

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

THE CAUSE OF CHARITY.

that no modern State, since the Gospel brought in new and divine principles, can omit from its constitution. You have this ancient English foundation whereupon to build, and the law, as I understand, leaves you no little discretion as touching the ways and means whereby you will administer so difficult an estate. For it is an estate, burdened and beset with responsibilities. Yet, as being an estate, secure in its rights and capable of wisely expanding its beneficence, the Poor-Law system has advanced that no private charity can equal. Above all, it combines in the admirable fashion of which this country has set so bright an example, those two things, elsewhere sundered and divorced, the management of public funds by private persons without fee or reward. The English tradition—and long may it flourish—is that every individual man or woman should be ready, when occasion permits, to serve in those many and effective committees by which the best work is done and self-government is preserved from sinking into an idle name. What can be more gratifying than to see Catholics associated in this noble task with their fellow-citizens, bringing their own sound principles to bear on every question which may arise, and without partisanship or any touch of sectarian feeling, zealous to administer carefully and kindly these goods of the unfortunate. Here is common Christian ground upon which all may meet; where knowledge, experience, character, will be sure to tell, and prejudice cannot fail to be overcome by acquaintance and sympathy. Our wisdom will be to take for granted in those with whom we have to deal, whether guardians or officials, the high average of public duty and honourable motives which we know to exist among Englishmen who occupy these arduous posts. Whatever may be charged upon the Poor-Law system of half a century ago, it cannot be said, on the whole, that today it falls below the level of other parts of the public administration. There has been a decided and most encouraging change in this respect, and the spirit of mercy, as well as the desire of light, has entered into its dealings and inspired them. All these things tend to restore the Christian elements which it had lost or forgotten; and in the same degree they make it more and more advisable that Catholics should take their place in the upward movement.

THE BEST KIND OF GUARDIAN. Now this movement again is, I think, two-fold. While it proceeds from the warm heart, the passion of pity, which is certainly characteristic of our noblest men and women, it demands the cool head of science, well furnished with information, not dull, as regards the latest teaching of medical and economic masters, and possessed of the conviction that our questions of mercy must be looked at as a whole. The best sort of guardian is the man who keeps abreast of knowledge, who compares foreign systems with our own, and who searches into the causes and conditions to which we owe it that our helpless population decreases, if at all, so slowly. Such a man will take into his general view all the institutions that serve as shelters and a refuge to these millions—for amid the sunshine of prosperity, millions they are who lie under a heavy and disastrous cloud. He will, then, brace himself up to the study, painful though it be, of the prison, the hospital, the asylum—he cannot turn away from the statistics of intemperance; and he will scrutinize keenly the results of that elementary education which has now moulded our children during the long space of twenty-seven years. He will endeavor to keep before him as a pattern the model city, the Christian family, the Catholic home; and he will ask himself, as he looks around, how far the cities, families, and homes, with which he is acquainted, come up to that pattern. He will, in short, live all day long with the social problem as a reality in his sight. I do not ask him to be a Utopian; but I do implore of him to be a Christian—a steady, convinced, and resolute believer in the New Testament, persuaded that it was never meant to be a dead letter, and sure that its principles are as sound in the market place, the workshop, and the street, as they are declared to be in the pulpit. I know that I am asking no small thing; for the modern, unreformed system takes not the least notice of the New Testament. And yet to the New Testament we must come back—yes, in the name of science; as the only hope of progress; and in order to establish an equitable and humane distribution even of this world's goods among the members of society, to that code of the Heavenly Teacher we must return.

