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MONKS IN ART.

(By Louis de Meserac, in Rosary Magazine.)

In art as well as in literature certain grotesque, if not actually malicious, misrepresentations are carefully cherished among the most valued traditions of the craft. In literature the sly and crafty Jesuit, the relentless heretic-hunting Dominican, the unwashed and tooth-brushless Franciscan, the intriguing prelate, the cruel Spaniard, the treacherous Italian, and the sweetly noble Puritan are familiar figures. In fact, to such an extent do these worthies pervade the field of art and literature, polite and otherwise, that by many ordinarily intelligent people they are accepted without question as authentic types.

In centuries past the Inquisition, an institution much maligned and little understood, wishing to encourage and promote the best in art, and discourage all that was base, promulgated certain regulations for the guidance of painters; for example, an artist, before commencing a religious painting, was expected to go through a certain preliminary course of fasting and prayer, and, if possible, receive the Sacraments. There were certain broad principles published, also, regarding the portrayal of certain characters. For instance, the Blessed Virgin must be depicted as a beautiful woman, blonde in type, chaste in mien, robed in pale blue, and with feet modestly covered.

In our own day the Inquisition is unfortunately extinct, but our artists, with the exception of the distinctly religious painters, are still bound by certain conventions as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians. In accordance with these latter-day conventions, a cardinal may be portrayed in his own apartments or at court. If one may judge from the various paintings extant, a cardinal's apartments are limited to his dining-room and library, except in the rare instances where His Eminence is depicted on his death-bed, in which case he occupies a luxuriously furnished chamber, through the open door of which the dining-hall, with its table loaded with delicacies (mostly bottled), is distinctly visible.

To the uninitiated observer it might be difficult to distinguish a prelate's dining-room from his library, but to the adept nothing is easier. The library table is instantly recognized by its bottle of ink, three goose-quills and two books, which are never found on the dining-table. In all other respects the two apartments are identical. This is one of the cases where

"Rations do not make the grill, Nor want of them the study."

According to our modern canons of decorative art, a cardinal is distinctly gregarious in his tastes, and is usually portrayed in the midst of a group of choice spirits, usually other cardinals, although archbishops and bishops are not infrequently admitted to the charmed circle. When ladies are present, as they frequently are in the pictures, the apartment is always furnished in the most luxurious Louis XV style, the prelates are resplendent in purple and scarlet, while the ladies, in evening gowns, are fairly scintillating with jewels. Apparently evening dress is required of all women appearing in the same picture with a Prince of the Church. Even the housemaid, when receiving her orders for the day's marketing, appears in charming décolleté.

When ladies are not present the group of ecclesiastics is almost invariably represented as eating, drinking and making merry most uproariously. Of course, on such occasions, the cardinal appears in flowing robes of scarlet, while the lesser dignitaries are gorgeous in purple and fine linen. I will frankly admit that my personal association with cardinals and archbishops has been neither sufficiently intimate nor sufficiently extended to enable me to write an authoritative book on "Wild Prelates I have Known"; yet I am rather skeptical regarding the

indifferent. One of the best representatives of the first class is by Von Hoesslin, and represents a young monk seated at an organ in an ecstasy of devotion. Every line of his strong, ascetic face is spiritual, his figure is in strong relief against a Gothic window, while in the flood of light at his side are poised two angel figures, their outlines suggested rather than defined. The whole effect of the picture is pleasing as well as uplifting. In a picture by Rosenthal, a young monk is portrayed as pausing in his work by an open window to watch the movements of a butterfly which has just fluttered in. In this picture there is an apparent effort to accentuate the severe, almost bleak, simplicity of the interior in contrast to the sunlit beauty and freedom of the outer world.

Hosch, in his painting, the "Idyl of the Monastery," portrays two monks, one an old man with a gentle, kindly face, slightly tinged with asceticism, poring over a well-loved volume, while at his side a young monk leans against the casement, looking at the flowers and the beautiful, bright landscape outside, dreaming of the delights of Heaven, and in his fancy seeing the unfading flowers upon which the blessed feet of the elect tread as they follow the Lamb.

Grutznier's paintings, "Monastery Secrets" and "Wine," are but types of a popular but more or less offensive variety of "monk pictures." In the first picture the scene is laid in the monastery cellars, with all the conventional monastic accessories, such as flagons, beer barrels, etc., very much in evidence. The monks themselves show very plainly the effects of high living rather than of high thinking. In the second picture, a group of monks are gathered around a table in a richly furnished library where cases of books and scientific apparatus lend an atmosphere of learning, while the elaborately carved furniture, gorgeous tapestries, and rich brocades give an impression of luxury rarely found in any but a pictured monastery. The fact that the flagon to which the attention of the group is directed is of superbly chased silver, and that the glasses from which they are drinking are of the daintiest of silver-mounted Bohemian ware does not remove them from the class of sensuous tipplers of the former picture. The technical excellence of these two pictures only serves to aggravate the artist's offense. Much may be forgiven a dauber, because of him but little is expected, but for a really excellent artist to so prostitute his talents is unpardonable.

In "A Jolly Song," Cederstom portrays a fat and bibulous friar whose ruddy countenance and red, bulbous nose do not in the least suggest the outward signs of inward grace. This unedifying and scarcely creditable son of St. Dominic is strumming a guitar and troling a sentimental ditty in a fashion strongly suggestive of an unduly convivial Tracy Tupman.

These pictures of half-drunken monks are unfortunately not limited to paintings, but on the contrary are found everywhere. They appear in the advertisements of many brewers and wholesale liquor dealers. Tobaccoists consider the picture of a besotted Franciscan, smoking one of their cigars, a wonderfully taking advertisement, entirely overlooking the fact that the average beholder would infer from the picture that a man had to be very drunk to enjoy a cigar of that particular brand. Beer steins are frequently defaced with these pictures, while in furniture stores, library cabinets, liquor cupboards and book-racks are not infrequently disgraced with poker-work portrayals of Friar Tuck and his ilk.

