

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

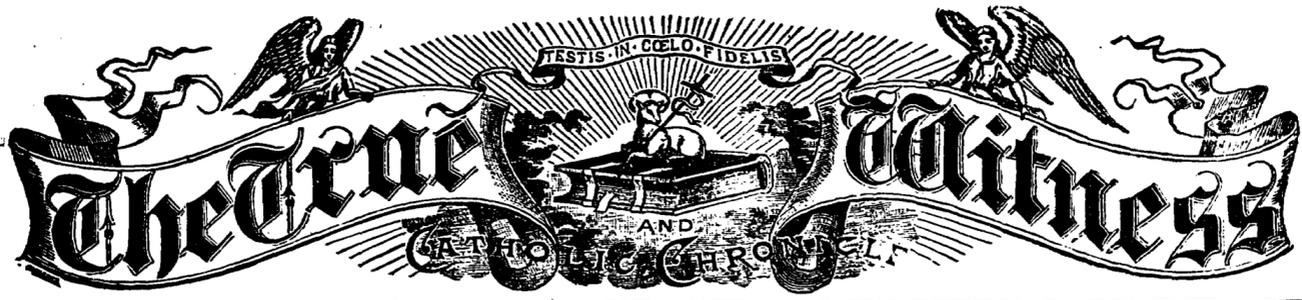
Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

The Senate 11:37
Please remember all subscriptions are due in advance. This will interest you.



The date on the Label of your paper indicates the time when your subscription expires.

VOL. XLV., NO. 43.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

OPINIONS OF CONTEMPORARIES.

THE ONE DOMINATING ISSUE IN THE COMING ELECTIONS—JUSTICE MUST BE DONE TO THE CATHOLIC MINORITY IN MANITOBA.

The Catholic Record, under the title of "Catholics in Politics," says:

"We certainly are not in favor of a Catholic party as they have in Germany and Belgium; for our situation is not the same as our co-religionists have in these countries. American Catholics, and rightly so, never inquire about the religious belief of candidates; they leave to fanatics the odious task to discriminate against Catholic candidates. Yet there is no rule so general as not to admit of an exception. Take the case of Manitoba, where by law the Catholics are entitled to state aid for their separate school; it is self-evident that a Catholic cannot consistently vote with his party when that party robs him of his rights. No man ought to be asked to sacrifice his religion to his political party—this is common sense. The excuse that religion and politics ought not to be mixed is too flimsy for serious consideration."

"Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader, is one of the most brilliant men of Canada. He is at home as an orator either in French or in English. On the Manitoba school question he is a shrewd pleader in a bad cause, or more properly a smooth demagogue. That question has gone through all the courts and the Catholics have secured a judgment. The Liberal leader is not in favor of enforcing this judgment—Manitoba must not be coerced. He wants the Provincial Government to be coaxed to do right. What is the use of going to law with your opponent, obtaining a judgment against him and then falling upon your knees to beg him to do right by you? Mr. Laurier, in a key-note speech in Montreal, protested his deep sympathy for his Catholic co-religionists in Manitoba. Mr. Laurier exhausts all his sympathies in sterile protestations. He says that the measure of the Conservative party in favor of the Manitoba Catholics did not go far enough and on that flimsy pretext he fought it to the death. Why did he not have it passed, and later let his party perfect it? The hierarchy was in favor of the law. Who constitutes him judge in this case? He talks of the grand things his party will do for the Catholics. Are the fierce attacks of the Liberal party on the bill for the relief of the Catholics the measure of his sincerity? What likelihood is there that he can coax a bigoted Orange majority to do justice to a feeble Catholic minority? Yet he was loudly applauded by his Catholic hearers, who will support a party of false pretenses at the polls. This is the way people permit themselves to be led by the nose by self-seeking demagogues."

FROM THE NORTHWEST REVIEW.

Mr. Laurier's trusted lieutenant in this province, Mr. Joseph Martin, entertains great esteem, we might almost say veneration, for his chief, and he obligingly tells us why in a speech he delivered in this city on Thursday evening last. Here are his words as reported in the daily press:

"There was no member of Parliament but was completely satisfied with the manner in which Hon. Mr. Laurier conducted the affairs of the Liberal party. Mr. Laurier was a Roman Catholic and a Frenchman; he was selected not because he was such but because he was considered the most competent man. To-day he might be the strongest man in the Province of Quebec if he would bow the knee to the Church authorities; but he declined to do so. With every respect to the Church to which he belonged, Mr. Laurier recognized that he was the head of a great party; that that party sought to place him at the head of the Canadian people; and that he must forget he is a Catholic, that he is a Frenchman, and remember that he is a trustee of the great principles which lie at the foundation of the great party which he represents."

We give this lengthy quotation for the information of those of our Ontario contemporaries who are so ready to condemn the Review for the stand taken by this paper in the present political contest, and who are, with an excess of zeal which seems ridiculous under the circumstances, week after week sounding the praises of the self-same Mr. Laurier, whom they designate a "great Catholic statesman," forsooth! Did anyone ever before hear of a great Catholic statesman who would condescend to apologize for his religion, who would be ready to forget his Catholic principles to further the interests of his party; or, indeed, was there ever a great Catholic statesman, who under constitutional government found his duty to his country clash with his duty to his religion.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held on Sunday last, 10th inst., in St. Ann's Hall, the president, Mr. John Killfeather, in the chair. The Rev. Director was also present, and there was a good attendance of the members.

After considerable routine business was disposed of the secretary, Mr. Thomas Rogers, read a letter from Capt. Goulet in reference to the society holding a picnic on Isle Groshois. There was a good deal of discussion on the subject,

and it was finally left in the hands of the committee to make the best arrangements they could and hold a picnic on some Saturday in July. The members appeared to be quite enthusiastic, and it promises to be a most successful.

The Rev. Director gave a short address, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

THE LATE T. W. ANGLIN.

REV. FATHER RYAN'S GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.

Before preaching the regular sermon at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, last Sunday, the rector, Rev. Father Ryan, took occasion to pay a high tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Anglin. It was not the custom, said Father Ryan, in the Cathedral to preach funeral sermons; indeed it was not the custom of the Catholic Church. Her impressive and significant burial service is in itself a most effective sermon. But the lives of some men contain such a lesson that the Church from time to time takes the occasion to comfort and instruct the living while offering prayers for the dead.

The life of the late Mr. Anglin, Father Ryan said, was an instructive lesson for all. He was emphatically a man of faith, a man of unswerving Christian principle and sterling integrity of character and conduct. With the Hon. T. W. Anglin duty to God came first. He stood up bravely for the rights of all, but he vindicated first and foremost and always the rights of God and of God's Church; and this he did by word and work, by profession and by practice. He served his country, Canada, faithfully and well. His splendid abilities and his vast and varied knowledge fitted him for the highest and most responsible positions, which he held with honor in the councils of the nation.

Were he a man of compromise, even when concession might seem a virtue, he could easily have been a man of wealth. But, though ever loyal to his party, he did not love that party less because he loved principle more. He worked honestly, zealously, for his party's interests, but he sacrificed all personal considerations and was ever ready to sacrifice mere party success for the general good of his country. Even in the heated contests of political and partisan warfare, he was the knight without fear and without reproach. He was a model public man, a true Canadian patriot, and what is perhaps much rarer, though surely not less needed, a model politician in the truest and highest sense of the word.

But Mr. Anglin was more than the model patriot; he was a true type of the Christian gentleman, a fearless and fervent Catholic; considerate and liberal to Christians of all denominations, he was ever loyal to the church of his faith and love. Her interests were always his and his greatest honor was to be employed in her service.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS

RECEIVES LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CHAPLEAU

Last night the now famous educational establishment of Mount St. Louis, which is under the direction of that devoted band of soldiers in the noble cause of education, the Christian Brothers, was a scene of a splendid function. The professors and pupils tendered a reception to His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau. Mrs. Chapleau was prevented by illness from being present. His Honor was accompanied by Sir Alexander and Lady Lacoste, Messrs. Justices Pagnoulo and Curran and Major Sheppard, A.D.C. There was also a large gathering of citizens present.

The hall was gayly decorated. The musical programme was very well selected, and the band of the College rendered some very pretty pieces. "The Artist's Dream," a drama in one act, was given in English in a very creditable manner. The tance marching and sword exercises were all executed in a surprisingly clever manner by the Cadets. "Fort Comme un Turc," a comic opera in one act, was very well received by the audience. The gem of the evening was the military ball by the second company, in which the cadets by very clever wheels and counter-marches formed in very distinct letters the name of Chapleau.

An address of thanks was afterwards read to His Honor, who answered it in one of his characteristic speeches. He urged the pupils to always follow the good advice of their teachers, to love them and to always remember that their school days were the happiest ones of their life. Hon. Mr. Chapleau then went through the institution, and was highly pleased on the reception tendered to him.

A WELL KNOWN DOMINICAN DEAD.

The Very Rev. J. A. Rotchford, O.P., for many years Provincial of the Eastern Provinces of the Dominicans, died last week. He held many important offices in his Order, being at different times Superior of the Louisville priory. He was sixty years of age and was suffering from paralysis. His death was deplored by numerous friends, as he had been a life of labor and zeal.

THE LATE MRS. MCKIN.

In the death of Mrs. McKin, Grenville, P.Q., loses one of its most estimable ladies. For the last fifty-nine years she has been a resident of that locality. There was no more devoted Catholic wife and mother. We offer our sympathy to the family in their bereavement.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Hon. E. J. Flynn Appointed to the Postion—The New Cabinet.

The selection of the Hon. E. J. Flynn, as the successor of Premier L. O. Taillon, was well received in this city and the surrounding districts. The new Premier has had a long experience in the public affairs of this Province, and enjoys the reputation of being not only an able administrator, who has left the impress of his talents upon the records of the public departments, but that he is also a man of high integrity.

Hon. Edward James Flynn, Q.C., LL.D., Quebec, M.P.P. for Gaspe County, is a native of the county he has so ably represented for eighteen years in the Quebec Legislative Assembly. He was born in Perce on the 16th of November, 1847. His father, the late Jas. Flynn, who was of Irish descent, was during his lifetime a trader and farmer in Perce, the place of his birth. His grandfather, the late Edmund Flynn, was born a century ago. It is said, on the journey from Ireland and settled down in Perce, as merchant where he did an extensive business and subsequently filled the position of preventive officer in H. M. Customs. His mother, Elizabeth Testevin, is also a native of Perce, but her father, the



HON. E. J. FLYNN, Q.C., LL.D., Premier, Province of Quebec.

late Jacques Testevin, was from the Island of Guernsey, and her mother, the late Anne Manger, was a daughter of the late Elias Manger and of Susanne Dobson, of the Island of Jersey, two of the English Channel Islands in Europe, where Mr. Flynn has still relatives on his mother's side. Hon. Mr. Flynn was educated in the Quebec Seminary and at the Laval University, Quebec, graduating with honors, having taken at Laval the degree of master-in-law (LL.D.) in July, 1873. He adopted law as a profession, and in September, 1873, he was called to the Bar of Quebec, and has ever since continued to practice as a barrister, etc., commencing in his native district, and, since 1871, in the ancient capital. Previous to this time, he, from 1867 to 1869, held the position of deputy registrar, deputy-prothonotary, deputy-clerk of the Circuit Court of the Crown and of the Peace for the county of Gaspe, conjointly with that of secretary-treasurer of Perce municipality. He has been a professor of Roman Law in Laval University since 1874. In 1878 the same University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. From the 29th of October, 1879, to the 1st of July, 1882, he was Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec, Commissioner of Railways from the 11th of February, 1884, till July, 1885, and Solicitor-General from the 12th May, 1885, till the 20th of January, 1887. When the Hon. Mr. Taillon formed his Cabinet after the resignation of the Ross administration, the Hon. Mr. Flynn felt himself compelled to decline a portfolio in Mr. Taillon's Cabinet, on the ground that he did not consider that the latter could command the confidence of the House, and it was not possible to expect another dissolution. Mr. Flynn had on the same ground, declined, in 1879, a portfolio in the Joly Government. On the 21st Dec., 1891, he entered the De Baucherville administration, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, resuming thereby his old department, with which he had already thoroughly familiarized himself. The Hon. Mr. Flynn was made a Queen's Counsel in 1887. He has taken an active part in political affairs for the past twenty-two years and has been a candidate at twelve different elections, ten of which were in the county of Gaspe.

The cabinet as completed stands as follows:

- HON. E. J. FLYNN, Prime Minister and Commissioner of Public Works.
- HON. LOUIS BEAUBIEN, Commissioner of Agriculture.
- HON. L. P. PELLETIER, Attorney-General.
- HON. G. A. NANTEL, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
- HON. A. W. ATWATER, Treasurer.
- HON. T. CHAPUIS, President of the Executive Council.
- HON. M. F. HACKETT, Provincial Secretary.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

FEARS THAT IT WILL BECOME EPIDEMIC. A special from Cairo to the New York Herald says: "The sanitary authorities and medical specialists in Cairo regard the increase in cholera, after the unsuccess-

ful efforts made last winter to stamp out the disease, as indicating an approaching epidemic. The chance of outbreak is increased by the present heat and the falling of the Nile. It is feared that the canal from which is drawn Alexandria's water supply has been infected. There have been two doubtful cases in Cairo.

JUDGE FOURNIER DEAD.

HE WAS ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING JURISTS

Justice Fournier, who retired from the Supreme Court Bench a few months ago, owing to failing health, died at the Water Street Hospital, Ottawa, on last Sunday.

Hon. Edouard Fournier was born at St. Francois, Riviere du Sud, Montmagny county, Quebec, on August 5, 1827, and would have completed his seventy-third year next August. He was educated at the College of Nicolet, graduating in 1842, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1863. He entered the arena of Federal politics as a member of the Bellechasse, and in the year 1871 was elected for Montmagny. He subsequently was Minister of Inland Revenue, then Minister of Justice and lastly Postmaster General in the Mackenzie administration. On October 3, 1875, he was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Act and the Privy Council Act of 1876 were introduced by him and carried through parliament.

BROTHER NOAH'S ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Readers of *Religion and Literature* will recall the *Observations* which, in most editions, form its sequel, appendix or supplement. Sir Thomas Browne's confession of faith had been recommended to Sir Kenneth Digby by the Earl of Dorset, and so eager was the former to see the book, that without delay, late though the hour was, he sent to "Cousin Churchyard" for a copy. He must have read it with great despatch, for he had concluded writing his "Observations" within twenty-four hours from its receipt. There is a modern Kenneth Digby who, though his literary life began before the close of the Georgian era, is not so long dead as to be forgotten by his surviving friends. This Digby resembles his namesake of the Stuart era in having abandoned Protestantism for the Church in whose cause their common ancestor forfeited his life. He was the youngest son of the Baron of Clonit, Ireland, graduated at Cambridge and early won a reputation among scholars and antiquaries for his *Bronchitis of Hume*, which Julius Hare pronounced a "noble manual for gentlemen." Some ten years after its publication, in 1822, he was induced to remodel and enlarge it, and under a new name, "*Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith*," it won a right to be compared with the great works of Chetwind, Ozanam and other distinguished writers on medieval times. It is strange that one finds mention of Digby in so few works on English literature. Rarely is there any reference to his writings, more rarely still to his personality, even in biographical works, where one would expect to see both discussed among the forces of his time. Even in such a work as "William G. Ward and the Catholic Revival" there is not a word about Digby or his contribution to that revival. In a volume noticed not long ago since in the *Gazette* I find an attempt to atone for this neglect. After a brief sketch of Digby's life, the author of this work ("English Literature: A Manual for Academics, High Schools and Colleges"), thus continues: "The *Bronchitis of Hume*, one of his best, suggested Wordsworth's well known *Satanstoe Lady's Son*. His '*Mores Catholici* or *Ages of Faith*'—an immense work of wonderful research and limitless learning—was written in his 31st year. It is the ablest work of this kind in the English language. The *Genius of Christianity* is on similar lines, but less learned." What Wordsworth says of Digby in the introduction to the poem above mentioned tends to confirm the foregoing judgment. "The subject of the following poem," says Wordsworth, "is from the *Chronicles* of the author's friend, Kenneth Henry Digby; and the library is taken of inscribing it to him as an acknowledgment, however unworthy, of pleasure and instruction derived from his numerous and various writings, illustrative of the piety and civility of the olden time." Digby is only one of several important writers that this careful and readable manual has instituted in their rightful places in the realm of English letters. On the title page no author's name is mentioned save "The Brothers of the Christian Schools." But the introduction, by Mr. George Parsons Luthrop, assigns the credit of the work to Brother Nath. professor of English literature in Manhattan College, New York. Brother Nath, who has his share of the taste and judgment that gave distinction to the writings of the late Brother Azarias, is by birth and early training a Montrealer.—R. V., *Montreal Gazette*.

LECTURES ON HEALTH.

The series of health talks to women, given at the Fairfield School, Point St. Charles, under the auspices of the Montreal Local Council of the National Council of Women, came to an end last Thursday evening, and all interested in the good work have reason to feel gratified at the success obtained. This series was organized by Lady Hingston, assisted by Mrs. J. R. Thibault, and comprised three lectures, as follows: April 23, "The Care of Children," by

Dr. J. J. Guerin; April 30, "The Sick Room," by Dr. F. J. Hackett; May 7, "Dress and Diet," by Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy. The full attendance at every lecture, and the close attention paid, were sufficient evidence of the appreciative mood of the audience. Thanks are due to Rev. Father O'Meara for his kind and valuable cooperation to the Catholic School Commissioners for the free use of School Hall, and, finally, to the lecturers, whose disinterestedness and philanthropy need no comment. In consideration of the success attending this first endeavor, and the almost unlimited range of the subject, it is hoped that arrangements may be made in different parts of the city to resume these "Talks" next fall.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Very Rev. P. A. Baart of Marshall, Mich., has been engaged by the editors of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* to write and revise a number of articles on the Roman Catholic Church for the new edition of the Britannica.

The Rev. Abb. Caplier, Superior General of the Sulzhan Order, is on his way from France to America. During his sojourn in America, he will visit the principal cities of Canada and the United States, and is expected to arrive in Montreal in about three weeks.

The signature of the only English Pope, Nicholas Breakspere—as Pope Adrian IV.—on a Papal Bull—an excommunication autograph—was sold recently in London for £5. The whole of the text of the Bull is in the writing of Pope Alexander III., then Cardinal Baisinelli, who succeeded Adrian IV.

Owing to the ever increasing applications by Catholics to be admitted to the Holy Father's mass, a temporary altar has been erected in the Throne Room, which, being much larger than the private chapel, can accommodate a greater number of people. This news will be welcomed with satisfaction by all visitors to Rome.

It is probably almost a unique event of church history that two brothers should occupy two of the highest ecclesiastical posts. The two in question are Cardinal Canillo Mazzella, S.J., created Cardinal Deacon in 1886, and Mgr. Ernesto Mazzella, created Archbishop of Bari in 1887. Both were born on Feb. 10, 1832, at Vitulano, near Benevento.

Advisors from Molokai, the leper settlement in the Hawaiian Islands, announce the departure from that place of Father L. J. Conarty. Molokai figures in the public mind as the spot at which all the ills of humanity center, but Father Conarty has been apprised of the existence of a more afflicted locality and Father Conarty has gone. The leper's destination is Southern China, where he will encounter conditions more trying than those met by Father Conarty when he began his martyrdom at Molokai.

Robert James, brother of Professor William James of Harvard University and of Henry James, the novelist, was received into the Church on Saturday, in the rectory at Arlington, near Boston, by the Rev. F. M. O'Connell of St. Mary's Church. Mr. James is of a family well known in New England. He became a Catholic only after five years' earnest study and investigation. Mr. James has his share of the literary and artistic ability which has distinguished his family and has been a very successful landscape painter.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the above society, held in their Hall on Thursday evening, the election of officers took place with the following result:—President, Ad. Thomas Kissella; First Vice, Daniel O'Neil; Second Vice, Wm. Grace; Secretary-Treasurer, James M. Vey; Collecting-Treasurer, John D. Vey; Assistant Collecting-Treasurer, Wm. Bishop; Grand Marshal, John Day; Assistant Marshals, Wm. Barkard, Nicolas Bouché, Aulicors, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mr. John Power and Mr. Patrick Corbett.

C. M. B. A.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 1, the great sympathy was expressed with the Irish brother, Captain John Nolan, No. 1 Fair Station, in his affliction by the death of his late brother, ex-Ableman M. F. Nolan, who was also a member of this Branch for 12 years. The Secretary was advised to convey fully the feelings of regret of the Branch to Brother John Nolan and family, and relatives of the deceased. It was ordered that the Branch Charter be draped in mourning for 30 days in respect to the memory of their late brother member.

THE BISHOPS' CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the hierarchy of the Province of Quebec, held at the Archbishop's palace, closed on Thursday evening after three sittings. His Grace Archbishop Fabre presided, and the other prelates present were Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Archbishop Babin, Quebec; Archbishop Lang, St. Boniface; Bishops Lalonde, Three Rivers; Meunier, St. Hyacinthe; Gravel, Nicolet; Bois, Rimouski; Larocque, Sherbrooke; Emard, Valleyfield; Lorrain, Pembroke; and Decelles, coadjutor of St. Hyacinthe. Mgr. Labrecque, Bishop of Chicoutimi, was unable to attend. The meetings were secret. There is much discussion as to the object of the meeting going on among politicians, and leading Liberals state that a mandement will be issued as a result of the conference.

THE REAL ISSUE IN CANADA.

