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VOL. XLV., NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

#### A NEW MOVEMENT.

CATHOLIC FORCES IN FRANCE.

TO FORM A NEW PARTY-A GRAND NA-TIONAL POLITICAL FEDERATION.

Those who imagine that the Pope is disposed to give the enemies of the Church carte blanche are very much mistaken. His Holiness is recognized as one of the most far-seeing men of the age and knows when action or inaction is best suited for achieving the triumph of Christian principles. The Catholic spirit of France is to be aroused in public uffairs. The republic is not likely to be supplanted by any other form of government; the old aspirants, whether royalists or imperialists, appear to be out of the race. Catholics have been told that their duty as well as the best policy should impel them to adhere loyally to the republic. That does not mean that they are to submit tamely to the gross outrages that so called republicans seek to perpetrate upon the Church. On the contrary, organization is now to be the order of the day and a steady and determined stand is to be made for the eternal principles of justice. A new party, is to be formed, not a religious party especially, but one in which prominence will be given to every form worthy of the name, to every social problem, a party that through its trusted leaders and well informed and well grounded membership will be able to make its influence felt. The following details are given by a Roman correspon

This creation is the organization of the Catholic forces on the new plan.

In October, 1895, M. Etienne Lamy, at Leo XIII.'s call, went to the Vatican to learn the watchword. A writer of ability, a former Deputy, a Republican from the start, a learned historian, and elo-quent orator, M. Lamy seemed marked out to the Pope for this mission. An old Republican and Democrat, his name in itself is as good as a standard or a platform; a resolute Catholic, true to his duty, his authority is as great as his talent is esteemed. Leo XIII., therefore, asked of him a long report on what the condition of affairs is what it may be. and what it should be. M. Lamy tackled the problem boldly. To accept frankly the republic and democracy, to take the lead in all social plans; to build up not a Catholic, religious party, but a vast national political federation; to bind to each other by an elastic but strong bond all the local institutions in each province, institutions whose independence and regular action should be respected; not to place a Parisian committee in the capital over the departmental groups. but to bring together the heads of local organizations who some day will select freely themselves their official representatives at Paris to unite in Parliament and at elections with the parties not bound to Free Masonry, on condition that they accept the form of government; such was the ideal traced by the sober and elegant pen of the pilgrin.

Lamy. But before giving to the man and the scheme the sanction of Rome | THE SULTAN AND THE VATICAN. the Pope wished to submit the report to the Cardinals on the Commission for the affairs of France. It was printed, distributed, discussed, voted upon, and finally agreed to. In a letter two mouths ago Cardinal Rampolla announced to M. Lamy that the Holy See approved of his plan, and that he should set to work. Preparatory reunions took place; messengers were sent to all the provinces. The idea seemed to be well received; the only objection raised was this:

Leo discussed these ideas with M.

Does the Pope really wish for this organization, this federation? Is not the benediction of Rome like all the other vague and matter-of-course approvals of which the Papacy is so prodigal? In that case it would be necessary to keep on their guard, not to give up all freedom. It was a new undertaking, but it had no privilege, no authority, no obligatory character." This polite resistance seemed all the more natural because Mgr. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy, always full of some project. was proposing to Frenchmen and to have saddened American Catholics, but Rome the foundation of a parely Catholie party. Disconcerted and wishing to have light thrown on the subject, M. strong and well as could be expected. Lamy sent another report to the Pope, Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician gives in which he defined the objection, saying that the work undertaken c uld not statements in regard to the Pope's health presper unless it alone had the sauction and encouragement of the Holy Father. mentioned that the Pope, on the occas-Otherwise he should withdraw to the re- ion of the Feast of the Aunuaciation, tirement whence he had emerged only at the call of duty to ob y the Pope. Now Leo XIII, has just sent two letters, one to the Nuncio at Paris, the other to M. Etienne Lamy. The first, a confidentral letter to be read to the bishops and men of note, declares that the Holy Father has given his sanction to M Etienne Lamy's plan and that all must aid it. The other bade M. Lamy contederate, unite all organizations, and give them "a political direction;" these are the very words of the letter. At the name time Leo XIII, requested Mgr. Turinaz to give up his indefinite plan. and directed Father Picard, editor of La Croix, the most popular newspaper in France and the starting point of many good works, to combine with M. Etienne Lamy whenever the latter should deem his assistance useful or necessary. summoned his friends, wno will soon

#### GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

hold their constituent assembly in

Paris.

And the state of t

excluded from the thoughtful consideration of the statesmen of Europe. The marked favor shown to the aged Cardinal San Felice, Archbishop of Naples, by the Kaiser, is an incident of not less importance than the interview of Prince Henry of Prussia with Leo XIII. The Emperor's brother, accompanied by the Princess, was received with full state ceremonial, the conversation with the Pope lasting half an hour.

#### MARGARET MARY ALACOQUE.

The appeal to Rome for the canonization of the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque comes directly from the Patriarchs of the Eastern churches, but the cradle of the movement is in France, in the diocese of Autun, and especially in the convent of the Visitation at Paray-le-Monial, where the Blessed Margaret Mary lived and died. The great promoter of the movement is Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun, and its most active instrument, the Abbe Joseph LeMann, honorary Canon of Lyons and Rheims. In this appeal, coming from the East, but wafted thither from France, the following passages occur: "If the patriotic sentiment has always

had the power to stir the hearts of men, what must not this sentiment have been in the man-God. The Orient was His country, and therefore dear to Him. It first felt the breath of that infinite churity incarnated in the heart of the Child of Bethlehem. The Gospel, until he end of time, will repeat to all nations those accents of incomparable tenderness which issued from the lips of the Saviour when, His heart going out towards Jerusalem, he said: 'Jerusalem! Jerusalem! How often I would have gathered thy children together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing, and thou wouldst not." Referring to the Pope's Encyclical to the eastern churches, the appeal continues: "When your Holiness says to us 'Our heart opens to you whether you belong to the Greek or any other Eastern rite,' feelings of ineffable sweetness arise within us, and we exclaim, We will arise and go to the Father.' Yes, we will go to our Father, the Roman Pontiff, and fall-ing at his feet we will say. 'Very Holy Father, deign to grant us the favor we ask. Like Ismael dving of thirst in the desert, the Eastern, together with the Western world, needs to drink from the springs of living water. A fresh effusion of the charity of the Heart of Christ can alone slake our thirst and make us live again. Therefore, very Holy Father, we pray you canonize the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, and to send her to us as a messenger of hope by proclaiming her the special protectress of the churches, chosen by Gol to be the confidant and apostle of Bis Sacred Heart. of the waters of salvation from the Heart of the Sayior. Thus, our land, made young again by devotion to the Sacred Heart, will blossom once more, and give a hundred for one to the Father of the Family,"

The Vatican has been officially in formed of a serious conflict which has arisen between the Sultan and the Armenian Catholic Patriarch (Mgr. Azarian) residing in Constantinople. The Sultan. t appears, was very much irritated by the action of Mgr Azarian in raising subscriptions in France on behalf of the victims of the recent massacres in Armenia. He threatened the Patriarch with exile if he continued his charitable work. The news has caused a great sensation both in Constantinple and Rome, as Mgr. Azarian was up to the present time a favourite with the Sultan and was often entrusted by Abdul Hamid with a contidential mission to the Vatican. It is expected that this incident will prejudicially affect the relations between the Vatican and the Ottoman Government.

#### HEALTH OF THE HOLY FATHER.

Recent rumors about the Pope's health we are delighted to be in a position to assure them that the Holy Father is as a categorical denial to the alarming As evidence to the contrary, Dr. Lupponi celebrated Mass before about a hundred persons, to twenty of whom he administered Holy Communion. The Pope, who was in good health, received in audience two tardinals and the former Belgian Minister to the Vatican, who was leaving

#### A SOUND LECTURE FOR A BIGOT.

The editor of the "Worthing Intelligeneer" has read a very useful lesson to the Rev. E K Elliott, rector of Broadwater. This gentleman is evidently a bigot of the most narrow and intolerant kind, and he stood in much need of a little enlightenment as to what Christianity means. He could have no better instructor than the editor, whose exposition of the true Christian spirit must win the gratitude and respect of all Armed with this letter, M. Lamy bus Cutholics. Commenting on a speech which the rector delivered at a meeting on behalf of the "Waldensian missions" in Italy and in which he attri-bated all sorts of sine to the Catholic Church, the 'Intelligencer' says; "Of course the worthy rector believes all he In Varican circles the cordial relations says or he would not say it, just as he in darkness and blind to light, mousing

view of the Conclave, which cannot be heaven,' and so on and so on through all two classes-openly bad and secretly there ten laborers, and reported their anti-Christ of the Apocalyptic vision. To | and morose, us the intolerable fanaticism that perverts the mind and upsets the judgment of otherwise kind and charitable people is inexpressibly shocking, but to members of the Roman Communion it must be deeply offensive also. England has probably never had a more brilliant Lord Chief Justice than the present Lord Russell of Killowen; a Postmaster-General more deservedly popular as a man and politician than the Duke of Norfolk; and to come closer home, Worthing has never had a more generous neighbor or a more admirable specimen of the true old English gentleman than our kind friend Major Gaisford; yet these are specimens of the sons which the great Roman Church posesses in all parts of the world amongst the two hundred and odd millions of Christians whom she has taught to name the Name of Christ. We are not ourselves of that Church and hold no brief on behalf of her claims, but it seems to us that the slanders uttered against her, we doubt not in all good faith, are so unrighteous and vile that if we did not enter an indignant protest against them the very stones would cry out shame upon us," Let us hope the rector will begin to learn Christianity from the editor.

#### RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Roentgen is another name to be added

to the long list of Catholic scientists. During the course of last year Rev. M. Callahan, of St. Patrick's Church, received ninety Protestants into the Church. An invitation has been extended to Bishop Watterson by the Columbus, O. Trades Assembly to address that body at an early date.

A national Catholic industrial school for colored youths will shortly be estab-lished in Detriot, Mich., and if it meets with the success its purpose merits and the present prospects indicate, it will be of untold benefit to the race in the United States. It is the hope of the management to have the buildings erected and in such condition as to open the school the first of September next.

Rev. A. Zurbonsen of Staunton, Ill. has in his possession an old map of America, approved and made by authority of the Academy of Paris, 1746, showing probably the original boundary of old Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador. This map is fifty-six years older than the oldest map taken for authority in the Venezuelan border line young men who have not the moral discussion. Rev. Mr. Zurbonsen has courage to resist the temptation, bewritten Justice Brewer, offering to place cause they are slaves to that cowardly ne map at his disposat

The Third Order of St. Francis has had a most phenomenal growth up to the present, from Ireland to the West up to the very gates of Jerusalem. In comtries such as Poland, where the jealousy of the State-supported orthodox faith watches with jealous eye, this order has gone shead to the satisfaction of all concorned. The Minister-General of the Minor Franciscans, Rev. Father Luigi da Parma, has been receiving glowing reports from all parts of this down-trodden kingdom. Here, in the midst of terrible opposition and grinding injustice, the Order has gone on until it has now reached vast proportions.

#### FOURTHOUSAND MURDERS A YEAR. IN ITALY.

A homicide occurs every two hours in Pary. This was one of the many start ing statements made by Baron Garofolo a distinguished Italian criminologist, in a lecture delivered on "Criminality in Relation to the Education of the People" in the Roman college. His audience included Queen Margherita. In Italy the annual loss of life by homicide (usually by lethal weapons) numbers about 4, 00 souls. Compared with France, for instance, she has ten homicides a year for France's one, and thirty-five for Detemark's one. The Latin populations, indeed, had a bad pre-eminence over the Teutonic in crime generally and of these Latin populations the Italian is the worst. Baron Garofalo proceeded to give the reasons why. In the first place, vendetta, which in Greece was heroism and in medieval Europe a laudable custom. has fingered longer in Italy than any other country; duditing, also, is more frequent in Italy than elsewhere.

To the religious instruction given in Great Britain and the United States of America he attributed the fact that these countries have in forty yours diminished by one-half the proportion of their delinements and mendicants, while in Italy the want of similar instruction. has resulted in the positive increase of delinquency and mendicancy since 1862. When to those considerations we add the increased hardness of fiving in the young kingdom, the strain put then the moral resisting power by a crashing poverty. the squalid dwellings, the defective alimentation, by which the brain is starved, when it is not actually poisoned, by the stimulants in which relief from misery is sought, and the depreciation of life as it exists under such conditions, we arrive at an ensemble of causes which quite accounts for these sad statistics.

The cynic is one who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one; he is the human owl, vigilant

the usual Protestant gamut, till the bad; he holds that no man does a good handsome, intellectual, benign countenthing except for profit; the effect of his ance of Rome's Pontiff changes into the | conversation on your feelings is to chill | veritable image of the man of sin, the and sear them; to send you away sour

#### ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLORIDA.

TWO FORMER MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN OF MARY OF ST. PATRICK SPARISH ENTER THE NOVITIATE OF ST. JOSEPH'S AT

On the nineteenth of March last, Mass was celebrated in the chapel of St. Joseph's Academy, Florida, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, assisted by Rev. Father Maher. The occasion was the entry into religious life and the assuming of the holy habit by a number of young ladies. Among these were Miss Heien McDonald and Miss Mary Callary, two former residents of this city, and well known in St. Patrick's parish as being ardent and enthusiastic members of the Children of Mary and other religious organizations in that parish. Miss McDonald and Miss Callary will be known in tuture in reli gious life as Sister Mary Josephine and Sister Mary James. We offer these ladies our sincere congratulations and wish them every success in their new career.

#### LATE HOURS.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE INDULGED IN BY YOUNG MEN.

There is a growing tendency among young men to keep late hours, and the cause of this dangerous practice is due solely to the incapability of the police to insist upon the practical enforcement of the law regarding the closing of saloons and other places of public amusements at the specified hour. Many of these places in this city there are, and some of them within the shadow of the police stations, where the doors are closed and the curtains down over the windows at the hour fixed by law, and to all intents and purposes as far as the ordinary citizen is concerned the proprietors of these establishments have complied with the law. What a scene is being enacted behind these closed doors and drawn curtains only one of the initiated can relate. There, in narrow rooms, filled with impure air, numbers of young men, with sunken eyes and almost idiotic expressions on their faces, are scated until two o'clock in the morning, drinking and carousing and playing games of chance, regardless of the fact that they are sowing the seeds of disease and premature decay. Many a father and mother can tell a sad story of sleepless nights spent in watching for one of these unfortunate recall the names of young men who, after having completed their studies and entered upon a commercial career with brilliant prospects, have become wrecks in a few years afterwards simply banishment from it of all intoxicate through this sad practice of including inlate hours in those miniature hells where their physical substance was being slowly consumed. It is time that the police should exercise greater vigilance. be more on the alert and endeavor to become familiar with the secret springs on the doorsteps and window sills of these places, to try and discover the combination of electrical contrivances which serve as a kind of an all-night passport into these establishments. The matter is urgent, as a large class of young men whose ages vary from 18 to 25 years are now paying the way for a eareer which can only result in sorrow and degradation.

#### SPANISH ATROCITIES.

FURTHER INSTANCES OF THE HEARTLESS

MASSACRE OF NON-COMBATANTS. One of the sugar estates recently destroyed by the insurgerds is Santa Lucia, which belongs to Sener Casuso, a revo-Intionist of the last war. The sugar cane fields were all burned, and of the natchinery and houses nothing remains but learth shill frink in re-h mainticataes a hears of rubbish. The friends of the row-quantum draughts of period Casaso family accordicising the pairious liberty.

And when the victory shall be complete, when the victory shall be complete, when the victory estate La Guia, which also belongs to a nervier stave nor a languagi on Coban, the Count of Burrto. La Guia cana, how produce take as your to was reduced to ashes. Both properties which may truly easim to be the bir represent a capital of more than \$1,700, place and the cradic of both this sing

Gen. Gomez, hearing of the complaints! of these Cubans, said he was obliged to people who shall have plants a and here enforce the law forbidding case granting I fured to maturity both the position was this year. The aggrieved persons repay that many Spaniards are grinding with out molestation. But it is well known here that they paid heavy contributions to the revolutionists at the beginning of | incorned that the Lord change flower to a tin war.

The Cubaus in Hayana are much ex-Santa Rita and Antilla, in the municipal district of San Joe de les Ramos, a Spanish guerrila, commanded by Lieut, Campillo and obeying the orders of Col. Don Lettis Molina, killed twelve peacetwenty blows of nuchetes. Mantilla presence of his family.

between the German Emperor and the also believes that the Pope granted for vermin, and never seeing noble game. ed by a Cuban named Trujillo, who is contributed to bring about this promis dation, because it is given free to the Holy See are much commented upon, in permits to permit every crime under The cynic puts all human actions into now in the United States. They killed ing state of things.

deaths as occurring in a fight with insurgents. A daughter of one of the victims embraced her father at the same moment that the Spaniards were going to kill him, and they were both killed.

At Campos Florido, three leagues from Havana, Spanish soldiers shot, on last Saturday, Joaquin Medina and eight mere men, all non-combatants.

The Government gave to the Diario de la Marina. La Lucha, and La Discusion a note saying that the concurrent resolutions passed by Congress were very un popular in the Udited States, and that Congress was being bitterly attacked by all the press in America.

#### LINCOLN AND TEMPERANCE.

In an address delivered before the Paul on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth by Mr. Gutridge, he extelled the martyr president in a new lights—as a columns, declared that there can be total abstrainer. It will be a revelution little hope for the spread of Catholic to many to know that Old Abe was a literature and especially in rural dis total abstainer and an ardent temperance advocate, but such is a fact. Mr. Gatridge said :

" In the great number of Lincoln celebration speeches you have heard and read upon the life, character and deeds of the hero of the Civil war, how many contained the statement that he lived and died a total abstainer and spent not a little time in advancing the temper ance cause? Lincoln's personal friend. Ward H. Lamon, in his Life of Lincoln, 'says that 'for many years he was an ardent agitator against the use of intoxicating beverages, and made speeches far and near in favor of total abstinence. Some of them were printed and of one he was not a little proud.' Why should the fact that he went about the country lecturing on temperance and organizing total abstinence societies be so studi onsly omitted from February 12th dinner speeches? Most of the splendi l things said of Lincoln are true, and deserving of being said; but his temps t ance work is a beautiful fact in his lib which the popular orator fails to dwell up on. Temperance workers should see to it. It will honor Lincoln and do good to those who hear it.

Lincoln entered into the Washingtonian movement, that great work for the reformation of drankards, with all the viger of his soul. Later, when it was seen that the cause demanded the enrol? ment of those not addicted to the vice he joined a total abstinence society in his own city. He took up the work early. When only about 17 yes read h prepared an article on "len perance," which was published in an Ohio news paper. This was in 1825, (welve years before Father Matthew took the pledge. On February 22, 1812, he delivered an address in the Presiterian church in Springfield, 4.4 before the Washingtonian Temper ance Society of that city, in wai a resaid: "Whether or not the world west! be vastly benefited by a total and and drinks, seems to me not now each to question. Three-fourths of musicipal confess the affirmation with their tongues; and I believe all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts. One in any of them to refuse their aid is doing what the good of the whole comands? If the relative grandesh of revolutions shall be estimated by the great amount of human misery they alleviete and the small amount they issued, then, indeed, will this be the grandest tie world shall ever have so to

" Of our political revolution of 75 we are all justly proud. But it had its evils too. Turn new to the temperance revolution. Talif we shall find a stronger baninge broken. vilor slavery manmatted, a gra-tyrant deposed-in it more of with plied, mere disease heared, more ser, a assumed; by it is corporate strivia.... widow's weeplag. And week natural ally this to the cause of police of

With such are aid its march connect Tail to be on and on, till every see o. intime, that short have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that moral (reado not their species)

of the Ireland they are jentens of the honor of the professions. Thus we a ed the name of Mr. Robert Cumulugh in of Cookstown, County Tyrone, to be cited over the Spanish atrocities in the struck off the roadel solicitors. The country, but the Spaniards rejoice, and order was made on the application of the the evening newspaper El Peublos iys it | Incorporated Lew Society, on the group it the only way to crush the revolution. That Mr. Cunningians had received some It is reported here that on the farms six or seven periods for a Birmingham tirm which he did not pay over to them.

T. D. Sallivan, in the Irish Catholic and Nation, says there is a strong like it hood that the tourist season now drawful laborers, all heads of country familing nigh will be one of the best, if not lies. Among these victims are Maximo the very best, that Ireland has ever Casanola and Angel Mantilia. Casarola witnessed. Never were the scenie atleaves in poverty eight children. In the tractions of the country so well adverpresence of two elder children, aged 10 tised and so widely known as they are at and 9 years, he was killed by more than present, and never was the desire of tourist folk to give Ireland a share of was 70 years old. He was hanged in the their attention so general has it become within a very recent period. Many

#### THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

We take the following extract from an article by Walter Locky, which recently appeared in the American Catholic News:

"A Methodist minister in New York

the other day began his speech thus: Ladies and gentlemen, what would you think of a man calling himself a Methodist who did not take a Methodist paper?' Imagine a Catholic priest beginning in this vein. The difference is this, and let it be frankly stated: These sects know the use of the written word; their ministers find it their chief support. The Catholic Church in the United States has not learned to man the printing press. Her elergy, to a great extent, ignore its influence. Yet it is their best ally in the ministry. Cathedral Sacred Toirst society in St. Catholic journals in every house he enters makes the pastor's work lighter. his respect more. I have often, in these columns, declared that there can be tricts, until our seminaries teach priests the juty imposed upon them by their Church, of diffusing good literature. The Catholic Telegraph in spanking a callow critic, the first of the season's crop o' hintegivers, goes to the core of things when it declares that 'for suc eass, the practical aid of the clergy is indispensable.' It continues: The Catholic press has two great drawbacks - ractical neglect on the part of the Caurch, and defin point subscribers. It the Caurch would officially utilize the reseas it does the pulpit and the school as indispensible means to fully dischargo its mission in this age and country, and if all the money due the Catholic papers were paid them, sophomores could fix their attention on their studies and wait till they had some down on their lips before they hectored the gray-hearded ditors of the Catholic press.' The Telegraph might have indicated another drawback, a growing misance-those ambitious little college journals whose primary and legitimate work is in exercising the students in English composition, but whose ambition leads them into competition, and the field of Catholic journalism. They worry into their support those who ought to take a Catholic weekly. I believe in them and endorse them, when they are applied to the condisjoint Part lage! them. Germany is the only country whore the Church has valued at its own true worth the press. England is tollowing in her toolsteps. An article published some time since in Le Correspondent, Paris, showed that the influence of the Centre party was wing to its backing by the solid Coth die press of the Eatherland.

