THE FUNERALS OF TWO NOTED PRIESTS.

The funeral of the Rev. Bernard Murphy, P.P., V.F., of Carrickmore, took place last week in the Carrickmore churchyard. The funeral obsequies were of the most solemn character. His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop Logue presided. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. J. J. McAleer, C.C., Togher; deacon, Rev. M. McElduff, C.C., Kildres; sub descon, Rev. Michael Msckie, C.C. Lower Kileevy; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. A. McPeake, C.C. Rev. T. J. Larkin, P.P., Mcneymore, and Rev. E. Clarke, C.C., were the chanter.

On Tuesday last the mortal remains of the late Rev. Father William O'Connor of St. Vincent College, Castleknock, were consigned to their last resting place in the cemetery of the College. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Fuzpatrick (Rathgar) presided at the office. The chanters were Rev M. Eivers, C.C. (St. Paul's, Arran Quay), and Rev. Father Healy (Star of the Sea, Sandymount) The celebrant of the Mars was the Very. Rev. T. Morrissey, C.M (St. Joseph's, Blackrock); deacon, the Rev. M. Whitby, C.M. (St. Vincent's Castleknock); sub deacon, Rev. J Cussen, CM. (St Vincent's, Castleknock.) Father Conran, C.M. (St. Joseph's, Blackrock) was Master of Ceremonies.

"CARMELI'E FATHERS' CELEBRATION.

The Carmelite Fathers, Kinsale celcbrated the Feast of Our Ludy of Mount Carmel, on the 16th and 18th inst., with great sclemnity. Procession of the Blessed Sacrament was made through the grounds attached to the Carmelite Convent, in which the male and female members of the Confraternity took part, as also a number of little girls dressed in white and boys in surplices. On the re turn of the procession to the church, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given to a large and fervent congregation.

REWARDING A FAITHFUL PASTOR.

Father Ring, of Silvertown, has been presented by his parishioners with an lluminated address and a purse containing eighty sovereigns in recognition of his great work. Father Ring's health upon his taking a rest and a holiday. The presentation was cheerfully and spontaneously subscribed by his parish ioners to enable him to carry out the doctor's directions. In thanking his parishioners for their gift, Father Ring stated that whatever was left after his holiday out of the sum given him would be devoted towards an endowment for a scholarship in his school.

A WELL KNOWN NUN DEAD.

The death is announced of Mother Mary Teresa O'Callaghan, of the Convent of Mercy, Passage West, which took place after a brief illness.

For the quarter of a century during which Mother Mary Teresa was at Passage West, she devoted herself with tireless zeal to the promotion of education and to those other works characteristic of her Order. New schools were built and were admirably equipped and conducted. The Industrial School at Passage owed much of its success to the care and labor of the deceased lady. By her countless friends of all classes in the world, as by the community with which she dwelt, the loss of Mother Mary Teresa will be deeply mourned.

* * * IN MEMORIAM DANIEL O'CONNELL.

On Monday evening in St. James Church, Dublin, there was a Solemn Requiem Office recited by the memmembers of the Christian Doctrine Confraternity, assisted by the various confraternities of the city, for the eternal repose of the soul of Daniel O'Connell. The names of the confraternities who attended are as follows:-St. Laurence O'Tool, SS. Augustine and John, St. Thomas, St. Audeon's, High street; St. Nicholas of Myra. Francis street; St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner street; Immaculate Heart, St. Catherine's, Meath street; Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines; Cross and Passion, St. Paul's, Harold's Cross; the Confraternity of the Bleesed Sacrament, Westland Row. The Office was chanted by the members of St. Laurence O'Toole's Confraternities. The Rev. T. O'Ryan presided, and preached a very eloquent sermon on the life of O'Connell.

MR HAYDEN, M. P., AND THE OLERGY.