While the glutton may be accepted as the typical monk of the Teutonic and English artists, the religious of the Frenchman is entirely different. It is the mind rather than the senses which appeals to the Gaul, and this peculiarity is as apparent in his art as it is in his inquiry.

Vibert's paintings show this characteristic very plainly. In one of his pictures, "Bad Books," he depicts two old priests seated before an enormous fireplace in which piles of books and papers are being burned, while other books and papers are piled high on the floor, on the table and on the chairs around about. One

"Censor Librorum" sits, a book on his knee, his chin in one hand, the other clasping the tongs, soon to be used in conveying the book to the flames. On his face is a pleased expression, as he reads a few choice passages before consigning the volume to destruction. His companion, a venerable old man with a flowing white beard, leans toward him, an open book in his hand, to call his attention to some "risque" passage which seems to amuse him greatly. The whole atmosphere of the picture is suggestive of an unduly pleasurable interest in forbidden things.

In pleasing contrast to these various types of pictures misrepresenting clerical and monastic life and practice is a painting by an American artist, Herbert Faulkner, "A Christening at St. Mark's." In the dim interior of this splendid old cathedral the christening party gathers around the font, a typical Venetian family, from the smiling grandparent to the tiny "bambino." All heads are bowed to receive the priestly benediction, while the strongest light in the picture falls on the face of the gentle old priest, a face of wonderful kindness and spirituality, worn with thought for others' cares, with sympathy for their woes. Artistically the picture is far superior to any of the work of the Grutznier or the Vibert type, and it is infinitely more pleasing in its effects.

It is to be regretted that the more disgraceful a monk picture is the greater is its apparent popularity, and that copies are found not only in art dealers' shops and public galleries, but even in the homes of Catholics, where they cannot but have a pernicious influence on the young. Children will naturally think that if their parents, who are Catholics, display such pictures and even seem to enjoy looking at them, they certainly must be correct portrayals of actual conditions, and the harm done in this manner is not readily eradicated. It is unnecessary to describe the immense amount of harm such pictures are capable of doing in the way of prejudicing non-Catholics against the Church.

"With Hooks of Steel!"

A London Journal on "One of the Strangest Characteristics of the Church of Rome."

(From the London Telegraph.)
It is estimated that the Catholics in London number 200,000, and their body includes practically the entire Irish element of the population, just as the Presbyterian Church counts among its adherents most of those of Scottish birth. Many of these immigrants from the sister isle are to be found among the very poorest of the slums, and, according to Mr. Charles Booth, constitute in that stratum of the population "a class apart, being, as a rule, devout and willing to contribute something from their earnings towards the support of their schools and the maintenance of their religion."

It is one of the strangest characteristics of the Church of Rome that she alone among the denominations has discovered the secret of grappling to herself with hooks of steel men and women from every rank of society and every grade of culture. Whatever their worldly position, whatever their degree of intellectual development, her power over them is a real and binding one. It is only those with some personal knowledge of her adherents who have any idea of the diversity of individual conviction which attains repose under the apparently rigid and unbending system by which her authority is exercised.

Yet, though she is perhaps the most varied, as well as the most united and compact force in the religious world, and though there is a general tendency to follow her example of pressing the arts into her service, her converts are not numerous. On the other hand, oddly enough, when they do come it is usually from the affluent and highly educated classes, and not a few of the most cultured skeptics turn to her at last in their despair and become her zealous supporters. Though their proportion is not a large one, the doctrinal unity, coherence and discipline of the Catholics give them a unique position among the denominations.

Rome's Debt to Ireland.

In the Kirkby Hall of the Irish College in Rome on the 25th of April, the Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, gave, at the request of the Oliver Plunket Literary and Debating Society, what he described as "a desultory talk" on the theme "Rome's Debt to Ireland."

The Archbishop was delighted to stand once again within the walls of the Irish College, that historic institution, which owed its inception and foundation to Father Luke Wadding, who, in the days of Erin's tribulation, established in Rome the two institutions: St. Isidore's and the Irish College. And from these houses went forth apostles and martyrs, preserving the light of faith in the people of Ireland. How much was done for the Faith in the times following close on the foundation of these institutions may be imagined from the fact that to be a student in them was regarded as being a candidate for martyrdom. Few pages in the history of the Church in Ireland are as bright and inspiring as those which tell of the Irish Colleges in Rome; and likewise those that speak of the English and Scotch colleges are also distinguished by a like quality.

In the course of this most eloquent talk, delivered with all that impressiveness and sincerity, that force and emphasis which mark the public utterances of Archbishop Ireland, the course of Irish history after the Reformation was rapidly reviewed, and its salient features—especially those bearing on the fate of the Irish priests educated in Rome—were graphically described. The priesthood was forbidden to them in their own land; and when they had attained it abroad, they had to return by stealth to Ireland. Thus the very walls of the Colleges of Rome taught a grand lesson to the student of to-day of the sacrifices endured by the students of the past.

There was a great advantage, said the Archbishop, in being a student in Rome. A cosmopolitan frame of mind was engendered, and to a degree which can scarcely be achieved anywhere else. Provincialism receives a check here; and the feeling that it is only in our own country the sun rises and sets, give place to a wider and larger sentiment. Never-ending gratitude was due from Ireland and the Irish Church for the hospitality given by Rome to students coming from persecuted lands. While thanking Rome for this, the Archbishop hoped a book would be written telling, in its fulness, the history of Irish institutions in Rome.

