An Able Speech by Mr. T. D. McGee, a Student at Ottawa University.

FROM THE OWL.

REV. FATHERS AND GENTLEMEN, -The history of Ireland clearly demonstrates that her people have been a race of nation builders, a race whose influence has been felt in the four quarters of the globe, both in religion and society. From the very cradle of her existence it seems that divine Providence had chosen the Emerald Isle of the West to be the land whose offspring was destined to raise up in other climes powerful, wealth; and righteous people. From the time when she exercised the greatest power in human and divine science not only over her own countrymen but over a considerable part of Europe, when for several centuries she held the undisputed intellectual leadership of the Western world, down to the present time, Erin's saints. Erin's missionaries, Erin's scholars, Erin's statesmen, Erin's soldiers, have filled the world with wonder

BY THEIR GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

in foreign lands. Whether we go to the tropical climate of Africa or to the beautiful far off land of Australasia, or come across the Atlantic's wide expanse to the land of the free and the brave, or to the snow-covered hills of our own dear Canada, we everywhere learn of the strenuous efforts put forth by Irishmen to raise up peaceful and happy homes, of their tierce vet justified struggles against oppression, of their utmost endeavors to establish and preserve that true Faith, 80 strongly characteristic of the race. In a word, peace, happiness and prosperity have everywhere followed the advent of Erin's sons.

Impelled to a certain degree by a spirit of adventure, but mainly driven from their native land by the operation of cruel laws, millions of the Irish race braved the dangers of exile and faced the perils of a new existence in a home across the Atlantic. To Canada and the United States did the tide of emigration principally turn. In Canada the exiles first found a home and a refuge from the shameful laws imposed on their oppressed country. From East to West, in the Maritime Provinces, and all along the banks of the beautiful St. Lawrence to the great lakes, the exiled children of the Green Isle scattered themselves. In fact they penetrated into every part of Canada and proved themselves in every circumstance bold, selfreliant and patriotic. Throughout the sities and towns of this fair Dominion they have held, and still continue to hold, eminent positions in every profession, in every walk of political and commercial life. We need but point to the names of Baldwin, Hincks, McGee. Blake, Thompson and others, to learn what the Irish have done to make Canada the greatest of the British possessions.

The United States have been and are the refuge of the poor and the oppressed, and we need go no further to seek for a cause that has drawn millions of Irish exiles to their shores. And in return what have they done for their adopted country? When America was struggling to free herself from the Mother Country, tell me, gentlemen, if Erin's sons stood aloof and showed themselves insensible to the cause that stirred the

HEART OF THE NATION

blood. From every state, from every city, town and village, wherever the Irish were, they obeyed the summons of the national leaders and rushed to the defense of the common cause. And, gentlemen, since the struggle for independ ence the Irish have been prominent in all lines of national progress. In every undertaking that has tended to make America the nation she is to day, Erin's sons have been amongst the foremost. Gentlemen, next to God. America is indebted to Ireland for the stronghold Catholicity has obtained in that country.

If now we turn from America to Australia, what do we find? Who have built up this great British colony of the East? Simultaneously with the great flow of emigration to America, another found its way to Australia. Here also did the poor and oppressed exile find a resting place. free from the sufferings and wretchedness

FORCED UPON HIS NATIVE LAND.

The extraordinary progress of the Irish race in Australia bears a twofold aspect, religious and political. Unshaken in their faith, they built up a young and vigorous Church, which is daily increasing and whose influence is bound before long to be telt in the Oriental countries. Passing from religious to political considerations, it is the same story of energy and success. The welfare of the country has been in the hands of the Trish ever since they sought its welcome shores. And to day there is no more respected name in all Australia than that of the renowned Irish patriot, statesman and litterateur, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.