A general taste for reading will not be diffused by Summer schools or Circles whose unquestionable good cornes to the w, but by the entrane conscioles of a weekly tather charrent. Let the weeklies have a support and have the dreams of the dain's vanish. sound advise editors for main untile!. They, like other tolk, are bound con some penance. Why not suffer hese midgets to or ze their nethings?

#### λ. 0. H.

AS MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of Division No. 2. Account Under of Hibernians, held in tion ball on April 5th, the following resociations were a lopted to

Whereas, It has [Pased Almighty God, the ever reigning sovereign, in His wisdom, to take from amongst us, in his prime of life, our worthy and respected brother, Wm. N. Smith, by whose constant association we have learned to recognize as one honored and respected c all his associates and triends, and american's by the fraternity of the Very at Order of Hiber Jans, and

Whereis, I is just that a tribute of r spect should be snown to him, whose miae preposition and warm heart of neuro has bound us to him by the unor ken the outroe Christian charity; or a read it

Read That in the death of Wm. N. Smith this Society leses on mediate advicer a to early mionard a noble triend, to AOH, or ersilfshand selfsacrificing as e box, and his family the which and idestings of an ever during

To saved. That though we bow to the ambigatest decrees of a Divine Providetections he are alled with grief and so recent the monument dispensation of our Heaverly Farher, and that we shall be decreter so his menery, though his ti was took show shail know hini some coordinating the record be it.

it's vest. That the members of this and said tenier to the wife and A Bir . de urr -pered brothers Thos. doce the Smeth, to it heartfull sympositions, and pray that the Aimighty history rous as and comfort them in

I the above a mont. the content as a token of respect, per a section graped for the period of set ilditty in sec.

thes you That these resolutions be spread upon the journal of this Division, that they be published in the True WITNESS and a cory given to the family of deceased.

(signed) C. McAlekr, E. J. Colfer, O. GLEASON, Com. on Resolutions.

We are convinced that we never published more reliable testimonials than those for Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. The same guerilla entered a farm cwn- causes, political and non-political, have This remedy deserves special recommen-

BY E. P. STANTON.

(From Walsh's Magazine, Toronto.)

Recently looking over some old photo graphs, the writer paused at one. which, from the strangeness of its subject, suggested a history. It represents an old building of the Spanish style, on a cer-tain street in the "Citie of the Tribes." A mural inscription immediately over the conventional symbols of death records that:

"This ancient memorial of the stern "and unbending justice of the Chief "Magistrate of this city, James Lynch 'Fitzstephen, elected Mayor A.D. 1493, "who condemned and executed his own "guilty son, Walter, on this spot, has "been restored to this, its ancient site, "A D. 1854, with the approval of the "Town Commissioners, by their chair-"man, V. Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., Vicar of "St. Nicholas."

Four centuries, with their wear and change, have run by since the event thus chronicled took its place in Irish history. The year of its occurrence, as the reader knows, belongs to the reign of Henry VII A new continent had only just been given to the knowledge and possession of the world by the intrepid Columbus. Maritime and commercial enterprise were unusually active. Scarce a British or Irish port of any conse quence that did not send out its daring seamen, for, like distance, the unknown and untried "lent enchantment to the view." There were rovers on all seas the argus-eyed coast-guard and gauger were yet to emerge from the mist of a distant future; and piracy, as well as legitimate adventure, promised tempting results. But apart from this random traffic, there had sprung up a large and systematic trade between certain ports in Ireland and Spain. Notably was this the case between Galway and Cadiz. To the present day the effects of this intercourse are visible-at any rate in the former city. Not a few buildings there bear evidence of Spanish influence. Of these "Lynch's Castle," on a leading thoroughfare, is, perhaps, the most prominent example. Writers have commented upon the swarthy complexion and mobile features to be met with particularly in the Claddagh-that marine suburb of Galway-and which so readily recall sunny Spain. In dress, manners and those minor but telling characteristics of a people, students of chronology have observed a blending of the two races. Hymen followed in the wake of commerce.

But to our story. James Lynch Fitzstephen (otherwise, James, son of Stephen Lynch) was, as the memorial relates, elected Mayor of Galway in 1493. He was one of its principal merchants and most respected citizens. His family had been distinguished in Church and State. The religious foun-dations due to its liberality and picty are still in evidence, and in the long roll of those who have filled the office of chief magistrate, the name of Lynch is the most frequently met with of any of the tribal names. It was a Lynch who in 1484 procured the charter of Richard III. for the election of the first mayor of Galway and whose son (Stephen), about the same period, obtained the bull of Innocent VIII, establishing the warden. Innocent VIII. establishing the war-len-ship—an office possessing considerable jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical. tended wife whether his doubts of her sword and having the advantage of the iomas Lynch was mayor of Galway in 1654 when the Cromwellian forces took possession of the town.

His predecessor of 1493, even before the tragic event with which his name is associated, was a man of mark. From youth he had been distinguished by a love of justice. No Roman law maker ever kept a higher standard than he. Strictly honorable in his dealings; austere in his judgments and inflexible in their execution, even when his own interests were involved, he was yet popular and respected to a degree bordering on reverence. He had married into the Blake family—a tribal name like his own; and thus cemented two of the strongest local influences. As an enterprising merchant and a public-spirited citizen, he set the example of an extensive and lucrative trade with Spain. In order, it is said, to expand this he made, on one of his ships, a voyage to Cadiz. Whilst at that port he was most hospitably entertained at the house of Don Lorenzo Gomez, one of its lead-ing m rehants and an old commercial acquaintaince. On his departure, native gratitude for the kindly treatment received prompted him to ask his host as a favor to allow the latter's son, a youth of nineteen, to accompany him to Ireland on a visit. To the delight of young Gomez, who with the natural longing of youth for strange scenes and distant prospects rejoiced at the opportunity thus offered of satisfying a heart wish, the invitation was accepted.

After an uneventful voyage the Mayor and his young friend arrived in Galway. The welcome extended to one who had come as the special guest of the chief magistrate was warm and wholehearted From his host and hostess to the humblest person that trod the streets of the ancient town, he received the most courteous treatment.

A round of festivities and such entertainments as were peculiar to the age and at which he was regarded as the special guest, opened up for the young Spaniard a new world. Much, it is true, of what he saw was Cadiz in another form. But the system of government, the conditions of life that it helped so largely to mould, presented differences material and inex-» plicable. For instance, he could not understand the philosophy, if there were any, underlying the constant and irritating interference on the part of the military authorities with the transactions of ordinary business. The effect of this meaningless interposition pervaded everything.

But the social charm of the homes and gatherings to which, as the guest of the chief magistrate, he had been invited, was irresistible. For friend and companion he had the Mayor's only son-a youth of his own age Bright, winning, commanding in his native city a popularity rare for one of his years, was Walter Lynch. There was a touch of waywardness in his nature, to which an impetuous though kindly temper lent a

89-5

with the state of the state of

sinister factor; but this was overlooked by those who came within the influence of his magnetic personality. At his first meeting with young Gomez he conceived a liking for him that was almost fraternal and which was cordially reciprocated. Besides an equality in years, their tastes and aspirations ran on the same lines. Every attention that it was possible to show the visitor was cheerfully paid by the son of his host. In one of those confidences which at

an early stage of their friendship were so freely exchanged, Gomez was informed that, shortly previous to his arrival, Walter had become engaged to one of the most lovable girls of her day-the daughter of an old and wealthy family. The proposed alliance had met with the approval of the parents of both. Gomez was soon introduced to his friend's betrothed. He, at once, felt the influence of a beauty and goodness such as he had never seen. As the comrade of her future husband. Agnes (history withholds the surname) treated bim with a marked and charming kindness, both at her own home and at those functions which the Mayor in honor of the stranger made more frequent and splendid than

those it had been his practice to give.
Cloudless indeed were the days that
the two youths spent together. When
social claims left them free, a sail in the
bay, or a ride on horseback through the country roads and lanes-now to Ardfoy, where the influence of a royal past still lingered; again to Kilcolgan Castle. whose graceful form on a bank of an armlet of the Atlantic was, for two centuries yet, destined to fling its imposing shadow on the land-locked tide before Luttrell came on his misson of spoliation. Or a gallop over that hilly and winding road which led into Duthaidh Sheodhoigh (Joyce Country) and Connemara, giving glorious glimpses of the blue Atlantic on whose landward skirts hang the islands of saintly Arran-the noblest breakwater in the world. Again in the light but taut corrack on the Corrib to visit "Royal Eng." within the preeincts of whose yet unruined abbey the last monarch of his country-gallant Roderick O'Connor-had found a fitting grave. To youthful enthusiasms, the past with its storehouse of legend, tradition and heroic example, appealed with special force. For such receptive minds as those of Lynch and Gomez, springing from a common Celtie stock, Ireland's early history, chequered but abounding in deeds of greatness, could furnish inspiring themes. And upon these two friends would dilate as they visited one historic spot after another of a district rich in associations and suggestiveness. And thus time sped happily. Those

and fated to have a tragic close. Unseen and unconscionably the demon of jealousy took possession of the heart of the husband so soon to be. Attentions and kindnesses as innocent in their motive as in their char acter were [misconstrued. At one of those events which, as had become usual with her, the amiable and accomplished Agnes adorned by her presences, her accepted lover either saw or fancied he saw the eyes of his affianced bride beam with rapture on the young spaniard. The incident, to a mind already smitten with Othello's madness. was as the setting of the lighted match loyalty to their mutual pledge were the result of misapprehension or not, he seized the first opportunity to upbraid her for her inconstancy and in such terms as to render explanation fruitless, if not impossible. The not unnatural consequence was that she, astounded and burt by the accusation, affected disdain and refused to deny a charge as groundless as it was wounding. What further passed between the suddenly estranged lovers bears out the belief that love turned to hate is the blindest of all hates. Though affection one for the other had in no

were haleyon days for native and for-

eigner-days, alas, too bright to endure,

#### " Vou Don't Become

#### a Slave to their Use!"

The above words have been truthfully spoken concerning Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets by one who has had abundant opportunity to observe their more favorable action as compared with that of other

Most pills and medicines in use for constipation, in the long run, "make a bad matter worse." Unlike such agents, Dr. Pierce's Pellets exert such a tonic or strengthening effect upon the membranes of the stomach and bowels, as to produce lasting benefit. Their use can, therefore, be gradually discontinued. With most pills the longer they are taken, the more dependent upon their use the patient becomes. Not so with the "Pellets." Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from hab-

itual constipation. The Pellets cure costiveness, or constipation, biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic.

They are tiny, sugar-coated gran-ules; any child will readily take them. Sold by all dealers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 927.

Dame Marcelline Monette. of the City and District of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her ha band, Jeremie Constantineau, of the same

place.
Montreal, 10th Morch, 1896.
SAINT PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON,
39-5
Attorneys for Plaintiff

USE ONLY ...

# Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

of jealousy, the other of pride. They alas, was mortal. parted in anger, and, what was worse, in a misunderstanding destined not only lover paced the strand now in hot tears, to be hopeless but fatal.

While forlorn Agnes, smarting from the insult thus received, retired to weep over her wrong and the claims of a wounded self-esteem satisfied, to regret the pride that had prevented an explanation, her ill starred lover, racked by the fiends and furies of the passion that had so completely possessed him, left her presence only to brood ever his fancied grievances and revolve a project of re-

Accident rather than design soon enabled him to carry out his terrible purpose. The night after the stormy parting from his betrothed, he perceived, as he passed slowly and alone by her residence, a figure emerg-ing from the familiar doorway. He paused to let it precede him on the opposite side of the street. The step, the carriage, the height proclaimed it to be Gomez, who, as it afterwards transpired, had spent the evening with Agnes' father—a gentleman who spoke Spanish fluently and courted the society of those who could converse with him in that language. This visit to the house of the beloved one, so soon after the rupture of which he assumed his unconscious rival must have been aware, had, in jaundiced eyes, an exaggerated significance. Beside himself with rage, he rushed across the street to assail Gomez, who, hearing the rapid steps behind him and in the darkness not recognizing his pursuer, ran to avoid an encounter with one who might have accomplices. From streets, he fled towards a solitary quarter of the town in the vicinity of the strand, but before reaching the water's edge he heard a voice hourse with passion, yet strangely familiar, call out, "Stop, traitor, and draw; you cannot escape

Puzzled, first, at the tone in which the

challenge was given then, the fire of his Spanish nature in a blaze at the insuiting epithet flung at him, he drew his sword and turned upon his fierce pursuer. At the same moment, a swaying ship's light cast its beam on the face of his assailant. Livid and transformed with rage as were the features, yet Gomez instantly recognized him. It was none other than his friend and comrade-now unaccountably changed into his avowed enemy-Walter Lynch! But there was no time to express surprise or ask for explanation, for the Galwegian wildly erying out. "Take that for treachery and abused hospitality," made a fearful lunge at him with his sword. Agitated as Gomez was by the suddenness and ferocity of the attack, he showed his skill as a fencer in dexterously parrying the thrust. Loath as he was to think it, he yet felt that there was now nothing word and having the advantage of the aggressor, was notwithstanding in his worst form. Passion, which shook his every nerve, had deprived him of that self-possession and sureness of eye so es-sential in consummate fencing. Many of his thrusts fell wide of the mark. A cut on the sword-arm, however, brought him somewhat to his senses, and thenceforward lunge and parry were executed with his usual skill. The spot on which the combat took place was a lonely one, just between the dock and the last house on the straggling street which, occupied exclusively by families of fishermen, terminated only a few yards from highwater mark. At night,—particularly if the hour was advanced as it was when young Gomez took leave of his hospitable host,—this street, unlighted save by the stray beams from the beacon of some

vessel lying at the dock a couple of hundred yards away, was deserted, being from the brawls among sailors returning to their ships at night, considered un-safe. Hence it happened that there were no eye-witnesses of the duel. In the dark of a starless sky and out of hearing of the nearest human beings, the blades flashed, met and struck out the sparks of their finely tempered steel. The pace of the combat was so rapid and its nature so desperate that scarce a word was exchanged during its progress. Its termination was as abrupt as was its start. Lynch had barely parried a thrust which had it reached its mark would have pierced his heart. The check, quick and unlooked-for, put his adversary slightly off his guard. It was a surprise which proved fatal, for it gave Lynch an opening of which in the impulse of ungovernable passion he did not hesitate to take advantage. Follow-ing up the check with the rapidity of lightning, he made a pass and sent his

blade through the Spaniard's body. For one indescribable moment all was mad confusion and bewilderment in the brain of the hapless victor. Then, the naked heinousness of his act stood out before him. It was murder, foul, unnatural and cruel. In it he beheld hospitality outraged, and that in a land in which hospitality had become a national virtue. Then, as so often happens in the reaction after some terrible excitement, the cold, clear light of truth broke in upon his recovered senses, and he saw not only the fatal folly but the absolute groundlessness of his jealousy. At the sight of the prostrate figure on the strand before him the scales of blinding passion dropped from his eyes, and un-utterable grief and shame filled his soul. Flinging his sword into the rising tide, he threw himself on his knees beside his wounded friend in the wild hope that life had not yet fled. But on feeling

#### GET THE BEST.

The public are too intelligent to purchase a worthless article a so out time; on the contrary, they want the best! Physicians are virtually nanimous in saying Scott's Emulsion is the bost form of Cod Liver Oil. Committee of the second of the

sense slackened and both were faithful heart and pulse he could detect only to their troth, the one became the slave | their last beat and flutter. The wound

> For several minutes the self-deceived giving vent to the grief and remorse that racked him, again picking up, as he did more than once, the sword of his dead friend to put an end to his own miserable existence. But with the first recoil from the thought of self-destruction, came a passionate longing for life

What to do or whither to turn the steps of the fugitive he was unable to determine. The tide was fast coming in, its silver hem on the dark strand drawing nearer and nearer to the motionless body that lay all unconscious of its approach. What to do with the body was a thought which, since tears and bewailings had expended themselves, had more than once crossed the mind of the rash and wretched murderer. The rising tide seemed to answer that question; in a brief space it would carry away the ghastly evidence of his guilt; and vain hope whispered that with his secret locked close in the arms of the Atlantic, he was safe. And so passively regarding the dwindling strand as the swelling tide closed in upon it, touched the remains of poor Gomez, and soon caught them in its giant embrace, he turned his face away from the fateful scene and made for the fastnesses of Connemara. There, he thought, in that profound solitude where there were scores of retreats inaccessible to law, and amid a people who, although inhabiting the same country, were cut off from the "Tribes" of governing families of the city by a line of cleavage as marked as that between countries under his imperfect knowledge of some of the different crowns, he might spend weeks until chance would throw in his way some barque bound for other lands.

All night he walked, reckless of the rough road, the boulders against which his feet struck, or the exact point at which he was to lie in concealment. His only concern now was to get farther and farther away from the ofling in which he had left the blood-stained corpse of his murdered friend-from the vision of that swarthy but comely face, the glitter of those piercing eyes, the gleam of those white teeth set in the agony of death. More than once, it is true, he turned to go back and confess his crime. But the contrary impulse, to press onward and escape, prevailed.

Crossing the primitive bridge that spans the stream in the rugged and broad valley of Kylemore, he seemed for the first time to take cognizance of his surroundings. The day was breaking and the first rays of an October sun, as they pierced the clear, cool atmosphere, were lighting up the wooded slopes be-fore him. Wild and stern they had looked but the moment previous; now reflecting the shining east, their more rugged and prominent features were softened, whilst the purple of the lower hills yet untouched by the god of day stood out in contrast to the deep blue of the ocean at their base. Out at sea could be discerned here and there a pookawn (fishing smack) returning with the night's catch. The dark low line to the west was one of the Arran islands, sacred to the memory of that saint and his disciples whose lives and life-work have made those western outposts of Erin glow with a splendor that has not yet faded. South across the bay, and where a dark precipitous mass loomed out of the deep with a white line of foam at its base, the cliffs of Moher marked the boldest of the headlands of Clare. The road that the fugitive followed was at this early hour deserted. The sheelings and the few more pretentious dwellings of the peasantry showed as yet no stir or sign of life. Except the tired boatmen coming back from the night's hard work at net or trawl not a soul was in sight. Peace was abroad and every-where but in the guilt-laden conscience of him whom the dawn had found thusthe slaver of his friend. In a hazel copse hard by his path, where the October blast had shaken from their stems nut and berry, the northern birds sang with morning spontancity, tolerant of their less musical brethren as these set about the more prosaic task of breakfast. The peculiar cry of the mountain goat and the bleat of its young broke, but not harshly, the melody of the feathered songsters. Nature in her austere grandeur was here, and contact with her brought back to the lonely pedestrian some of the peace he had lost. For a brief space he felt her restorative touch, as an erring child the pardoning caress of its mother. At more than one manor-house on his

way he might have found welcome and refuge. For this was the country of the Blakes, the O'Flaherties, the Martyns, the O'Haras—all kindred of his. But the thought of home and of family ties only jarred upon him now and he shut it out as something he had forfeited and must never harbor more. Faces and scenes-these who would not know him or his guilty secret-must henceforth seek in the delusive hope of finding peace, or at least some anodyne for his

Continuing his way, therefore, until the hour had called to their avocations the inmates of some cottage, he finally stopped at one, a little off the roadside and in the loneliest spot of a lonely district. From its chimney he had seen for some distance the thick peat smoke curl into the clear atmosphere, and took it as evidence that people were astir. Knocking, he was invited to enter, and received with a "caed mille failthe"—the unfailing Connemara greeting to the visitor. Observing the fatigued and travel-stained appearance of the new-comer, that he was bareheaded (for he had lost his hat on the strand during the fatal

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember HOOD'S Cures.

struggle) and foot-sore, the occupants of the dwelling set about relieving his wants with that quick appreciation and silent sympathy which forms so beautiful a character of the Celt. The prepar ations for the frugal breakfast were at once revised for a more substantial repast. And what their unknown guest valued more, an instinctive delicacy on the part of the man of the house and his wife was manifested in the few questions they had addressed him as to his toilsome walk and the fatigue so visible in every line of his face. Neither by look nor enquiry was any curiosity exhibited as to the cause, and during his stay with this humble boatman and family the the same reserve was maintained.

Here, while we return to that city from whose gates crime had sent him forth a fugitive and an outlaw, shall we leave Walter Lynch, with the brand of Cain upon his brow and searing his conscience trying to achieve the impossible-for getfulness of the past.

(Conclusion in next issue.)

A ROSY FUTURE.

They were in the bell-lower of the City Hall, and she leaned her yellow haired head on his agricultural shoulders and listened to the mighty "tick! tack! tick!" of the big clock.

that, do we darling?" she whispered.
"No, my little daisy," he answered as he hugged her a little closer; "I kin buy a clock for two dollars which'll run three days to this clock's two. I've got her picked out already!"

"We'll be very, very happy," she

"We don't want such a big clock as

sighed.
"You bet we will! I've figured it live on twelve eggs, one pound of sugar. ten pounds of flour, and one of butter." 'And you'll have a bank account,'

she pleaded. "I will even if I have to buy a second hand one.'

- And will we keep a coachman?"
- "Yes." "And have a piano?"

"Yes, darling."

"And I can have some square pillows with shams on them?"

"Yes, my tulip, yes; we'll sham every durned thing from cellar to garret, have the front door painted blue, and but lets go'n look at some second-hand cook-stoves!"—Detroit Free Press.

