

THE IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVE

For the District of Montreal in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Dr. James J. Guerin Tendered a Complimentary Dinner at the Windsor.

The Keynote of the Principal Speeches was a Plea for an Irish Voice in the New Administration.

EVER SINCE the recent re-election of Dr. James J. Guerin as the Irish Catholic representative of Montreal, from the St. Ann's division, and a supporter of the Liberal party which carried the Province with such a sweep, the friends of Dr. Guerin have been very enthusiastically urging his claim to a portfolio in the new administration.

Mr. Bernard J. Coghlin occupied the chair. To his right sat Dr. Guerin, and to his left Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Liberal Club. Others seated at the guests' table included Messrs. P. J. Cooke, Fred Perry, E. B. Devlin, B.C.L., secretary of the Banquet Committee; Dr. Lacombe, M.L.A.; Dr. Picotte; J. A. C. Madore, M.P.; J. P. B. Casgrain, J. Decarie, jr., M. Fitzgibbon and D. McIntyre.

The subscribers to the banquet included:—J. M. Fortier, J. H. Lefebvre, J. L. Perron, Jos. S. Mercier, Sam. Morris, M. Phelan, George Clarke, M. Loughman, H. J. Cloran, John Killoran, Thos. Hanly, W. Herbert Borrowoughs, Ed. Coote, John H. White, Clarence F. Smith, E. P. Ronayne, John A. Rafter, P. J. Coyle, Q.C., Wm. Farrell, Maurice Perault, Dr. Picotte, Dr. George Lagrish, M. Guerin, George Bury, James Baxter, H. Foster Chaffee, R. Lacy Dillon, J. M. Guerin, S. G. Brown, M. Kelly, W. J. E. Wall, W. E. Durack, E. Mansfield, George McNally, C. S. Hollis, D. M. Sexton, George F. O'Halloran, R. A. E. Greenshields, F. E. Devlin, James F. Foshre, Edward Halley, Michael P. McGoldrick, Hector Prevost, R. J. Cooke, Wm. Kiasock, J. B. Caverhill, Henry Ward, T. J. Cooke, M. F. Sheridan, J. T. Scanlan, W. J. Prendergast, M. D., John Kane, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon, John B. Pyke, S. J. Dempsey, Wm. Samill, W. E. Perce, J. St. George Dillon, of New York, Frank Caverhill, Robert Daleleish, Frank Brown, Frank E. Seed, Richard Graham, F. Langan, Dan. McIntyre, J. W. Stewart, S. Cross, P. F. McCaffrey, P. E. Paquette, C. P. Chagnon, Pierre Dufour, C. F. Moore, Edward Cavanagh, C. W. Robillard, Eugene Tarte, T. F. Moore, Thomas Cole, E. J. C. Kennedy, M.D.; G. H. Merritt, M.D.; Henry Hamilton, Dr. de D. Harwood, O. Soulierey, Henry S. Semple, F. Langan, Wm. M. Briggs, T. P. Crowe, Henry Visau, Ed. H. Hewitt, Frank J. Greene, M. H. Connor, Jas. O'Rourke, J. P. Cavanagh, W. H. Cox, Richard Gahan, Frank E. Seed, Walter Irwin, J. C. Walsh, H. J. Stewart, B. Tansey, Thomas Collins, ex-Ad. Cunningham, W. Tracey, W. Stafford, D. McLynn, Jas. S. Brierley, T. A. Lynch and Ed. Guerin.

The general committee was composed of the following gentlemen: B. J. Coghlin, chairman; M. Fitzgibbon, J. H. Semple, J. Birmingham, J. P. Cavanagh, Dr. F. E. Devlin, Dr. E. J. Kennedy, Ed. Ward Cavanagh, William Stafford, T. F. Moore, John Kane, D. Gallery, Wm. Farrell, W. H. Moore, M. J. Walsh, William Murphy, Benjamin Oldrood, John Killoran, P. Sheridan, Edward Coote, D. McIntyre, J. F. Foshre, M. McGoldrick, Denis McGlynn, F. Langan, E. Mansfield, R. Prefontaine, M.P.; J. A. C. Madore, M.P.; Alex. Mitchell, J. H. Lefebvre, E. Goff Penny, M.P.; Presidents of the Liberal Club, Club National and Club Geoffrion.

