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IRELAND'S FINANCES.

SPLENDID SPEECH BY THOMAS LOUGH, M.P.

A RETROSPECT OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS— INCREASE OF TAXATION—INCREASE OF PAUPERISM—THE NECESSITY OF LIGHTENING THE BURDEN OF TAXATION— O'CONNELL'S METHOD.

In the House of Commons, last week, on the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill,

Mr. Lough moved—"That this House is not prepared to accept a Bill which makes no adequate provision for the divergent economic conditions existing in Ireland as contrasted with Great Britain, and fails to establish a just fiscal system for Ireland, in accordance with the avowed principles upon which the Act of Union was declared to be founded."

IT WAS MEANT BY THE ACT OF UNION

that there should be different financial burdens for Great Britain and Ireland, and in the second place that these burdens should be reconsidered from time to time in a kindly spirit to Ireland, and as a matter of fact this system did continue for about eighteen years.

tion of the population they got the following remarkable results:—In Great Britain the population of lunatics per 100,000 of the population was 340, in Ireland it was 550. The proportion of the deaf and dumb in Great Britain was 50 in Ireland it was 71. The proportion of the blind in Great Britain was 71, but in Ireland it was 118.

AN UNFAIR ARRANGEMENT

as between the two countries? As to the principle he would suggest to be adopted, he thought in the first place Ireland must pay all its own expenses, and that it must receive no help whatever from England.

HAS SLEPT SINCE FEBRUARY.

THE STRANGE CASE OF A TWENTY YEAR-OLD CHICAGO GIRL.

The case of Anna Hughes, of Chicago has attracted the attention of physicians of that city, and is a matter of considerable interest among them.

RATHER PREMATURE.

This story is told of a woman who has recently come to live in New York and whose beauty has brought her into considerable notice.

and body and was obliged to pay a goodly sized bill for the mourning that was designed for his funeral.

"No," was the smiling answer. "There lie my buried hopes."—New York Journal.

UNION FOR IRELAND.

In Glasgow, Scotland, on the evening of April 25, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., addressed an assemblage of natives of Armagh, resident in the great Scottish seaport.

So long as Ireland was divided they could not gain a victory, even without any assistance at all.

and bodily faculties should be maintained in a condition of the highest efficiency. To-day the conscientious physician who attempted to protect himself from the unnecessary and unjustifiable demands of the ignorant, thoughtless, selfish portion of mankind, do so with the feeling that he is violating the higher ethical spirit of the profession.

A WONDERFUL VITASCOPE.

EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION TO BE EXHIBITED IN BOSTON.

The vitascope—so named because it shows life—is the latest triumph of Thomas Edison's skill as an inventor, and is at present creating the greatest sensation of the century in New York.

WORLD AND THE PHYSICIAN.

DR. ROGERS' THEME, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NORFOLK.

Dr. O. F. Rogers of Dorchester, Mass., delivered the address, the topic of which was "Mankind and the Doctor."

It has sometimes seemed as though there was need of a society for the prevention of cruelty to doctors.

Although most people in the world seek the physician when ill, and listen to his utterances with anxious attention, there is hidden in the minds of many a fixed idea of distrust, which is probably a survival of a sentiment originating in centuries of experience with physicians of the mediæval type.

The physician is as well educated, is as much of a gentleman, as honorable, and as worthy of consideration in all respects as are the members of any professional calling.

seen to move from his left chest to the lower portion of the abdomen. The heart was examined in this position, and then was allowed to return to its original place, and the right heart was brought down, examined, and returned in the same manner.

POET'S CORNER.

SUBMISSION.

If it be Thy will, O Lord! That in pain and woe All my days be spent, my Lord, Be it so! Be it so! Loving Saviour, Be it so!

If in joy and peace to dwell, Never grief to know, Thou shalt will it, loving Lord, Be it so! Be it so! God and Saviour, Be it so!

Only let me keep my trust, 'Tis enough to know Thou art guiding, Father dear, Calmest peace, keenest woe, Since Thou wiltest, Be it so!

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

AN EVERY DAY EVIL.

That a man's enemies are of his own household is well illustrated in the amusement programme of some of our Catholic Societies.

For instance, an entertainment is got up in aid of the orphans, some of whom, sad to say, have been made orphans by a parent's habit of intemperance.

Not long ago, a charity concert was given in a Canadian city. The lecturer of the evening was a clergyman famous over the continent for his zeal in the noble cause of Temperance.

It is written, "Woe to him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth." Is not he just as guilty who tells him where to get it?

LOYALTY IN THE LODGES.

"Hands off from Manitoba" 'tis the Orange battle cry, While they loudly boast their fealty to the Queen.

Right lustily they cry 'gainst the famed Remedial Bill, Like the naughty boys the master whips at school;

Now they've buried deep "the Bill," have these loyal men and true, Don't you think their mode of acting very cool?

Though "Rebellion" may have ceased in our dear Canadian land, And our people all like brothers now, I ween,

A CANDIDATE'S EXPERIENCE.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

Jim Jones, he was a candidate for office—so he was, He'd been workin' long from daylight in the Democratic cause;

He brushed up his old black beaver and polished up his boots; He got him 2 packages of Georgia-made cheroots;

But the office was a c'min', an' they told him for to wait; The road was a kinder crooked when he thought it kinder straight;

He got him 2 packages of Georgia-made cheroots; An' they missed him from the village and political disputes, For he went in for an office in the mornin'!

Soon the candidates had smoked up all of Jones' tin cheroots, An' the mud had worn the polish from his brigans and his boots;

And he lost his reputation in political disputes, An' he never got the office in the mornin'!

A GOOD MOTHER.

A prince among orators, in the pulpit or on the platform, is Father Stafford, of New York, a young Ruman Catholic priest.

The Chelsea doctors have now a fine subject for X rays experiments. William King, an old colored man, boasts of two hearts that beat together.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety.

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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GRAY'S EFFERVESCENT

Bromide of Soda and Caffeine

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MONTREAL.

THE WOMEN'S FORUM.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLDS ITS FIRST PUBLIC CONFERENCE.

ELABORATE ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, LADY ABERDEEN, ON THE SCOPE AND WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The public meetings of the National Council of Women, held at the High School in this city, during the course of the week, were marked by a measure of success such as was not anticipated by the promoters of the undertaking.

At the opening meeting, Mrs. Cummings, corresponding secretary of the organization, read a very lengthy report of the workings of the Council during the past year, after which Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, in delivering her annual address as president of the Council, said in part:

"Our Council is being tested. Doubt assailed it at its birth and its early infancy. It has passed in an atmosphere of questioning uncertainty, of open sneers or of kindly jests—only a few believed that it could do any good during the brief and evanescent existence that was to be its lot; and there were but a handful who believed that a force had been set in motion which was to become a great power in the land—a power none the less potent because of its intangibility and vagueness of its aims and methods, of which so many complain. But the optimists were in the right this time."

"I do not know how you feel about it, fellow members of the Council, but I confess that a great awe possesses me when I sit down and contemplate the meaning of the Council, what it already stands for in so many cities and districts of Canada, and its vast potentiality for the future. I do not speak so much of the direct work it has been able to accomplish and of which we have heard a brief report this evening, and of which fuller accounts were rendered this morning. We might ask you to dwell a little on the consequences of that work, introducing manual education into the schools, of securing the presence of women on school boards, of obtaining the appointment of women inspectors for factories and mills where women are employed, of the introduction of a system of cooperation in the relief of distress, bringing about very desirable changes in the arrangements for women prisoners, both when they were first arrested and in some places during their confinement; in supporting hospitals and caring for the sick; in spreading sanitary knowledge and information concerning the laws of health and the care of children, of which so many mothers are entirely ignorant; in spreading a knowledge of the laws of our land as they affect our children and ourselves, as they touch the working women, as they deal with the poor and erring; in furthering the circulation of cheap healthy literature and in devising means whereby to awaken an appreciation of such literature that will more surely aid us in our crusade against bad and harmful publications than any suppression of the same; in efforts to understand the circumstances and the conditions which surround the working women in many different phases, and to join hands with them, in any efforts for the amelioration or uplifting of their lot; we might enlarge on the various methods adopted by different local councils to attain these and other ends, and we ask you to ponder on the effects of this being done in concert by the most earnest women of each district gathered together irrespective of race or creed or class to combat with one another as to the mission they have in common, and how they can best carry it into practice for the common good."

Her Excellency then entered into many other phases of the work which the council intended to perform, and concluded by making a strong appeal to the women of Canada to assist in the undertaking.

BISHOP RYAN'S WILL.

A PLAIN AND SIMPLE DOCUMENT.

HIS ESTATE, ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH OVER \$500,000, LEFT TO THE CHURCH.

Bishop Ryan left everything to the church of which he was a member. He left no property to any individuals, but gave everything to the church.

The will, which is a very short and simple one, is as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. I, Stephen Vincent Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, in the State of New York, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, that is to say:

First.—I direct my executors herein after named to pay my just debts and funeral expenses as soon as possible after my decease.

Second.—I devise and bequeath all my estate, both real and personal, of whatever kind, name, and nature, and wherever situate, whether in possession, reversion, remainder, or otherwise, of which I am now seized and possessed, or to which I may be in anywise entitled, or which I may hereinafter acquire, unto Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of the City of New York; Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the City of Brooklyn, New York State, and Rt. Rev. Patrick A. Ludden, Bishop of the City of Syracuse, New York State, to have and to hold the same, and every part thereof, with the appurtenances to them, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common.

Third.—I hereby nominate and appoint Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of the City of New York; Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the City of Brooklyn, New York State, and Rt. Rev. Patrick A. Ludden, Bishop of the City of Syracuse, New York State, the executors of this, my will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 23rd day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. "I cannot state what the value of the property is," said Judge George A.

Lewis, who has the will in his possession. "Any estimate that I might make would be merely a guess, with nothing to support it."

"It is a true Bishop's will and a very plain and simple instrument, leaving no room for doubt as to his intentions. I do not know who drew it."

The Bishop was a member of the C. M. B. A., and was insured for \$2,000 in that order. The Working Boys' Home is named as the beneficiary. No mention of this is made in the will for the reason that it was entirely unnecessary, as the law provides that the beneficiary named is entitled to the money no matter what claims of any kind there may be on an estate and without regard to a will.

The will was proven by Father Sheahan of this city and Father Cannon of Lockport. Father Gleason, who was also a witness to the will, died before the Bishop.

In his petition Bishop Ludden states that Most Rev. Michael Corrigan, Archbishop of New York, Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, and he himself, had been named as executors. The petition was made by Bishop Ludden, the other executors having renounced.

