

## UNJUSTIFIABLE TACTICS.

The miserable attempt of the Herald to create a sensation out of the funeral of the late Archbishop Fabre merits the condemnation of every self-respecting citizen of Montreal. In an article yesterday evening it tried to make its readers believe that the clergymen of the Archbishop's Palace, who had charge of the funeral arrangements, had deliberately slighted Premier Laurier by not having reserved "the seats of honor" for him and the members of his Cabinet; and that the Federal Premier resented the insult by attending the Requiem Mass in his private instead of in his official capacity.

It is needless to say that there was not a word of truth in the Herald's article. One of the "seats of honor" had, as a matter of fact, been reserved for Mr. Laurier, who had not intimated his intention of going to the cathedral in any other than a private capacity. No invitations were sent out to anybody, and the priests of the cathedral took care to announce this fact through the press a few days ago. Besides, the members of Mr. Laurier's cabinet never had any intention to attend, and did not attend, the service in a body.

It might have been assumed that the funeral of a prelate who was so highly respected by the Protestants of Montreal that a large number of them, both clerical and lay, attended it, would be the last occasion out of which even the Herald would endeavor to raise a sensation. But, as the article it published yesterday evening proves, the assumption would have been ill-founded.

Even, however, if in the hurry incident to the arrangements of a funeral on so large a scale as that of our late Archbishop it had been forgotten to reserve seats of honor for Mr. Laurier or his colleagues, we feel sure that that gentleman, who is the very soul of courtesy and good breeding, would never dream of finding fault, considering the exceptional solemnity of the occasion, and would certainly never contemplate regarding the oversight in the manner and with the motive attributed to him by the Herald.

## A MERITORIOUS OFFICER.

Many of our Irish Catholic readers will, we are sure, agree with us in paying a tribute to Chief Detective Cullen on his retirement from the service in which he has so long labored diligently on the side of law and order. The duties that fall to the lot of a detective officer are often both delicate and dangerous, and Mr. Cullen has never shrank from peril or responsibility when the public interest required his protection. As an Irishman and a Catholic he frequently, no doubt, had to discharge tasks that gave him pain and which he would willingly have foregone. But in that respect he is not alone. The judge, the advocate, the sheriff, and, to a less extent, every law-abiding citizen, has at times to bethink him solely of the duty of protecting life, property and the public weal against wicked, rash or foolish assailants. He who hesitates to do his duty because he thereby risks the hostility of interested parties is untrue to the land he lives in, and if he be a public officer, to the State or authority to which he owes allegiance. Mr. Cullen had to run such risks constantly in the performance of his duty, and that he did not let any peril deter him he bears the evidence in his person. Now that he is about to enjoy a well-merited rest, it is not untimely to say this word of acknowledgment and to wish him many years of tranquil happiness.

## GLOOMY PARAGRAPHS.

The Gazette occasionally indulges in some unmet and uncalled for criticism of Irish affairs. In an issue of several days ago it refers to the very successful agitation now going on in Ireland in reference to the financial relations existing with Great Britain in the following terms: "It is somewhat suggestive that the excessive taxation Ireland is alleged to pay, as compared with England and Scotland, should be attributed to the greater use of heavily excised whiskey drunk by its people. They might, it would seem, not only reduce their taxes, but add to their individual wealth, by drinking less."

Again, in its issue of Monday, it deals with the subject in the same narrow and ungenerous manner:

"There is a probability that as a result of agitation another commission will be appointed to investigate the question of Irish taxation in relation to the revenue of the United Kingdom. It is to be trusted that, whatever the results of the new enquiry, it will not make out that Irishmen are made poor by the taxes they pay on the whiskey they drink. The thing is too much like a malicious libel to accept without doubt."

It is high time that the Gazette paragrapher should exercise a little more discretion, and choose a time to write his spite regarding Irish affairs when he is in a more cheerful mood.

A country rector complained to a well-known dignitary of the church that he had received only £5 for preaching a sermon at Oxford. "Five pounds!" ejaculated the dignitary. "Why, I would not have preached that sermon for fifty!"

## OUR CHIEF PASTOR DEAD.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Hugonin, Bishop of Bayeux; Mgr. Larue, Bishop of Langres and Mgr. Soubrianne, titular Archbishop of Neocaesarea. He received the tonsure from Mgr. Affre, the then Archbishop of Paris who was shot by the communists for having attempted to stop the bloodshed in the streets of the Capital.

