# THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

DR. CAMERON, MEMBER OF FOR INVERNESS, N.S.; CONTRADICTS THE ASSERTION THAT THE NOVA SCHOOL LAW IS ACCEPTABLE | should say. TO THE MINORITY THERE.

The following remarks, taken from the debates of the House of Commons, were made by Dr. Cameron, to contradict the statement that the school system of Nova Scotin and New Brunswick are satisfactory to the Catholics there:-

Mr. Cameron, (Inverness, N.S.)—I desire to say but a few words on this question. I must contradict the assertion that the Nova Scotia law is acceptable to the minority there.

Mr. Laurier—Did not my hon, friend

hear the hon. Secretary of State, the other evening, say that it was passed with the consent of the Archbishop?

Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)-If my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, will just allow me to finish my sentence, probably he would understand my meaning better than by cutting me short. They are not satisfied with the law as it exists. They may be satisfied, in a large portion of the province, with the administration of the law.

Mr. Laurier-Would the hon, gentleman allow me to ask him if he heard the hon. Secretary of State declare the other evening that the law, as it exists, was passed by him with the acceptance of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Roman Catholic members of the

Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)—He was aware that this arrangement was arrived at between the majority and the minority, and under that arrangement the law has given general satisfaction in the province. But if my hon, friend from Albert (Mr. Weldon) will say that this arrangement practised in Nova Scotia will be established by law there and in Manitoba as well, he will concede a very great deal more than the law as it exists in Nova Scotia concedes. I call the attention of the House to the fact that there was a good deal of discontent with the law in Nova Scotia until this arrangement was arrived at, and under this arrangement, as practised in the of Nova Scotia, the law gives very gen-Albert says, it is largely discretionary on the part of the trustees to have religious exercises and to allow the Bible to be used as a text book in violation of

Mr. McCarthy-No. Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)-Yes: there is nothing in the law allowing it. Mr. McCarthy—There is nothing pre-

venting it. Mr. Cameron (Inverness)-And then it gives trustees power to have separate stated by the Secretary of State, that the schools where the majority desire them? To that I have no objection, I have no objection to religious exexcises taking place in Protestant schools, or to the Bible being used as a text book in Protestant schools any more than in Catholic schools, but I am in favor of separate schools for all denomi nations; and if the law gives satisfaction in Nova Scotia, it is simply because the majority administer it in such a way that it does not create any great friction in very many sections, but there are sections in Nova Scotia where it does The law in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are nearly the same. I hold in my hand the debates of the Nova Scotia Legislature in the session of 1870, and I find that on the very first day, after the Speech from the Throne was read, an amendment was moved to this effect, by | tollows: Mr. Purdy, of Cumberland:

"Mr. Purdy said that in order to pro-" vide information for the discussion of | " the address he would request the Gov-" ernment to lay on the table copies of all correspondence between Mr. Rand, " late Supt. of Education, and Inspector " Benoit and the trustees of the Arichat "schools. Also copies of correspondence "between Rev. Mr. Byrne and Mr. Rand. " Also copies of correspondence between "eral respecting irregularities in the public schools of Arichat."

The irregularities which existed then have been practised ever since under the arrangement made between the majority and the minority. But a Supt. lost his head, who insisted that the law should be carried out in its entirety and not violated in any section of the province. Consequently, the session began with the discussion of that question, and just as the Governor was summoned to prorogue the House, the question was still under discussion. During that whole session three-quarters of the discussion of the local legislature was on that vexed question. But, fortunately, under the generous treatment which the minority receive at the hands of the majority in Nova Scotia, a great deal of the friction which existed at that time has happily passed away. But it any person tells me that the minority would not prefer to have by law that which they now possess by the grace of the majority, he is very much mistaken. In some sections of Nova Scotia, I am sorry to say, although the law is permitted to some exthey refuse to have it so done if the cepted theory was that the noted Amerity. As I have already intimated, it altogether depends upon the trustees. As fortune, she decided to pass the remainto New Brunswick, I find an editorial in the Union Advocate of 20th November, and quiet. A famous English actress 1895, explaining the manner in which the law of that province is administered, and I desire to call the attention of my han friend for all the attention of my han friend for all the attention of my han friend for all the first formula at the state of the second of the attention of my han friend for all the first formula at the state of the second of hon, friend for Albert (Mr. Weldon) to friend and ardent admirer a newspaper which he so ably and so well represents.

This refers to Newcastle.