The one dominating issue in the approaching general election in Canada, so far as Catholic voters are concerned, is the granting of justice to the Catholic minority in Manitoba. That issue is so clearly defined that the dullest mind can readily grasp and comprehend it. No amount of sophistry, no sentimental allegiance to party, no political expediency can obscure it or send it to a secondary position. The claim of the Catholics of that province is based upon justice, equity and the strongest constitutional guarantee. It has been formally and officially approved by the imperial privy council of Great Britain, the last court of appeal and the highest authority in the empire.

Catholic Liberals are now heard protesting against the recognition of Manitoba. They are contending that the principles of their party would be outraged by the forcible interference of the Dominion Government in the local affairs of a province. But their plain duty is to ignore political considerations and to support any party that will place itself to grant justice to the Catholic minority of the province in the Northwest. They can take their stand upon the judgment of the imperial privy council and upon the constitutional guarantees given to Catholics and Protestants when Manitoba became a state in the Dominion federation. Canadian means the forcing of a people to submit to injustice. The Catholic minority in Manitoba are coerced by the majority. The righting of this wrong would not be the coercion of the state, it would be the enforcement of a decree of the highest British tribunal in behalf of justice. Canadian Catholics who fail to give their support to their oppressed brethren in Manitoba are guilty of a crime. Let them look to it, Boston Republic.

SAT IN HIS COFFIN

WHEN THE PEOPLE WERE ABLE TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

LAST SUNDAY, May 10, while the 5-year-old son of Wesley Hunt was playing about a well by the roadside, some distance from the house, he fell into the water, and was thought to have been drowned. The body was recovered shortly after and prepared for burial. The funeral was to have occurred yesterday.

Just before the friends began to arrive a member of the family who happened to enter the room where the services were to be held was surprised to see the supposed corpse sitting upright in his coffin. Needless to say that the scene was changed from the extreme of sorrow to the extreme of joy, and instead of attending a funeral the friends lingered long to converse with the parents whose children had awakened from what seemed an endless sleep.

Physicians say the case is one of suspended animation. Under such conditions the respiratory muscles are contracted and the capillaries closed, making it impossible for water to enter the lungs. There are several cases reported of medical literature in which it is stated that bodies which have been in water for several months in this case were revived, or appeared to return to life, without treatment.

PRISON FOR LIFE.

BOY TRAVELLED SUSTAINED LAST WEEK IN BOULDER, N.Y.

J. W. Hitchin, the boy train wrecker, was sentenced by Judge McLean to Auburn Prison for life, the jury having returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The coach Hubbard and Albert Plato, the other involved train wreckers, withdrew their former pleas of not guilty to murder in the first degree on each of the two indictments against them, in causing the deaths of Engineer Hager and Robert Paul. Judge McLean sentenced them to forty years each in the Auburn State Prison, twenty years on each indictment.

As may be recollected, the lady wrecked the east-bound fast mail train on the New York Central railroad, which was derailed at Rome, N. Y., at 122 a.m., Nov. 19, 1895. The engineer, N. N. Huger of Albany, was instantly killed, Robert Bond of Syracuse was so badly injured that he died a few hours later; John Macey of the same city suffered the loss of a leg, and several of the crew and a number of passengers were badly though not fatally injured.

Hilbreth is the 18-year-old son of J. H. Hildebrand, a reputable New York lawyer.

ARCHDEACON CULLINAN DEAD.

Venerable Archdeacon Cullinan, pastor, Macroom, died 10th April, at Codelane, at the time of age of 81 years, and in the 55th of his sacerdotal ministry. He was a native of Lisgoel. He entered Maynooth College in 1835, was ordained in Ballynacoda, where Canon Eager was pastor.

EARL SPENCER.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, who was in Montreal last week, has been making a tour through the Canadian Northwest, with which he expresses himself as being very pleased. The Earl is one of the most popular leaders on the Liberal side of politics, and a friend of the Governor-General.

Brother Flavien, the Visitor of the Order of the Christian Brothers, has arrived in the city.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE GROUNDS AT PLATTSBURG.

THE OUTLINE OF THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE FIVE WEEK'S SESSION THIS SUMMER.

During the past week the executive committee in charge of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N.Y., of which Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty is the president, made further arrangements for the comfort of the students and visitors by awarding contracts for the construction of two new buildings on the school grounds. One of these is an auditorium with a seating capacity of 800, which will be erected at a cost of \$3500 without the furnishings. The other is a restaurant or dining-hall, forty-eight by thirty feet, with an addition, twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, which will cost \$7700. Already the number of buildings on the grounds has been increased by the addition of three cottages, at a cost of \$1000, and several of the individual Catholic clubs of the larger cities are negotiating for sites of new club houses, the Philadelphia Reading Circle having already completed a handsome cottage containing twenty-two rooms, at a cost of \$5000. A road has been completed along the bluff to the dock, which will give better facilities for landing from the Lake Champlain steamers. The present buildings on the grounds will accommodate 200 persons, but the people of the town have organized an electric street railway connecting the town with the school grounds, making it much easier to live in the town and reach the grounds than it ever was before, the railroad running right through the grounds.

The official programme for the season of 1896 has just been issued by the executive committee, and is as follows:

During the first week, beginning Monday, July 13, there will be five lectures on "The Philosophy of Literature," by Conde B. Pallen, Ph.D. of St. Louis, Mo., and five lectures on "History of English Literature," by Rev. Hugh T. Henry, of St. Charles Seminary of Overbrook, Penn. The evening lectures of the week will be illustrated and will be as follows: Four lectures on "Christian Archeology," by Rev. J. Driscoll, S.S., D.D., of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, Canada; one lecture on "Mexico," by Marc F. Vallette, LL.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y., and one lecture on "The Pictured Adirondacks," by S. R. Stoddard of Glens Falls, N.Y., the eminent traveller and lecturer.

During the second week, beginning Monday, July 20, there will be five lectures on "Ecclesiastical History," by Rev. James F. Loughlin, D.D., of Philadelphia, and five lectures on "Early German Literature," by Charles G. Hebermann, LL.D., of the College of the City of New York. The evening lectures will include four Shakespearean recitals by Sidney Woollett of Newport, R.I., and one lecture on a subject yet to be announced later, by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of the supreme court of New York city.

During the third week, beginning Monday, July 27, there will be five lectures on "Empirical Psychology," by Rev. Edward A. Pace, D.D., Ph.D., of the Catholic University of America at Washington, and five lectures on "Metaphysics," by Rev. James A. Downan, S.J., of Boston College. The evening lectures will include four lectures on "Music," by Rev. Henry G. Ganns of Christie, Penn., and one lecture on "Galileo," by Rev. Andrew E. Bron, D.D., of St. Bernard's Seminary, of Rochester, N.Y.

During the fourth week, beginning Monday, August 3, there will be five lectures on "Political Economy," by Rev. Francis W. Howard of Jackson, O., and five lectures on "Physics," by Rev. T. J. A. Freeman, S.J., of Woodstock College, Maryland. In the evenings there will be four lectures on "The Evolution of the Essay," by Richard Malcolm Johnston, LL.D., of Baltimore, and one lecture on "Hawthorne," by John F. Waters of Ottawa, Canada.

During the fifth week, beginning August 10 there will be five lectures on "Sacred Scripture," by Rev. Herman J. Heuser, of St. Charles Seminary of Overbrook, Penn., and five lectures on "American History," by Rev. Charles Warren Currier of Maryland. In the evenings there will be two lectures on "Some Phases of New England Life," by Rev. Peter O'Callaghan, C.S.P., of New York city; one lecture on "Sir John Thompson," by Hon. Judge Curran of Montreal; one lecture on "Our Northern Climate and How it Affects Us," by Sir William Hingston of Montreal, and two lectures by Rev. D. J. Stafford, D.D., of Washington.

IN CATHOLIC QUEBEC.

There are two passages in Rev. B. J. Reilly's entertaining article in this magazine on Quebec—the name of which city, by the way, he says, arose from the exclamation "Quel bec!" (what a promontory!) that escaped a Norman sailor when he first saw its site—which will well bear reproduction. One is the testimony given by Henry L. Nelson, in Harper's, to the manner of life led by the French Canadians of the province. "In the quiet village," wrote Mr. Nelson, "where the good curé's word is law, there is likely to be very little brawling and less drinking, for the French Canadians are neither quarrelsome or intemperate. . . . A well-governed French Canadian village, where the curé is thoroughly respected because of his wisdom and piety, affords a decided contrast to many rural communities in English Canada and on our own side of the border." The other passage tells how a minister of the Church of England who, with his wife, visited a parish near Quebec, for the purpose of viewing a military encampment, entered by mistake the grounds of the curé's residence, where they were met by the curé, who bid them good-day, told them he was at their service, and then noticed that the minister wore the Roman collar. "Now," says Father Reilly, "the old curé had seen priests from the States dressed just like this, and so he asked the stranger if he were a Catholic priest. 'Yes Sir,' the minister answered, 'but I am not a Roman Catholic priest. I am a priest of the church of England, and I am on my way to the encampment.' The old curé saw

the humor of the situation, and shaking his head, as if in sorrow, murmured, 'a priest of the church of England'; and then, in a solemn way, he said: 'Monsieur, I beg your pardon, but my duty compels me to tell you that you are on the wrong road.' The minister, taking the words seriously, resented them, saying that he was not seeking advice in religious matters, but merely trying to find the encampment. The old curé appeared not to notice his anger, and grew more stupid and slow. 'Yes, you are on the wrong way,' he went on, soliloquizing, 'and it falls to the lot of an old man like me to set you right. You wish to reach the camp, but you are now on your way to my kitchen.' Then, looking up as if from a reverie, he added: 'Follow me, monsieur, and I will show you the way that you should walk.' The anger dropped from the minister's face, and no doubt he blamed himself for misunderstanding the slow old curé. But Monsieur le Curé walked in his garden, with his breviary under his arm, and laughed softly to himself. — Sacred Heart Review.

REV. FATHER O'MEARA.

The Utica Globe publishes the following very interesting sketch of Father O'Meara, the popular pastor of St. Gabriel's Church Montreal:

Few members of the Irish-Canadian clergy, says the Globe, enjoy in a greater degree the respect and esteem of their parishioners and, indeed, of all the heterogeneous sections of which our Canadian community is composed, than Father William O'Meara, the Saggarth Aroon of old St. Gabriel's. Devoted to his flock, indefatigable in his support of every movement tending to their moral or material advancement, he has, during his incumbency of the sacred office which he occupies, proved himself a worthy representative of a hierarchy renowned in all ages and climes. It was once said of a Roman Emperor that he had found the capital of the world brick, and had left it marble. Father O'Meara found St. Gabriel's parish church a wretched wooden edifice, and now, for many years to come, the magnificent stone structure which is the admiration of all beholders will stand a monument to the ability, the energy and the zeal of the present pastor.

Sherrington, Que., was the birthplace of the subject of this sketch, who, Wednesday, reached his 33rd year. The future priest followed a very thorough classical course at the alma mater of so many of Quebec's illustrious sons, the College of Ste. Therese de Blainville, in the county of Terrebonne. His classical studies completed, he entered the Grand Seminary of Montreal, and the eve of Christmas, 1883, saw him fully ordained, a minister of the Catholic Church. He was immediately appointed to the staff of St. Ann's, the largest Irish parish in Montreal. In the autumn of 1884 he went to Valleyfield, and after five years' distinguished service in that religious center he came to St. Gabriel's, of which parish he was made pastor on the 27th of January, 1890, on the death of Rev. Father Thomas McCarthy.

On assuming the reins of spiritual authority, Father O'Meara at once determined that the little wooden church, badly heated in winter, badly ventilated in summer, an easy prey to the floods of each succeeding spring, would no longer serve the needs of his growing congregation. He set to work, therefore, and by means of a personal canvass, ascertained the views of his parishioners on the subject of a new church. He found a large majority favorable to his scheme, and without delay, he proceeded to have the various formalities required under the Quebec canonical law complied with. The contracts were given out and the work commenced. Everything did not go smoothly during the progress of the construction; but the energy of the pastor enabled him to surmount every obstacle, whether it proceeded from pecuniary cause or from the opposition of a certain faction of his flock, and at last the building was finished. It is a noble structure, and the internal arrangements, the furniture and decorations, are in keeping with the imposing exterior. The church was formally opened May 5, 1895. Since then things have gone on smoothly in the parish. The pastor's genial disposition continues to gain him friends, while his devoted attention to all that concerns the spiritual and even temporal welfare of those committed to his past care, is now more widely recognized and appreciated than ever.

CATHOLIC EXAMPLE FROM ENGLAND.

Whatever may be said of the progress of the Church in America, it must be conceded that English Catholics seem to surpass us both in zeal and devotedness, says the Ave Maria. There is, alas! little solitude in our day of newspapers and noisy speeches; and religious truths must be thrust upon public attention, since they have so many clamorous, even though inconsequent, rivals. In England there is a powerful Catholic Truth Society which promptly quashes libels on the Church and scatters Catholic leaflets and pamphlets everywhere. Moreover, English Catholics promptly resent misrepresentation by the press. Reporters and especially editorial writers over the sea must be acquainted with the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church, or they come to grief; for no mis-statement, unless obviously unimportant, is allowed to pass unchallenged.

GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

"Mr. Gladstone in his retirement," says an American exchange, "continues to be, with Leo XIII., the marvel of the age. With his ninetieth year only a couple of birthdays distant, he continues to turn out work of such quantity and quality as to show that he has apparently lost little of his vigor and none of his acumen. Every now and again he comes before the public to express his interest on some living question, to make a speech on some interesting occasion or to publish an article or a volume on some subject of importance. Truly he was well christened the Grand Old Man. The range of his talents and sympathies is well illustrated by the first book published after his retirement, and his latest, which has appeared dur-

ing the last month. When a man of 65 sits down to translate the sparkling epigrammatic worldly-wise poems of Horace into English verse, and does so in such a manner as to preserve more of the spirit of the brilliant Roman than any other translator, we have reason to be astonished. It is indeed hard to realize in the face of this prodigious activity the bitter truth that the worker is not only near four-score and ten, but half blind and half deaf besides."

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S ADVICE.

DANIELSON, CONN. FRENCH-CANADIAN CATHOLICS STILL DISSATISFIED.

The French Canadians, in their fight for a priest of their own in St. James' Catholic Church, have for the second time appealed to Cardinal Satolli. His reply was forwarded through the Bishop of Montreal to the French Canadian Mass by Father Soquet. In the letter the Cardinal says that he has taken the trouble to inform himself of the particulars of the affair since he had last treated it, and found he had nothing to add to what he wrote last year. He said their course had been far from commendable and little in keeping with their character as Catholic Christians. He concluded as follows: "I only say that it is your duty now to show yourselves good Catholics, submit to the government of your Bishop, attend strictly to your own affairs, return to your church as Catholics, and you will find that peace and success will follow." Leading Canadians state that they will send a delegate to Rome, in spite of the decision given above.

THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS LORDSHIP'S CONSECRATION.

Nine years ago Bishop Dowling was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Peterborough in St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, and just seven years ago he returned to Hamilton and was installed as Bishop of the diocese. The Bishop took occasion to celebrate his anniversary on Wednesday by meeting the Separate School children and distributing testimonials of merit to those who stood highest in their classes during the last three months. His Lordship first visited St. Vincent's school, where the Ladies of Loreto have charge of over 200 children. The school was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the Bishop was the recipient of several handsome bouquets of choice flowers. He was accompanied by Right Rev. Mgr. McEvay, Rev. Fathers Hinchey, Mahoney and Holden, superintendent of schools. A number of Sisters from the Academy of Loreto were present.

STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

Seventy-two races inhabit the world and use 3,004 different tongues. There are 1,000 religions. The number of men and women is very near equal, the average longevity of both sexes being only 35 years. About one-third of the population dies before the age of 17. According to the most careful computation, only one person in 100,000 of both sexes attains the age of 100 years, and 6 to 7 in 100 the age of 60. The total population of the earth is estimated at about 1,200,000,000 souls, of whom 35,214,000 die annually, an average of 98,844 a day, 4,920 an hour and 67 a minute. The annual number of births is estimated at 37,792,000, an average of 468,800 a day, 4,290 an hour and 70 a minute.

THE POPE AS A MEDIATOR.

The greatest and most thoroughly American paper, the Sun, in an editorial on "The Papal Judgment in the Case of Cuba," says: "Assuredly we should pay high respect to the judgment of Leo XIII in the case of Cuba, if his offer to act as mediator between Spain and the revolution were accepted by the two parties at war. Both of the belligerents in Cuba are Catholics, who accept the Pope as the highest authority upon earth in

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Laxative Pellets. The Little Giant Cathartic. Mild and Pleasant but Searching and Thorough in Effect. These little 'Pellets,' or Sugar-coated Anti-Bilious Granules, Cure Sick Headache, Bilioussness, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Poor Appetite, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Of all druggists. ONCE USED ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

YOUNG SPIRITS. A vigorous body and robust strength, follow good health. But all fall when the vital powers are weakened. Nervous debility and loss of manly power result from bad habits, contracted by the young through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from such pernicious practices. All these are permanently cured, by improved methods of treatment, without the patient leaving home. A medical treatise, written in plain but terse language, treating of the nature, symptoms and curability of such diseases, is sent, securely sealed in a plain envelope, on receipt of this notice, with 10 cts. in stamps, for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

LORGE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

USE ONLY . . .

Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

questions of faith and morals as well as in questions of any other kind that may be submitted to him. He has no prejudice against either of the parties engaged in hostilities, and he has no interest in the war beyond that which grows out of his desire for peace. He does not favor the monarchical system of government which exists in Spain any more than the republican system which the Cubans seek to establish. Indeed we have seen in recent times how much he has done to strengthen the French Republic and to put an end to the designs of the French Royalist party. He knows that when the many American colonies which once belonged to the Spanish King broke away from Spain and set up as republics they did not break away from Rome, but are yet among her most faithful adherents. The Cuban question might, therefore, be referred to the Vatican with the assurance that it would there be dealt with impartially. Moreover, Leo XIII has had experience in the settlement of disputes between contending parties."

TO STUDY CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.

WEST VIRGINIA PROTESTANTS WANT TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

A reading circle has been organized at Logan, W. Va., for the purpose of making a thorough study of Catholic doctrines. For a long time past the people of that place have been listening with undisguised wonder to the innumerable slanders against the Church and have determined to find out for themselves whether all that is said is true. At present the circle has fifteen members, all of whom are Protestants with the exception of two. They have a library of fifty Rev. Father Wendinger, now and again, pays a visit to the Reading Circle. His visits to Logan, however, are generally to lecture in the meeting houses of Protestant denominations on some Catholic doctrine. The reading circle will be a potent factor in dispersing the cloud of ignorance and lies and of opening the eyes of honest searchers for truth.

ENGLAND AND ITALY

It has always hitherto been an article of faith with the Liberal party and the Liberal press in this country that the Government of United Italy has been an unmitigated blessing to the Peninsula, and that an era of unqualified national prosperity set in when the soldiers of Victor Emmanuel forced their way into the Eternal City. It is, therefore, all the more satisfactory to find that one at least of the great Liberal morning papers is beginning to entertain certain qualms of conscience as to the wisdom of according unlimited confidence to the House of Savoy. The recent visit of the editor of the "Daily Chronicle" to Rome seems to have opened his eyes to many facts to which his party have hitherto remained satulously blind. "A Saaken Throne" is the noteworthy heading of his latest Roman letter, and in it the possibility of a popular revolution resulting in a republican federation of Italian states, with a consequent readjustment of Papal claims, is spoken of as a not inconceivable solution of the present crisis. The writer has discovered for himself that the Italian Government exists not by right of the popular will, but to a great extent in defiance of it, that Parliamentary representation is a mere farce, and that Crispi Redi, if not with a sword, at least by aid of the police and of a ubiquitous bureaucracy. That a foreign Government should be frankly anti-Catholic is, as a rule, an all-sufficient passport to the favour of the British public, but when it begins to realise from the pages of its own organs how fundamentally unilateral according to English standards are the so-called Liberal principles of Italian statesmen, there are dawning hopes of less prejudiced views in the future. Meanwhile, the evils that are rampant in Italy are on so vast and far-reaching a scale that their effects may soon make themselves felt beyond the boundaries of the Peninsula, and may react upon Italy's Imperial allies; and it is, as the editor of the "Chronicle" points out, from around the seven hills of Rome that the forces will not improbably arise that may shatter the peace of Europe in the years to come.

HOLMES HANGED.

Hermann W. Mudgett, familiarly known as H. H. Holmes, the murderer, was hanged in Philadelphia on Friday morning for the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel.

Mr. Rotan was early at the prison, but had been preceded by Rev. Father Dailey and Fr. McPake, who administered the last rites of the Church to the condemned man. They arrived shortly after 6 o'clock, and only a few minutes after Holmes had arisen. On Thursday night they remained with him until 10.30 o'clock. The trap was sprung at precisely 10.12.30 and 15 minutes later Holmes was pronounced dead, though the body was not cut down until 10.45.

The body was taken in charge by Undertaker J. J. O'Rourke, and at 8 o'clock on Friday afternoon it was placed in a vault in Holy Cross Cemetery. There were no services.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

The Royal Society of Canada will hold its May meeting in Ottawa commencing on Tuesday, May 19. Dr. Selwyn will deliver the presidential address. Prof. Prince will deliver an elaborate illustrated lecture on the fishery industries and resources of Canada. Wednesday evening will be devoted to French-Canadian

writers and poets. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen will give a garden party to the Fellows and delegates on Wednesday afternoon. Among the papers to be read before the various sections are "The voyages of the Cabots," and the "Land fall of 1497," by Dr. S. E. Dawson, Queen's Printer; "The story of Canada," by Dr. Bourinot "The Military Organization of Canada under De Montmagny," by Benjamin Sulte; "The present low water in the great lakes," by Dr. Robert Bell; "Notes on fossil sponges," by Sir William Dawson; "The strata of the Eastern Townships," by Dr. R. W. Ellis; "Climatic changes in British Columbia," by Dr. Geo. M. Dawson, director of the Geological Survey. Prof. Wesley Mills will contribute three papers. The meetings will be held in the Normal School.