There is apparently very little interest manifest in the South Ro-common election. The Irish Party is unrepresented. Mr. John P. Hayden was allowed a walk over. In his speech after he had been declared duly elected he is reported to have said that here in his native town he was not afraid to stand up as an opponent on temporal affairs of one bishop in Ireland, and the fact of being

town and was well known and was not afraid to stand up as a Catholic, and not as a priest-hunter, and that was a great deal more than many of his opponents could say. As the candidate, whom these people regarded as "anti-clerical and anti-episcopal, and whose election would be an insult to every member of the Hierarchy," he thanked the electors for returning him without opposition, for claiming for themselves such a position in the political life of the country as that their opponents dare not send a man to oppose the man of their choice.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND IRISH CORK CUTTERS.

It is gratifying to observe the interest taken in the fostering of Irish industries by our prelates, as is evidenced by the following letter received by the President of the Cork Cutter's Society, from His Grace the Archbishop.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, Dublin, 15th July, 1897.

DEAR SIR,-I have been greatly interested in the account given me by the deputation from your Society as to the present deplorable position of the cork utting trade in Dublin, and I think you should take some means of putting a statement on the subject before the general public It is lamentable to learn that, whilet this once flourishing branch of industry is now so decayed, that the number of its skilled workers in the city Is reduced to 24, not more than 15 or 16 of these can find employment, and even this only at irregular intervals. Side by side with this is the striking fact, of which you have informed me, that if Dublinmade corks were used for the ordinary purposes of Dublin trade, constant employment would be provided for some hundreds of men. The effort now being made by your Society to introduce the general use of Dublin-made corks, instead of those imported from Spain or elsewhere, seems to me to be deserving of every encouragement. Your plan is to establish a Co operative Cork Factory. The plan, as you have explained it to me, appears to be quite feasible. Some small amount of capital, however, is an essential requisite of success. The Irisbmade corks may be as good as the imported ones. They may be as cheap. But there must always be a number of traders who cannot be expected to deal with your Society unless you are in a position to give some credit. This you cannot do uniess your Society can have command of at all events a few hundred pounds of working capital to begin with. The plan of raising the requisite amount by means of a drawing of prizes ought to prove successful. It brings within the reach of practically every skilled tradesman in Dublin the opportunity of helping towards the realization of a project which surely must command the sympathy of them all. In compliance with your request for a subscription in aid of the project, I enclose a cheque for £10. You will please expend £5 of this in procuring some suitable prize for your drawing, and place the remaining £5 to the credit of your general fund. I remain, dear Sir,

Your faithful servant, † WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin.

ASKING FOR PARDON FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

There was a large gathering in the public square, Trales, on Sunday, to advocate the release of the remaining Irish political prisoners, at which the principal speakers were Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., and Mr. John Daly. labors and his medical adviser insists of Nationalists were represented and the demonstration was in every respect a worthy demonstration. The following resolution was carried unanimously : This meeting is of opinion that the Irish political prisoners still confined in English and Irish jails have more than amply expiated the guilt involved by their political acts. That it protests against their further incarceration, and appeals to the Home Secretary, on the grounds of simple justice and humanity to now restore them to liberty."

LACK OF SUFFICIENT FUNDS.

There being a deficit on the first Feis amounting to £200, the Committee has decided to make a call on the guarantors in order to cover the liabilities. The call amounts to 10s in the £1. The total expenditure in connection with the Feis was £1531. A considerable part of this expenditure appears to have been of a kind that will not be necessary, at all events to the same extent, after the initiatory stage of the project. The amount paid in prizes was £378, while advertising, printing, stationery and postage necessitated an expenditure of nearly £400. The receipts included the following items: £306; prizes presented, £179; tickets sold, £489; special donations, £59. *

THE WORK OF ERECTION GOES ON.

