## MEMORIAL TO POPE LEO.

BEAUTIFUL CHURCH IN ROME SOON TO BE DEDICATED.

GIFT OF CATHOLICS OF ALL NATIONS-IT WILL CONTAIN A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

Catholics the world over are deeply interested in the dedication of a beautiful memorial church, the gift of the faithful in all countries to Pope Leo, which event is soon to take place in Rome. The church cost 950,000 tranes, aside from its magnificent collection of paintings and statuary, which were the gitts of different rulers of Europe, and the Catholics of this country, South America and Mexico. Catholics of all nations have not only contributed to the building fund of the Pope's church, but made gilts of the marbles and onyxes, rare and precious stones, and choice woods found in their respective countries. The church has been several years in course of creetion, but it is how receiving the finishing touches, and it is expected that the dedicatory exercises will occur within a

The Pope has decided to make the church the centre of a universal society, to be known as the International Reparative Adoration, which will have for its object the counteracting, by prayer and meditation, the attacks made on the Catholic Church One of the striking works of art in the new church is a heroic size statue of the Pope, in marble, a copy of which is reproduced. The first description of the Pope's new church was brought to this country a week ago by a Catholic priest of the New York Diocese, and is here given as written:

Many causes have contributed to the erection and the destination of this church. The immediate cause has been the wish to offer a tribute to the Holy Father for his golden jubilee by the peo ple of France. To carry out this project a committee was appointed, consisting of Mgr. d'Hulst, Vicar-General and Rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris; President, M. Charles Chesnelong, Senator, and three others.

The original intention was that France should erect a church in Rome in a locality in which it was much needed. The Prati di Castello, in the immediate vicinfiv of the Vatican, was, before the occu pation by the Piedmontese, a waste, which since has been colonized by the class of people who usually follow in the wake of invading armies. They now number about 40,000 souls, who, for the last quar ter of a century, have had no church in their locality. The vast majority have not attended any of the churches about them, and the youth have grown up with little care for religion, and even less for morality.

Here it was proposed to erect the church, to be dedicated to God under the patronage of St. Joachim, the patron of Joachim Pecci, Leo XIII. Consultation with the authorities at the Vaticia showed that a church such as would be within the resources of the National Committee would be entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the large district which it was proposed to serve. It was then suggested to make it an international affair and ask the Catholics of all nations to contribute toward its erection.

The condition of society, the opposition to the Church by her enemies, and the threatening attitude of the societies in all parts of the world, but especially in Rome, furnished a strong reason 🔊 the object for which it is destined. The Holy Father proposes to make it the centre of a universal society to be known as the International Reparative Adoration, based on the devotion of the forty hours. commemorative of the forty hours our Lord remained in the tomb after His crucifixion. This devotion was established in Rome, in 1592, to counteract by prayer and meditation the attacks that were then made on the Church.

Heretofore this devotion has been limited to certain churches. Now Leo XIII proposes to extend it to all churches and make it possible for every one whose name is registered in this Church of St. Josephim, in Rome, to obtain the same advantages in any church in the world as gained in Rome, if he comply with the required conditions. There are only two, registration in Rome, and to make a meditation or recital of some prayers as a reparation for the insults and out rages perpetrated, on the Blessed Sacrament, once in the week, at any time and in any church in which the Blessed Sacrament is kept in reserve; that is, it need not be exposed.

The ground purchased for this church cost 150,000f. It was the intention to have the church completed at the beginning of 1894. The original estimate was 539,000f, but expenses were increased from various causes. It was estimated that the foundations would be eight metres in depth, but it was necessary to sink them to fifteen metres before solid ground was reached. The crypt under the church was made lightsome, elevated, and healthy, capable of accomodating three thousand persons. The tem porary church afforded room for only two handred people, so that the vast majority of the congregation was obliged to kneel outside in all kinds of weather. The rapid construction, so desirable under such circumstances, made increased care and expense necessary to ensure solidity; and then, from all quarters, came a demand for a cupola, so as to give a monumental character to the edifice to be presented to Leo XIII, and also on account of its destination to be the centre of the Universal International Reparative Adoration. Consequently the expense has been raised from 539,000f. to 1,200,000, but a reduction on the part of the contractors has placed it at 800 000f, which, with the cost of the land. 150,000, will make the whole expense