In 1846 the young ecclesiastic visited Rome, and had the honor of an audience with Gregory XVI.—in later life he had the same honor conferred on him on several occasions by two other Popes—Pius IX and Leo XIII. Shortly after he returned to Montreal and became attached to the Bishop's Palace.

On February 23, 1850, he was ordained to the priesthood by the late Mgr. Prince. He was first sent to Sorli, where he became the vicar of the Rev. Magloire Limoges. In 1852 he was moved to Pointe Claire, but in a short time he was recalled to the Bishop's Palace by the late Bishop Bourget, who held him in the greatest esteem. For nearly twenty years he was one of the most prominent priests of the diocese. Much of his time was taken up with preaching to young men in college and out of it. He always had a special liking for young men, and thousands and thousands of men lived to appreciate the good he had done for them. During all this time through his social connections he was much sought after to officiate at fashionable weddings. He grew up with the diocese, and none of its good works in churches, colleges, convents, orphanages, refuges, were strange to him. Canon Fabre, as he had then become, was esteemed by all classes of society. In 1869 he visited Rome, at the time of the Ecumenical Council, with Mgr. Bourget.

## Bishop of Gratianopolis.

At the beginning of 1873, Bishop Bourget, feeling the infirmities of age growing upon him, petitioned the Holy Father to appoint Canon Fabre his coadjutor with the right of succession. The request was granted, and Canon Fabre was consecrated Bishop of the titular See of Gratianopolis, in partibus infidelium, on May 1st, 1873.

He received the Episcopal consecration at the hands of Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec. The assistant pontiffs were Mgr. Pinsonnault, Bishop of Berthier and Mgr. Laflèche, Bishop of Three Rivers. Six other bishops were present at the ceremony. Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of Germanopolis; Mgr. de Goessbriand, Bishop of Burlington; Mgr. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, N.B.; Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, and Mgr. Wadhams, Bishop of Ogdensburg. Mgr. Bourget was then retained on a sick bed at the Hotel Dieu.

Once he was invested with episcopal authority, Bishop Fabre did all he could to lighten the work of his venerable superior, to whom he was devotedly attached; and during the three years that he remained his auxiliary he really did most of the administrative and official work of the diocese. In May, 1876, Bishop Bourget, who was then 75 years of age, secured permission from the Holy See to resign his diocese, with its title, into the hands of his worthy coadjutor, who became the third Bishop of Montreal, on May 11, 1876. Bishop Bourget being preconized, shortly afterwards the archbishop of Teimesse, in partibus. Thus for more than twenty years Bishop Fabre was at the head of the Montreal diocese.

## Made Archbishop.

Ten years after his succession to the see he was again honored by Rome, as in 1886 Leo XIII. advanced him to the rank of an archbishop, making Montreal the head of a province, which now embraces the dioceses of St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and Valleyfield. The date of the erection of this province was June 8, 1886.

It was in June 10, 1886, that a cablegram from Rome announced that Mgr. Fabre had been promoted to the high position of first Archbishop of the new archdiocese of Montreal. Mgr. Fabre was then out of the city on his pastoral visit, so that congratulations were postponed until his return. On June 14 the City Council, presided over by Mayor Beaudrand, unanimously adopted resolutions congratulating Mgr. Fabre, and expressing great satisfaction at the action of the Holy Father in making of Montreal the Metropolitan See of a new ecclesiastical province. Congratulations poured in to the Palace from all parts of Canada and the United States.