Another subject should, he considered, also be written: that is, what Erin has done for Rome—Rome's debt to Erin! He wished to impress upon them that there is such a thing. Wherever throughout the world there exists a Catholic, there exists an Episcopal See, there is the empire of Rome. If we were to eliminate from the empire of Rome to-day the work that has been done by Ireland, the immensity of the Church it has established in missionary lands, we should leave a tremendous vacuum. The people of certain lands seem to have a providential mission for the fulfillment of God's designs. Judaea is one example of this; though a small and poor nation, yet what great work did it not accomplish in preparation for the reign of Christ. Here in modern times there is that little island in the Western seas; what work has it not done through the ages, and what is it not still doing in the dispersals of its people for the Church of God? The Irish people were fitted for their work both by nature and by grace. By one they were endowed with the spirit of imagination and poetry, and this led them to wander in other lands; by the other they were filled with the Faith, and wherever they brought that Faith of St. Patrick they planted it deep.

The Archbishop here, in a rapid but eloquent manner, described the going forth into Scotland, England and the Continent of Europe of the Irish missionaries in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth centuries to widen out, as it were, the Tabernacle of Christ; and he just hinted at the

work of Irish saints—Columba, Columbanus, Gall, etc.

But the great work for Rome on the part of Erin began after the religious revolution of the 16th century, when the Catholic Church was weakened in many countries. If Erin had lost the faith then, how much would be lacking to the faith of Rome in the world to-day? It was a miracle of God's power that the Catholic faith survived the tremendous battle.

Naturally the Archbishop, after having described how the Irish were dispersed, and how they kept the faith, going away to form brigades in the armies of Continental nations; and then as emigrants, leaving their country in order to gain their daily bread, dwelt on the sadness of emigration to the people, and its blessings, through the spread of the faith, to the people amongst whom the emigrants dwelt. And he told, in connection with this, how, in 1798, a party of emigrants landed in New York from a ship that set out from Drogheda many months before. When they reached the shores of the new land they gathered in a circle, and a venerable old man with white locks falling down on his shoulders stood in the midst of them while they, kneeling, made the sign of the cross and prayed in a tongue that was unknown to the few spectators who witnessed this scene. Amongst these spectators was a lady who had never till then seen anyone make such a sign as that of the cross. Some years later she was received into the Catholic Church, and her name, Mrs. Seton, the foundress of a religious order of women, is well known all over the United States. Archbishop Seton, the grandson of this lady, was present at the lecture to-day!

In concluding his address to the students present on this occasion, Archbishop Ireland emphasized the necessity of the future Irish priests undertaking the mission to the heathen. France is fast dropping out of this work, and the Irish, he is convinced, should take it up. Bishop Hanlon, the representative of the Irish missionary spirit to the heathen, was present, and Archbishop Ireland referred to him in laudatory terms. This will, in the future, if it be taken up with zeal, constitute Rome's debt to Erin. Irish emigration is, practically speaking, at an end; and the missionary spirit must find another outlet, and that is offered in the conversion of the heathen.

An Employer's tribute to the Irish Workman.

Says the Hon. John D. Crimmins, of New York: "The Irishman at home is charged with being indolent and this is given as one of the causes of his lack of prosperity. There must be a wonderful change come over him during his voyage to this country, for the moment he lands on our shores he is off seeking employment. What race is more industrious or absorbs our conditions more rapidly? They would become citizens an hour after landing if that were possible. They seem to understand our institutions immediately. Possibly a few sometimes take too liberal a construction of our law, but that is a rare occurrence. This is their home; they are loyal to it and to the flag of our country. From many years of observation in the employment of thousands of mechanics and laborers of all races, I can safely say the Irish laborer and the Irish mechanic are the best in their class. They work with heart and head. They are strong and courageous, and are first in what may be considered dangerous work. Any master mechanic, being asked what race under his observation produces the best mechanic, will tell you the Irish. I speak now of constructive trades."

To Prevent is Better Than to Repent.—A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to often prevent a serious attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

CONFIRMATION AT ST. PATRICK'S

On Thursday, May 10, the sacrament of Confirmation was administered by the Right Rev. Bishop Racicot to 194 candidates, ten of whom were adult converts.

ST. PATRICK'S PILGRIMAGE

As announced by the pastor of St. Patrick's, the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre will take place on July 21, under the direction of Rev. Jas. Killoran, who is untiring in his efforts to make it as great a success as former years.

ALABAMA MINSTRELS

Under the auspices of St. Gabriel's Y. M. S., the Alabama Minstrels will entertain to-night and to-morrow, the 17th and 18th insts, in Sarsfield Hall. The programme has been well gotten up and reflects great credit on the young men having it in charge. We trust bumper houses will greet the talent taking part and thus show a live interest in this very worthy organization.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Rev. Abbes Thomas G. Rouleau, principal of Laval Normal School, of Quebec, and Nazaire Dubois, principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, of Montreal, and Messrs. John Ahern, professor of the Laval Normal School, Quebec, and Joseph P. V. Desaulniers, principal of the Belmont School, Montreal, are gazetted as new members of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

DOMINICANS' ANNIVERSARY

Services were held in the Church of Notre Dame de Grace on Tuesday on the occasion of the triple anniversary celebrated by the Dominican Fathers in charge of that church. The events were the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Father Cormier, Superior-General of the Order; the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Third Order of St. Dominic in Montreal, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of the four first members of the order in Montreal. Lady Jette, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, is one of these four.

IRISH HISTORY EXAMINATION

An oral examination in Irish history took place at St. Patrick's School a few days ago, presided over by the Rev. Martin Callaghan. With him was a representative of the lady Hibernians, which organization had offered a prize in the form of a gold Celtic cross, open to pupils of all English-speaking schools of the city. St. Patrick's girls school, however, was the only one which competed. The prize was equally merited by the Misses Rose Smith, Kathleen Carpenter, Bridget Curran and Ellen Lukeman, the last named winning by a draw.