MANNING AND NEWMAN

One of the best comments which we have seen on the variance between these two great men, says the London Catholic Times, is that of the Editor of the South African Catholic Magazine. It is so directly to the point that we cannot forbear quoting it, though the subject is being exhausted. After touching upon the disagreement, the Editor says: "The pity of it! But it could not be otherwise. Each was a type of his own philosophy. Manning a Scholastic Syllabus, clearly separating between Intellect, Will and Affection; Newman an Inflexible Sensitive, taking a man as a whole and claiming to be himself taken as a whole. The former, a knight of true Catholic chivalry, smote hard for the honor of God and could love the man he was smiting all the time; the latter, sensitive to the fingertips of his mind as well as to the innermost core of his affections, could never understand the combination of personal opposition with personal friendship. Hence in this famous divergence our whole sympathy goes with Newman, but our whole judgment with Manning. Be it remembered, too, that Manning spoke the first word of reconciliation and refused to answer to the last word of impatience. The strange thing is that Mr. Purcell cannot see the truth of Cardinal Manning's repeated assurances with regard to both Newman and Gladstone, that his friendship for them had never changed; indeed he insinuates that the Cardinal was not sincere on this point—"He forgot that for half a century he had not met or spoken to Newman more than half a dozen times." He forgot nothing. But somewhere he says of Gladstone: "I have never ceased to pray for him every day in every Mass." When Cardinal Manning met those whom he loved before the throne of God "every day in every Mass," he had a right to claim unbroken friendship on his side. Nothing, not even Mr. Purcell's biography can, for those who knew him, dim the gracious figure of Cardinal Manning with his sweet severity and his saintly dignity. The words from the last page of his diary are the transparent truth:—"I dare not say 'I have fought the good fight,' and yet my life has been a conflict, and a career for the faith, and I hope I have kept it in violate. * * * I do not remember that I have compromised the Truth, or deserted it by silence, or struck a low note."

A PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

The arrangements for the third annual pilgrimage to Lourdes, France, have been completed by W. L. J. Rivet, who successfully organized the two previous ones. Rev. E. Latulippe, curate of the Cathedral of Pembroke, Ont., has been entrusted with the spiritual direction of the present one. A fixed sum of \$275.00 will this year cover the entire voyage, comprising first class ocean passage, railway fares, hotel board, etc. The departure will take place by the Beaver Line Steamer Lake Superior, on Wednesday, the 1st of July next, and the tour is expected to extend about seven weeks. Pilgrims are being enrolled by Mr. A. J. Boucher, Notre Dame street.

MGR. LANGEVIN.

Mgr. Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface, preached in Joliette on Tuesday evening, and in the course of his remarks stated that the Catholics of Manitoba had been most unfairly and unjustly treated since 1890. He was now seeking to recover the Catholic schools which had been taken away from them, and he was entitled to the support of all Catholics. Neutral schools could not be accepted. The education of the child rested with the parents of the Church. His Grace added that he approved unreservedly of the Remedial Bill, and this after consulting with other bishops and with authorities on constitutional law. He concluded by entreating his hearers to vote for candidates who are disposed to grant the Manitoba minority its rights in educational matters. This was not a political question, but one of religion, which came within his jurisdiction, and on which he was competent to speak.

YOUR PHYSICAL CONDITION

Needs attention at this time. If you are tired, weak and nervous, it is clear that your blood is impure, and without doubt there has been too much over-work or strain on brain and body. The course of treatment for such a condition is plain and simple. The blood must first be purified so that the nervous system, and in fact all the organs will be fed upon pure blood. Intelligent people without number have testified that the best blood purifier, nerve tonic and strength imparting medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Nervousness, loss of sleep and general debility vanish when Hood's Sarsaparilla is persistently taken; in a word, health and happiness follow after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OLDEST MAN ON EARTH.

KOSMIN, A RUSSIAN PEASANT, SAID TO BE 139 YEARS OLD.

The St. Petersburg Gazette says Russia has the oldest man on earth. Its Moscow correspondent tells of him thus: "There appeared this week in the office of the police surgeon an aged man, who wished to have his injured head bandaged. The surgeon bound up the wound and then began talking with the patient. He learned eventually, from documentary evidence, that the man was born in 1757, during the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, and therefore, is 139 years old. The old man, whose name is Kosmin, said he was a native of Moscow, and from his 20th to his 86th year had been a coachman. In his 86th year, however, he had upset his coach, and the Count's brother, had been sent to Siberia, where he had lived until 1893. In that year he had decided to return home, and he arrived in Moscow in 1894. He at once started for Kiev on a pilgrimage, from which he had just come back. He was much grieved to find that all the friends of his youth were dead. "Kosmin's eyesight is undimmed, his hearing is good, and he is a splendid walker, as his pilgrimages have shown. Up to his 134th year he had never tasted whiskey, but now he allows himself an occasional drink."

SIXTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST MASS IN CHICAGO.

On May 5, 1833, the first mass was celebrated in Chicago, the sixty-third anniversary of which was celebrated last Sunday. This mass was celebrated by Father St. Cyr, and it was in October of the same year that St. Mary's, the first Catholic church in Chicago, was built. On last Sunday at St. Mary's church ceremonies in commemoration of the celebration of the first mass were held.

The celebration consisted of solemn high mass, with Father Murphy of Joliet as celebrant and Father Murphy, pastor of St. Mary's, and Father Conway as deacon and subdeacon respectively. It was particularly appropriate that the Rev. M. J. Dorney should have been chosen to make the address of the day, as the popular priest was born and during almost his entire life has lived in the vicinity of St. Mary's. The address of Father Dorney was purely historical.

Said one, "The greatest misfortune that can happen an actor is to lose his voice." To which an actor replied: "No, sir. Our greatest misfortune comes in when we have to play the part of a king or an emperor on the stage and go to bed without supper."

"What pretty children you have," said the new minister to the proud mother of three little ones. "My little dear," said he, as he took a girl of five up into his lap, "are you the oldest of the family?" "No sir," responded the little miss, with the usual accuracy of childhood, "my papa's older'n me."

Grubs to his wife, who is giving him the usual curtain lecture: "My dear, not so fast. I am learning shorthand, and I don't wish to miss a word you say."



PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, it Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc. Used Externally, it Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity. We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Cincinnati Pioneer. Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Tennessee Green. It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has ever seen a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—Newport News. Lower prices. Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold every where; large bottles, 50c.

G. A. McDONNELLI, AGENT AND TRUSTEE. 186 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL. Telephone 1182. Personal supervision given to all business. Rents Collected, Estates administered, and Books added.

GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS. TELEPHONE 2896.

DANIEL FURLONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK. Special rates for charitable institutions. Cor. Prince Arthur and St. Dominique Streets. TELEPHONE 6474.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

CELEBRATES ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—A SPLENDID RECORD OF FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION SHOWN BY THE INSTITUTION—REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Extracts taken from a Brochure published by the Directors as a souvenir of the occasion.

The shareholders of the City & District Savings Bank held their forty-ninth annual meeting last week, the President, Sir William Hingston, in the chair. There were also in attendance Sir Joseph Hickson, Senator O'Brien, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Messrs. J. H. R. Molson, M. Nolan Delisle, Edmond, J. Barbeau, F. T. Judah, Q. C. R. Bellemare, M. Burke, W. R. Miller, H. W. Atwater and Henri Barbeau, manager.

The annual report of the directors, submitted by the President, states that the net profits of the year had been \$88,925.48 which, added to the balance of the profit and loss account from the previous year, \$147,099.08, brought the latter to \$236,024.56. From this two dividends had been paid, and the amount at credit of profit and loss was now \$156,024.56. The reserve fund remaining at \$400,000. Deposits had increased considerably during the year, and the demand for loans not corresponding, the profits had been smaller. The volume of business transacted during the year amounted to \$76,000,000. The increase over last year in the amount due depositors was \$811,252.48. The number of open accounts on 31st December last was 49,593, or 1,448 more than in the previous year. Fitting reference having been made to the death of the Hon. Senator Murphy, who was one of the earliest friends of the Bank, and had been its president from 1877 until his death, the report continued:

"This is the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this institution. On the 26th May, 1846, an address was issued to the public, by men of character, weight and wealth, expressing the belief that it was desirable, and even necessary, to establish a savings bank in the city, and on that day the announcement was made that the Savings Bank of the City and District of Montreal had been opened with an office at No. 46 St. James street. As the circular stated: 'The Saving Bank of the City and District of Montreal was established to encourage habits of industry and economy among the people, and to furnish to them the means whereby, without trouble or delay, they could deposit or withdraw their money. The bank was prepared to receive any sum from 25 cents to \$2,000.'

"Special privileges were afforded to it of securing, to women and children, the control of their deposits."

"From the date of its foundation to the present, the City & District has been essentially a savings bank where the savings of the people are not exposed to the risks incidental to commercial life."

"For fifty years it has been the uniform policy of the bank to look for ample and abundant security for its loans and investments, rather than for a higher rate of interest and increased risk, with the result that, during many successive years, the bank had nothing in the shape of loss to record. During its existence it has witnessed many sharp and severe disturbances, and even wrecks, in the financial world, while this bank has advanced steadily in strength, usefulness and public confidence."

"Its deposits have increased thirty-seven fold since the first annual meeting. The number of its depositors is today over 50,000, having increased sixty-fold during the same period."

"The average amount due to each depositor is \$188.75."

The statement of affairs, which was presented by Mr. Henri Barbeau, who acted as secretary, was as under:—

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES, Amount due depositors, Amount due Receiver-Gen., Amount due Charity Donations, Fund, Amount due open accounts, Amount due Profit and Loss account, Amount due Reserve Fund, Amount due stock.

ASSETS, \$10,847,749.54

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS, Canada Dominion Government Stock, City of Montreal and other Municipal and Provincial and Provincial Government debentures, Loans to Provincial Government and municipal corporations, Loans secured by collaterals, Bank premises, head office and its four branches, Charity Donation Fund invested in municipal securities approved by the Dominion Government, Other assets, Cash on hand and in char-banks.

Number of accounts open... 49,593

Average amount due to each depositor, 31st December, 1895... \$188.75

The correctness of the statement was certified to by Messrs. James Tasker and G. N. Moncel, auditors.

On the motion of the President, the Directors report and the statement of affairs were adopted without discussion.

Mr. W. B. Miller proposed, seconded by Mr. Delisle, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered the President, Directors, Manager and other officers of the bank for their services and attention during the past year. This was unanimously concurred in.

On the motion of Mr. H. W. Atwater, seconded by Mr. Delisle, Messrs. James Tasker and G. N. Moncel were re-elected Auditors, after which Messrs. Miller and Delisle were appointed Scrutinizers for

the election of Directors. The election resulted in the return of the old Board, viz:—Sir W. H. Hingston, M.D.; R. Bellemare, Hon. James O'Brien, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, E. J. Barbeau, F. T. Judah, Q.C.; John H. R. Molson, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Sir Joseph Hickson and Michael Burke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Sir William Hingston was re-elected President and Mr. R. Bellemare Vice-President.

From a little brochure, published by the Bank, it appears that the original directors were fifteen in number, whilst there were thirty honorary directors. The first directors, all of whom have passed away, were Messrs. William Workman, President; Alfred Larocque, Vice-President; John E. Mills, Jacob DeWitt, Joseph Bourret, P. Beaubien, L. T. Drummond, H. Judah, Francis Hincks, H. Mulholland, L. H. Holton, John Tully, Damase Masson, Joseph Grenier, and Nelson Davis. The Patron was His Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Montreal. At the close of the first year the deposits amounted to \$250,702, as compared with over \$9,000,000 last year. This increase, it is stated, cannot be attributed solely to a proportionate increase of population, since the population of the city was not five times greater than it was fifty years ago, while the deposits were thirty-seven times larger than in 1847, thus showing that the bank has done its work well and effectively. "It is a coincidence worthy of note," continues the brochure, "that the Hon. Edward Murphy, who survived all those who joined in founding the bank, should have died just as the half-century of the bank's existence was nearly accomplished, breaking thus the last link of the chain binding us to that company of distinguished men who were the founders of the institution."

SISTERS OF MERCY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THEIR GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The golden jubilee anniversary of the arrival of the Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy will be celebrated in St. Catharine's Convent, New York, on May 15. At the Pontifical Mass, at 10 a.m., a number of the Sisters will make their solemn profession and others will make final vows.

At the initiation of Archbishop Hughes seven Sisters arrived in New York, from Dublin, May 15, 1846, and they founded St. Catharine's Convent at 18 West Washington place.

They at once began their labor of love, visiting the sick, making up clothing for the destitute, instructing the ignorant in the Christian doctrine and in providing shelter for female domestics.

The establishment was transferred in 1848 to the large building in Houston and Mulberry streets. In 1883 the community removed to Eighty-first street and Madison avenue, a large building which contains St. Catharine's Convent with over thirty professed Sisters.

Adjoining the convent on East Eighty-first street is the House of Mercy, where domestics out of situations can be accommodated. There is also St. Joseph's Industrial School and Home for Homeless Children. The children are provided with the comforts of a home, receive a plain education, are carefully instructed in their religious duties and are trained to some trade or useful occupation. It contains over 600 inmates, in charge of nearly fifty Sisters.

The branch house for boys at Tarrytown has nearly 500 boys, who are being instructed in various trades and learning to become farmers. There are seventeen Sisters and four assistants.

Nine Sisters of this Order conduct St. Cecilia's Academy at 116 East One Hundred and Sixth street, and seven others have charge of the Academy of St. Catharine of Genoa, One Hundred and Fifty-second street and the Boulevard.

Commencing in 1846 with seven Sisters the progress of the Order has been truly wonderful. Their financial affairs have been well managed, for there is but little debt on the very valuable property on Madison avenue, while the institution at Tarrytown is nearly out of debt. Much credit is due Sister Mary Bonaventure, superior of the entire community, for her very successful management of the Institution of Mercy.

DEATH OF BRO. DENIS.

Brother Denis, of the Christian Brothers, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, from heart trouble, which first manifested itself about eight months ago, though he did not give up his duties until about a week previous to his death. The deceased was a native of Ireland. His family name was Buckley, and he went to the order from St. Paul's parish, Philadelphia. After studying at Amherst College he finished his novitiate at Amawalk, N.Y., where he obtained the State certificate as a teacher. He then taught at Calvert Hall, Baltimore, for one year. At the time of his death he was twenty years of age.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM HYNES.

William Hynes, a well known contractor of Toronto, died at his late residence on the first instant after a few days sickness of tetanus (lock jaw) brought on by stepping on a nail while working in his lawn.

Mr. Hynes was the second son of the late Patrick Hynes, and Frances (Bergin) Hynes, who settled with his family in Toronto in 1821. He was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1827.

EDUCATION BILL IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Education Bill remains to be considered, and we are glad that Mr. Dillon and the other Catholic members have promised to give their Parliamentary support to needful amendments desired by their co-religionists in England, many of whom are of Irish parentage. This aid is promised, we are proud to record, by them, in spite of the objections of a leading Nonconformist organ which holds that Irishmen should vote for the School Board system, not because it is right, but because English Liberals had given their vote for Home Rule. This is reducing politics to the sordid level of

"barter." Instead of supporting the principle of self government because it was sound, they did it on the understanding that they would get their price, and that price would be, indeed, a large one, since it implied the traffic of souls. These Liberals descend to the corruption of asking us to countenance them in their meanness—to imitate the Scriptural example of him who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. We conscientiously regard the independence of the Island of Saints as its alienable birthright, which is not to be exchanged or sold for such a squalid purchase as the low diet of Godless education. Cardinal Vaughan and fifteen of the Bishops of England have expressed approval of this Education Bill because it embodies a Christian principle, and Mr. Dillon and his party, we are delighted to notice, have promised it their Parliamentary support. They object to the State compelling people paying a penal contribution for an education which they disapprove. The flagrant inequality of treatment which compels Catholics to pay the costs of sites and buildings of their schools out of their own pockets, and still leaves them subject to the expenditure of their maintenance, should be called attention to.—Universe.

THE CLERGY IN POLITICS.

What peculiar ability, commission or right is there in lay citizenship that enables it to dictate how far a clergyman may take part in the civil and political affairs of his country? What peculiar insight has the politician in these affairs that a clergyman of very average intelligence may not have? And if he be a good citizen—as he ought to be—and takes a commendable interest in the prosperity and well-being of his fellow-citizens, what is there in his clerical calling to prevent him from telling in public what he considers the best means to the desired end? But his plans may be bad and his views erroneous. That is quite possible, and it is legitimate and proper to oppose them. But the opposition should be to the errors of his plans and views, and not to the fact that they were uttered by a clergyman. He may be wrong in his views, but he is quite as likely to be right as is the political guttersnipe who volunteers to instruct him.

But his calling is above politics. Yes, above corrupt, rotten, low-down, cheating and stealing politics, and so should the editor's be. But above honest politics, no. The art of sound politics consists in applying to and realizing in human society the eternal principles of justice, equity and order and the liberty consistent with these. This is an art that an angel might practice without soiling his wings or ruffling a feather. There has been enough of these contemptuous flings at clergymen who dare whisper above their breath in the open air from vulgar, ignorant besotted political bunniers. With these social parasites and public tea-suckers the clergyman is all right if he belongs to the other party. And just here is the key to the Rochester demagogue's pious and anxious solicitude for the good of religion and the dignity of the cloth.—Freeman's Journal.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the New Moon.)

If any of the girls and boys cannot remember the names of the Presidents of the United States, this list will help them.

Come, young folks all, and learn my rhyme.

Write like the one of olden time. For linked together, name to name. The whole a surer place will claim: And firmly in your mind shall stand The names of those who've ruled our land.

A noble list: George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, John Quincy Adams—and below Comes Andrew Jackson in his turn. Martin Van Buren next we learn: Then William Henry Harrison, Whom soon John Tyler followed on. And after Tyler, James K. Polk; Then Zachary Taylor ruled the folk Till death. Then Millard Fillmore came;

And Franklin Pierce we next must name, And James Buchanan then appears, Then Abraham Lincoln, through those years

of war. And when his life was lost, 'T was Andrew Jackson filled his post, Then U. S. Grant and R. B. Hayes, And James A. Garfield each had place, And Chester A. Arthur—and my rhyme Comes now to Grover Cleveland's time. Then the years of Benjamin Harrison, four, And last Grover Cleveland four years more.

MR. F. DOLAN'S DEATH.

Mr. Francis Dolan, who for thirty years has been in the employ of Messrs. D. Torrance & Company of the Dominion Line, died suddenly at his home on Wednesday of heart failure. Mr. Dolan was out as usual on Tuesday, attending to his duties, but during the morning he was taken suddenly ill and died within three hours.

THE VICE-REGAL VISIT.

The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen during their stay in Montreal will occupy the residence of Col. Oswald, No. 211 Drummond street. It is expected that they will arrive in the city on Saturday and that they will remain here about two weeks.

When the lecturer inquired dramatically: "Can anyone in this room tell me of a perfect man?" there was a dead silence. "Has anyone," he continued, "heard of a perfect woman?" Then a patient-looking little woman in a black dress rose up at the back of the audience and answered:—

"There was one. I've often heard of her, but she's dead now—she was my husband's first wife."

PROTECTION from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes PURE BLOOD.

THE WORLD'S GREAT LEADER!

Used by the High and Wealthy and those in Humbler Circumstances.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND THE CHOSEN MEDICINE IN ALL WELL REGULATED HOMES.

Keep a Watch on the Substituter and Imitations.

The world's great leader, Paine's Celery Compound, has no equal for feeding exhausted nerves and building up the weak and shattered body.

The greatest of modern medical men—Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., after years of hard practice and close scientific research, gave Paine's Celery Compound to millions who were suffering. The wonder-working compound has astonished rich and poor, learned and unlearned, by its marvellous cures. The glad news has spread to all civilized lands that Paine's Celery Compound surely and permanently cures even cases too desperate for the physician's skill. Proofs of such cures in the testimonial form are received every week from happy and grateful men and women saved from the dark grave.

Paine's Celery Compound has fully proved its power as a banisher of dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver troubles, and all diseases arising from impure and poisoned blood. Thousands of men and women, tired out, run-down, sleepless, nervous, morose and despondent, have regained perfect health, strength and buoyancy of spirits, by the well-advised use of nature's own medicine. It has given a new and brighter existence to a vast number of human beings who were tired of life and its many burdens.

If, from the winter weather, and the variable days of early spring, you are left with nervous debility, headache, insomnia, languidness, and nerves all out of order, do not hesitate a day longer; use Paine's Celery Compound, which is specially adapted for your case, and you will avoid future misery and suffering.

Paine's Celery Compound does not belong to the worthless families of nervines and sarsaparillas that are made public

by newspaper advertising, and that always deceive unwary and too trusting people. Paine's Celery Compound is a truly scientific prescription recommended by the best medical men, chemists and professional men in the world. To give an idea of the popularity and great confidence that Paine's Celery Compound has reached, it is only necessary to state that millions of well-regulated homes have made it their chosen medicine.

As popular goods are always imitated by unscrupulous men, buyers of Paine's Celery Compound should see that they get the only genuine celery in the world. Look for the trade mark—the name Paine's and the stalk of celery—on every bottle. You are offered by dealers. Avoid all merchants who would substitute something that they call just as good; there is no other medicine that can take the place of Paine's Celery Compound; it is what you most urgently require to make you well.

by newspaper advertising, and that always deceive unwary and too trusting people. Paine's Celery Compound is a truly scientific prescription recommended by the best medical men, chemists and professional men in the world. To give an idea of the popularity and great confidence that Paine's Celery Compound has reached, it is only necessary to state that millions of well-regulated homes have made it their chosen medicine.