The first toast was that of Her Majesty, in proposing which Mr. Coghlin said:

Gentlemen, in about twelve hours from now Her Gracious Majesty the Queen will be performing the act of opening a new City Hall in Sheffield, one of the most important cities in England, with a population of 400,000 inhabitants, after which she proposes witnessing the rolling of an armor plate 21 or 24 inches thick for the covering of one of her warships, destined for the protection of the British Empire. Just think of her, at the age of seventy-eight, so active in every interest for the welfare of our glorious empire upon which the sun never sets. Gentlemen, we are citizens of Canada, and an integral portion of this great Empire, the envy of the whole world, which Irishmen have contributed largely to build up. I ask you, as fellow-citizens and as Irishmen, to drink in a bumper the health of our Queen. Long may she reign over us.
The toast of the "Governor-General" was then enthusiastically honored.
The secretary, Mr. E. B. Devlin, here read letters of regret from Hon. F. G. Marchand, Hon. J. L. Tarte, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Hon. W. Paterson, Hon. W. Mitchell, Hon. L. H. Davies, Hon. E. R. Dobell, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Hon. R. W.

Scott, Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dr. Reddick, M.P., Mr. F. X. Lenieux, M.L.A., Mr. Hugh Graham, Mr. Robert Mackay, Mr. E. Goff Penny, M.P., and others.

Our Guest.
In submitting the next toast, the chairman said:—I now give you the toast of "Our Guest." He is the elect of the Irish division of this great City of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada. I don't know if you all think that a great honor, but I would consider it one of the greatest honors if I had the good fortune to be in his position. I would also say that to be the representative of St. Ann's Division is to be the representative of the Irishmen of the Province of Quebec—(applause)—and I would also remind you that Irishmen have done a great deal for Canada in their time, even in our time. We have furnished statesmen, we have furnished soldiers, and we have furnished orators to Canada, all of whom, if I remind you of them, you will know better, perhaps, than I do. We had one of the most popular and one of the most eminent men governing Canada for some years in the person of the

GREAT AND DISTINGUISHED LORD DUFFERIN, who has immortalized himself in the Government in every position in which he has been placed. There was also sent out here, at a critical time, another distinguished Irishman in the person of Lord Wolsley, who went out to the North West when it was difficult to get there, and united Canada as she should be, a united people. Then there was a great orator and poet, another distinguished countryman of Dr. Guerin's, in the person of Thomas D'Arcy McGee (cheers), and, last of all, we had a citizen of our own, Mr. Bernard Devlin, administering the affairs of our government. His demise we all sincerely regret. I have great hopes for the elect of St. Ann's Division, and trust that he will emulate those who have preceded him. To do so will be a great honor to himself and to us. I really hope that he is only beginning a career of usefulness as representative of the Irish element, regardless of politics. I think really, knowing the Canadian people as I do, and knowing the people of this province as I do, and esteeming them so

THEIR GENEROSITY, EQUITY AND SENSE OF JUSTICE, that the least we Irishmen can ask for is that we should be recognized. It would pay us that need of respect and credit we would expect to be paid us in recognizing us as an element in this great Province of Quebec. There is scarcely a city in the Province in which you will not find a certain proportion of the Irish element; and they are doing their duty faithfully, honestly and creditably. I hope, as adopted citizens of this Province, I would much prefer that there should be neither French, Scotch, Irish nor English in any part of Canada. Although I am Irish born, I want to be a Canadian, and nothing more nor less. That is my ambition; and although I am getting to be an old man, I hope that I will not depart this life until the time when we shall all be Canadians and there will be no race distinction. (Loud applause.) Our esteemed guest, whose health I want you to drink in a bumper, with all the cordiality and honesty that you are capable of expressing, is only of Irish parents.