ARMY CHAPLAIN HONORED

(Semaine Religieuse.) The British Government has just decorated with one of the highest orders a Catholic chaplain attached to the garrison at Gibraltar. This garrison, composed almost entirely of Irish Catholic soldiers, is provided with a chaplain according to an established custom. The Rev. Father Collins, who is fifty years of age, is now graded as a colonel in the British army. He is a very learned man, speaking quite fluently nine languages, including Arabian, which he learned in the Sudan campaign. Many heroic incidents are told of him. At the battle of Tofrek, near Suakin, the British were surprised in the bush by a sudden Arab attack. There was immediately disorder. At the same time an Indian regiment started firing on the British, whom they had taken for the enemy, notwithstanding the repeated bugle call to cease fire. Father Collins volunteered to go before the Indian regiment to check their mistake. General MacNeill consented, and the chaplain crossed the ball-swept plain. Thanks to a watchful Providence he escaped unhurt, and when he returned to his regiment, having accomplished his mission, he was made the object of an enthusiastic ovation on the part of the British soldiers.

PERSONAL

Rev. Robert Fitzhenry, attached to the Cathedral of Ennis, Wexford, and Mr. J. Donahoe, one of the leading men of Wexford, have just been in the city. They visited the principal schools of the parish and expressed themselves as delighted beyond all measure with the splendid system of education enjoyed by our Irish Catholic girls and boys. To assist in carrying out the policy of progress and economy inaugurated by the Minister of Railways and Canals and his deputy, Mr. M. J. Butler, the Dominion Government has appointed Mr. John Murphy, B.E. of Ottawa, consulting electrical engineer.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME

Rockville, Conn., May 13th, 1906. Rev. Dear Friend: I enclose offering of five dollars which will buy a bed in honor of good St. Ann for St. Joseph's Home. Kindly ask the little chap who will occupy it to pray for me, and call it St. Ann's bed. Hoping the little shaver will enjoy many sweet dreams in it, and with best wishes for yourself, I remain, Sincerely your friend, F. N. STOUGHTON.

FAVORS UNIFORM LESSONS

Catholic School Board Fix New Scale of Teachers' Salaries.

At the meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners on Tuesday afternoon a letter was read from the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, on the question of uniform text books for the Catholic schools of Montreal. The letter was, in part, as follows: "I have examined, with care, the question of law which you have submitted in your letter of April 12, and I am of the opinion that the by-laws and regulations of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction make it necessary for you to demand that in all schools under your control only one set of authorized text books be used. Since the receipt of your letter, two members of your commission have told me that the adoption of one set of text books for all the schools would have the effect of placing in the hands of boys, or in the hands of girls, certain books which would not be suitable for them. That is an altogether different question, and I hope to have an opportunity of discussing it later with the members of the commission."

Discussion regarding the letter of the Provincial Premier was postponed until the next sitting of the commission. A report of the sub-committee on the increase of the teachers' salaries was finally adopted. This report fixes the minimum salary for teachers, with an elementary diploma, at \$800; for teachers with a model diploma at \$1000, and for teachers with an academy diploma at \$1200. The reservation was made that teachers with ten years' service, or more, will not be required to hold an academy diploma in order to have a right to the maximum salary of \$1200.

MR. M. J. QUINN, MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO GOVERNMENT, RESIGNS

The resignation of Mr. M. J. Quinn, Mechanical Superintendent of the Provincial Public Works Department, Toronto, Ont., which went in two weeks ago, has just been accepted, though reluctantly, by the Government, as expressed in a letter highly complimentary to the position held by the late Mechanical Superintendent in the minds of the Minister of Public Works and his colleagues generally. In the words of Dr. Reame, Minister of Public Works, Mr. Quinn is "a good man, clever in his profession and a splendid worker," and the fact is recognized and appreciated. He is now with the R. J. Cluff Co., Lombard St., representing the firm of Warden, King & Son, Montreal, the oldest firm representing heating goods in Canada. Messrs. Warden, King & Son, Ltd., are manufacturers of the improved "Daisy" Hot Water Heater, which is to-day acknowledged the best furnace on the market. The "Daisy" Furnace has the preference every time, when in competition, and is most invariably selected for installation in religious institutions throughout Canada. With this firm the scientific part of the business of heating, ventilating and air purifying will now be the special work of Mr. Quinn. Though not yet 32 years of age, Mr. Quinn was in the employ of the Government for 20 years, beginning when a young boy as assistant plumber, working with his tools for ten years until appointed Sanitary Inspector, to which office that of Mechanical Superintendent has for some years been added. Mr. Quinn is known and esteemed throughout the Province. He is a nephew of the late Hon. Christopher Fraser, and son of the late Thos. Quinn, Bursar of the Central Prison. As a worker in the C.M.B.A. and other societies he is prominent. His conferees at the Parliament Buildings part with him with extreme regret.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