On the evening of June 23 the City Council, headed by the Mayor and accompanied by the City Clerk, called at the Palace and presented the new Archbishop with an address, to which his Grace replied, expressing the hope that the cordial understanding which had always existed between the religious and civil authorities would long continue. On July 6 some 250 members of the clergy, headed by Rev. Abbé Colin, called and presented their congratulations. The ceremony of the conferring of the pallium took place on July 27, amid much solemnity, Cardinal Taschereau coming up from Quebec for the occasion, and being tendered an imposing reception by the citizens and clergy. Among those who took part in the ceremony at Notre Dame were Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishops Fabre, Montreal; Lynch, Toronto; Leray, New Orleans; Gross, Oregon City; Duhamel, Ottawa; Bishops de Goessbriand, Burlington; McIntyre, Charlottetown; Rogers, Chatham; Conroy, Curium; Langevin, Rimouski; Walsh, London; O'Hara, Scranton; Mahoney, Eudoxia; Wadhams, Ogdensburg; A. Racine, Sherbrooke; Moreau, Saint Hyacinthe; Clardy, Kingston; Lorrain, Cythere; Cleary, Hamilton; Mass, Cowington; Gravel, Nicolet; Mgr. N. O'Brien, Papal Ablegate. The Cardinal officiated, assisted by Rev. Abbé LeGage, Marois and Gagnon. The City Council, Laval University, 65th Battalion and Zouaves were present. More than five hundred priests were present at the ceremony. The ceremony was followed by a banquet at the Seminary

Hall, and then the new Cardinal and Archbishop held a reception at the City Hall, which was largely attended. In the evening there was a general illumination.

On the occasion of his silver jubilee he was waited upon by a delegation of Irish priests and laymen, who presented him with an address expressive of their love and devotion to him as their spiritual chief. He was deeply moved by this demonstration of affection.

## His Life Work.

Archbishop Fabre was a very hard worker. In addition to his other tasks, he officiated at 4200 religious processions; confessions, 25,437; consecrations of churches, 47; visits to parishes, 1,254; blessing of bells, 204; consecrations of altars, 1,060; blessings of cemeteries, 20; High Masses 700; consecrations of holy oils, 23; installations of canons, 25; funerals of bishops, 10. He consecrated seven members of the episcopacy—namely, Mgr. Lorrain, titular Bishop of Cythere, (in Partibus Infidelium); Mgr. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax; Mgr. Louage, Bishop of Dace; Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield; Mgr. Decelles, titular Bishop of Druzupara and coadjutor to Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of Sherbrooke, and Mgr. Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface. Mgr. Fabre also instituted the Reverendissime in the case of Father Antoine, mitred abbot of La Trappe Monastery, at Oka. In the comparatively short space of time of 23 years his Grace made 1,919 tonsures; administered 1,559 minor orders; 1,415 sub-deacons; 1,219 deacons, and 1,025 priests. All these priests, belonging to 88 dioceses or religious orders, are scattered in every part of the world. Amongst them there are seven bishops:—Mgr. Pascal, titular Bishop of Moesynopolis (I.P.L.), vicar-apostolic of the Saskatchewan; Mgr. Emard, of Valleyfield; Mgr. Baudry, of Springfield; Mgr. Cadot, vicar-apostolic of South Birmannia; Mgr. Derriere, vicar-apostolic of Benda; Mgr. Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface; Mgr. O'Dea, Archbishop of Nequally. Nine others have suffered martyrdom: Rev. Messrs. F. X. L. Baral, F. Chatelet and J. Pernet, in Cochinchina; A. M. Belanger, in Turkey of Asia; L. C. Laurent, at Kouang-Tong; B. Gattie, L. M. Grao, G. C. Bechet and A. Tamet, in Tonquin.

## A Notable Event.

One of the most interesting events in his career occurred in St. James Cathedral on July 23rd last. On that day there grouped around him some two hundred of the 1025 priests whom he had ordained during his episcopacy. They presented him with a gorgeous set of episcopal vestments, and an address. In the address, which was read by the Rev. James Coyle of Newport, Vt., occurred these passages:—

"The priesthood is here to offer its reverence, its thanksgiving, to the priest hood of fulness, the commissioned to the priesthood of maturity and endowed with the power of reproduction. Through you, venerable Archbishop, all our prerogatives come, to you they naturally converge. The power to generate a single priest is stupendous in its consequences, but on him, who has begotten and armed more than a thousand such, the hosts of heaven may well look with wonder and admiration."

"In virtue of your word, your touch, your authority, we and ours are blessed in the possession of the Adorable Sacrifice, a Real Presence, a Food of the Strong, and the Tabernacle is tenanted by a Divine and Infinite Presence."

"Patriarchal, and yet more patriarchal, you stand to day, the central figure in a function as unique as it is tender and sublime. The unthinking, the materialistic will fail to grasp the significance of this ceremony, this assemblage, but those of the fold and faith will thank God that age and holiness have here received a fitting crown, a deserved recognition from faithful and affectionate children."

