Difficulties of the civil service exkept for weeks on the tenter-books of aminations are multiplied ten-fold in suspense as to the Burial Board's fin- the requirements set down by law of applicants for positions in the mail service in China.

In the first place an applicant most have strength and courage. To acquire these he goes through a very queer course of training. He wand ers through mountains and vaileys, forests and caves. The exact time to be occupied in a trip is fixed by law and a heavy fine is imposed for timecessary delay. He must repeat trese trips at night, and if he ristens to the bad spirit and thereby fails to appear ence with the sacred rights of con- at the required time at a cortain place he is sure to lose his rights to a

> This is not all. He is obliged to carry an enormous weight for many miles and return with it within a given time. No allowance is made for his inability to defend him.alf against thieves and highwaymen, his road usually leading through a district thick with bandits. In training the candidate cats very

not given way we were prepared to little-though he is used to thiscarry the case to a higher tribunal in and he tries every straining exercise. Then comes his real examination, under the direction of government offfellow citizens, Protestant or Jew, to cials. He is taken into a long room where suspended from a high beam the graves of their loved ones .- Liv- with strong ropes are very heavy sacks filled with rocks.

The candidate must give a swinging motion to all these sacks and then run to and fro between them, carefully guarding against a blow by one of the heavy weights.

NERVES must be fed on pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Hood's Pills pills, aid digestion. 36 the time since his immigration. Al-

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Legislature of the Proxime of Quebec, applieatier will be made for the incorrelation of the CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL OF MON-The nature and the object of such application

are to give a peopulual succession and a commun scal to the applicants and their successors, for the purpose of establishing a school in the City of Moretreal to be known as the " Catholic High School of M intreal?" as well as branches thereof in the City of Montreal " and elsewhere, and to give therein a course of instruction of Religion, of English and French, Latin, Greek and other languages, f Reading, Arithmetic Mat) Hist ey. Literature and Arts, including Fine Arts, Sculpture, Drawing, Modeling in clay or otherwise, Architecture and Mechanical Arts and Trades generally, and all other branches of the Sciences and of education generally which may be deemed advisible to be introduced from time to time; with power of affiliation to any University, College or School, shou'd it be deemed advisable; with power, under the rame of the "Catholis High School of Montreal," for the applicar is topurchise, sequire, receive, and possess and inherit for themselves and their successors for the purposes of the said corporationwithout any other authorization, every kind of movemble or immovemble property: with power to sell, alienate and dispose of the same, and to purchase, acquire and possess any other property in their place for the purposes herein mentioned; with power to borrow money and to issue notes, negotiable parer and debent res, upon its own credit, and to contract and obligate itself for the purchase of real or moveable property for all matters concerning the successful prosecution of the objects for which this incorporation is sought; with power to build schools and other houses; with power undersaid name to sue and to be sued, in all courts of law or equity in the same manner as any body politic incorporated in said Province; and with power and authority to establish all rules, regulat ons, and ordonnances which may not be contrary to the laws of this country for the government of the said corporation and of its affairs and property as well as for the admission. dimissal or qua ificat on of all members of said corporation as for all other purposes tending to promote the welfare and interest of the said corporstion and also with power to amend, change orabrogate from time to time the said rules, regulations and ordennances in such manner as the corporation may deem necessary and expedient, and generally to transact all business incidenta to the objects of such corp oration in its corporate name with all the rights incidental thereto, and without any personal responsibility develving upon any member thereof for the debts, engagements or obligations of said corporation.

Montreal, 6th December, 1898.

MADORE, GLERIN & PERRON. Attorneys for Petitione

FOR Croisiers, Beads, St. Anthony's Medals, Little Chaplet of St. Anthony and Cancelled Postage Stamps, write to Agency Bethlehem Apostolic School, 153 Shaw street, Montreal, G-Nov-'98

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