As popular goods are always imitated by unscrupulous men, buyers of Paine's Celery Compound should see that they get the only genuine celery in the world. Look for the trade mark—the name Paine's and the stalk of celery—on every bottle. You are offered by dealers. Avoid all merchants who would substitute something that they call just as good; there is no other medicine that can take the place of Paine's Celery Compound; it is what you most urgently require to make you well.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. M. E. Kenny has been elected medical officer of the Carriekon-Suir Union. Mr. Thomas McGrath, chairman of the board, presided.

There were 239 births in Clonmel last year, equal to 28.2 per 1,000 of the population, and 192 deaths, equal to 22.6 per 1,000; 31 of the deaths were under 1 year, and 67 at 6 years of age and upward; 60 deaths took place in public institutions, and there were three suicides. In Templemore there were 53 births and 42 deaths; Carriek, 158 births and 125 deaths, and Cashel, 85 births and 61 deaths. The last returns show the annual marriage rate for Tipperary County to be 3.8 per 1,000; birth rate, 10.3, and death rate, 15.2.

At the weekly meeting of the Carlow Town Commissioners the following resolution was adopted: "That we, the Town Commissioners of Carlow, view with satisfaction the renewal of the project for a proposed line of railway to connect Carlow with Cashelmore. We are of the opinion that the Carlow district is the natural outlet for the coal, and we fully approve of the route as selected by Mr. Grace, C.E., via Springfield, Solerton, and Crettyard, and the line through the best of the coalfield to Castlecomer. Mr. Wm. M. Douglas seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted."

The Mayor of Limerick has received a letter from John Daly, undergoing penal servitude in Portland Prison, thanking the Corporation for placing his name first on the list of those selected as fit to see the office of City High Sheriff this year. When he proceeds, he proposed the National cause thirty years ago, he made up his mind to accept the consequences. Still, the desire to see his mother once more on this side of the grave has become so strong within him, after twelve years' penal servitude, as to be almost overpowering, while the desire to breathe his native air seems to have increased in proportion to the number of years he has been denied it.

The remains of the late Rev. P. J. Haullil, St. Paul's, D-East, have been removed for interment from St. Paul's Church to Milltown Cemetery. The cortege was a tribute to the very great esteem in which deceased was held, and included many old friends, who entertained for him feelings of a very cordial nature. The deceased was a good priest, an unassuming and unobtrusive worker in the cause of religion, a powerful preacher and a scholar of deep and extensive research. The remains were removed to the church and placed on a catafalque in front of the high altar. The solemn office for the Dead was celebrated. Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, presided.

FOR DANDRUFF GENTLEMEN FIND PALMO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT IT CLEANS THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT. BIG CAKES HANDSOMELY PUT UP 25¢

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dune Mathilda Gaudreau, of the Village of de Lormene, in the District of Montreal, who was born at the residence of Prosper Sirois, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. The said Prosper Sirois, Defendant.

FOR DANDRUFF GENTLEMEN FIND PALMO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT IT CLEANS THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT. BIG CAKES HANDSOMELY PUT UP 25¢

P. A. MILLOY, MANUFACTURER OF GINGER ALE, GINGER POP, GINGER BEER, CREAM SODA, PLAIN SODA, Sole Agent for Plantagenet Waters

119, 121 ST. ANDRE ST. TELEPHONE 6978.

LEGAL BROS., General Engineers, ENGRAVED BRASS SIGNS, White Enamel Letters, METAL AND RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, BRANDS, STENCILS.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER, DIVIDEND No. 61.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent on the amount of the share capital of the said bank, payable on the 15th day of June next, at the banking house of the said bank, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER, DIVIDEND No. 61.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent on the amount of the share capital of the said bank, payable on the 15th day of June next, at the banking house of the said bank, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT on the amount of the share capital of the said bank, payable on the 15th day of June next, at the banking house of the said bank, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

VIATORINE IS THE BEST REMEDY TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

DON'T FORGET TO BUY A BOTTLE OF VIATORINE FOR YOUR SICK CHILDREN.

FOR COUGH. VIATORINE CURES THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dune Mathilda Gaudreau, of the Village of de Lormene, in the District of Montreal, who was born at the residence of Prosper Sirois, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. The said Prosper Sirois, Defendant.

THE CO-OPERATIVE Funeral Expense Society, 1725 ST. CATHERINE ST. Bell Telephone 6235. Open Night and Day. Call and see us

TELEPHONE 8393. THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils, 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

James O'Shaughnessy, DEALER IN CHOICE Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, Etc., 86 Victoria Square, Cor. Latour St. MONTREAL. BELL TELEPHONE 2290.

R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker, Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First Class Securities, suitable for Trust Funds, always on hand. 1724 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Westmount Medical Hall, Cor. Atwater Ave & St. Antoine St. FRANCIS O. ANDERSON, Chemist. TELEPHONE 8548. NIGHT SERVICE. TRY OUR WILD CHERRY COMPOUND. For Coughs, Colds,

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED) 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, True Witness P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

The Subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.50. Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms payable in advance.

Money for renewal and new subscriptions should be sent to Managing Director, P. O. Box 1138. You may remit by bank cheque, post office money order, express money order or by registered letter. Silver sent by mail is liable to be lost.

We are not responsible for money lost through the mail. Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid.

Always give the name of the post office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as your new one.

If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify us at once by letter or postal.

All communications for publication must be written on one side of the sheet only, otherwise they are liable to rejection.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1896

A WORD TO OUR READERS.—Readers will help THE TRUE WITNESS materially by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who tend aid in building up the business of their favorite paper.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION AND THE DUTY OF CATHOLICS.

Every friend of education in Canada must regret that the Manitoba school question should ever have been allowed to degenerate into a political issue. Unfortunately the seeds of such degeneration were in it from the first. There is nothing in the educational history of the province that justified the new departure of 1890 as a reasonable development from conditions previously existing. The legislation which has caused so much unsettlement was not the natural sequel to a long controversy on the merits of two systems. It did not result from a deep-seated feeling of discontent on the part of the Protestant population with the dual plan that had hitherto worked fairly well. In the organization of the young province, after the troubles attending its birth had been overcome, it was necessary to provide for its educational needs in such a way as would do justice, in the fullest sense, to all concerned. The very fact that, in the system adopted, respect was paid to the religious convictions of the two main sections of the inhabitants, is evidence of what the representatives of public opinion at that time considered right. It is vain to pretend that the admission of Manitoba into the Dominion differed from that of Quebec or Ontario, where a system of public instruction existed. Substantially, Protestant children were taught in Protestant schools; Catholic children in Catholic schools. W. J. J. Hargrave, F. R. G. S., in his "Red River," gives an interesting sketch of the pre-federation school methods of the settlement, which were simply denominational. The late Archbishop Tache has left a record of the Catholic schools in his "Vingt Années de Missions dans le Nord-Ouest de l'Amérique." As both these works were written before the school difficulty arose, they are unintended testimony in favor of the minority's plea. The first school law passed after the organization of the province was sanctioned on the 3rd May, 1871. New statutes were passed in February 1872, March, 1873, May, 1875, and February, 1876. By the last of these the Board of Education, originally composed of seven Catholics and seven Protestants, was increased to twenty-one members, of whom twelve were Protestants and nine Catholics. The Board was thus divided into two sections, each with its chairman. From time to time the law was amended and changes of detail were introduced as necessary, but it was not until the summer and fall of 1889 that the determination to punish the little handful of Manitoba Catholics for the sins, real or supposed, of their brethren in the faith in other parts of Canada, began to take definite shape. In August of that year Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., who had seceded from his party ostensibly because the administration of Sir John Macdonald declined to disallow the Jesuits Estates Act, on the ground that it was a question of purely provincial concern, and had been appealing to the religious prejudices of Ontario Protestants, paid a visit to Manitoba. Mr. McCarthy was received at Portage la Prairie by the Orange Association of

Central Manitoba and gave an address, in which he made the policy of the Mercier Government the starting point of a tirade against the use of the French language in Manitoba and the Northwest, and denounced the separate schools of Manitoba and Ontario as wrong in principle and unworthy of preservation. It fell to the Attorney-General of Manitoba, the Hon. J. Martin, to move a vote of thanks to Mr. McCarthy, and, in doing so, he seized the opportunity of expressing his hearty agreement with the views of that gentleman, on both the language question and that of separate schools. In this way was begun an agitation which, after effecting the overthrow of the dual system in Manitoba and the substitution for it of a system that ostracizes the Catholic population, has embroiled the whole of Canada, reviving old feuds and creating a situation that is full of peril to the most important interests of the Dominion. How at the outset the agitation affected fair minded and well-meaning Protestants was shown by the language of Mr. J. B. Somerset, Protestant superintendent of Education in the province, thus delivered over to a needless and mischievous conflict, uttered before the close of that eventful month of August. In the course of his address at the 14th annual convention of the Manitoba Teachers' Association, Mr. Somerset, after stating his preference for a system in whose programme dogmatic religious teaching did not form an essential part, added that he nevertheless respected the convictions of those who looked upon such a system with misgiving. He did not believe that he had any right to treat such convictions as mere prejudice and still less did he think that he was justified in forcing his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens to support a system of which they could not conscientiously approve. But the fatal impulse had been given to the movement of popular prejudice. In October French ceased, in spite of protests, to be an official language, and no time was lost in passing two acts which did away with the dual Board and abolished the separate schools.

There seems something peculiarly ignoble in the action of those who thus wreaked vengeance on a minority which had exceptional claims to different treatment. Cut off for generations, by long stretches of land and water, from the parent race in older Canada, the Red River settlers of French origin looked from their isolation with not unnatural suspicion on the new regime which was to succeed their old status of semi-independence. In the transfer of the country there had been grave blunders and in their perplexity they had followed evil counsel. But their Bishop, on his return, had assured them that all would be well under the new dispensation and the pledges on the maintenance of their schools they considered of special solemnity. Yet they have been made the victims of a quarrel with which they had no connexion, save that they were of the blood and the faith of one of the parties. The true inwardness of the conflict in which the Catholic minority of Manitoba was sacrificed by the political allies of the alleged aggressor is of curious significance. Had it originated in principle, in conscientious devotion to an idea, in an honest desire to render the people better and wiser, to improve the whole at the temporary inconvenience of a few, even those who condemn the *modus operandi* might honor the aims of the agitators; but there is only too much reason to believe that those who prompted the assault on the Separate Schools of Manitoba were inspired by motives in which jealous resentment and selfish ambition had a considerable share. It was in keeping with such motives, and with the hypocrisy that veiled them under the guise of public spirit and regard for the national welfare, that this unhappy question should be made an issue in party politics. But, as it has been made so, and the pros and cons of the question enter into the programmes of the opposing parties at the coming elections, true Catholics everywhere, whatever their origin or their ordinary political leanings, can adopt but one attitude towards education—that of unwavering sanction of Separate Schools.

The Holy Father has succeeded in carrying out one of the ambitions of his life, effecting a union between the Gregorian and Armenian Catholic communions. Negotiations to that effect have been going on for eighteen months, and confidence is now entertained that the Armenian nation may be saved from extermination. The solicitude of Leo XIII. is recognized as quite fatherly by the Gregorian hierarchy, and has made the deepest impression on the unfortunate people. The Makharist monks have assiduously endeavored to induce Mgr. Izmirlian to make his submission to the Holy See. In his anxiety to secure the protection of the French Government the Pope has readily acceded to the advice of two French Cardinals to make concessions to the Gregorians in regard to their Oriental rites. Father Leo Alishan, Vicar-General of San Lazzaro, strongly favors administrative autonomy in ecclesiastical affairs and

primitive discipline, and has been useful in safeguarding them by the terms of the compact of union. Mgr. Izmirlian will remain Patriarch, and if rumor is correct will be created a Cardinal. Archbishop Azarian will retire to Rome. The decision is shortly expected to be formally announced, as forced conversions to Islamism on the cherished plan of the Prophet are increasing among the weaker Gregorians, who should now perceive at length that they have nothing to learn from England or the United States.

COMBAT SINGLE AND NATIONAL.

A single note out of several indications of the state of feeling in Germany, or, at least, in an influential element of German society and politics, towards Great Britain, was made strikingly evident during the controversy on the duel in connection with the Von Schader tragedy. With remarkable unanimity the entire Roman Catholic group in the Reichstag took the side of the movement for the repression of the unchristian practice. That this action on the part of the Centrists was not inspired by political motives or a desire to strengthen their position by joining in a protest with the other parties wholly or partly opposed to duelling is shown by the fact that, long before the recent agitation arose, the Centrists, on purely Christian grounds, had taken the lead in denouncing a usage so alien from their Church's teachings. It was a consciousness, doubtless, that they had long fought the battle for morality unaided by the other groups, as well, perhaps, as a suspicion that some of the later anti-duellist orators in the Diet were more anxious to make an onslaught on the Government than to put down a barbarous custom, which prompted the Centrists to decline a joint action which would have robbed them of the honor of their initiative. It is to be hoped that they had good reason for their course, as without doubt, where an assault has to be made on a vice or folly that is hostile to the interests of society as well as condemned by the sanction of Christian ethics, the union of all good men is not only a duty, but a great advantage. At any rate, the Centrists and those of the other groups that held like views on this burning question had the mass of the population along with them. But, as already intimated, the minority was influential and it had able organs to defend its conclusions. Some newspapers—among them the principal Bismarckian journal—openly maintained the value of the duel as an educating force. Among the arguments used by the opponents of the duel for the purpose of shaking the fabric of sophistry erected by some of its advocates who depended on palace influence, it was urged that it was a German Prince, the father of a German Empress and the grandfather of a German Kaiser, who had started in England the campaign against duelling that ended in its abandonment. This argument was at once utilized to cast disfavor on the movement. Even the known fact that the Empress Frederick had not only sent the assurance of her sympathy to the bereaved family and expressed her horror of the practice that had caused such anguish, did not deter the vaunting advocates of the duel from insinuating that the agitation against it was the product of un-German—that is British—sentimentalism.

If Great Britain were overflowing with affection for Germany, this evidence of enmity in the Kaiser's domain might take us by surprise. But the fact is that the unfriendliness between the two powers is not a new thing. The young Emperor's condolences with President Kruger merely offered the opportunity for a popular outburst of wrath that had long been nursing itself into warmth. Great Britain stood Mr. Cleveland's provocation very quietly, as she had already kept quiet under several words and acts of France that would formerly have made her very angry. She had even shown resignation (save under the severe pressure of the Penjdeh incident in 1885, when Russia insisted on having her own way.) But the Kaiser's ill-timed interference in South African affairs seemed to have roused both rulers and ruled to an unusual pitch of warlike fervor; and there was disappointment rather than satisfaction when it was announced that the threatened storm was not coming after all. There was a time when the Frenchman was preeminently the foreign foe of Britain's dislike—at least, of her professed dislike, for often as they had met on the field of battle, they were in the main fairly good friends when circumstances brought them into social intercourse. But according to appearances, the relations between Germany and Britain are just in that critically sensitive condition when an inopportune word might overwhelm two nations in blood and tears. As for the causes of this ill-feeling, they are manifold, but they had their beginning in a misunderstanding which is almost forgotten about Augra Pequena. The Colonial expansion policy began about the same time.

THERE are a million and a half Catholics in New England, the exact figures being 1,493,000.

HER HIBERNIAN MAJESTY.

A question of interest to Irishmen, but as to which there is considerable difference of opinion, became the subject not long since of a brief debate in the Imperial House of Commons. Mr. MacNeill, a Protestant Nationalist, made objection to what he called anomalies in the vote for the household of the Lord Lieutenant. In the course of his remarks he characterized the retinue of the vice-regal court as "an impoverished landlord's society," and the institution itself as a "gingerbread court." He then complained of the dismissal of Lord Charlemont from the position of Comptroller of the Household on the alleged ground of his being a Home Ruler, and in order to record a protest against such invidious discrimination, he moved that a resolution be passed in the House of Commons to the effect that a reduction be made in the vote of more than \$2000—the amount of the Comptroller's salary. The Chief Secretary, Mr. Gerald Balfour, denied in the most emphatic way Mr. Swift MacNeill's allegation as to the cause of Lord Charlemont's non-appointment to the Comptrollership, and that gentleman's motion was negatived by a strong majority. Mr. Davitt then took up the subject of the Lord Lieutenantcy on general grounds. He objected to the vote for the household especially on the ground that the Queen's representative must be a Protestant, which he considered an insult to a Catholic nation, like Ireland. Messrs. Flynn, Dillon, Power and other members of the Nationalist party, and Mr. Coghlin, an English Liberal Unionist, also spoke against the Irish Vice-Royalty, urging various reasons for its abolition, against the household vote or in favor of the submission of details. In reply to this last demand, Mr. Balfour said that, as the entire amount did not exceed \$21,000, he did not think it excessive even for a "gingerbread court." Nor did he think it necessary, so long as it was kept down to a moderate figure, that the Committee should enter into details. He made an addition, however, which put the matter on a new and practical footing. If, he said, the Irish members were unanimous in holding that the household of the Lord Lieutenant ought to be abolished, he would offer a pledge on the part of the Government, that the subject should have serious consideration. At this point Mr. T. P. O'Connor rose and said that the Lord Lieutenantcy was a question on which there existed among the Irish members considerable difference of opinion. For his own part (and there were others of his view) Nationalists who had the same view, he looked upon the Lord Lieutenantcy as one of the distinctive marks of Irish nationality. Mr. Davitt, as a professed republican, said that he was opposed on principle to all sham monarchies whether in Ireland or elsewhere.

Although the discussion tended to prove the inadvisability, in a legislative body, of introducing personal reflections, which, though aimed at opponents, may strike with equal effect some of the speaker's party colleagues, it has also a significance of some moment both for England and Ireland. There is certainly some force in Mr. O'Connor's plea, and it is a plea that Mr. O'Connor did not make rashly. The Vice-regal Court at Dublin, inadequate though it be, is a recognition of Irish nationality. In the early days of the present movement there was a disposition to deride it as an alien institution, and, although the Irish party as a whole never came to a single mind as to the proper course to pursue, there is no doubt that many members of it were in favor of abolition. Indeed, it cannot be gainsaid that the prejudices against it were largely justifiable, and that those who called for its removal as an office, Irish in name but not Irish in nature, had a good deal of reason on their side. On the other hand, Dublin, as the capital of Ireland, might naturally resist the attempt to withdraw the insignia of vice-royalty. The court, second-rate though it was, and not always unworthy of the reproaches that we have quoted, distributed some money among the business people, and perhaps kept a few families of influence from deserting their own land altogether. There have, besides, been Lord Lieutenants who were friends of Ireland. One such is now our respected Governor-General. Some wealthy viceroys have spent three, five, ten, perhaps twenty times the salary attached to them for their functions. The desideratum is not abolition, but reorganization and reform. As to the traditional usage of appointing only Protestants, it is sure to give way in the end to an alternation of appointment more in harmony with justice and modern ideas. In most respects the course of time has wrought a veritable revolution. A Catholic nobleman has sat in the highest seat of authority in the Indian Empire, and Catholic Governors and Lieutenant-Governors are now common enough. The last vestige of ancient illiberality must soon disappear.

But the true source of the odium which in the minds of many is attached to the working of the Irish vice-royalty is the fact that it has been made a pretext for withholding the royalty for

which it stands. In no part of the Queen-Empress's domain has the sovereign or any member of the sovereign's family been received with more cordial devotion, whenever they have deigned to set foot on its shores, than in Ireland. The Scotch are loyal, no doubt, to the Queen's throne and person. Old conflicts have been forgotten. The vengeance of 1715 and 1745 is among the things of the past. Scotland is largely radical. Many of its hard-headed sons may be as republican as the genial author of Triumphant Democracy in her feudal castle. But their theories do not prevent them from singing God Save the Queen with befitting energy. They like to recall that when the English Tudors ran out, a Scotch branch, allied with the Stuarts, supplied a new claimant for the Throne. "Emperor of all the Island of Britain and King of Ireland," he called himself. The style has been changed, for now it is "Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, &c." A logical sequel of Home Rule would be a restoration of the whole title. But even as it stands, what a pity it is that Queen Victoria did not bear in mind that Ireland had claims on her regard as well as England and Scotland. English royal residences are, of course first in order, and of them there is no lack. Yet Her Majesty has made her Southern subjects zealous more than once by her preference for Scottish castles. "Love," sang Scott, "rules the court, the camp, the grave," and had he lived in a later generation, he would have rejoiced in "modern instances" drawn from the royal aspirations of the houses of Argyll and Fife. Yes, indeed; Scotland's royalty has won its spurs. But in Ireland "the Castle" has, like the ancient city of the Prophet's sorrow, sat solitary, and the Irish people, who have the warmest hearts in the world, have been denied the pleasure of seeing their Queen's company and the pride of seeing royal princes and princesses growing to maturity on the old soil. So radical Scotland is ultraroyal, and Conservative Ireland (for the Church's teaching is essentially Conservative) is not so loyal. Mr. O'Connor is wise in asking to retain the Lord Lieutenantcy. If the Queen does not visit Ireland herself, she may doubtless sometimes send a good friend of Ireland to sit in her seat of power and to speak and act in her name. But the greatest blunder of the Victorian administrations is to have left Ireland so long without a royal residence, where the Irish people might have an opportunity now and then of doing homage to their Sovereign, and becoming acquainted with her children.