Bishop Ludden states that the estate is valued at \$507,500, of which \$300,000 is real and \$207,500 personal property.

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

MGR. MAGENNIS SAYS HIS HOLINESS IS ENJOYING VERY GOOD HEALTH.

Mgr. Magennis has just returned from Europe, and in the course of an interview with an American correspondent, referred to the state of the Pope's health as follows:—"Although the Pope has but recently celebrated his 86th birthday, and is somewhat feeble physically," said Mr. Magennis, "his eye brightens when he speaks and he is as vigorous intellectually as ever. His countenance brightens when in the presence of officials of the church, and he is all animation when he addresses them with his remarkable powers of elocution, and with an emphasis that leaves a lasting impression on his auditors."

"The reports of the ill health of the holy father are unfounded, and to-day he shows an intellectual vigor fully as great as five or even ten years ago. He interests himself in all matters of religion and state affairs in connection with the church all over the world. In spite of his advanced age he devotes many hours every day to receiving reports from the various heads of departments. He seems to be always glad to receive visitors from all parts of the world. He converses with them in the French or Italian language. He seems to have a particular fondness for Americans, not only Catholics, but those who do not belong to the church."

"During Lent, just before Holy Week, when it was currently reported that fully 50,000 foreign visitors were in Rome, many of whom were Americans, it was reported to the Pope that many of them were very anxious to see him. In spite of the fatigue following the ceremony of his coronation, which anniversary occurred on the 3rd of March, rather than let these people return to their homes without having seen him he gave orders that they should all be admitted to one grand reception."

"It is the universal verdict of the thousands of visitors to Rome, especially those who go there for the first time, that it is without any doubt if not the most interesting city in Europe, certainly the one which has the greatest charm for the visitor. The Vatican galleries, the churches, the mosaics and paintings, the palaces of the Roman nobility, the public buildings of the Government, the interesting historical associations, the ruins of the palaces of the Caesars, the Roman Forum, the fountains and beautiful parks, all these things combine to make Rome a beautiful city and an interesting one to the visitor. Rome has a charm all its own, which no other city possesses."

IRELAND LEADS

IN THE VAN OF CATHOLICITY IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

Cardinal Vaughan has published the Catholic Year Book for England for the year 1896. From this source we learn that there are four Englishmen in the Cardinal's College; that England and Wales have seventeen Bishops, inclusive of the Apostolic Vicar in Wales; that Scotland has seven Bishops. The British Isles report 3,014 priests, serving in 2,789 congregations. Of these 2,000 are secular clergy. England has one Arch-bishop and two Bishops in partibus infidelium. The total Catholic population of Great Britain is estimated at 5,500,000; namely, 1,500,000 in England, 3,050,000 in Scotland and 3,500,000 in Ireland. The British colonies are credited with 10,250,000 Catholic subjects.

FATHER LECHNER

SECURES LETTERS PATENT FOR A VALUABLE INVENTION.

The Rev. Joseph Lechner, pastor of St. Peter's church in Oswego, has received his patent letters from Washington on an invention that promises to be one of great value to carriage builders, and the public at large. It consists of a combination trace release, holdback and brake. The invention is considered a valuable one and Father Lechner will undoubtedly realize much from this product of his genius. He has been perfecting it for a number of years. He has other inventions under way.

IRELAND'S CURRENT EXODUS.

Though 1895 showed a pretty high record of the departure of the very backbone of Ireland's peasantry for America, owing to out fares and keen competition, 1896 is not likely to be followed up by anything approaching the figures of last year. In 1895 there were 48,703 souls left their native land for foreign countries.

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

tree, of which Munster alone contributed 22,176, Connaught 13,495, Ulster 8,109 and Leinster 4,923. The total number who left Irish ports from May, 1851, to December, 1895, was 3,651,128. Of all the southern Irish counties, Kerry and Clare contributed most to the exodus, the figures being for Kerry 96 per cent of the population, and Clare 90.6. This year, however, all the Atlantic companies have raised their rates to £5 10s. and £6, that is, from \$27 50 to \$30. If this rate is kept up throughout the summer very few can avail themselves of a passage, and they will, therefore, be compelled either to settle down at home, or else (which is more likely) go over to England, and still be subjects to Her Britannic Majesty. Even now half of those who pass out from Queenstown are going on prepaid tickets sent by their friends in America. At any rate, all causes operating, labor troubles, low wages and high fares, etc., Ireland will not witness this year, and perhaps not for many years to come, such an exodus as she has seen in the past, and indeed, many here at home devoutly wish it to be so.

CANADIAN LITERATURE.

HOW THE WOMEN OF CANADA CAN PROMOTE IT.

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE; ITS KEYNOTE, TO SOW THE SEEDS OF PATRIOTISM IN THE RISING GENERATION BY A RECITAL OF THE DEEDS OF PROGRESS OF CANADA'S GREAT PROSEERS.

Among the many valuable papers read during the recent public conference of the National Council of Women, held in this city last week, was one contributed by Miss M. L. Hart, a member of the Catholic Ladies' Literary Society of Toronto, as follows:

In this paper I do not intend to speak of literature as it now exists in Canada, or to make mention of any of the many names whose possessors are rising or have risen to prominence and perhaps fame. I intend merely to point out one or two respects in which Canada is favored as a field for literature, and to touch on a few ways that suggest themselves, whereby we, as women of Canada, may help on the work in our everyday life.

"How Canadian Women Can Promote Canadian Literature" is a question that can be answered only by the application of general principles to a particular case. There is no "royal road" for the special development of Canadian letters; the only exclusive part in the process being that which local characteristics and environment supply.

This being the case, it were well to take a glance at the course of literature amongst other peoples, and then by comparison we may see of what essentials we are already possessed either in part or in full, and also those, if any, in which we are entirely deficient, the seed of which it is necessary to sow.

We need not go back to the nations of the East, whose literature in many cases bloomed, reached its zenith and died, while Europe was still in the cradle of barbarism and the American Continent unknown, but let us begin with Greece—the culture of which eventually over-spread all Western civilization, and whose far-reaching influence is felt by all civilized peoples, even at the present day.

The sea of letters which deluged the land during the epoch of Greek culture was due to the emotion called forth by the gigantic struggle of the Greeks for their independence; in this struggle against the Persians, the Greeks were at last successful, and the peace which followed was the opportunity for the long pent up fountain to overflow. Had Greece been conquered, her literature would not have been. Captivity is no nurse for the muses. Freedom is the spirit that animates the soul of a nation, filling it with that enthusiasm of love that forces it to share its emotions; this gives birth to literature.

Here, then, are two essentials which we in Canada possess in a pre-eminent degree: peace and freedom.

As the producers of a distinctive Roman literature, three men stand forth conspicuously and the names they used can be adopted by others; the names of these three are Cicero, Caesar and Varro. Cicero aided the work by using publicly the Roman language only, as the language of science—though prior to this the custom had been to use the Greek tongue for all intellectual purposes—and by doing all in his power to make the Roman language the language of science as well as that of eloquence.

Caesar also helped by his oratory and by his endeavor to cast abroad a scientific knowledge of the language of which he had made himself master.

Varro assisted by his careful collection of the learned and otherwise valuable books of other lands. Here, then, are two ways in which Canadian women can help Canadian literature; the first by seeing that they themselves and those under their care give assiduous attention to the careful cultivation of the correct use of the English language. Though Canada is not a nation, she has a national tongue; a tongue so adapted for the minute expression of all shades of thought and emotion, that, according to the philologist Earl, it has this as a "peculiar greatness," and is also "the most composite language in the world."

Now, as language precedes literature, and as progress in the former is a pre-requisite of progress in the latter, let us ask ourselves, do we give to this language the study it deserves? Do we observe the subtle but beautiful shades of differences in the meaning of words which to a casual observer seem the same?

Some may be able to answer yes, but it is to be feared that the majority could answer, truthfully, in the negative. Not long since a professor of English in one of our schools, while addressing his class—all adults and many of whom had been teachers—made this statement: "We Canadians think ourselves good speakers of the English language, but in doing so we flatter ourselves, and it is time to awaken to a realization of the fact. I have hitherto spoken of the English tongue only, but what has been said

with regard to the attention due to it may be said with equal force regarding the language of our French province; the language of a Laconaire and a Boesmet deserve to be cherished by its possessor with all the care that pride and love can give it."

This, then, is a great work for Canadian women; to make themselves and their children correct speakers of the mother tongue.

Then, following the example of Varro, let us be collectors of books—valuable books—and remember that it is not alone works on religion, history or science that have a value, but also works of fiction—and, in the truest sense of the word literature, the latter are principally meant—works which, from their beauty of style, sublimity of language, or vivid portrayal of life in its varying phases, are in themselves an education, a solace and a joy.

Now, activity of thought is the first essential in a brilliant literature, and for this, food on which thought may feed is a necessity. It is necessary that the imagination be aroused. A striking illustration of this is seen in the Romance in England. To quote the historian Green: "The wonders of the New World kindled a burst of extravagant fancy in the Old. The strange medley of past and present which distinguished its masses and hearings only reflected the medley of men's thoughts. Pedantry, novelty, the allegory of Italy, the chivalry of the Middle Ages, the mythology of Rome, the English bear fights, pastorals, superstition; all took their turn in the entertainment of the Queen at Kenilworth, and to this turmoil of men's minds, this wayward luxuriance and profligacy of fancy, we owe the revival of letters under Elizabeth."

Though all these are not desirable as aids to the imagination, many of them are, and to these might be added the art of "story telling," an art seemingly almost unknown in Canada. Revive the old nursery rhymes; tell stories to the children; stir up their patriotism by tales of the prowess and hardihood of their forefathers; tell them those grand heroic deeds and the deeds of un-known seas and lands preparing the way for them to a peaceful and civilized home. Tell them of Champlain, of De Brébeuf and his companions, of the noble women of old France who left their homes to labor amidst the Red men in the cause of the salvation of souls. Teach them that the past history of New France is replete with wonders; marvels such as could not be equaled by those of Ancient Rome itself.

And if we have not the mythology of the Greeks or the fairy lore of our Celtic ancestors, we have, in common with the rest of the Continent, the traditions of the Indian, some of which are so beautifully embodied in his Hiawatha by Longfellow. Read women's tales, Barnard's tales, and the tales of the peasants about the home of many of Scott's most vivid pictures.

Other practical means of encouraging literature are by the offering of prizes to the best compositions in the school as well as for original essays, and by exchanging our feelings with other writers in the number of Canadian selections in our school text books. Increased use of the most potent means for the promotion of literature is travel; where possible go abroad, your children with you, travel with your eyes open; see life in numerous phases. Nothing is so powerful in broadening the mind and consequently in producing literature as the opportunities presented by voyaging from place to place.