May 16, 1906. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.20 to \$4.40; and straight rollers \$3.90 to \$4.10 in wood; in bags, \$1.80 to \$1.90; extra, in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled Oats—\$2.00 to \$2.10 per bags 90 or 98 lbs. Mill Feed—Ontario bran in bulk, \$20; shorts, in bags, \$20 to \$20.50; Manitoba bran in bags, \$19; shorts, \$20. Hay—No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton on track; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; clover, \$8; clover mixed, \$8.50. Oats—No. 2, 4 1/2c per bushel; No. 3, 4 1/4c; No. 4, 3 3/4c. Peas—Boiling, in car load lots, \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bushel. Potatoes—65c to 70c per bag. Beans—Prime pea beans, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel; hand picked, \$1.80 per bushel. Honey—White clover in comb, 13c to 14c per pound section; extract, 7c to 7 1/2c; buckwheat, 5c to 6c. Maple Syrup—60c to 65c per 9 lb. tin; maple sugar, 8c to 9c per pound. Provisions—Barrels heavy Canada short cut pork, \$23.00; light short cut, \$21.50; barrels clear fat back, \$22.50; compound lard, 7c to 8c; Canadian pure lard, 11c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12c to 13c; hams, 13c to 15c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 17c to 18c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10.25; alive, \$7.50 to \$7.75 per hundred pounds. Eggs—New laid, 15c to 16c per dozen. Butter—Choicest creamery, 20c to 20 1/2c. Cheese—Colored, 10c to 11c; white, 11c to 11 1/2c. Ashes—First pots, \$5.25 to \$5.37; seconds, \$4.75; thirds, \$3.70; pearls, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per hundred pounds. Local cheese values are firmly held, and there seems to be an upward tendency with the recent strength on the country boards. White cheese is quoted to-day at 11c to 11 1/2c, and colored at 10c to 11c. The active consumptive demand is having a bullish effect on the local butter market, and the fact that there is a fair export trade in progress is also a strengthening feature. The best grades of creamery are held to-day at 20c to 20 1/2c per lb. There is no change in the situation on the egg market to-day, and the active enquiry is keeping prices firm at 15c to 16c per dozen. Some dealers have begun packing operations, but prices are too high to encourage much activity in that line. Maple products are steady, though the demand is rather limited, and syrup is quoted at 60c to 65c per tin. Sugar is worth 8c to 10c. Beans are quiet and firm at \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel for prime 3 pound pickles in small lots and \$1.60 in a jobbing way.

OBITUARY

MR. WILLIAM DONNELLY

The death occurred on Sunday evening, 25th March, of Mr. William Donnelly, at Notre Dame Hospital, after a painful operation. He was a native of St. Brigid, Iverville Co., and was 69 years, 9 months and 11 days. He was a man of sound religious principles, a devout Catholic, and always contributed according to his means. By his kind and genial ways he made hosts of friends, by whom he will be remembered for a long time. The funeral service was held in the parish church of St. Brigid, on the 28th, at nine o'clock, and was largely attended. Rev. Father Poljan, from Ste. Therese College, officiated, assisted by Father St. Pierre, parish priest, as deacon, and Father Tetrault as sub-deacon. In the choir was present Rev. Father Balthazar, formerly parish priest of St. Brigid. The remains were interred in the family plot, where lay those of his wife and nine children, none surviving. The deceased was a subscriber of the True Witness for a number of years. R.I.P.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT

As time goes on and years succeed one another, the Sailors' concerts are certainly growing in public favor and well-earned popularity. Last evening's entertainment, although yet quite early in the season, certainly points to a very successful and pleasant series of events for the year just opening. The concert was given by the Young Men's Musical Union of the city. The choir was occupied for the evening by Mr. McGovern. The programme was an especially well executed one, bringing out, as it did, much well-cultivated and interesting talent. Special mention is certainly due to Miss Drury, who, in a well-cultivated, deep alto voice treated the audience to two very fine songs. The comic recitations of Mr. John Walsh, the flute solo of Mr. Lynch, and the singing of Messrs. Dixon, Flynn, Grimes and Gorman; the grand production of the Quintette Club, the card tricks of Mr. Weir, and the parts taken by seamen Gannon, Griffin and Flynn, all contributed to make the evening in every way pleasing and highly agreeable. On the whole, it is gratifying to notice that with the return of summer the old institution is again taking its place so favorably among our cherished landmarks and we hope that this season will shine forth as one of the most favored that it has been in our power to record.

Carnegie Offers Aid

A Kankakee, Ill., special says that St. Viator's College at Bourbonnais, which was recently destroyed by fire, has received an offer from Andrew Carnegie of a donation of \$32,000 toward the work of rebuilding, provided a similar sum is raised by the college. A tonic for the debilitated—Par-melee's Vegetable Pills, by acting mildly but thoroughly on the secretions of the body, are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to healthful action and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated doses and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without return of the ailments which they were used to allay.

R. J. LATIMER & CO. 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET MONTREAL. We have in stock and sell nearly anything to run on wheels. Light and heavy, one and two horse farm and lumber wagons, Dump Carts, Farmers and Merchants' Express and Delivery Wagons, Speeding and Road Carts, Open and Covered single and double seated buggies and traps. Also a full line of Pony Rigs. First class goods, well made, durable in every way, fully guaranteed. No better, no cheaper for cash can be bought. No agents, no commissions, every buyer his own agent. Buy direct and get lowest prices.

IF YOU WANT Roofing, Asphalt, or Sheet Metal Work, Metal Skylights or Fireproof Windows, Cornices, Piping, Corrugated Iron, Etc., and want the best, call on GEO. W. REED & CO., MONTREAL.

Smoke Carroll's Renowned "PREMIER" Coil Tobacco. Sole Manufacturers P. J. CARROLL & CO., DUNDALK, IRELAND, Canadian Inquiries and Trial Orders will be attended to by T. E. KLEIN, 117 WELLINGTON, ST. W., TORONTO, Ont.

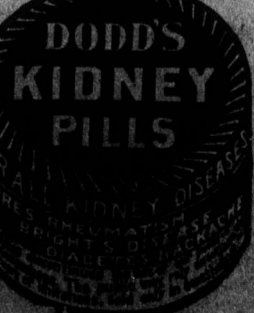
An Edifying Spectacle. J. J. M. Landy 416 QUEEN ST., W. Archbishop Seton, in his recent lecture, "The Irish in America," delivered at the Irish college, Rome, Italy, related the following story of Irish faith and devotion: "One beautiful moonlight night in the year 1796 Mrs. Seton, his grandmother, saw from the window of her residence on the seacoast a crowd of people disembark from a sailing vessel which had just arrived. They made up 237 men, women and children, all Irish, who, as it afterward transpired, had sailed four and a half months previously from Drogheda. No sooner had they touched land than they all formed a circle about a venerable-looking old man, whose white hair fell down his back, and, falling upon their knees on the sands, they thanked God long and earnestly for their deliverance. Then, drawing strings of beads from their pockets, they prayed first in a tongue she had never heard before, afterward in the English language. The sight of that poor band never left Mrs. Seton's mind, and she shortly afterward became a Catholic."