GRATUITOUS ADVISERS.

An American Exchange says: The magnificent oration of Archbishop Ireland on the occasion of the consecration of Bishop O'Gorman has brought again to the front the question of the clergy and politics. Of course by the clergy is meant the clergy of the Catholic Church. No one ever thinks of questioning the right of clergymen of other denominations upon this point. The protest against the interference of the Catholic clergy in political matters is just as loud in Canada as in the United States. In no part of the world is the clergy of the Catholic Church more adverse to interfering in political matters than in the Dominion. It is only when the souls of the rising generation are in peril that our clergy deem it their duty to make their voices heard. No one ever thinks of questioning the rights of clergymen of other denominations to do as they please in matters political. The ranters of the Ministerial Association may meet and pass resolutions against granting to the feeble minority in Manitoba their constitutional rights in school matters. Nobody found it strange. The Orange Association being a political religious body meets in its lodges, grand and small, with its chaplains and Bibles, and true to its instincts denounces remedial legislation. Nobody protests against this line of conduct. Conferences and synods and convocations of all kinds and descriptions send forth their resolutions against the spirit and letter of the Manitoba Act and the decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council. That is all right; but just let the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church send forth a warning note against the despoilers of the prairie province, and what a howl is raised! Human liberty is being destroyed! Ignorantism is rampant! The people are being taken by the throat! This sort of thing has been going on just long enough. The Catholics of Canada do not need and will not accept the advice so profusely tendered them by those whose whole career has been an attempt to destroy the Church. Surely the Daily Witness *ad hoc genus omne* do not imagine that they can impose upon the credulity of our people. Were our Bishops and Clergy to remain silent, in the face of the danger that menaces our people in Manitoba, they would be recreant to the sacred and imperative duty incumbent upon them. In no instance have the Clergy interfered in matters purely political. They have confined themselves to questions of edu-

cation, so closely allied with religion that they are inseparable. To tell the Catholics of Canada that their Bishops are anxious that the people should be reduced to such a state of ignorance as to be unable to sign their name otherwise than by a cross, is to insult not only the Hierarchy and Priesthood of Canada but to take it for granted that those to whom such observations are addressed are ignorant of the history of this country and of the many heroic sacrifices made by the Church for the diffusion of learning. The insults heaped upon our Bishops and priests will r coil upon the political friends of those who are launching them; and when the day of reckoning comes, the people will not be slow in demonstrating that in matters pertaining to the domain of Christian education, they prefer the advice of their pastoral directors to the slanderous aspersions of those who have never lost an opportunity of defaming the Church and heaping insult and contumely upon her ministers

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The war in Cuba has cost \$131,000,000 for a year.

The last census of England shows that Methodism is on the wane in that country.

VERY REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT, of Kingston, left on Saturday for Scotland. His trip is connected with purely private matters. He expects to return by the end of July.

THE Ancient Order of Hibernians has already collected thirty-nine thousand dollars for the establishment of the Gaelic Chair at the Catholic University of America, Washington.

It is asserted by a London paper that on the occasion of his coming coronation the Czar of Russia will announce absolute freedom of worship throughout the empire. Too good to be true.

A STUDY of the life of Leo XIII. is about to appear shortly from the pen of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. The publishers will be Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Foster. It is sure to be a highly interesting book.

MEMBERS of the court circle deny that the feebleness of the Queen was the reason for her not holding the last drawing room. The real cause of her absence, they say, was the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

"Those priest schools of Manitoba which teach people to say catechism and write their names with an X are likely before they are got back to cost the people of eastern Canada a pretty penny." Thus the Daily Witness helps along Mr. Laurier.

THE Hon. John Gavan Duffy, who recently represented the Victorian Premier at the Sydney Conference on Australian Federation, is the eldest son of a former Australian Premier, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. He was born in Dublin, a little over half a century ago.

In New York, Miss Levi, a Jewish lady, has just read a paper on the subject: "Shall Hebrews Wed Christians?" in which she comes to the conclusion that they should not. We are glad of this. The Catholic Church opposes the marriage of her children with persons, who, even though believers in Christianity, and baptized, are without her fold.

DEVOTION to St. Anthony of Padua is spreading in Ireland. The Dublin Irish Catholic in a recent issue had a wide column of fine type acknowledgments of offerings made to St. Anthony's Bread in thanksgivings for favors received from him. The nine Tuesdays in his honor are also widely observed in that country. His feast comes next month.

THE Italian Catholic papers state that Signor Solatore Zola, an Ex-Grand Master in Freemasonry, has renounced the sect and returned to the bosom of the Church. The Osservatore Romano says this is the greatest blow received by Freemasonry since the resignation of the office of Grand Master in England by Lord Ripon.

AN exchange says: "Some one estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States \$225,000,000 annually; getting married, \$300,000,000 annually; getting buried, \$75,000,000." We might add that getting drunk costs the people of the United States more than \$1,525,000,000 annually, or over one and one-half times as much as getting born, married and buried put together.

At the marriage of Princess Marguerite to Commandant Patrice de MacMahon last week, the Abbe de Beauvois, after the Nuptial Mass, delivered an address, in which, referring to the bridegroom's family, he said: "What a figure was that of Marshal de MacMahon, whom our country will ever remember, and whom we recognize as one of our glories. In

peace or in war he had only one object—duty. It is true that the Marshal had in his veins, as well as French blood, that of Ireland, the land of his fathers, the land of great struggles and noble causes."

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., gives an able review of the Irish land bill in the London Chronicle. He critically considers in detail the various clauses of Balfour's scheme, and points out the measure's sins of omission and commission.

The Edinburgh Scotsman hopes to see that "distinguished Perthshire man," Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada as the result of the coming general election.

Some people have been chaffing the Scotsman in view of the demise of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie several years ago. That is not fair. General elections is a misprint for general resurrection.

At the recent election in Massillon, O., unusual interest was manifested. An A. P. A. circular calling upon "patriots" to stand by the schools aroused the Catholic women to action. They turned out in force and succeeded in electing Joseph Kettl, a member of the Education Board in the Fourth Ward, where the anti-Catholic issue was strong. Kettl is a Catholic, while his Republican A. P. A. opponent is a Methodist. The Fourth is a German ward, and over 300 women voted.

At a recent prayer meeting in Truro a good Grit prayed that God would cause the Grit party to hang together, whereupon a pious Tory present shouted "Amen" "amen!" This led the Grit brother to make the following amendment to his prayer. "Not O Lord in the sense that our Tory brother means, but in the spirit of accord and concord." "Any cord will do, Lord, any cord will do," interposed the Tory. The pastor immediately made a rule that hereafter politics should be kept out of the prayer meetings.—Exchange.

PROHIBITION IN ONTARIO.

Judgment of the Privy Council says the Provincial Government has the power to deal with the matter locally on certain conditions.

The Privy Council has rendered judgment, on Saturday, in the appeal of the Ontario Government regarding its right to pass a law enacting local prohibition. The following seven questions and answers given by the Supreme Court at Ottawa, on January 15, 1895, were submitted to the Privy Council:

- 1. Has a provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale within the province of spirituous, fermented, or intoxicating liquors? Answer—No; Judges Taschereau, Gwynne, Sedgewick and King; Chief Justice Strong and Fourrier dissenting.
2. Has the Legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the province as to which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation? Answer—No; same dissenting.
3. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the province? Answer—No; unanimous.
4. Can it prohibit the importation of such liquors into the province? Answer—No; unanimous.
5. If it cannot prohibit sales of such liquors, irrespective of quantity, can it prohibit the sale by retail, according to the definition of a sale by retailer in statutes in force in the province of Confederation or any other definition thereof? Answer—No. Chief Justice and Fourrier dissenting.
6. If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards prohibition of sales subject to the limit provided by the several sub-sections of the 99th section of the C. T. Act or any of them? Answer—No; same dissenting.
7. Had the Ontario Legislature the jurisdiction to enact the 18th section of the act in 53 Vic. "An Act to improve the liquor license acts," as said section is explained by the act in 54 Vic. "An act respecting local option in the matter of liquor selling?" Answer—No; same dissenting.

The judgment was delivered by Lord Watson. His Lordship took one hour to deliver the judgment. There were also on the bench, Lord Morris and Sir Richard Couch.

Mr. Richard H. Haldane, Q. C., M. P., was present, on behalf of the Ontario Government, and Hon. Edward Blake, Q. C., M. P., attended as counsel for the brewers.

The three points standing out clear in the prohibition judgment of the Privy Council delivered are that the Dominion Government alone has jurisdiction regarding the importation of intoxicating liquor into a province; that the local option law is inoperative, where it clashes in its municipal operation with the Canada Temperance Act adopted by counties as a whole, and that the local government have the right to pass a prohibition law without suppressing the manufacture of liquor for outside consumption, and being at the same time powerless to stop the importation of liquor into the province, which is alone controllable by the Dominion Government.

PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of the Queen, and widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg, has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight, the office previously held by her husband. This is almost the first time that such an appointment has been bestowed upon a woman.

Boils and pimples are due to impure blood. Remove them by making the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OUR PHILOSOPHICAL RAMBLER.

ON THE LEADING THOROUGHFARES.

AN INTERESTING OUTLINE OF THE BUILDINGS—GRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE PEOPLE WHO FREQUENT THE MAIN ARTERIES OF THIS—CITY THE HOME AND HABITS OF POLITICIANS AND WORLD-WIDE NOTION BUILDERS DESCRIBED.

[Written for THE TRUE WITNESS.]

There is a great deal to interest one in walking along the streets of our city, if our observing faculties are alive to all the changes of the passing scene. Each street we enter has its peculiar characteristics, and these are unmarked as the personality that invests an individual. Not only is this true of the great business thoroughfares and aristocratic centres, but of every street, great or small, that goes to make up our beautiful city.

McGill street is mercantile in character, and the great clusters of rich-colored tropical fruits, that tempt us as we pass, point to one important branch of trade to which it is devoted.

Notre Dame is another business thoroughfare, and a most important one, principally devoted to the retail trade. Store follows store for mile after mile, until we wonder where purchasers can be found for the vast array of valuable goods displayed, but the long lines of hurrying people constantly passing up and down, all evidently on business bent—help to clear away the mystery. Watch them as they pass, and note their varied characters: The merchant's lady, the workman's wife, the business man and the beggar, the hurrying clerk and the idle loungers, and the politician, and the laborer, the milkmaid, the ice-cream vendor, the agent, the penman, the peddler, the stylish milliner, the dressmaker, the lawyer, the organ-grinder, and the gentle-faced squaw—with her basket of maple sugar or bead-work—all these and many more find a place in the moving throng that winds its hurried way along its length. Notre Dame is the representative street of the city for all classes and grades of society, all branches of trade, all professions, and all the foreign elements that go to make up the city's life and population are found in the daily processions that pass along its pavements and roadway.

St. James street is a near neighbor, but how different an air it wears! Here we find the intellectual centre of the city. All those tall buildings that rise so proudly along its length are fitting shelters for the groups they house and the work that is daily done within the maze of offices they contain. The ambition that prompts many of the projects and undertakings fostered within these narrow limits towers far higher than the loftiest stone that crowns the highest edifice. Consider for a moment the faces you meet on your way from McGill eastward along St. James. A dignified banker or mayhap an aristocratic clerk from a banking institution, a self-made millionaire (they are not all so-called, however, except perhaps on the bench), a calculating lawyer, a self-styled alderman, a tired looking postman, a hasty errand boy, a broker, a bailiff, a real-estate agent, a typewriter, and the witty, shrewd, at times smiling, hand-slapping politician. This is his happy hunting ground, and here you will meet him in all his phases—the popular and noble leader, the stirring orator, the commonplace member, the newly judged, and the would-be and he is the most conspicuous of all, as his main endeavor is "to keep himself before the public eye" until his gaze is focused upon his fascinating qualities and eminent perfections, and the clamors of an admiring populace exalt him to a seat in the legislative halls of his grateful country.

If he would be representative he is not within him the qualifications that command success, you will generally find him in the wake of some popular politician of his own bias, or again surrounded by a little group of minds smaller than his own, imparting to them his knowledge of the country's or their city's needs, and the perilous necessity of his guiding intellect to direct the momentous events.

If he has the varied talents and qualifications that fit one for an active politician, and is withal an honest man, success attend him! If not, a few years will pass and you will see him again—a wreck still following the same phantom—political honors—and wholly unfitted for other pursuits, broken in spirit, lightened in pocket, but still a familiar figure on St. James street.

This corner of St. James street has also its full quota of magnificent stores—some of the finest in the city—and a great part of the passing trade are purchasers of the rich wares displayed, but the influence of the offices that are gathered so closely into its space gives its predominant feature to the street, and we think as we pass along of the war of wits that is daily waged within its precincts and the intellectual machinery that is here set in motion to aid or retard the city's progress.

Just a few steps further and we come to Craig street, and here the politician and the professional are absent, and we find ourselves in an entirely different scene—we might believe in another town—did not the rushing electric cars convince us of our error. Here wholesale and second-hand stores give their tone to the street, and the theatre-goers are no small part of the passing scene. Here the dark visaged Jew is seen with his spouse and family within the gloomy recesses of his closely-packed shop, awaiting the advent of a customer. The second-hand dealer is only one type of the Jewish race, and if his appearance or manner repels you, suspend your judgment until you meet the higher types which this city furnishes in plenty—men of sterling qualities and women of high principle.

Craig street has also an air of industry about it, and the click of machinery is heard in passing many of the imposing buildings it contains, and were the hour six o'clock, the army of labor-stained faces that would come forth from its busy workshops would leave no doubt in our minds regarding the fact.

We climb to the hill and reach Dorchester street, a comparatively quiet, yet very elegant and aristocratic street, where many of Montreal's leading families reside. Lately the encroachments of trade have become apparent in certain quarters of it and caused the flight of many to newer and more modern mansions higher up the mountain's slope. Still, Dorchester street retains its quiet air of dignified repose, despite the many modern touches of fashionable and showy design that endeavor to crowd upon the stately homes of a few decades past, which, standing in their well-trimmed spacious grounds, seem to speak to us of the life in its substantial tastes of a generation ago, when less attention was given to display. There is a charm about these homes of our early immigrant princes which is lacking in the glare of the new, and they are still occupied by their conservative owners, who heed not the clamorous tones of fashion calling to them from the mountain top.

Passing up Peel we come to St. Catherine street, which within a few years has been transformed from an aristocratic residential quarter into a fashionable business street. The noise of the electric cars, as they fly over its asphalt roadway, and the disagreeing of the bicycle bell, banish the quiet that wealth seeks in its choice of a home. And it has vacated, in great part, the ground to its creator, commerce. The erection of several buildings, magnificent in their proportions, and wholly devoted to the retail dry-goods trade, has filled the leading retail dealers with one ambition—a mammoth store on St. Catherine street for their stock—and it has already become the fashionable shopping quarter of the city.

Higher up we climb and wind our way along Sherbrooke street, admiring the palatial residences that line its sidewalks and which stand as uncontestable evidences of the city's prestige and wealth, and of its social-enduring qualities. Grand and stately, almost severe in their dignity, they rise in the midst of spacious grounds, and stretch away on either side as far as the eye can reach. Here and there a modern mansion appears among the rest, and we notice in these a marked variation in the style of building as well as in the materials used, the grey limestone of the past being superseded in most instances by one of a warmer tint of ruddy brown or of a rich creamy hue.

All the evidences of wealth and prosperity are visible here in this highway of the merchant princes. In the elegant equipages that roll along the asphalt pavement, in the spirited, well-groomed noble horses that draw them in the liveries of the lackeys that attend them, in the dress of the ladies that are borne along in their cushioned recesses, we see the token of wealth's golden wand upon them all. And yet with all its prestige and attending advantages this abode of wealth is rarely being deserted by some more arduous or exclusive in their tastes, and higher up Mount Royal's sunny slope is becoming dotted with modern mansions of the ultra-fashionable and we may say, that glitter-like gems in their way, retreat far removed from the city's din, and command an unvaried view of the surrounding country. These are but a few of our city's highways, but their diversity of character is striking, and the same will be found true of all others should one pursue further what was, to the writer at least, an interesting study.

K. DOLAN.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHOIR. THE SWEET SINGERS OF THE WEST END PARISH DINE TOGETHER. The second annual dinner of St. Anthony's Choir was held last week in the dining parlor of Welsh & Bough and was a splendid success. In many respects the affair was a notable one, because it served to demonstrate that the talents of the young men of the parish are not circumscribed by the lines of even such a good work as that associated with a choir. One of the guests at the dinner drew attention to that fact and pointed out that these young men would be heard of in the future in other walks of life.

Mr. E. F. Casey, the talented director of the Choir, presided. The Pastor of St. Anthony's, Father Donnelly, was also present. After the chorists had done full justice to the excellent menu which was specially provided for the occasion, the Chairman in a neat speech expressed the very great pleasure it afforded him to behold such a large attendance of members. He proposed the health of Father Donnelly, and in doing so paid a tribute to the pastor for the enthusiastic interest he always



MR. E. F. CASEY, Director of St. Anthony's Choir.

manifested in the organization. Father Donnelly, in rising to reply received a grand reception from the members. He said he was proud of his choir and their work, and especially glad to witness such a good spirit of harmony prevailing in their midst. The toast of "Our Organist" was then proposed, and Miss Donovan, who occupies that position, was referred to in the most complimentary terms. The manner in which the name of the organist was received shows that she is a favorite among the chorists. Mr. E. E. Donovan, brother of the organist, replied, in behalf of his sister, in a feeling manner. Songs were then rendered by Messrs. G. Hammond, R. Bissonnette, H. P. Brayer, G. L. Charbonneau, J. T. Scanlon, L. N. Charbonneau, H. Barbeau, W. Kyll, W. Fleming, members of the choir. Recitations were also given by Messrs. Percy Evans, T. Foy and J. J. Foley. During the evening L. N. Charbonneau, on behalf of the members of the choir, presented a magnificent leather dressing case to the director, Mr. E. F. Casey, and in doing so said that the position which their organization occupied at the present time was due in a large measure to the great ability and enthusiasm which Mr. Casey had evinced in the work.

Mr. Casey, who was completely taken by surprise, and was very much affected, thanked the members of the choir for their handsome gift and urged them to remember rehearsals and be punctual in attending Mass, as one of the difficulties with many singers was that they usually entered the gallery when the last notes of the Kyrie were being rendered. During the evening Father Donnelly also contributed a good old song to the splendid musical programme. Speeches were also made by F. W. and Arthur Phelan. The gathering was brought to a close by Mr. Percy Evans, who, in a most happy and humorous way, proposed the toast of "The Press," coupling with it the True Witness, the representative of which was present and responded in suitable terms.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA. 1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

DISTRIBUTIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY. Value of prizes ranging from \$4 to \$3,000. Tickets 25cts. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000. Tickets 10cts.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The opening concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club took place last Thursday night, in the new hall, 53 Common street. There was a large audience, among whom were several sailors from the several ships in port. Mr. P. J. Gordon, who presided, welcomed the sailors, after which the following ladies and gentlemen provided an entertainment which was thoroughly enjoyed: Miss Sadie Dowling, Miss M. Milloy, Miss H. Coughlin, Miss B. Milloy, Miss Nora Coughlin, Messrs. Casey, Hawkins, J. Reid, J. Milloy, F. Warren, Green, Wood, Holland, J. Lawlor, W. Roach, J. McLaughlin, J. Bruce, F. Stewart and J. Feron. The Casey String Band gave some pleasing selections. All persons wishing to assist at these entertainments, and church choirs desirous of having special evenings, will confer a favor by communicating with Mr. P. J. Gordon, chairman of the concert committee, 53 Common street.

ALD. WILSON WILL KEEP HIS SEAT.

Judge Curran rendered judgment on Friday on the petition of Adonai Therrien to unseat Ald. J. B. Wilson, of Hochelaga Ward. It will be remembered that the petition alleged fraudulent practices, etc., and the respondent met it with an exception to the form, holding that the petitioner was not a municipal elector and did not possess the necessary qualifications under the city charter. When proof was heard, the city clerk produced the list of electors upon which appeared the name Adonai Therrien, but no witness was examined to establish the identity of the present petitioner with a person of

the same name on the voters' list. In rendering judgment the court held that this lack of proof was fatal to the petition, and consequently the exception to the form must be maintained and the petition to unseat Ald. Wilson dismissed. The same ruling was held by Judge Taschereau in 1887, in a similar case of Ryan et al. vs. M. Shane.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDEMNATION OF THE DEATH OF M. J. O'NEILL.

At the regular meeting of the Hochelaga County Board of the Ancient Order of the Hibernians, held in their hall on the 5th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks and taken from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Michael F. Nolan; and

Whereas, This County Board sadly deplores the loss of a brother who was a favorite among its members for his lofty and noble motives which were always predominant in his character, his strict adherence to our Holy Religion, and to the principles of our Noble Order, which he cherished and carried with him to his eternal home; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this County Board tender to the family and friends of their deceased brother their heartfelt sympathy in his hour of sorrow, and weary that the most high and omnipotent God will enable the bereaved family to bear their loss with Christian fortitude.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of the meeting, a copy be sent to the family of the deceased and to THE TRUE WITNESS for publication.

MICHAEL LAMBERT, Pres. N. SMITH, Committee. JAMES McIVER, Secy.

THE CONFESSORIAL.

"My experience," says Cardinal Gibbons, "is that the confessional is the most powerful lever ever erected by a mortal God for raising man from the mire of sin. It has more weight in withdrawing men from vice than even the pulpit. In public sermons we scatter the word of God, in the confessional we reap the harvest. In sermons, to use a military phrase, the fire is at random, but in confession, it is a dead shot. The words of the priest go home to the heart of the sinner. The confessor exhorts the penitent, according to his spiritual wants. He cautions them against the imputation of dangerous company, or other occasions of sin, or he recommends special practices of piety, suited to the penitent's wants.