And lastly, that our writings may be elevating and uplifting, let all that is beautiful in music, painting and architecture be cultivated and part of our daily life. As we live so we write. Let religion be the keystone of our actions; let our religion not be that of Sunday only, but of a half-hour once or twice a week, but let it permeate our actions so that we may literally fulfill the precept "whether you eat, drink or sleep, or whatsoever else you do, do all for the honor and glory of God."

Whenever possible, visit those shrines and temples that the reverence of man has raised in homage to the majesty of the Most High, and in the construction of which love and art have conspired to create these symbols, that are but the outward types of that interior worship which is the first principle of man's being.

In the Sacred Scriptures we have even in an aesthetic sense the grandest production in literature. No poem can equal in beauty the psalm of the "sweet singer of Israel"; no song ever written could peer through Cathedral vault with the sublimity and pathos of the "Magnificat."

To sum up; let us guard and cherish the purity and dignity of our mother tongue; let us gather into our homes as to a native harvest the best books that can be garnered from the productions of other lands; go abroad, see the world; develop the imagination by the recital of all that is beautiful in history or fiction; encourage a spirit of patriotism by a study of the natural grandeur of our vast Dominion; nurture true art wherever found; let religion be the inspiring of all our actions; let us do this, and we, the Women of Canada, shall have the gratification of knowing ourselves instrumental in the production of the elevating literature that must inevitably follow.

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BANKRUPT ITALY.

The Minister of the Italian Treasury made his financial statement in the Chamber last week, setting forth the financial situation as modified by the new Cabinet in consequence of recent events in Africa. The actual receipts for 1895-96 had fallen below the estimates, and the corrected figures showed a total deficit of 2,828,000 lire. The greater portion of this, however, would probably

be covered by the increased revenue. The original estimate of expenditure for 1895-96 had been increased by 52,000,000 lire. The Government had obtained a credit for the operations in Africa of 110,000,000 lire.

TUPPER, THE VIGOROUS AND COURAGEOUS.

With "Remedial Legislation for the Manitoba Minority" inscribed on his banner Sir Charles Tupper has gone straight to the stern core of opinion, and is now in Winnipeg proclaiming his policy. This action upon his part speaks volumes for his courage, doubt as we may the wisdom of the course he is taking in attaching himself to the lower school policy as it is loved it with the love of a parrot. The vigorous and manly courage of a point that compels admiration. According to a host of people in Canada, he is engaged in a conspiracy against the autonomy of Manitoba. Yet the first thing he does after issuing his appeal to the country is to justify his course on the ground that is held by his political enemies. He doesn't sneak away to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick where friends abound and supporting constituents are numerous. On the contrary, he faces the people whom he is credited with courting. It is a sight of which Canada need not be ashamed, showing as it does a political battle in the open and a meeting of opposing forces that admits of no profitable work on either side.

Sir Charles Tupper is to be congratulated on the boldness of his opening shot in the last Federal campaign in all probability that he will engage in Canadian American.

If you would always be healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

"Some men are afraid of country women wiser than the masses," is a marked young Mr. Northside. "But as for me, I want to marry some one who knows more than I do."

"If you marry at all, don't marry, you can scarcely help doing that," replied Mr. Frankston, coolly.

Fancy can charm and fooling bliss. With sweeter hours than fashion knows.

There is no gaining a mistress. That's home and the best in three.

TO THE ELECTORS

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PYNNE-PECTORAL THE QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mrs. Joseph Norman writes: "Pynne's Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of coughs and colds. It is a most reliable remedy for all such ailments. It has several other valuable qualities for family use, and is sold by all other druggists for a few cents per bottle."

TO THE ELECTORS

ST. ANTOINE'S DIVISION OF MONTREAL.

Notice to the Electors of the St. Antoine Division of Montreal. The meeting of the St. Antoine Division of Montreal, held on the 12th of May, 1896, for the purpose of electing a representative to the Council of the City of Montreal.

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ADVANTAGE

GLOVE DEPARTMENT

All the latest styles and colors for Spring and Summer wear in Kid Gloves now in stock, including Rose, Pink, Primrose, Butter, Pearl, Gray and White, with Black Embroideries.

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Silk Gloves, Tulle Gloves, Lace Mitts

ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

12-Button Length Silk Gloves, only 60c pair.

30 Pairs of Sample Silk Gloves and Mitts to clear at less than manufacturer's price, from 5c per up.

Men's Furnishings.

NECK WEAR.

Thousands of New and Pretty Neckties now in stock for Spring and Summer wear.

Ties worth 25c for 12c each.

Ties worth 50c for 35c or 3 for \$1.

50c Ties in all styles and colors.

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CASUAL SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS

The fit is right; they are made right in quality, high in price, low.

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PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION.

For Boys and Girls

Size 12 1/2 x 17 1/2, with frame of the Sacred Heart, 25c each.

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The True Witness

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 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.

QUEBEC AND MANITOBA

Some time ago a great outcry was made, because one of the dignitaries of the Catholic Church, in the Maritime Provinces, was alleged to have characterized the work of certain politicians as having been inspired by Satan. Looking at the devices that are being used at the present moment, to arouse hatred and kinle the flame of sectarian bitterness and bigotry, it is difficult to ascribe to any other source than a satanic one the inspiration that impels men to adopt such means. The latest development, in the sense indicated, is manifested in the articles and interviews of the Daily Witness on the School Question. With a perversity, that can scarcely be realized, this journal has set itself to work to impress upon the people of Canada that the Protestant minority in this province is not only subject, in the matter of education, to injustice, but to actual outrage. To credit our contemporary would be to admit that the Catholic minority in Manitoba have a heavenly bed compared with the ill-treatment that is the lot of our separate brethren in this Catholic province. In order to justify the position taken, reference is made to the fact that under the existing law, which was made at the request of the Protestant minority, it may happen that in certain cases Protestant populations may be called upon to pay their taxes in some very few localities to Catholic schools, and even in such cases they have a remedy as pointed out in the article of the Montreal Gazette, reproduced in these columns. It has just been observed that the position of the Protestant minority is that made for them under laws passed at their own request. Never in the history of the Province of Quebec, since Confederation in 1857, has a sacrilegious hand been placed upon the rights of the minority, in the legislature of our Province. Never has an appeal been made in vain to that Legislature for an amendment to the Separate School law of the Protestant minority. On the contrary, the spirit animating the Catholic majority then and now was, and is, to do ample justice to any demand that is put forth by the representatives of that minority. The laws as they stand were as near perfection as it was possible to make them when they were enacted. It was hoped they would give the most complete satisfaction to our Protestant neighbors; we believe they are just laws, but if anything be needed to amend them the remedy is at their hand. No one wishes to perpetrate or perpetuate any injustice. The wisdom of the framers of Confederation secured to the minority in this Province such representation on the floor of our Legislature as to enable them to make known their wishes. The daily Witness speaks of "outrages on Protestants." Will that journal mention on its instance, in which the Protestant minority in this province have appealed to the Catholic majority in the Legislature for an amendment in which they were met by a refusal? Will the daily Witness point out that any inequality in the present law, has ever been signalled by a single representative of the minority, and that the appeal has

been met by a denial of justice, or by the statement that the majority of the people of the province are unfavorable to any change in the system? Will our contemporary show that a law has been passed affecting the community generally, where, despite the protests of the Protestant minority, that whole section of the people has been obliged to pay for Catholic schools and been forced to support their own educational establishments into the bargain? Will it be kindly pointed out to us when a Protestant school-house has been confiscated, when a curriculum of either secular or religious training has been imposed upon them against their will and made known, with equal emphasis, by their clergy and people? The wretched attempt now being made to divert attention from the true issue, and to blind people who do not or who will not think, into the belief that there is any comparison between the position of the Catholics of Manitoba and the Protestants of Quebec, as regards their treatment by the Legislatures of their respective Provinces, is beneath the contempt of honest men. The Catholics of Manitoba have appealed, and appealed in vain, to their Legislature. When we ask again, has the minority in this Province been subjected to such infamous treatment as that meted out to our people under the Greenway administration, with the hearty approval of the Daily Witness and all its adherents? It is the ardent desire of every Catholic in this Province, that the most ample justice be done to the minority. To have peace, progress and prosperity, it is necessary that no grievances be allowed to exist. If the Daily Witness will get any member of the Legislature to bring forward a demand for redressing any wrong that may be found under the present law, it may count upon the warm and energetic support of this paper to forward such demand. There will be no need of setting the country aflame, for with time-honored alacrity the majority at Quebec will hasten to set matters right; but in the name of our common Christianity let the lying and slanderous appeals that are being made cease.

SOME SAMPLES OF UNFAIRNESS.

The comments of some of the members of the Presbyterian Synod of Montreal on the teachers and teaching of the Separate Schools in this province, were manifestly unjust. Mere conjectures, moreover, or data confessedly imperfect and almost of necessity pre-cluded, were made the basis for a superstructure of argument which, again, was unmounted by deductions that seemed to favor with educated men. Perhaps the following extract from the report of the proceedings of the 13th in., published in the Daily Witness of the same date, may serve as a fair sample of the facts, the logic and the spirit of the Synod's side of the controversy.— Dr. Scribner admitted that Protestant education, within the Province of Quebec, is far from what it ought to be. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the low condition of Roman Catholic education reacted upon that of the Protestants. The so-called education of that Church was but a dead weight. The Rev. D. Currie asked whether the children of Protestants, who had no alternative but to attend Roman Catholic schools in this province, were compelled to study Roman Catholic books. Dr. Scribner supposed that they were compelled to study the Catechism and lives of the saints. "As a matter of fact, there is very little else to study." (Laughter.) Other members reported facts and places where the condition of things in the Roman Catholic villages was deplorable in the extreme. And yet this is the state of things which the Church of Rome is trying to force upon the Province of Manitoba. Dr. Scribner had been reading a report on education, based avowedly on the statements and figures presented in the annual report of the Department of Public Instruction. The words of his that we have quoted occur at the close of his report. We need hardly say that, while we deem it our duty to defend principles, in discussing this as well as other questions, it has never been the role of the TRUE WITNESS to be the advocate or special pleader of any system. While, for instance, we hold that religious teaching is an essential part of Christian Education, we also hold that it is a sine qua non of the progress and prosperity of Canada, and of every province, county, township and parish within its bounds, that Catholic, equally with non-Catholic, children should have the very best instruction in all the branches of knowledge which it is good for them to acquire and that the best available teachers of our faith can give them. Now, in England, as our readers are aware, they have had a controversy substantially like our own. The main difference is that, whereas the dividing line here is drawn between Catholics and Protestants, in England the defenders of religious teaching in day schools are composed not only of Roman Catholics, but of Anglicans and some other denominations of smaller numerical influence. What these believers in Christianity maintain, then, and have urged as the most forcible plea, is that