TEMPERANCE AND TECHNICAL TRAINING. But all these measures, dictated by our Christian axioms, tend, as it seems to me after much reading and consideration, to fall within two classes—they will be largely measures of prevention, and they will aim at a treatment of individuals one by one, rather than in masses and as numbers. The barrack-system, the indiscriminate herding, the hard commercial view, these things are already judged and will go their way. And as regards prevention, think what may be done in the single great matter of temperance. England would combine in throwing light upon the connection in detail of the public-house and the workhouse; it is impossible that the liquor traffic should remain in its present state, a menace to civilization, unchecked and chaotic. Were it once realized that "property is a social function," how could this kind of property escape the responsibilities which now, in cities like Liverpool, or Glasgow, or London, it does manifestly evade? The guardians of the poor might well, as guardians of morality, look into the conditions under which they receive so many ruined creatures, sent to them direct from the establishments that have traded upon their bodies and souls. But, again, look at education and the training of children! It has been lately held that the number of youthful criminals in this country has been decreasing. How far, as I can learn, the figures have with certain exceptions, a much

more lugubrious story to tell; and it would be hard, and even impossible, to prove that crime has diminished as education has increased. But what does this mean? It means that a training in books is not a training for life. It means that some serious blunder has been made in our scheme of education. It means that by developing the brain and not forming the character this mere literary system is helping to create a large class of the unemployed who will swell the ranks of the destitute and yield their proportion to the workhouse and the prison. Clearly, as regards the thousands of our Catholic people that which would help them more than aught else is the strenuous inculcation of temperance and technical training. Upon these conditions, I venture to say, their advancement in the scale of citizens will more and more depend. How to accomplish so desirable a consummation is the Catholic social problem. Many here present will have observed that the number of boys in prison, in reformatories, and in industrial schools, is at least five times the number of girls. And a bitter experience has taught us that of the lads in question no slight contingent are our own—many more than the proportion of Catholics ought to be, indeed. Now the explanation is, nearly always, the intemperance and desertion of one or both parents. But neither intemperance nor desertion is strongly marked in the classes that have been so fortunate as to acquire a sound technical training; they are worst, as we should be prepared to learn, in the class of unskilled labour. That, ladies and gentlemen, is the source of our manifold evils—due to circumstances in the past for which our people deserve not blame, but the highest praise and admiration; for, had they chosen to turn their backs on the Catholic Church, they would have entered as Protestants into a land flowing with milk and honey. They chose otherwise; but the time has arrived when a thoroughly sensible system of education—a discipline of the hands as well as of the brain, and a well-grounded practice of temperance from their childhood onwards—would recover all that they have lost, and enable them to prosper in England as they do in other countries, across the Atlantic and beneath the Southern Cross.

PROTECTION OF THE YOUNG.

I cannot forbear saying that in this protection of the young from an evil tradition lies the success or the failure that is in store. Even now the results obtained from industrial schools point a moral which we should lay to heart: they are schools, and, for a plain reason, that in them discipline is kept up, and the home and the street do not ruin the influence of the teacher. How shall we make the home and the street what they ought to be in a Christian land? I am under no delusion. Yet again, there is much to make us hopeful; much that we have never counted upon has come to pass. We are all, I trust, awakening to the great truth with which I began, that society—which is in its essence a divine institution—has claims upon us, sacred and inviolable claims upon the best we can give of our intelligence, our affection, our interest, our leisure, and our energies. In working towards its elevation and advancement, we are truly endeavoring to bring about the Kingdom of God. This philanthropy which the Englishmen prize, and so many among them nobly practise, how could it exist if Christian teaching had not created the atmosphere in which it breathes? The history of the Poor-Law system—what is it except a melancholy but now brightening chronicle of efforts to organize and to distribute that benevolence the very name of which was unknown to the heathen? Now, the darkest hours of an evil day are past. There is a call for enthusiasm directed by knowledge; for women who will help their weak or fallen sisters; and for men alert and practical who know what life is, and who will insist upon making childhood and youth a preparation for manhood.

LEADERS AND HELPERS.

Above all, I discern that the hour has come when Catholics must gird their selves up to join in the task of social reconstruction, when our patron saint shall be St. Vincent de Paul; our heroes, priests like Father Mathew, Dom Bosco, Father Hecker, and Cardinal Manning; leaders among laymen such as Frederic Ozanam, Decurtius, Leon Harmel—and why should I not add such as Mr. Britten and Mr. Costelloe, or the indefatigable secretary to whose efforts we owe these meetings? A hundred questions await solution; but we need not fear any of them if we have once resolved that to the Catholic Church belongs this Apostolate of Mercy; that to be a Catholic means for each of us that he has enlisted in the army of human progress and of Christian civilization.