Such gentlemen, has been the case in every country into which representatives of the Irish race have penetrated. For the an especial feature to attract, as it made than Washington. The old three generations they rendered France will, so many who would otherwise rethe greatest service. Irish soldiers changed the bistory of the world at Fontency and Austerlitz. And as they have fought France's battles, so have they helped to govern her in peace. And hence to-day we find the names of great Irish statesmen and diplomatists inscribed on marble slabs in her cathedrals. It is only a few years since the descendant of a noble Irish family, Marshal McMahon, was elected President of the French Re-

THE YOUNG BLOOD OF IRELAND

has also deluged the olive groves of Spain. And not only in the army but also in the civil government of that nation have Irishmen been renowned. Important political and diplomatic offices have been entrusted to them, embassies of peace and war, government of provinces and the highest administrative offices in the state. The names of the O'Donnells, the Blakes and the O'Reillys are conspicuous in the history of proud · Castile. In England some of the greatest statesmen, orators and military leaders have been Irishmen. The most illustrious orator of modern times. Edmund Burke,

ray a riwin na firma i Nasaf

in the United Kingdom of to-day, the Earl of Dufferin, is an Irishman. Sir Charles Russell, the cleverest advocate, is another among the many Irishmen who have largely helped to make England the shaper of the destinies of the world. And, gentlemen, what need is there for me to recount the deeds of

ERIN'S SAINTS AND SCHOLARS in Norway, in Sweden, in Germany, in Switzerland, in Italy and in far off Iceland? In a word, the influence of the Irish race has been felt all over the world. Whether they have penetrated into distant and unknown lands or have sought refuge in the countries nearer home, success has been the outcome of their efforts, victory the result of their struggles, and peace and happiness the consequence of their wise administration. And now, gentlemen, after having made nations out of colonies, after having poured out their life's blood in defence of the sacred cause of liberty, after having proved themselves to be what is denied them in their own country, able and worthy statesmen, let us hope that when the day comes, which please God is not far distant, for Erin's sons to prove themselves equal to the task of forming a nation of their own they will stand a united body under the dear old flag of "Erin go Bragh."

A REPLY FROM THE POPE.

THE VATICAN ON THE POSITION OF PROTEST-

ANTS IN SOUTH AMERICA. CHICAGO, April 27 .- At the Chicago Methodist Ministers' meeting to-day, the Rev. John Lee, Chairman of the Committee on Religious Liberty for Protestants in South America, read a report, of which the following is a part:—

"The Committee presents this morning Cardinal Rampolla's letter and Car-

dinal Gibbon's translation.

"The Chicago Methodist Ministers' meeting, April 2, 1894, appointed a committee to invite the Pope's attention in the Republics of Pera, Ecuador and Bolivia labor under the oppressive disabilities that affect not only the profession of their faith and the public worship of God according to the dictates of their conscience, but also their civil and inalicaable right to be legally married without being compelled to forswear their religious convictions,' and to respectfully and earnestly request him to secure for these Protestants the 'same liberty of conscience that is enjoyed by Roman Catholic citizens of this country.'

The following is Cardinal Gibbon's

The (Pontifical) representative of far from being restricted in the free exercise of their worship, are rather accorded a larger degree of toleration than is compatible with a strict construction of the political constitution of these countries. This is evidenced by the fact that in Peru, especially in the citics of Lima and Callao, there are several Anglican and Methodist chapels where weekly conferences are held.

'As to the solemnization of marriages, the Delegate informs me that, whilst the Constitution of Peru recognizes no other form (as valid) than that

"The same condition of things relative to marriage exists in Bolivia and Ecuador, where the exercise of religious worship is regulated by special constitutional enactments, with which, however, the Holy See cannot interfere.'

* CHURCH AND CLERGY.

· YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC UNION.

The following from the Wilkes Barre, Pa., Times, will be of interest, particularly to our young readers: "It is quite probable that at the next monthly meeting of the New York Archdiocesan Union of the Catholic Church, a movement will be started to establish an organization in the church similar to the Young Men's Christian Association. Such a movement has been discussed for some time by various Catholic societies, and the delay in taking concerted action has been due solely to the fact that no one was ready to take the initial step.

It is pointed out that a Catholic young man on going to a strange city is lost, he having no one there to take an interest in him. The Young Men's Christian Association has a secretary waiting for the stranger. He is cordially helped, where help is needed, in getting employment, and suitable lodgings are found for him.

The idea is to creet in each city associntion buildings, where Catholic young men may assemble as they do in the Young Men's Christian Association, where reading newspapers, magazines, and standard works, and where the young men of the church may have a search of the most appropriate school well equipped gymnasium, which is to three generations they rendered France will, so many who would otherwise remain away, and where men may obtain aid to employment or suitable homes

when coming from other cities. The president of the now existing Catholic Young Men's National Union, which is composed of representatives of the many archdiocesan unions, is Rev. M. A. Cunnion, paster of St Raphael's Church in New York. He and his brother, the Rev. Daniel C. Cunnion, president of the New York Archdiocestin Union, are heartily in tavor of the movement, and will, it is said, map out a definite plan for organization very soon. Many prominent Catholics in New York and in other cities are in sympathy with the plan and have expressed their willingness to provide for its completion.