Mr. Weldon—That is a long distance

Mr. Cameron (Inverness)—But his symmethy ought to extend to all parts of New Brunswick; seeing that it extends to the minority of Manitoba, according to what he has just told us. This Union Advocate, reterring to a large building put up by the Catholics of Newcastle,

speaks or itsus follows — the Ludies of the Congregation de Notre Dangwill next week make a third

in the presbytery six years, the Hobart property was purchased. From this residence they now move to the large and more commodious building, which has cost, including land, etc., some \$20,000.7

A very respectable schoolhouse, I

"The building can easily accomodate 60 boarders, while at least 200 pupils can conveniently gather within its walls. The Nuns, who are most accomplished teachers, give instruction in every department, from the primary to the grammar school grades included."

They use the school books prescribed

by law, the same as in Nova Scotia. "This convent is one of the very few educational buildings which, after the enactment of the public school system, has continued to live and flourish withgovernment or municipality. Our Catholic tellow-citizens pay a double tax, one the tax imposed by the school system, the other—which they voluntarily impose upon themselves."

concludes: "We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the completion of this work of love, and trust that they may for a long time a system of instruction whose foundations are solidly laid, whose principles | pictures showing all the actress' little are based upon our common Christianity, | mannerisms, hideously burlesqued. whose beneficial results will be visible in the rising generation "

Now, as they comply with all that the religious instruction which they desire less positively, when he learned that she to impart either before or after school had become a victim of nervous prostrahours. I hope my honorable friend tion. from Albert will co-operate with other reasonable Protestants in New Brunswick idea that she could not act, and that and give them his influence to secure what they desire.

Mr. Weldon--Why do they not get it now?

Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)---Because under the law schools are under the man- spair. agement of the trustees, absolutely, and if the trustees were ready to grant it they would have it. But they refuse them, they must submit to the law. But, it is not going to prevent separate schools in Newe stle, because they have already expended \$20,000 on a school building, they use the school-books prescribed by law, and they turn out more graded teachers in proportion to the number of cerning it was an excellent one. How-City of Halifax, and in the eastern part | pupils, I venture to say, than any other | ever that might be, she listened to him school in New Brunswick. That is a eral satisfaction. As my hon, friend from strong statement, but I have been a school commissioner since 1864 until the present time, and I think I ought to know something of this subject. As I was saying, anything satisfactory in the law in Nova Scotia is by the tolerance of the majority, and I am bound to say that throughout the province, with few exceptions which I hope will disappear, the law gives satisfaction.

Mr. Flint-I would like to ask the hon. gentleman if it was not correct, as school law of 1864, introduced by himself. had the support of Archbishops Connolly and MacKinnon?

Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)--My hon. friend may be asking a question which I cannot answer. I was in the United States of America at that time, and as to the arrangement between them. I amnot a competent witness on that question. If he was in public life at that time, and knows the facts, let him say. Mr. Forbes-Were not you a member

of the House in 1867 Mr. Cameron—Yes

passed long before 1867. After several members had spoken, Dr. Cameron defended the "extraordinary statement," as Mr. Wallace remarked he made when he said he did not know one Catholic opposed to separate schools, as

Mr. Cameron (Inverness)-Will my hon friend allow me to explain? The term separate schools requires definition. My non, friend thinks that a separate school is one thing, and we who desire to have separate schools have a different idea of them altogether. If the schools in Windsor have no religious instruction imparted in them, if there is nothing prescribed by the trustees, or principal, or teacher, that is obnoxious to the min-"Bishop Benney and the Attorney-Gen- ority, of course, in one sense, we look upon them as separate schools. It is only where religious instruction is given in a public school that the minority desires to have a school of their own which may be in exact accord with the law of the province, and yet not have any religious instruction in it; but we call it a separate school simply because we are permitted by law to absent our children from the school where religious instruction is given to which we cannot conscientiously subscribe.

### WHY SHE LEFT THE STAGE.

Mary Anderson's Retirement-How it Came About.