Whether we will or no, ladies and gentlemen, the scheme of life, labor and training which you help to administer, is a collective one, not as yet founded upon the family, but upon the community, and subject to all the disadvantages of that principle. If you would develop the character, you must give scope to the affections; but you never will do this except by creating a home, or series of homes, in which the young can feel that they receive individual care, and which may serve them as a school of good conduct. In like manner the old whose only crime is their poverty have a just claim not to be compelled to spend their last days with the idle and incorrigible, whose treatment requires, even for their own sake, a stern severity which it has not, in these latter days, received at the hands of English law. Other countries—Belgium, Holland, Germany—have set us examples the study of which is pressing and imperative, as regards this dangerous class. But all comes back, as I said, to prevention and discrimination; therefore, at length, it comes to a demand for many helpers who shall bring their experience to bear upon the proposals that are made, and who know what is doing in Europe and America to meet this universal problem. For such in fact it has grown to be. And it will task the wisdom of our wisest so to deal with the production

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and distribution of wealth, with urban overcrowding, with the unequal pressure of pauperism, with the dangers that threaten family life, and with the too rapid emancipation of the young, so to lessen the misery now chronic in all countries framed upon modern commercial principles, and to draw out from phenomena so complicated and compromising the simple Christian life, which is best for us all. Yet the long tradition of mercy as well as truth is still to be found in the Church that began by calling slaves no less than freemen into one Divine Communion. We have our teaching orders, our nursing orders, our rescue societies, our schemes of emigration, our League of the Cross; and in so many ways the opportunities of joining our forces with those which the nation sends out to do battle against crime, ignorance, and misery. If everyone will do what in him lies to take up this crusade, he will be helping men towards a right understanding of the Catholic principles and commending their acceptance in the most fruitful way possible, and he may comfort himself with the reflection that he will leave the world more Christian than he found it, and therefore a deal less unhappy than in ages past.

HELPLESS FOR A YEAR.

Now I Down With Rheumatism and Sciatica.

From the Post, Sackville, N. B. Records like the following carry conviction with them, and in a practical sense it might be said that this is still the age of miracles. Mr. Edward Downey, of Macaan, N. B., says:—"I have been a resident of Cumberland Co. some years. I have been a great sufferer for upwards of ten years with sciatic rheumatism. I was tortured with severe pains which at times would become almost unbearable, and I think I suffered almost everything a man can suffer and live. I was so crippled that I could not work and part of the time was not able even to move about. I became so weak, and my system so run down that I despaired of ever getting better. My case was an almost hopeless one, and as I had abandoned hope I was almost helpless for over a year. I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I was induced to at least give them a trial. In a short time I began to recover, and the agonizing pains left my back and limbs, so that I was enabled to walk out of doors. Before I had used more than half a dozen boxes I was almost entirely well and could do a hard day's work. I had a good appetite and began to gain flesh and feel like a new man. I am free from aches and pains and have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to thank for it all." The reporter could not help feeling that Mr. Downey's case was a striking one, as he now presents a stout well built figure, straight limbed and as smart in his movements as a young man of twenty.

BUTTER EXPORTS.

[Canadian Trade Review.] The Government are somewhat disappointed that after all the pressure put on them to provide cold storage plants for Canadian butter, in order to extend its use in Great Britain, the farmers should have taken so few steps to avail themselves of their installation. Although the shipments of butter from this port from the commencement of the present season are nearly three times the amount exported during the corresponding period of last year, it is known that this is not due to any expansion in Canadian butter exports, but to shipments of American butter made in bond via this port in order to secure the cold storage facilities which our Government has supplied. In other words, the American butter shipper has quickly realized the advantages offered by the Canadian route, and has availed himself of them with a promptitude which contrasts very forcibly with the apathy and indifference manifested by those for whom these advantages were provided at the public expense.