THE ARMS OF THE SEE OF CAN-TERBURY.

The Church Times is greatly annoyed because the Pope has granted Cardinal Vaughan the archiepiscopal arms of Canterbury on a different coloured field to that used by the present Archbishop. The Cardinal's arms are on a red ground, by its continued use, health and vigor is purified, enriched and vitalized at this was an Irishman. The ablest diplomatist in honour of the English martyrs, in could be fully record.

stead of on a blue field. The Heralds' overcome, however, with the advance-College, to whom his Eminence is said ment and interest in science, and each to have first applied, refused to grant year witnesses the entrance of more them; so the Cardinal went to head-young men to our universities. If our quarters. This has drawn forth some sons are seeking a collegiate course, "tall talk" from our contemporary about they can find it complete at Washington. the "rightful holder of the dignity of St. Augustine's successor "—Archbishop Benson, forsooth-and some foolish remarks about the encroachments on the rights and privileges of the Archbishop of Canterbury, "by a foreign prelate, on the usurped authority of a foreign potentate." As well might the Cardinal assume the arms of the premier Dake, the Dake of Norfolk, says the editor. The cases are not analogous. The Duke of Norfolk's arms are his own personal property. The Archbishop's arms were given to the See of Canterbury, to be used by the rightful occupant; they were originally granted by the Pope to a Catholic occupant of what was then a Catholic See, and they cannot be justifiably used by a Protestant occupant of that See ; hinc illæ lachrymæ.

The Catholic University at Washington-

BY EDWARD O'MEARA.

There is a general impression existing in the minds of many people that the Catholic University at Washington excludes anyone but a Roman Catholic from obtaining the advantages put forth in its curriculum. This is talse, inasmuch as anyone having the preliminary requisites of education is admitted upon payment of the regular tuition fees. The attendance, of course, as is the rule in all educational institutions, under sectarian patronage, is mainly of persons who are members of the Church and who desire, by their co-operation and interest, to place this University in the exalted sphere with the mother colleges of the world.

The Catholic hierarchy of America in to the fact 'that our Protestant brethren in the Republica of Port Familia. worth of the institution, but, in their liberal scope, they made no restrictions for exclusiveness, but gave welcome to all alike, who possess the moral and mental requirements of the earnest student, regardless of creed.

Catholics are welcomed to all of the great universities of the world and have shown themselves the peers of any other sect in their mental attainments; these schools are, in the majority of instances, under sectarian government and receive in a large measure their support from the lovers of education who are upholdtranslation of the letter of the Papal ers of the respective seess which they re-Secretary of State: present.

A Catholic in attendance at a colthe Holy See promptly complied with lege under the ruling of a religion my request, and now I am in a position to state that the Protestants in Peru, to comform to its tenets, then why to comform to its tenets, then why should one outside of the confines of Catholicism be obliged to convert his

mind and actions to Catholic dogmas!
The name, Catholic University, implies Catholic teaching or the prescrip-tion of faith for which it has the honor to be christened, but in its standard of use for education it is plainly American—as American and loyal as any in the land. The advance-ment of Catholicism stands topmost in its consideration and with the thorough religious training for its followers, nothing can follow but the prescribed by the Council of Trent, noblest spirit of Americanism, and the Protestants do, as a matter of fact, wed purest devotion of our public weal. with religious ceremony in presence of Good citizenship must follow practical their ministers and civilly before the and thorough Catholicism, for the logical to its depths? No, the foundation of the United States was scaled with their life respective countries. allegiance to our God, then to our country, and if a man gives allegiance to his God first, good citizenship must follow."

We have been confronted and assailed on all sides by the obstinate and blind fanatics who voice their sentiments by saying that the Catholic people are barriers to education, opponents of it. They have no argument, but are led by the delusive teachings of the most depraved hypocrites, degenerates of society and pessimistic maniacs.

