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EMMET CATHOLICS

LAY THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW TEMPLE.

A CORRESPONDENT GIVES AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONIES WHICH WERE HELD IN CONNECTION WITH IT.

The new Roman Catholic Church now in course of erection at Emmet, Mich., will be a beautiful structure. The following are the dimensions of it: depth, 78 feet; transept, 186 feet; tower, 148 There has been considerable trouble, as the people were divided upon the question whether a new church was necessary or not. The old church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel having been burned one month ago, the indications now are that the people will all unite and complete the new church. Emmet. the site of the new church, is a small town pleasantly situated on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, sixteen miles west of Port Huron, and numbers in all about nine hundred souls. It is surrounded by a rich farming community consisting mainly of Irishmen, and, taken all in all, is an ideal location for the church. The zealous pastor, Rev. Father Loughran, is working might and main to place it there. The church will be built of sandstone and pressed brick.

The corner stone was laid by the Rt.

Rev. Bishop of Detroit. The day dawned wet and dreary, but toward noon it brightened up and remained fine during the afternoon. His Lordsnip was met at the noon train by the following committee: Meers. James Cogley, Patrick Coltar, John Dunnegan and the Richmond band, who escorted him to the parish presbytery, where dinner was served. His Lordship was accompanied by the following priests: Rev. Fathers Kelley, McManno, Sadelier, Coyle, Kilroy, and Baumgartuer.
At 1.30 o'clock the procession formed

at the presbytery in the lollowing order: Richmond band, Clergy in carriages, St. Patrick's Temperance Society, C.M.B.A. Sodrlities and other church societies, and the parishioners in general, and proceeded to the new church, where the ceremony of laying the stone was per-

At the conclusion of the ceremony His Lordship addressed the large as-sembly. Among other things he feelingly referred to the national colors, the proud symbol of that country, which guaranteed civil and religious liberty to each of its inhabitants. He hoped they would all unite with Father Loughran and push the work of completing the church to a speedy conclusion. He highly complimented the parishioners on their past enthusiasm, and regretted that there was even the smallest difference of opinion on the subject of the site of the church. In closing he counselled unity and earnestness of aim, which, he said, was the only means of carrying out the design of erecting a temple which would be an honor to their religion and to themselves. The attendance at the ceremony was not less than 3,000. It is estimated that the structure will cost \$40,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE EDUCATION BILL WITHDRAWN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

London, June 22 .- The Times says that at the Cabinet Council, held Saturday, it was decided to entirely abandon the Education Bill and to introduce in 1897 a short bill increasing the financial assistance given by the Government to voluntary schools. The Times denounces the decision and declares that Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, is largely responsible for the mi-management of parliamentary business, which has compelled the strongest government of modern times to surrender to a feeble and discredited opposition. A hastily summoned Cabinet Council met at the Foreign Office this forenoon

and sat for an hour. It is rumored that A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Govern-ment leader in the House of Commons, has resigned from the Cabinet.

The rumor of the resignation of Mr B dfour cannot be confirmed. When the House of Commons resumed its sittings in Committee of the Whole on the Education Bill to-day, Mr. Balfour moved that the Chairman leave the chair, which motion is equivalent to dropping

the bill for the present session. Mr. Balfour, speaking to his motion that the chairman leave the chair, said

a large majority. In theory the advan-tage of a big majority would be that it would have overwh lming authority if physical force decided Parliamentary questions, but really the only advantage of a great majority in Parliament was that it was difficult to turn it into a minority. Mr. Balfour said he did not feel at all moved by criticisms, asserting that the course decided upon was not discreditable to the Government. He only regretted the obstructive tactics of the Opposition as giving evidence of Parliamentary decay.

The said

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, justified the right of the Liberals to defeat a revolutionary attack upon elementary education.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

An Interesting Sketch of His Brillians Career by Mr. T. J. Butler.

In an exchange Mr. T. J. Butler gives the following outline of the splendid career of Sir Charles Russell, Chief

Justice of England: The subject of this sketch, Charles Russell, is better known as Sir Charles Russell and later still as the Lord Chief

Justice of England. This celebrated man was born in Newry, Ireland, in 1833, and at an early age became a solicitor at Belfast, from whence he went to Liverpool, and after a short stay in that city proceeded to London, where he achieved greatness as a lawyer few ever hope to attain. Soon after locating in London, being a sup-porter of the Liberal party he was put up for member of Parliament and was

returned by an everwhelming majority. After the dissolution of parliament he was nominated a second time, and on the advent of the Liberal government to power Mr. Gladstone appointed him attorney-general for England.