"And now, what shall we say of ourselves, well beloved Father and friend? Return victorious and unscathed from the multitudinous combat in behalf of the scattered sheep of the one fold, the one shepherd?"

"Nay, our armor may be dimmed, our steps may have faltered, but we are still thy children, still remember our Alma Mater, whether on the mountain's side, or nestling, like a jewel of price, in the bosom of some sequestered valley. Loyal to authority, true to our old Mother's interests, we come to kiss again the consecrated hand that pressed our heads in the long ago, to bear again the voice, that has never been forgotten, no matter where duty claimed service and sacrifice. With us, too, are your Pontifical sons, the purple and the rochet united with the serge and the surplice in chrousing the 'Ad Multos Annos' of abiding, reverential affection! Receive, then, venerable Archbishop, these tokens of gratitude and appreciation, and may the youthful levites, on whose shoulders you will lay them in years to come, be better, wiser and holier than the widespread toilers who now chorus with hearts and lips, 'Vivat pontifex noster in aeternum!'"

## Religious Orders Introduced.

The following religious orders he admitted into his archdiocese:—Trappists, Redemptorists, Fathers of the Holy Sacrament, the Franciscans, the Maristes Brothers, the Brothers of St. Gabriel, the Brothers of Instruction Chretiens and the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, and the Little Sisters of the Poor. He also inaugurated the system of having for each nationality, and particularly for the Italians and Syrians, priests of their own nationality.

## St. James' Cathedral.

Amongst the greatest of his achievements was the practical completion of the magnificent Cathedral of St. James the Greater. His predecessor, the late Bishop Bourget, had laid the corner stone of this edifice in 1852; but work on the building was for a long time suspended, and practically little besides laying the foundations was done until Bishop Fabre became the head of the diocese. Then work was resumed and pushed forward as fast as possible. The collection of the large sums required for the construction of this splendid edifice was a Herculean task, and at one time the indebtedness assumed very large figures. Then it was that Bishop Bourget, who, after he had resigned the see into his successor's hands, had retired to

Sault-au-Recollet, and who dwelt there in close proximity to the Jesuit novitiate, quitted his retreat, being at that time past 80 years of age, and personally visited every congregation in the diocese to solicit funds for the cathedral and aid Bishop Fabre in the work of discharging the indebtedness on the building. And his appeal was wonderfully successful. For Bishop Bourget was deeply beloved by all the diocese, and what congregation could turn a deaf ear to the venerable prelate, then on the verge of the grave, when he pleaded in tremulous tones to its members for so worthy a purpose, and declared, as he did, that it would be the last request he would ever make of them? Two years later his tireless form was brought from Sault-au-Recollet, to be laid away in the vaults of the cathedral for whose erection he had planned and labored so diligently, while the grief depicted upon the countenances of the crowds who watched the cortege pass through the streets of Montreal attested far better than any words could express the affection in which he was held and the regret that was felt for his death.

## FIRST PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

An event of great importance occurred in the new Cathedral in the fall of 1895. It was the holding of the first Provincial Council of the ecclesiastical province of Montreal, the Fathers of the Council being Archbishop Fabre, who presided; the suffragan bishops of St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and Valleyfield, the mitred abbot of Oka, and the delegates of the Cathedral chapters. Its decrees will be promulgated when they have received the formal sanction of the Holy Father. Had his Grace lived to visit Rome, he would have brought these decrees back with him bearing the official approbation of the Sovereign Pontiff.

## A GREAT CHURCHMAN AND A GREAT CITIZEN.

Archbishop Fabre was a great citizen as well as a great Churchman. During the whole of his episcopal career he always strove to promote harmony and good will amongst all classes and creeds. Though he did not take such an outspoken stand as some of his fellow prelates on many public questions, no matter of general public concern was indifferent to him. After many years of difficulties, he finally succeeded in bringing to an amicable arrangement the university troubles in Montreal, and the erection of a quasi-independent university attached to Laval of Quebec. At many critical periods in the city's history he stood for its best interests, notably at the time of the Orange troubles, the North-west rebellion and the smallpox epidemic. Temperance had a devoted champion in him, and he had ever a kindly sympathy for every undertaking which could advance its interests.