THE DOGWOOD BLOSSOM.

Most persons think of the dogwood plossom as nearly or quite pure white, but now, in the earlier days of its development, a delicate rose pink, that later is almost lost in the plentiful snows of the full-blown flower, is the predominant color presented by the dogwood tree. This color remains at certain points in the blossom, but is insignificant in comparison with the broad expanse of white. The dogwood, which is none too plentiful in this region, seems to become scarcer year by year, doubtless because suburban residents ruthlessly carry off great branches in blossom time.

TREATMENT FOR THE EYES.

When the eyes ache close them for five minutes.

When they burn bathe them in water as hot as can be borne with a dash of witch hazel in it. After weeping bathe them in rose

water and lay a towel wet with rose water over them for five minutes.
When they are bloodshot sleep more. When the whites are yellow and the pupils dull consult your doctor about

your diet. A CLUSTER OF GEMS.

" Pray, though the gift you ask for May never comfort your fears, May never repay your pleadings, Yet pray, and with hopeful tears An answer, not that you long for, But diviner, will come one day, Your eyes are too dim to see it, Yet strive, and wait, and pray.' -ADELAIDE PROCTER

O Woman! in our hours of ease, Uncertain, coy, and hard to please, And variable as the shade By the light quivering aspen made; When pain and anguish wring the

A ministering angel thou!" --Scott.

'This is truth the poet sings, That a sorrow's crown of sorrow Is remembering happier things."

Be thou at peace !-Th' all-seeing eye, Pervading earth, and air, and sky, The searching glance which none may

Is still, in mercy, turned on thee." -MRS. HEMANS.

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men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat

taste taken out. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE,

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Ladies' New Fawn Box Cloth Jackets, 4 Pearl Buttons, \$9.75 to \$25.50.

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white collars and cuffs, \$1.20 ea. Ladies' Cambric Shirt Waists, in all plain leading shades, made in very latest styles, \$1.50 to \$1.70 ea.

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to 28c pr. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, 18c to

\$1.25 pr. Ladies' Tan Cashmere Hose, 40c to

63c pr. Ladies' Embroidered Cashmere Hose 45c to \$1.25 pr.

Ladies' Black Spun Silk Hose, 80c pr. Ladies' Black Silk Hose, \$1.30 to \$4.46

Ladies' Colored Silk Hose, \$2.40 to \$2.45

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Ladies' Umbrellas, from 25c ea. Men's Umbrellas, from 50c ea. Ladies' Umbrellas, fancy handles, 67c ea. Men's Titania Umbrellas, 75c ea. Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, \$1 ea. Men's Titania Umbrellas, \$1 ea. Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with a

variety of fancy handles, \$1.25 ea. Men's Gloria Silk Umbrellas, 1.25 ea. Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with nickel and natural hundles, \$1.50 ea. Men's Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with either steel or wood rods, \$1.50 ca.

Ladies' Silver Mounted Umbrellas, \$2 00 Men's Silver Mounted Umbrellas, \$3.75

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#### REV. A. E. BURKE, B.D.

A Short Sketch of the Popular Grand Deputy of the C.M.B.A. for Prince Edward Island,

The Rev. Alfred E. Burke, who has recently been nominated by the Grand President to the position of Grand Deputy for Prince Edward Island, of which ne has been the District Deputy since the C. M. B. A. was introduced two years ago, is one of the best and most widely known clergymen in Canada. He was born at Georgetown, of Irish parents, his grandfather being from "Gallant Tipperary," in 1860, and onsequently has just completed his 35th year. Having made his prepara-tory studies at the High School of his native town, where he won a scholar-ship for the County of Kings, and later at St. Dunstan's College, he commenced his philosophical studies at Laval University in 1881, and immediately upon their completion entered the Grand Seminary of Quebec to study for the pricathood. Here he remained, taking the regular degrees until May 30th, 1885, when the late Bishop McIntyre, feeling the urgent need of more priests, obliged him to receive ordination to the priest-hood one year before the completion of his term. Returning to his own diocese he was immediately named secretary to the Bishop, and discharged the duties of that position, as well as giving much assistance in parochial work in preaching and lecturing, with the great energy and marked ability which has always characterized him. In 1888 Father Burke was named to

the pastoral charge of Alberton, where he has remained ever since, building up the ecclesiastical institutions and attending to the spiritualities of his mission. Prince Edward Islanders can tell how perfectly he has performed this difficult work. But, besides the efforts made for his own church, Father Burke has always stood in the fore front of every movement undertaken in the interests of his Province, regardless of class, creed or nationality. He is known all over Canada, too, as a broad, progressive and patriotic Canadian, and has brought his wise counsel, energetic manners and captivating personality to the successful consideration and adoption of many projects of great value to the whole co ntry. Father Burke has studied and reported upon the colonization problems of the Northwest for the C. P. R. and the Govexament, visiting that rich and practically limitless granary three successive times in as many years, and also the American Northwest, where in the winter of 1893 he was the guest of the illustrious Archbishop Ireland, at St. Paul, while he looked into the great work States. In company with a distinguishthe C. P. R., visited British Columbia in younger generation. 1892. The present Minister of Agriculture, Hon. D. Ferguson, was one of the party, and well informed Islanders assert that it was largely to Father Burke's influence, persuasiveness and provincial patriotism (he went to Ottawa with Senator Prorose on a special mission at affords. the time), that Prince Edward Island was given representation in the Cabinet. United Canada had this to say of his presence at the Capital in December,

"Father Burke, of Prince Edward Is Cabinet for the Island, has been here for | ing so many years. some days. He is a very young man, and is highly regarded by all classes in his native Province."

In 1894 the new Grand Deputy was the first to introduce, at the suggestion of Grand Deputy O'Keeffe, of St. John, the C.M.B.A. into Prince Edward Island, and has worked for the Association in a manner calculated to earn the gratitude of every loyal brother. He was an active member of the St. John Convention, where he served on important committees. In his own Province, where the Association is spreading every day, he never ceases to speak of its merits from a Catholic, intellectual, or insurance point of view, and his frequent visits to the branches are sure to elicit a most salutary and desirable enthusiasm.

Father Barke's pen, too-and he wields a powerful and fruitful one-is often very well employed in our own and the secular press for the good of the Association. Indeed, he is a model officer in every regard, and we only hope that his example may be more generally imitated. It were impossible in a short sketch like this to include all Grand Deputy Burke's claims to prominence, and even now we fear to have offended his well known modesty. It will suffice to quote the closing words of his biography in "Men of Canada," to which we are indebted for most of the facts of this sketch, to conclude:

"Father Burke is a fluent and able preacher, a frequent contributor to the press, and as such wields a trenchant pen, into which he instills all his energetic manner and wide knowledger alle is untiring in his efforts in every good cause which has for its aim the advancement of morality. He is very popular not only with his own people, out with all who have the privilege of knowing him: He is a young man, and doubtless high honors are in store for him."—The Canadian C.M.B.A.

#### ST. GABRIEL'S INDEPENDENT DRUM AND FIFE BAND.

At a recent meeting of St. Gabriel's Independent Drum and Fife Band, held in their hall, on Laprairie street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, James Conroy; vice-president, J. M. Lamont; recording secretary, J. Kelly; financial secretary, J. Mullin; reasurer, W. Lamont. Auditors, J. H. Wright, T. Timon and Jos. Connor. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers.

#### IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

The whole number of arrivals of the immigrant class at the ports of Quebec, Halinx and Montreal during the first 10 months of the present year was 23,363, as compared with 25.652 for the corresponding period of last year, or a de-crease of 2290. Of the persons coming into

clared their intention of becoming residents of the Dominion of Canada; 18 923 during the same period of 1894 made this declaration. The persons who signified their intention of making their homes in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, numbered this year, for the period of ten months mentioned, 4,901, which is a decrease of 1,749 as compared with the corresponding period of 1894. As has been explained in previous reports, the immigration agents at the ports of landing count the number of persons arriving by the ocean steamers, and obtain from each a declaration as to whether he intends to remain permanently in the country or not, and the province in which he proposes to reside. No attempt is made to keep trace of immigrants arriving from the United States, except in so far as they become settlers on homestead lands.

#### A DIAMOND WEDDING.

#### A MOST IMPOSING CEREMONY AT THE FRANCISCANS.

Rarely have the Franciscan Fathers any special ceremonies or attractive celebrations, beyond those connected with the great feasts of the Church and the Third Order. But on Sunday, the 12th April, an exception was made to the rule, when, in their elegant chapel, on Dorchester street, at seven o'clock Mass. hundreds assembled to witness the celebration of a "Diamond Wedding."

On the 12th April, 1836, in Quebec, the late Rev. Father McMahon united in the holy bonds of wedlock Mr. and Mrs. William F. Palmer.

On this occasion, sixty years later, the venerable and universally respected couple had the exceptional honor, with the approbation of His Grace Archbishop have had no parallels. There is no form Fabre, of having their Diamond Wedding celebrated in the chapel of the not been exercised in his regard. The

Our esteemed and highly respected fellow-citizen, Mr. John O'Neill, Collector lets of his critics have been. He has of Canal Revenue, who is the Syndic of the Reverend Fathers, as well as superior the enmittee of declared foes; the of the Third Order, is a son-in-law of the malice of traitors; the foolishness of parties, and greatly is it due to all he has loquacious friends. The baseness which done for the Order of St. Francis that all the world knows has not been able to the ceremony was held.

In presence of the vast congregation Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, accompanied by members of their family, of whom they have seven children, thirty-three grandchildren and four great grand-children, were ushered to the pire-dieux, placed for the beloved couple in front of the altar. As they entered the "Veni-Creator" was chanted by all the members of the Franciscan Community. The Very Reverend Father Colomban Marie, guardian, or as in the world we would say, superior of the Friary, delivered a most impressive and instructive address. In it he told done by that prelate in the planting of colonies in Minnesota and the Western married life, and pointed to the company married life, and pointed to the example set by Mr. and Mrs. Palmer for the praced party, Father Burke, as the guest of tice of virtue and all goodness of the

> After the Mass a "Te Deum" was sung by the full choir. It was one of those rare and happy events which mark the brink of these, we find it hard to beepochs in a family history, while adding lieve that he could ever be smiling, to the countless evidences of the real happiness which Christian wedlock ever

While congratulating the venerable couple and all who are intimately connected with them, it is only just that we shoul! wish them a happy and peaceful evening of life, that they may reap the benefits, even in this world, of all the land, to whom much of the credit is due good, both by example and precept, they for having secured representation in the have been instrumental in creating dur-

#### THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF

MANITOBA.

DRAWING OF PRIZES-LIST OF WINNERS. On Wednesday, March the 25th, the of the district of Keewatin closes with drawing of prizes, for the support of the present month, and my several re-the Catholic schools of Manitola, took ports throughout the year upon special place in the sacristy of St. Mary's Church, in the presence of a large number of citizens. The following is the fist of winners :

Pony, G. H. Larche, Sherbrooke, P.Q. gold watch, Valerie Morin, 32 Ellice St. Valleyfield, P. Q.; gold watch, Alice Copping, 44 Avc. College of Ottawa, Ottawa; silver watch, Jules Beauchamp, 29 Agnes St., St. Henry, of Montreal, P.Q.; picture of Mgr. Langevin, C. F. Poulin (no address); silver watch, Edward Giffard, 74 Montcalm St., Montreal; silver watch, Arthur Tetreault, St. Joachim de Shefford, P.Q.; silver-hended cane, Dame N. P. Lapierre, Ste. Jules de Vercheres, P. Q.; crucifix, Louise Limoges, 34 Desalaberry, Montreal, P.Q.; silver-mounted beads, Mrs. Malloy, 20 Florence St., Toronto, Ont., silver watch, Patrick Ryan, 155 Lower Water St. Halitax, N.S.

Father Guillet desires to offer his sincere thanks to all who have assisted, either by their contributions or labor, in this charitable work.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JAPAN.

In 1891 Leo XIII, erected permanently firs, or by those exercising that strong in the ecclesiastical hierarchy in Japan, substituting four dioceses for the four voted missionaries of the district, or by former Vicariates Apostolic, and forming the ecclesinstical province of Tokio. knowledge of the language of the natives, In the province there are 34 European and 9 native religious, and 19 native novices: 85 European and several native sisters; 2000 churches and oratories; an episcopal seminary with 44 students; 2 Catholic colleges: 3 institutions of learning directed by nuns 1983 aschools, with 2,885 pupils; 47 orphaneasylums with accord to the unpaid magistracy of the 1,802 orphans; 18 pharmacke stor, the district, the devoted clergy man in charge poor antifor tepers, served by Christians. of its missions, and Hudson's Bay Com-In 1893 there were 46,837 Catholics, that pany's officers and others that meed of is, 2,332 more than in 1891. St. Francise profise which is due them for adding the Navier was the first missionary to Japan, success of measures which have been where he arrived August 15, 1549.

#### FATHER MARQUETTE'S STATUE.

Referring to Congressman Linton's on position to the statue of Pere Marquette, the Detroit Free Press says:

" It is probably a part of the creed or ritual of the order to which the Congressman belongs to sneer at the Jesuits, but he cannot carry the State of Michigan with him in such proceeding. The great mass of Protestants as well as Catholics

pneamonia, diphtheria, fever and the country between the 1st of January and the 81st of October last, 17,281 de rilla. It makes PURE BLOOD. spidemics is given by Hood's Sarsapa-

The state of the s

northwestern country delight to honor has always mistaken men for beasts. and revere there are none worthier."

#### NAPOLEON.

So much has been written about Napoleon of late, in book form and magazine, that it is refreshing to find so judicious a summing up as that furnished by M. J. G., the brilliant writer under the title of "At Dodsley's," in the

Montreal Gazette: "It seems perfectly useless to go on speculating about the character and career of Napoleon Bonaparte. Year by year the materials for such speculation ncrease; and year by year the difficulties in the way of impartial opinion increase with them. Lord Acton, in his lecture at Cambridge on the study of history, suggests that the materials for history have been accumulating with such rapidity, that histories will have to be prepared by commissions. Indeed, there would have to be a commission for each event, or each century, in each country; and the individual historian would become impossible. The history of the campaign and career of Napoleon Bonaparte would, in such case, require the largest and abjest commission of all. For his is one of the most complete characters in history, and his adventures of eulogy, no form of obloquy, which has bullets of a hundred battles were not thicker about him than the paper pelsurvived them both. He has survived obscure seriously the glory which all time will witness. He is Intellect, without Conscience, and with a sword in its hand. The world recognizes power and rejoices in it and submits to it; and Sapoleon was Power incurnate. We have said he was without conscience, but he was not without humane qualities. He had so many of the lighter qualities as to endear him to those who were about him in positions which did not require them to share his graver secrets or incur his greater responsibilities. It was partnership in such momentous and sometimes awful responsibilities which opened up his mind to his associates and showed what dark and gloomy recesses were in it. While we contemplate his glory and see him in his lighter hours it is not easy to believe how deep those mental caverns were; and when once we have shuddered on gracious and kind. In the end, no matter how various our studies may have been, we are not far from where we began; the labyrinth has led us over much ground but has not brought us to any definite conclusion—we come out near where we entered, and all that we know

#### KEEWATIN DISTRICT.

Sir John Schultz, late Governor of Manitoba, in his last report to the Department of the Interior gave the following testimony with reference to the rigid laws regarding intoxicating liquors:
As my administration of the affirs

the present month, and my several rematters which in my opinion called for comment will have informed you upon general subjects. I shall in this final report deal only with the administration of justice in the district, the measures taken for the enforcement of those clauses of the Keewatin Act which relate to intoxicants, the urgently needed rearrangement of the boundaries of the district, the protection of its food fishes, sea animals and those of the land which are of so much value for the furs they supply, or as food for the scattered populai m of this vast district.

In considering just now the condition of the inhabitants of the district, it is with no ordinary feeling of satisfaction and gratitude that He who rules should have permitted my administration of seven years to close without a single crime of a serious character having been committed throughout its great extent, and almost an entire absence of slight offences. I cannot refrain in this connection from again acknowledging the value of the aid afforded me in rigidly enforcing the law regarding intoxicants, whether by justices of the peace with power to summarily deal with the offendthose who as dealers in its furs possess a which give them a wide and an effectual influence when exercised in the knowledge of the utter destruction by this cause of whatever comfort there is in Indian life, and the destruction in one orgy of the mission efforts of many months. Hence my desire to take this occasion to blessed by the almost unparalleled ab sence of crime to which I have alluded, and which has been largely consequent upon the impossibility of obtaining the materials for intoxication.

Exclusion of intoxicants has thus rendered the administration of justice a comparatively easy matter, while the knowledge of the appliances in various parts of the district for the capture and detention of any criminal has aided materially the tact and good judgment of the justices in promoting that respect for the law which now obtains.

The most successful, in a commercial sense, of modern French authors, M. Emile Zola, has in the decline of life discovered a growing sympathy and

throughout the State recognizes the in- affection for all four-legged creatures. debtedness of the State to the Jesuit | The sentiment is far from being a bad pioneers and of the men like Marquette one, but it is often characteristic of a who laid here in the Northwest the certain downward movement of a mind foundations of civilization in which we all take so much pride. That they recognize the Church as having the first "Why," asks M. Zola, "do I feel that and highest claim to their services is beasts belong to my family like men—possibly true, but if they were church quite as much as men?" The Journal builders they were world builders as des Debats undertakes to help M. Zola well, and among the noble names which | over this puzzle. It observes that as intelligent people of all creeds in this much by system as by inclination he

#### COLONY OF CATHOLICS.

AUSTRIANS MAKE THEIR HOME IN EDEN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

The first actual work in the establishment of a Catholic colony in California was commenced a short time ago in Mendocino county, when about forty colonists settled upon a beautiful tract in Eden valley and prepared their future homes for occupancy.

About ten thousand acres of valley and mountain land had been secured for the new colony in Eden valley, about forty miles north from Ukiah and in the Round valley district. There Father Jeram has begun a work which has been the aim of his life—a colony of Austrian Catholics, with their church, school and meeting hall.

years, and through his experience under Archbishop Ireland he became familiar with the immigration work done throughout the Northwest.

Though a young man, Father Jeram is a deep scholar, who has accomplished much. He has written and published a grammar for his people that they may become proficient in English, and this is the only grammar of that kind in existence. In addition to his numerous duties he is employing his spare moments on the English Slavonian dictionary, and is now more than half way through the alphabet.

This is his own idea and is a thoroughly unselfish one for the benefit of his countrymen, so they may make a good living and be together in the home of their adoption. This means in futuryears the bringing to the colony of quite a number of the brethren from Europe. Forty members of the new settlement lett San Francisco recently for Eden valley, eleven of them having been liv-

ing in California, the rest having come from the Fast. Their home has been called the California Slavonian colony, and they are expected to arrive from different points in the East just as soon as the colony is ready for them. As the colonists arrive in San Francisco they will be met by Father Jerum

who will take them before the Archbishop and His Grace will give them his blessing. After this they will go to Eden valley and there find a Catholic church and their countrymen for neigh-

There will be no rush of people to the colony, as colonists will be received only as homes can be prepared for them and the colony take care of the new-

#### DO YOU GET WHAT YOU A:K FOR?

#### Many Are Deceived When Buying Diamond Dyes.

Many ladies are deceived when they go to purchase Diamond Dyes. They ask for the "Diamond," but many dealers. greedy for gain and extra profit, wrap up some worthless make of dve that proves ruinous to the materials that are to be

We strongly advise the ladies to be ware of the merchants who are meaenough to substitute interior goods. A your merchant sells only common and big profit dyes, send your order direct to us, and we will send the Diamond Dyes by mail to your address. The Diamond Dyes are only ten cents per package (same price as the worthless dyes) and are always warranted perfect. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

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Wire Door Mats, all sizes. Skates, large variety, prices low L. J. A SURVEYER,

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Break Up a Cold in Time PYNY-PECTORAL The guide Gure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mrs. Joseph Norwick, of a Strauten Ave., Toronto, writes "Pyny-Tectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remed a had failed. It has also proved an executed cough cure for my faintly. I perfer it to any other medicins for coughs, croup or hearseness?" H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes:

"As'a cure for courts Prov.Pertend is a box selling med not have; my cus-mers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cis.

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#### A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

THE NEW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.

The new St. Joseph's Seminary, located in Yonkers, N.Y., will be dedicated with great ceremony on August 15th, and St. loseph's Seminary at Troy will be closed

"It will be the greatest gathering of Catholic clergy and laity in the history of this country," said Father Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

When the corner stone was laid, on Sunday, in May, 1891, there were 140,000. persons present. To day, after a lapse of nearly five years, the building is just completed. It is the handsomest institution of its kind in the country, as befits the character of the archdiocese of New York, which built it and will maintain it as the official training school or college for the priesthood.

A park of sixty acres, occupying the summit of a gentle rise at Yonkers, (Dunwoodie), N.Y., about one mile discity, one mile from Mount Vernon and \$295 a pair. one and one half miles from Van Cortlandt Park in New York city was purchased by the Archbishop, March 6, 1800, from the Valentine estate.

The old Valentine homestead, which is still retained at an obscure point in the park, was the scene of a skirmish in Father Jeram was the procurator of the war of the revolution, and is meta-Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul. He is the man of the revolution, and is metationed by Fenimore Cooper, in his hisa Catholic priest, born in Austria, and torical movel. "The Spy," as the rackethas been in the United States for several vous of Major Dunwoodie and his American vous of Major Dunwoodie and his American troop.

The new seminary is constructed of a dark grayish speckled gue iss, quarried | pair. in the promises. The main building is 350 feet long, while the total length, in cluding the flanking wings, which project 80 feet from the ends, is 520 feet.

Above an ample basement the main structure rises four sories \$in height. surmounted by four towers, and a lofty dome, expped by an observation empola. Above the latter is the usual symbol, a function of the latter is the usual symbol, a furge gift cross, which, with the massive Wholesale Prices. radified roof, can be described at a distince of 15 miles on a clear day. The chapel, which mas a length of 130 teet and a width of 40 feet, combines elegance and comfort to a degree unsurpasse th church building.