VESTMENTS Chalices Ciborium Statues, Altar Furniture DIRECT IMPORTERS WE BLAKE 123 Church St. Premises lately occupied by D. & J. Sadler & Co. Toronto, Can.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB ALL SAILORS WELCOME Concert every Wednesday Evening All Local Talent invited. The finest in the City pay us a visit. MASS at 9.30 a. m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Sunday evening. Open week days from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. On Sundays from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. ST. PETER and COMMON STS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Montreal Bridge & Terminal Company for the election of Directors, passing of By-laws, and transaction of general business will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 30th May next, 1906, at the Company's office, No. 3 Beaver Hall Square, in the City of Montreal. Dated at Montreal, this 20th day of April, 1906. C. A. SARA, Secretary.

Teacher Wanted. One Irish Catholic teacher, possessing an English Model Diploma; some knowledge of French and good references. Wages, \$180 a year. Apply to J. A. MAHEU, Sec. Treas. Ormstown, Que.



SOLITARY ISLAND
A NOVEL
BY REV. JOHN TALBOT SMITH

CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

'Sir,' said the squire most solemnly, 'do I understand you to say 'pahw' to my remarks?'
The gentleman bowed and smiled in so doubtful a way that Pendleton did not know how to take it...

'We have a curiosity here,' the squire said to Scott, 'a real Russian that has done more in one week to upset this town than any man could do in a year. I won't say why, for I'm anxious to see if he strikes you as he strikes most people. He's a Russian, didn't you say, Pere Rougevin?'



Gladly Tells About It. 10
I am glad you have an agent in this city. I have seen several instances where Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has been used with great success...

able and has no mysteries. I could have saved you some trouble if you had come to me in the beginning and stated the matter candidly.
The count had just risen from sleep and looked pale and heavy. 'The work I had to do,' said he, 'required secrecy for two reasons: that it might be more deftly done, and might awake no unreasonable hopes in the bosoms of American citizens whose birthright of freedom they would not exchange for an earldom.'

'Now, in his old age, Prince Louis fears for his wealth and standing. He begins to look for a Nemesis. To avert it he commissions me to find the exiled prince or his children, and settle with them for a respectable sum to remain here and leave him in the enjoyment of his estates. He gave me some portraits to help the search. You so closely resembled one of them that I took you for a possible heir and set to inquire into your antecedents. I shall now show you the portraits. First, do you hold me absolved from any crime against your fame and honor?'

'And why, if I may ask?'

Two children of lovely appearance took up the third case, and Florian laughed at the idea of these being taken for himself and the dead Linda. There was no resemblance, except that the eyes of the boy were of a brown color and the dark eyes of the girl sparkled with some of Linda's mischievousness. But between himself and the exiled prince...

there certainly was a very striking resemblance, and it extended in a lighter degree to the portrait of the princess. The count watched him closely as he examined the pictures, to see what impression they made on him; but Florian felt only disappointment and disgust.
'Has your Russian friend reported to you yet?' he asked. 'For I suppose I have some right to know.'

CHAPTER XXIV.

Madame Lynch and Frances were spending the summer among the mountains, and the big house, with its wide halls and staircases, was uncommonly dull.
Florian noticed the rich cases before he opened them, and tried vainly to make out the monogram. The faces were done in oil and wax executed. The first was a young man with reddish hair and smooth, delicate face, of too fine a nature evidently to cope with the gross wickedness of the material villain, his relative; and the second a lovely woman of dark complexion, whose sweet face was indicative of great strength of character.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and costive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not grip, weaken or distress, never fail in their office, and are by far the safest and most reliable remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver. Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

household. It troubled him when he thought what was his idea of a politician's household and a politician's wife: balls and parties and receptions to be given and attended, at which she was often to complete by her charms what he had begun in the busy world. It did not promise much of real home enjoyment, but it would not last always. With her religious feelings so well cultivated, Frances might some time prove an intractable wife in matters which could not grate upon without injuring conscience. The political world had great moral knives, and yet it would be an absolute necessity to receive them hospitably, to feast and entertain and cajole them. It was humiliating, but when one prepares to fly high he must stoop a little at first. Barbara was a brilliant woman, and, though fond of home-life, admirably suited to such a position. If there were such another! But it was idle to think of it.

It might be venturesome to give Frances the position his wife was expected to fill. He did not wish to do violence to so gentle a spirit, but when it came to a question of his life-interests he felt that he could be hard and unyielding as iron. It would never do to make the mistake of marrying a scrupulous and therefore obstinate woman. He had no wish to attempt the breaking of any woman's will or to add domestic infelicity to his political troubles. With such a woman as Barbara Merrion to be asked in marriage, his work was done. Surely there were more like her, but in his experience he had never met them, and now it was too late to begin the search. He might be exaggerating the defects of Frances. Love and association do a great deal towards making a husband's will the will of his wife. She was very gentle, and so unsophisticated that it would be quite easy to bring her to a disagreeable work by plausibly hiding its bad side and bringing out into prominence its best parts. When he sought for instances in the girl's character to support this inference he was surprised not to find any. She was inclined to yield to persuasion, but her yielding was ever of the right kind, towards good, and he recalled an incident to which she had politely ignored rude persuasion. He felt amused at the habit which he had long ago acquired of taking for granted the success of any enterprise he undertook. It was a fashion of successful men. He was not at all certain of winning Frances, but if the attempt was to be made he was determined to do his best, as he always did. It occurred to him to consult Mrs. Merrion. Women know one another thoroughly, and she was a sharp-minded female, generous and over-willing in giving advice, and would be happy to help one of her warmest admirers. She was residing for the summer in a villa on the Jersey coast, whither the count and himself often journeyed to dine, as it was but an hour's ride from New York. It had surprised the gentlemen that she should choose so quiet a spot instead of following the fashionable crowd. 'Well, I am in a mood,' said Mrs. Merrion, 'a serious mood, and I am going there to read, to think, to listen to the sea roaring, and to enjoy the moonlight nights alone.'

