

COLD STORAGE.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THE QUESTION

TO THE PREMIER, MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE—SOME INTERESTING DETAILS ON THE SUBJECT.

There was a large gathering of the butter and cheese merchants of this city at the Board of Trade building last week to meet Premier Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, and Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, for the purpose of considering the great question of refrigeration on steamers plying between Canada and England.

"The question of refrigeration and improved refrigeration both on land and sea, to Canada, is so widespread in its significance that the more its importance and possible effects, and the results that will accrue from it, are studied, the more astounding will be the facts.

"It is no wonder that Canada exported last year only about 3000 tons of butter and it is practically the smallest exporter of butter to the British markets of any country of importance.

"The only way to obtain the best results and to keep the freshness of butter unimpaired is to have it put in ice-houses immediately as made and kept as near as possible from 10 to 15 degrees below freezing, both in the factory and in transit, until it reaches Great Britain.

"If Canada can tickle the English palate with this mild butter it would enrich the farmers to the extent of \$1 to \$2 on every package of butter shipped, or about 10 per cent. We will probably ship this year \$1,200,000 worth of butter; we would be from \$120,000 to \$240,000 better off, if we made the butter suitable and had proper refrigeration for keeping it and shipping it.

the cheap, rapid and safe transportation of perishable products from this country to the market of the world, that is to say, the English market. I am not sure our task is altogether without some complications. Some of the gentlemen who have addressed us have told us that there was nothing more for us to enquire about; that we knew exactly how the matter stood; that cold storage was the remedy; cold storage on land, and cold storage on the ocean as well. Mr. McKinnley told us that we had cold storage already to a practically sufficient quantity on land, but that there was one missing link—cold storage on the ocean—and that if we had cold storage on the ocean the problem would be solved.

THE OKA CONVENTION.

Inauguration of the Trappists College of Agriculture—A Very Successful Gathering.

The second annual convention of the missionary agriculturists was held last week at Oka in the new college building of the Trappists. The preliminary proceedings of the convention were very much enhanced by the beautiful inauguration ceremonies connected with the new agricultural building of the Order which has been only recently completed.

The opening ceremony was the blessing of the new building by Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield. Besides the large number of priests present, the following lay guests were noticed: Hon. E. J. Flynn, Premier of Quebec; Hon. Louis Beaubien, Dr. Marcell, Messrs. Beauchamp (Two Mountains), Milton Macdonald (Bagot), members of the Legislative Assembly; Senator Armand, Mr. Chauvin, M. P.; Professor Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner; Mr. Chapais, Assistant Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion; Mr. Gigault, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec; Mr. E. Gagnon, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Quebec; Mr. E. Castel, Secretary of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School; Dr. W. Grignon, Mr. Brainard, editor of the Journal of Agriculture; Professor Le Beauron, of the Oka School of Agriculture; Mr. Dallaire, Mr. J. de L. Tache, and many of the farmers of the surrounding districts.

After the blessing of the building the convention was opened by the Trappist Superior, who welcomed the guests. Bishop Emard then delivered an address, referring to the work of the agricultural missionaries as showing the interest which the church takes in the temporal welfare of the people, and also the good work done by the Trappists as pioneers of Christian civilization. In concluding, he invited the students to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them in this school of agriculture.

The Hon. Mr. Flynn followed and delivered one of his usual able speeches, during the course of which he paid a high tribute to the young students who were associated with the new college. He waxed eloquent on the subject of education generally, which he said was the first plank, and the main one, in the platform of the Government over which he had the honor to preside. He drew a vivid picture of the hopes and aspirations which he cherished for his native Province and pointed out in a masterly manner the means to be used in order to develop the vast resources which were to be found within the length and breadth of the immense territory in Quebec. The Premier's speech was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

Hon. Mr. Beaubien then addressed the meeting. He made a capital speech, and was, as always, his custom, very practical. He said that two of his long cherished ambitions were now realized—the clergy were taking part in agriculture, and the great agriculture school of Oka was completed. He was convinced that agricultural education was a most important work.

Addresses were also delivered by Dr. Marcell, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Gigault.

PREJUDICE THE MOVING SPRING.

Motives for Excluding Religion From Our Public Schools.

[Sacred Heart Review.]

The persistency with which our Protestant friends continue to refuse to make any arrangement by which the rising generation can be religiously instructed, is very remarkable. That infidels and agnostics should object to religious instruction for their children is not to be wondered at; but that professing Christians, who acknowledge the importance of religious education, both for their children and for the community, should persist in supporting an exclusively secular system, this, indeed, is most surprising. They acknowledge, at least theoretically, the importance of early religious instruction; they can not deny the bad tendency of an exclusively secular system, for the effects of such a system are being developed all around us to a most alarming extent; still they will not yield. Even the so-called Orthodox denominations, from whom we might naturally expect a very different course, seem to be more set upon maintaining the present secular system than any other class, except, perhaps, infidels and agnostics, with whom, indeed, they seem to be allied in the really un-Christian and unholy work.