Archbishop Corrigan bore the whole expense of the construction and emocklishment of the chapel, which is in the rear of the central edifice. It is a very beautiful conception. In carly Italian Remaissance, with a vault of tresproof arches and a very targe samethary. If The whole cost to date is very marry

\$750,000, of which the ground cost \$64,146.77. There has been subscribed sy the chrev. by the church members ! and by public-spirited persons as individuals, up to March 15, 1896, the sum of

#### PORTRAIT OF HARRISON.

IT IS BY MR. FORBES OF THE ROYAL CANA DIAN ACADIMY.

If Gen. Harrison has stacken off the mud and the wretched weather or this city, and hied himself to the more congenial West, along with his bride, there yet remains, for als some consolation in the fact that he has left behind him a a portrait in cil. by J. Coin Foglos.
Royal Canadian Academy, which is now on free exhibition at the Schaus Art Gallery, 204 Fifth Avenue, area which may be seen until April to ounterfeit presentment, in the shape of f

This pertrait represents the ex-Presi-dent scated in a somewhat claberately carried chair, with eyeglasses in one Whitether at heast \$1200 m and smear hand and a letter in the other. It is being those at each to select the other powers execulent as to likeness, and was painted in the General's house in Indianopoils, I had the Southery 0.1, but quarty The artist, who occupied a studio in the Sarwood Building, in this city, last winter, lea native of Toronte, where he had a parter to the bounded transles in his lived most of his life. He is softed from Way, Steame and Political aught, and, in his day, has painted many important people, his most notable work, perhaps being a large full length. of the Right Hon, William E. Gladstone. executed for the National Liberal Club. of London. For this work he made nearly reliminary studies, both at Hawarten Costle and at Mr. Gladstone's town house, in Park Line, the picture attracting no little attention.

Mr. Forbes has also painted the late is the BLST REMEDY TO PREVENT Sir John A. Macdonald, Levi Dufferin. Kendall Adams, President of the Uni versity of Wisconsin; President Schur man, of Cornell University, and, as a commission for this State Exer Cornell this last portrait being hone at Alberty -X.Y. Times.

#### RESULTS TILL THE STORY

A vast mass of utreet, tarimpendiable testimony proves beyond any presidifity of deubt that Hood's Shrsaparilla actual ly does perfectly and permane, thy curfire ses caused by impure bleed. In record of cures, is unequalled and these curs have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

HOODS PILLS core all liversitis. bilionspess, jaundice, indigestiony siek headache.

The largest sale of postage stumps and other forms of postage in the history of the United States postal service was the record of the quarter which ended on March 31 last. The number of stamps, envelopes and postatiourds was 1,102,165,965, and the value was \$21,023,-613. The highest record before made was in the quarter ending Dec. 31 last, when the value of the issues was \$20,-517,014.

Old Lady compassionately: Poor fellow! I suppose your blindness is incur able. Have you ever been treated? Blind Man sighing: Yes, mum, but not often. Tain't many as likes to be seen goin' into a public house with ca' blind beggar.

A Fasy Remedy .- 'Oh dear," sighed Mrs. Comso, as she tossed about in hed, Im suffering dreadfully from insomnia." Go to sleep and you'll be all right,' growled Mr. Cumso, as he rolled over and egau to snore again.

The visitor gently: You say you were naughty, Bertha. I'm sure your conscience hurts you, doesn't it? Little Bertha sadiy: No, 'm; but mamma says just wait till you go and something else will.

the water of the section of the second of the section of the secti

# ADVERTISEMENT.

In all the New Colors. In all the New Styles. In all the Best Makes. At LOWEST PRICES.

LADIES 4-BUTTON KID GLOVES, in all the leading colors, at 75e \$1, \$1.25 \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$1.95 per pair. DENT'S 4-BUTTON ENOLISH DRIV-ING OR WALKING GLOVES, in assort-

ed Tans, from \$1 per pair. DENTS 4-BUTTON REAL REINDEER tant from the built up portion of that GLOVES, in Tan, the \$3.75 kind for

SUEDE GLOVES, 4 button and 6-button lengths, in all the new spring colors at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair.

MEN'S WALKING GLOVES, 2 studs. in the correct shade of Tan, at \$1 a pair. SPECIAL VALUE IN "DENT'S" WALKING OR DRIVING GLOVES FOR MEN, at \$1.25 a pair.

CHILDREN'S CASTOR GLOVES, in Drais and Tans; Dent's make, only 65-

BOYS KID GLOVES at The and St a

## Fabric G oves.

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Having its principal place of lusiness in the City of Boston, Massi, gives notice that they will apply of the Loutenest Governor in Consult to be nutbodied to carry on business in the Province of The best meanding to Chapter 34 of a Victoria of

the Province of Quebec, Montteal Ost of March, 1896.

#### PICTURES for FIRST COMMUNION.

For Boys and Girls 42 x18, with figures of the Sacred Heart. The de 2 42 x18, Embleme. 6 e.p.er dozen. 5 x12, 4 e.p.er dozen. 6 x10, 25 e.p.er dozen.

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40000 MONTREAL, 16 March, 1896. The efit athorie Order of Foresters," having its principal, place of business in the City of Chicago gives notice that they will apply to the Lieuvenant-Gover-morin-Council to be all northed to carry on business in the Provident Cording to . Chapter 34 of 59 Nictoria Province of . Quebec. .. 35-5

lo lbs.

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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 22, 189

#### A WORTHY OBJECT.

It is long since Montreal has been the scene of a more brilliant function than was presented at the opening of the Shanrock Fancy Fair, at Windsor Hall. on Saturday last. Apart from its social significance, the event is worthy of more than passing note as an exemplification of a great interest in the welfare of an organization which is deserving of the most enthusiastic support.

Nothing can do more to cement all that is best in national feeling among tial reminations, a vigorous writer has our young men than the complete perfection of an association for the avowed The reverse has been the case in most inpurpose of encouraging and developing a raste for athletics.

The sparit of emulation and triendly rivalry engendered by healthy contests | r mli seriously think of a Catholic for among the various associations should the Presidency. No man, says the writer be of inestimable value in training mind of the reply just alluded to, realized more and body for the sterner contests of k only than the late Daniel Doberty the mature life, while the rivalry between thath of Professor Bryce's assertion, and these organizations must result in mutual respect.

There is one point which is, perhaps. not sufficiently appreciated by the parents of our boys and young men. Catholicity, behind the personality of That is the value of athletic pastimes | the candidate himself as being married as a deterrent from indulgence in sor to a Catholic wife, or having Catholic recalled amusements of a permicious char- | latives, are circumstances that have miliacter. It is unfortunately the case in Montreal, as in other large cities, that the | mem. A correspondent says, "that i temptations of youth are manifold and 1854 Senator "Joe" Macdonald, as an seductive. Let the fathers of our young In liana candidate for the Presidential men once understand that the surest mimination, found himself often conmeans of bringing up their sons, so that | strained to defend or excuse his wife's they may be a credit to their names |r|igion." Another aspirant four years and their origin, is to subscribe heartily | before had been obliged to make explanfor such a praiseworthy object as the S. ali ons concerning those of his kinsmen A. A. A. The object of the fair, which was were Catholics, and to disavow is to reduce the debt upon the new Sham- sympathy with them. Francis Keenan. rock grounds, will no doubt be attained, a man of much ability and spotless reand much of the credit will be due to pate was barred out from the slightest the ladies, who have so enthusiastically | consideration for Presidental purposes organized the undertaking.

#### THE DANGEROUS ENEMY.

The old St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society recently lost its venerable and distinguished lay president, Hon. Senator an Episcopalian and not, as was com-Murphy, who was a pillar of strength to the cause of temperance. Yet that blow Strange, too, that the total absence of has not deprived the Association of its vigor; and under the zealous administration of the Rev. Father McCallen, whose heart and soul are in the movement, the Society has gathered its forces together, and is making rapid strides, day by day. It is gratifying to Catholics to find their clergy, in every quarter, giving battle to the demon of intoxicating liquor. In one of the Boston journals there is a report of an address of that eloquent priest, Rev. Father Thomas J. Conaty, so well and favorably known in Canada, at a grand temperance gathering. The discourse was worthy of the theme and of the speaker.

He closed with the following words:-"We lament the possession by the Turk of the beautiful city of the Constantines. We mourn to see the Sancta Sophia of Justinian now a mosque of Mahomet, but our souls are the beautiful cities of God, and the temple of the holy wisdom is built by God within them. A worse than Moslem possesses them, and a viler being than Mahomet is recognized as a prophet. Intemperance defiles the temple of God, and sin and misery rule within its sacred precincts."

These are stirring words, because they are true and bring the subject home to the minds and hearts of all. When we consider how many worthy objects are languishing for the lack of funds to give them vitality and vigor, and then turn to the figures indicating the amount Canada are not at hand for the past all the same, his ability was recognized The great Catholic journal winds up its Kingdom were published.

The population of the British Islas is at the present time 39,130,000, and the total cost of their wine, beer and alcoholic liquors, divided by this sum, shows an average expenditure of \$18.18 per aunum for every man, woman and child in the realm. The English drink more than the Scotch, and the Irish less than either. The ratio of the English expenditure for drink is \$19.40, the Scotch \$14.-70 and the Irish \$13.12 per head per annum. These at least were the figures of 1895, which seems to be considered a banner year in drink annals -a circumstance attributed to the recurrence of the parliamentary elections. The entire drink bill of the kingdom for last year reached the impressive total of \$712,070,-000 Of this amount \$203,500,000 went for spirituous liquors, mostly whiskey and gin; \$65,000,000 for wines; \$405,-000,000 for beer, ale and porter, and \$7, 500,000 for eider and other beverages.

Is it any wonder that misery should prevail when such a condition of affairs exists. Ask those, who are best qualified to sneak, from contact with the unfortunate classes, and they will tell you that eight-tenths of the wretchedness that exists in our midst is directly attribut. able to the passion for intoxicating liquors. Our temperance societies may menting on Dr. Zahm's book, says: will buckle on their armor. Much is being done by stri gent license laws and a better enforcement of their provisions, but the agencies that ever bave, and ever will do the most effective and permanent work, in the field of reform, ar: those that battle beneath the banner of the Cross, and have Christian charity for their weak and stumbling neighbor as the incentive to ever increasing effort. on his behaif.

#### OSTRACISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

A leading paper in the neighboring

- public having proclaimed that the re-

Li ions question has heretofore cut a

mall figure in the canvas for Presiden-

taken up the assirtion, and shown that stances. Processor Pryce, in his work on the An erican Commonwealth, makes a statement that no party in the country a stated that Catholics are as practically in c.4 1616 for the residency as 17 they had been especially inhibited by the constation. Indeed, the objection to tated against the claims of many good during his six years services in the Senate at Washington, as effectually as iffee had been a Mohammedan. And four years ago at Chicago, where the Marylanders had Presidential headquarters for Gorman, they were frequentlyobliged to show that the Senator was momly supposed, a Roman Catholic. religious convictions should be less objectionable than the profession of the old faith. Jefferson, who, it is alleged. came as near being an infidel as any man could without professing infidelity. was twice elected to the Presidential chair. It is well known that General Sherman was influenced to decline the Presidential nomination principally because he did not desire to enter upon a campaign where religious intolerance would be one of the main planks against him. On the other hand, it is pointed out that some Protestants have suffered through the indiscretion of overzealous friends. The Reverend Mr. Burchard, with his "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," effectively killed the election of Mr. Blaine. Few Catholics have attained even Cabinet rank in the United States. They have achieved prominence in some of the States in various posi-

Prime Minister is virtually the head of position; that seems to the people here a the State. Sir John A. Macdonald was | pretty long stretch, but it appears that a Prime Minister, but whilst Sir George | great step will have been made, by what Cartier lived, as his colleague, he always has been termed the unification of the considered himself the twin premier, day's labor, so that the workers may not and was looked upon as such. Then Sir be forced to divide up their time besquandered upon intexicants, it is, John Thompson was not only a Catholic, tween day and night work. The system tion of his pupils, nor in imparting inand it is indeed a charming corner, be 7,80 p.m. the President's Dinner for seally appalling. The statistics of but a convert from Protestantism. No heretofore in vogue being, in the words struction to them."

tions of honor and emolument, but re-

against them at the hendquarters of the

In Canada Catholics have not had

Republic.

consumption of intoxicating liquor in | doubt, he suffered great persecution, but | of l'Univers, destructive to family life. year, but recently those of the United by the majority of the people of Canada, criticism of the Bill submitted by exand he held his own. Nearly one half | pressing the hope that some member of the Dominion Cabinet is Catholic. will have the moral courage to stand up The Governor of the Province of Quebec | and propose that the weekly day of rest is, of course, a Catholic, but we have beformally declared as the Lord's Day Premier Daly in Nova Scotia, and Premier Howlan in Prince Edward Island. The positions of the first class held by Catholics in the Dominion, such as the Chief Justiceship of British Columbia and of Quebec, the seats held by two of our co-religionists in the Supreme Court of Canada, are too numerous to mention; and all things considered, there is, perhaps, less bigotry, less antagonism, to Catholics in our country than there is on the other side of the line forty-five.

#### EVOLUTION AND DOGMA

The Rev. John Zahm, of the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. has written a powerful book on the subject of Evolution and Dogma. He stands high in the ecclesiastical and scientific world, but his work has not been allowed to go with criticism. Mgr. de Concilio has dealt with it unsparingly, and in the words of a leading Catholic journal of the United States, the controversy between the two distinguished scholars promises to be an able and spicy one The Catholic University Bulletin, com

" His anxiety is not so much to defend any particular scientific position as to convince Christians that the findings of true science cannot conflict with their cherished belief. His book will be helpful to a large class of readers. To a small class it will suggest the idea that the soundest apologeties must be the scientific work of Catholics. If we had more men like Miyart, Pasteur, Van-lo neden and Carnoy, the so called "conflict' would be out of the question.'

The distinguished author, if he desires to carry on the discussion, will have to do it at long range, since the news has arrived that he is to proceed at once to Rome, where he will reside as procurator of the Order of the Holy Cross. His admirers say that his promotion is the science will be the hand maid of re- should be known abroad. ligion.

Dr. Zahm is the mest widely known Catholic scientist in America and has been the star attraction at the Plattsburg and the Madison Summer Schools. He is about 40 years of age, and the characteristics of the Saxon and Celtic races, from which he is descended, are blended in his appearance. Father Zahm is of the medium height, of a ruddy complexion, and with remarkably clear, piercing, blue eyes. He is an American through and through, of mixd German and Irish descent.

As an author he is widely known. Catholic Science and Scientists," Sound and Music" and "Bible and Science" have merited high commendation from all sides.

#### LABOR LAWS IN FRANCE.

In this country, where so many safeguards have been thrown around women and children in our Provincial factory acts, it seems strange that in old lands like France matters of that kind should be still in their earliest stages. Just now the French Senate is occupied with the consideration of the hours of labor, and, it appears, it will require a great struggle to secure for the weaker section of workers the privileges and protection to which they are entitled. Almost the first step in the proper direction was made by the law enacted in 1892. In 1894 another attempt was made without much success, but imperfect as it was, M. de Munn, whilst pointing out the many ways in which it could be improved, supported it, and voted for its adoption en blac, upon the principle that if it were possible to get a general law regulating the hours of labor and kindred subjects, it would be easier to obtain gradually such amendments as time and experience were sure to bring prominently to the front. For the last eighteen months, a special labor section of the Senate has had the subject under consideration, and a report has been drawn up and submitted by M. Dron, which has, despite the political and religious views of its author, which are far from orthodox, evoked the warmest praise from the Univers, of Paris. The weak and incongruous sections of the present law are presented with great vigor and clearness, and the numerous devices of employers to circumvent its operation exposed. The report covers ligious prejudices have sorely militated ninety pages of official paper, and deals exhaustively with the needs of women and children in the factory, and other employments requiring continuity of similar complaints to, make. The labor. Eleven hours a day is the pro-

observance. That seems a reasonable proposition, but it is more than doubtful that the Senate will have sense enough to adopt the suggestion.

#### FALSE REPORTS.

It would seem that if it be at all possible to get things into un unfriendly aspect for Canada, some newspapers, even of a very high order, in the United States never fail to snatch at the opportunity. In a recent issue of a Catholic journal of New York we find the following item :-

"A physician in England has recently been condemned to pay \$60,000 for a breach of professional contidence. The verdict is applauded by the medical fraternity and by the press. At the present time there is a Catholic priest in a Canadianjail for refusing to break professional confidence and reveal secrets confided to him in the confessional. The English jury has more sense than the Canadian

It will be news to the Canadian people generally that there is a Catholic priest in one of our jails, for refusing to disclose professional confidences, and reveal secrets confided to him in the confessional. It is true that some time ago the Rev. Abbe Gill, a parish priest in the Eastern Townships, was ordered by Judge Lynch to answer certain questions, which he very properly refused to do, and the Judge thereupon held him in contempt. but far from sending him to jail, he ordered that he should be allowed to remain at liberty, until an opportunity should be given him to test the validity of the judgment by bringing the matter before the full court of appeals, at its next sitting in this city. Few persons doubt that the judgment of the first court will be reversed, and the unjurisprudence of our province maintained, but in justice not only to the honorable adequate recognition of his profound Judge Lynch, who has always borne the learning, great picty and zeal. Pope reputation of a broadminded man, and Leo XIII, wishes to have about him the | who is certainly not bigoted, as well as most advanced men in the Church, for the credit of our country, which is Under the religious guidance of His aspersed in the above item, it is only Holiness, Catholics may rest easy and proper that the true state of the facts

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, in delivertoms officials, that £1,000,000 sterling is is startling and the waste of money unpardonable. Cigar smoking is much more prevalent in the United States and some articles. The principal feature of Canada than in England.. It would be her display, however, it may be said, is the diamond ring and beautiful gold pin interesting to know how much money is thrown away in the same manner in these two countries.

The London Chronicle thus alludes to the cloquent appeal by the British, Irish and American Cardinals for the establishment of a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration. "There is not a word," says the Chronicle, in the vigorous and touching words of these distinguished Catholic prelates to which every Christian cannot heartily prescribe. We have from the first expressed the opinion that this was a matter in which we were entitled to look to the Churches for leading. It has therefore been a disappointment to us that some of the great dignitaries of the English Church have felt obliged to regard this matter from its political rather than from its humanitarian side. Perhaps the present appeal will evoke a similar one with the weight of their authority. As Cardinal Vaughan, Cardinal Gibbons, and Cardinal Logue say, we, too, believe that the difficulties in the way "will not prove to be insuperable, if the desire to overcome them be genuine and general."

MAJOR GENERAL GASCOIGNE is very plain spoken in his report on the Military College of Kingston. The Professor of French has, no doubt, by this time, metaphorically speaking, a flea in his ear. The fact is, however, that Englishspeaking students do not, as a rule, take kindly to the study of French. More than one Protestant University could be named, and one notably in the heart of the French population, where the students make very indifferent progress in that language despite the best facilties. This is what the Major-General says of the Royal Military College:

" I was perfectly satisfied with all the professors, with the one notable exception of the French instructor. I attended the class under instruction in French, every member of which had been over two years at the college, and the ignorance displayed was astounding, especially in Canada, where French is so much spoken, and where, I should say, it was of extra importance. In any English college, civil or military, a far higher proficiency would be found. Judging from what I saw, I should be inclined to think that the professor of French was not happy in his power of holding the atten- Flannery and Miss Fitzgerald.
tion of his pupils, nor in imparting in- Next in order comes the Bicycle Stall,

#### THE SHAMROCK FAIR.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

AT THE WINDSOR HALL A GRAND SUCCESS -THE OBJECT OF THE FAIR TO LIQUI-DATE THE DEBT ON THE NEW S. A. A. A. ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

The scene at the Windsor Hall on Saturday evening at the inauguration of the Shamrock Fancy Fair was not only a brilliant one but picturesque to a de-

On each side of the hall was arranged

booths and tables, decorated in a most artistic manner, and having emblems indicating the particular phase of athletics which they are designed to represent. At the entrance to the hall on the left-hand side is located the mammoth refreshment section, which is under the direction of Mrs. T. F. Moore, the President of the Fancy Fair. The decoration and display of tempting sweet things, which are everywhere visible in this section, are certainly a magnificent testimony to the energy, perseverance and tireless industry evinced by the estimable head of the organization. Mrs. Moore certainly deserves the reputation she had previously earned in connection with work of a charitable character, and her present endeavor in aid of the Shamrock A.A.A. to enable them to reduce the indebtedness on the new athletic grounds is but adding another laurel to the wreath of her past achievements. Mrs. Moore is assisted by the following ladies at the refreshment section: Mrs. Street, Miss Mary O'Connor, Mrs. James Morley, Mrs. Rolland, Mrs. D. Rolland, Madame Levi, Miss Lunny, Miss Kay, Miss S. Brown, Misses Jones, Miss Freel, Miss Cronin, Mrs. Bainville, Miss Purcell, Miss Hunter, Miss McGuire, Miss Galligan, Miss Cleary, Miss Toner, Misses Statlord. Miss Conway, Miss Coote, Miss Harrey and Miss Gertrude

Next to the refreshment table comes the candy booth, which is a little geni, and is under the able management of Mrs. Frank Wilson, one of the vice-presidents of the Fair. Mrs. Wilson is assisted by the following ladies in her department :- Misses Neville, Miss Egan, Miss Marchand, Miss McLeod, Miss Douglass, Misses Cunningham, Miss Shannon, Miss Flynn, and also by Mr. Martin, who has charge of a large platform scales and combination height register. One of the first contributors to this department was a handsome young Irish Canadian lady from the East End, who paid the modest fee of ten cents to ascertain her weight. The result of the trial speaks well for the eastern portion of the city, as the young lady in question much to the amazement of the clerk of the scales, tipped the balance at 182 lbs The young lady protested that there was something wrong, but the test came later when another young lady submitted herself to a trial, and certified to the correctness of the scales.