When Mary Anderson Navarro's book of "Memories" was published recently many people expected to find therein some account of why she left the stage. In this they were disappointed. tent to be violated, yet in other districts she cares to discuss. The generally actrustees are not favorable to the minori- can actress was very much in love with her husband, and that, having made a this, as showing the condition of things which exists in his own province, and I think not far from the constituency which he so ably and so well represents. This refers to N the earlier stage of Miss Anderson's professional experience he crivicised freely but kindly, ever contending that in time

> A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

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move. They commenced to teach in she would become a great actress. One retired general-O'Byrne-comthis town some 26 years ago. They then occupied the presbytery. Having lived criticisms, which, indeed, were too often Guards during the Franco-German war the schismatic Russians have a devotion simply lavish and inconsiderate praise. son, in the course of a year or two, arher work there was no room for improve-

ment. Matters were in this condition when she returned, much heralded, to Louisville for a tortnight's engagement. Her friend, the critic, had not forgotten her in the interval. He had tollowed her career with pride and hope at first, then with surprise, finally with a deep and abiding indignation. He asserted that Mary was spoiled. He understood the cause of it, and he decided to apply a heroic remedy. Miss Anderson was greeted in Louisville with a warmth befitting her position and the period of her absence. The audience that greeted her was large and brilliant. Her friends, out financial aid of any kind from the filling all the front rows, applauded long and vigorously. The next morning, with one exception, the newspapers spoke proudly of her reception and politely of her acting. The exception was the newspaper represented by her friend the This is from a Protestant source. It critic. Coldly, relentlessly, it showed the public Mary Anderson as she was, stripped of her uncarned laurels, and with all her imperfections on her head. It painted what she might have been to come reap the benefits derivable from and what she had become, and it illustrated the whole with a scries of pitiless

"It will do her good," said the critic confidently, when the town was ringing Now, as they comply with all that the with it the next day. "It may be the law requires, and as they cheerfully give making of her," he asserted later and

The malady took the form of a fixed people could not endure seeing her act. and that she looked exactly like the pietures in her newspaper friend's story. Nothing could move her. Her family and physicians and friends were in de

It was just here that Autonio Navarro saw and grasped the opportunity of his life. He had been at her feet, pleading his cause ardently but vainly for two years. He came again now. What his argument was one can readily imagine. He probably succeeded in convincing her that the public was ungrateful and that Commodore Vanderbile's motto conand married him, as everybody knows. and went away with him in search of peace and quiet.

#### IRELAND'S SCENERY.

SPLENDID SUCCESS FOR FATHER MICALLEN. Perhaps seldom if ever since the visi.8 of the famous Brennans to the old Nordheimer's Hall, nearly two generations ago, has such enthusiasm been manifested by the people in taking one of the delightful imaginary tours, through the Old Land as was everywhere evident in the Windsor Hail on Wednesday evening last, when Father McCallen, of St. Patrick's Church, was the Tecturer and the man at the helm. Every portion of the hall was filled, and as far as comparisons are concerned in relation to the attendance at the first stage of the journey, it was far in excess last evening. Father McCallen "does touch that electrie button so artistically," said a young ady sitting near The TRUE WITNESS repress it than the view appears to go through a process of vanishing which is really most entrancing." The tour last night took in Old Tipperary, with its lads and lasses, Kilkenny and its untame little feline creatures which are slandered for their lighting propensities, Waterford, Wexford and Wicklow. The scenes were really exquisite and surpassed anything of the kind ever presented in this city. During the evening the choir of the Children of Mary in connection with St. Patrick's rendered several splendid Irish selections, the solos being taken by Miss McAndrew and Mrs. Gode. The gem of the evening, we may say, however, was the rendition by the Rev. lecturer of the famous martial Irish air, "The Minstrel Boy." The ap-plause was long and continued, and the Rev. lecturer had to respond to many encores. Mr. Beaman was at the limelight and must have been well trained in his duties. The second of the series of Irish tours was a real artistic triumph for its promoters, whose efforts for the amelioration of the poor and needy of St. Patrick's parish are receiving a true appreciation.

Pure blood is the safeguard of health. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would always be well.

#### CATHOLIC TOLERANCE.

How intolerant the Catholics of Ireland are! The overwhelmingly Catholic constituency of South Louth has just sent Mr. "Dick" McGhee, a Protestant native of Lurgan, where he was reared among Orangemen, to represent it in Parliament. He makes the thirteenth Irish Nationalist M.P. who is a Protestfranchise the Catholic citizens. Yet the impression prevails in England that Home Rule would mean Rome Rule.— Catholic Standard.