On the 2nd of August, 1892, the crypt was blessed and dedicated to divine service. The church to be erected over this crypt will be sixty metres in length and thirty in width. In the interior the three naves are divided by magnificent columns of white marble. the base of each of Carrara marble, the capitals of bronze. At the union of the se three naves are ten chapels dedicated to the principal Catholic nations associated in the Reparative Adoratio in the transept are the chapels o St. Joseph, the Bl seed Virgin, St. Michael, and St. Joachim: the last on the right of the main altar, on which is erected the Eucl aristic Throne. The Chapel of St. Joachim will be ornamented entirely with malochite and lapis-lazuli, the gift of the Emperor of Russia. The principal ornament of the Spanish Chapel will be the magnificent statute of the Sacred Heart, the offering of the Children of Mary of Madrid. In the French Chapel will be placed the grand statue in marble of Our Lady or Chartres, the gift of the Diocese of Chartres.

A magnificent gallery will surround the interior of the church: this is the matroneo. The portico is formed of six columns and pilasters, superb monoliths in rose colored marble, with base

and capitals of white marble. In June, 1894, the part of the crypt corresponding with the naves of the church was finished. The paintings are in the style of those in the Catacomba: Fruits, flowers, birds, fishes-symbols made use of by the first Christians to represent the soul, faith, the resurrection etc. In the middle of the central part is set up a square edicola formed of four altars, on which will be placed images or statues of the most ancient representations of the Blessed Virgin. The Virgin said to be by St. Luke has already been presented by His Eminence the Cardinal Vicar and the Chartres and symbolical. A bunch of ears of corn Diocese of Chartres.

The portion was completely and perfeetly finished this year. The facing of the lower portion of the walls under the portico is of granite from the Pyrenecs. The facing of the walls has been also made as far as the floor of portico. The balcony above the portico, which unites the two arms of the mutroneo, is also finished. On the exterior has been set up and uncovered the grand mosaic representing the five parts of the world prostrate before the Blessed Sacrament, presented by Pins VIII., the founder of the Forty Hours, to Leo XIII, the Founder of the International Reparative unum sumus." On the upper stage the

Marble columns, white and red, from the Pyrenees are set up against the wall on the right and left of the mosaic, and serve as a base for the grand entablature, or altar piece, on which res's the pedestal of the beautitul bronze statue of St. Josephin, by Valentine. On the four panels formed by the wall between the columns will be painted two male and two temale saints of the Blessed Sacrament-St. Bonaventure, St. Thomas, St. Claire, and St. Julianne of Liege. Large pelicans will complete the framenta tion of this part of the facade. In the two upper niches of the facade will be placed the statues of St. Peter and St Paul. On the summit of the tympan (dome) is raised the grand labarum of Constantine, set in a globe of

The work on the Eucharistic throne has been begun. All the columns have been finished and put in position, and the grand arch of the base is nearly

The stairs, both marble and iron, which lead from the crypt to the church above, and from this to the matroneo, to the terraces and to the cupola are in position. The brick facing of the cupola is nearly furnished. The large iron framework is completed; it is light, elegant, and very strong. Early in June, 1894. Years ago, before his superiors assigned the saffolding was removed from the front of the church. The mounting of recently in San Francisco, and in reply the lantern of the cupola and the four to a request for some account of the large figures of angles which will com-plete the front will be soon raised to his field of labor in the far East had their places.