I AM A FULL FLEDGED IRISHMAN.
He has the great advantage of being one of yourselves, for he was born here. He has another and greater advantage over me: I only know one language, and am poorly able to express myself in it—the English language. He has the great advantage of being able to speak French fluently; and he speaks much better English than I can. We hope for him prosperity and success, for he has all the advantages that a successful man should have. We also know perfectly well that he distinguished himself in his collegiate career. He has distinguished himself in his professional career. I do believe it is a great loss to a large portion of the community of Montreal—those people whom he has attended in the hour of sickness—that he should be taken away from them; but it will be our advantage if we see him representing us, as we hope we shall, in the cabinet which is to be formed. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The cheering which greeted Dr. Guerin's appearance lasted some time. When he was at last able to obtain a hearing he spoke, frequently interrupted by applause, as follows:
DR. GUERIN'S SPEECH
"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I should be indeed very calous did I not feel deeply the great marks of sympathy which you show towards me here this evening. I feel that it is not an account of any personal merit of my own that I am honored so highly, but more particularly on account of the fact that I have been elected by my fellow-citizens

of Irish extraction, as Mr. Coghlin has put it, to represent those of my nationality in the Parliament of the Province of Quebec. If you will, my election may have been due to an accident; but, by your manifestations of sympathy here to-night, you show me that you are in perfect accord with my endeavours to act in the best interests of those whom I have been elected to represent. It is demonstrations of this kind that punctuate the fact that the sympathy of one's friends is more than anything that one can do to advance his own interests. I am treated as I am here to-night, it is, thanks to the fact, that I have so many friends, both Liberal and Conservative, in the city of Montreal (cheers). And if it has been our

GOOD LUCK TO BE VICTORIOUS
to-day, we feel happy to think that we live in a land where, once the struggle is over, all the bitterness of the fight is forgotten (cheers). It is this that should endear every true Canadian here to his country, because every man who is stimulated by a proper desire to see his country advance, must be, and must act, in favour of the majority rule, and, when he sees his side lose, he should join with those who are in power, and help them to do all they can for the advancement of their country.

Now, gentlemen, victory—I am speaking as a Liberal—victory has perched upon our banner, and I say that, as Liberals, we have reason to feel proud. We have had a very keen and a very bitter struggle for many years; but at last our ideas have prevailed, and, for the present at least, it is the duty of our party to look after the business of the country. We have had occasion to experience, within the last eleven months,

WHAT LIBERAL RULE MEANS
in the federal arena of politics, and I ask you, gentlemen, is there any man here who has reason to be disappointed with the manner in which the country has been governed by our illustrious leader, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier? No, gentlemen, I think that every Canadian, whether Liberal or Conservative, should, and does, feel proud of that illustrious man, and gentlemen, we have our other leader. We have him who has not yet been called upon to form his Cabinet, but who shortly will be; him who undertook to fight the good fight when his party was practically in a disintegrated condition, when his party was smothered under the most terrible avalanche of public opinion, which practically almost obliterated it. The Hon. Mr. Marchand was chosen then as our leader, and, although the fates appeared to be very much against him, nevertheless he entered the good fight, and what do we see to-day? Instead of leading a disintegrated and small following we see the conditions of affairs entirely reversed. We see him at the

HEAD OF A LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL PARTY, leading the Government of the Province, and those who defeated his party in the past in exactly the position occupied at the commencement of the late Parliament. Now, gentlemen, a man to have achieved what the Hon. Mr. Marchand has achieved must be a man of great determination, integrity and fearlessness.

I might at this moment quote the words which were so often quoted by the late honored leader of the Liberal party in the Province, the Hon. Mr. Meier (loud cheers). On every hustling he always cried: "Casson nos belles fratricides." Let us remember that we are brothers. Let us remember that we are fighting in the best interests of our Province, and let us stand shoulder to shoulder and do our best for the advancement of the interests of this Province.