Not only this, but butter-makers in both the Eastern and Western States are copying our Canadian creamery in order to secure the benefit of its popularity on the English market. They are employing Canadian factory men to make their butter and are even importing Canadian tubs in which to ship it. A short time ago an order was received in this city from Wisconsin for a shipment of empty Canadian butter tubs to be copied by the local factories and thus render the imitation of our methods more complete. This butter is made by Canadians and shipped by the Canadian route in Canadian tubs and British vessels. It figures in our export returns as Canadian butter and politicians point to it as proving the boom in our trade caused by Government. But it is an American product in its entirety, and so soon as it shall have captured the British market, it will cease to masquerade as Canadian creamery and come out in its true colors as American butter.

It will be our farmers own fault when this takes place. Of course they claim that it pays them better to put their milk into cheese instead of butter. But, if this be so, why does it not pay the American farmer also? The price of butter is lower with him than with us, and yet he apparently prefers to put his milk into it and not into cheese. The fact is he has laid himself out to capture the British butter market, and with characteristic promptitude and sagacity he seizes the best opportunity he can find for doing so. Since Canada has provided such excellent facilities for landing his product in good shape in Britain he readily avails himself of them. While we are talking, he is doing. And thus the advantage of our refrigerator facilities is being reaped by alien shippers, while our own stand by with their hands folded waiting for the plum to fall into their mouths instead of reaching out boldly and gathering it for themselves.

PROVISION MARKET.

There continues to be a good demand for hams and bacon, and trade on the whole is fairly active, with prices fully maintained. We quote—Canadian pork, \$14.50 to \$15.00 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at \$3.00 to \$3.25, and compound refined at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per

lb; hams, 11c to 13c, and bacon 11c to 12c per pound. In the Chicago provision market pork was about steady, closing \$7.70 July, \$7.72 September; \$8.50 October. Lard was weaker, and prices declined 2c to 5c, closing \$4.12 September; \$4.20 October; \$4.22 December; \$4.30 May. Short ribs closed \$4.60 July; \$4.62 September; \$4.65 October.

J. S. Bache & Co., of Chicago, wires:—Provisions opened stronger on 8,000 less hogs than expected, and higher prices for the same. New York houses bought, and packers were free sellers of September ribs from \$4.67 to \$4.67 1/2, and the American Packing Company was the best buyer of September lard. The market closes easy at about the lowest prices of the day.

There was a stronger feeling in the Liverpool provision market for lard and bacon, and prices for the former advanced 31, and the latter 61. Pork closed at 45s; lard, 21s 9d; boneless long cut heavy bacon, 27s. long cut light, 25s 6d; short cut heavy, 24s 6d, and tallow, 17s 3d.

RETAIL MARKET.

The fine, cool weather of yesterday induced householders generally to attend the markets in large numbers. Supplies of all lines of produce were abundant, for which the demand was active, and a brisk business was done. The attendance of farmers and gardeners was unusually large and every available spot on and around the various markets was occupied with heavily laden loads of grain and vegetables. The demand for grain, which consisted chiefly of oats, was good and prices were maintained at 65s to 75s per bag. All kinds of vegetables were abundant and values generally are lower. The market was literally glutted with potatoes, cabbages and cucumbers, and prices ruled much lower than last week; in fact, gardeners in some cases stated that it hardly paid them to cut the stuff and sell it for such low prices. An active demand was experienced for fruit, but as the supply was large, buyers had no difficulty in filling their wares. In dairy produce, poultry and game a good business was done at fair prices.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The tone of the egg market is remarkably firm for this season of the year, and under a good demand business is fairly active. Selected near-by stock sold at 10 1/2c to 11c, ordinary No. 1 at 9c to 9 1/2c, and No. 2 at 8c to 8 1/2c per dozen. The demand for maple product is almost nil, and holders would probably shade present prices in order to make sales. We quote—Maple syrup at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb., and 45c to 55c per tin; sugar, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.