Major F. G. Cullinan, sub-sheriff of Clare, has carried out several seizures for non-payment of rent on the well-known Caher estates in East Clare. The sheriff left Ennis at an early hour and was accompanied by a force of about 25 police, | tion as a specimen of the finest English. under County Inspector Feeley. One Discarding the barbarous law of hospiparty of police met the sheriff at Glantality, so called, which would make the bailiffs to Feakle. While going towards host, Stevenson frankly declares war: the estate, Major Cullinan noticed people driving cattle off some of the holdings. and accompanied by a car of police, he which were found to belong to MacNadishonor on the house." He reminds
another tenant named Kelty of consultation about the tenants, he paid the amount of the civil bill decree and costs. The second party of bailiffs found the land cleared before them and were unable to effect a seizure. The cattle which were seized were subsequently given back by the sheriffs on the amounts being paid.

OFF FOR AUSTRALIA.

Rev. Timothy M'Carthy, of Killarney, a popular young clergyman lately or-dained, will, after spending a few months in Tralee on temporary duty, proceed to bishop in Ireland, and the fact of being an opponent of one bishop did not prove foreign mission. He will have a large that he was anti-clerical or anti-episcodistrict in the latter country. The by Hyde, who yet has attained fame, for, pal. He was born and reared in the people, of his native town wish him every says Steven on, "If the world at all re-

success under the Southern Cross. Rev. Michael Godley has been appointed to the pasteral charge of Glenbeigh and Glencar parish, vacated by the death of the late lamented Rev. Thomas Quilter. Father Godley was over twenty years a C. C. in Ballybunim with Rev. M. O'Connor, P. P., the venerable and lion hearted sogearth of Harene Estate fame Father Godley has been C. C. in Dingle for the past few years. and was much beloved and esteemed there.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR REV. PATHER BYRNE.

A movement is on foot in Ardee to present the Rev. John Byrne, P.P., Dunleer, with an address and testimonias, in testimony of the respect, love and esteem in which he was held by the people of that town. Fatner Byrne was, for many years, C.C. in Ardee, and has been lately appointed to the pastoral charge of Dunleer, vice Very Rev. Canon McGee, P.P., deceased.

A SILVER JUBILEE.

On Thursday last the Sisters of Mercy n charge of the Ballinas!oe Workhouse Hospital celebrated the Silver Jubilee of their admission to the charge of that institution. High Miss was celebrated in the workhouse chapel, which was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. All the efficers and inmates of the institution and a large number of the townspeople attended.

A destructive fire broke out last week at the large flax mills. Blackpool, Cork, a thousand tons of flax and tow being destroyed. One employee had a narrow escape, and one saved his life by lowering himself on to the roof of the manager's house just the instant before the roof of the mills fell in. The damage had not been ascertained but the loss is covered by insurance.

In Corn, last week, before Mr. Justice Murphy and a special jury, Miss Kate Cronin, of Courtmacsberry, claimed £700 from Patrick O'Sullivan, Clonakilty, for breach of promise. The plaintiff is 25 and good looking. The jury gave her 20 shillings damages.

There is a most serious state of affairs in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. The mysterious Eastern disease, Beri-Beri. has broken out there with terrible vio lence, and a special commission has been appointed to investigate.

STEVENSON ON DAMIEN.

A LITERARY MASTERPIECE.

If the late Robert Louis Stevenson had never written anything else, his 'open letter" to the Rev. Dr. Hyde, of Honolulu, would have proved him as great a master of literary style and polished invective as ever lived and wrote. Stevenson was a Protestant, a Scoteman, and, so far as social obligations went, a friend of Dr. Hyde. Damien was a Catholic. a Belgian, and a stranger. An ordinary man would have been governed by considerations of creed, religion, and triendship, and would have kept silent when he saw his friend traduce the stranger. But Stevenson was no ordinary man.