they see no reason why the addition to the subjects taught of just enough dogmatic teaching to enable the pupils to give a reason for the faith that they profess and to have a firm and unshifting groundwork of moral conviction, should render less efficient the instruction imparted on other subjects. Nor did they see why other things being equal, their religious should make their secular teaching unworthy of confidence and of state support. And, as our readers are aware, after due inquiry and deliberation, their claim has been triumphantly recognized by an act which will modify—especially in the direction indicated—the settlement of 1870. And this is just (as to its central principle) the education that Dr. Scribner calls "a dead weight." As to the Rev. Dr. Currie's insidious charge of proselytizing, we may be sure that, if there were any truth in it, we should have heard of it long before to-day. It is impossible to be a sincere Christian without wishing to have the church's glorious privileges shared with others. To that sentiment Christendom owes, under its Divine Master, its wondrous growth. But when Protestant boys or girls are sent to Catholic institutions to gain knowledge or to learn accomplishments, the understood pledge that, without the desire or permission of parents or guardians, no new religious tenets shall be taught them, is not violated. The point is one on which a good deal might be said, but at present we need only remark that it is one as to which silence on the Synod's part would have been more discreet than insinuations. But there is an observation of Mr. Scribner's which we cannot pass without a word of stricture. After replying to Dr. Currie that he supposed they (Protestant pupils) had "to study the Catechism and the Lives of the Saints," he added a rider which brought down the house. "As a matter of fact there is very little else to study." Well, certainly if these two subjects were entrusted to the most learned of our Catholic divines and in every school it were made essential that no pupil should go forth into the world until he or she had attained a fairly high standard of knowledge of one and other—becoming, in fact, a master or mistress of ecclesiastical history and biography, martyrology and theoretical and practical divinity—there might be some reason to complain that the thing was being overdone and some curb to excessive zeal might be necessary. But why sneer at what even Presbyterian ministers must regard as the highest order of human knowledge, the doctrines and the history of Christianity? Have not they too their manuals for imparting religious instructions to the young? Do not they consider it wrong to speak lightly and irreverently of the faith? Yet, from the remark of Dr. Scribner it might be thought that he looked upon catechisms and compendiums of Church history as very poor stuff indeed! But what follows is more curious as a disclosure of the strange way in which the Synod teacher reached his conclusions. Some members, we are told, spoke of the condition of things in some Roman Catholic villages which they considered "deplorable in the extreme." And then comes the conclusion that "this is the state of things the Church of Rome is trying to force upon the Province of Manitoba." What does this really mean? A few of these country parsons tell what some members of their flocks—full of sweetness and light, we may be sure—have told them of the Catholic schools in their neighborhoods. How these unnamed informants came by their knowledge depends say not. But, if we suppose, for argument's sake, that these Presbyterians of Catholic villages were free from any tinge of prejudice that would darken their judgment, so that their verdict was irrefutable, why should the condition of things in a few villages be acceptable as applicable to the working of the system all over the province? What report could be given of the Protestant schools of Ontario, if judged on this principle of ex uno (ex punctis) discipulae? Let fair-play Protestants reply. There is no human institution or system that has not its weak spots; to select those spots as characteristic of its principle or operation is unjust and absurd. And when the evidence even regarding them is of the vaguest hearsay kind, it is surely the merest prejudice to pay any heed to arguments which have no other basis. Yet the special pleading of the Presbyterian Synod is of this kind throughout, and our only wonder is that men of education and logical training lend their names to it. We deeply regret to learn that Mr. Felix Callahan, the well known printer and publisher, of this city, has been stricken by paralysis and his condition is very serious. Mr. Callahan has always been known to be a patriotic Irish Canadian. Much of his time has been devoted to the affairs of St. Patrick's Society and kindred organizations. We tender our sympathy to his family in their great affliction, and express the earnest wish that under skillful treatment Mr. Callahan may soon recover his health.

OUSTED BY THE SENATE.

During the last half century political and party designations have undergone some marked modifications of meaning. The coalition which at present administers the affairs of the British Empire is perhaps as good an illustration of this assertion as could well be found. It shows, on the one hand, that the old Toryism, which was a power to be reckoned with when Mr. Gladstone began his career, is completely dead, and, on the other, that some of those who call themselves Radicals, may, by the force of circumstances, accept first the name of Liberals, and ultimately, after a longer or shorter period of hesitation, pass over formally into the ranks of Conservatism. All parties must obey certain influences that spring from forces which they do not control, and incidents that cannot be foreseen will sometimes put not only the seemingly strongest party organizations, but even the most carefully framed constitutions to the test. Just as we sometimes find a professedly Liberal party, owing perhaps to some unlooked for dilemma, forced in self-defence to play the tyrant, or a strongly Conservative government constrained, in the course of events, to give a loose rein to the popular passions, so also do we find monarchies that are democratic in their tendencies, and Republics that like to play the despot. Great Britain has a constitution made up of precedents, that link the present with an immemorial past, and which, though full of curious anomalies, some of which are shocking to the logical mind, is wonderfully elastic and can be adapted to almost any conditions that can arise. A couple of years ago, before and after Mr. Gladstone's retirement from public life, an outcry was raised against what to many persons is the most glaring of those anomalies—the power of the virtually hereditary House of Peers to arrest popular legislation. By what to an impartial outsider might seem an anomaly not less strange, Mr. Gladstone deputed the task of carrying on the war against the House of Lords to a Prime Minister, who was himself a member of that House, and whose right to make his voice heard at all on questions of State was due to that fact alone. With what vigor the war was waged might be gathered from the fact that Lord Rowbery left the Peer's House stronger by three members than when he began the campaign. But, in spite of its antiquity and undoubted priority as a law-making power to the House of Commons, the British House of Lords, though it has the privilege of rejecting bills, cannot overthrow a ministry. It is not at all necessary that the ministry should enjoy its confidence in order to continue in existence. "Only for fifteen years out of the last fifty," wrote Mr. Gladstone in 1878, "has the ministry of the day possessed the confidence of the House of Lords." And Mr. Gladstone knows equally well for what proportion of the eighteen years that have since elapsed the House of Lords was friendly or unfriendly to the government of the day. It was reserved for a republican regime to make the upper chamber hold over ministers the power of life and death. The dispute between M. Bourgeois and the French Senate, which ended in the victory of the latter, is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of bicameral parliamentarism. It began nominally in the retirement of the minister for foreign affairs and the assumption of his portfolio by M. Bourgeois. But really that change of office only offered an opportunity to the majority of the Senate for an expression of that distrust with which it had from his accession to power regarded M. Bourgeois's administration. An uncompromising Radical by profession, M. Bourgeois, enjoying the good will of the Chamber of Deputies, had not deemed it necessary to conciliate the Senate. When in February that body pronounced upon the ministry a formal vote of censure, with special reference to the conduct of the department of foreign affairs, M. Bourgeois resolved to seek a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, and, having obtained it, he fancied that the matter ought to be allowed to rest there. But the hostile majority of the upper chamber thought otherwise and proceeded to a second condemnation of the Bourgeois Ministry. Again, on the Premier's appeal, the Deputies gave his administration their support. He was then advised by his friends to take no further heed of the Senate's opposition, and, as the head of a Government having the confidence of the people's representatives, he accepted the President's invitation, or it may be offered uninvited, as a challenge to public opinion, to accompany the Chief Magistrate of the country on his tour to the South. Meanwhile, the Easter recess coming on, the Senate having appointed an earlier date than the other chamber for re-assembling, one of its first acts was to pass a more emphatic verdict of condemnation on the Bourgeois Cabinet, claiming the right to terminate the life of a Government whose further existence it had pronounced disastrous to France's interests and reputation, and announcing

its intention of blocking important legislation, especially the urgent Madagascar credits, unless its sentence of deposition were promptly carried out. For some days M. Bourgeois maintained his wonted air of resolute calm, repeating his conviction that he enjoyed the confidence of the popular chamber, which, in the judgment of the best constitutional lawyers, was all that any French Government had hitherto deemed essential for the retention of office, that he had endeavored to do his duty to the country, and, even so far as his convictions permitted him, to satisfy the Senate, and that he felt it his duty to remain at his post, as head of the Cabinet, so long as the Chamber of Deputies did not withdraw its confidence. His supporters approved of Mr. Bourgeois's course and as a considerable portion of the recess of the Lower House was still unexpired, it was thought well that the Chamber of Deputies should be summoned for an early day, so that it might without delay give the Cabinet the sanction that would sustain it in resisting the pressure of the Senate. But the President, Mr. Faure, was drawn into the controversy by heated partisans and every day the situation was becoming more complicated. The upshot was that Mr. Bourgeois, notwithstanding his friends' protests, ended the crisis that has no parallel that we know of, unless we seek it in the ante-Union period of Upper and (especially) of Lower Canada. Hitherto the risks that a French Cabinet had to face from the Lower Chamber alone, through lack of coherency among the groups forming a majority at any time, were sufficiently serious. If the ousting of Mr. Bourgeois by the Senate becomes a precedent for general observance hereafter, the average life of a French Cabinet, under the Republican regime, will be shorter than ever. EDITORIAL NOTES. THERE is in England and Wales 14,900 foot ball clubs. IN April 36,917 immigrants landed at Ellis Island, New York, of whom 11,203 were Italians. IT is said Catholic books to the amount of about \$2,000,000 are sold every year in this country. THE Berlin Reichsanzeiger publishes a long article warning Germans against emigrating to the United States. MONDAY of last week was the one hundredth anniversary of Horace Mann, founder of the public school system of America. AN American journalist is authority for the statement that the dowries carried off to Europe by American wives reach a total of \$275,000,000. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary as a town on June 2 and 3, amid the booming of guns and numerous festive gatherings. WALTER LEVY scores the new "Irish" opera of "Shamus O'Brien." Mr. Jessop, one of the authors, has already contributed several very doubtful stories about his countrymen. BROTHER Maximilian, of the Longueuil Academy, is rumored, will be appointed Principal of the new college which the Christian Brothers order intend establishing in Pekin, China. L'UNIVERS, of Paris, states that a committee, encouraged by the Government, has adopted plans for the building of a Mahometan Mosque in Paris. Another chapter in the sad story of infidel and Masonic misrule in France. REAL estate and securities valued at \$215,000 have been presented to the Northwestern University by William Deering of Evanston, the well-known manufacturer. The gift will be used to swell the endowment fund. COLONEL P. B. O'BRIEN, of New Orleans, has given Bishop Keane, for the Catholic University, a check for \$1,000 for current expenses, and stated it was his intention of founding three professorships. This will mean a gift of \$150,000. LORD RUSSELL, the first Catholic Lord chief justice of England since the separation of that country from Rome, has a brother a member of the Society of Jesus, and several sisters in the Order of Mercy, two of whom are in this country. IN another column will be found the address of Dr. Roddick to the electors of St. Antoine division, in which he states that he is prepared to vote for Remedial legislation. Mr. Mackay, his opponent, has not yet made any pronouncement on the subject. What has he to say? THE Rev. Dr. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., and president of the Catholic Summer School of America, will preach at High Mass, at St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday, 31st inst. It is quite possible that he may also deliver the instructions