PARENTS MUST HAVE REST.

A President of one of our Colleges says: "We spent many sleepless nights in consequence of our children suffering from colds, but this never occurs now; we use Scott's Emulsion and it quickly relieves pulmonary troubles."

Mr. Daniel Farling, whose advertisement appears in this issue, has opened a new store at 51 Prince Arthur street, where he will keep a fresh supply of the choicest meats and vegetables, game, poultry and fish in season. We would earnestly request our friends to give Mr. Farling a trial and we feel satisfied that they will be well served.

The abolition of the Irish vengally is reported to be in contemplation. The London Daily Chronicle publishes a description of the office written in 1857 by the late Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin: "The Lord Lieutenant's days and nights are wasted on intricate and party squabbles, on the management of the press and the management of jobs, on deciding what ruined gambler is to have his stipendiary magistracy, and what repeater is to be condescended by asking his wife and daughter to that concert—in short, on things nine-tenths of which cannot be so well treated as by being left alone."

A scientific writer tells how water can be boiled in a sheet of writing-paper. Why, that's nothing. We have known a man to write a few lines on a sheet of writing paper that kept him in hot water for three years.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this: "In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards.

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me. This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills, the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

New Wash Goods

- New Fancy Piques
New Plain Tissues
New Plain Ducks
New Fancy Ducks
New Fancy Gingham
New Plain Gingham
New Plain Satens
New Fancy Satens
New Fancy Cambrics.

NEW WASH GOODS

- New White Spotted Muslins
New White Plain Muslins
New White Fancy Muslins
New Organdy Muslins
New Colored Muslins
New Dresden Muslins
New Silk Zephyr Muslins.

GRAND SILK SALE.

25 new patterns in Fancy Silks, pure and in all the new colorings, cheap at 75c choice of the lot at only 40c per yard.

New Fancy Silks.

- New Dresden Silks
New Shot Broche Silks
New Fancy Tulle Silks
New Shot Tulle Silks
New Plain Tulle Silks
New Fancy Striped Silks
New Fancy Brocade Silks
New Fancy Silk from 35c to \$5 per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET TELEPHONE NO. 3838

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ST. ANTOINE DIVISION OF MONTREAL.

As the result of representative choice I have become the candidate of the Liberal Conservative party in the St. Antoine Division of Montreal.

The policy of the Liberal Conservative Party has been to secure the interests of the majority of the Canadian people. I believe it will continue to be so. It has been a policy of action, and it has secured the interests of a country with a great natural wealth, a rich soil, and a vast population. It has secured the interests of the Dominion by its policy of action. I believe it will continue to be so. I believe it will continue to be so. I believe it will continue to be so.

My friends, I have been a member of the Liberal Conservative Party for many years. I have seen it grow from a small party to a great party. I have seen it secure the interests of the majority of the Canadian people. I believe it will continue to be so. I believe it will continue to be so. I believe it will continue to be so.

My friends, I have been a member of the Liberal Conservative Party for many years. I have seen it grow from a small party to a great party. I have seen it secure the interests of the majority of the Canadian people. I believe it will continue to be so. I believe it will continue to be so. I believe it will continue to be so.

CARPETS.

Another large shipment to hand and customers can be supplied with the newest productions coming from best foreign looms.

FURNITURE

Our 2, 3 and 4th flats are literally packed with new arrivals. Refrigerators, Cooking Stoves, Ranges and Gas Stoves.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street.

GLENDORA BUILDING. M. HICKS. O'BRIEN. M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL. Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt. N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

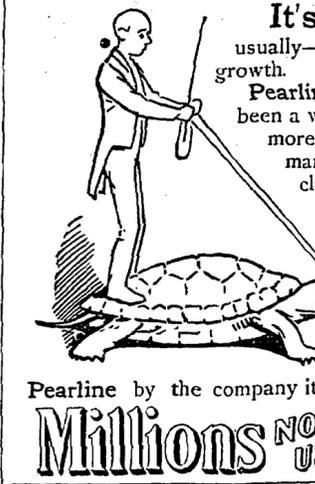
The Priest's Story

MY YOUNGER brother and myself were left to the care of my mother—best and dearest of mothers! said the holy man sighing deeply, and clasping his hands fervently, while his eyes were lifted to heaven, as if love made him conscious that the spirit of her he lamented had found its eternal rest there. "Thy gentle and affectionate nature sunk under the bitter trial that an all-wise Providence was pleased to visit thee with?—Well, sir, Frank was my mother's darling; not that you are to understand, by so saying, that she was of that weak and capricious tone of mind which lavished its care upon one at the expense of others—far from it; never was a deeper store of maternal love more equally shared than among the four brothers; but when the two seniors went away, and I was some time after sent for my studies to St. Omer, Frank became the object upon which all the tenderness of her affectionate heart might exercise the little maternal cares that hitherto had been divided amongst many. Indeed, my dear Frank deserved it all; his was the gentlest of natures, combined with a mind of singular strength and brilliant imagination. In short, as the phrase is, it, he was 'the flower of the flock,' and great things were expected from him. It was some time after my return from St. Omer, while preparations were making for advancing Frank in the pursuit which had been selected as the business of his life, that every hour which drew nearer to the moment of his departure made him dearer, not only to us, but to all who knew him, and each friend claimed a day that Frank should spend with him, which always passed in recalling the happy hours they had already spent together, in assurances given and received of kindly remembrances that still should be cherished, and in mutual wishes for success, with many hearty prophecies from my poor Frank's friends that 'he would one day be a great man.' "One night, as my mother and myself were sitting at home beside the fire, expecting Frank's return from one of these parties, my mother said, in an unusually anxious tone, 'I wish Frank would come home.' "What makes you think of his return so soon?" said I. "I don't know," said she; "but somehow I'm uneasy about him." "Oh, make yourself quiet," said I, "on that subject; we cannot possibly expect Frank for an hour to come yet." "Still my mother could not become calm, and she fidgeted about the room, became busy in doing nothing, and now and then would go to the door of the house, and listen for the distant tramp of Frank's horse—but Frank came not. "More than the hour I had named as the probable time of his arrival had elapsed, and my mother's anxiety had amounted to a painful pitch; and I began myself to blame my brother for so long and late an absence. Still, I endeavored to calm her, and had prevailed on her to seat herself again at the fire, and commenced reading a page or two of an amusing book, when suddenly she stopped me, and turned her head to the window in the attitude of listening. "It is! it is!" said she; "I hear him coming." "And how the sound of a horse's feet in a rapid pace became audible. She rose from her chair and with a deeply aspirated "Thank God!" went to open the door for him herself. I heard the horse now pass by the window; in a second or two more, the door was opened, and instantly a fearful scream from my mother brought me hastily to her assistance. I found her lying in the hall in a deep swoon; the servants of the house hastily crowded to the spot, and gave her immediate aid. I ran to the door to ascertain the cause of my mother's alarm, and there I saw Frank's horse panting, and the saddle empty. That my brother had been thrown and badly hurt, was the first thought that suggested itself; and a car and horse were immediately ordered to drive in the direction he had been returning; but, in a few minutes, our fears were excited to the last degree by discovering there was blood on the saddle. "We all experienced inconceivable terror at the discovery, but not to weary you with details, suffice it to say, that we commenced a diligent search, and at length arrived at a small by-way that turned from the main road, and led through a bog, which was the nearest course for my brother to have taken homewards, and we accordingly began to explore it. I was mounted on the horse my brother had ridden, and the animal snorted violently, and exhibited evident symptoms of dislike to retrace this by-way, which, I doubted not, he had already travelled that night; and this very fact made me still more apprehensive that some terrible occurrence must have taken place to occasion such excessive repugnance on the part of the animal. However, I urged him onward, and telling those who accompanied me to follow with what speed they might, I dashed forward, followed by a faithful dog of poor Frank's. At the terminus of about half a mile, the horse became still more impatient of restraint, and started at every ten paces; and the dog began to traverse the little road, giving an occasional yelp, sniffling the air strongly, and lashing his side with his tail, as if on some scent. At length, he came to a stand and beat about within a very circumscribed space—yelping occasionally, as if to draw my attention. I dismounted immediately, but the horse was so extremely restive that the difficulty I had in holding him prevented me from observing the road by the light of the lantern which I carried. I perceived, however, it was very much trampled herabouts, and bore evidence of having been the scene of a struggle; I snatched to the party in the rear, who soon came up and lighted some faggots of bogwood, which they brought with them to assist in our search, and we now more clearly distinguished the marks I alluded to. The dog still howled and indicated a particular spot to us; and on one side of the path, upon the stunted grass, we discovered a quantity of fresh blood, and I picked up a pencil-case that I knew belonged to my murdered brother—for I now was compelled to consider him as such; and an attempt to describe the agonized feelings which at

that moment I experienced would be in vain. We continued our search for the discovery of his body for many hours without success, and the morning was far advanced before we returned home. How changed a home from the preceding day! My beloved mother could scarcely be aroused for a moment from a sort of stupor that seized upon her, when the paroxysm of frenzy was over, which the awful catastrophe of the fatal night had produced. If ever heart was broken, her's was. She lingered but a few weeks after the son she adored, and seldom spoke during the period, except to call upon his name. "But I will not dwell on this painful theme. Suffice it to say—she died; and her death, under such circumstances, increased the sensation which my brother's mysterious murder had excited. Yet, with all the horror which was universal entertained for the crime, and the execration poured upon its atrocious perpetrator, still the doer of the deed remained undiscovered; and even I, who of course was the most active in seeking to develop the mystery, not only could catch no clue to lead to the discovery of the murderer, but failed even to ascertain where the mangled remains of my lost brother had been deposited. "It was nearly a year after the fatal event, that a penitent knelt to me, and confided to the ear of his confessor the misdeeds of an ill-spent life; I say of his whole life—for he had never before knelt at the confessional. "Fearful was the catalogue of crime that was revealed to me—unbounded selfishness, oppression, revenge, and lawless passion, had held unbridled influence over the unfortunate sinner, and sensuality in all its shapes, even to the polluted home and betrayed maiden, had plunged him deeply into sin. "I was shocked—I may even say I was disgusted, and the culprit himself seemed to shrink from the recapitulation of his sins, which he found more extensive and appalling than he had dreamed of, until the recital of them called them all in fearful array before him. I was about to commence an admonition, when he interrupted me—he had more to communicate, I desired him to proceed—he writhed before me. I enjoined him in the name of the God he had offended, and who knoweth the inmost heart, to make an unreserved disclosure of his crimes, before he dared to seek a reconciliation with his Maker. At length, after many a pause and convulsive sob, he told me, in a voice almost suffocated by terror, that he had been guilty of bloodshed. I shuddered, but in a short time, I recovered myself, and asked how and where he had deprived a fellow-creature of life? Never, to the latest hour of my life shall I forget the look which the miserable sinner gave me at that moment. His eyes were glazed, and seemed starting from their sockets with terror; his face assumed a deadly paleness—he raised his clasped hands up to me in the most imploring action, as if supplicating mercy; and with livid and quivering lips he gasped out—"Twas I who killed your brother!" "Oh God! how I felt at that instant! Even now, after the lapse of years, I recollect the sensation; it was as if the blood were flowing back upon my heart, until I felt as if it would burst; and then a few convulsive breathings,—and back rushed the blood again through my tingling veins. I thought I was dying; but suddenly I uttered an hysterical laugh, and fell back, senseless, in my seat. "When I recovered, a cold sweat was pouring down my forehead, and I was weeping copiously. Never, before, did I feel my manhood annihilated under the influence of an hysterical affection—it was dreadful. "I found the blood-stained sinner supporting me, roused from his prostration by a sense of terror at my emotion; for when I could hear anything, his entrance that I would not discover upon him were poured forth in the most abject strain of supplication. "Fear not for your miserable life, said I; the seal of confession is upon what you have revealed to me, and you are safe; but leave me for the present, and come not to me again until I send for you." He departed. "I knelt and prayed for strength, to Him who alone could give it, to fortify me in this dreadful trial. He was the author of a brother's murder, and a mother's consequent death, discovered to me in the person of my penitent. It was a fearful position for a frail mortal to be placed in; but as a consequence of the holy calling I professed, I hoped, through the blessing of Him whom I served, to acquire fortitude for the trial into which the ministry of His gospel had led me. "The fortitude I needed came through prayer, and when I thought myself equal to the task, I sent for the murderer of my brother. I solicited for him as our Church has ordained—I appointed penance to him, and, in short, dealt with him merely as any other confessor might have done. "Years thus passed away, and during that time he constantly attended his duty; and it was remarked through the country that he had become a quieter person since Father Roach had become his confessor. But still he was far from—and, indeed, I fear he was far from a reformed man, though he did not allow his transgressions to be so glaring as they were wont to be; and I began to think that terror and cunning had been his motives in suggesting to him the course he had adopted, as the opportunities which it gave him of being often with me, as his confessor, were likely to lull every suspicion of his guilt in the eyes of the world; and in making me the depository of his fearful secret, he then placed himself beyond the power of my pursuit, and interposed the strongest barrier to my becoming the avenger of my deed. "Ten years later the murderer acknowledged to the world the crime he had committed, and was duly tried, found guilty, and executed. "Hitherto, I have not made you acquainted with the cause of his fall; it was jealousy. He found himself rivalled by my brother in the good graces of a beautiful girl of moderate

circumstances, whom he would have wished to obtain as his wife, but to whom Frank had become an object of greater interest; and I doubt not, had my poor fellow been spared, that marriage would ultimately have drawn clearer the ties that were so savagely severed. But the ambushade and the knife had done their deadly work; for the cowardly villain had lain in wait for him on the lonely bog-road he guessed he would travel on that fatal night,—and, springing from his lurking place, he stabbed my noble Frank in the back. WEALTH AND LONGEVITY. DOES MONEY GETTING SHORTEN A MAN'S LIFE—SOME INSTANCES IN POINT. The sudden death of England's multimillionaire "Nitrate King," Col. North, following so closely on the equally sudden death of the Baron de Hirsch, will undoubtedly be utilized to establish some weird and occult connection between progress in wealth and shortness of life. It will be all the easier to draw the conclusion from citing the similar cases of Seligman, or William H. Vanderbilt, of Stetson and others. But on the other hand it may be remarked that such men as Commodore Vanderbilt and the Astors and Rothschilds generally have managed to reach the fullness of their years. The same is true of Peabody, of Stephen Girard and of John Hopkins, who were great money-getters and great money givers. If Jay Gould and Tom Scott died at a comparatively early age, how about such railway magnates as Sam Sloan, John I. Blair, the Garrisons, Russell Sage? Li Hung Chang is considered the most successful collector of money in the world. Yet, though he carries his coffin around with him when he travels, he carries his 72 years very comfortably. Then men who are successful in money-getting are probably in no more danger of sudden or early death than the men who have been successful in statesmanship or religion or literature, or in any other department of human energy. A NEW IDEA FOR THE LADY ADMINISTRATORS OF OUR BAZARS AND FANCY FAIRS. St. Stephen's fair, now being held in the new church building at Broad and Butler streets, Philadelphia, says an American contemporary, is a magnificent success owing to the introduction of the feature of naming the different sections after counties in Ireland. Over 300 people kissed the Blarney stone last week. Of the provinces, Leinster led off well, but was soon overtaken by Connaught. Ulster then took a spurt, but Munster got its Irish up and led them all. The order of the tables after the first week is: Refreshments, glass, Germany, Munster, United States, Connaught, Ulster, Leinster. Leinster won't be last long, for Kilkenny, Carlow and Wexford are getting up a boom for next week. Armagh and Donegal turned out bravely for Ulster; Mayo and Sligo did most for Connaught, while Tipperary, Waterford and Kerry swelled Munster. THROUGH THE "SOO" CANAL. THE TREMENDOUS TRAFFIC FROM THE GREAT WEST TO THE EAST DURING NAVIGATION. The annual report of the American and Canadian ship canals at the "Soo" for last year shows that the largest volume of commerce passed through in the history of the Soo. The amount of freight carried was 15,002,550 net tons, an increase of 14 per cent. over 1894. The average cost per ton for carrying freight was 94 1/2 cents. A total of 877 registered craft used the canal, 522 steamers and 355 sails, having a total valuation of \$2,822,800. Canadian freight was 3 1/2 per cent. of the whole. FICKLE FORTUNE. A few years ago John Riley was one of the richest men in St. Louis. He owned property valued at \$8,000,000, having laid the foundation for his great fortune by government transport service during the war. He was very charitable and gave large amounts towards the building of St. Patrick's Church, but his immense wealth gradually disappeared, and when he left St. Louis several years since, he took with him \$300,000, all that was left of his millions. Last week an old man, who had been living like a hermit near Washington, D.C., was found dying in squalor and removed to the almshouse, where he died. It was only after his burial in Mt. Olivet Cemetery that his identity was discovered. The dead pauper and the former millionaire were one and the same, but not a trace of the thousands he took with him from St. Louis could be found. His body was claimed by his relatives in St. Louis and taken to that city for burial, where years ago he erected a magnificent family monument. A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. At the annual convocation for the conferring of degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Applied Science, which was held at the McGill University, Sir Donald Smith announced his intention of endowing Montreal with a college for women. The prospective college will be known as the Royal Victoria College and will be devoted to the higher education of women. Elaborate plans had been prepared, and the work of construction will be commenced at once. It was further stated that the building would contain class rooms, dining rooms, a large convocation hall, and residential quarters for the Donaldis. The love of country is second only to truth and honor in the composition of noble character. For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food. THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequalled for all BLOOD DISEASES.

A SCOFFER FLOORED. HUMBLING BY AN HUMBLE BUT CLEVER PRIEST. A young French priest, so the story goes, appointed to a cure in a romantic district set out to walk to his destination. On the way he fell in with a party of conscripts who were marching to join their depot in the same part of the country. All young and fresh, the pain of parting over—they fraternized pleasantly together, the only discordant note being due to a conscript who, having been selected for the cavalry, thought himself entitled to give himself airs. Especially he set himself to disconcert the young priest, whose garb he ridiculed and whose sense of propriety he tried to outrage by noisy oaths and ribald songs. But the young "vicar" did not seem to mind; he in his turn told good stories which set everybody laughing—everybody, that is, except the embryo horseman. He, to disgust the priest and raise his character with his comrades, began to boast of his own incredible wickedness. "You cannot mention a sin that I have not committed," he cried. "Oh!" said the priest, "you are too hard upon yourself. I venture to say there are two or three." "No, not one," reiterated the conscript, fortifying his assertion with a wager of a breakfast all round at the tavern. "Done," said the young divine, modestly. "Come now; did you ever lend out money at usury?" for that is one of the sins enumerated in the calendar. A roar of laughter from the valiant trooper's comrades was followed by a general acclamation that the priest had fairly won the wager; for the luckless conscript was well known for being rather a borrower than a lender. self-help You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anaemia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that. He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that. Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Ont. soc. and \$1.00 10 lbs. Is all You Need WITH OUR NEW Refrigerators! You see, we are careful to put good work into them. And then, they are so cheap. G. W. REED, 785 Craig St. We have a few odd sizes that we are selling from \$4.00 up. PNY-PECTORAL Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS in a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific cure, tried and true, soothing and healing to the throat. W. C. McCORMACK & Son, Brockton, Que. report in all the leading English and French papers that Pny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. G. of a chronic cough, and that she is now a mother of a long-expected child. Mrs. J. H. Herrick, Chemist, 251 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "An excellent cough and croup remedy. I have given the Pny-Pectoral to all who have had a cough, and have seen the best results. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with a cough." Large bottles, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. 57, Front St. W. Polished Hardwood Refrigerators from \$8.50 to \$32.50, and 10 per cent Discount for Cash. ICE CREAM FREEZERS also very Cheap at L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 6 St. Lawrence Street. NOTICE. D. STEWART & CO., Cor. Mountain & St. Antoine Streets. HAVE REMOVED TO Cor. S. Catherine & McKay Streets. TELEPHONE No. 3835. MEN AND WOMEN might to make Orange Portraits in spare time at their homes by a new and simple method. These portraits are made by a simple method which will be furnished work by mail, by which you can EARN \$5 TO \$16 A WEEK. Particulars send for H. A. GRIPPE, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa. FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kingston, \$2.00. Out Maple, \$2.50. Tamara, \$3.00. \$1.75. Mill Block—Stave Lumber—\$1.50. C. W. CALVERT, Richmond Square, Tel. 5835.



John H. Parnell sails.