#### IRISH EVERYWHERE.

A correspondent of a German-Ameri-

can Catholic paper says: "Irishmen in America will be astonished to learn that the number of German army and navy officers of Irish blood and with Irish names is quite considerable, as the latest issue of the official Militar-Rangliste, shows. I have count O'Briens, O'Rourkes, Sullivans. O'Byrnes and McSweeneys among them. On inquiry I learn that some of these men trace their pedigree back to some Irish an cestor who did soldier service in Germany during the 'Thirty Years' War' (1618-48), but that others had Irish foreathers who remained in Germany after

of 1870. Another retired officer, Major Largely as a result of this Miss Ander- O'Grady (reputed for his good cartographic work), has left the German serrived at the comfortable belief that in vice and entered that of Chili, with the rank of Colonel

#### THE NATIONAL GAME.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF ITS ORIGIN.

The Spring is now with us to stay and every lacrosse player has had his stick out from its winter repository and put into shape for the coming season, and soon the clash of sticks and the shouts to destroy the famous Madorua which of devotees of Canada's national game. will disturb the quiet of fields which upon, even by the Russians, as the during the past few months have fain i mighty protectress of the Catholic taith. covered with a mantle of virgin snow.

various leagues will have arranged satisfaction he got was the advice to schedules and other matters of importance, vastaudiences will fill the big stands of the Jacrosse clubs fields and cheer some player who will have done some pretty piece of play, and when the game is finished the old enthusiasts will gather together and discover a big difference between lacrosse as it is played now and in their time.

And yet how many people know anything of the origin of the game? The before a wondering public, is a swia! number is very small, and therefore a offence of which we have had several exshort sketch of Canada's national game will be insenson.

Although a few years ago an enthusiastic archeologist proved, (to his own j satisfaction of course) that lacrosse originated with the Phenicians, the Indians may be justly awarded the credit. of having invented the game.

Lacrosse in its crade state was just between a sport, and a combat dangerous to life and limb. In fact it was used as a means of strengthening the young braves and to accustom them to close combat with their enemies, and in the dars before Columbus set toot on America's shor, a hacrossegame would have put to shame any gia unterial contest. however stirring, in Rome's proudest

of them used one goal. Any convenient required that the balk should be sent past the goal, and others that the gotishould be struck with the bail. In the far west the tribes used two goals placed. about twenty feet apart through which the ball had to be sent.

The training of the Aborigines, would seem rather peculier to a present day player. When a game had been arranged for the players were obliged to ale stain from all excesses and to eat as little food as possible. Every means were used to harden the horly. On the eve of the game the players would have a dance similiar to the military dance of the Greeks. Around a fire the Indians would gather. To the weird erooning of the squaws the young men would dince. The bodies were frantically wriggled and they would plunge into a convenient stream. Other ceremonies similar to those through which a young brave was obliged to go before being admitted to the council wigwam, were also inflicted on the aspiring player. They consisted princ cipally in being bound up with cords and scratched with the teeth of isn until the blood came. A truly pleasant experience

It was customary for the fair maidens of the Cherokees to give their favorites some token when the game was about to begin. What a pity the fashion has too been introduced in modern Canada.

The game was played by a number of Indians, Frequently a thousand men participated in a game.

They were not very gentle players in those days and broken bones were a feature of every game, while not unfrequently a player was killed.

The game has many historical associations. One day in June, 1763, a game was played on the clearing in front of Fort Michillimackinac, on the Ottawa, which was occupied by an Euglish garrison, by the Ojibway tribe. The gates were wide open and the garrison was thoroughly enjoying the game, which was an exciting one. Suddenly the ball was thrown over the wall, and pell mell the Indians rushed through the gates after it. In a moment "crosses" were thrown aside and tomahawks which had been concealed among the players' clothes took their place, and it took but a short while

to massacre the garrison. The association of the Indian and the Pale Face has resulted in the game being gradually brought to its present state, and its hold on the hearts of the Canadians is a strong one.

С. Т. Н.

#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Guerin, M.L.A., re-elected president; Dr Kennedy, first vice president; Mr. P. F. McCaffrey, second vicepresident; Mr. George Murphy, treasurer; Mr. P. O'Reilly, corresponding secretary; Mr. S. Cross, recording secretary, Committee-Messrs, James Meck, James ant, all of whom but two represent intensely Catholic districts. And this latest incident happened just at the time when the municipalities of Belfast and Derry had been trying practically to disfrance the Catholic districts. Not the framely to Catholic districts when the municipalities of Belfast and P. Tansey, M. L. Counolly, P. Wright, Wm. Keys, P. Reynolds, P. O'Neiti, John framely to Catholic districts. Lappan and John Mitchell. Grand Marshal, Mr. Wm. Davis. Physicians. Drs. Guerin Kennedy, Devlin and O'Connor.

The treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand of \$837, irrespective of 25 shares of Street Railway stock.