The question naturally arises, how is this extraordinary and apparently inexplicable state of things to be accounted for? What powerful influences are operating on the minds of our Protestant friends to make them willing to place themselves in this anomalous and inconsistent position—a position fraught with such evil and disastrous consequences both to our children and to the community at large?

Undoubtedly the great moving-spring of action in the case is the popular Protestant prejudice against the Catholic Church. It is not because the influence of Catholic teaching is bad. On the contrary, they know very well that it is good—that the more influence the Catholic religion has over the children the better citizens they will be. More than one Protestant writer has acknowledged, frankly, that but for the influence of the Catholic religion the condition of public morals would be far worse than it is now. The recent declaration of a distinguished judge in New York, at the close of a term of his court at which a large number of divorces were granted, that he was surprised and pleased to notice that among all the applicants not one Irish name appeared on the roll, is a striking fact in point.

The Catholic Church inculcates the highest tone of morality, and it tends to civilize, refine and elevate even the most barbarous people. In fact, there is a striking difference between the influence which pervades our Catholic parish schools, seminaries and colleges and that of the public schools and Protestant colleges. The religious instruction which Catholic youth receive has a tendency to improve the morals, to soften and refine their manners, to encourage self-restraint, generosity and unselfish consideration for the rights of others. That the pupils of our schools are not behind in secular studies is proved by the frequent triumph of our children in competition for public positions.

In spite of all this the prejudice continues, and we are treated as if it would be a sin for the state to contribute in any way to the religious education of our children. We are forced to the conclusion that our Protestant friends are really jealous of our success, and that through the influence of their groundless prejudices they are willing not only to do us injustice by depriving us of our rights in the matter of education, but even to deprive themselves and their children of the inestimable benefits of an education in a religious atmosphere.

This is most strikingly illustrated by their conduct in reference to the Indian schools. Instead of zealously going forward in the blessed work of civilizing and Christianizing the savages who are the wards of the nation, they have ingloriously abandoned their claim under the contract system, have ceased to ask for government aid, and are ready to sanction the deplorable alternative of leaving a large portion of the poor Indians in their savagery or turning them over to the inefficient, arbitrary, selfish and not very improving secular, godless schools of the Government. Why? Simply because their efforts as compared with those of Catholics were a failure. The Catholic schools, with all the poverty of the Catholic people, were more numerous and more efficient than those of the Protestants, consequently they received a larger amount of government appropriations and, what was still more irritating, a larger amount of unstinted commendation from disinterested government officials. This could not be borne. They are not satisfied with withdrawing themselves from the work, but they must do all in their power to cripple and destroy the Catholic schools. As usual, the obligations of contracts must not stand in the way of the accomplishment of their purposes. The Manitoba spirit is rampant. By hook or by crook—"per fas aut nefas: delenda est Carthago"—the Catholic Church must be destroyed. For that purpose the very virtues of Catholics are charged against them as faults—almost as crimes. "What right have they to such a large amount of public funds? Why should they be allowed to make such heavy drafts upon the public treasury?" As if we were really striving to swindle the Government. Good heavens! Are these men Christians? Are they even high toned, honorable gentlemen according to the world's standard?

But a more important question is, have they faith in their principles? It would seem as if their faith in Christianity must sit very loosely upon them. How can those who have faith sufficient to realize the vast importance of the spiritual interests of mankind be willing to sacrifice those interests by depriving their own children, and even the poor aborigines of our country, of the inestimable blessing of a Christian education in Christian schools merely for the gratification of a narrow, bigoted, unworthy and unmanly prejudice, the groundless

ness of which has long since been established and which ought to be laid aside by all intelligent, candid, thinking men?

Perhaps the establishing of denominational schools would involve too much trouble and expense for our Protestant friends. Perhaps the Protestant clergy do not covet the additional labor of daily or frequent visits to instruct their children in school. As catechetical instruction has been pretty generally laid aside among them, perhaps it would be difficult to furnish a systematic course of dogmatic instruction for the guidance of the teachers, and finally, perhaps, the general prejudice against all dogmatic teaching may constitute an obstacle not easily overcome in the important matter of early religious instruction. Still, it is our conviction that the vast importance of having the minds of our children early imbued with the spirit and principles of our holy religion may well justify and demand the greatest amount of personal and pecuniary sacrifice that the case may require.