A DELEGATION SEES LUM OFF ON THE UMBRIA. John H. Parnell, M.P. for North Meath, Ireland, who has been in the United States for several weeks on business connected with the Irish industries, which he is fostering on his estate, Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, sailed last week on the Umbria. He was escorted to the pier by a delegation from the Irish National Club and the Irish Independent party. Mr. Parnell said that his mission in the United States was a great success, and that the only trouble he foresaw now was that the supply of material in Ireland might not meet the demand. He expressed himself as much pleased with the Irish political situation there, and was particularly enthusiastic about the Irish Volunteers. He said it was a revelation to him and was one of the best and most practical things the Irish had done in America. Mr. Parnell's statement was filled with flowers, and as he stood at the rail and waived his handkerchief in farewell, his friends wished him bon voyage with three rousing cheers. CONAN DOYLE IN EGYPT. Conan Doyle has gone to Egypt to write up the new war in the Sudan. He thus describes the appearance of some English soldiers setting forth by rail from Cairo to the seat of war: "Look at those eight bullet heads, close-cropped and red-eared, with flushed bruiser faces and gap-toothed mouths howling in chorus. They are not beautiful, certainly, and it would be hard to deny that they are brutal, but that a sense of vigorous, high-blooded animalism they leave behind them! For good or evil, there is nothing weak about these squares of flushed, shouting faces which are sliding past us. Tommy looks to me as capable of sacking Badajos as his forbears, Good-bye, my gallant soldier boys, and God be with you! I think that you will see Berber before you set foot on Cairo platform once more." Note that there is in this no trace of the tender, touching aversion to war which animates the gentle Briton when the talk is of war with this country or any other great power. "Go it, you bruiser-faced, gap-toothed brutes! You have only naked flesh to fire!" But if it were a conflict with Americans or Boers, both of whom are remarkably accurate handlers of the rifle, the cry would be: "Shall brethren go to war? British the thought. It would be a crime against humanity!" Nevertheless, we think and hope that the desperadoes will take as good care of Dr. Doyle's admired bullocks as the old Mahdi did of Hicks, Pasha, Gordon and all the rest; and we believe that God will be, now as then, on the side of the invaded. UN-X-RAYABLE ENVELOPES. We are in receipt of a package of envelopes which have the special merit of being impervious to the X-rays of the new photography. The material of which these envelopes is made is textile buckskin, the celebrated iridescent, which fits us in dresses to give their skirts and sleeves the desired flare and puff of which all fashionable women are so justly proud. A lady suggested the recent X-ray test, which Prof. Stubbs, President of the College of Associated Electricians, made with textile buckskin. It was found that articles could be readily photographed through any kind of dress material as well as wool, leather or metal, but that they were invisible on the negative plates when wrapped in a single layer of textile buckskin. It was clearly demonstrated that textile buckskin, though thinner and lighter than most material, was absolutely impervious to the wonderful penetration of the cathode rays, and this advantage has ever since then been associated with its well known water-proof qualities. Experiments with writing enclosed in envelopes used in official departments and for business and private correspondence disclosed the fact that the writing written could be distinctly photographed through the envelopes. The possible danger to the peace and domestic security of the world arising from the application of the X-rays in such cases has been commented on quite generally by the press, and the manufacturers of textile buckskin seized the opportunity of illustrating the un-x-rayable quality of their interlining with the X-ray proof envelopes made of textile buckskin. SPENT 25 YEARS IN THE CATACOMBS Professor Armetini, whose death is reported from Rome, practically lived for twenty-five years in the catacombs where his researches were second only in value to those of De Rossi, whose unfinished work on "Underground Rome" he followed up. The deceased professor, works on the churches of Rome, from their origin to the fifteenth century, are in their historical and artistic aspect, of unique value.

It's a slow process, usually—education, development, and growth. But it hasn't been so with Pearlina. Pearlina's success has been a wonder, from the start. All the more so when you consider the many poor imitations of it, which claim to make washing easy. These things tend to confuse people, of course. They're forced on the public by peddlers, prizes, substitution, etc. No doubt they're often thought to be the same as Pearlina. We protest. Don't judge.

Pearline by the company it has to keep. Millions NOW USE Pearlina

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY Leave Windsor Street Station for Boston, \$9.00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m. Portland, \$9.00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m. New York, \$8.10 a.m., \$7.25 p.m. Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, \$8.25 a.m., \$7.00 p.m. St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$9.10 p.m. Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$9.00 p.m. Ste. Anne's, Vancouver, \$8.25 a.m., \$1.45 p.m. St. John's, \$9.00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m., \$8.45 p.m. New York—\$9 a.m., \$8.05 p.m., \$6.20 p.m. Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., \$8.40 p.m. Sherbrooke—\$8.05 p.m., and \$8.4 p.m. Beauharnois and Valleyfield, \$8.10 a.m., 2.00 p.m., \$8.25 p.m. Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, \$1.45 p.m., \$5.20 p.m. Leave Dalhousie Square Station for Quebec, \$8.10 a.m., \$8.20 p.m., \$10.30 p.m. Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, \$15 p.m. Ottawa, Lacute, \$8.30 a.m., 6.05 p.m. St. Lin, St. Eustache, \$8.30 p.m. St. Jerome, \$8.30 a.m., \$8.30 p.m. St. Azel and La Belle, \$8.30 p.m. Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese, \$8.30 a.m., (a) 3 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.05 p.m.; Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 3 p.m. (Daily except Saturdays. Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown. A Parlor and sleeping cars, Saturdays only, Sundays only. (b) Except Saturday and Sunday. CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

WHEN IN DOUBT REGARDING YOUR ENGRAVING LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING AND STATIONERY GO TO BISHOP'S 169 St. James St.

\$3 A DAY SURE. SEND your address and your photograph and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and the money. You work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will send you the business fully; nothing we can do for you for every day's work. Send us a clear profit of 50% for every day's work. Send us a clear profit of 50% for every day's work. IMPERIAL STATIONERY CO., 805 P. ST., WINNIPEG, ONT.

M. J. DOHERTY Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT. Money to Lend! No. 8 FOURTH FLOOR. SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS.

DOHERTY, SIGOTTE & BARNARD, (Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY.) Advocates & Barristers. 180 ST. JAMES STREET. City and District Bank Building.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY, CONSULTING COUNSEL, No. 8, Fourth Floor—Savings Bank Chambers. FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE FURNISHED \$2,000,000 WORTH OF BELL'S PATENT TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BELLS. WEST-TRON, N.Y. BELL-BEST BELL-CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

ESTABLISHED 1814 C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St., (East of Blain), MONTREAL. Office, 847

PARALYSIS CONQUERED.

AT LAST IT YIELDS TO THE ADVANCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

THE STRONG TESTIMONY OF A MAN WHO WAS A HALF-DEAD, BEDRIDDEN INVALID—HE NOW ENJOICES IN RENEWED HEALTH AND STRENGTH—DOCTORS ADMIT THAT PARALYSIS IS NO LONGER INCURABLE.

There is nothing in life sadder than to see a strong man stricken with paralysis. Alive, yet dead to the duties and activities that belong to life, the paralytic, until a comparatively recent period, was doomed to pass the remainder of his days in a hopeless and helpless condition. But since the discovery of that wonderful medicine given to the world under the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, those stricken with this formerly incurable disease have now the means of regaining health, strength and activity. Hundreds in various parts of the country who were helpless, bedridden invalids, have been restored to health by this incomparable medicine. Among those who have been thus fortunately restored to activity is Mr. Allan J. McDonald, a well-known resident of Nine Mile Creek, P. E. I. Mr. McDonald says:—"In the fall of 1893 I injured my back, and during the year succeeding suffered great pain. I had no less than four physicians attend me at different times, but without any benefit. Before the end of the year I was forced to give up all active work and was rapidly falling into a condition of utter helplessness. On two occasions the doctors encased me in plaster of paris, but it did no good. My limbs kept getting weaker and weaker, with a twitching motion, and I dragged my feet when I tried to walk. Finally I lost all power of locomotion and absolutely all power of feeling from the waist downwards, and I was as helpless as a piece of wood. In this half dead and half alive condition I laid in bed for eleven months not able to help myself in the least. Physically I did not suffer much, but mentally the agony of those long weary months cannot be described. I was at last told by the doctors that there was no hope for me, and that I was doomed to pass the remainder of my days a helpless, half lifeless piece of humanity. Providentially soon after this I read of a case similar to mine, cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It gave me hope, and my friends got me a supply of the pills. After the use of a few boxes I found that life was slowly returning to my limbs. I continued using the pills, gradually getting stronger and stronger, until now, after the use of thirty-two boxes, I am able to walk about smartly and do light work, and I feel that I am gaining new strength every day. Words cannot express the thankfulness I feel at again being able to go about actively after passing through that terrible ordeal, and I sincerely hope that my experience may be the means of bringing back hope and health to some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to a faded cheek. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

HIS THIRD WIFE.

SAD EXPERIENCE OF AN IRISH SECTION HAND ON A WESTERN RAILROAD.

Some time ago, writes "Missionary" in the Catholic Sentinel, a secular priest of Northern Montana happened to meet an elderly Irishman who was working as section hand in the employ of the Great Northern Railway Company, and, of course, the mutual greeting between priest and Irishman was most cordial.

"John," said the father, after a few preliminary inquiries, "you are a bachelor, are you not?" "Indeed, I ain't, your reverence," promptly answered Mr. Flynn; "but it is sorry I am that I ever married at all. I am living with my third wife, as sure as you live, your reverence!"

"What?" interrupted the priest, with facial contortions enough to make John believe that he was simply horrified.

"It ain't that at all, your reverence," continued the good Irishman, "but it was in this way: My first wife died just about a year after I had married her. She was too good for me. God took her unto himself. Two years after I married another woman, and—I beg pardon, your reverence—but I actually believe the creature was a near relative to the devil himself. Well, she died, too, and may the Lord forgive me, but the devil took her, and I know it. Then you see, your reverence, I married for the third time, and here I am, bad luck to me! She beats me, she abuses me and kicks me around the house all day long. She never cooks no decent meal, she never cleans the house, she never goes to church, and do you think she'd mind my second wife's baby? Oh, no; only for me the poor little creature would starve to death. Well, your reverence, you see the Almighty took my first wife, the devil took my second, but neither of them is willing to take my third one, so I calculate that I will have to keep her myself."

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' GRATITUDE.

His Excellency the Governor-General will present a new bell to Gattineau P. Catholic Church in commemoration of his appreciation of services rendered by Excellency the Countess of Abernethy at the recent unfortunate accident that might have resulted in her death. Her Excellency had every kindness shown her by the pastor of the church,

the Rev. Father Champagne, and was helped out of her predicament by members of the church, which makes His Excellency's gift very appropriate and becoming.

His Excellency has also presented three gallant Gattineau Point villagers who rescued Her Excellency from the water with \$20 each as a slight token of his regard for their services. The men were Troille Bigras, Charles Carriere and Benoit Tremblay.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

The 'Press' publishes the following statistics taken from the last issue of the official Roman Catholic almanac for the United States. The number of Roman Catholics in the United States is 9,410,770, spread over fourteen archdioceses and seventy-one dioceses governed by fourteen archbishops, a cardinal included, and sixty-nine bishops. There are 10,343 priests, 7,756 of whom belong to the secular clergy and 2,587 are monks, belonging to different orders, such as the Jesuits, Paulists, Dominicans, Oblats, Redemptorists, etc. These priests have charge of 9,301 churches, of which 3,648 are simply missions visited by priests now and then, and there are, besides, 3,393 chapels.

The statistics of Catholic education in the United States mention nine universities, twenty-six secular seminaries, with 1,968 students; eighty-two seminaries governed by religious orders with 8,713 students; 187 superior schools for boys, and 633 for girls; 3,361 parochial schools, with the incredible number of 796,348 children attending them and receiving Christian education. The Catholic orphanages are 243 in number and shelter 33,064 children of both sexes.

New York is the most populous archdiocese in the land, and even, it is believed, in the world. It includes New York and the counties of Westchester, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland and Richmond, and the Bahama Islands. The Catholic population in this diocese is 800,000 souls. Next come the archdioceses of Boston and Chicago, with each 600,000 Catholics. The other dioceses come in the following order and with the following Catholic population: Brooklyn, 500,000; Philadelphia, 415,000; New Orleans, 325,000; Hartford, 250,000; Cleveland, 250,000; Baltimore, 240,000; Newark, 231,000; St. Paul, 210,000; Providence, Springfield, Mass., Milwaukee, and St. Louis, 200,000 each. The other dioceses run down as low as one thousand, and Alaska, the largest of them all, has the smallest number of Catholics.

The following remarks are added:—"As will be seen, the Catholic population does not yet reach ten million souls. Nevertheless the Irish exodus is calculated to have brought to these shores thirteen million immigrants, most of whom were Catholics. Add to that number a million French Canadians, several millions of Germans and other Catholics, and you cannot help coming to the conclusion that there have been numerous, very numerous, defects in the ranks of the Catholics in the United States. There should be in the United States from twenty to twenty-five million persons professing the religion to which we ourselves belong."

DEATH OF CARDINAL LUIGI GALIMBERTI.

Rome May 7.—Cardinal Luigi Galimberti, the well known Roman prelate and diplomat, formerly Papal Ambassador to Austria Hungary, died Thursday last at Suedlin, near Düsseldorf. He was Titular Archbishop of Nice. The death of Cardinal Galimberti has greatly affected the Pope, to whom he was warmly devoted. He died from throat trouble.

ADMIRAL FITZ ROY DEAD.

Vice-Admiral Sir Robert O'Brien Fitz Roy, K.C.B., died in London, Eng., on Thursday last.

Bucks-Ache, Face-Ache, Sciatic Pain, Neuralgic Pains, Pain in the Side, etc. Promptly Relieved and Cured by The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster. Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster for several years in the back and limbs, I unhesitatingly recommend it as a safe, sure and efficient remedy in all the above mentioned ailments. A. LAROSSE, Elizabethtown, Ont. Price 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd. Proprietors, Montreal.

TRY A BOTTLE OF GRAY'S EFFERVESCENT Bromide of Soda and Caffeine

Calms the nerves and removes headache. Students, non-vivants and neuralgic people will find it invaluable. 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.

Montreal Roofing Company. ASPHALT FLOORS, COPPER ROOFS, METAL CORRUGATED, METAL SHINGLES, METAL ROOFS, CEMENT ROOFS, SLATE ROOFS, GRVEL ROOFS. BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US. OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Bu-by Lane, TELEPHONE 180.

Best for Wash Day For quick and easy work For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes Surprise is best. USE SURPRISE SOAP. Best for Every Day For every use about the house Surprise works best and cheapest. See for yourself.

THE LATE BISHOP RYAN AND THE IRISH IMMIGRANT GIRLS.

The recent death of Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N.Y., serves to call to mind his association with an organization which has done untold good for the exiles of the Irish race—the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Immigrant Girls, New York City, now under the direction of the Rev. M. J. Henry.

It was left to the distinguished daughter of William Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot, to initiate the first great movement on behalf of Irish exile girls. Miss Charlotte G. O'Brien saw thousands of her countrymen and countrywomen fleeing from Ireland as from a plague spot. She knew the dreadful miseries they had to encounter, owing to the wretched discipline of the emigrant ships. To fully realize the condition of these "floating hells" she voluntarily made many passages in the steerage, and in the further prosecution of her mission settled for some time in the crowded tenement districts of New York to learn how the immigrants lived after their arrival.

Eventually after having thoroughly grasped the enormous iniquities perpetrated and had a vivid conception of the innumerable pitfalls awaiting the innocent and unwary, she went to St. Paul, Minnesota, to see Archbishop Ireland, who was then president of the Irish Catholic Colonization Society. She attended a meeting presided over by the Archbishop, among others present being the late Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., and Michael Cudahy of Chicago and Omaha, Neb., whose check for \$100 was the first money received by the mission shortly afterwards founded. The secretary on the occasion was William J. O'Mahon. As a result of the deliberations Bishop Ryan and Spalding were deputed a committee to wait on the late Cardinal McClosky with a view to establish a mission at Castle Garden to look after Irish immigrants and especially females. Bishop Ryan waited upon his Eminence, who with his coadjutor Archbishop Craggan, received him most graciously, and the discussion resulted in the Archbishop paying a visit to Castle Garden.

As he was in deep sympathy with the object in view, seeing the great necessity of the proposed work, the Archbishop reported favorably, and the mission of Our Lady of the Rosary became an accomplished fact, the late lamented Father Morlan being installed as first director.

The public knows how well the mission has fulfilled its work, and how unselfishly the clerical director aided by the energetic and zealous secretary, Mr. Patrick McCool, have labored. The value of their work to Catholicity and to Ireland is inestimable, and many a happy homestead in the United States can trace its foundation to the wise counsel and friendly help received at Castle Garden.

The late Bishop Ryan to the very day of his death always watched with jealous pride over the scope of the mission's work, and although he had many meritorious and pressing demands for charity at home yet he always contributed regularly to its funds.

GOLD MINING.

Mining up to the present has been done with the pick, shovel, rocker and water. No Capital invested in machinery at present. A quartz ledge has been opened up near Fort Cuaby on the 40 Mile Creek. A couple of tons of the quartz were sent out this summer for a final assay, and if the result sustains the trial test made here by a local assayer, it is stated that a small stamp-mill will be put up next season.

A conservative estimate of the amount of gold taken out last summer and winter is about \$250,000, and from the present outlook it should be increased by 50 per cent. A great deal will depend on Glacier Creek, which was worked for the first time last summer. Very little was done on account of the claims not being in proper shape for working. Many of the claims are quite deep and will pay better to work by drifting during the winter, which has been hindered up to the present by the mild weather. The work done so far has shown up a large yield of gold. There is still a little "sniping," i.e., working old bars, on 40 Mile Creek but it does not pay much. There are a great number of creeks which have never been prospected, which undoubtedly would pay good wages if properly worked, and which will be before long. In fact there is hardly a creek within 300 miles south-east or north-west of here in which more or less gold is not found. The true value of the mineral wealth of this part of the country will not be known for many years to come, as new discoveries are being made each season.

There will be a great deal of drifting done on Miller Creek this winter. This creek has been worked for the past 4 years, and up to the present time has been the richest one here, and is good for some time to come. On claim 3 below "Discovery" there has been taken out in the last 3 years \$55,000 in 500 feet of ground; this has been the best paying claim. Davis and Pocker gulches are each good for a limited number of men. There has not been taken from these gulches any large fortune, but they have yielded good steady profit to the owners. Franklin gulch, one of the first discovered, is still paying well, and has been worked for the past 9 years—Northwest Mounted Police Report.

WALTER KAVANAGH

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING: COTTON UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND AND Assett, \$30,109,332.64. NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, of NORWICH ENGLAND Capital, \$5,000,000. EASTERN ASSURANCE CO. of BUFFALO, N. Y. Capital, \$1,000,000.

To Nursing Mothers! A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk. It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. Handmade lenses for electric light, gas, and oil. Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

Confederation LIFE ASSOCIATION. ESTABLISHED 1871.

THE UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY of this Association, with the Guaranteed Income and Extended Insurance Features combined, is the Ne-plus-ultra of Life Insurance contracts. FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION TO H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, : : H. G. CORTHORN, City Agent. 207 St. James Street, Montreal.

ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. This is a most valuable preparation, restoring to grey hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and very differing testimonials from well known PEDESTRIANS and other persons of good standing testify to the marvellous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais Lavaltrie. I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot describe to you the high praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable gloss and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, mucous substance, generally calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the great variety of Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is aware all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature. D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. Lavaltrie, December 7th, 1895. Testimony of G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois. I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was by nature, makes it amazingly soft and glossy, and stimulates it at the same time its growth. Knowing the numerous ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I and several persons of my acquaintance are so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exist in a high degree, an excellent and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritious for the hair, adapted to its own to increase in a high degree, an excellent and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritious for the hair, adapted to its own to increase in a high degree, an excellent and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritious for the hair, adapted to its own to increase in a high degree, an excellent and softening influence on the hair. For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

The Brantford Refrigerator \$6.50 to \$26.00. The Best Made. Positive Dry Air Circulation. All Hardwood, Zinc Lined. Will keep FOOD fresh for a month on smaller quantity of ice than any refrigerator made. Sole Agent : : F. H. BARR, 2373-76 St. CATHERINE ST.

NURSING IN THE CATHOLIC SISTERHOOD.

BY MARGARET MARY RYAN. There is, perhaps, no section of our religious communities whose aim is more noble than those which are engaged in the work of ministering to the sufferings of the needy and sick. They go forth from the cloister in God's name, these sweet messengers of peace, even to the camp of the leper, taking up with willing hands and of their own volition a work at which the heart of the strongest man might quail. Thither these brave women go without one tear of regret.

Then again we may meet them any day in our own city, whether they wear the grey habit of the Sisters of Charity, or the black garb of the Sisters of Providence, the only two Orders in Montreal whose religious nurse the sick. The Order of the Sisters of Providence is of comparatively recent origin, having been founded as late as 1838, by Madame Jean Baptiste Garmelin.

The Order of the Sisters of Charity, whose religious are commonly designated as "Grey Nuns," from the color of their habit, was founded in 1738 by Madame d'Youville, the widow of a French officer. The Order is practically a revival of the Charon foundation, which fell into decay after the death of its illustrious founder. In 1847, Madame d'Youville and her disciples took possession of the Charon Institute or General Hospital, and continued the work of succoring the aged and the infirm. The charity was not limited to nation or creed, for Madame d'Youville taught her companions the lesson which she herself practised so admirably. No suffering member of humanity, whatever his country might be, was an alien to the heart of the generous foundress. The work of Madame d'Youville lives after her, and today her daughters, like angels of peace, go forth to the humble hamlet to soothe and help the suffering ones. They perform the menial offices of the nurse and spend vigils in prayer at the side of the sufferer. If need be, they beg from door to door, often at the cost of insult and humiliation, to alleviate the pangs of the hungry. Again, they bend their way to the hospital, where they are brought face to face with so much sorrow and so much suffering, that even in leper the land no deeper chords of human love could be sounded.

And so on, like the artist who knows that his mission in life is to paint, the poet whose destiny it is to sing, God's sweet messengers are born to soothe and to solace, to help and to heal, the sick world that leans on Him.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at last meeting of the Hochelaga County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians:—Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst and take unto Himself our beloved friend and fellow-worker, Bro. Wm. X. Swally, therefore, in view of the great loss this County Board has sustained, and the still heavier loss occasioned by his respected relatives, be it

Resolved,—That the members of this County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians hereby desire to express their sense of bereavement and grief at the loss of one of the most faithful and zealous workers, wise, quiet, gentle and unassuming manner endeared him to all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved,—That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved widow and relatives of our late beloved associate, and we pray that the Almighty God, who "doth all things well" will grant them strength and comfort in their hour of sorrow, feeling sure that to them as to us there is comfort and consolation in the knowledge that the deceased was not only honorable and manly in all respects, but also a true, devoted and consistent Catholic.