Here in Canada we are a mixed community, but the Province of Quebec, I should say, is the Province *par excellence* of the Dominion (cheers). The other Provinces are Provinces of recent date—whereas the Province of Quebec has a history in which all her children can feel a just pride. I might go further, and say that the Province of Quebec is practically the Dominion of Canada in miniature. In this Province we have citizens representing

EVERY SHADE OF THOUGHT, every shade of belief, and of different languages. It is a Province which is composed of upwards of a million and a half of people; but, at the same time, as I understand it, you have joined together here to tender me this banquet more particularly as Irish citizens in this city of Montreal, although you are joined by our good fellow-countrymen of French origin and of English origin (cheers), and I must say that to them, in great measure, is due the victory I achieved on the 11th of May. I see my old friend there—Pierre Dufour—(cheers), which Mr. Dufour acknowledged by rising and bowing. Were it not for him and for several others who worked for me, I would not be here to-night to address you, and I thank Mr. Dufour, as I thank my other French Canadian friends, and English friends, for the manner in which they have stood by me. But, at the same time, the

IRISH PEOPLE ARE PEOPLE WHO ARE VERY JEALOUS OF THEIR RIGHTS, and, when I tell you that the most compact force of this province of Quebec, after the French Canadian vote, is the Irish vote, I say that it behoves the powers that be to recognize that force, and I don't say this with any sentiment of daring, because I know too well what has been, and always will be, the policy of the Liberal Party. The policy of the Liberal Party has invariably been one of conciliation. It has been one which was calculated to give to every man his just dues, and the Liberal Party would not be loyal to those fundamental principles of its policy were it not to act in the formation of the Cabinet—I am not speaking from any personal motives—in sympathy with the feeling of the Irish people as well as with the feelings of the English and French Canadians. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, all I have to say is that I represent not only the principal constituency in the Province of Quebec, but I might go further and say that it is the principal constituency in the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.) It is a constituency that is composed of Irish Catholics, it is true, in large numbers—

but, at the same time, it includes the wealth of the English-speaking Protestants and it includes also a large proportion of citizens of French Canadian origin. It will, therefore, be my duty, gentlemen, when I go to the Legislature of Quebec, to do my utmost to reflect your sentiments and your ideas; but, above all things, gentlemen, I hope I never will forget that, before everything, I am a Canadian." (Cheers.)

"The Parliament of Canada."
Mr. J. A. C. Madore, M.P. (for Hochelaga, spoke to the toast of "The Parliament of Canada." It had been with the greatest pleasure that he had left, in a few hours, his parliamentary duties, to come to honour his old schoolmate and devoted friend and one of the best representatives of the Irish Catholics. He was glad to be able to join with Dr. Guerin's many friends to congratulate him upon the great success which he had just achieved. Dr. Guerin had been elected a member of the local House under very trying circumstances. Now that the elections were over, they, the Liberals, were waiting impatiently for the formation of a Liberal Government in this Province. The task of forming a Government was always a heavy one; but he trusted that Mr. Marchand would have an easy task with the material in his hands, and especially with the example of Mr. Laurier before his eyes.

Our Provincial Assembly.
Dr. Devlin spoke to the toast of the Provincial Parliament. The doctor's speech was an able effort and proved that he possesses in a marked degree the family gift of eloquence. He desired to express the pride and pleasure he felt in rising to propose the toast, for he felt assured that he voiced, not alone the sentiments of the gentlemen there present, but of the people of that section of the Dominion, when he said that the Provincial Parliament was to them a token of the position that Quebec occupied in the Dominion of Canada. It bore a threefold relation: to the individual, to the province in general and to the Dominion at large. It would be beyond the scope of the few remarks he intended making, to do justice to the subject; but the chairman would permit him to make a passing allusion to our governing system, as associated with the people of this province. The fathers of Confederation, after due deliberation, in considering the wants of the various colonies that united to form the Dominion, of which they were all so proud, had had one object in chief, one principle that had underlain all deliberation, and that principle had been