The next stall is devoted to lacrosse, and is under the supervision of the enthusiastic Treasurer and worker in such undertakings, Mrs. Thomas McKenna, mother of Mr. W. J. McKenna, the zealous and talented President of the ing his speech on the budget, made the S.A.A.A. In the centre of this section statement, on the authority of the Cus- stands the massive and beautiful silver cup won by the Shamrocks at the Chicago World's Fair. Mrs. McKenna has shown armually thrown in the gutter by the her enthusiasm for the national game people of the United Kingdom in butts by the manner in which she has decoof cigars and cigarettes. The statement | rated her department. In every corner appears the lacrosse, entwined with the colors of the senior clubs. Mrs. Mcoffered in the competitions for the most popular senior and junior lacrosse players in Canada. Mrs. McKenna is assisted by the following ladies: Miss Kearncy. Miss McGuigan. Mrs. P. S. Doyle, Mrs. John Penfold, Misses Mullin, Misses Feron, Miss Maggie O'Connor, Miss Cox, Miss Alice McKenna, Miss D. Stafford, Miss M. Stafford, Mrs. J. Doherty, Miss K. Doyle and Miss Mc-Cready.

In close proximity and next to the stage, towers the great proportions of the Hockey Booth, which is under the supervision of Mrs. M. J. Polan. The design of this section is very novel and original, and is the result of the handi-work of Mr. Polan, who, in addition to being a very clever general on the lacrosse field, is also a capital designer and workman in the art of building. All the senior clubs in the hockey series are remembered by some device or emblem, and the whole appearance of this department speaks well for the splendid taste of Mr. and Mrs. Polan. The latter, as one of the vice-presidents of the Fair, shows the result of her energy in the preliminary work by the numerous costly articles which appear on the stands, amongst the number a handsome diamond pin to be awarded to the most popular hockey player in the Senior League. Mrs. Polan is assisted by Mrs. B. Emerson, Misses Flynn, Miss Leblanc, Miss Lorge, Misses O'Brien, Miss F. Hayes, Miss Coughlan, Miss S. Mack, Miss L. Kearney, Miss A. Lynam, Miss McLean, Miss M. Polan and Miss S. Quinn.

Turning to the opposite side of the hall one is confronted with the artistic outlines of the pink table and its delicate and chaste trimming. This section is under the administration of Mrs. Edward Cavanagh. It contains a gorgeous assortment of paintings and samples of needlework. Mrs. Cavanagh is assisted in her good work by Mrs. Paxton, Miss Murray, Miss McEntee, Miss McVey, Miss Bowes, Miss Annie Bowes and Miss Crowe, Miss Nellie Murray.

Turning away from the pink table, one is immediately attracted by the appearance of the snowshoe stall, with its magnificent Oriental umbrella covering, to the tips of which are attached countless electric globes of every hue, dazzling to behold. Mrs. J. F. Frebre received many expressions of congratulation during the evening for the uniqueness of her display of articles, as well as for the orginality of the methods she used in the decorations of her section. Mrs. Fosbre is assisted by the following ladies: Misses Rubenstein, Misses Masterman, Miss McCarry, Mrs. Lespérance, Mrs. T. Cowan, Mrs. John Callaghan, Miss Annie Gorrie, Mrs. Walsh, Miss

cause, apart from the array of bicycles which appear, there are a number of pieces of artistic handiwork which attract the attention at once. Dugald Macdonald is the chief of the bicycle clan, as may be inferred from the Scottish colors which peep out at intervals in the decorations. The principal feature of the work of Mrs. Macdonald will be the drawing for the Gendron bicycle, valued at \$100. The chances upon this valuable article are fixed at the moderate fee of twenty. five cents. Mrs. Macdonald is assisted by Mrs. F. D. Shallow, Mrs. T. J. O'Neil. Miss Curran, Misses Macdonell. Miss Heuson, Miss McAndrew, Miss Gillies, Miss Burns, Miss Mooney, Miss Skelly, Miss L. Curran, Miss Rowland, Miss O'Loughlin, Miss Madden, Miss McKenna, Miss McCall, Miss Fox, Miss Callary and Miss Hurtubise.

Then appears the Press Booth, or Journal office, where all information in connection with the various departments may be received from the courteous editor of the Fair Journal, Miss O'Brien.

The Post Office is a very interesting spot, as was evidenced on Saturday evening, judging by the numbers of applicants for letters. This section is under the direction of Mrs. T. P. Owens and has also a registry branch where visitors may enter their names. The ladies in attendance have adopted a very handsome costume. Mrs. Owens is assisted by the Misses Tansey, Miss Severs, Miss McVey, Miss Lynn, Miss McCall and Miss Willie. The cigar table, under the management of Mrs. F. B. McNamee and Mrs. D. Bond, is also very tastefully arranged. These ladies are assisted by Miss Coleman, Miss Murphy, Miss Cullinan, Miss Moffat, Miss Collins, Miss Keating and Miss Hart.
The Gipsy tent, which is located near

the balcony, and is un er the direction of Miss Mamie Leahy, received many visitors, among the number Judge Curran.

In the centre of the hall, however, is situated the flower booth, and it may be airly entitled to a place of distinction famong similar attempts at previous undertakings. The display of costly plants. as well as the profusion of cut flowers, has been seldom surpassed, and they are arranged with a master hand. This section is under the care of Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, who is assisted by Miss Emerson, Mrs. Gannon, Misses Bartley, Misses Grace, Miss F. McKenna, Miss McCarrey, Misses Drumm Miss Heelan, Miss McAnally, Miss Vaughan, Miss R. Sariol, Miss McNeil, Miss Cotter, Miss Dwyer, Miss Smith, Miss Cummings, Miss A. Egan, Misses Davin and Miss

The Victoria Ritles Band, under the distinguished leadership of Prof. Quivron, discoursed splendid music during the course of the evening. At nine o'clock, after one of the musical selections, Mr. W. J. McKenna, President of the S.A.A.A., in a few well chosen remarks, said he had the pleasure of calling upon three gentlemen to open the Fair by brief addresses. His first call would be upon the old friend of athletic sports, Sir William Hingston.

The gall ant knight on coming forward was warmly received. He said that everything nowadays had to be inaugurated, so the Fancy Fair of the S.A.A.A. had to submit to the operation. That was to be performed with all the solemnity belitting the occasion. The Senate, the Judiciary and the House of Commons were called upon to declare the Fair legally and constitutionally at work. There had been a good deal of collecting done already; of course that was all out of order, and the young ladies would have great pleasure in giving back the money (strong expressions of dissent). Well he would overlook this informality. (Laughter.) He declared the Fair open and it was more than a pleasure for him. Mens sana in corpore sana, was his favorite motto. Manly games make manly men, and the field sports in which the members of the Association engaged, not only tended to their own development but gave good citizens to the country.

The Hon. Judge Curran, who was greeted with applause, was the next speaker. He said he was gratified at their kind invitation. He did not forget that the Association had done him the honor of calling on him to open their grounds last summer. (Applause.) He felt considerable embarassment all the same. For many years one of his principal occupations had been to speak to his fellow-citizens on nearly every public occasion, and during that time he was quite at home on the platform. For the past six months he had been applying himself assiduously to acquire the qualifications of a good listener, with the result that, like the ardent Celt in the old song, he felt, in rising to address them, "That he was not himself at all." (Applause and laughter.) After paying a graceful tribute to the ladies, he referred to the great advantage of athletics from a national standpoint, and showed that the wearers of the winged-foot were foemen worthy of the steel of any competitors In Montreal there was one prosperous association, the M. A. A. A. but it could not continue to thrive without healthy rivalry. Keen competition was necessary to bring out the best qualities of our young men, and it would be beneficial to the M.A.A.A. that the S.A.A.A. should go on in the way of progress. He closed an eloquent address by extolling the merits of the young ladies in charge of the fortunetelling department, giving a humorous description of his own experience in the Gypsy tent.

Mr. James McShane, M.P., followed, referring to the period when he had the honor of holding the presidency of the Senior Lacrosse Club, when they distinguished themselves on the field at Toronto. He hoped that the old Club would be champions again, and he wished the S.A.A.A. and the ladies every success in their present undertaking.

During the delivery of the addresses Lady Hingston, Mesdames Curran, Mo-Shane and Moore, as well as Mr. P. H. Bartley, Vice President of the S.A.A.A., occupied seats on the platform.

The Fair will remain open until Friday evening, and visitors will be afforded an opportunity of attending it between 2 and 10.80 p.m. daily. This evening at and it is indeed a charming corner, be- 7,80, p.m. the President's Dinner for

Her Excellency Countess of Aberdeen

Honorary President—Lady Hingston. Honorary Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Jas. McShane, Mrs. J. J. Curran, Mrs. C. J.

President—Mrs. T. F. Moore. Secretary—Miss Gertrude Stafford.

#### MUSKOKA SETTLEMENT.

Yather Fleming Gives Some Interesting Details of the Progress Being Made. I beg leave through the columns of the TRUE WITNESS to say a few words by way of replying to letters, received some weeks ago, seeking information regarding work, settlement, etc., in Muskoka in general and in and around Kearney in particular; as Kearney is the centre of attraction just now, I shall contine my low remarks to it. Those of my correspondents whose color old et is to take and and and become settlers, would do well to read my letters which appeared in the Baister and Thre Withiss for the ast tweive menths or more. The toll-wing few general remarks may be talen as an answer in substance to my incurres. As long as I remain here I Laways be only too happy, as oppostunity offers, to give any informa-Kearney are beginning to brighten, and if it were the sufferers would not be Operations have begun a few weeks ago on the last section of the O.A.P. and P.S. railway. The whole line of railway from Ottawa through to of Laborers would be thrown out of emof railway from Office through to playment. The class thus deprived of Parry Sound will be completed work would, of course, include moneyn about next Xmas. At present there are about two hundred men employed on the grand in the marchentemarine, these about two hundred men employed on the starts from the mile section which starts from section and includes Kearney. These section and includes Kearney. These section which starts from the section which section which s Scotia and includes Kearney. These who desire to come with the express purpose of working on the railway. I would advise to wait for a fortnight or times weeks langer, as two of the commenters. Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Heald, tell me that they decline to take on more guer. until the work is properly started Those who intende oming for the two-fold purpose, going to work on the railway, and taking up land and settling down, I would advise to lese no time, as there are still a few vacant lots in the village, free grant land to be taken up, and a few partly improved farms to be had at a reasonable figure. Those who come first of course have a choice of selection, Kearney is situated about fifty miles east of Parry Sound and five and a half miles from the nearest point of the Grand Trunk Railway, and its nearest It is surrounded by as good a backbone should anything occur to further injure of farming country as anywhere found in the Muskoka or Parry Sound district, and will ere long have a station. There are in the village two hotels and three stores including the railway store, all of which are doing well in their line of business. As in all such places beginning to rise, there is inducement to men of the different trades to lay the foundation of a good beginning. A baker, tailor, shoemaker, etc., would have a good opening. The nearest school to the

others have extensivelimits in the same direction. The Magnataman river runs through Kearney and opens out in two places in the village to the size of small lakes, which makes it very suitable for mill purposes and booming of logs, besides an additional feature to the beauty and picturesqueness of the place. The farmers have a good market for all their produce. and in their dealing with lumbermen receive ready cash. The Catholic Church, the only one in the village, is situated on a prominent

village is about a mile and a half away.

but there is already a movement on foot to build a school in the village,

which will be a credit to the place, and

give general satisfaction to all concerned.

There is at present one small mill in

Kearney, but no doubt in the near future

-indeed, if I mistake not, there is a

move now in that direction-one or more

large saw mills will be in operation.

Gilmour & Co. have removed their plant

from Lake of Bays and are now building

a large mill in the Algonquin Park be-

side the railway. This will employ

about five hundred men, and it is about

twenty-five miles by rail east of Kearney.

This company alone have ninety square

miles of limits in that vicinity, and the

Rathbun, the Longford company and

elevation overlooking the village, and commands a full view of the surroundings. The railway passes by in front of it so closely as to cut off a corner of the church property. There are in attenddance between twenty-four and thirty families, and the number is increasing. With the exception of two or three families, all are of Irish descent. The people are liberal-minded and live on friendly terms with their neighbors, and a stranger coming among them to settle down, no matter what race or creed he may be, provided he be honest and industrious and calculated to be a useful citizen, is always welcome, and they are ever ready to encourage him and lend him a helping hand. T. F. FLEMING, Priest.

#### MR. KING'S DEATH.

Mr. King, formerly general manager of the Bank of Montreal, died at Monte Carlo, on Wednesday night. Mr. King, who had been living in England since his retirement from active business in 1873, had gone to the Riviere recently for his health: The decessed gentleman, who was well known in financial circles

ladies and gentlemen will take place. this country he entered the local office of Mrs. Moore will be assisted by Miss Mary

Mrs. Moore will be assisted by Miss Mary

Connor and all the ladies associated with the Fair in attending to the guests with the Fair in attending to menual of Inspectors in the Bank of State of Inspectors in the Bank of Inspectors in t with the rair in attending to the guests of laspector in the Bank of Montreal. On that evening. A splendid menu of Inspector in the Bank of Montreal. On the 1st of June, 1858, he was appointhas been prepared for the difficult, and the price of each ticket is \$1, or lady and gentleman \$2. Mrs. Moore informed that there would be our reporter that there would be our reporter. our reported the duties of this position for no soliciting for contributions in the hall discharged the duties of this position for on the evening of the dinner, and that over five years, and only left it to assume on the evening of the data will only be the presidency of the bank, a position to each may all gold the price of their tickets. which he was elected in the month of November, 1869. He retired on June 2. ealled upon for the price of their trock.

Mrs. Moore is well pleased with the opening night, and says she has no doubt whatever about the success of the doubt whatev Bank of Montreal obtained the Governhas kindly consented to give the Fair her patronage, and the officers are as retirement, the shareholders of the bank presented Mr. King with a service of plate costing \$10 000. Mr King married Miss Budden, sister of Mr. H. A. Budden, vice president of the Intercolonial Mining Co. Mrs. King survives him. Mr. King was at one time a prominent man on Wall street, New York, where his business sagacity made him powerful. He controlled a big corner in gold some thirty years ago, which was one of the most audacious and successful operations of those stirring times.

#### WHAT WAR WOULD COST.

The eagerness shown by some Members of Congress to plunge the United States in war evidences one of two facts, that these gentlemen do not count the cost of a war with a European nation, or that they do not eare what privations a war would cause; and it may be possible that they have some ulterior object in view, such as the withdrawal of attention from their own incapacity to deal with living issues, or the hope of political or personal gain.

In view of the possibility of war, it is well that the people count the cost, not only the cost in the sacrifice of lives. and the increase of the public debt, but in the direct cost to the public. It is expreted that in case of war we would be victorious, and he able to make the oneteres; to the inonest and industricus sons to labor. The future prospects of Lense which would not be considered,

In case of a foreign war our commerce would be destroyed; as a result millions

It is estimated that twenty million persons in this country depend upon their labor for the means of liveline en-Of this numberabert ten millens depend upon the cultivation of the land, or are n the conversion of crude turn or deces into another form, such as callued goods. I dressed meats, thair, butter and cheese. The men engaged in this work are sei mated by the millions, and it is sail it we and down. that at least one million and a habi per sons are engaged in the export trade. These would be thrown out of work in ease of war, and as a result the entire agricultural interest of the country would

terests know very well that farming does not pay at this time; and it does not require much intelligence to determine that starvation would be the lot of many the farmer. Lands would not be cultivated, farms would be abandoned, and years would pass even after the war was over before our country would again be-

come prosperous. It is certain that the prices of many articles would advance, making it still more difficult for the poor man to support his family, especially at a time when labor was depressed and millions of men idle. It must also be remembered that war would be a great injury to our railroads, for with the death of our export trade there would be a diminution in the internal carrying trade as well as in the foreign trade. This would also m an less work and more idle men.

The Treasury might be reimbursed for the actual cost of the war by the provisions of the treaty of peace, but nothing would repay the farmer, the mill operator, the laborer, for the less sustained during the time our commerce was interrupted by the presence of a hostile fleet, or privateers on the sea .-Church News, Washington.

#### C. M. B. A.

The Supreme Council of this Association of the United States, has promptly paid, through their Branch No. 1, Quebec Council, of this city, \$2000, to the family of C. Lafontaine, late a memi er of said Branch. The sum of \$4,000 has been paid by this Branch alone within the last four months.

#### S. S. FREMONA.

The steamship Fremona, of the Thompson line, now lying below Quebec, waiting an opportunity to get up to the city, has on board upward of 57,000 boxes of oranges and lemons. The next arrival of Messas. R Reford & Co. will be the Concordia, of the Donaldson line. This vessel is due in the river from Glasgow on Sunday, and under ordinary circumstances should be in port on Monday. She has a general cargo.

#### LECTURE.

Montreal is to have the pleasure of hearing the eminent Rabbi Dr. Joseph Krauskopi, of Philadelphia, at Associa-tion Hall, Dominion Square, on Tuesday evening the 28th inst. Dr. Krauskopf will be remembered as having delivered an eloquent lecture in Philadelphia some two years ago on the subject of Home Rule, which was reproduced in the True WITNESS.

#### THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

London, April 21.-M. Menicr's purchase of Anticosti is exciting some comment here. It is recalled that M. Menier is associated with the cable makers for French Government, who laid the new Caledonia (Pacific) cable,

ernment retains full control of Anticosti; | ing. to distribute their gifts and legain view of the tuture uses of the island cies, in advance of the inevitable end, as Mr Santord Fleming, C.M.G., has suggested when Canada becomes the interpretation of their dying wishes. telegraphic hall way house of the Em

#### REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC DIS-COVERY.

THE INTERNAL OLGANISM OF THE HUMAN BODY MADE VISIBLE.

Nicola Tesla, of New York, has done what all the other exploiters of the lo-entgen rays have failed to do. He has succeeded in tooking brough the human body. He has gone far her and has seen through the bodies of three of his assistants, placed in a line with the rays.

Fven since the discovery of Edison that he could see the bones of the hand through a fluorescent screen, experimenters with the X rays have been devoting their energies to trying to see through the body. The living skeleton has been photographed many times by the use of the rays. But no development of the light was found sufficiently powerful to penetrate the trunk of the

Edison believed that he had almost solve I the problem when he discovered the fluorescent screen. In this he used tungstate of calcium, which he believed to be six times more theorescent than the platino-bario-eyanide, which Roentgen and most of his successors used.

Testa, on the contrary, has persevered in using the platino-bario-cyanide for his theorescent screen, after testing almest every known substance, and some few that were not recognized previously. The neck, the upper part of the chest, the arms and legs were found by Elison

to be amenable to the rays rom a powerful tube and his flaorescent screen. But the trunk of the body resisted all his attacks. Then he set about trying exhaustively to perfect the tubes.

That is exactly the work to which Tesla has devoted his energies. Throughout all his experimenting, which has added so wonderfully to the application of electricity, his one aim has been to secure great power. So it has been in his work with the X rays. Whereas other scientists were using a voltage reckoned in thousands, or even in hundreels of thousands, Tesla handled mil fions. His great object was to secure vast power in the vacuum tubes, and now he has succeeded.

The skeleten of one of his assistants who stood at a distance of five or six feet precious possession; they are the aristo the very mech worn, and they are made from the tube, which was giving off the

tribe to such an extent that he saw comhere y through skeletons as well as et experiment en, stood with his to the vacuum tabe where the X rays were better given off. He held a brass plate in front of his chest, moving

The X rays had penetrated the body, brough the fluorescent screen Tesdid distinctly see the brass plate as it are yed up and down.

" is true that I have succeeded in seeing through the body," said Tesla to a reporter. "Not only that, but I have Those familiar with the farming in seen through three men standing in a

> The effects of this recent discovery of he electrical wizard cannot be estimated lightly. It has been the belief of physicians and surgeons ever since scientists began to exploit the Roentgen theory would be enormously benefited if it were possible to photo dozen stalks each. Some of these boxes graph the human organs. Now that they will be enabled to see them the results should be many times more valu-

#### COUNTING ON THE A. P. A.

ANTI M'KINLEY MEN EXPECT ITS ACTION TO HURT THE OHIO MAN'S PROSPECTS.

Great interest is felt regarding the American Protective Association's movement against McKinley. It has been known to Governor Norton's friends for some time that there was activity in the ranks of this powerful order relative to the republican Presidential nomination but it was not supposed the movement

was against McKinley.

McKinley's earlier victories during this campaign was in quarters where the American Protective Association was very strong. This led to the belief that the drift in this secret order was toward McKinley. Certain investigations were set on foot, when it was learned that

McKinley was a member of this order. Further investigations were prosecuted, and these resulted in the reiteration of the charge that McKinley had also become an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. This it was said, he did to disabuse the Irish mind of the belief that he was really a member of the A.P.A.

These reports have been circulated from one end of the country to the other wherever there is an A.P.A. lodge, and the result has been practically an uprising within the order against Mc-Kinlev.

It is expected by anti-McKinley men that this movement will cause a very marked diminution of McKinley's strength when the delegates assemble in St. Louis.

#### THE MULLEN BEQUEST.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., through the Gielic League, Dublin, and the Gaelic Society of New York, to secure the interests o the Irish Language Movement, in the bequest made in the will of the late John Mullen, the well-known New York gunmaker, towards the fund for the preservation of the Irish language - of which bequest Mr. Sullivan was specified in the will as special trustee. A competent lawyer has been engaged to look after the bequest; but no litigation is anticipated. Some time must elapse, however, before the estate can be realized under the terms of the will, as such legal proceedings are invariably slow, even where no disputes arise over mor-tuary gifts. The "dead hand," from time immemorial, has furnished more work for the legal fraternity than all other causes of action combined; and it who was well known in financial circles and are now seeking to lay the Hawaii is this fact that he impelled numbers here many years ago, was born in Ire line, as links in the non-British Pacific of our shrewdest business men, when landin December, 1828. On coming to cable. It is hoped the Canadian Gov-they felt the close of mortality approach PARTY DESIGNATION OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

so as to avoid all misdirection, or mis-No better illustration of this uncertainty of the results of a last will and testament could be turnished thou the case of the Lite A. T. Stewart, -- himself one of the keenest of New York's business men,- whose will was drawn up, at his own dictation, by a lawyer who had occupied a sat on the Judicial Beach, and was in a reted in the validity of the will to the extent of one million dollars. Yet that legal instrument was for years the subject of litigation in the courts some cenoes of which still crop up every little white, and are generally understood to form subjects for settlements out of court. So, too, with the will of the late Charles O'Connor, in his day reputed the ablest lawyer at the New York Bar. He drew his will with his own hand: yet no testament of the kind was ever more acrimoniously contested; and its final settlement has probably not yet been reached Even unbounded wealth cannot command all the blessings of life and death, as King Midas, of old, found out, when too late. As the Scriptures tell us, "the poor in spirit" are they who, alone, can truly be called blessed. -- Irish American.