Here is an example of toleration and broadmindedness on the part of English people from which our A.P.A. friends

may learn a useful lesson. Elected by a constituency by far the greater number of whom were strictly Protestant, he, a Roman Catholic of the finest type, to-day, as well as when he was a young beginner, has no warmer friends or greater admirers than those who worship not at the same altar as he.

Again, on Mr. Gladstone's becoming prime minister in 1892, for the last time, no doubt, owing to his advanced age, he gave Sir Charles a very responsible position in his new cabinet, and on the death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in 1894, offered him the vacant judgeship than which there is nothing more exalted in the land. No man was ever better suited for it and none deserved it more. This eminent lawyer is associated

with three of the greatest law cases in this our day, namely: The trial of Mrs. Maybrick, the Behring Sea question, and last, but certainly not least, the trial case of Charles Stewart Parnell. In the latter he distinguished himself beyond all expectation; he electrified judge and jury with his marvelous eloquence, which is admitted by competent critics to be equal to and in many instances better than the grandest efforts of O'Connell, Currran and the many other illustrious legal luminaries who shone so effulgently at the end of the last and the beginning of this century. Needless to add he vindicated the character of Parnell, gained a complete victory over the strongest bar of lawyers the "London Times" was able to retain, while the principal witness in the case—Pigott—seeing the collapse of the trial inevitable, suddenly shocking to add, committed suicide! The speech of Sir Charles on this occasion was issued in pamphlet form and was eagerly read by the entire public of Great Britain and Ireland, and it is said by competent critics to be one of the finest pieces of English or Irish pleading

ever delivered in a court of law. The interest of his country he has ever had at heart, and whether in the House of Commons or at a great political gathering or in a parochial hall surrounded on the platform by innumerable priests and Catholic laymen of all shades of opinion, his voice was ever raised in defence of the land of Innisfait and that grand old church planted there so many years ago by the glorious apostle, St. Patrick, its patron.

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THE SUCCESSOR OF SATULLI

FORMERLY A MISSIONARY AT HARBOR GRACE, NEW FOUNDLAND.

Despatches received say that Mgr. Falconio, Titular Archbishop of Acerenja, will succeed Cardinal Satolli as Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Monsignor Falconio is considered especially qualified to fill the place on account of his perfect knowledge of the English language and familiarity with

preparatory studies he came to the United States and attended St. Bonaventure's

College. Alleghany, Pa. He subsequently served successively as professor of philosophy and theology, vice president and president of the same institution. He afterward went to Newfoundland as a missionary and vicar-general of the diocese of Harbor Grace.

RETURNED TO ITALY.

In 1885 he was recalled to Italy by the head of the Franciscans and was elected provincial and later procurator-general of his congregation, with headquarters

He was appointed Bishop of Lacedonia in 1892, and in November of last year was appointed to the rank of Archbishop, with the titular see of Acerenja.

Monsignor Falconio has long been held in high esteem by Pope Leo, like whom he has always taken the keenest interest in everything concerning the American Republic.

THE CURSE OF MONEY ON POLITICS

A prominent business man in the interior of the State has declined a nomination for Congress on the ground that he "has no money to spend on politics." It is a concise expression which illustrates a great evil in our American system of government, and the worst of it is that the remark will be universally accepted as a sufficient reason for refusing to be nominated. Nobody expects to be elected to Congress without spending money, and a great deal of it. The few excepcions to the rule in this respect are so rare as to be conspicuous. Yet there is no such thing in our theory of government. According to that, the citizens select the man best fitted to represent them in Congress and elect him without asking him to expend a cent, or even to purchase a postage stamp with which to mail his letter of acceptance, since his acceptance is taken for granted. Every good citizen is expected to serve in any office to which his fellow-citizens may call him. The maintenance of such a theory in political practice makes a government of the people, by the people, for the reople. Its opposite tends to make men practically buy their seats as has been charged too often against United States Senators—and this leads to oligarchy and subversion of the public interests—as may, perhaps, be seen in the same Senate to-day.—Philadelphia

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1884 Notre Dame St. GLENORA BUILDING.

A CANADIAN BUTTER AND CHEESE

MAKER'S CONVENTION. From Hoard's Dairyman.

The Cheese and Butter Maker's Convention held at the Dairy School, Guelph, was a grand success. The makers turned out in large numbers, filling the lecture com, where the meeting was held, to its utmost capacity. The convention was held under the auspices of the Provincial Dairy School, the Ontario Creameries Association, and the Western Dairy men's Association, and its success is largely due to the efforts of the officers of these institutions.