THE REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES. (Cheers.) They knew how well the Dominion Parliament upheld that principle, and he was proud to say that the people of the Province of Quebec, the large majority of whom were of French Canadian origin, were not one whit behind their English-speaking compatriots in formulating and advocating that principle, for, although the larger part of the Quebec cabinet was justly composed of French Canadians, still there was no claim to be urged; there was no further prayer to be made in the matter. It was a well recognized precedent that the English Protestants and the Irish Catholics would have their representative in the Quebec administration.

Our system of government could compare favourably with any other, and the inhabitants of the great country across the border were not endowed with either individual or collective rights greater than those possessed and enjoyed by Canadians. With the mutations that parliaments in a free country underwent, the

COMPLEXION OF THE HOUSE AT QUEBEC HAD CHANGED.
Canada had changed the colour in her cheeks. She had but assumed the bloom that was after all the most natural and invigorating (laughter and cheers). The Liberals were proud of their leader at Ottawa, and they were also proud of Mr. Marchand. Canada was now Liberal. The people of this country had recognized the principles which many had gone to their graves struggling to maintain and perpetuate, and he could only tell their Conservative friends that it was their interest to foster, by all the means in their power, the advancement which Canada was now about to receive. Dr. Devlin held that

CANADA WAS GRADUALLY RISING ABOVE ITS COLONIAL STATUS, a fact which Mr. Chamberlain, among others, had recognized. Dr. Devlin felt that the coming administration was going to advance the interests of this province to such a degree as to place the dear old Province of Quebec in that high place which history, which association, which age, merited for her, the banner province of the Dominion of Canada (loud cheers).

Other Addresses That Were Made.
A graceful address from Dr. Lacombe, M.L.A. for St. Mary's, followed. The doctor expressed his appreciation of the services rendered him by the Irish and English electors in his division.
Mr. P. J. Cooke, ex-M.L.A., paid a cordial tribute to Dr. Guerin's merit, and announced that he himself, though not now a member of the Legislative Assembly, intended to soon again become a member of that body.
Mr. Jerome Decarie, jr., son of the new member for Hochelaga, delivered a few remarks in a style which recalled a figure once prominent in Quebec public life. He was deservedly applauded.
Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Alex. Mitchell, Thos. Coté, J. P. B. Casgrain

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and J. S. Brierley. Mr. "Ned" Guerin sang the "Widow Malone" in orthodox style, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

THE MONTH OF MAY.
BY THOS. S. WILSON.
Windy April's chills and showers to the vernal sun give way;
Slumbering Nature now awakens at the smiles of blooming May.
May, so full of joy and sweetness, comes to us bedecked in green—
Early dawns and golden sunsets—skies of deepest blue are seen.

Youthful Spring's career is closing—
Flowers bud o'er hill and dell,
Fields and woods don emerald mantles—
Summer's beauties reign foretold.
Feather'd songsters sweet, melodious,
Joyous that they're once more free,
Charm the ear with warbling music as they go from tree to tree.

Babbling brooks and brimming rivers
sauter on their watery course,
Flowing ever—always onward—drawing on their boundless source,
Tranquil lakes, those "superb mirrors,"
beautify the scene around,
Calm and silent are their waters 'neath the shadows that abound.

But why does Nature so awaken, brooks and lakes and rivers flow?
Why is every creature happy—so contented—all aglow?
Why? Because they image Heaven, as its beauty they reflect;
Sending forth an endless radiance, which, in future, we'll expect.