Democrats and Their Duty.

Mr. McKinley is and will remain the only gold-standard and law-and-order candidate for the Presidency who has any chance of success, and however distasteful to patriotic sound money Democrats he and his party may be, it is their duty to support him.

There is a good deal more involved in the present campaign than the money standard. If it were only that, the American citizen who desires prosperity for his countrymen, and a high place among civilized commercial powers for his country, might contemplate with regret, but without despair, the prospect, slight as it is, of the triumph of Mr. Bryan and the advocates of the free coinage of silver. But Mr. Bryan and the free silver men cannot triumph alone. Mr. Bryan has more comrades and entertains other principles. There would accompany him to Washington, Altgeld, Tillman, Watson, Weaver, Coxey, Debs, and the horde of political and socialistic tramps who have been for years past wailing the echoes of the country with their demands that the government shall make their circumstances easy, and that without labor or forethought on their own part. They wish not only to be able to pass their days in talking politics and philosophy at the cross-roads grocery, but meanwhile to be fed, without expense to themselves, on the grocer's crackers and cheese.

This campaign on the part of Mr. Bryan and his followers is a war on the nation's honor, for the triumph of the communistic and Populistic candidate would mean the repudiation of the nation's obligations. It is also a war on property; for if the demand of the Populists be satisfied, everything saleable will be made of less value than it is. It is a war on thrift and prosperity, for the dissatisfied followers of Mr. Bryan would immediately adopt a policy that would discourage the accumulation of savings, and would suspend all effort to develop the natural resources of the country. If Mr. Bryan should be elected, industry would lapse into idleness, railroads would stop increasing their facilities or repairing and renewing their roadways and rolling stock, factories would close, merchants would fail, and working men and women would be thrown out of employment, while the title of American citizen would become a term of reproach and shame. This is the truth of the situation as it would be if Mr. Bryan were elected President, and the only light in the dark picture comes from the fact that the reign of communism would be brief.

Under these circumstances it is so clearly the duty of patriotic sound money Democrats to help to defeat Mr. Bryan that such an impatient utterance as that which Mr. William C. Whitney gave to the press a few days ago shocks those who realize the full significance of the crisis. To say that Democrats cannot act with the Republicans to save the country from disgrace and dishonor because the Republicans have not cordially welcomed their assistance, or because Republicans continue to believe in protection, although they postpone the tariff to the money question, is like saying that one will not aid in the advancement of Christianity because there are jealous hypocrites in the high places of the church. The truth is that while voting for Mr. McKinley this year, or helping to elect him by voting for a third and hopeless candidate, may not necessarily be a sign of high-mindedness and great self-abnegation on the part of a Democrat, it will be an evidence of good citizenship; while voting for Mr. Bryan because of a rooted general dislike of Republicanism and the Republican candidate will be the outward sign of an inward pettiness and of a moral degeneracy with which we do not believe that Mr. Whitney, or, indeed, many men in his position, are afflicted.

It is true that Democrat who acknowledge the duty that circumstances have thrust upon them will be subject to annoyance during the campaign and will not relish the situation. The situation is unpleasant to every one. It is not wholly pleasant to the Republicans themselves. One cannot expect much enjoyment or comfort during a summer passed in efforts to save the country from the assaults of communists. Every American of sense and patriotic feeling is disturbed and humiliated, not only by the war that the Populists are waging against thrift, and by the ignorance which seeks in the election of Mr. Bryan a remedy for unpropitious industrial and economic conditions, but by such selfish greed as was displayed by the glass-workers who recently called on Mr. McKinley with the plea that he prefer their business interests to the nation's honor. It is very difficult for conscientious Democrats to vote for Mr. McKinley, or to follow, even for the time being, the leadership of Hanna and Quay; but it is their duty as patriots to defeat Mr. Bryan, and the most effective way to accomplish that result is by voting for Mr. McKinley.

We are sure that the men of the West and South who are urging the nomination of another Democratic ticket are not moved by small and partisan considerations. They are calling a convention for the purpose of naming a sound money Democrat in order that as many votes as possible may be diverted from

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Mr. Bryan. Certainly they do not share in the sentiment that the cause for which Mr. McKinley stands is to be risked because they regard Republicans as disagreeable political comrades. The Democrat who believes in sound money, who recognizes it to be his duty to do all in his power to maintain the nation's honor, and who thinks that there is the slightest danger of the triumph of the Chicago ticket, owes it to his country to sink temporarily his prejudices and his political principles touching other subjects, and to vote for Mr. McKinley.—Harper's Weekly.

WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS.