There is no change in honey. White clover comb is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c, bright extracted at 6 1/2c to 7c, and dark at 4c to 5c per lb. The demand for beans is dull, and prices are nominally quoted at 55c to 60c in car lots, and at 65c to 70c in a jobbing way.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese market exhibits little change. Values hold steady on this side of the water, and finest goods are all the more so just now, inasmuch as the bulk of the current receipts do not show any acceptable quality. For this reason there is a rather wider range in values than usual, and it is understood that there was considerable shopping around to-day for Quebec stock that could be bought at a concession on our extreme price. Offers were made around 7 1/2c, but the goods in question were not acceptable to buyers. Aside from the hunting around for bargains, the volume of new business was light, but the general tone is firm.

Finest Ontario cheese.....8 1/2c to 8 3/4c
Finest Townships cheese.....7 1/2c to 8c
Finest Quebec cheese.....7 1/2c to 7 3/4c
Under grades.....7 1/2c to 7 3/4c

The butter market rules steady on spot, with a fair enquiry from operators, who continue to put finest creamery into store, so that the accumulation in this connection must be considerable at present. There is demand from exporters for seconds that show a reasonably good flavor, and such easily finds buyers around 16c to 16 1/2c. Dairy stock does not appear to be wanted.

Finest Creamery.....17 1/2 to 17 3/4
Seconds.....16 to 16 1/2
Dairy butter.....12 to 12 1/2

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 27.—At the cheese board to-day 17 factories offered 1,125 boxes white and 100 colored. The following are the sales: Wm. Cook, 315 white at \$1.16c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 150 white at 8c.

INGERSOLL, Ont., July 27.—Offerings on the cheese board to-day were 1,688 boxes; sales, 740 at 7 1/2c; 73c refused for several lots. Good attendance; several salesmen present did not board their cheese.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., July 27.—At the cheese board meeting here to-night 450 white were boarded; Cook bought 340 at \$1.16c; Ayer & Co., 60 at 8c; balance unsold.

MADOC, Ont., July 27.—At the cheese board meeting to-night 13 factories boarded 890 boxes, all white. Sales: Cook, 275 at \$1.16c; Watkin, 305 at 8c; Bird, 260 at 8c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, July 26.—Although the trade was slow the feeling in the market for cattle was slightly firmer, and prices show a slight advance as compared with last week. Choice States sold at 10 1/2c, choice Canadians at 10c, and Argentine at 8 1/2c. Canadian sheep sold at 9c, and Argentine at 9c.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The market was firmer for cattle, and prices show an advance of 10 for American steers, while Canadians are unchanged. Choice States, 10 1/2c; choice Canadians, 10c; sheep, 9 1/2c.

LONDON, July 26.—A private cable quotes choice Canadian cattle at 10c; medium at 9c to 9 1/2c, and sheep at 9c.

Messrs. John Old & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng., write W. H. Beaman, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, as follows, under date of July 12th and 15th:—A moderate supply of beasts was placed on the market this

morning. The cattle met a firmer trade at slightly higher prices for States cattle, and a rise of 1d for South American cattle. For Canadian cattle there was very little difference. The numbers included 1,885 from the United States, which made from 5 1/2 to 5 1/2; 620 from Canada; at 5 1/2 to 5 1/2, and 393 from South America, at 4 1/2 to 4 1/2. The sheep trade was without alteration; 4,154 were offered for sale from South America, which realized from 5 1/2 to 5 1/2. The enquiry was slightly better than the supply at D. pford to day was pretty heavy for a Th. radey market; the demand was not so good, and the price a little lower all round. There were 3,012 head of cattle offered for sale and 4,102 sheep, of which 1,477 cattle were from the States, realizing 5 1/2 to 5 1/2; 781 head of cattle from Canada at 5d to 5 1/2d, and 212 sheep at 4 1/2; 751 cattle from South America at 4 1/2 to 4 1/2, and 3,890 sheep at 4 1/2 for clipped sheep to 4 1/2 for wool sheep.