#### THE TRUEST MANHOOD.

Let us aim at the expansion and growth of a true Christian manhoodthe manhood of an understanding open to all truth, and venerating it too deeply to love it, except for itself, or barter it for honor or for gold; of a heart enthralled by no conventionalisms, bound by no fred of custom, but the peremanifountain of all pure humanities; of a conscience creet under all the pressure of circumstances, and ruled by no power inferior to the everlasting law of duty; of affections centle enough tor the latinhoist sources of earth, lofty enough for the aspirings of the skies. In such matched. full of devout strength and open sove, let I down the middle of the back held down everyone that owns a soul see that he by a narrow bult of green alligator skin tands fast : in its spirit, at once humane and heavenly, do the work, accept the good, and wear the lardens of his life.

#### THE LAND OF LILIES,

Bernauda is the place beyond all others With us one stately row of stalks is a facus an objected weed goods are also to Tess has finally perfected the X-ray- These fields are not, indeed, very rarge. being for the most part mere dimples in the coral ridge, of which the islands are One of his assistants, who was the formed, averaging not more than bedean acre in area. But in these little series sions the tuin soil becomes ricer by the washings from the slopes, and builds flourish accordingly. They are planted in rows and cultivated much like potatoes, the weeds being kept down by an implement called by court sy a hoe.

At first the commercial value of this crop lay entirely in the builts, which were shipped to other countries in great. quantities. But in these later years a new industry has sprung up; the blossoms themselves are successfully sent everywhere. The United States gets the most of them, though vast quantities are sent to England, and even the Australian Easter is brightened by them.

These buds are picked while they are still quite green, and are packed in ling collar. The revers of white cloth cubeshaped boxes holding about two and braiding of gold and violet around are furnished with trames similar to those used in packing eggs, so that each stalk is kept separate. There is little advantage in this, however, and for the most part the buds are snugly packed with a sprinkling of a kind of sea weed closely resembling the coarse moss of our bogs. This sea weed is kept in water and wrung out as it is used, and keeps the buds damp. Before packing, each case is fined with a large sheet of paper, the ends of which are long enough to fold over the buds after the box is full.

Thirty thousand dollars' worth of Quebee city 4 per cent, bonds have just been sold privately for I per cent. premium.

The death is reported at Quebec of Joseph Martin, advocate, who, in 1887, unsuccessfully contested Quebec county against Sir A. P. Caron.



### Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worm out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." Mrs. C. Crompton, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills casy to buy, easy to take,

### DURING THE PAST WINTER

## The Heintzman Upright Piano

Has again demonstrated its Superiority of Workmanship and Material

Its resisting in peeriess style the extreme atmospheric changes to which places are subject in our Canadian houses. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our Warerooms and let us show them the strong . . . . points of the Heintzman Piano. . . . . .

## C. W. LINDSAY, 2268 2270 and 2272 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

XB. Special Prices During Removal Sale.

#### FASHIONS FOR SPRING.

The Very Newest Goods.

Although the spring season is not very far advanced, summer fashions of the daintiest description continue to blossom out like the spring bowers in the windows, with cheering disregard for blizzards, and the fact that fors and flanuels are the two things needful just at present.

Tweeds, serges and melton cloths are as popular as they were last se son for this sort of dress, with twilled and plain mediairs added to the list, and the coat ladice, with many variations, is the prevailing style. These jacket waists are quite short and tight atting, with fluited basques, and one variety, made in blac cloth, has a double box plain with he is visible only across the back and bloose vest as it passes through the side seems underneath the front of the cont. Some Eron coats are seen, and they fit eas in the back, show the usual wide reversin trent, and are worm over full clouses of Persian patterned silk. or some of the pretty plude of checked to "consider the lilies, how they grow." I sicks which are always in tashion at this erats of our garden. In Bernada they hap into entire gowie or chirts which Laft blenes vest of white sirk or a say

Bine, loown, tan and gray are pegas ir codors for tailor made sowns and some decided contrist in order for vest, facings and linior is model to make the dress strictly hashimable. The, with green necessaries, is very desirable, and pirts, betraceper and yellow are equally district with brown. Heliotrope and ome of the pretty shades of violet are the favorite colors for cloth gowns, and white is the usual contrast for vests and tacings. Braiding is very much in evidence on both costs and vists, but just as many of these preket waists are made ph it, with all the decoration contered in the vest, and silk-faced revers-For thes with prefer severe and rather

masculine styles there are buttoned coats, perfectly tight fitting. They open over a stiff linen shirt front with a stand and braiding of gold and violet around the edge and on the sleeves give it the touch of femininity which is always necessary to make any gown a success. popular style with most women, because the fancy vest makes the dress becom ing. The variety in this little accessory of dress is beyond all description, for everything which good taste can suggest seems to be admissible in its construc tion. But fronts of sneer white linen lawn, finely tucked in clusters, with narrow Valenciennes edging sewn in the edge of one tuck in each cluster, or with insertions of the same lace set in between, are to be quite as much worn as they were last year. And ecru batiste made up in the same way is used for the same purpose. Closely fitted vests in truly tailor style are made of white silk, white cloth, and all sorts of novelty vestings, and later in the season pique vests of white and pale tints will be worn. The new stiff linen front fastens in the back, and over the high standing collar in a narrow tie of satin which ties in a little bow in front.

Full flaring skirts and old waists are accustomed evidences of the mode, so the distinguishing features in this ani mal panorama of fashion will be confined chiefly to the reduced and diversified sleeve and the unlimited variety in detail and contrasts of color which mark the striking differences between the new and the old. Applique figures of lace and batiste embroidery in white and varying tints of yellow, fancy silks, chiffon, spangled net, and yards and yards of ribbon, are used to carry out fashion's extended plan of decorating bodices, wraps and hats with many kinds of material and unusual contrasts of color. Trimmings of various kinds appear on the new skirts, and many of them, especially among the thin dresses, are quite elaborately decorated. The tablier effect is much used for cloth gowns, and one or two deep side plaits lapping over the seams at either side define this. They are not confined at the and I don't wish to miss a word you bottom and are deep enough to spread a | say." little as the wearer moves. The edges are finished with a tiny silk cord or left entirely plain, and the decoration of appliqué silk designs, embroidery or braid is confined to the bottom of the narrow front breadth. Other skirts are trimmed all around with rows of white or colored braid less than half an inch in width, set on straight or with some scroll pattern at each seam.

William Shea, a farmer of Consecon Ont, committed suicide on Saturday by diving headformost into a well.

Emily playing "house". Now, I'll be mamma, and you'll be papa, and little Ben and Bessie will be our babies. Willie after a moment anxiously : Ain't it about time to whip the children?

## Why Pay \$10

a square yard for THE FLOORING when you can get equal wear out of

#### Staines Inlaid Tile Linoleum

at less than one-fifth the price. High color being Solid throughout to the canvas back, the pattern is retained until the entire substance is worn

#### Ensoistly recommended for hard wear.

25 pieces of 8v4 of these goods in all the latest designs placed in stock today. SEE THEM.

#### THOMAS LIGGET,

CHANGES BUILDING,

ISSA NOTRE DAME STREET, and

SPARKS STREET, Offina,

#### WANTED,

the a counter holy, situation, as Organist in a this Claren, may be a rown. Experienced and bet presented and bet presented and the May and the control of the May

#### BANNISTER'S

Queen's Block Shor Store.

60 Pairs of BOYS' HAND-MADE SCHOOL BOOTS, \$1.25. this Wick: Regular price. \$1.75.

#### QUEEN'S BLOCK,

Cor. Victoria St

#### THE DRAGON FLY.

one of the most heautiful and benevest of laccor full soft white silk, are the ficial insects of the summer season, and one whose services are least appreciated by the agriculturist, is the common dragon-fly. There are many varieties. comprising an extensive and beautiful group of large insects, rivalling our butterflies in gracefulness of form and brilliancy of coloring, while they excel them in rapidity of flight. Various popular names have been given them in different countries. The French call them "demoiselles," the Germans "guze-fles," and "virgins of the water," while among the English they are known as "dragon-flies," "horse-stingers," and "devil's darning-needles." The first of the English names is very appropriate to the character of the fly, for among other in-sects it fully earns its title of "dragon." It is not a "horse-stinger," however; can neither bite, sting nor poison; and as a "devil's darning-needle" does not sew up the mouths of those children who are given to romancing. They are perfectly harmless to man, and can be handled without danger.

#### VALUABLE PRIZES.

Since the 1st instant, the Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame street, has delivered prizes respectively valued at \$50, \$250 \$2,000, \$120, \$100, \$50 and \$500, to the following parties:—H. R. Hodg-son, Brampton. Ontario; John King, Fort William, Ontario; Chas. Williams, 885 Mance street, Montreal; Z. Benoit, 897 Dorchester street, Montreal; M. H. Tremblay, 99 St. Olivier street, Quebec; J. Goulet, 358 St. Joseph street. Quebec; Miss J. Charlebois, Rigaud, P. Q.

Grubbs to his wife, who is giving him the usual curtain lecture: "My dear, not so fast. I am learning shorthand,

#### DIED.

LESAGE-At St. Ann's Convent, Lachine, on the 12th April, 1896, Mary Frances Lesage, (in religion Sister Mary Constance,) eldest daughter of the late Louis Lesage, Supt. Montreal Water Works, aged 37 years and 11 months.

FINLEY—On April 21st. 1896, William J. Finley, late chief engineer of W. C. McDonald's tobacco factory, aged 62 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Funeral will leave his late residence, No. 15 Robb Terrace, on Thursday, 23rd inst., at 7.30 a.m., to St. Mary's Church, thence to the R. C. Cemetery Friends and acquaintance respect ully invited to attend without further notice. [Hamilton papers please copy.]

#### A LETTER FROM HOME.

When far from our loved ones, the silent tears starting

Bedims the rough pathway where friendless we roam,

The balm that can soften the sorrow of parting

May often be found in a letter from home.

For who can have wandered, alone and a stranger,

And not felt his being with ecstasy

To know that through solitude, sadness, or danger,

The thoughts of his kindred have followed him still?

How treasured, how sweet, are the words of affection.

When traced by the hand that was friendship's true gage;

And how swift, as we read, to our fond recollection

Comes back the dear face that bent ever the page.

Oh, yes, there are the ties that no distance can sever-

They girdle the mountains, they span the wide foam,

And love does but rivet them closer whenever

It speaks to our heart in a letter from home.

#### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

#### PARLOR STOVE'S VACATION.

Not since it could remember had the parlor stove taken a vacation. In November it was brought into the sitting room and placed on the square piece of zinc near the bedroom door, and there it stood until May. Its short fat legs grew tired—oh, so tired—stand-

fat legs grew tired—oh, so tired—standing always in the same place.

Byery morning and evening pap poured big buckets of coal into its mouth, which, strangely enough, was at the top of its head. All day and night the stove had to chew on this hard, the stove had to chew on this hard, black coal until its teeth, which were in a circular ring just above the grate, were as tired as its legs. When the stove did not chew fast enough papa took the poker and picked the clinkers out of its teeth, and then the stove would get very warm and its big eyes in the door would shine until they lighted the whole room, and even outshone the lamp behind the green shade on the table.

But one night the stove determined to take a vacation It was so tired of

atanding still, always in one place!
When papa and mama had gone to bed and Ruth and Lois each in her own little white cot were fast asleep, and even the dollies beside them were so still that the stove thought they must be ssleep, too, the time came. Looking carefully around to see that no one was in the sitting room, the stove laid aside its big pipe and stepped off the zinc-first one foot, then another.

It seemed so good to walk about like people that the parlor stove's eyes gleam ed brighter than ever. Going over to the doll carriage, it started to lift out the big wax doll, but the doll was frightene and cried just a little. The stove was afraid some one would wake up, so it force against the trunk of the tree from mingled with other varieties the converse

It looked at Ruth's little dishes and the blow. even lifted the cover to Lois' trunk, where were hidden all her dolls' dresses and hoods. Then it saw something bright and pretty under the little table

and reached for it.
"What a handsome picture book!" it exclaimed.

The stove seated itself in the easy chair and by the light of its glaring eyes read the little stories and looked at the pictures for a long, long time. Suddenly there was a noise in the bed-

room and there came a voice. It was

"Mamma! I want a drink." The stove started from the chair and dropped the book. It hurried to its old place on the zine, took the big black pipe again and tried to look as though nothing had happened.

"See what's the matter in the sitting room," it heard mamma say. Then papa came out and said: "What

makes it smell so? The stovepipe must be broken.'

He opened the windows, shook the stove and picked the clinkers out of its teeth, then went back to bed. The poor stove was very much alarmed-indeed. it fairly trembled the next day, when it heard the dolls talking together and knew that the big wax doll had told the others all about the vacation in the night. And although papa and mamma and their little daughters never knew a better one. what the stove had done, it never dared leave the zine again, for in spite of its good time it was too badly frightened to wish to take any chances. So it stood still until it was carried out to the barn in the spring.

#### GEORGIE AND MAGGIE'S AD-

VENTURE. "O Georgie, aunt says we must run as fast as we can for the doctor, for mother is so sick," said little Maggie Dalton to her big brother George, two years, her elder, as she ran out of the house to meet him.

George, who had just come up the path, having stayed behind on his way from school to play marbles, affrighted at the words, clasped his sister's hand and with a brave face, for his years, said, "All right, Mag, come on."

Down the road and over the fields the feet of the little ones sped until they came to the cross roads, a half mile

"It would be nearer to cross Squire Washburn's fields," said Maggie, "wouldn't it? It isn't more than halt as far that way"

"Yes," answered George. "but there is the Squire's great cross bull. See him now, coming over the hill, whisking his

"Yes, but that would be twice as far," said Maggie, "and mother's awul sick."

There is but one way, deargirls—begin I was invited through the kindness of And as she spoke her great blue eyes at once while they are still boys of the Mr. Hugh McKellar, Deputy Minister of Charges Moderate.

looked up into those of her brother George.

"Come," she said, "I ain't afraid; let's hurry," and as she spoke she had half climbed the gap in the wall.

George Dalton was not to be outdone by his little sister. He loved, too, his mother, as well as did his sister, Maggie. But he had stopped to think what might happen when he saw the Squire's cross

bull come over the hill.

"All right, Maggie," he cried, "here goes," and as he spoke, running at full speed to the wall, he cleared it at a jump, and now stood with his sister on the other side. But as he did so, the bull that had frisked about the hill, and then climbed down its base, turned and looked at them.

A tremor entered both their little hearts. But it was a long hour's walk around the road to Dr. Fulsom's and mother at home, sick, was appealing to them to run quickly.

The fierce looking animal had stopped still a long way off and after looking at them, his head down, was now trying to lift upon his horns a great uprooted tree-stump, all the time bellowing fear-

"Let us go along," said Maggie, "we'll turn down to the left there by the fence, and behind the hill he'll not see us."

"Well, here goes," said George, and clasping hands the little ones sprang onward over the green grass.

But now, as they did so, the bull turned to the right and was sweeping down towards the high fence. "I know what we'll do," said George,

seeing Maggie's checks turn pale, "you turn and run to the other side of the hill and go round that way, and I'll keep the bull back."

"And you be killed! O no, George, I can't do that!" and the little girl fell sobbing on the breast of her brother, her bravery all gone."

"Don't cry, Maggie, but run to the left of the hill," cried the brave boy, as he took up a long stick and turning his cape wrong side out, its red lining on the outside, waved it on the end of the stick.

"Run, Maggie, run!" he cried, as the bull, now seeing the red, came plunging forward. "Run!" he cried, "and he'll follow me to the wall, and I'll jump

But alas! George had not counted on the speed of the enraged animal, and a little Maggie sped away to the left and around the hill the fierce beast was almost upon him. Throwing down his cap and pole for dearlife the little fellow sped on toward the wall, but longer, heavier steps were behind. He turned his eyes as he ran. He looked back and his heart stopped. The animal was right upon him. He could not reach the wall. His heart sank. His limbs grew weak, he could hear the mad leaps behind, slmost feel the breath of the oncoming desperate brute. He was about to sink when high and clear rang Maggie's voice:

'The tree, the tree! George! climb

the apple tree " He was none too soon. And now beneath the low branches of the only tree in the field which in his onward rush and fright he had not seen, he looked up beneath it. The buil, too, had heard the voice of the girl calling, and turning for the instant, had slackened speed, and as it did, George Dalton had grasped the lowest great limb of the tree and was now swinging himself up into the branches. But none too quick. For hardly had he done so when with a thundering roar of Baldwins and in part of Baldwins and ed in blocks, and in part of Baldwins and done so when, with a thundering roar, that almost shook the fields and frightwhich the bark was torn by the force of j

"Ah there, get back, get back," called and George looking through the green intermingling varieties in the orchard. In the case of certain varieties of Amerialished from his chain, who had just and George looking through the green alighted from his chaise, grasping up a great rail, and hurrying forward.

The infuriated but cowardly beast secing this new help coming, now turned with a great roar and away up the hill went at a tearing speed. Two minutes later the doctor, who was on the road to visit another patient beyond Mrs. Dalton's, was on his way to see the children's mother, with the two little ones seated beside him.—Thomas Sherwood in "Orphans Boquet."

#### SISTER'S LETTERS.

Some years ago as I sat on the piazza of a summer hotel, I noticed among the stock. crowd a party of young people-two or three pretty girls and as many bright day, young men-all "waiting for the mail." "Oh, dear," said the prettiest of the girls, impatiently, "why don't they nurry? Are you expecting a letter, Mr. Adison?"

And she turned to a tall youth standing

comes. Nell is awfully good; she's my sister, you know, and no fellow ever had | comfortable and free from vermin.

crived his letter : "Harry would think he was blessed if shun them.

I wrote once a year." but Frank Allison kept his place, scan | period. ning eagerly the closely written sheets, he slipped the letter into his pocket, and,

rising, saw me. -

"Good morning, Miss Williams," he; said, cordially, for he always had a pleasant word for us older people.

"Good news?" Lquestioned! smiling. "My sister's letter always brings good news," he answered. "She writes such | report, Ottawa. jolly letters."

And, untolding this one, he read me scraps of it-bright nothings, with here and there a little sentence full of sisterly love and tenderness. There was a steady fight in his eyes, as, half apologizing for horing" me, he looked up and said,

quietly:
"Miss Williams, if ever I make anything of a man it will be sister Nell's Institute of the province of Manitoba,

or better; but it made me wonder how

choose.

home circle, ready to come to "sister" with anything. Let them feel that you love them. These great, honest boy hearts are both tender and loyal, and if you stand by these lads now while they are neither boys nor men, while they are awkward and heedless, they will remember it when they become the courteous, polished gentlemen you desire to see them. Do not snub them; nothing hurts a loving boy's soul more than a snub, and nothing more effectually closes the boy heart than thoughtless ridicule. —Le Couteulx Leader.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

NOTES ON THE BLOSSOMING OF FRUIT TREES

IN CANADA. The cause of the unfruitfulness of orchards has always, at horticultural conventions and elsewhere, been prolific of much surmise, conjecture, and, I may say, variation of opinion. The pos-sibility of the trouble existing, at least on y in recent years. As a rule, I think a single teature in the management of an orchard, and too little upon the colleteral practices which make a harmonious and well-balanced programme in the life of the average apple orchard. Some orchardists pin their faith to varieties, others to location and cultivation, others again to manuring or pruning, and perhaps still others—though I have not yet heard of theni-to spraying. Undoubtedly, we cannot expect orchards in which trees are so closely planted as to be fighting for nourishment and for liv-ing room at twenty years of age to con-tinue long and of healthy and fruitful condition. In passing, I may say that in certain localities, with certain varie-ties, close planting is desirable, and may be practised with profit, but this is the exception. Nor is it reasonable to expect trees to continue to yield profitable crops of apples year after year, when year after year we are taking away from the soil and putting nothing back. But granted that the trees are planted at the proper distance apart, that they are cultivated, pruned and manured reasonably and rationally, we do not, in most cases, reap entire success, unless the good treatment has been followed up by judicious and well-directed efforts having in view the destruction of injurious and noxious insects. There are instances on record where, even after all this labor and all these various precautions have been taken, the orchard still remains obdurate, and refuses to bear, defying all attempts to coax it into fruitfulness. One says, root prune to stop superabundant growth; another says, top prune to let in the light; another says, give manure to stimulate ; another, seed down to check growth ; and still another, spray to induce fruitfulness. All these counsellors have been listened to, their advice acted upon, but still without success. We then begin to observe the conditions which surround orchards of a similar character. As a rule these observations lead to the conclusion that varities intermingled are more fruitful than those in which varieties are separated and planted in large blocks. Prof. Beach, in his admirable address on this subject, before the association at Orillia Where the two varieties mentioned were mingled with other varieties the converse was true. This points at least to partial infertility of the blossom with its own pollen and points to the desirability of

confirmation before they can be an-nounced with authority .-- Prof. Saunders' Report, Ottawa.

By observing the following, eggs of fine flavour may be sold during the entire summer season :--1. Keep no male bird with the laying

some time, and is nodoubt well founded.