THE GREECO-TURKISH WAR.
THE WILY TURK—HIS DEFIANCE OF THE EUROPEAN CONFANT.
The London correspondent of the New York Sun says of the Greco-Turkish war:—"The war is at an end, and the shame, not of Greece, but of Christian Europe, is complete. The final act of the Moslem army was not battle, but a massacre. Two thousand Greeks at Demokos, according to meagre accounts received, were slaughtered by Edhem Pasha's troops after the powers had forbidden their opponents to engage in further hostilities, and a pledge that they would restrain the Turkish forces. Even the bloody record in Armenia does not match this crowning disgrace and the defiance flung in the face of united Europe by the grinning creature it maintains on his gory throne at Constantinople. And with splendid insolence having accomplished his entire purpose, the Sultan sent a message to the representatives of the powers, saying that as an earnest of his amiability and spirit of accommodation he would abstain from further hostilities pending negotiations for peace. The history of mankind, verily, has nothing to compare with this sublime triumph of evil over the forces of righteousness which federated Europe assumes itself to be."
"The Sultan openly declared that he would not check his army until Demokos, on the old frontier, was in his possession. All Thessaly is now his beyond dispute. If mere words would drive him out he would have to go, but few persons believe that those will be of any avail. Nothing but force remains, and Europe is so mortally afraid of her own weapons that she will submit to almost any indignity rather than to use them. Such, at least, is the sentiment that controls the policy of Great Britain, which is the strongest of all the powers."

teach us. Thoughts and fancies and impulses we deemed peculiar to our own hearts and natures, we find living in the hearts of others—they, too, reach out, as we have done, towards the light and beauty of life. It is this that makes the true man or woman grow sweeter and deeper and more tolerant as the years go by; the realizing of our kinship; the beautiful sympathy that can reach out of its own experience and help others—and there is no truer way of helping ourselves than by helping others.—Dorothy Daine.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUNG MEN.
People do well from their earliest youth to consider what they can do best, and his life will be most happy whose life is devoted to that work which he can perform best, that is most useful to his fellow men and to himself. To discover what that task is must be left in a great measure to himself, guided by the wisdom and experience of his friends. The choice is momentous and probably in a high state of civilization the anxiety and responsibility of life's more serious youth than its advanced age, for in youth the questions affecting the whole of a man's life have to be determined. It is a matter of the greatest importance to him what shall be his training, his education, and whom he shall marry. These questions are perhaps of greater importance to him and his life than any which will subsequently arise.

LORD ROSEBERY'S WITICISM.
During Lord Rosebery's term as Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, he was often annoyed by an elderly female who paid him daily visits to get his opinion on matters of no importance to him whatever. Finally, becoming exasperated at the woman, he gave the doorkeepers orders not to admit her under any circumstances. However, not a day passed that she did not make an effort to gain a hearing, and on an unusually late visit happened to meet the Secretary just as he was about to enter his carriage.
"Lord Rosebery," said she breathlessly, "I must see you on a most important subject and at once."
"Very well, madam," said the urbane Secretary of State, holding open the door of the vehicle for her, "I beg of you to get in."
Delighted to be invited to drive with so important a personage, the talkative lady jumped into the carriage Rosebery gently closing the door on her, and before she could expostulate, she heard him saying to the coachman:
"Take the lady wherever she wishes to go, James, and then go home."
Looking out of the window, the now irate occupant saw her late victim stepping into a cab—[Harper's Round Table.

A PUNY AND FRETFUL BABY.
This is now quite unnecessary. Like many others, you may have your baby fat, laughing and happy, if you give it Scott's Emulsion. Babies take it like cream.
Let us take time to get acquainted with our families. The wealth you are accumulating, burdened father, may be a doubtful blessing to the son who is a stranger to you. Your beautifully kept house, busy mother, can never be a home to your daughter whom you have no time to caress.
The ancient Hebrews were famous for their beautiful black hair. To this day the Jews delight in cultivating that most ornamental of all ornaments. It may have been that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer was then in vogue, but it is almost certain something of that nature existed. It can now be had at all chemists for 50 cts. the bottle.

The nearer we get to the lives of other people, the better we understand the kinship that links all human hearts to gether. It is one of the lessons the years