The Catholic University is as much American as any institution in the land. As a religious sect the Catholic people of America are a part of the people of this great republic, but when we consider them as citizens, they have the rights and are bound to discharge the same duties and shoulder the same responsibilities as other citizens. Their Logary cannot be questioned and no one is due credit for their rights but them

The Catholic Church inaugurates her second century of activity with the grandest testimonial that could be suggested-an institution of learning which is sufely to be the center of intellect for the hemisphere of the west. It is an institution which raises up the standard of intellect to a pinuacle of excellency. It offers every possible advantage to the seeker of knowledge and its faculty of instructors are men who are all thorough ly qualified in their respective callings. To the beginner in theology, it offers an unparalelled opportunity for his various branches of study, and for him who is in for classics, no better selection can be tries have for deendes held out their claim to superiority in making the scholar, but to-day in the arts and sciences, the American college is on equal footing with her contemporary of the old world. Many masters have sought our institutions of learning to complete their training, and on every American college register we find large numbers matriculated from every country on the globe. The schools of Europe can offer no inducement to the American which can not be found at home, and these in many instances are ever more attractive.

We have often noticed that there is a feeling of restlessness, apparently an inherent characteristic in the American youth, which is an indifference to the prolonged pursuit of deep studious re-search. Much of this feeling is being

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED IT.

A triumph in medicine was attained when experience proved that Scott's Emulsion would not only stop the progress of pulmonary consumption, but,

ment and interest in science, and each If they want higher education let them find it among their own people, who are equal in all branches to the teachers anywhere - Hibernian Monthly Maga-

PROTESTANTS AND THE SAINTS.

BY EMMA C. STREET.

In a recent novel dealing with the Middle Ages, a popular writer-who, by the way, is a Catholic and ought to know better—casts some disparaging reflections upon the monks and recluses of the time because they preferred the neace and solitude of their retirement to the very literal "battlefield of life" that the continent of Europe then presented. It is hard to understand how the cracking of crowns could have contributed more to the advancement of civilization than did the cultivation of land and letters in which occupations the monks employed themselves; but that it would have done so is the only inference left to us if we take the novelist seriously.

Just at this juncture it is peculiarly exasperating to find a Catholic falling into the sin from which our separated brethren are beginning to ask to be absolved. The idleness and selfishness of the medieval monks long furnished themes for the elequence of Protestant tongues and pens; but now that the dust of the battle of the sixteenth century is laid, and the disastrons consequences of that turbulent unheaval are being pressed upon the notice of thinkers, the old calumnies are dying of their own inherent falschood, and nineteenth century philosophers can find no better rewedy for the evils that afflict modern society than that furnished by the teachings of a monk of the Middle Ages -- St. Francis of Assisi.

That this saint, of all others, should be chosen as the model of reformers by non-Catholics is not the least curious feature of the Catholic revival, for he was the embodiment of principles which Protestantism has been combatting for over three hundred years, and the antithesis of that other monk whom it has been trumpetting far and wide as the deliverer of mankind from social, intellectual and spiritual bondage. No doubt the name of Martin Luther will be hald in veneration by the rank and file of the anti-Catholic army for a long time to come; but with the leaders and thinkers ie has been stendily losing prestige during the last hundred years, and they not only acknowledge now that his principles and methods were wrong, but have gone so far as to oppose to them the principles and methods of a man who was a product of the system that Luther

did his utmost to destroy.

An unusing feature of the interest manifested in St. Francis by non Catholies is their inability or unwillingness to recognize the fact that he did not evolve his ideas upon social reform from his own inner consciousness, but that he received them from the Catholic Church.

Ages before the days of St. Francis of Assisi, the Church, had offered her solution of social problems to the world, and it was the same as that which the baretooted monk atterwards preached to his own generation, and which Leo the Thirteenth today proclaims from the capital of Christendom.

This desire to dissociate her most able in every attempt. Protestants in ke to deal with the lives and histories of remarkable Catholics. Without exactly raying so, they seem to fancy that those extraordinary men and women were what they were in spite of, instead of because of, their Catholicity. Nothing could be further from the truth. St. Francis of Assissi, St. Bernard, St. Catherine of Siena and St. Teresa, made hemselves felt in the world, because they sought to realize in their lives the high ideal that the Church placed before them. In this alone lay the secret of their success, and perplexed modern reformers will accomplish nothing lasting until they consent to accept the same guidance.