There are, after all, but two languages in the New World. It is true that some thousand other tongues are spoken between Alaska and Cape Horn, but they do not count. English and Spanish are—and always will be—the two great commercial and political mediums of this half of the globe.

Now in Mexico the study of English is compulsory in all public schools—and be it remembered that under the progressive administration of one of the great statesmen of the century, as Diaz unquestionably is, the system of education in our neglected sister republic is no empty word. Free public schools are everywhere. Not only do they checker the cities; not an Indian hamlet of a hundred people but has one.

All these myriads of Mexicans in kindergartens, primary schools, grammar schools, high schools, colleges, night-schools, are learning to talk English—not because Spanish isn't a good enough tongue for anyone, but because the Mexican Government is bright enough to realize the value of having two languages. Throughout the whole of Spanish America (as every scholarly traveler knows) there are vastly more people who speak at least two languages than there are in the United States; but Mexico is the first country in the New World to enforce the acquisition of a foreign tongue for the sake of its business advantages. English will never supplant Spanish in half of America; but it has become the great commercial language—and Mexico is going to be ready to do business.

Now, the other side of the picture. From our southern border to Patagonia stretches an inconceivable area, several times as large as the United States and far richer in natural products, vegetable, animal and mineral. It is occupied by millions now beginning to awaken to the development of their resources, and has room for millions more of sharers in that development. The commerce of these countries is already huge; it is going to be stupendous beyond imagination. The German, the Englishman, the Italian, the Frenchman are "getting in on the ground floor." They learn the language of the country—which is Spanish—and it pays them. Only a greenhorn would ever expect to do business in any country except in that country's native tongue. Meantime, we, who are Americans and next door neighbors, calmly doze while foreigners walk away with the business which should logically be ours. Americans, even when they settle in these Spanish-speaking republics, rarely learn Spanish beyond a barbarous smattering. I have known them to live in the country twenty years and still speak its language infinitely worse than a two-year old child would.

Tens of thousands of young people in the United States are studying to elbow into the overcrowded ranks of law, medicine, stenography and the like. They will live and die with the one language they were born into; shut out from the intellectual growth and the material advantages of all other tongues. Thousands of college students are "mastering" French and German—because it is a Continental tradition, and not because it opens greater literary treasures or a title of the business chances that Spanish would. And meantime "poor, benighted Mexico" is seeing to it that her every child shall have at least two languages at command—the two languages which dominate the New World.—The Sunshine.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS DEAD.

Sir John Millais, the distinguished painter, president of the Royal Academy, died last week. On May 10 last he underwent the operation of tracheotomy for the relief of a cancer of the throat, and never fully rallied from its effects, which immediately caused his death.

For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE OPENING OF THE SEPTEMBER TERM. Mr. Chas. Doucet, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, gives the following list of cases for the autumn term of the Court of Queen's Bench, which opens on Tuesday, September 1st, at 10 o'clock. They are: Abraham Chasta, theft; M. Smith, shop breaking; Alex. St. Laurent, assault; Graham Fenton et al, shop breaking; David Walsh, attempt to break jail; Wm. Mitchell, theft; Geo. Harris, alias Lyle, breaking prison; Jos. Huddell et al, house breaking (three charges); Edward Molbut, theft; William Davis, theft; Wm. Charron, wounding with intent; Patrick Diamond, alias Kelly, attempt to break prison; Job Nixon, assault; Thomas Stockwell, burglary; William Higgins, stealing from the person; John Crawford, theft; William Ethier, theft; Robt. Williamson, fraud; Robert Connors et al, robbery; Ludger Thibault, shop breaking.

A clergyman, on a recent sultry afternoon, paused in his sermon and said: "I saw an advertisement last week for 500 sleepers for a railway. I think I could supply five, and recommend them as tried and sound.—Erie Messenger.

self-help

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Incense for Churches. Extra Fine, \$1.00 per box. Incense No. 1, 75c. Incense No. 2, 50c.

Artificial Charcoal. Box containing 50 tablets, 5c. Large Wooden Box, Incensed, \$2.00.

Celluloid Roman Collars and Caps. Collars, sizes 14 to 17, price 25c each. Caps, sizes 9, 10 and 11, 50c per pair.

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MINERAL WATER DATNS.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamer "Berthier" leaves Bonsecours, March 1st, for Abenakis Springs, connecting at 8:00 a.m. with steamer "Sorel," arriving at the Springs at 7 p.m. Parties coming to Montreal by Berthier/steamer can connect with steamer "Sorel" by rail to Sorel by rail or boat, can connect with steamer "Sorel" for the Springs on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m., and on Saturdays at 2 p.m. Send for Circulars. Rates reasonable.

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