As to his breadth of mind, the fact that prayers for his recovery were offered up in several of the Protestant churches in and around the city is a conclusive proof. Another was the reference made to his death by Rabbi Yeld in the Temple Emanuel. He said: "The late Metropolitan believed in liberty of conscience and in toleration. On one occasion when I called on the late prelate with reference to some articles favoring anti-Semitism in the Province of Quebec, which had appeared in certain religious journals, His Grace assured me that he would see that nothing of the kind appeared again. With his characteristic good nature he said, 'Rabbi, don't fear, for as long as I live, and have the power, no harm shall come to your people, for to the Jews the whole world owes a great deal.' Our sages teach us that the pious of all creeds shall share future bliss. May the soul of the late Archbishop receive that reward to which it is so eminently entitled."

## HIS SUCCESSOR.

Speculation is already rife as to whom the Holy See will select as the successor of the late Archbishop. It is stated that the three names which the suffragan bishops have decided to submit to the Holy Father are those of Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield; Bishop Larocque, of Sherbrooke, and Bishop Lorrain, of Pontiac. Bishop Emard will, it is believed, be the Holy Father's choice.

It is also rumored that the archdiocese of Montreal may be limited to the Island of Montreal, new dioceses being formed with headquarters at Joliette, St. Jerome and Longueuil. Canons Racicot, Nantel and Archambault are mentioned in connection with the new sees. The diocese of Joliette would comprise the Counties of Joliette, Montcalm, Berthier and L'Assomption, that of St. Jerome would include Terrebonne, Laval, Two Mountains and Argenteuil, and Longueuil, the Counties of Laprairie, Naperville, St. Jean, Chambly and Vercheres. The diocese of St. Hyacinthe may be made an archdiocese with Longueuil, Sherbrooke and Nicolet as suffragans. There is also talk of new sees at Lévis and Hull.

## ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.

The annual nominations for officers of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society will take place this evening at their hall on Ottawa street, and the elections will be held on the Wednesday following.

There is a rumor current that Mr. Ed. Quinn, the present able occupant of the presidential chair, will not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Quinn has been a tower of strength in the administration, and the organization has prospered, financially and socially, under his leadership.

The members of the Society are determined, however, to use all their influence in order to induce Mr. Quinn to accept office for another term. Arrangements are also being made for a lecture by the Hon. M. F. Hackett in St. Ann's hall on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

In the sad bereavement which has come upon them in the loss of their five-year old son, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Murphy, of Craig street, have the consolation of knowing that they have the cordial sympathy of a very large circle of friends. Mr. Murphy has been heavily afflicted by death in the past few months, his grandfather, father, and only son having died during that brief space of time.

## TEA DUTIES.

An Expression of Opinion on the Subject by Two Well-Known Irish Catholic Dealers.

At the recent sessions of the Tariff Commission held in the Board of Trade building, at which Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Fielding, and Hon. Mr. Patterson, the Commissioners, were in attendance, Mr. Thomas Doherty, of the firm of Thomas Doherty & Co., and Mr. R. J. Anderson, until recently a member of the firm of Doyle and Anderson, two of the leading Irish Catholic establishments in this city, presented their views on the tea trade in the following lucid and able manner.

Both these gentlemen have had long experience in the trade, and their views will be read with much interest by our readers:

Mr. Doherty said—This question of the article of tea and the forming of the tariff respecting the same, is one upon which the trade is not altogether a unit. They are, however, unanimous in their opinion as to the desirability of keeping out that grade of tea which is rejected in the United States and England as deleterious and unfit for use, and I would strongly recommend that a tea inspector be appointed. Such an appointment would meet with the approval of the trade.

With reference to the abolition of the 10 per cent. duty against tea imported from the United States, I myself, as well as the great majority of the trade, am opposed to its removal. It is not for the reason that the Canadian merchant cannot sell to the retail dealer at as low a price as the United States merchant, but there seems to exist in the human nature of the retail dealer a morbidly, or perhaps we might call it a certain amount of egotism, in being able to state, over likely his less fortunate neighbor unable to pay bills on short terms, that he buys his tea in New York. This experience was found by the wholesale Canadian merchant before the present 10 per cent. was imposed, and New York houses sent their travellers through Canada and profited by the susceptibility of our retail dealers.

If, as the case is, it is only a question of sentiment, or call it what you may, when the retail dealer passes the Wholesale Canadian Merchant where prices are the same, I hold that the Government should impose this 10 p.c. so that they should retain the trade of their own market.