in the evening of the same date. Dr. Conaty enjoys the reputation of being among the foremost in the ranks of the eloquent divines of the Catholic Church in the United States. AN industrial exhibition intended to illustrate the progress in trade and industry in Germany during the past twenty-five years, was opened last week at the Treptow Park, in Berlin, by the Emperor William. The opening ceremony was witnessed by immense crowds of spectators. AT the opening of the last Longford Quarter sessions, county court, Judge Curran, in addressing the grand jury, said he had great pleasure in congratulating them upon the satisfactory state in which he found the county, the number of Crown bills to go before them being only two unimportant cases. AN American exchange says that at a recent funeral "one of the bearers stated that there were over \$700 worth of flowers in the car, and another carload had been left in Boston which they were unable to bring." It seems to be high time that something should be done to repress such extravagance. THE Catholic Record of Indianapolis says that "Sir Charles Tupper, a Protestant, is leading the fight for Catholic rights in Canada; Wilfred Laurier, a Catholic, is leading the Liberal hosts on the attack against these rights. And yet there are people credulous enough to believe that Catholics vote at the wink of the clergy." LADY NELSON, of England, wife of Earl Nelson, has been received into the Catholic Church at Florence. The Earl is an active and devoted Anglican, one of the very pronounced church peers. Lady Nelson is a sister of the Earl of Normanton. The conversion of the Rev. Henry Cross, B. A., lately chaplain of the college, Eastbourne, Eng., is also announced. THE Boston Republic truly says:—"Nobody has any license to speak for the Catholic voters of the United States, or to pledge their votes to one man or party." Nevertheless, Catholics should be careful to vote for no man whose record shows that he is a bigot, even though he had to vote against his party that such a man be defeated. ONE of the signs of the times is the change that is taking place in the attitude of the people of England towards the Catholic Church. The great London daily journal, the Chronicle, speaks of a book recently published by the Catholic Truth Society of England. This book is called "Catholica," and it is made up of articles that explain Catholic doctrine. Its author is Mr. B. T. C. Coscaeloe. The Chronicle devotes a column and a half to a splendid review of the little volume. THE congregation of old St. Patrick's, Boston, are to be congratulated upon having broken ground for a new and splendid church. The ancient edifice where they have worshipped that it has evoked will cling to the old spot where it has stood for scores of years to come. Judging from the reports of the proportions and artistic merits of the new building, our Catholic friends will have added another monument of beauty to their city, as well as an edifice worthy of the faith of their fathers. THE Irish Priesthood is the name given to an able paper contributed by Mr. M. MacDonagh to the Contemporary Review. We take the following extract from it. "I think," writes Mr. MacDonagh, "that if the truth was really known, it would be found that the priests, as a body, are really in Ireland, as in every other country, a great conservative force, and that they have controlled and checked, rather than inflamed the excesses of popular agitation. What they, like the ministers of every dogmatic creed, fear, is the secularization of education; and hence their efforts, in which they have the authorities of the Irish church as allies, to bring about the denominationalization of the national school system." THE Paris Official publishes an order of the French Minister of War granting medals to certain Sisters. A gold medal has been awarded to Sister Clare, of the Order of Sisters of St. Charles, for twenty-seven years' service in the wards of the military hospital at Toul, and for previous service at Nancy, during the whole of which time she had given constant evidence of her devotion to duty. Silver medals have been given to Sister Gabrielle for thirty-six years' work, during twenty-three of which she has been superior; to Sister Adrienne for thirty-eight years' service; and to Sister Charlotte for eleven years' service. These last three religious have been attached to the mixed hospital of Verdun, and, says the official notice, have been remarkable for their zeal and their devoted care of the sick soldiers.

PASTORAL LETTER

Of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of Quebec.

The following is the Pastoral letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of this Province read at the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday :-

We, by the grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa,

To the Secular and Regular Clergy, and to all the faithful of our respective dioceses, health and benediction in our Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BROTHERS—Called by the will of our Divine Lord to the spiritual government of the particular churches confided to their care, the Bishops, successors of the Apostles, have not only the mission to teach truth at all times and to infuse salutary principles into the souls of men, but they have, moreover, in certain critical and perilous circumstances, the right, and it is their duty to raise their voices to forewarn the faithful of dangers that threaten their faith, and to direct, stimulate, and sustain them in the just vindication of their imprescriptible rights, manifestly disregarded and violated.

You know, dearly beloved brethren, the very painful position in which our co-religionists of Manitoba have been placed by the unjust laws which deprived them, six years ago, of the separate school system, which, in virtue of the Constitution of the country, they enjoyed till then—a school system so important, so necessary for a mixed population, for a healthy education and for the formation of children in the principles of the Catholic faith, which is, on earth, our greatest treasure and most precious inheritance.

We stood not in need of the decisions of civil tribunals, dearly beloved brethren, to see the injustice of these Manitoba laws, these attacks on liberty and justice, still, it has pleased Divine Providence, in His wisdom and goodness, to obtain for Catholics the legal support of an exceptional and sovereign authority in the recognition by the highest tribunal of the Empire, of the legitimacy of their griefs and the legality of a Federal remedial measure.

In view of these facts, the Canadian Episcopate, solicitous above all for the interests of religion and the good of souls, could not dissimulate the gravity of the duty which was imposed on their pastoral solicitude, and which obliged them to claim justice as they have done.

For, since the Bishops, whose authority is from God himself, are the natural judges of questions concerning Christian faith, religion and morals; since they are the recognized heads of a perfect society, sovereign and superior by its nature and its end to civil society, it becomes to them, when circumstances require it, not only to express unequivocally their views and their desires in every religious matter, but to point out to the faithful, or approve of suitable means to arrive at the spiritual end they have in view. This is the doctrine of the great Pope Leo XIII, in his Encyclical *Immortale Dei*: "All that is sacred in human affairs, under any title whatever, all that regards the end in view, all such falls under the jurisdiction and authority of the Church."

We deem it of importance, dearly beloved brethren, to remind you briefly of these inherent principles in the constitution of the Church itself, these essential rights of religious authority, in order to justify the attitude taken by the members of the Catholic Hierarchy in the present school question, and to explain more fully the obligations under which the faithful are of following episcopal directions.

If there are, in fact, circumstances in which Catholics ought to manifest openly towards the Church all the respect and devotedness to which she is entitled, it is surely in a crisis such as the present, when the highest interests of faith and justice are at stake, demanding on the part of all good men a united and firm front under the direction of their leaders.

We had hopes, dearly beloved brethren, that the last session of the Federal Parliament would bring to a termination the school difficulties which so widely divide men's minds; we have been deceived in these hopes. History itself will judge of the causes which impeded the long-expected solution.

As for us, who have in view only the triumph of the eternal principles of religion and justice confided to our care, we, whom no defeat will ever be able to dishearten or turn aside from the accomplishment of the divine mission which was that of the Apostles themselves, feel, in the presence of the electoral struggle about to take place, that an imperative duty is incumbent on us; this duty is to indicate to all the faithful under our jurisdiction, and whose consciences we have to direct, the only line of conduct to be followed in the present elections.

Should we, first of all, remind you, dearly beloved brethren, how noble and important is the right bestowed upon you by the Constitution in designating for office the depositaries of public power? Every citizen worthy of the name, every Canadian who loves his country, who wishes it to be great, peaceful and prosperous, should interest himself in its government.

Now, the government of our country, of a people still young, but capable of occupying a distinguished place among the nations, will be what you will make it yourselves by your choice and by your votes.

That is to say, dearly beloved brethren, as a general rule, and save rare exceptions, it is a duty of conscience for every citizen to vote; a duty all the more grave and pressing as the questions at stake are important and may exercise over your destinies an influence more or less decisive.

That is to say, again, you should vote as honest, wise, enlightened and intelligent Christians.

Avoid then, dearly beloved brethren, the deplorable excesses against which we frequently warned you; perjury, intemperance, lying, calumny, violence

and party spirit, which warp the judgment and produce a kind of voluntary obstinate blindness.

Do not sell your vote. To vote is a duty, and duty is not sold. Give not your vote to the first comer, but to him whom in conscience you judge the best qualified by his mental powers, firmness of character and his moral principles to fill the noble office of legislator.

And that this judgment may be surer, and more enlightened, bar not the criticisms of a newspaper or the opinions of a friend who would lamper your mind; consult when necessary, before voting, persons who by their instruction, their rank or their social standing are best qualified to judge of the questions that are agitated, and to appreciate the relative value of the candidates who ask your suffrage.

These are, dearly beloved brethren, general principles of wisdom and Christian prudence that apply to all times and to all elections in which the laws of the country permit you to take part.

But, in the present circumstances, the duty of Canadian electors, principally Catholic electors, is invested with a character of special importance, to whose gravity we desire to call your attention in a special manner. A grave injustice was committed against the Catholic minority in Manitoba.

They were deprived of their Catholic separate schools, and forced to send their children to schools that their consciences condemn. The Privy Council of England recognized the justice of the Catholic claim, and the right of the Federal authorities to interfere, in order that justice be done to the oppressed. It is a question then for the Catholics of our country, and well-meaning Protestants, to unite their strength and their suffrages to secure a final victory for the religious liberty and the triumph of the rights secured by the Constitution. The means to secure this end is to elect, as representatives of the people, only men sincerely resolved to favor with all their influence and to sustain in Parliament a measure to remedy the evils from which the Manitoba minority suffers. In speaking to you thus, dearly beloved brethren, our intention is not to bind ourselves to any of the parties that are combating in the political arena; on the contrary, we desire to preserve our liberty. The Manitoba school question being, before all, a religious question, intimately allied to the dearest interests of the Catholic faith in this country, to the natural rights of parents and also to the respect due to the Constitution of the country and to the British Crown, we would regard it as betraying a sacred cause, of which we are, and ought to be, the defenders if we did not use our authority to secure its success.