#### A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

A remarkable incident, for which the judicions Tablet stands sponsor, is retated of the mirreulous Madonna vener ated at Wilma, in Russian Poland. "In February a Russian, who unfortunately ed three score of O'Gradys, McCarthys, can not now be identified, brought to the parish priest of the Ostra Brama chapel several very large wax candles, with the request that they might be kept hurning

CREAT BATTLES are continually going on it, the human system. Hood's San parilla drives out the seven years' and the Napoleonic wars. disease and Restores Health.

night and day before Our Lady's image. to the Madonna, and frequently bring offerings to the shrine; but, as it would have been improdent to leave the candles burning all night without watching, the sacristan was told to sit up in a room near by the altar. About midnight the watcher extinguished the candres. Asked next morning why he head done so, the man declared that in his sleep he had repeatedly heard the cry "Put out the candles!" and, with some natural reeling of awe, had done so. Upon careful examination, the candles turned and to be hollow and tiffed with gunpowder. There is no doubt an attempt had been made for so many centuries has been looked The parish priest informed the authori-And then later, when the solons of the ties of what had happened, but the only 'keep the occurrence quiet.' "-Ave

#### "A PECULIAR FRIEND."

There seems to be no difference of opinion concerning Mr. Purcell's book. "Cardinal Manning." The fablet says: "To ransack the drawers and the desks of the dead, and to fling the contents

amples in recent years, and is one for which, unfortunately, there is no ade quate penalty. The latest biographer of Cardinal Manning may plead that in his case there was no need to ransack the desks of the dead, and that aft the does ments with which he has stuffed his columes came legitimately into his posession. Let it be so. We have not the dightest wish to bring any accusation against Mr. Parcell; doubless he has reted in good taith, and in accordance with such lights as he has. Not the le's no man will read the sheredly private letters which are now thrown to the pubde without something of the uncomfort able teeling that he has been ear so drepping. In the exercise of what we uppose must be called his discretion Mr. Parcell has printed action of ly quivito letters which Cardinal Manning would have ent off his right hard rate a than give to the light, and to the else sequent possibile misurelerstandore Personal of that he was acting in the in corests of truth, Mr. Parceal has, in our opinion, not only violated the sameticy of life, and wounded the fixing, and wronged the dead, but has spoiled nes own purpose and in place of althography has given us a caricabare. And here it becomes necessary to probest in the strongest way against words which stradin the preface and are emissibly calcus lated to mislead. We read, " For a sike (biographical) purpose all his other diaries, journals, and a nobiographical notes, in accordance with his wish and will have passed into my possession." These words may easily be taken to mean that the late Carlinal bequeathed: contorted, and this was kept up for some his papers to Mr. Parcell, or in some way time. At the conclusion of the dance mentioned him in his will. Nothing could be turner from the truth."

It is interesting to learn, says the l'ablet, that Cardinal Marming's papers and correspondence-including their termous memorandum about the desaits. have been recaptured, from Mr. Paccell, ! The execut is took tegal proceedings. hist month with the double object of r covering the documents and restraining Mr. Parcell from publishing anything i more. Under the advice of Sir George taking to restore all the papers and meanwhile not to publish or to slow to others any documents which have not already appeared in the first edition of his book. But what a pity it is that what has been done now so well and so easily was not done long ago. We will not insist upon the obvious thought, but rather congratulate the executors in that at least nothing any longer depends upon Mr. Parcell's "discretion."

### NINETY PER CENT.

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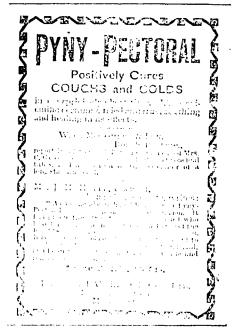
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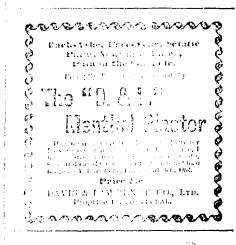
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MONTREAL, 16 March, 1896.

The "Catholic Order of Foresters," having its principal place of business in the City of Chicago, gives notice that they will apply to the Lieutenaut-Gover-nor-in-Council to be authorized to carry on business in the Province according to Chapter 34 of 59 Victoria Province of

# TheOrder of the 'Union Fraternal League'

Having its principal place of business in the City of Boston, Mass., gives notice that they will apply ot the Lieutenant-Governor in Coun il to be authorized to carry on business in the Province of Quebec, according to Chapter 31 of 50 Victoria of the Province of Quebec. Montreul, 31st of March, 1896.

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