The foundations for the bell tower, which will be erected beside the crypt, have been completed. The subjects of the windows are all symbolical; in the large rose window of the facade are medailions of the twelve Apostles; in the middle, the Holy Ghost; in the rays the tongues of fire, which are directed to the Apostles. In the transept the windows will have St. Peter on the right, Leo XIII, on the left, each having at his side two or the cardinal virtues beauti-



Tam O'Shanter's ride through the midnight wind with the horrible hobgoblins pursuing him was only a bad dream, or nightmare, which anybody is liable to experience as the result of overeating or an attack of biliousness or indigestion. To avoid such disagreeable experiences one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken after a too hearty meal and the action of the stomach will thereby be quickened and

the meal promptly digested.

Then too if Nature be assisted a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels you will thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need for your doctors' services.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with suf-ferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and man-

ifold derangements. The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic.

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Specialty-Old bonnets and hats done over, and Hatsand Bonnets of the newest and latest designs from Paris and New York.

Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals. 21 | a national loss, Rustem Pacha was a Catholic, and a regular attendant at St.

USE ONLY ...

# Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

throne, will shine an immense glory enveloping in a cloud of light the Blessed Sacrament.

The windows are thirty-six in number, and represents the flora, fauna and history ; the Eucharistic virtues, Pentecost, the apparition of the Sacred Heart, the and Leo XIII. surrounded by the cardinal virtues.

On the lower part the row of rosecolored granite columns of Baveno are to the Chinese Legation. Baron de much admired and rise admirably against Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, colored granite columns of Baveno are the wall of the portico, which is in gray- is also a Catholic. Protestants will do ish-blue granite, from the Pyrenecs. This wall is crowned with a frieze, beautiful Virgin is the gift of the Bishop and the and grapes executed in mosaic arises China, members of the "Romish' from above the principal door, and be Church may be trusted not only to neath is a radiant Host; from there the "keep faith with heretics" and infidels, frieze is continued, entwining gracefully, but even to fill the highest and most reand folding one after another the whole sponsible offices of the State with zeal, series of shields in armorial form. On devotion and honor. the red or the blue base of each shield is inscribed the name of some one of the countries, in its own language, which have contributed to the erection of the monument.

In the middle in the lunette (the space in the ostensorium for the Host) is represented Christ at the Last Supper, with mosaic represents the union of the people with the Bles ed Sacrament, and under the portico we see admirably represented the union of the Blessed Sacrament with all the nations of the earth. It is the double prelude to the hymn of the Encharistic Reign that gives life to the windows as to all the other decorations of the basilica.

Other parts of Rome have been in a condition similar to that of the Prati di Casello, and churches have been built to supply the wants of the people. The Catholics of Ireland have built a church dedicated to Saint Patrick. The Church of the Sacred Heart has been built in the Campo Pretorio, and the French have completed a beautiful church on the Esquiline dedicated to St. Anthony. Thus as the city grows the number of churches must be increased.-In the "Star."

#### CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

WHAT OUR MISSIONARIES ARE DOING IN EVERY LAND,

Rev. Father Edmund, O.S.F., who, for mumber of years, has been engaged on the Chinese missions, is now visiting his brothren in this country, in some portions of which he did priestly duty him to China. The zealous friar was tinuing he added :-

The country is divided into the northern, central and southern province, speak the central dialect, and would have difficulty to understand the dialect of a native of the other provinces. The population of the empire is estimated at

"In Hoonan there are more than 30,000, 000 inhabitants. The priests are constantly travelling through the country, but as they are not very numerous they seldom meet.

"The life of a missionary in China is full of difficulties. The Chinese have a natural aversion to all foreigners, whether Europeans or Americans. We are mistrusted by the natives, who, while they entertain great fear for all white people, are, nevertheless, always eager to rise up against the European devils, as they term us. Consequently, we are ever

insecure from attack.

"Americans, as a rate, are generally hated by the natives. This is owing to the rigid enforcement of the exclusive act in this country. The people generally are familiar with its provisions. The French and English are also very much disliked by the Chinese.