Remark, dearly beloved brethren, that a Catholic is not permitted, in whatever position he may be,—a journalist, an elector, a candidate or a representative, to have two lines of conduct in religious questions, one for private, and the other for public life, to trample under foot, in the exercise of his social duties, the obligations imposed on him as a submissive child of the Church. This is why our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, in his Encyclical *Libertas personarum*, condemns those who "pretend that in all that concerns the government of human society, its institutions, moral laws, public functions, the institution of youth, no more attention is to be paid to the Church than if she did not exist. For the same reason he says, elsewhere (Encyclical *Innovatio*): "Before all it is necessary that all Catholics, worthy of the name, determine to be, and show themselves devoted sons of the Church; that they repulse, without hesitation, all that would be incompatible with this profession; that they make use of public institutions, as far as they can, in conscience, for the furtherance of truth and justice."

Therefore, dearly beloved brethren, all Catholics should support only those candidates who bind themselves formally and solemnly to vote, in Parliament in favor of legislation which will restore to the Catholic minority of Manitoba the school rights to which they are entitled by the decision of the Hon. Privy Council of England. This grave duty is incumbent on every good Catholic, and you would not be justified, either before your spiritual guides, nor before God himself, by neglecting this obligation.

Until now we could congratulate our selves on having the sympathetic support of a great number of our separated brethren who understood that, in a country such as ours, having different religions, it is necessary for the general good to make use of this broadness of view which respects liberty of conscience and acquired right. We appeal again to their spirit of justice and patriotism, so that, joining their influence to that of Catholics, they may aid them to redress the grievances of which our co-religionists so justly complain.

What we want is the triumph of right and justice, the re-establishment of the rights and privileges of our Manitoba brethren, the Roman Catholic minority, in educational matters, so as to shelter them from arbitrary and unjust legislation.

We rely in this matter, dearly beloved brethren, on your spirit of faith and obedience.

We are convinced that, submissive in mind and heart to the teaching of your chief pastors, you will know how, if called upon, to place above your personal opinions and feelings the interests of a cause which exceeds all others—that of justice, order and harmony in the different classes which compose the great Canadian family.

Done and signed at Montreal, on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

The pastoral bears the names of: † Edward Charles, Archbishop of Montreal; † J. Thomas, Archbishop of Ottawa; † L. N., Archbishop of Cyrène, Administrator of Quebec; † L. F., Bishop of The Rivers; † L. N., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; † N. Zephirin, Bishop of Cytère, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac; † Elphage, Bishop of Nicolet; † André Albert, Bishop of St. Germain of Limousin; † Michel Thomas, Bishop of Chicoutimi; † Joseph Médard, Bishop of Valleyfield; † Paul, Bishop of Sherbrooke; † M. X., Bishop of Drummond, coadjutor to the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

A CIRCULAR LETTER

The above mandement is accompanied by a circular letter to the clergy of the diocese.

dioceses. This document shows the importance given to the school question by the Bishops, and to the directions given in their mandement.

"The clergy are enjoined to read this mandement in all the parochial churches on the first Sunday after its reception, and on the Sunday preceding the polling day. Moreover, the reading of this mandement will take the place of any other circular usually read during election time. It is to be hoped that the clergy will be the first to show a prudent example and submission in so solemn an occasion.

"To insure the union and the triumph of the sacred cause of Catholic instruction, the Archbishops and Bishops clearly indicate the means they recommend: We ask, and we have the right to do so, that every member of the clergy, who on the day of his ordination has promised respect and obedience to his Bishop, should have only one heart and one voice to claim with us the remedy for the grievances of the minority of Manitoba by the means recommended by the Episcopate, that is to say, by a Remedial Bill.

"Nothing is more appropriate to the existing circumstances than those wise words of our Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII: —The authority of the Bishops must be sacred to the clergy, and they must know that their ministry, if not exercised under the direction of the Bishops, will not be either holy, fully useful or honored."

"The Bishops recommend also perfect union between Catholics. Consequently, dear brethren, we instantly pray you, and we even command you, not to say anything that could be against the teaching of the Episcopate; but, on the contrary, when you will be consulted, answer according to the meaning and the desire of those appointed by God to govern the religious society, and who work in a common spirit for the triumph of faith, justice and social order."

The letter ends by asking the clergy to pray in order to obtain from the Almighty enlightenment for all those who will take part in the next elections—candidates, electors, and others entrusted with the care of having the law respected, in order that, with the blessing of God, the greatest spiritual and temporal good of our dear country be the result. This circular bears the signature of all the Bishops who signed the letter.

QUEBEC'S SCHOOL LAW.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The report on education of the Presbytery in Synod of Montreal and Ottawa after referring to the decision over the municipality of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge, goes on to say that there now seems nothing to be done but to proclaim the case as an instance of that liberality which the majority boasts at the present time characterizes its action towards the minority. This, of course, is said in sarcasm, and is to be interpreted contrary to the text. It is to be regretted that a body of so high traditions as at Lac Beauport a Synod of a Presbytery Church should have given its sanction to a statement that, speaking plainly, does not represent the facts. The case of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge is a peculiar one. The parish covered a part of several municipalities, and when it was erected into a school municipality, these parts were taken into the new district. The process was regular. The action was necessary for the convenience of the majority of the people in the area affected. The law was observed. All the formalities were gone through. The interested parties were notified as the code directs. Nevertheless, the action was felt to be a grievance, in that it took away some of the territory of the Montreal Protestant School Commissioners, and some of their revenue. It was a case where a law designed to be fair, and that in its general operation is fair, brought about an inconvenience. That inconvenience, however, need not last a day longer than the Protestant inhabitants of the affected territory choose. Indeed, it is understood that the notices have been given that will terminate it at the close of the school year, on June 20. It is in representing the conditions complained of as being permanent and unalterable that the Synod report errs. There are several ways in which the Protestants of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge may legally free themselves of the burden of paying taxes for the support of the public school of the regularly constituted municipality in which they reside or hold property. They may, under sections 1985-1986 of the Revised Statutes, unite and form a dissentient school municipality, and establish a school of their own, which will receive a share of the provincial grant, and to which they will pay their taxes and send their children. Or they may, under section 1989, unite with a neighboring school municipality of their religious faith (Montreal for instance), situated a short distance from their own, "either completely or only for the purpose of sending their children to school." In either case the taxes go to the school municipality which the children attend. Further provision is made in the same direction in clause 1993, which enacts that where there is no dissentient school in a municipality "it shall be lawful for any resident head of a family professing the religious faith of the minority of the said municipality, and having children of school age, to declare, in writing to the Chairman of the School Commissioners, that he intends to support a school in a neighboring municipality." And if this is done, even by one Protestant ratepayer, the law conveys his taxes to the school to which he decides to send his children, which school is bound to receive them. There are, therefore, three courses open to the Protestants of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge by which they may free themselves from the payment of taxes to the public school. They are all simple. If none of them have been taken before this, it is the fault only of the interested parties, and neither the law nor the majority of Quebec is to be blamed for the fact. The law of Quebec is absolutely fair. It assumes that the people of a municipality are all supporters of the public schools. These schools may be either French or English. The majority decides that. Then if anyone desires to dissent, the law provides the means

There are Roman Catholic dissentient schools in Protestant localities, as well as Protestant dissentient schools in Roman Catholic localities. There are Roman Catholic ratepayers who contribute their taxes to the support of schools under Protestant control, as well as Protestants who pay to schools managed by Roman Catholics. And it is perfectly right that this should be the case. When the State undertakes to provide means of education for the children, it is in the interest of the State, and every member of the State is rightly taxed for the cost. No one should escape his share of a contribution for the public benefit because he disagrees with his neighbors as to the interpretation of a text of scripture. If the majority in Manitoba would adopt the Quebec law in the governing of the schools of that Province the Manitoba minority would cease to have a grievance, and the country would have peace.

ENGLAND NOW.

A DECLARATION FROM THE BISHOPS ON THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

THEY APPROVE OF IT IN A CERTAIN DEGREE, MR. DILLON AND THE IRISH PARTY REFERRED TO IN COMPLIMENTARY TERMS—SOME OF THE DEFECTS OF THE BILL.

The Bishops of England, headed by Cardinal Vaughan, have issued an important declaration on Catholic education. They say:

The education bill now before Parliament has our good will and approval, because it proposes to recognize by statute voluntary and Christian schools as an integral part of the national system of elementary education. It embodies a Christian principle which, as Catholic Bishops, we must ever assert and maintain. That principle is that Christian parents possess an indefeasible right to have their children taught catechetically by approved teachers the definite doctrines of Christian faith and morals. Christianity itself in this country has been imperilled by men who, in violation of this right, are bent upon forcing the whole of our child population into their narrow system of education. This danger has rendered the statutory recognition of the law of nature upon this subject imperative and urgent.

THE BILL'S DEFECTS.

We proceed to point out two main defects of the present bill, and to claim that they shall be made good.

1. The bill does not provide for the establishment of new denominational schools in places where these may be deemed to be what has been technically termed "unnecessary." As we have shown, Catholic schools are always "necessary" in the ordinary sense of that word to Catholic parents, because education in such schools is the only education which they approve. We must, therefore, press for the introduction into the bill of a clause similar to the clause in section 67 of the Education (Scotland) Act of 1872, whereby no new school shall be deemed unnecessary which provides accommodation for children in places where no provision exists regard being had to the religious belief of the parents.

2. The bill still leaves denominational schools at a very great disadvantage, as compared with board schools, in respect of "maintenance." The bill should also be amended in certain other particulars to make it, in our opinion, a satisfactory measure. These amendments will be taken charge of by the chairman of the Catholic school committee and a number of experienced gentlemen and members of Parliament, whom we have invited to watch the bill on behalf of the Catholic community as it passes through Parliament.

Finally we record with much satisfaction that Mr. Dillon and the Irish Catholic members, so large a number of whose co-religionists in England are of Irish parentage, have heartily promised their parliamentary support to the needed amendments. With their able assistance we trust that the bill may be passed in such a shape as to secure the fullest measure of justice to all concerned.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

A BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE ISSUED BY THIS FIRM—THEIR WINE VAULTS.

For the convenience of their numerous customers, Messrs. Fraser, Viger & Co., the well-known Italian Warehousemen on St. James street, have just issued an illustrated price list and catalogue of some 120 pages of goods. It comprises some 120 pages of matter, is printed on fine litho. paper, and is suitably bound. It is executed in colored inks—blue, black, red, black and brown—and these colors are so arranged as to produce a very neat appearance. The several lines of goods are well classified, and an index enables any particular article to be found without the least delay, and its cost at once noted. The lines include a vast number of wines (still and sparkling), spirits, liqueurs and cordials, medicated wines, ales, stout, mineral waters, ciders, and lime juice. Then, of course, there are teas, coffees, farinaceous goods, foreign and domestic cheese, hams, bacon, biscuits, flavoring extracts, fish (in tins and glass), soups (in cans), extracts of meat, canned meats and poultry, fruits, nuts, etc. The printing is very neatly done, the matter is well arranged, and the catalogue will undoubtedly be appreciated by those for whom it is intended.