MONTREAL July 26.—There has been no important change in local export live stock circles during the past week. The ocean freight market is firm and the advance in rates noted this day week has been fully maintained. The demand for space is somewhat limited for the present, but considerable has been engaged ahead by some of the large shippers, which is probably the reason of the inactivity. Rates to Liverpool are quoted at 47s 6d to 50s, with engagements at the outside figure, and London 35s to 40s. Cables to day from Liverpool and London were firmer in tone for cattle at a slight advance in prices, which was welcome news to shippers, but they doubted if the outside price would be realized freely. At present prices ruling the losses that are being met are heavy, and one of the largest exporters stated that the season on the whole so far had been a bad one, as double the amount of money on the same number of cattle shipped last season has been lost. In reference to sheep, the trade of late has also been bad and private cables received to day from London reported sales that did not average 9c per lb. In regard to the Northwest cattle Mr. Ironside, of Messrs. Gordon & Ironside, states that there will probably be about 25,000 head to go forward this season, of which the condition are generally poor owing to the excessive rains of late and flies, in consequence they have been going backward in condition instead of improving, as they should do at this season.

The offerings of live stock at the East End abattoir market this morning were 600 cattle, 300 sheep, 200 lambs, 150 calves, 25 hogs and 50 young pigs. The market was without any new feature to note, except that there is still a scarcity of really choice cattle, there being only one load of such offered, which cost in Toronto 4 1/2c per lb., and the holder was asking 4 1/2c, but up to a late hour no sale had been made at this figure. A few shippers were present and wanted some stock to make up equipments, but there was nothing suitable offered outside the above load, and considering the state of the markets abroad they were not disposed to pay high prices, about 4c being their limit; in consequence no business was done in this line. The attendance of butchers was large, however, and the demand from them was good. Trade on the whole was fairly active and prices ruled steady. The supply was large, but not in excess of requirements. Choice beefs sold at 4c to 4 1/2c good at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, fair at 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c, common at 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c, and inferior at 2c to 2 1/2c per lb., live weight. There was an easier feeling in the market for sheep to day, and the outside figure shippers would pay was 3 1/2c for choice stock. The receipts were small, and in consequence only a few small lots were purchased at the above price, and the culls sold at \$2 to \$3 each. The demand for lambs was good, and as the offerings were small, prices ruled higher at \$2.50 to \$3.75 each as to size. Calves met with a fair sale at from \$1.25 to \$3 each. Lean hogs sold at \$2 to \$2.50 each, and young pigs at 75c to \$1.25 each.

At the Point St. Charles Stock Yards trade in live stock was dull on account of the small offerings, there being only three loads of butchers' cattle, no sheep and no hogs. The cattle were forwarded to the above market.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

The condition and prospects of staple crops, particularly wheat, the world over, are beginning to attract fresh attention, and it is becoming plainer every day that this continent is likely to be called upon to even a greater extent than last year to supply the rest of the world with subsistence. Last year Australia and India, as well as European countries that usually depend upon this country to an extent for a portion of their bread stuffs, took large amounts of wheat and flour. The indications are that during the present crop year the demand will be even more extensive than it was last year. France, which rarely imports wheat, is already, according to trustworthy accounts, importing that grain indirectly; and the chances are that Brazil will have to depend upon its northern rather than its southern neighbour for a large amount of the same product. Exporters of grain are apparently so sure of their position that they are now selling bills against wheat for future delivery on a large scale for September, as well as August delivery. They are able to obtain good rates for them, because the foreign exchange market is temporarily sustained by remittances against heavy imports of merchandise in anticipation of the enactment of a new tariff measure and also by remittances against securities that Europe is steadily disposing of in the American market. These sales are based upon exaggerated notions regarding the importance of currency reform and fears that nothing will be done in that direction by the present session of Congress. It is interesting to note that the new winter wheat crop is of unusually good quality, and is, therefore, likely to be especially sought for by foreign consumers.

"Ah!" sighed Jones, "this life is full of disappointments." "Yes," replied Beecher, glancing significantly at Mrs. B., "and some disappointments are full of life." Mention this paper when you write.

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