Mr. A. F. McLaren, President of the Western Dairymen's Association, presided at the afternoon session and Mr. D. Derbyshire, President of the Cream-eries' Association, at the evening ses sion. These gentlemen, by their practical definite knowledge on the subjects discussed, did much to make the meeting

Dr. Mills, President of the Agricultural College, in a short address, emphasized the importance of cleanliness in every part of dairy work. From his own observation he had come to the conclusion that the average man is untidy, many of them dirty, and therefore the average individual had to make an extra effort to keep himself clean and tidy. Cleanliness in an individual is largely shown by the condition of the finger nails and teeth. He urged makers to give attention to these things, and not to smoke or chew tobacco. Some of the best breeds of cattle for dairying were the grades, and he advised judicious culling so that the herd should always be choice in its individual members.

In a paper on handling over ripe milk for cheese making, Mr. T. B. Millar advised makers to educate their patrons on taking care of milk by strict attention to cleanliness, airing and cooling. When milk is taken in an over-ripe condition it should not be stirred nor heated until there is sufficient milk to fill the vat; then heat very quickly. Such milk should beset at a temperature of from 820 to 84°. A rennet test should be made, and if the milk is found to be working too fast more rennet should be usedhalf an ounce extra to 1,000 pounds of milk. Commence cutting the curd early, cook quickly, and draw off part of the whey as soon as possible. Stir the curd well immediately after milling; air and mature well before salting. A profitable discussion on the subject followed Mr. Millar's address.

In discussing the handling of tainted milk, Mr. I. W. Steinhoff said that many patrons took it for granted that so long Pur iament would meet early in 1897, which is a state of the part of a Government backed by

Pur iament would meet early in 1897, and before completing his of the part of a Government backed by

Count of his perfect snowledge of the English language and familiarity with American affairs, gained during years state of the part of a Government backed by

Count of his perfect snowledge of the English language and familiarity with American affairs, gained during years state milk delivered at the factory was not sour it would be accepted. Making taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening the trade. The process of ripening the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the customer or refunding t

The cream of purest Norwegian cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, adapted to the weakest digestion. -Almost as palatable as milk.

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the milk at a temperature of from 86° to 18° to milk at a temperature of from 80° to 98°, which will largely throw off the tainted flavor. In all cases of handling tainted milk a pure starter should be used. The curd should be kept at a temperature of 97°, after the whey is run off, and should be aired as much as possible. One of the series of difficulties the cheese maker had was, at all times. to detect milk that would cause a bad flavor in cheese. In the discussion which took place after, the feeding of turnips to milch cows was thoroughly

condemned by all the speakers.

Separators and Separating Milk was the subject of an address by Mark Sprague. He emphasized the importance of the strictest care and attention in placing and in running separators and showed the advantage of having the cream separated in this way. A cleaner separation would be effected, and the cream being handled by one skilled per-son would produce a better quality of

T. C. Rogers read a paper on the Pre paration of Cream for Churning, in which he dealt largely with the factory employed in the cooling, ripening and preparation of cream for the churn. Where provision is not made for cooling the cream, it is sure to be ripened and churned at too high a temperature, and will give to the butter a soft. oily tex-ture, that will decrease its value. Cream is ripened to improve the yield, flavor, and keeping quality of the but-ter. The butter-maker should know how to control the lactic acid in the cream so as to secure a uniform ripeness, from day to day, at a temperature that will not injure the butter. A good temperature at which to ripen cream is about 60° in winter, a lower temperature being more suitable in summer, as the milk at the time of separation already contains more lactic acid.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, Professor of Bacteriology at the College, read a valuable and technical paper on "Cheese and Butter Starters."

At the evening session the Chairman, Mr. Derbyshire, who had just returned from the Cedar Rapids convention, gave some reminiscences of his trip and how the butter industry of the western states was progressing. Mr. Geo. H. Barr gave an excellent address on "Practical Cheese Making," in which he dwelt upon the importance of the maker leading to the mak upon the importance of the maker keeping himself, as well as his factory, clean and tidy. Unless he does this he will not be in a position to educate his patrons along the lines of cleanliness in caring for milk.

A paperon "Practical Butter Making" was read by J. B. Muir, and the discussion which followed turned largely upon the question of washing or not washing butter. The larger number of those who took part were in favor of a certain amount of washing, especially if the butter was to be kept for some time. Where the butter was going into consumption right away, some were in favor of not washing the butter, as a better flavor would be obtained. It is always considered safe, however, to give the butter a certain amount of washing.