China is divided into two great political parties. One favors the emperor and the other is in favor of revoluion. The latter is the most powerful Yet England took sides with the emperor's party, and as a result is most thoroughly hated by the great mass of the people. More trouble may grow out of the late war, as the large indemnities demanded by Japan have still to be paid. hina, however, is without the necessary

"There are 1,000,000 Catholics in China and to attend to their spiritual wants there are 100 priests, native and foreign. Religious orders of Sisters are numerous. They are engaged chiefly in rescuing abandoned children from the At our mission in Hen-chowfou there are left, on an average, seven babies daily. The Chinese converts to the Catholic faith are very devout, and though some of them do not see a priest for a year or two at a time, they still practice their religion fervently."—Saered Heart Review.

### CATHOLIC AMBASSADORS.

THE LATE RUSTEM PACHA WAS A DEVOUT

MEMBER OF THE FAITH. His Excellency Rustem Pacha, Ottoman Ambassador to the Court of St. James for the last ten years, who died in London at the age of 85, was unquestionably the most able Turkish subject who has ever acted in that capacity. He was devoted to the interests of the Ottoman Empire, and filled many prominent posts with rare ability and discr tion. In the critical condition of Turkish affairs, the Sultan has good reason to regard the death of his faithful servant as a national loss. Rustem Pacha was a

the it is

fully represented. Finally, at the base James', Spanish Place, London, the of the arch, beneath the Eucharistic parish priest, Canon Barry, hoing his parish priest, Canon Barry, being his Excellency's confessor. The distinguished diplomatist received all the last rites

of the Church with deep piety.
It is of course very unusual for the successor of Muhomet to be represented by a Catholic ambassador. But in Paris this is an example of a similar kind. monograph of the Holy Family, St. Peter | The Chinese Minister is a most devout Catholic, and attends early Mass every Sunday at the Church of St. Honore d Eylau, which happens to be next door well to notice the circumstance that, in the opinion of the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey and the Emperor of

### " YOU ARE YOUNG, KAISER WILLIAM."

You are young, Kaises William," the old man exclaimed. And your wisdom teeth barely are

through. And yet by your deeds the whole world is inflamed—

Do you think this is proper of you? As a baby I doted on playing with fire," Replied the irascible Prince,

And though I was spanked by my excellent sire. I've been doing the same ever since."

You are young," said the Sage, " and your juvenile legs Are not what one would call fully

grown: Yet you point out to Grandmamma how to suck eggs-

Why adopt this preposterous tone?" As a child," said the youth, "I perceived that my head Wouldn't ever allow me to learn. So I made up my mind to start teaching instead,

And I've taught everybody in turn." You are young," said the Sage, "as I mentioned just now,

Yet, with relatives over the sea, You have recently kicked up a terrible

Do you think that such things ought to be?" In my yacht," said the youth, "I will

oftentimes range, And at Cowes I have jibed once or twice, So it came to my mind that by way of a

change, To gibe at a Bull would be nice."

You are young," said the Seer, "but the Post you ignore, And have got an extravagant trick, Of using up telegraph forms by the

Why are you so painfully quick?"
As a child," replied William, "they taught me to write

An entirely illegible scrawl; But a wire which the Post Office people

indite Can be read without trouble by all."

You are young," said the Sage, "but you cling to the view That the whole of the world must be

yours; Now show how the Transvanl's connected with you, And what business you have with the

Boers ?" am tired of your questions and sick of your din,"

Answered William; "obey my be-Be off, or I'll treat you as one of my kin

And order your instant arrest!" -London World.

NO KISSING IN JAPAN.

Concerning kissing in Japan, Mr. Zoji Takado, a Japanese gentleman of Shikoku, told an amusing tale in New York the other day He said: "In my country we have not the kiss. It is a custom unknown. The husband never kisses the wife. The mother never kisses the child. To the Japanese mind the custom appears disgusting. Thi nk, then, of what we endured in the tale I will relate to you.

"I was a youth at the time, and one of a class of forty young men who learned English and other things of a Christian missionary woman from America. Every day when that lady met us at the school her first act was to kiss us all."