We Catholics should take more interest in the lives of the saints than we do. Too often we picture them to ourselves as mystical beings-" too bright or good. for human nature's daily tood." They were nothing of the kind. They were practical in the extreme. Nothing that was for the benefit of society or the individual escaped their glance and their hand. Even so prejudiced an historian as Parkman was forecit to admit that the Jesuit multyr-missionaries were eminently men of action," and that in the face of his own animadversions

upon their "visionary enthusiasm." Parkman is not the only Protestant who has been puzzled to reconcile the mysticism of the servants of God with their undoubted ability to manage mundanc affairs. We ourselves are scarcely aware of the part that saints have taken in the important epochs of history, but our separated brothren are beginning to find it out, and it we want to keep abreast of the times we must hestir ourselves as the Saints did, and let slip no opportunity of pointing out to a questioning world the source whence all true reformers have drawn their principles—the Catholic Church.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

ST. LAWRENCE COURT, NO. 263.

At a regular meeting of the above Court, held on 28th instant, the election of officers took place and resulted as follows: -M. M. J. Flanagan, chief ranger, elected by acclamation; P. Howard, vice chief ranger, do; T. W. Maguire, recording secretary, do; A. Pinon, financial secretary, do; J. O'Shanghressy, treasurer, do; Dr. Chas. O'Connor, medical examiner. J. F. Quinn. M. Scantan, W. P. Meagher, trustees. M Larocque, marshal. J. Rice, sr. conductor; M. Canada." Burke, jr. conductor; J. Cooney, inside sentinel; F. McCarthy, outside sentine.,
Jno. Scanlan, delegate to convention;
T. P. Senecal, alternate; Rev. T. Fahey,

Make it a point to see that your blood season with Hood's Sarsaparilia.

he S. Carsey Co., Limited By a young lady, situation, as Organist in a

1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE

LADIES GLOVES.

SEVERAL DOZEN LEFT

Ladies' 7-Hook Lacing Fine Quality Kid Gloves. To morrow this choice line. Red Bone Plain Wood which we usually sell for 90c, can be bought for 55c pair. All sizes.

Ladies' Black Taffeta Gloves, white points, 4 large white pearl buttons, 31c Ladies' Colored Suede Gloves, colored points, 4 large pearl buttons, \$1.15 pr.

Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, white and colored points and stitched, 4 large white pearl buttons, \$1.45 pr.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Bous' C'othina.

" Increasing every day."

Boys' School Suits and Black Suits a

Boys' Serge Sailor Suits, \$1 05 to \$6 60. Boys' Twe d Suits, \$1.35 to \$6.10. Boys' Navy Serge Suits, \$1.65 to \$7.55. Boys' Halifax Tweed Suits, \$1,90 to 7,55 Boys' Reefer Coats, \$1.40 to \$10.

Boys' Blouses.

The largest assortment of Boys' Fancy Shirt Waists and Blonses, and lower prices than any other store in Montreal. from 150 up.

Boys' Pants.

A large and beautiful assortment of Boys' Navy and Tweed Pants.

Men's Clothing.

One of the largest and finest depart ments in America. Assortment and prices astonishing.

Men's Tweed Sac Suits, \$3.45 to \$13.75. Men's Navy Serge Sac Suits, \$4.25 to

Men's Halifax Tweed Sac Suits, \$5,25 to \$8.50.

Men's Tweed Reefer Suits, \$4.25 to Men's Navy Serge Reefer Suits, \$8.75 o \$10.50.

Men's Halifax Tweed Reefer Saits, \$635 to \$12.40.

Men's Black Saits, \$3.00 to 13.00. THE S. CARSLEY CO. LID.

HATS and CAPS.

Men's Hard Felt Hats, 57c to 83 gb. Men's Soft Felt Hats, 97c to 83 10. Boys' Hard Felt Hats, 97c to \$1.50. Boys' Soft Felt Hats, 95c to \$150. Men's Straw Hass, 500 to \$1.80. Boys' Straw Hats, 15c to 65c. Boys' Fancy Colored Lacrosse and Baschall Caps, 10%

Men's Bicycle Hose.

Men's Wool Bieyele Hose, fancy tops ind colors, 57c to \$3.69 pair.