In the beginning of his open letter he exhibits the bighest moral courage by saying, in recalling Dr. Hyde's courtesies to himself:—

"But there are duties which come be fore gratitude, and offences which justly 'divide friends, far more acquaintances. Your letter to the Rev. H. B Gage is a document which, in my sight, if you had 'filled me with bread when I was starving, "if you had sat up to nurse my father when he lay a dying, would yet absolve "me from the bonds of gratitude. You know enough, doubtless, of the process of canonization to be aware that, a hun-'dred years after the death of Damien, 'there will appear a man charged with 'the painful office of the devil's advocate. 'After that noble brother of mine, and of "all frail clay, shall have lain a century "at rest, one shall accuse, one shall de-"fend him. The circumstance is unusual 'that the devil's advocate should be a volunteer, should be a member of a sect immediately rival, and should make haste to take upon himself his ugly office ere the bones are cold; unusual, and of a taste which I shall leave my readers free to qualify; unusual, and to me inspiring. It I have at all learned the trade of using words to convey truth and to arouse emotion, you have at last furnished me with a subject. For it is in the interest of all mankind and the 'cause of public decency in every quarter of the world, not only that Damien should be righted, but that you and your letter should be displayed at length, in their true colors, to the pub-"lic eye."

It is more than seven years since this letter of Stevenson was written, and the subject is now revived by its republication in the form of a "bibelot" by Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine. Apart from its defence of the martyr Damien, the letter is worthy of preservadares hill, while another went with some | guest shield or abet the crime of his "With you, at last, I rejoice to feel the button off the foil and to plunge home. If your colleagues be pained," he continues, "let them remember it is not the naturally envious of the noble work achieved by Damien while its own servants sat idle and grew bulky in their luxurious missionary quarters; but says the honorable man of letters:-

"It is a lost battle, and lost forever. One thing remained to you in your defeat-some rags of common honor, and these you have made haste to cast away.

"Common honor; not the honor of having done anything right, but the honor of not having done aught conspi cuously foul; the honor of the inert; that was what remained to you."

member you, on the day when Damien USE ONLY be in virtue of one work—your letter to the Reverend H. B. Gage."

Stevenson, writing seven years ago and without knowledge of the true light which has since been thrown upon the life and character of Father Damien, takes up seriatim the charges of Hyde against the martyr-priest; that he was coarse, that he was dirty, that he was bigoted, etc., etc., and replies :—

" Damien was coarse. "It is very possible. You make us sorry for the lepers who had only a coarse old peasant for their friend and father. But you, who were so refined, why were you not there, to cheer them with the lights of culture? Or may I remind you that we have some reason to doubt if John the Baptist were genteel; and in the case of Peter, on whose career you doubtless dwell ap provingly, in the pulpit, no doubt at all he was a "coarse, headstrong" fisherman! Yet even in our Protest-

ant Bibles Peter is called Saint." He condoles with the poor lepers for naving been annoyed with such 'a dirty comrade," ' but the clean Dr. Hyde was at his food in a fine house." If Damien was bigoted, the essayist thanks God for a bigotry which produced such good results and made the bigot "one of the world's heroes and exemplars."

There was another and a viler charge; that Damien was an immoral man Stevenson says that he had not heard of any such charge outside of Dr. Hyde's clerical parlor save once, and that was in a tavern at Apia in Samoa, and the man who made it was a beach-comber

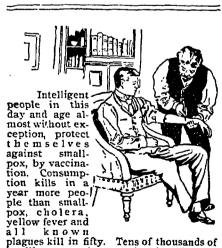
from Honolulu. "I find a joy, continues Stevenson, in telling you how the report was welcomed in a public house. A man sprang to his feet; I am not at liberty to give his name, but from what I heard I doubt if you would care to have him to dinner in Beretania Street. 'You miserable little--' (here is a word I dare not print, it would so shock your ears). You miserable little—, he cried, if the story were a thousand times true, can't you see you are a million times a lower—for daring to repeat it?" I wish it could be told of you that when the report reached you in your house, perhaps after family worship, you had found in your soul enough holy anger to receive it with the same expressions: ay, even with that one which I dare not print; it would not need to have been blotted away, like Uncle Toby's oath, by the tears of the recording angel; it would have been counted to you for your brightest righteonsness."