It may be mentioned, en passant, that Messrs. Fraser, Viger & Co. have, in consequence of the increased trade in wines, spirits, etc., found it necessary to secure larger storage accommodation, and since May 1st they have been occupying the five large sub-vaults that extend from Fortification Lane to the curb-stone of St. James street, whilst in the other direction they run from the Mercantile Bank to Alexander's confectionery. These vaults date away back in the forties, and were at one time occupied by a firm of brewers. They are undoubtedly amongst the finest in Canada, and as a place for storing wines, etc., are not equalled in the Dominion.

Decorate Your Homes.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

We would respectfully inform our numerous patrons and the general public, that our stock of flowering plants this season is unsurpassed. We would call attention to our facilities for filling window boxes, garden vases, &c.

Special attention is given to the decoration of Graves and Lots in Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

Parties not having time to visit the Nurseries and make their own selection may give their orders by telephone, to which prompt attention will be given.

P. McKenna & Son, FLORISTS. Bell Telephone 4197. Cote des Neiges, Que.

SHOES Some Shoes Look well and wear badly. Others look badly and wear well. Our look well, feel well and wear well. A shoe we're particularly proud of is— Our 20th Century Shoe Regular Price - - \$3.50. Selling this week for - \$2.50. FOR EVERYBODY J. F. BANNISTER, QUEEN'S BLOCK SHOE STORE. Cor. Victoria and St. Catherine Streets.

Holiday Stores

This is sure to be a rattling good week for business. What with demands for...

CAMPING STORES, THE LAKE SHORE STORES, YACHTING STORE, AND QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PICNIC SUPPLIES.

Our staff is sure to be taxed to the utmost to keep up with the orders. LEAVE YOUR ORDERS TO-DAY FOR THE LAKE SHORE. Our waggons run as far as Beauport to-day (Wednesday).

GOING EAST, OUR PURCHASES OF FINEST MESSINA AND CATANIA ORANGES OVALS AND BLOODS.

Messina Oranges—Price Winning Bab's Brand—Half-boxes, Fancy Ovals, Superior Quality, only \$2.40 per box of 100. Price of Catania, Royal Ovals, Catania Oranges—Half-boxes, 100 each, at \$2.40 per box.

PURE BLOOD ORANGES Finest Messina Packed. Paterno Bloods, in half-boxes (80 each), \$2.00 per box. Paterno Bloods, in half-boxes, (100 each), \$2.40 per box.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS. Orders by Mail, Telegram and Telephone promptly attended to.

PICNIC HAMPERs FOR SALE And filled with all the necessary requisites on short notice.

PICNIC CHAMPAGNES BOUCHE, FILS & CO.

Table with 2 columns: Bouche Sec, in Picnic Baskets (6 quarts) \$12.50; Bouche Sec, in Picnic Baskets (12 quarts) 13.50; Bouche Sec, in Picnic Baskets (24 half-pints) 15.00; Bouche Brut, in Picnic Baskets (6 quarts) 13.50; Bouche Brut, in Picnic Baskets (12 pints) 14.50.

Camping and Picnic Requisites.

Claret Wines, Hook Wines, Native Wines, Burgundy Wines, Ales, Lagers and Stout, Mineral Waters of all kinds, Ginger Ales, Cream Soda, Ginger Beers, etc., etc. Lime Juice and Raspberry Vinegars.

Lynn's Extracts of Coffee, etc., etc. Biscuits in nice handy little tins. Fish in tins and glass. Sardines in Oil, in Tomato, Boned, Truffled, etc. Soups in half-pint pint and quart cans. Soups in pint glass jars.

Canned Meats, Poultry, etc. Potted and Dressed Meats, in jars and cans. Plum Pudding and Plum Pudding sauce, in all sizes. Condensed Milk and Coffee. Fresh Fruits in glass and cans. Jams and Jellies, in small jars. Marmalades, in jars and tins. Pickles and Sauces. Anything and Everything Required for the

FRASER, VIGER & CO 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

The Leading House in Canada for Camping, Picnic and Seaside Stores.

A MIST OVER THE MOUNTAIN

BY ANNA T. SAILLER.

(From the Ave Maria.)

SUCH a tiny house, shadowed by broad gray eaves, covering a narrow gallery. In the windows, pots of flowers destined to brighten the winter's gloom.

The two little women who occupied this dwelling could look downward likewise from their door to the plains beneath, dotted with white farm-houses.

The sister who had never been there was of an imaginative turn. She peeped often at their great neighbor, the mountain, and took a certain pride in its changes of costume.

Mademoiselle Valerie was on the shady side of the fifties, Mademoiselle Marie a decade younger. Marie was which she was permitted greater brightness in her attire and a less severe form of hairdressing.

The neighbors, meeting her on the homeward way, made merry. "Ah, ha, Mademoiselle Marie! Like the city folk, thou hast been gathering leaves and weeds."

Mademoiselle Valerie, in common with her neighbors, held that autumn leaves and berries were but a delusion and a snare, fit only to point a moral or adorn a sermon.

"Tears! but it was brave, the mountain," said Mademoiselle Marie—"like the high altar on great feasts, when it has lamps of colors."

"Valerie laughed. "That," she replied, "Monseigneur Curé might not be pleased."

"This 'dragon's blood' I have a good stock of," said Marie, waving the point. She touched the red tendrils lovingly, as she laid the precious weeds aside.

"What hast thou, my sister?" "Our neighbor, the barber, at the foot of the lane."

"Is it for us?" Valerie said. She could not keep the pride out of her voice, despite her sadness. Why, it was only Marie Curé or the notary, or M. Larmie, who owned half the mountain, that got letters,—except the neighbor, when he was at home.

"A letter for us?" cried Mademoiselle Marie, letting her carefully sorted herbs fall in confusion. "And it must be—it must be from Louis Jean!"

Valerie shook her head. "It is not from him. He can not write: for he is down a little. He has not been well—he has been to the hospital."

"Marie, who understood much that was not said, was silent for a moment. "From whom, then, was the letter?"

"From a girl of the town. 'Un bon père, who writes from his heart.' " "May the good God bless him!"

"Amén! I was so sure this time," burst out Valerie pitifully, her brown face working in contortions that would have been ludicrous to unloving eyes.

"Marie rose to her feet, to the imminent destruction of her tresses. She laid a hand upon her sister's arm, the tears falling plentifully from her dim blue eyes down upon her checked shawl."

They were interrupted by a lady coming up the lane. The sisters started. Marie eagerly moving aside her herbs and leaves; Valerie darting into the house for a cloth to wipe up the dark stain of a crushed dragon's blood.

"Bonjour, Madame!" said both sisters, curtsying. The lady responded civilly, apologizing for her scant knowledge of French, and smiling in voluntarily at the pleasant faces before her.

The lady responded civilly, apologizing for her scant knowledge of French, and smiling in voluntarily at the pleasant faces before her. She observed the perfect neatness of their attire—the druggist gown of dark brown on the one, of gray on the other; the checked aprons, glossy with starch; the shawls—one bright hued, the other sombre in coloring; the heads—one crowned with a cap, the other with hair caught in a net and encircled with a velvet band.

"Would Madame be pleased to walk in? Would she take a seat?" Madame took a seat upon a spotlessly white chair, perceiving that the floor and tables were to match; that the bright rag-carpet was scrupulously clean; that the walls were enlivened by some sacred prints and the windows by flowers.

The light streamed in with peculiar radiance through door and window. "The sunshine of God's peace is on the spot," the curé had said once. The two sisters stood meanwhile, laughing like pleased children. Secretly wondering what had brought the lady, they were too polite to ask, but conducted the conversation on simple lines, and banished their late distress, as simple folk have an art of doing. Only they hazarded, in the course of their talk, the one piece of information of moment to themselves, the central fact of their lives.

They had a brother en ville, studying law in the office of the great Mr. M—; Madame must know him. Yes, Madame knew. And their brother, a lad of great talent, who was to make his mark? The name? Oh, yes! Louis Jean Picard. Had, perchance, Madame heard? No? Well, the town was so large.

Madame at last made known the object of her visit. She was keeping house in the neighborhood, and had heard that their butter was so good. "Our butter it is not bad," answered Marie, with her deprecatory smile.

"Madame may try many places, but ours is of the best," more boldly asserted Valerie. "Would Madame like to see some prepared for a customer?"

The butter was brought—four pats of gold, with a raised bunch of grapes on each. But Madame was not constrained to have the grapes. Several moulds were shown her; a pine-apple, a fish a rose spray. It was a weighty matter to decide. The butter lay upon a wooden platter, covered with broad green leaves. It was appetizingly fresh and sweet. It had a suggestion of the foliage and flowers without; of the poetry even of these simple lives, raised by its preparation almost to the sphere of art.

The lady gave her order, and was shown out with that extreme courtesy, free from servility, peculiar to French Canadians of an older generation. "The good God be praised!" exclaimed Marie devoutly, as the sisters set about preparing their evening meal.

"It will help Louis Jean—put him on his feet again—with what we can save in the house and by our other customers," said Valerie. "The poor brother—how hard it has been for him, with his talents!" sighed Marie. "How much butter does the good lady want?"

"Three pounds a day—fifteen cents a pound," answered Valerie. "Sister," said Marie slowly, her face wearing a troubled expression, "we are not charging too much?"

"No. The butter at Maillet's is seven-cent; and, though ours is better, I put it two cents lower, to be sure." "Forty-five cents is a good sum," said Marie, her face clearing. "It will help much. But, oh, how little we have been able to do for Louis Jean!"

"It was our best," replied Valerie. "The sisters were busy after that—too busy to talk. Marie hung up her herbs to dry, and placed the bunch of leaves—not without a deprecatory glance at Valerie—in a jug on the chimney-piece. The berries she stuck in the frame of a picture."