Resolved,—That this preamble and resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased as a testimonial of our grief and sympathy, and also to THE TRUE WITNESS for publication.

MICHAEL LYNCH, J. P. TOMMY, P. SCULLION, J. WALSH, J. McIVER, Committee.

At a regular meeting of Emerald Court, 378, C. O. F., held in their hall, 1113 Notre Dame street, on Friday, May 1st, 1896, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted:—Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from the midst of Bro. James Murphy and family, of 320 Fullum street, their father; and

Whereas, the intimate and friendly relations held between Bro. Murphy and the members of Emerald Court, make it fitting that we should place on record our feelings of regret for the great loss the the and his family have sustained; therefore be it

Resolved,—While bowing down to the will of the Almighty, we desire to express to our worthy brother and bereaved family our most sincere and deep sympathy for them and the loss they have endured. Be it further

Resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to Bro. Murphy and family, and a copy sent to the C. O. F. Forester and Calendar of St. Mary's Church, and THE TRUE WITNESS, and spread on the records of this Court.

Signed, JAMES E. BRUNNAN, W. J. STREET, JOHN FLYNN, Committee.

ARE YOU ONE Of those unhappy people who are suffering with weak nerves, starting at every slight sound, unable to endure any unusual disturbance, finding it impossible to sleep? Avoid opiate and nerve compounds. Feed the nerves upon blood made pure and nourishing by the great blood purifier and true nerve tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

MARKET REPORTS

BONSECOURS MARKET.

DEMAND FOR GRAIN SLOW—VEGETABLES FAIRLY ACTIVE.

Notwithstanding the fine weather, the gathering of buyers at Bonsecours market this morning was small, and business generally quiet.

Radishes were abundant and lower at 20c per dozen bunches; lettuce at 30c per dozen in a large way.

Flour and Grain. Flour, per 100 lbs. \$2.00 @ \$2.50. Oats, per bush. 0.75 @ 0.80.

Vegetables. Parsley, per dozen. 0.20 @ 0.40. Cabbage, per dozen. 0.10 @ 0.25. Lettuce, per dozen. 0.25 @ 0.40.

Meats. Beef, choice, per lb. 0.12 @ 0.15. Mutton, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.12. Lamb, per lb. 0.12 @ 0.15.

Fish. Pike, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.10. Haddock, per lb. 0.06 @ 0.07. Bullheads, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.10.

Game. Snowbirds, per dozen. 2.00 @ 2.40. Plover, per dozen. 2.00 @ 2.25. Black duck, per pair. 0.65 @ 0.75.

Provision Market. The local provision market is without any change. Canada short cut clear, per lb. \$12.50 to \$13.

At the East End Abattoir market this morning the offerings of live stock were 600 cattle, 500 calves, 200 spring lambs, 50 sheep, 25 young pigs, and 10 hogs.

Notwithstanding the larger receipts of cattle and the decided change in the temperature of the weather since a week ago, the tone of the market to-day was steady and values showed no material change.

The receipts of calves continue liberal, but the average quality is better, and in consequence holders realized higher prices.

The receipts of hogs were 1,210 sheep from the States and 5,315 from South America, a total of 6,525. The latter made 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 for clipped sheep, and 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 for wool sheep; some United States lambs up to 6 1/2.

At the Point St. Charles cattle market there was also a good supply of cattle, and all the choice steers and heifers met with a ready sale for export account at 4c per lb.

Mr. Thomas C. Nelson, of Glasgow, cables Mr. W. G. Elliott, of this city, as follows: "Best American steers, 5 1/2; sheep, 6 1/2. Prospects are bad for the coming week."

Toronto, May 12.—There was a heavy run of stuff at the Western Cattle Yards to-day, and the market was a bad one for everything but hogs.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The cheese market continues much the same. Receipts of new fodder cheese are increasing and as the demand for them so far has been confined to the local trade, the tone is rather heavy.

There is no improvement in the butter market. Receipts of Western dairy are noted and they have come to a poor market, as 11c is buyers' idea of their value.

The tone of the egg market was easier to-day, and prices were 1c per dozen lower. The demand was fair, especially for culls, at 8c to 9c, while choice sold at 9 1/2c to 10c per dozen.

In maple syrup the feeling was firmer, and sales were made at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. in wood, and 5 1/2c to 60c per tin. Sugar sold at 7 1/2c to 8c per lb.

Choice hand-picked beans were unchanged at 85c to 90c in car lots, and 95c to \$1.05 in small quantities.

Potatoes in carload lots are offering at 25c per bag, and in a small way sales were made at 30c to 35c.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 12.—The first meeting of the Ingersoll cheese market was held here to-day. Large attendance. A resolution was adopted to continue the call system, and no cheese to be sold except on the Board on market day with out the permission of a majority of the members present.

At our board to-day 21 factories offered 600 white and 105 colored. The following are the sales.—Hodgson Bros., 100 colored at 7 1/2c, 120 white at 7 1/2c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 40 white at 7 1/2c; Thos. Watkins, 120 white at 7 1/2c.

Madoc, Ont., May 12.—Cheese Board organized to-night for the season. Fifteen factories boarded 480 boxes; 40 colored sold at 7 1/2c; 440 white, sold to Hodgson, at 7 1/2c. Buyers represented: Hodgson, Watkins, McCargar, and Bird.

New York, May 12.—Butter unchanged. Pork unchanged. Cheese, State large, new, 6 1/2c to 5 1/2c; others unchanged, weak. Eggs freely offered; State and Pennsylvania, 10 1/2c to 11c; Western fresh, 9c to 10 1/2c. Tallow weak; city, 3 1/2c; country, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c. Potatoes easy; Bermuda, \$4 to \$7; others unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

Liverpool, May 11.—Owing to hot weather the demand for cattle was slow and trade bad, in consequence of which the market was weak, and prices show a decline of 1/2c to 3/4c per lb, since this week, best States being quoted at 10c and Argentines at 9c.

At the Liverpool market the demand for sheep was strong on account of small supplies, and values advanced 1c to 2c per lb., to 13c for best. At London best was quoted at 12 1/2c. A private cable from Liverpool quoted choice Canadian and States cattle at 9 1/2c to 10c, and stated that heavy States steers were unsaleable at 9 1/2c.

MONTREAL, May 12.—There has been no improvement in the live stock markets abroad; in fact, cable advices to-day were weak and lower, which was very discouraging news to shippers who have shipments on the way, as at to-day's prices they would stand to lose lots of money, and the prospects for any change in the situation in the near future are bleak.

At the East End Abattoir market this morning the offerings of live stock were 600 cattle, 500 calves, 200 spring lambs, 50 sheep, 25 young pigs, and 10 hogs.

Notwithstanding the larger receipts of cattle and the decided change in the temperature of the weather since a week ago, the tone of the market to-day was steady and values showed no material change.

The receipts of calves continue liberal, but the average quality is better, and in consequence holders realized higher prices.

The receipts of hogs were 1,210 sheep from the States and 5,315 from South America, a total of 6,525. The latter made 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 for clipped sheep, and 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 for wool sheep; some United States lambs up to 6 1/2.

there was also a good supply of cattle, and all the choice steers and heifers met with a ready sale for export account at 4c per lb. The demand from local dealers for butchers' stock was fair, and car load lots changed hands at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb.

Mr. Thomas C. Nelson, of Glasgow, cables Mr. W. G. Elliott, of this city, as follows: "Best American steers, 5 1/2; sheep, 6 1/2. Prospects are bad for the coming week."

Toronto, May 12.—There was a heavy run of stuff at the Western Cattle Yards to-day, and the market was a bad one for everything but hogs.

There is no improvement in the butter market. Receipts of Western dairy are noted and they have come to a poor market, as 11c is buyers' idea of their value.

The tone of the egg market was easier to-day, and prices were 1c per dozen lower. The demand was fair, especially for culls, at 8c to 9c, while choice sold at 9 1/2c to 10c per dozen.

In maple syrup the feeling was firmer, and sales were made at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. in wood, and 5 1/2c to 60c per tin. Sugar sold at 7 1/2c to 8c per lb.

Choice hand-picked beans were unchanged at 85c to 90c in car lots, and 95c to \$1.05 in small quantities.

Potatoes in carload lots are offering at 25c per bag, and in a small way sales were made at 30c to 35c.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 12.—The first meeting of the Ingersoll cheese market was held here to-day. Large attendance. A resolution was adopted to continue the call system, and no cheese to be sold except on the Board on market day with out the permission of a majority of the members present.

At our board to-day 21 factories offered 600 white and 105 colored. The following are the sales.—Hodgson Bros., 100 colored at 7 1/2c, 120 white at 7 1/2c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 40 white at 7 1/2c; Thos. Watkins, 120 white at 7 1/2c.

Madoc, Ont., May 12.—Cheese Board organized to-night for the season. Fifteen factories boarded 480 boxes; 40 colored sold at 7 1/2c; 440 white, sold to Hodgson, at 7 1/2c. Buyers represented: Hodgson, Watkins, McCargar, and Bird.

New York, May 12.—Butter unchanged. Pork unchanged. Cheese, State large, new, 6 1/2c to 5 1/2c; others unchanged, weak. Eggs freely offered; State and Pennsylvania, 10 1/2c to 11c; Western fresh, 9c to 10 1/2c. Tallow weak; city, 3 1/2c; country, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c. Potatoes easy; Bermuda, \$4 to \$7; others unchanged.

Liverpool, May 11.—Owing to hot weather the demand for cattle was slow and trade bad, in consequence of which the market was weak, and prices show a decline of 1/2c to 3/4c per lb, since this week, best States being quoted at 10c and Argentines at 9c.

At the Liverpool market the demand for sheep was strong on account of small supplies, and values advanced 1c to 2c per lb., to 13c for best. At London best was quoted at 12 1/2c. A private cable from Liverpool quoted choice Canadian and States cattle at 9 1/2c to 10c, and stated that heavy States steers were unsaleable at 9 1/2c.

MONTREAL, May 12.—There has been no improvement in the live stock markets abroad; in fact, cable advices to-day were weak and lower, which was very discouraging news to shippers who have shipments on the way, as at to-day's prices they would stand to lose lots of money, and the prospects for any change in the situation in the near future are bleak.

At the East End Abattoir market this morning the offerings of live stock were 600 cattle, 500 calves, 200 spring lambs, 50 sheep, 25 young pigs, and 10 hogs.

Notwithstanding the larger receipts of cattle and the decided change in the temperature of the weather since a week ago, the tone of the market to-day was steady and values showed no material change.

The receipts of calves continue liberal, but the average quality is better, and in consequence holders realized higher prices.

The receipts of hogs were 1,210 sheep from the States and 5,315 from South America, a total of 6,525. The latter made 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 for clipped sheep, and 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 for wool sheep; some United States lambs up to 6 1/2.

prices were low. Good grain fed yearlings, with wool on, were quoted at from 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. and found slow sale. Spring lambs were in large supply, there being over 70,000 on the market.

Mr. Thomas C. Nelson, of Glasgow, cables Mr. W. G. Elliott, of this city, as follows: "Best American steers, 5 1/2; sheep, 6 1/2. Prospects are bad for the coming week."

Toronto, May 12.—There was a heavy run of stuff at the Western Cattle Yards to-day, and the market was a bad one for everything but hogs.

There is no improvement in the butter market. Receipts of Western dairy are noted and they have come to a poor market, as 11c is buyers' idea of their value.

The tone of the egg market was easier to-day, and prices were 1c per dozen lower. The demand was fair, especially for culls, at 8c to 9c, while choice sold at 9 1/2c to 10c per dozen.

In maple syrup the feeling was firmer, and sales were made at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. in wood, and 5 1/2c to 60c per tin. Sugar sold at 7 1/2c to 8c per lb.

Choice hand-picked beans were unchanged at 85c to 90c in car lots, and 95c to \$1.05 in small quantities.

Potatoes in carload lots are offering at 25c per bag, and in a small way sales were made at 30c to 35c.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 12.—The first meeting of the Ingersoll cheese market was held here to-day. Large attendance. A resolution was adopted to continue the call system, and no cheese to be sold except on the Board on market day with out the permission of a majority of the members present.

At our board to-day 21 factories offered 600 white and 105 colored. The following are the sales.—Hodgson Bros., 100 colored at 7 1/2c, 120 white at 7 1/2c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 40 white at 7 1/2c; Thos. Watkins, 120 white at 7 1/2c.

Madoc, Ont., May 12.—Cheese Board organized to-night for the season. Fifteen factories boarded 480 boxes; 40 colored sold at 7 1/2c; 440 white, sold to Hodgson, at 7 1/2c. Buyers represented: Hodgson, Watkins, McCargar, and Bird.

New York, May 12.—Butter unchanged. Pork unchanged. Cheese, State large, new, 6 1/2c to 5 1/2c; others unchanged, weak. Eggs freely offered; State and Pennsylvania, 10 1/2c to 11c; Western fresh, 9c to 10 1/2c. Tallow weak; city, 3 1/2c; country, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c. Potatoes easy; Bermuda, \$4 to \$7; others unchanged.

Liverpool, May 11.—Owing to hot weather the demand for cattle was slow and trade bad, in consequence of which the market was weak, and prices show a decline of 1/2c to 3/4c per lb, since this week, best States being quoted at 10c and Argentines at 9c.

At the Liverpool market the demand for sheep was strong on account of small supplies, and values advanced 1c to 2c per lb., to 13c for best. At London best was quoted at 12 1/2c. A private cable from Liverpool quoted choice Canadian and States cattle at 9 1/2c to 10c, and stated that heavy States steers were unsaleable at 9 1/2c.

MONTREAL, May 12.—There has been no improvement in the live stock markets abroad; in fact, cable advices to-day were weak and lower, which was very discouraging news to shippers who have shipments on the way, as at to-day's prices they would stand to lose lots of money, and the prospects for any change in the situation in the near future are bleak.

At the East End Abattoir market this morning the offerings of live stock were 600 cattle, 500 calves, 200 spring lambs, 50 sheep, 25 young pigs, and 10 hogs.

Notwithstanding the larger receipts of cattle and the decided change in the temperature of the weather since a week ago, the tone of the market to-day was steady and values showed no material change.

The receipts of calves continue liberal, but the average quality is better, and in consequence holders realized higher prices.

The receipts of hogs were 1,210 sheep from the States and 5,315 from South America, a total of 6,525. The latter made 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 for clipped sheep, and 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 for wool sheep; some United States lambs up to 6 1/2.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A Minister's Experience. 6. It is about six years since I felt that something was out of order, although I didn't show it except that I looked pale and thin; a sort of numbness affected me so that I couldn't speak properly, my eyesight was also impaired by spasms apparently moving in the eyes so that I couldn't read, but after I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic all these symptoms disappeared, I feel fresh and well again. May God bless Rev. Koenig. E. HAUN, Pastor.

CHICAGO, Ohio, Jan. 1894. It is about six years since I felt that something was out of order, although I didn't show it except that I looked pale and thin; a sort of numbness affected me so that I couldn't speak properly, my eyesight was also impaired by spasms apparently moving in the eyes so that I couldn't read, but after I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic all these symptoms disappeared, I feel fresh and well again. May God bless Rev. Koenig. E. HAUN, Pastor.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. This is a free gift. The book is written by a physician who has cured thousands of cases of nervous disease. It is a most valuable work and is now being distributed free of charge.

SOLE AGENTS: J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 7th May, 1896.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Portland Cement" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 20th May, 1896, for the supply and delivery of 14,000 barrels, or any portion thereof, of Portland Cement.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal" will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, 12th June, 1896, for the diversion, deepening and enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal.

The S. Carsley Co., Limited. 1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

Mail Orders Promptly Executed.

A TEMPTATION. Is again within reach of the LADIES OF MONTREAL in the shape of just a few of the very latest novelties in

LACE CAPES. Just Received for Summer Wear. 22 Ladies' very handsome Short Capes just received, including the Latest Novelties direct from London and Paris, in Silk, Lace, Mouselin de Soie, Accordian Nets and Silk Crepons.

Men's Clothing. Men's Tweed Sac Suits, \$3.45. Men's Halifax Tweed Sac Suits, \$5.25. Men's Navy Serge Sac Suits, \$4.25. Men's Tweed Reefer Suits, \$4.25. Men's Navy Serge Reefer Suits, \$5.75.

Splendid Offer in Gentlemen's Pants. To-morrow we offer for the first time several hundred pairs of Men's Pants at the following prices: 175 pairs Choice Striped Pants, \$1.10 pair. 50 pairs Navy Pants, just the kind for yachting, etc., \$1.10 pair. 180 pairs Very Choice Gray Striped Pants, \$1.20 pair. Gentlemen's Pants up to \$5.

HATS and CAPS. Men's Hard and Soft Felt Hats, 95c to \$3.25. Boys' Hard and Soft Felt Hats, 95c to \$1.50. Boys' Straw Hats, 15c to 40c. Men's Straw Hats, 15c to \$1.80. Men's Tweed Golf Caps, 21c to 48c. Yachting Caps, 50c to \$1.20. Boys' Fancy Caps, 10c to 25c.

Wool Sweaters. Boys' Sweaters, 47c. Boys' Sweaters, 67c. Boys' Sweaters, 73c. Youth's Sweaters, 67c. Youth's Sweaters, 88c. Men's Sweaters, 67c. Men's Sweaters, 76c. Men's Sweaters to \$2.45.

Men's Shirts. Men's White Unbleached Shirts, 29c. Special White Unbleached Shirts, 48c. Men's White Dressed Shirts, 75c. Men's Colored Cambric Negligee Shirts, 75c. Men's Fancy Flannelette Negligee Shirts, 75c.

Men's Underwear. Men's Natural Merino Vests, 31c. Men's Natural Merino Drawers, 39c. Men's Brown Cotton Vests, 23c. Men's Brown Cotton Drawers, 23c. Men's Natural Wool Vests, 63c. Men's Natural Wool Drawers, 63c. Men's Balbriggan Vests, 46c.

IT PAYS BY MAIL. To do your shopping with "The Quickset Mail Order Store in Canada."

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Name which stands as the most illustrious in the history of the Piano industry is that of JONAS CHICKERING. THE PIANOS which represent the greatest results in scientific and artistic development are unquestionably the CHICKERING PIANOS. The Chickering Pianos have stood the supreme test of seventy-three years' experience, and have proved to be the ARTISTIC STANDARD OF THE WORLD. They have received unequalled and unqualified honor for their superlative excellence from the greatest pianists and musicians of the world, as well as from the cultivated and discriminating public; and also, the highest awards from all the great international as well as local exhibitions. Therefore the assertion that the CHICKERING PIANOS OF TO-DAY ARE THE VERY BEST PIANOS MADE, CANNOT BE QUESTIONED. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine Street. -SOLE IMPORTER- N.B.—See our Assortment of Chickering Pianos

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES. ALL KINDS OF Carriages, Farm Implements and Bicycles. ALSO... Chemical Fertilizers FOR Farm and Garden Purposes. MOTHERS... HAMILTON'S... Why? Because he has a general assortment and at prices to suit all. 1899 Notre Dame St. (Opposite Balmoral Hotel.) Telephone 2219. GARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sautierians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers. 705 ORAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation specialty. Charges Moderate. Telephone 1894.

MOTHERS... HAMILTON'S... Why? Because he has a general assortment and at prices to suit all. 1899 Notre Dame St. (Opposite Balmoral Hotel.) Telephone 2219. GARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sautierians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers. 705 ORAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation specialty. Charges Moderate. Telephone 1894.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Leave Windsor Station for Boston, 9:00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m. Portland, 9:00 a.m., 12:20 p.m. New York, 8:10 a.m., \$4.25 p.m. Toronto, Detroit, 8:50 a.m., \$4.00 p.m. St. Paul, Minneapolis, 8:10 p.m. Winnipeg and Vancouver, 8:30 a.m. Ste. Anne's, Vancouver, etc., 8:20 a.m., 1:30 p.m. 1:15 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 7:00 p.m. St. Johns—9:00 a.m., 4:05 p.m., \$8.20 p.m., 1:30 p.m. Vancouver—9 a.m., 4:05 p.m., \$8.20 p.m. Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 1:30 p.m. Sherbrooke—4:05 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. Beauharnois and Valleyfield, 8:10 a.m., 11 a.m., \$4.25 p.m., 7:10 p.m. Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, 1:30 p.m. 4:15 p.m., 6:15 p.m.

Leave Balmoral Square Station for Quebec, 8:30 a.m., \$3.20 p.m., \$10.30 p.m. Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 8:15 p.m. Ottawa, Lachute, 8:30 a.m., 6:05 p.m. St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5:30 p.m. St. Jerome, 8:30 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 5:30 p.m. St. Agathe and L'Assommoir, 5:30 p.m. St. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8:30 a.m., (a) 3 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:25 p.m.; Saturday, 1:45 p.m., instead of 3 p.m. Daily except Saturdays. *Run daily, Sundays included. Other times week days only unless shown. \$ Parlor and sleeping cars, \$ Saturday only. \$Sundays only. (a) Except Saturday and Sunday. CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

A GREAT RUN - - - on WALL PAPER - - - AT - - - E. A. MARTINEAU'S.

Why? Because he has a general assortment and at prices to suit all. 1899 Notre Dame St. (Opposite Balmoral Hotel.) Telephone 2219.

GARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sautierians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers. 705 ORAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation specialty. Charges Moderate. Telephone 1894.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.