The expression of repulsion upon the face of the narrator at this moment was almost tragic. He continued: "We dreaded that kiss beyond any pleasure of study, but we were powerless. The lady told us it was the English custom to express kind feeling and affection, and she loved us all. At last it drew near to the holiday time, Christmas, and we consulted together about a gift which might help us and gratify our teacher. We decided to buy for her a doll. We did so. It was a Japanese doll, very tall," and Mr. Takado held his hand breast high to show the stature.

That doll cost many dollars of your money, for its raiment was very rich, of silk and embroidery. My comrades appointed me to write the address of presentation. I expressed in it all our affec-

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Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.

tion and good wishes, and said that to show always how much we appreciated the kindness of our teacher we desired to offer her a beautiful doll, which we hoped she would be pleased to kiss instend of us.

"Then we awaited the next meeting of the class in suspense. When it was the day and the time our teacher came. She did not kiss us. She sat down, with tears in her eyes. When she spoke she thanked us from the bottom of her heart for the gift we had presented, and said: 'I love you so much more for it, my dear pupils, that I will not kiss you onceyou must each kiss me twice.' And we had to do so—cighty kisses."

#### POVERTY AND DRINK.

In no country in the world would it be possible for an organization like ours to accomplish better results. Never in human history were opportunities greater for the poor man to improve his chances in life than they have been and will be in this fair land of ours. Nowhere in the wide world are such golden opportunities presented to the church to carry out the glorious mission which the Savior of mankind confided to its care. No blightening influence has ever appeared in our American life that can for a moment be compared to the withering curse of drink in the homes of the poor. The saloon is the great an unrivaled barrier that impedes the poor man's progress to independence and plenty. Into the coffers of the American saloon the wage earners of the country generously pour a billon dollars a year. American opportunities are wasted because of the maddening curse of drink.

"Destitution and want in this country, in the vast majority of cases, is the result of profligate patronage of the saloonkeeper's business. If so many of the toilers of the land simply camp in the wilderness of great tenement structures. and drag out their lives in hopeless noverty, the lamentable fact is due, to an alarming extent, to the result of paying a too generous patronage to the liquor sellers' trade. The practical problem for the American workman to solve is not the amount that he may be fortunate in earning, but the sum that he may prudently save to provide for happiness and plenty in a contented home. Excessive drinking is not the only cause of dependence and poverty, but it far outtrips all other sources of these misfortunes."-Father Cleary.

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

> 50 cents and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

> ARE PRIESTS SINCERE?

CARDINAL GIBBONS' ANSWER TO AN INTER-VIEWER'S QUERY.

In the report of an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, contributed to the Press of this city by Frank G. Carpenter, the

following interesting passages occur: The conversation here turned to the great strides lately made by the Catholic

Church in America and as to the carnest work done by the priests, whereupon I asked : "Your Eminence, there is one question I would like to put to you-not for information, for I think on that ground the question would be both a foolish and

insulting one-but on the ground that many illiberal Protestants believe othercated Catholics honest? Are your priests honest in their acceptance of all the truths of your Church? Do your people believe what you preach?" "In other words," replied Cardinal

Gibbons, "you want me to answer the question as to whether Catholic priests are not as a rule hypocrites. The question is, as you say, a silly one. Look at it! What is there in the life of a priest to make it the choice of a hypocrite? The man who would devote himself to it has to give up the most of the things which the world holds dear. I will not mention all of them, but I will take only one. For instance, that of personal chastity. The priest can never marry. When he decides to enter the ministry he must give up the hope of wife, children and home and must devote himself soul and body, to the Church. This, in many cases, would prevent men from becoming priests. The life of the priesthood is not an easy one. It is one of hardships and subordination. The priest is subject to be sent, at the will of his superiors, anywhere, at any time. He may be ordered to the wildest countries of the world, and he must go. His whole life is given up to the serving of his people, and it is his duty to visit the pest houses and to minister to the sick there, even at the risk of his life."