"God forgive me for supposing it," says Stevenson; but for the sake of argument he does suppose that Damien ever faltered in his priestly duty, and thus closes his Open Letter with this argumentum ad hominem. Rev. Dr. Hyde, who if he had had the least spark of manhood in his composition, would have been shamed to his inmost heart by the scorn of the rebuke:-

"You had a father: suppose this tale were about him, and some informant "brought it to you, proof in hand; I am 'not making too high an estimate of your 'emotional nature when I suppose you would regret the circumstance? that 'you would feel the tale of frailty the 'more keenly since it shamed the author "of your days? and that the last thing 'you would do would be to publish it in the religious press? Well, the man 'who tried to do what Damien did, is "my father, and the father of the manin ear, and the father of all love goodness; and he was your father, "too, if God had given you grace to

Some good Catholics were offended. when this Open Letter first appeared. because it seemed that Stevenson had given even hypothetical credence to the foul charges of Hyde; but in reading it now, with the proof of Father Damien's innocence known to all men, they will see that Stevenson deserves all the more credit for defending the martyr, when it seemed possible for his enemies to smirch the man.

Thank God for the Damiens whom He gives us, and for the Stevensons bravely ready to defend them against slander and envy. Both types are sufficiently rare, as their enemies, alas, are not.—Boston Pilot.



intelligent people recognize that they are threatened by this deadly disease, but take

no precautions against it.

Consumption approaches its victim step by step. First there is a little "out of sorts" feeling, the digestion isn't just right, the appetite falls off, the liver is inactive, the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food is inverfect the blood rate in the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food is imperfect, the blood gets impure and the body is improperly nourished. These conditions get worse and worse. The heart through the arterial system is pumping thin, poisonous blood into every organ of the body. The organs that are inherently weakest break down first. Ordinarily the lungs. As the last straw that breaks the camel's back comes a cold, however slight. This, with the accompanying couch, com-This, with the accompanying cough, com-pletes the work and an invasion of the germs of consumption follows. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It corrects the conditions that lead up to it. It is the greatest blood-maker and flesh-builder known.

est blood-maker and flesh-builder known.

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taking your 'Discovery' I was very low with a
cough, and at times spit up much blood. I was
not able to do the least work, but most of the
time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak,
my head was dizzy, and I was extremely despondent. The first bottle I took did not seem to
do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles,
and now I do not look nor feel like the same man
I was one year ago. People are astonished, and
say, 'well, last year this time I would not have
thought that you would be living now. I can
thankfully say I am entirely cured of a disease
which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery,' would
have resulted in my death."

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

. . . IT IS THE BEST.

MONEY LENDERS.

Some of the Extraordinary Transactions Which Were Carried Out in England.

A Demand for Reform Causes a Parliamentary Investigation—Three Thousand Per Cent Was the Bate.

The London Spectator, in referring to the recent revelations in connection with the business of money lending, 88.Y8 :--

The money lenders have given themselves away. Mr. Yerbugh must have smiled to himself when Mr. Isaac Samuel refused to deny that he might have charged a client 2000 per cent, but he chuckled, we suspect, audibly when Mr. Gordon, in a spirit which we may call frank or inspudent as we please, voluntarily declared that he had charged 3,000 per cent, and intended, if we understand his drift, to charge it again. After these avowals we may feel almost certain that the House of Commons will at all events make an effort to reform the laws which bear on money lending. Previous witnesses had related stories of great hardship, and mentioned sums as extorted from them which, as compared with their debts, seemed monstrous; but the effect of their statement was partly neutralised by a very curious cause. They seem from their own narratives to have been such fools, and members at heart think almost universally that the law can be made to protect anybody but a tool. The impression created by the admission of a hard man of business

CHARGED 3 000 PER CENT.