After a number of short addresses by some of the prominent dairymen present, the convention closed, with everyone feeling that this first gathering in Canada of cheese and butter makers had been a decided success, and was well worth repeating another year.

Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The feature of the live stock trade for the past week has been the continued good demand for ocean freight, notwithstanding the discouraging cable advices, and it is stated that some space has been engaged on all lines for the month of July. All the freight for this and next week is fully the prospects for any great improvement in the near future are not very bright. A private cable received here to-day in regard to the horse trade advises shippers to stop making ship-ments, as the market is over supplied and sales are very bad. The local market to-day for export stock was fairly active, tained in the measure.

and as the offerings were not large. The bill passed its third reading by a prices ruled firm at 31c to 4c, the latter figure only being paid for really choice

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir Market this morning were 350 cattle, 200 sheep, 300 lambs, 300 calves, and 60 young pigs. The firm tone to the market and the slight advance in prices noted last Thursday was fully maintained owing to another small run of cattle. The attendance of butchers was large and there were also a few exporters present. Trade in the early part of the day was rather slow, as holders were asking an advance over last Thursday's figures, which buyers would not pay, and when holders saw this they eased off some, consequently trade to wards noon was quite active and a clear-ance was made. The demand from shippers for choice steers and heifers was good and quite a number were picked up at 3‡c, this being the top figure paid. Choice beeves sold at 31c; good, 31c to 3½c; fair, 2½c to 3c, and common, 2½c to 2½c per lb. live weight. The supply of sheep was in excess of the requirements and prices ruled easier. There was no demand from shippers, on account of the low prices ruling abroad and the demand from butchers was very limited at 21c to 3c per lb. live weight. Lambs met with a fair sale at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3.25 each as to quality. The receipts of calves were not so large as usual, and prices were firmer. The demand was good at from \$1.50 to \$8 each, as to size and quality. Young pigs sold at \$1 to \$2 each, as to size.

At the Montreal Stock Yards, at Point St. Charles, yesterday, the receipts of butcher's cattle were small, but the run of export was fair. There was a better demand from local dealers than usual, and several carload lots changed hands at prices ranging from 3c to 31c per lb. live weight. A fair trade was also done in export stock, and the market was moderately active and steady. Sales were made at 3\fc. and some really choice fat steers and heifers brought 4c per lb. There was nothing done in sheep and lambs, on account of the market being bare of stock. The receipts of hogs were lighter, there being only 200 offered; prices were a trifle firmer at \$4 to \$4.10 per 100 lbs. live weight.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS BILL.

LONDON, June 22 -In the House of Commons to-day the Diseases of Animals Bill, which provides for the exclusion of foreign cattle from Great Britain, came up for its third reading. Mr. James Stewart, Radical member for the Hoxton Division of Shoreditch, moved that the bill be rejected on the ground that it transferred the administrative power of the House of Commons to the House of Lords. If the measure became a law it would be impossible henceforth to readmit foreign cattle without repealing the law, a course to which the House of Lords would never consent.

The Right Hon. James Bryce (Liberal), a member for Aberdeen, said that the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Cana-

and lower under heavy supplies; and would be an injury to the Dominion The bill, he added, was wanton and

needless. Mr. Sydney Buxton (Liberal), member for the Poplar Division of the Tower Hamlets, formerly Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggested that a time be put on the prohibitions con-

vote of 232 to 75.



RIVERSIDE, N. BR., CAN., Oct. 1898.

About three years ago my mother had the grippe, which left her body and mind in a weak-ened condition; at first she complained of sleep-lessness, which developed into a state of melancholis, then she could not sleep at all; she didn't care to see anybody, had no peace of mind at any time, and would imagine the most horrible things. We employed the best physicians; but she became worse; then her sister-in-law recommended Pastor Koenig's Newve Tonic. After using it, a change for the better was apparent and mother became very fleshy on account of a rorracious appetite and got entirely well. We all thanked God for sending us the Tonic.

MARY I. DALY.

Mariapolis, Can., Sept. 1893
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A. L. ARRIVEO

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P. W. LEEHY, Secretary Treasurer, June 20th, 1896.

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Wedding Gifts!

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New LAMPS to show.

New "LIMOGES" CHINA to show.

New BREAKFAST and TEA SETS to show. MODERATE PRICES ALL,

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