As Cardinal Gibbons said this, my mind went back over his career, and I remembered an incident in it which shows that he believes what he says and that in the past he has had the courage of his convictions. It was long before he had any hope of being a Cardinal. It was when he was a humble priest in a small country parish near Baltimore. Small-pox had broken out in his village and all his parishioners who were able fled from the town. One poor old negro who had the disease lay at the point of death. He had been deserted by his friends and family, who had left him



I was stricken with paralysis about two years ago, so that I couldn't use my right side. Three physicians treated me but without any success and I hast all hope, until I used Pastor Roenig's Nerve Tonic. It worked miracles on me; I would have never believed that such a cure was possible, but hundreds of my acquaintances can testify to it. Now my mind is perfectly clear again. I can transact my own business affairs, thank God for it.

J. L. WINNER, 22 Market St.

#### Fearful Paroxysms.

CARTHAGE, OHIO, Jan. 1894.
We have used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic in many cases with the best effect, especially in these of hysterics, in which it suppresses those fearful nanyyers. these of hydrology and fearful paroxysms.

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A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any ad-dress froot patients also get the med-icine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Roenig, of Fort Wavne, ind., : uce 1876, and is now under his direction by the

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For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELBOY 1605 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

neither food nor medicine. The young priest heard of the case and hastening to the dying negro's side he remained with him until the last.

Then the question came as to his burial. There was no one who would raise a hand at the risk of his life to aid in carrying the corpse to the grave. Father Gibbons was left alone with the dead. It did not take him long to make up his mind. He determined to be undertaker as well as minister, and so having obtained a coffin he placed the body in it, and in some way or other dragged it to the grave. He put it in the ground, performed the last rites of the Church over it and buried it, and then he went on with his work among the sick.

#### O'CONNOR'S CURIOUS POEM.

The present war talk revives the memory of a curious poem written by Arthur O'Connor while being conveyed to a prison in Scotland during the Irish re-bellion of 1798. As will be seen, it is loyal when read in the ordinary way:

The pomp of courts and pride of kings I prize above all earthly things; I love my country, but the king-Above all men his praise I sing; The royal banners are displayed, And may success the standard aid.

I fain would banish far from hence The "Rights of Man" and common-sense; Confusion to his odious reign. That foe to princes, Thomas Paine! Defeat and ruin seize the cause Of France, its liberties and laws!

But if the first line of the second verse is read after the first line of the first verse, and so on, the poem will breathe a spirit of rampant rebellion:

The pomp of courts and pride of kings I fain would banish far from hence; I prize above all early things The "Rights of Man" and common-

sense.
Hove my country, but the king-Confusion to his odious reign.

Above all men his praise I sing, That foe to princes, Thomas Paine! The royal banners are displayed; Defeat and ruin seize the cause And may success the standard aid Of France, its liberties and taws!

#### THE BOER'S CAPTIVES.

London, Jan. 28 .- In response to further enquiry concerning the safety of the Americans in the Transvaal, made by Mr. Richard Olney, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, sent a special despatch to the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, on Friday last, asking him for further particulars concerning the Americans at Pretoria. Sir Hercules Robinson has replied, saying that all the Americans are well treated, and that only Mr. John Hays Hammond, consulting engineer of wise. The question is: Are well-edu- the Consolidated Chartered Companies, who hails from California, is still in custody.

### WISE WOMEN!

### Two Opinions Freely Given.

W ISE women always use Diamond VV Dyes when the work of home dyeing begins. The majority of women know that Diamond Dyes produce the richest, strongest and most brilliant colors. Two users of Diamond Dyes freely give their opinions.

Mrs. A. Chittick, Windsor, N.S., says: Have used Diamond Dyes for over two years and find them ahead of all others; they are the best for producing clear and lovely colors."

Mrs. Jas. H. Coulter, Neepawa, Man., says: "I have always much pleasure in using Diamond Dyes; I think they are grand, and always make old things look like new "

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