There was time to catch the noon boat and return late the same evening, and he hurried away at once to the dock. In the hall he met Paul coming in from a walk uptown. The poet looked pale and dragged, and his step had lost its springiness. 'Halloo!' said Florian, with a coldness which his assumed offhandness could not hide. 'How is the drama getting on?'

'So, so,' answered Paul, with a weary smile, as he climbed the stairs to the attic chamber. A coolness had come between them since Ruth's departure. They avoided one another as much as possible because of the strain which it cost to keep up a semblance of the old familiarity. To Paul it was a real pain, for he saw no cause why they should degenerate into mere acquaintances; but so fate had ordained, and they drifted apart day by day until they had lost sight of each other. When he reached his attic he found Peter in the customary attitude on the bed, snoring as if he had not enjoyed eight hours of sleep the preceding night. He did not wake him, but the noise of moving about brought Peter's eyes into view, much swollen and looking doubtfully. 'I came up, Paul, b'y,' said he, 'to have a chat and smoke. You are working' too hard; night and day you are always at it. Pure you are a rich dramatist now an' can afford to be idle for a while. Throw sur-



row to the winds an' dull care to the dogs, an' take a good glass of whiskey, a good sleep—but I see it's Frances your mourning after; I noticed ye began to look pale from the day she went to the mountains. But she'll be back again, sure.'
'With a husband, I think,' said Paul, cheerfully.
'No, b'y, no!' cried Peter, jumping from the bed with unusual energy. 'If I thought that I'd go to the mountains at once. I'd fight a duel with every mother's son o' them. I'd shoot her husband. She'll never marry unless she takes the man I lay out for her.'

SON, BUILDING... AGENT... FREE... PAINTER... FLOR... RATED... ING FLOR... the Best... Montreal... CURED... Montreal... Montreal...

HERMINA.

1. ON THE WAY TO GOD'S ACRE. Your sadness shall be turned into joy.—S. John, xvi., 20.

"Twas toward the end of April. The air was pure, and there reigned all around one of those profound calms which lift the soul above all that is earthly and waft it to the beautiful regions of the supernatural.

Along the rustic foot-path, so narrow that two of us could hardly walk side by side, we were wandering, almost aimlessly, and chatting joyfully.

Not far from us, on the path which winds round the mountain, some persons were walking along slowly and in silence. We could see that a cloud of sadness weighed heavily upon them.

At this season of the year as at no other time the importance of pure blood is brought home to the minds of most people. As the result of artificial winter life—living on artificial foods and being shut up in badly ventilated rooms—the liver and kidneys become clogged and sluggish in action, the bowels constipated, and the blood loaded with poisonous impurities.

II. IN THE MORTUARY. The maid is not dead, but sleepeth.—St. Luke, viii., 52. Still musing deeply on what we had seen, we arrived at the door of the mortuary. We entered. As we crossed the threshold, a cold, death-like shiver, which I think I feel yet, ran through all my members.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are especially suitable as a spring medicine, because they act directly on the liver and kidneys and enliven the action of these great blood-filtering organs.

For Princess Ena. The portrait of the Pope, which the celebrated painter, Carolus Duran, has been commissioned to paint, has been ordered by the Empress Eugenia as a wedding present for the Princess Ena.

blood upon the pages of the recording angel. Where is thy soul, Hermina? In the blissful mansion which Jesus has prepared for them that love Him? Oh yes, it could not be otherwise. And yet, one must be so pure. O angel of God, who wast her guardian, tell me if her soul was white and spotless as crinine when thou didst present it to the Sovereign Judge.

"Twas with regret that after one last long gaze I shut down the little beech-board and went out into the evening air, repeating to myself the words of the Divine Wonder-worker: "The maid is not dead, but sleepeth."

Pure Blood Source of Health

And the Blood Can only be Purified by the Healthful Action of the Liver and Kidneys.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

At this season of the year as at no other time the importance of pure blood is brought home to the minds of most people. As the result of artificial winter life—living on artificial foods and being shut up in badly ventilated rooms—the liver and kidneys become clogged and sluggish in action, the bowels constipated, and the blood loaded with poisonous impurities.

Except by the action of the liver and kidneys, there is no means by which the poisonous impurities can be removed from the blood. With these organs in health, a person is almost immune from colds and all forms of contagious disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills should not be confused with medicines which merely act on the bowels. They do effect prompt motion of the bowels, and they do infinitely more, for by setting the liver right they bring about a good flow of bile and thoroughly cure constipation.

For Princess Ena. The portrait of the Pope, which the celebrated painter, Carolus Duran, has been commissioned to paint, has been ordered by the Empress Eugenia as a wedding present for the Princess Ena.

DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. F. A. Laballe, Maniwaki, Que., writes us as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B. Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing 'just as good'."

Sisters of Notre Dame Beatification of the Venerable Foundress.

The Roman correspondent of the Liverpool, Catholic Times states that though it has not yet been authoritatively made known what Beatifications will take place in May and June, it is probable that arrangements will be made for the Beatification on May 13 of the Venerable Julie Billiart, foundress of the Congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, this being the second step in the process of her canonisation, as she was declared Venerable on June 26, 1889, by Pope Leo XIII. The Venerable Julie Billiart was born July 12, 1751, in Cuvilly, a village of Picardy, in the Department of Oise, France. Her parents were Jean Francois Billiart and Marie Louise Antoinette Debraine. She attended the village school taught by her uncle, Thibault Guilbert. The Abbe Dangecourt, her pastor, was attracted by her piety and zeal, and directed her training. She became a member of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, and with her own hands made a banner of white satin in honor of Our Lady, which is still preserved at Namur. Her father met with business reverses, and she went to work in the fields to earn money for her parents' support, and also made long trips to other towns to dispose of merchandise he had as yet unsold.