Men's Sweaters.

Men's White Cotton Sweaters, 41c. Men's White Wool Sweaters, 70c. Men's Navy Wool Sweaters, 82c.

Boys' Seconters.

Boys' White All-Wool Sweaters, 49c. Boys' Navy All-Wood Sweaters, 67c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Men's Shirts.

Mon's White Unbarn Iried Shirts, 35c. Special White Unlaundried Shirts, 48c Men's White Dressed Shirts, 75c. Men's Colored Cambric Negligee Shirts,

Men's Underwear.

Men's Natural Merino Vests, 39c. Men's Natural Merino Drawers, 39c. Men's Brown Cotton Vests, 23a. Mon's Brown Cotton, Drawers, 23c pr. Men's Natural Wood Vests, 63c. Men's Natural Wool Drawers, 63c pr. Men's Balbriggan Vests, 45c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

IT PAYS

to do your shopping with "The Order store in

Quicker Mail BY MAIL

765 to 1783 Notre Dame St, MONTREAL

WANTED.

Catholic Church, in a town. Experienced and best recommendations. Address, "J. B. M., Box 104, St. Clet. Que.

PICTURES for FIRST COMMUNION. For Boys and Girls.

Size 12-x18, with figures of the Sacred Heart, 72c doz 12 x18, Emblems, the per dozen, 9 x12, the per dozen, 6 x10, 20c per dozen.

FIRST COMMUNION ROSARIES,

In Mother of Pearl, Silver Chain, \$1 each apward-| Plated, 2 m | Plated, 2 m |

PRAYER BOOKS.

White Covers at 75c, \$1, \$1, 20, \$1, 50, \$2 and \$3 ca. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and upwards Cheap Books at 90c, \$1, 20, \$1, 50, \$1, 80 doz, upwids

Eight Day Sanctuary Oil, best quality Regular Incense, Charcoal, Gas Lighters

Headquarters for the best grades of Candies in Pure Wax, Stearine and Paradiac.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers, Church Ornaments Vestments, Statuary and Religious Articles. 1869 Notre Dame St., 123 Church St., Hontrent.

MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank will be held at its office, St. James st. TUESDAY, 5th MAY NEXT,

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M., for the reception of the Annual Report and state ments, and the election of Directors.

By order of the Board,

BY, BARBEAU, Manger Montreed, 2nd April, 1896

Wanted The Public To Know THAT FOR 75e Yearly

AT DEATH, we furnish, without Extra Cost, Magnificent Hearse, with two horses and Rosewood

Finish or Cloth Covered Coffin. SEE OUR CIRCULARS

THE CO-OPERATIVE

funeral Expense Society,

1725 ST CATHERINE ST.

Bell Telephone 6235. Open Night and Day. Call and see us



CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and

Slate Roofers. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine Drainage and Ventilation aspecialty. Teli phone 1834

LA BANQUE JACQUES GARTIER.

Charges Moderate.

DIVIDEND No 61.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. It per cent for the current half year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum on the pand in capital stock of the institution has been dichared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, on a dafter MONDAY. The First day of MAN is st. The transfer books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty first of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house of the in fitution in Montreal, on Wednesday, the seventeenth of June next, at noon.

Montrent, on wearnerst at noon.

By order of the Board,

TANCREDE BIENVENU.

Manager.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREELPER CENT, for the current hull year, making a total ai-tribation for the year of SIX PER CENT upon the pand up (upital Stock of this heritation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, anglat its branches, on and after Monday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next both days inclusive.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next both days inclusive.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of May next both days inclusive, will be held at the Head office on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June next, at no at. By offer of the Board.

W. WELL Precident

the Bourst. W. WEIR, President.
Montreel, 23th April 1896. 41.5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Mathilda Gaudreau, of the Village of de Larimer, in the District of Montreat, wife common as to property of Francois Xavier Tessier, Trader, of the same place, "lain iff".

The said F ancois Xavier Tessier, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the said Defendant, Montreal, April, 1896.

39-5 AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL., No. 927.

Dame Marcelline Monetto, of the City and District of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in s paration as to property against her ha b nd. Joremie Constantineau, of the same hat hat, Jeremie Constanting place
Montreal, 10th March, 1896.
SAINT PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON,
39-5
Attorneys for Plaintiff.