The valuable investigations of Processors

Beach and Waite upon grapes and pears

clearly set forth a similar condition of

affairs in the case of these fruits. Simi-

2. Collect the eggs once or twice every

3. Take no eggs to market gathered from under barns, nests in the fields or

from stolen nests. 4. Prevent, if possible, the laying hens eating decayed vegetable or animal sub-

stances. 5. Keep the eggs after gathering them "I'll get one surely," he said. "It's in a cool, sweet atmosphere. If in a my day. Just this peculiar letter always cellar let it be dry.

6. Keep the nests the layers use clean, 7. Have a sufficient number of nests The pretty girl laughed, saying as he re- for the layers. Offer every inducement to the heas to lay in these nests and not

S. Allow no brooding hen to sit on the Gradually the others drifted away; new laid eggs, be it for ever so short a

crion.

9. Take the eggs to market clean and now and again buighing quietly. Finally, inviting in appearance, he slipped the letter late his pocket, and, in Make it a rule to take no eggs to market that you are not sure are rresh,

or that you are doubtful about the flavour being good. There is not one of the above suggestions so difficult as to prevent its being put into immediate practice. Official

SOME SPECIALLY NOXIOUS WEEDS.

There has been great anxiety evinced ov farmers all over Canada during the past season on the question of noxious weeds. More specimens than ever previously have been sent in for identification and advice as to their treatment. When attending the Central Farmers' held at Brandon on July 9, 10 and 11 last. And as I looked at him I felt strongly I found that the subject of weeds was what a mighty power "sister Nell" held continually brought forward and was dein her hands-just a woman's hands like | cidedly of more interest than any other. yours, dear girls, and perhaps no stronger | Many specimens were brought to the meeting by delegates, and, at the request many girls stop to consider over those of the directors, I delivered two address s tail. I guess we'd better go round the boys growing so fast toward manhood, upon noxious weeds. A largely attended unworthy or noble, as the sister may and deeply imterested meeting was also addressed at Wawanessa Man , to which

Agriculture for Manitoba. At this latter place also, I was enabled to examine a patch of the so-called Russian Thistle (Salsala Koli. L. var. Tragus, DC.) This patch was on the banks of the Northern Pacific Railway. At the time of my visit, June 29, the young plants were very small, only an inch or two high, and great care was being taken to eradi cate every plant. Gangs of men were specially employed all the summer by the railway company to attend to this work of destroying dangerous weeds. Upon inquiring at the end of the season, how the clean state of the railway which I observed at the end of August had been maintained. Mr. J. E. Riley, the roadmaster, answered as follows through Mr. G. W. Vanderslice:—

"In the matter of destroying noxious weeds during the past season, we have made it a point to go over all the right of way, at least once a week, and cut all that could be found, and, where there was Russian Thistle, oftener. We did not allow any of them to go to seed, and intend to follow this up until they are all in part, in the blossom has been mooted | exterminated. If the farmers would do the same, we should in a short time have we are prone to lay too much stress upon | none in the country.-Prof. Saunders' report, Ottawa.

> Drive out the impurities from your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus avoid that tired, languid feeling and even serious illness.

#### ITALY DISHONORED.

The cringing demeanor of the Marquis Rudini and his Cabinet has called forth the loudest cry heard yet from the Italian press. They one and all proclaim that Italy is being dishonored, and that anything but "war and reprisals" was repuguant to the feelings of the nation. Marquis Rudini, on the other hand, goes in for page, and it would seem a represenin for peace, and, it would seem, a peace at any price, judging from his recent coquetting with England. Yet he would coquetting with England. Yet he would be a patriot, for he must needs show he patriotism and give substantial demonstration of its genuineness, or, like Crisii, lose his job. And so he formulates a patriotic metsage and bids his friends watt it o'er the Mediterranean to the doomed army in Africa. The message is based on "hope" and "trust," with an addendum that the mistakes on the field of battle will be attentively investigated and severely punished should the parties charged be found guilty. And this is how the new Ministry thinks of retaining office and the confidence of the

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lar experiments with apples have been The first great requisite for a condition commenced at Ottawa, but need further of perfect health for every m n, woman and child at this season, is pure blood and strong healthy nerves. They give us the health, strength, vim and activity that we are so eager to possess, so that we may be fortified to meet the enervating weather of our hot summers.

Three-fourths of our people rush into the portals of summer with systems charged with deadly impurities and poisons The blood is foul and stagnant; the liver and kidneys work imperfectly, and are very often diseased. With many, rhenmatism, dyspepsia and indigestion are daily tornientors. Constipation, headache, dull head and heavy brains, weak and tired feelings and sleeplessness, make life a misery for thous-

Life is not safe when such symptoms and diseases are permitted to run unchecked. If you, reader, happen to be one of the many suffering from any of the forms of disease just referred to, do not fail to give Paine's Celexy Compound a trial at once. It is your only safetyyour only true and certain deliverer from perils that end in death.

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says:
"For eight years I was sorely troubled with neuralgia, nervous debility and in-digestion, for which I tried various advertised medicines, and was treated by five doctors. I did not receive any good results from any source until I was recommended to use Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had used one bottle of the Compound I found myself much better. After using four bottles, I am now almost as well as ever before in my life. I sleep well, appetite is good, and I feel renewed and strengthened."

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"fied with its use. I recommend it "therefore cordially to Papadeiaus "for diseases of the respiratory " organs." V J. E BROWLLET, M. D., V.C.M.

Ramouraska, June 10th 1885. "I can recommend PECTORAL" BALSAMIC ELLYR, the compo-

" ontion of which has been made "known to me, as an excellent reinedy for Pulmonary Catarrh, Bronchitis or Colds with no fever."

L. J. V. CLAIROUX, M. D.

L. ROBITAILE, Foq. Chemist.

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I my duty to recommend it as an

Montresi, March 27th 1889.

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N. FAFARO, M. D. Frot of ekomistry at Laval Victoriatio. Montreal, March 27th 1889.

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" al ways gives perfect satisfaction." DR. J. ETHIER. L'Epiphavie, Februar y 8th1889.

"I have used with \_access the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIB " in the different cases for which "

" is recommended and it is with

" pleasure that I recommend to " she public." Z. LAPOCHE, M J Montreal, March 27th 1889

Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonie & from well known physicians.

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## THE DOCTORS WERE WRONG.

WAS PERMANENTLY DISABLED

THEY APPARENTLY HAD GOOD GROUNDS FOR IT HE WAS PAID A \$1,500 DISABILITY INSURANCE-ANOTHER CASE IN WHICH HEALTH AFTER ALL OTHER MEANS FAILED.

From the Menford Monitor.

Mr. Reuben Petch is a resident of an intense sufferer and was declared incurable by a number of physicians, and was paid a disability insurance of \$1,500. Lately, to the astonishment of those who had known that he was pronounced restoration he attributes to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and knowing that his story would interest the readers of the Monitor, a reporter was sent to interview him. The following is Mr. Petch's narrative as given the reporter :

I had been sick for some five years. I consulted in that time with no less than six of the best physicians I could find, but none seemed to help me so far as medicine was concerned. My limbs and body were puffed or bloated



so I could not get my clothes on. I had lost the use of my limbs entirely. When be fed with a spoon. I seemed to have tion. Nobody knew him. lock jaw. I could not get up or down the doorsteps, and if I fell down I had to ie there until I was helped up. I could cratch. My flesh seemed to be dead. the and I would feel no hurt. The They said I had paisy on one side, caused by spinal sclerosis, the effect of la grippe. You might roast me and I what b—h—book does the I—II—learned would not sweat. I was a member of gentleman quote?"
the Mutual Aid Association of Toronto,
Mr. Young at on and, as under their rules I was entitled | Book on Revision." to a disability insurance, I made application for it. I was examined by two the defect in speech. doctors on behalf of the Association and pronounced permanently disabled, and thing, on the increase. I was continually determined to try them. After using Thomas Sexton. four or five boxes there was a change. It first made itself manifest by my beginning to sweat freely. I made up my mind to give them a thorough trial, and to my surprise I have gained in health and strength ever since. I take no other medicine except Pink Pills. I began taking them when all other medicines and the doctors failed to do me any good. I could not get off my chair with-out help I never expected to get better, but Pink Pills have rescued me from a living death, and now I am happy to say I can work and walk and get around finely. I eat heartily, sleep soundly, and feel like a new man, and I ascribe the cause entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I cannot say too much in their praise and recommend them highly to all similarly afflicted."

The above is Mr. Petch's ungarnished statement of his case, and we might add, we know him to be a respectable, reliable gentleman, who has no interest in making the statement only to do good to others who might become afflicted as

This strong testimony proves the claim made that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and that they deserve to rank as the greatest discovery of modern medical science. The public should always be on their guard against imitations and substitutes, which some unscrupulous dealers, for the sake of extra profit, urge upon purchasers. There is no other remedy "just the same as" or "just as good" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the genuine always have the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box.

GERMANY'S GROWING POPULA-TION.

Men who have not kept note of the increase of population in Germany will be startled by the result of the late census Just published. On December 2 the Emperor had 52 244,503 subjects in Europe, counting Alsace and Lorraine. It is a prodigious number, but to understand all the significance of the figures one must compare them with earlier returns. When the inhabitants of the empire were first numbered, in 1871, they were 41,058,792. This means an increase of 27 per cent. in as many years. And during that time the emigration has been enormous. That accounts in part for the astonishing difference is ratio in

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different portions of the empire. The population of Saxony has multiplied by 191 percent, while Alsace and Lor-THEY SAID MR. REUBEN PETCH raine show but 6 per cent. They are exceptions, but Wurtemberg has only 14 per cent, Bavaria, 19. Prussia itself, upon the whole, has increased by 29 percent, Hesse 21, Saxe-Coburg and THEIR REPORT AND ON THE STRENGTH OF Gotha 24. Doubtless it is the growth of manufactures, in especial, which explains the predominance of Saxony, and that of mining enterprise in the Rhine DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS HAVE BROUGHT provinces which comes next with an advance of 42 per cent. So the poor return of Bavaria and Wurtemberg must be due to the decline of agriculture, which compels emigration. The town population has increased proportion-Griersville who has been known to the ately. Berlin and Hamburg have more editor of the Monitor for a considerable than doubled. One cannot but think of number of years. For several years Mr. France in reading these extraordinary Petch has been in bad health, has been figures. French people are upt to console themselves with the assurance that other nations will cease to multiply, just as they themselves have done, as the same causes or feelings begin to operate among them. There is much ground for incarable, Mr. Petch has been brought believing, unfortunately, that this calback almost to his former health. This culation will prove true. Perhaps the population of Germany has not increased as it would have done in former times. But it is crushing to French hopes all the same .- London Standard.

#### MAURICE HEALY'S IMPEDIMENT.

Tim Healy, the Irish M.P., who was recently relegated to the rear by the McCarthyite wing of the Irish National party, has a brother who is a very clever barrister. He has written a book on the revision of the voting lists which is the standard authority with English jurists. In connection with that book a funny incident transpired in one of the courts at Belfast, Ireland.

The Home Rulers of that city had wired to the London headquarters for an able lawyer to light their battle, as they considered the local talent rather light for such a heavy legal contest. They re-

ceived a reply granting their request. The Court opened, and the barrister for the Unionist party, a clever lawyer named Young, began an able and exhaustive argument why the names of certain incividuals should not be rewere wringing their hands in despair, for the man from London had not ap-

peared-at least no one had seen him. As Young continued, rendering quora-I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills tion after quotation in support of his I could not dress myself and had not assertions, the poor Nationalists became dressed myself for two years previous. I frantic. Suddenly there was a full in could not even open my mouth enough | the proceedings. A modest looking young to receive any solid food, and I had to man had arisen to his feet to ask a ques-

"My Lord th--th--a--I would like th

A roar of laughter resounded through not get around without a cane and a the court room, and even the judge smiled. The crier shouted for silence. You might have made a pincushion of but the stuttering of the young man was so funny that it was some time ere doctors told me I could never get better. it could be secured. Once more the stu:-

Mr. Young at once replied, "Healy's

" I'm Healy," said the gentleman with

The judge saluted him courteously pronounced permanently disabled, and the opposing lawyer shook hands with was in due time paid my disability in him, and the Nationalist policy which surance of \$1,500. This was about two had been outlined as defensive, became years after I first took sick. Things aggressive in the hands of Maurice went on in this way for a considerable | Healy, whose stuttering had caused such period, and my helplessness was, if any- merriment, with the result that the only reading about the cures through the use Belfast, or probably ever will, was reof Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last turned at the following election -



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FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—There is an unsettled feeling in the flour market, and prices are very irregular, counter accusations of cutting having been made by different sellers, especially so in regard to strong bakers, sales of which have been made at \$3.70 straight rollers, further sales of Ontario, straight rollers have been made for the light and prices are steady.

Lower Provinces at equal to \$3.60 on Tallow.—The market is quiet at 4c to track here. Sales have also been made in car lots at \$3 65 on track here, resales of which from store are reported at \$3.75

Spring Patent, \$4.15 to \$4.25 Winter Patent, \$4.15 to \$4.25. Straight Roller, \$3.75 to \$3.90. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$3.75 to \$3.85. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.35 to \$3.75. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.85 to \$1.95.

OATMEAL - The market is quiet and unchanged, car lots of rolled oats being quoted at \$2.80 to \$2.90 as to quality, as follows:-

Rolled and granulated \$2.95 to \$3.10; standard \$2.90 to \$3.05. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and standard at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags. and split peas \$3.50.

WHEAT.-The market is purely a nominal one on spot. No. 1 hard Mani-tol a is quoted at 65c to 67c Fort William, and at 79c to 89c North Bay. Red and tained on the list. The Home Rulers | white winter wheat west of Toronto 77c

> BRAN, Erc .- The market is easy, and prices are unchanged at \$13.50 to \$14.50 Middlings \$13.50 to \$16 as to grade, and Moniffic \$19.00 to \$21.00 as to grade.

Conx.-Prices range from 45c to 47c. PEAS.-A few small lots of 200 to 300 businels in store have sold at 60c per 60 lbs, to local buyers. The sale of a lot was reported at 58c affont.

Oars,-The sale of 10 000 bushels of mixed outs was reported at 26ke for export and in store sales were made of 4 or 5 cars of No. 1 white, at 30c, and severcears of No. 2 white changed hands at on track. Rejected outs have sold

BARLEY.—There is very little to report in this market save that feed barley is being offered more freely, which we quote at the to 38e as to quality. Malting bar-

BUCKWHEAT .- The market is quiet at

RYE.-Market is quiet at 52c to 53c. MALT.-Market steady at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

SECOS.—The market is quiet, and we quate:—Timothy seed \$2.00 to \$2.75 per bushel. Red clover \$5.50 \$6.00 per hushel. Alsike \$4.50 to \$5.50.

#### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-Very little change has taken place in hog products either here or in the West since our last report, either as regards business or prices. Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$13.25 to \$14.50 Canada (hin mess, per bbl. \$12.00 to \$13.00; Hams, per lb., Sic to Se; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 7½c to Se; Lard, compound in pails, per lb., 5½c; o 6½c; Bacon, per lb., 9c to 10c; Shoulders, per lb., 7c to 7½c.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market is steady, and all receipts of fresh made creamery and Eastern Townships dairy are kept well cleaned up under a good consumptive demand, some buyers state that they find great difficulty in getting certain cream-eries, as their product has been sold up to the end of April. Sales of fresh creamery have been madeat 22c to 23c in a jobbing way, but 22c is now considered top, and Eastern Townships dairy at 20c to 21c. with 20c now on top. The latter is beginning to come in freely.

Creamery, 20c to 22c; Eastern Town ships, 18c to 20c; Western. 12c to 14c. For single tubs of selected ic may be added.

ROLL BUTTER.—Roll butter is still in good demand, baskets and half barrels being quoted at 17c to 18c, and less desirable grades at 15c to 16c. Shippers should watch the weather, for if it should set in warm, stocks will quickly deteriorate, and cause losses.

CHEESE.—The export trade is fast drawing to a close, and shipments that have gone out during the past week or ten days have demonstrated the fact that there were n.ore cheese in the city than was expected, as several good sized lots came from hiding places that were not supposed to exist. Very few fodder cheese are being made; but it would be better if there were none. Finest Western, Sic to 9c: Finest Eastern, Sc to 8ic; Summer goods, 7ic to 8c; Liverpool cuble 42s 6d.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE

Eccs.—Since our last report a slight advance took place, but it was of short duration, and prices have been gradually receding during the past few days until 124c has been reached for round lots, and we quote 124c to 13c. The production is said to be very large, and as soon as the bulk of it reaches market lower prices will of course rule. A year ago 12c was the ruling rate.

Honey.—The market continues inactive, and prices are quoted at 7c to 8c for white extracted. Dark 6c to 6lc as to quality. White comb honey 12c to 14c, and dark at 10c to 12c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sales of new sugar and it invaluable.

Students, bon-vivants and neuralgic people will give been made at 7a to 22 certain and it invaluable. have been made at 7c to 8c as to quantity and quality. Syrup continues to arrive more freely and sales have transpired in cans at 60c to 65c, and in wood 41c to 5c, cans in round lots have sold freely at

A SECRETARIAN CONTRACTOR OF THE SECR

BEANS .- Market quiet. Hand-picked pea beans 90c to 95c for round lots at d \$1.00 to \$1.05 for smaller quantities. Common kinds 75c to 85c in a jobbing

BALED HAY .- On spot the market is firmer owing to lighter receipts of both baled and loose hay. Baled in car lots has sold at \$14.00 on track here of No. 1 and No. 2 is quoted at \$12.50 to \$13.00. \$3.75 for best brands. In reference to Straw is steady at \$6.00 to \$7.00 as to quality. At country points receipts are

> 5le as to quality and size of lot. Hors.-Market unchanged at 6c to 8c for good to choice. Fair 5c, and old olds at 4½c to 2½c.

#### FISH AND OHS.

Fig. 50 Fisit. -- Fresh haddock 24c to 3c per lb. White fish 74c per lb. Dore 7c per lb. Pike de to 4½c.

SALT Fish.—Market quiet and prices nominal. Dry cod \$3,50 to \$4, and green cod at \$3,50 to \$4,00 for No. 1, and large and we quote prices for the jobbing trade \$5.50. Cape Breton herring \$3.25 to \$3.50, and shore \$2.50 to \$2.75. Salmon \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia saimon \$11.00 to \$12.00. Sea trout \$5,00 to \$6,00. No. 1 mackerel at \$18.50. SMOKED FISH .- Smoked haddies 7e to Se; bloaters see to 90e per box; smoked herrings 7e to 9e per box

CANNED FISH. -Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25. and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case. Ous .- Market firm for seal oil at 42 le to 45c. Newfoundland cod oil 35c to 374c. Cod liver oil \$1.25 to \$1.30 for ordinary, and \$1.85 to \$2.00 for Norway.

#### FRUITS.

There has been very little business done with the city trade, which is very quiet at present. Potatoes are in fair demand, and sales on track are reported at 50e per bag 60 lbs. The demand for onions is very limited, and prices are a shade easier.

160s, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Blood, 200s, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per hox; half boxes, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Calif free from frost, \$4.50; Seedlings, \$4.00 per hox; Bitter, \$5.00 to \$5.25 per

LEMONS,-\$2 25 to \$3.00. Bananas,-\$1.00 to \$2.00 per bunch. Tomatoes. \$3.75 to \$4 per carrier. PINEAPPLES.—20e to 30e. STRAWBERRIES .- 40c per qt. box. CRANBERRIES .- \$4 per bushel box.

DATES.-4le to 5e per lb. Figs -9c to 10c per lb; fancy, loc to

17c per lb. PRUNES .- Bosnia, 6c to 6lc per lh; French ble per 16; Cam, No 16; Silver

He to 12e per lb. Cocoanuts.-Fancy, firsts, \$5.00 per 100. WALNUTS.—New Grenoble, 11c to 111c

BRAZIL. - 11c per Ib.

Almonos-10c to 111c per lb. FILBERTS-7c to 71c per lb. PEANUTS-7c to 9c per lb. CHESTNUTS-Italian, 10c per lb; French

10c per lb. POTATOES.—Jobbing lots, 40c per bag; on track, 30c per bag; Havana, new, \$7.50 per bbl.

Ontons.—Spanish, 50c per crate; red, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl; large sack, \$1.75 to \$2.00; yellow, \$2.00 per bbl; Bermuda, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Cabbages.-New, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per

LETTUCE —Boston 75c to 80c per doz. CCCUMBERS.—\$1.75 to \$2.00 per doz. ASPARAGUS.—60c to 65c per bunch. SPINACH.-\$3.00 to \$3.50 per bbl.

## EVERY FAMILY



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for IN-TERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and won-derful in its quick action to relieve distress. PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for store Chills, Diarrhors, Dirent, Chughive Cholers, and all howel Complaints. PAIN-KILLER to THE BEST rem-sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or bide, Bhoumatlam and Neuralgia. PAIN-KILLER is unquestionally the MADE. It brings sprenty and premarent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burlis, etc. PAIN-KILLER is the well tried and PAIN-KILLER is the well tried of the Paranes. Planter, Spilor, and in

Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Salior, and is fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use intermally or externally with cartainty of called certainty of relief.

Boware of indistions. Take mone but the genuine
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TRY A BOTTLE OF @ .....GRAY'S FFFERVESCING.....

Bromide of Soda and Caffeine Calms the nerves and removes headache.

50 Cents Bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, - Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main Street P S .- A large assortment of fashionable perfumery and toilet soaps always on hand.

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For every use about the

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See for yourself.

GRENVILLE CANAL ENLARGEMENT. SECTIONS A and B. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tenders for Grenville Canal Enlargement," will be received at this office until mon on Saturday, 9th May, 1966, for the cularging of about 12 miles of the Grenville Canal

other until moon on Saturday, 29th May, 1896, for the cularging of about 12 miles of the Grenville Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, or at the Superintending Engineer's office. Montreal, where forms of tenders can be obtained on and after Thursday, 29th April, 1896.

In case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the accupation and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted Rank cheque for the sum of \$5,000 must accompany the tender; this accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be foreigned if the party tendering declines entering into rontract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque this sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

By order,

LE EVALOERSON Secretary.