Now regarding the imposition of a duty on tea imported direct, it must not be forgotten that the United States have on their tariff list tea free. What would follow with a duty? Smuggling. It must not be forgotten that we have 3000 miles of a frontier, and as in the past so it would be in the future, smuggling would go on along our frontier towns and villages, and how far inland it might reach would depend upon the impunity of the bold smuggler.

I therefore think in summing up that it would be in the best interests of the trade that the 10 p.c. duty against the States should be retained and that no duty be imposed on tea imported direct.

Mr. R. J. Anderson followed Mr. Doherty, taking exception to some of his remarks, and said:

As to the tariff as it stands at present, that is to say, Tea free but 10 p.c. when imported from the United States, I can readily understand the fear that exists amongst many engaged in the wholesale trade whether as Tea Importers or Wholesale Grocers, with reference to the removal of this duty of 10 p.c. against the importation of teas from the United States.

Let me point out that those fears are groundless. They quote the past, when under the McKenzie regime teas were undoubtedly sold by American houses through American travellers to retail dealers in Canada. What was the position then and what is it now? At that time we had the disadvantage of freight; to-day, through the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, freight is as cheap to any point in Canada as to any point in the United States; we then have the advantage of the extra return freight on any teas sold by United States houses by their travellers to the retail trade.

Another reason. Under the McKenzie administration, the wholesale tea dealers sold at a profit of 50 p.c. and upwards, the lower figure being considered as almost sacrificing the article. Can it be wondered at that such a profit should not have tempted outsiders to enter this El Dorado, and dispose of their goods at a reduced but still a paying profit?

What is the case to-day? Five cents a pound profit would be considered an immense profit on Japan tea, and for an order exceeding two or three half chests the purchaser either did not know his business or his credit was very weak in paying such an advance. I may say that all that can be obtained to-day on an order of teas of \$300 to \$500 is a profit of 7 per cent. to 10 per cent., which is the cause of home competition, and surely such a small margin is enough to remove any cause of alarm to the trade of competition from outsiders.

We will go to Africa if we can dispose of goods at say 50 per cent. profit, but we will stay away from Africa if we can only realize 5 to 10 per cent. profit.

If, however, a differential duty is placed against the United States, I hold it should also be placed against all countries not of growth and production. This was the opinion nearly two years ago, at a meeting held in this room, at which meeting I had the honor of being chairman, and I have yet to learn that this opinion has changed. But at the same time, with all due respect, I would say that if the Budget, when brought down, should show a leaning towards Free Trade, the continued existence of this 10 per cent. would be a blot upon and a contradiction of its apparent principles.

What argument do those in favor of the retention of the ten per cent. bring forward? Only one of fear and for this reason they ask the government to stultify themselves and prostitute their statesman-ship for the sake of imaginary evils. Like children who got burnt by

the stove when lighted will not touch it again even when extinguished, so even though the trend of commerce has changed materially the trade, it has not removed the ever existing but unnecessary fear which permeates the thoughtless and nervous merchant.

As to the duty on tea I quite agree that it should be a specified duty as being more simplified; as to a specific and an ad valorem duty, no objection could be made, but to an ad valorem duty only you could not find one person in the trade who would not strongly object to it.

Some may object to any duty on direct importations partly for reasons of their own and partly because there is no duty in the States; however, as the duty if imposed would be a matter of revenue, it would be better to have some revenue than none at all.

I desire to call the attention of Hon. Mr. Patterson, under whose department it comes, to an injustice that the Canadian Importer of teas coming through the United States is suffering under and over whom the United States Importer has an advantage. All teas coming direct but through the United States, that is to say, teas coming via Tacoma over the Northern Pacific via San Francisco, over the Union Pacific, or via Suez Canal to New York, necessitates the merchant himself, not his clerk, the inconvenience of going to the Custom House and making affidavit that these goods were always and originally intended for Canada and were never offered for sale in the United States.

Now, how does the United States merchant stand? He is represented by an agent here, and when his principal in New York imports teas with a Canadian Consular certificate, he offers them in the States, while his agent offers them in Canada. Hence, having the benefit of the two markets, the agent here taking the same out that the Canadian merchant has to take, the disadvantage to the Canadian merchant is at once apparent.

Regarding the other phases of the question, I am in accord with the trade.

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