is very different. It seems to the average member that such a man is plundering, and he resolves that plunder of that kind must and shall be made impossible, at least through the agency of Courts of Justice. It is true that it is difficult to answer the argument with which Mr. Gordon, who, though he acknowledged his record to be bad, and though he cheeked" the committee in a way fatal to his own case, must be a very shrewd Shylock, defended his outrageous de-mands. "I do not," he said, "lend money; I sell money," a defence which is logically unanswerable. A man may sell a hundred-pound note as well as a Mazarine Bible or a picture by Greuze, and Parliament would ridicule the ob jector who asked that there should be a limitation of price. "How," it would be asked, "is trade to be carried on if the market is not to be open, or why should a dealer be deprived of the advantage which he gains from his customer's eagerness to buy?" That is a reasonable argument enough, but the majority in the Commons, after Mr. Gordon's answer, will obey instinct rather than reason, and their instinct iil lead them to the coucli man who pays 3 000 per cent. for a loan is either an idiot, or an intending swindler, or a person so hard pressed by circumstances that he has

CEASED TO BR A FREE AGENT,

sees, in fact, a pistol at his head. Under any of these hypothesis the transaction, it will be held, ought to be made impos sible, and the only point really left for discussion is the most expedient mode of creating the impossibility. If that can be done, thinks the average member, the money-lender will take less, or if he will not take less, but prefers, as Mr. Gordon coolly threatened the Committee, to retire from business, why the world of commerce may possibly survive even that loss. We expect a bill in restraint of money-lenders, and should not at all wonder, now that landlords are so impecunious, if it were a pretty drastic one. Our only doubt is as to the method which Parliament will think it wisest to adopt. They will. probably, first of all, insist on every

MONEY-LENDER TAKING OUT A LICENCE

in his true name, thus placing himself under the eye of the public and the courts, and rendering himself liable, if he is convicted of extortion in a court of justice, to the general opprobrium which even money-lenders may be fairly sup posed to dread, if only it will limit their future custom to those whose securities are of the least value. To be known to be an extortioner does not improve even a money-lender's position, and once registered and licenced, his name, even in London, will soon become widely known. To this provision we can see no reasonable objection. Respectable pawnbrokers, publicans and tobacconists are all registered, and the "stigma" which they all bear with equanimity may also be borne by usurers without the latter having any cause of complaint. If they are not pests of the community, they are, at least, persons whose dealings demand special supervision and control. Then it is probable that Parliament will endeavor to

REDUCE THE FACILITIES FOR FRAUD which tempt semi-criminals into the trade, by rendering every transaction il-

legal in which the money said to be lent was not lent, but only a portion of it, under the pretence, that the remainder was stopped for 'inquiries,' or premiums, or first payments of interest. This would destroy at least one source of the usurer's exhorbitant profits, and we cannot see that it is in any degree unjust. Every other trader is compelled to sell the goods he professes to sell, unadultered, and why should the usurer be permitted to water down his own liquor? If he says he will lend £100 let him lend £100 or take the consequences of his own conduct, which, even if not fraudulent, will at all events be in defiance of law. This

clause would have prevented some of the very worst cases brought before the Committee, and completely prevent the oppression once common, now, we believe, infrequent, of compelling the borrower to take part of his loan in goods, the latter a practice which we already prevent in the case of wage receivers by the various Truck Acts.

WHAT PARLIAMENT MAY DO. And then Parliament will, we fancy, be

ready to vote that no court shall grant an accamulation of interest in excess of the original principal advanced. That is an utterly illogical proviso, and one which at first sight appears to fine the lender who is lenient as to the time he allows; but this is England, where everything is illogical, the clause would check a good many quasi fraudulent practices, and one does not see how it could interlere with perfectly legitimate advances upon reversionary securities, but an able draitsman will be able to make exceptions, and the clause would undonbtedly bein accordance with a popular belief or prejudice which holds that such a demand is extortionate to the verge of immorality. It is true that Mr. Gordon's argument about the sale of his money, if considered as stock, applies to such a proviso with unanswerable force; but then the pawnbroker might plead it too, and we do not let him do it.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 2224.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Matlo Pilnik, of the Gity and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of Sacchno Numiznisky, formerly of the sais City of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, duly authorized to exterenjustice, Plaintiff; vs. Sacchno Numiznisky, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now of parts unknown. Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

Montreal, 27th July, 1897.

L. A. BEDARD,

Deputy Prothonotary.

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