In 1782, owing to injudicious medical treatment, she was rendered completely helpless, and had to use crutches. Later she was confined to bed, but many came to visit her. The French revolutionists found in her an object of hatred, just as their present representatives do in her daughters of religion. She had to be secreted and moved from place to place, and suffered great privations. While at Campegne she had a vision of a multitude of virgins surrounding our Lord on Calvary and dressed in a habit she had never seen. It is the one now worn by the Sisters of her Order. She witnessed the execution of old and infirm religious and lay persons in the reign of terror. Countess Baudoin wrote asking her to come to her at Amiens and there she met the co-foundress of the Order, Francoise Blin, Viscountess de Bourdon.

It was at Bettencourt that these devoted women began together their work of instruction, but in February, 1803, they returned to Amiens. In May, 1804, the Venerable Julie Billiart joined, at the request of a priest, in a novena the intention of which was not made known to her, and on the first Friday in June those making it had the satisfaction of knowing that their prayers were heard, for she was cured of the paralysis that had long afflicted her. While on a visit to the houses of her Order in 1813 she had an audience with Pope Pius VII, then a prisoner at Fontainebleau. After the battle of Waterloo she and her Sisterhood nursed many of the wounded at Namur. Many trials were endured, but she left her Order in a vigorous state when she died on April 8, 1816. She was buried in Namur city cemetery, at the foot of a large crucifix.

CANADIAN PACIFIC VICTORIA DAY

Table with 2 columns: City and Fare. Includes Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, St. John's, etc.

OTTAWA TRAINS LEAVE WINDSOR STATION 10.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 10.00 p.m., 9.40 p.m., 10.15 p.m.

BROME LAKE SPECIAL WILL LEAVE MONTREAL For St. John's, Farnham, Knowlton, Cowanville and Sherbrooke.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM VICTORIA DAY Reduced Fares.

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE Going Dates, May 23, 24. Return Limit, May 25, 1906.

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BELL TELEPHONE MAIN 1983 G. J. LUNN & CO. Machinists & Blacksmiths, SCREWS, PRESSES, REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS, CHATHAM WORKS, 134 Chatham Street, MONTREAL

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1906.

12,000 SHIRTWAISTS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

This is the result of the greatest Shirtwaist purchase ever known in Canada. Every Shirtwaist of this mammoth lot is new, stylish, fashionable, made of specially selected materials and selling at about half of the regular value.

White Lawn Shirtwaists at Reduced Prices 50c White Lawn Waists for 35c

Is Worth 75c, Selling for 49c These are beautifully made, good quality White Lawn, trimmed in front with Hamburg embroidery insertion and tucks, tucked back and front, fancy collar. You would not offer less than 75c for these Blouses. Our price..... 49c

Worth 85c, Sale Price 56c Having all the latest style touches, new collar and long tucked cuffs, trimmed with box pleats, lace insertion and sixteen wide tucks. This is certainly a beautiful Blouse. Worth 85c. Our sale price..... 56c

\$1.00 White Lawn Blouses for 67c Made of very good quality White Lawn after one of the prettiest and most stylish designs, new sleeves and long tucked cuffs, fancy hemstitched tab collar, body trimmed with wide embroidery insertion, neat box pleats and twelve tucks. Regular value \$1.00. Sale price..... 67c

Regular \$1.75 Blouses for 98c This neat Blouse has the new short sleeves, trimmed with lace and insertion, neat tucked lace collar. This Blouse is worth \$1.75. Sale price..... 98c

Thousands of Waists from 35c to \$1.65 THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal

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Vol. LV. No. The Ed.

London, May 9.—course of the great Education Bill to-n of Commons, Mr. B I may excuse mys the House by sayin o have a somewhat perience upon this sessions, in three I different countries, and taken some par sion of problems wh concrete form by th a Protestant majori Catholic minority. I and took my groun principles, and havi that ground I w when I heard from Minister of Educatio a statement with rel

THE RIGHTS OF which I am afraid w another, and what s the connection in w the natural and ob tion. Speaking of t w Roman Catho as the case might b ous Protestant deno said: "all minorities is the badge of th air, some suffering in inevitable in the car, measures of a grea which the majority c lies to be essential or its existence. That as far as possible to for my part my beli pressed it twenty y Protestant community ferent from the tona ment of the right ho may venture to quot represents the groun before, and which I since, and which I ho ing strong, we ought

THE STRONG SHO BE— generous to the weak full heaped and runn measure to be given b the weak, and by so exemplify true Chris we will exemplify tru ciples, we will do our promotion of true Ch for the spread of the are the general view approach all question cription. This is a and we are concerne Irish Catholics, wh with them from the which they sprang tra evil days to which I and who are naturall last degree of the re and suspicious of a with them. I say it jealousy. It is a na which you ought to re far as possible avert of your legislation. Th interference brought th and

THIS FEELING IS BLOOD, and you must not them, you must not with them, you must rous in the future to excuse or pretence for motives about what (cheers). Do your pe in such a form that yo obliterate those sad n create in them a conff will respect their con in this country of the whom we speak, are n poor and lowly. They a ers, whose share of goods is small, and pe reason they look to joy come (cheers). Now, I attempt to deal exha or to touch at all upo topics which are to be this Bill. I may say the observation made member who proceed seemed to have some in his declaration ag rights to have some p cation of their childre tion has been made co