By order,
J. H. BVLDERSON, Secretary,
Department of Railwars and Chuals,
Ottawa, 4th April, 1896. 29 8

PROVINCE OF OUEREC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL (

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Mathibla Gaudreau, of the Village of de Loriner, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Francois Xavier Tessier, Trader, of the same place, Plaintiff:

The said Francois Xavier Tessier, Defendant An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the said Defendant. Montreal, April, 1896.

AUGE, GEOBENSKY & LAMARRE. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVIN E OF QUEBEC, District or Mos. ELAL. No. 940.

SUPERIOR COURT. Stream Court.

Apples, -82.00 to \$2.75 per bbl; Fancy \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bbl; Fameure, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per bbl; Fameure, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per bbl; Dried, 3½c to 3½c per lb; Evaporated, 5½c to 6½c per lb.

Obanges, -Jamaica, \$7.00 to \$7.50 per bbl; Valencia, 420s, \$5.00; do 714s, \$5.50; Messina, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Fancy, 160s, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Block, 200s, \$4.75 to 160s, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Block, 200s, \$4.75 to 160s, \$

Montreal, March 10th, 1896.

AUDAH BRANCHAUD & KAVANAGH, 34-5 Attorneys for Plaintin,

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#### MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank will be held at its office, St. James st.,

TUESDAY, 5th MAY NEXT, AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M., for the reception of the Annual Report and state-ments, and the election of Directors. By order of the Board,

HY. BARBEAU, Mangor. Montreal, 2nd April, 1896.

## Wanted The Public To Know THAT FOR 75c Yearly

AT DEATH, we furnish, without Extra Cost, Magnificent Hearse, with two horses and Rosewood Finish or Cloth Covered Coffin.

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## funeral Expense Society,

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Bell Telephone 6235. Open Night and Day. Call and see us that they set it. All others are imitations.

NOTICE.

## D. STEWART & CO.,

Cor. Mountain & St. Antoine Streets.

HAVE REMOVED TO Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets. TELEPHONE No. 3835.

## GRANDIRUNK xcursions

Societies should make early application for their summer excursions, as the choice dat**es** for Otterburn Park, Clark's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown. Iberville, Rouse's Point, etc., are being rapidly secured. For rates and full particul**ars** apply to City Ticket Office, 143 St. James St., or to D. O. Pease. District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure station.



Lenve Windsor Street Station 189 Boston, 39,00 a.m., \*88,20 p.m. Portland, 9,00 a.m., 18,20 p.m. New York, 88,10 a.m., 8\*1,25 p.m. Taronto, Detroit, Chicago, 88,25 n.m., \*89,00 p.m. St. Paul, Minneapolis, 8\*9,10 p.m. Winning and Vanceuver, 39,50 a.m. Stc. Anne's, Vandreuil, etc.—88,25 n.m., 31,46 p.m., a5,20 p.m., \*9,00 p.m. St. Johns—86,00 a.m., 4,05 p.m., \*88,20 p.m., \*1,00 p.m.

p.m. Newport—\$9 a.m., 4.05 p.m., \*88 20 p.m. Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 188.40 p.m. Sherbrooke—4.05 p.m. and [88.40 p.m. Beanharnois and Valleytield, 8.10 a.m., 2.00 p.m.,

\*\$1,25 p.m. Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, 21.46 p.m. Leave Dalhousic Square Station for Onchee, 88, 10 a.m., \$63,30 p.m., \$10,30 p.m.

Jalietto, 84, Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5,15 p.m.

Ortawa, Lachate, 88,30 a.m., 6,05 p.m.

St. Lin, 84 Eustache, 5,30 p.m.

St. Jerome, 78,30 a.m., 5,30 p.m.

St. Jerome, 78,30 a.m., 5,30 p.m.

St. Agathe and Labelle, 5,30 p.m.

Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8,30 a.m., (a) 8 p.m.

5,70 p.m., 5,05 p.m.; Saturday, 1,30 y.m.,

stead of 5 p.m.

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stead of opin (Daily except Saturdays, "Run daily, Sunds included. Other trains week days only unless shown, s Parlor and sleeping cars, zSaturday only, (Sundays only, (a)Except Saturday only, (b)

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office, 129 St. James st., next to PostOffice.

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Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

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IS THE BEST and the ONLY GRNUING article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see

BY REDMOND DARRAGH.

Father James put down the cup of tea which he had half raised to his mouth, leaned his elbows on the table, and with an expression of severe deter-

mination on his kindly face said:

"See here. John Douglas listen to me
for a while, if you please. Not so much
as a word or a move out of you till I've told you what I think about you. Oh, swallow the bite, of course, for even if I haven't got a very high opinion of your sense and discretion I wouldn't have you choke to death.'

John Douglas swallowed the bite, settled himself back in his chair, and looked the picture of perfect resigna-

"John," said the priest, "I have known you now-for how many years?"

"Don't mention it, Father James." s
"Oh, but I will, Mr. Vanity. It thirty years if it's a day since you came to the school above here a greenhorn, and a homely one at that. Do you remember that time, Johnny? Of course you do, only you'd want to knock off ten years if you could. Don't be trying to hile these gray hair though I want any hide those gray hairs, though I must say you're a well-preserved man. And what

have you to thank for that, John?"
"Your friendship and advice, Father,"
said John, and then the friends shook
hands across the table, and the priest helped him to tea while he was getting

the dimness out of his eyes.
"Well," he resumed, "you got along well as a boy, and you got along better as a man, because you were always true to God and man, though I say it to your face. When you had built up a fine business, and you weren't thirty at the time, you'll remember I had a talk with you, and what did I say to you, John? Just what I am going to say to-night, and it is that it's your duty to get mar-

ried and settle down."
"Probably it was the idea of being advised to settle down that made John Douglas the most settled-down man in town," said John with a smile, and the

priest noticed it.

"Well, what are you smiling at? You don't think I'm joking, do you?"

"No, no, Father James. It was just

an odd thought came into my head.' "You're too odd, John, that's the trouble with you. Now, don't you think the advice I've given you is a good

"Indeed, I'm not qualified to say, Father James."

"You're not, poor fellow; you plead guilty of being devoid of all sense and reason. Might I ask if you have any good argument to advance against my proposition that you take to yourself a

John suddenly braced himself up in a way that Father James knew of old, and advanced to the encounter thus:

'I have had five intimate friends outside of yourself, Father James, and I've seen them all marry. There was Tom Dent: I never saw him smile after he had been a few months married, for

Mrs. Dent proved herself a domestic tyrant of the worst kind."
"Humph!" ejaculated the priest,
"the more fool he. Dent never showed

any firmness of character."

"Then there was Daye Cronin. Didn't he separate from his wife and leave the neighborhood after two years

the second place he was too proud to seek for an explanation, w' ich would have made everything right. When I heard of the affair I went to see him, but he had gone off like a coward in the

Of course, he was to blame. But there was Charlie Fletcher, as fine a fellow as ever lived. Didn't his wife turn a drunkard, and didn't he follow suit, leaving their three children to be taken care of by yourself?"
"Well, and whose fault is it but Flotcher's own? Was he ever so happy

as when he was drinking liquor or mak-

ing others drink?"
"It was all good nature, and I never saw him yet that he wasn't able to take care of himself until she drove him to

desperation." "John Deuglas, how dare you?" ex-

"John Deuglas, how dare you?" exclaimed the priest, raising to his feet, and leaving across the table, his face giowing with righteous indignation. "Where is now the charity that has always been yours! Don't you know that it was Fletcher's convivial habits, his contour of having times always as his custom of having liquor always on the table, his influence, exerted to make his wife 'sociable' with his friends, as he called it, that led to her downfall? Don't you know that it was?"
"Well, I must admit that it had a

good deal to do with it.'

" You must admit that it had all to do with it. Don't you now?"

John nodded his head in assent, and wher Father James had sat down satisfied, he resumed:

"Finally, there was Ben Martin, whose wife was so fond of dress that she saw him work himself to death in order to satisfy her passion, and took it as a matter of course. There's the record, and you must admit that it isn't very encouraging for a single man to contemplate."

Father James regarded his friend with

a lock of pity, and then said: "So you contess yourself a coward, do day he was access you? It isn't that you don't want to with the sainte: marry but that you're atraid. You don't "Well, John, I want to risk taking any trouble on your at the Rese's last night." shoulders. You think so natch of the "Who told you?" de prosperity that God has given you that blushing up to the roots of his hair, you har to share it with somebody else. On a party who saw you coming Why, John, I am ashamed of you, actual- of there after enjoying a good time hearly shamed of you. You have quoted ing Miss Maggie play and sing," answerfive marriages turned out badly, and for every one of them I could quote ten that turned out well. Of the men you have man ed not one of them had grace to debusiness, and leave me to mind mine." serve a happy marriage. It's all in the deserving, John, and I know that you laughing heartily, and soon after Father deserved happy narried life if you want dames, on his way back from a sick call, man happy. I gave John to understand

seated in the parlor of the snug homestead owned by David Ross, one of the John, abruptly, "have you even hinted at this match to Mr. Ross?" large family, and especially of Miss "Well, I don't know but I may have at Maggie Ross. Now, while John Douglas' some time agreed with him that it proper in manner, yet her reputation as a merry twinkle in his eyes. a talker and an angler for a husband reof a long acquaintance had he been left alone with her, and then, to her utter astonishment, he left after ten minutes

The pair walked on for a considerable had elapsed, although he had come to spend the evening. She had been talking about a young man whose dissipation—carried on privately—led to his utter ruin, and of expressing the opinion that many more were on the same road when John took his leave so about a light marked on for a considerable distance without saying a word. Suddenly a clear, fresh voice arose on the morning air, and the priest caught his friend's arm as they approached a next cottage, on the porch of which stood a girl busily sweeping and singing the while.

ruptly.
"What could I think," said mischievous Maggie to some friends afterwards but that Mr. Douglas was one of the ed in you.' young men who were going down the hill by a retired route? I sincerely hope he is not." Father James and his friend spent a pleasant evening, the former transacting some church business with Mr. Ross at the desk in one corner, while the latter listened to Maggie's per formance on the piano in the other. And John enjoyed himself, for he liked music and Maggie played well. So he was not very much shocked when Father James

said to him on leaving the house:
"What would you think of marrying
Maggie Ross, John?"

"Suppose you give me a night to make up my mind whether I'll marry at

but always bear in mind that I am bound, as a friend who has your best interests at heart, that you'll marry Maggie Ross. She's such a fine talker, better than all, the town does not possess a more economical housekeeper."

They had reached the pastoral residence, and ere the priest had concluded John was off with a muttered "goodnight," and an impatient jerk that plainly showed him to be in not very good humor.

Father James watched his retreating figure with a comical smile on his face, and he fairly chuckled as he entered the house. "It will work," he said to himself. "I understand his nature better all the house work, and devotes every than he does himself and I know it will leisure moment to the care and nourishment. work Only Maggie must not hear about | ment of her helpless mother. And you it. But John won't say anything, and I'm sure I won't, and she'll never know." Rather queer, wasn't it? Resolved to

have a girl married off and equally resolved that she'll never know anything about it. What was Father James up to? We shall see.

John Douglas smoked until after the town clock tolled the midnight hour. It must not be supposed that he was positively average to marrying. Rather had he been inclined that way for sometime, but he was, as Father James said, afraid. He hadn't confidence in his ability to make the woman of his choice happy, and he was by no means confident that he could make a proper choice. Often had he said that only in some desperate emergency would he be brought to

And was he not confronted by a desperate emergency to-night? Here was Father James determined that he should ner ne could never be contented. Yet every way, but not his style: allied to Father James had in all kindness and friendliness—that much John admitted—set his heart on the alliance, and getter. "Because in the first place he was a good deal of an old woman himself in listening to old women's stories, and in the succeed values to be contented. Yet was he thwarted in anything he under took? What was he to do? Before he could answer the question satisfactorily, he fell asleep and dreamed that fifty thousand tongues all wagged at a rate that threatened sure death to the victim, tilled the air.

John Douglas was a man of peculiar mould; as simple natured as a child, he was yet one of the most successful business men in the thriving town which had been his home for thirty years. It was man does a straw. his simple, manly, generous nature that had first attracted Father James, then a young curate, to him, and for some years now they had been like brothers. The priest gave Douglas advice when

mutually beneficial from a worldly point of view, there been other benefits, spiritual and social, attached to it, which neither forgot and certainly did

not deny. Douglas took his friend's word as law; he admired his learning, he revered his priestly character, and he placed his sense and discretion above those of any man, lay or elerie, he had ever known. He knew that the paster was slow to make up his mind to undertake any work, but once done it was certain to be carried through unless development showed it was better undone.

John's marriage had long been a pet notion of the paster's, but to had not made up his mind to undertake this work. He knew there was no use in enjoyable laugh, such as comes from "crying ver spilled milk." But if he one who has accomplished a cherished was to be sterakeed, he thought it but work. right that he should have some say in

the choice of the auture Mrs. Douglas. Coing about his avocations the next day he was accessed by an old customer

"Well, John, I hear you broke the ice

"Who told you?" demanded John,

"Look here, Father James," asked

dislike for womankind was general it took a special form in the case of Miss concerned to have his daughter allied to Maggie Ross. A passably good-look- a sensible settled, and prosperous maning girl, well educated and exceedingly like yourself," answered the priest, with

John relapsed into silence, and Father pelled our quiet, old-fashioned, self-satis- James started to leave, when he was refied bachelor. Only once in the course quested to wait. "I have business down

"Good morning, Miss Nellie," said Father James from the gate. "I see that industry and happiness are combin-

"Good morning, Father James and Mr. Douglas. I have heard it said that happiness is the reward of industry, but I'm afraid I deserve very little of it, for I never have been remarkable for indus-

try unless under compulsion."
"Let your friends pass judgment on that point, Miss Nellie.

"Won't you step in and see mamma!"
"No, thanks; Mr. Douglas is in a hurry, else would take advantage of a few spare moments to have a chat with

Mrs. Rogers." Going up the street, John said: "I have noticed that Miss Rogers appears very little in society.

all or not, and then I'll be ready to consider your other proposition."

"Very well, John, Take a night to think it over, a dozen-nights if you like,"

"And," exclaimed John, breaking in,

one of the few girls I've ever seen who knew how to behave herself perfectly."

"Ah, John, you're too hard to suit your ideal is too hard to find nowadays. ohn, and you're so fond of music, and But really Nellie Rogers deserves all the praise that can be given her. You know how her father died leaving her mother and her in very straightened circumstances.

" lan't the son around here still?" "He is, unfortunately, and both mother and sister cling to him with touching devotion, despite his dreadfut waywardness. Well, since the father's death. Nellie has, by her music teaching will hardly believe what is a fact, John, that after all this, not one of the members of our sewing society does more for

the poor than she."
"Good gracious!" exclaimed John, "how does she stand it?"

"Look at that pale face and slim form and you can see that, brave as is her heart, the strain is killing her."

At this point the friends separated, and soon after John, deep in business details, had forgotten all about Maggie Ross, Nellie Rogers and Father James.
But with the evening came back thoughts of the now all-important matter. John firmly believed that Father James had broached the subject to David Ross, and so compromised him to a certain extent. That, however, he could not help. The pastor knew his sentiments towards Miss Ross, and if he had represented them different whose fault was it?"

which Father James would advise him how to act; but his adviser had become to a certain extent his enemy, and now he must rely on his own resources.

Suddenly a pale, sweet face confronted his wandering mind and brought him to

a standstill.

Without intending any slight to the owner of the sweet face we might say that John caught at an idea that then and there suggested it elf as a drowning

That evening the usual tete-a-tete of Mrs. Rogers and her daughter was interrapted by the entrance of John Donglas, who spoke about a dozen words during the evening, listened to Mrs. Rogers talk and Miss Rogers sing, and on his way home voted that he had vever spent a pleasanter evening. And what would Father James say if he ki ew it?

Well, he did know it scon enough. Across the way from the Rogers' contage, in an old-fashioned homestead, lived the Nicholsons, an equally old-fashioned Catholic family. Thither the paster was called a few days afterwards, and from behind the closed blinds Father James saw John Douglas and his wagon in tront of the house over the way, while Nellie Rogers appeared at the gate. They were g sing draving evidently, and John seemed the most at case of the two.

With a long drawn-out winstle Father James rese from his seat at the window, took several turns around the room, and then resuming his seat watched them drive off. When they were out of sight Tather James laughed a quiet, hearty,

Two months later the pastor bad occasion to write to a former curate of his, and it is not a breach or commune tol. us to give the following passage there-

this desert of parochial facts and figures. Of course, you know how adverse John Donglas has always' been to marrage, 'O, a party who saw you coming out | mainly because of his extreme bashful ness and want of the courage necessary to come to the point. Well, I determined some time ago that the work could only be accomplished by strategy. The plan I hit upon has succeeded admirably. I knew what an aversion he had to Maggie Ross, because of her long tengue and her too man happy. I gave John to understand that Maggie Ross was a proper life comto interinto it. The sooner you do it to the fine the first sooner you do it to the first sooner you do it the better."

But John only shock his head and look dad termined negative.

"Never felt better in my life," was the matters for him. The ruse succeeded so matters for him. The ruse succeeded so the first sooner you do it.

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months more. 'But, John,' I asked, whatever drove you to Nellie Rogers when I was about to fix everything at Ross's?" 'Well. Father James,' was his reply, 'I don't want you to fix things there at all. I knew you would if nothing happened to prevent you, and so in desperation I put in a veto in the shape of a marriage proposal to Nellie Rogers!' And so, you see, John is to be married in spite of himself!"



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#### Live Stock Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—There was an easier feeling in the cattle market to-day owing the increased supplies, and although prices for best States show no change. Argentines have declined to per lb. Trade was slower, best States selling at 101c, and Argentines at 91c. The

market for sheep was steady at 13c.

MONTREAL, April 21.—During the past week business in export live stock circles has been rather quiet, owing to that fact shippers generally are holding back until the opening of navigation, when it is expected that considerable activity will prevail. The corner in ocean space referred to by our Liverpool correspondent, engineered by a London and Toronto combination, has no foundation what-ever; in fact, it is doubtful if the first steamers sailing for Liverpool and London have been taken up yet, as it is reported that space for the above two ports is offering on the market at 35s to 40s. The demand for export cattle so far this season has been of a limited character, and it is stated that few purchases have been in the country for future delivery. on account of the high prices asked by farmers, in face of the low prices and discouraging advices from abroad. A few lots of choice steers were bought here this merning for shipment at 3 c to 4c per lb. The steamship Lake Superior. sailing from St. John, N.B., this week, takes out 350 cattle, 500 sheep and 30

and the supply being in excess of local requirements, the tone of the market was weaker, and prices show a decline of 4c to 4c per lh. as compared with those paid last Thursday. There was a large attendance of butchers. The demand, however, was slow early in the day, as holders tried to maintain prices which buyers would not pay; consequently, sellers, in order to dispose of their stock, made the above reduction in values, and towards noon the demand improved considerable, and a fairly active trade was done. Choice steers and heifers sold at 34c to 34c; good, 3c to 34e; fair, 24e to 3e, and common, 2e to 24c per lb. live weight. Cows met with a slow sale at prices ranging from \$20 to \$40 each as to quality. There was a good supply of calves, for which the demand was active, and sales were made freely at from \$1 to \$8 each as toquality.
Old sheep were scarce and dear, selling at 4c to 5c per lb. live weight. The demand for spring lambs was good at \$2.50 to \$5 each as to size.

At the Point St. Charles cattle market this morning there was a fair supply of cattle offered, but sales were slow and the bulk were forworded to the above market. The feature of this market was the demand for export account, and a few small purchases were made at Bje to 4 per lb live weight. There were also a few small lots of sheep offered which sold at 3c to 5c per lb. live weight. The market for live begs was stronger and trices advanced 40c to 25c per 100 lbs. The receipts were 300 head which met with a good demand at \$1,25 which mer war per 100 lbs, fed.

New York, April 20.—Powest to host mative steers, \$3.00 to \$4.55, exen and stags, \$3.25 to \$4.14; bulls, \$3.10 to \$3.45; dr. cows, \$1.50 to \$3.05. Pressed because in fair dem a.d ; 6e to 6 fe for good prime "And now less me insert an oasis in catives. Cables from Great Britain quote American steers, :0c to He dy seed weight: American retrigerated beef, 81c to the American sheep. He to the, dressed weights. Four stan bestunstor i sheep sold \$2,622 to \$1.35; c ipped, \$3.0; to \$3.75; mest orn lembs, \$1.50 to \$5.30; elipped lamis, \$2.871 to #4.60 spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$6; dressed mutton, 6c to 7½e; dressed lambs, 7½c to te. I derior to good state hogs, \$4 to \$4.20; pizs, \$4.40

Cincago, April 20,-Cattle-common to extra steers, \$3.10 to \$4.40; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$3.0; cows and bulls, But John only shock his head and look daddermined negative.

"You won't, eh?" demanded Father James. "Pm bound to have you married and that before another year rolls around. Come now, and we'll make a call."

A few mements afterwards they were look daddermined negative.

But John only shock his head and look daddermined negative.

"Never felt better in my life," was the brosque answer.

"Never felt better in my life," was the brosque answer.

"And what is your decision?" And then to answer, the proposed for the hand of Nellie Regers, asserted, \$3.40 to \$3.25; light. \$3.55 to \$3.60; cows and bulls, matters for him. The ruse succeeded so well that within a week poor John had proposed for the hand of Nellie Regers, just the end I had in view. He has been wooing her industriously for two months now, and last night over tea he told me that they would be married in three \$3.50 to \$4.50.

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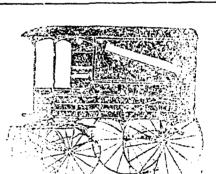
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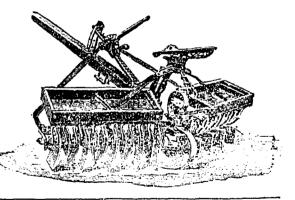
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