Valerie, seeing, was as one who saw not. Were the minds of both busy as well as their hands? Did they look backward and see—what? Two pretty, fresh-cheeked girls, dressed alike, brave in village finery, driving to church with father and mother, and the sailow-skinned boy whom they had set themselves to worship; two saddened women, who had seen death and sorrow, the selling of their old home to give the boy means to prosecute his studies; the younger, with whom the fair promise of life had lingered, decorating chimney-piece and walls of the new little home with flowers or leaves for the coming of the sweetheart, who had at last ceased to come, because the marriage portion had been given to establish Louis Jean in the great career of the law. People said that Valerie had never had a lover; but she too had given her best—the labor of her hands, the sacrifice of bright ribbons or warm shawls, or it may even be of creature comforts—for the sake of Louis Jean.

Was there a tear on Marie's cheek as she decorated frame and chimney-piece, with no doubt a retrospective sadness? Valerie interposed:—"Qu'elle toile, my sister! To-morrow they will be swept away as cobwebs."

"Ah! the morrow is always cruel! But for to-night they are beautiful." It was her simple protest against destiny. "It is time wasted, and makes trouble for to-morrow, when they will be withered and scattered over the floor," continued Valerie, with well-meant harshness.

"Then I will take them away," said Marie meekly, stretching out her hand to remove them. There was a piteous look on her face. "Let them stay as they are," commanded Valerie; "but I don't know what has come to thee, sister."

"I think I was dreaming," said Marie. "I haven't done so since we were young." Valerie did not look at her sister, but picked up some knitting, and knitted half a finger-length before speaking again. "We must make the wood go as far as possible," she said in her practical, composed voice.

"And after all," chimed in Marie, "we can do without the barrel of pork."

"Yes; what do we two old people want with meat so often? At Christmas, New Year's, and Easter, so; but for the rest, it is needless." "We must do all we can for him. Poor Louis Jean! He has had a hard struggle. But one day he will repay all."

Marie the imaginative had spun many a rainbow-tinted web concerning the time when the name of Louis Jean Picard, great in the law, should glitter upon an office sign, shine in the papers, and glow in political life. Valerie the practical beheld a fine house, and a carriage from which should alight the Honorable Louis Jean Picard.

Filled with new hope, the sisters set themselves to pinch and struggle, as they had done for so many years, and to work their hardest. Spring came creeping up the lane, sprinkling it with violets and sweet-clover blossoms and tiny blades of grass, and climbing at last to the very mountain top, with its warm promise of life. The summer went by; and occasionally the sisters heard from a neighbor, who had made the great journey, that Louis Jean was well; as to his circumstances, very little was said.

"He is on his feet at last," said Valerie, just as the autumn was setting in once more. "The notary has had no application for money from him for two weeks. Our last sum is still there. Ha! ha! we shall soon see him driving up to his carriage."

Together the sisters laughed at the glad prospect. Louis Jean did not come, but in his stead a telegram. What a gloriously beautiful October afternoon that was when the boy from the station, to whom a telegram was almost as great a novelty as to the sisters, came up the lane breathless! Marie was sorting herbs, and Valerie knitted in the rocking-chair, as though another year of life had not worn itself away. Valerie took the telegram, and turned it up and turned it down. At last this was what she read: "Louis Jean Picard died suddenly this morning."

The sisters stared at the paper, then at the boy, whom at last they dismissed. They did not recognize that this was the release from the term of hard labor to which they had been sentenced. They fell on their knees, by a common impulse, to pray, and so extend their help for Louis Jean into the life beyond.

"Our good God has sent us a bitter trial," whispered Marie at last. "It is in mercy, lest we might make an idol in our hearts." Valerie was praying with set face and drawn lips. "Sister," she said, "thou art better than I; but I, too, will say God's will be done."

"It was a noble heart and a splendid head," murmured Marie. "If only he had had a chance!" said Valerie. Nor did the news that he had died in the inebriate ward of an hospital, whither he had been conveyed after a drunken brawl, the result of his sisters' last remittance, alter this verdict.

The kind curé's visit did them good; but there was a chill spread over the valley, so that Valerie could not see it; and a mist over the mountain, so that Marie turned toward its scarlet and gold in vain. Both broke down, however, and their tears flowed unrestrainedly, as they rocked themselves backward and forward in agony; when Valerie, lighting the wood stove, remarked casually that there was no occasion to spare the wood now. Louis Jean Picard, great man that was to have been, had no further need of their economies.

A RIVAL OF JONAH.

Under the caption "Un Faute de Jonas" (A Rival of Jonah) the Parisian magazine Cosmos relates the following extraordinary event, of surpassing interest because of its similarity to a Scriptural narrative which pseudo-scientists and infidels have time out of mind sought to ridicule.

In February, 1891, the whaler Star of the East, sailing in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands, let down two whale-boats in order to overtake and capture an enormous cetacean at short distance away. The whale was harpooned and mortally wounded; but in its dying convulsions a stroke of its tail shattered one of the boats to pieces. All the sailors who had manned the boat were rescued with the exception of two. The corpse of one of these was recovered, but that of the other man, named James Bartley, could not be found.

As soon as the monster had ceased its movements, and the men were thoroughly satisfied of its death, the work of cutting up began. A day and a night were consumed in the operation, and on its completion the whale's stomach was opened. Imagine the astonishment of the sailors on finding therein their lost comrade, James Bartley, unconscious but still alive. It was a difficult matter, as may well be supposed, to bring him to himself. For a number of days he was a prey to outbursts of violent madness, and it was impossible to get a rational word from him. Only at the expiration of three weeks did Bartley recover fully his reason, and become capable of giving an account of his mysterious while incarcerated in his strange prison.

"I remember perfectly," said he, "the moment when the whale threw me up into the air. Then I was engulfed, and found myself shut up in a slippery case, whose contractions obliged me to go down deeper. The next thing I knew I was in a very large bag; and, feeling about me on all sides, I concluded that I had been swallowed by the whale and was now in its stomach. I could still breathe, though with much difficulty; but I was oppressed by a heat so intolerable that it seemed as though I was being boiled alive."

In view of the fact that a whole school of scientists have declared that the Bible narrative of Jonah is simply absurd, that the organism of the whale as well as the physical constitution of man rendered it materially impossible that Jonah could have been swallowed by the whale in the first place, or could have subsisted for three days in its belly even had he been swallowed, this adventure of a common fisherman is of curious interest. It proves once more that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of by the "know-it-all" scientific critics.

It is interesting to note that some Catholic exegetists have indicated an interpretation of the Jonah narrative more in accord than its literal sense, with what is known as scientific data. Origen and Cardinal Cajetan, for instance, held that the narrative was purely and simply an allegory; and this opinion was never condemned by the Church—which illustrates the fact that non-condemned opinions are not necessarily true ones.

It has always appeared to us that Our Lord's citing the case of Jonah in the whale's belly as a sign of His own resurrection should be accepted as true in its primary and literal sense. In any case, the adventure of James Bartley demonstrates that there is no special need of drawing on the imagination for an adequate explanation of this particular Biblical miracle.

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JOHN SARGFIELD CASEY, "THE GALTEE BOY," DEAD.

A FELLOW PRISONER WITH BOYLE O'BRIEN. John Sargfield Casey, the patriot, known as "the Galtée Boy," died in Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire., on April 23.

Mr. Casey was coroner for County Limerick and secretary of the Mitchelstown and Fermoy Railway. His name is closely and honorably associated with the memorable political struggles in Mitchelstown district. In 1865 he was tried at Cork before Judge Keogh for high treason. Evidence was given that Mr. Casey, who was then nineteen years of age, had contributed a series of inflammatory articles of great literary merit to the "Irish people." The prosecuting Solicitor General stated that the articles were remarkably effective in propagating the doctrines of Fenianism, and Judge Keogh, in sending the young patriot to penal servitude, complimented him on his great literary abilities.

Mr. Casey, who was familiarly known as the "Galtée Boy," from his chosen *nom-de-plume*, spent five years in penal servitude, part of this period being spent in the prisons of Portland and Pentonville, and the remainder in West Australia.

He contested the Parliamentary representation of Tipperary as a candidate of the advanced section of the Nationalist party, but was defeated by the late Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, who represented the more moderate section of the Nationalists. A year later Mr. Casey was elected coroner for the County Limerick without opposition. He took a prominent part as an influential local leader in the Land League and Plan of Campaign agitations of the day. At the massacre of Mitchelstown he was arrested by the police, having gone to the barracks to remonstrate with County Inspector Brownrigg whilst the police were shooting down the people from the barrack windows.

TEACHERS' SOUVENIRS. The New York Sun recently published a lengthy series of letters received by teachers from parents, and we now give a few choice extracts:

Teacher: If Louis is bad please tick him till his eyes are blue. He is very stubborn. He has a great deal of the mule in him. He takes after his father. Mrs. P.

Teacher: What shall I do with Charley? He and my man can't nothing make of him. When we want to tick der little devil he get der bed under, where we can't reach for him, and must put a hook on der bedroom door to hold him for his kicking. Please soak him in school slush so often as you get time. Mrs. SNEDEWELL.

Miss —: Please be so kind and knock out Sol when he gives too much lip to oblige his mother. Some parents object to what their children are learning, as witness the following:

Miss Brown: You must stop teach my Lizzie fysical torture she needs. I see readin in figers mit sums more as that. If I want her to go jumpin I kin make her jump. Mrs. CASAWOVSKY.

Teacher: My daughter readin and rithmatic and not those new fangled yonker notions about cutting paper dolls with sizzors. A few unclassified notes may be given by way of showing the variety received:

Miss —: My boy tells me that when I think her der overcast vran my stomach gets too thick. Please be so kind and dont intervene in my family affairs. Mrs. CURTIS.

Teacher: You think you no it all an no else one nose any but you. My children nose more and so I don't thou you have forgot. Please smoke this in your pipe an don't be so educhushted that no man nor woman can talk with you. I am only a preswery driver, but I know my bizness. S. D.

Miss —: Please let Willie home at 2 o'clock. I take him out for a little pleasure to see his granddather's grave. Mrs. R.

Such cases in the desert of pedagogics are welcomed like a breath of fresh air. They pass iron hand to hand among the teachers in a building and often-times reach the principal, whose duty it should be to preserve and edit them in a work on The Beauties of School Teaching.

WANTED ANOTHER BARREL OF SERMONS. The wife of a Cincinnati clergyman traded a barrel of her husband's sermons recently for a new bread pan. Some time afterward, the ragman came around again, and asked if she had any more sermons to sell. "Why do you want sermons?" "Because I did so well with those I got here a year ago. I got sick in the

summer and a preacher in the country boarded me and my horse three months for that barrel of sermons, and he has since got a great reputation as a preacher up there. I will give you five cents a pound for all you have got.

CATHOLIC ALUMNI CLUB.

Judge Daly, of New York, delivered a scholarly address last week before the Catholic Alumni Club. He referred, in a telling manner, the calamity that the Catholic Church is opposed to popular enlightenment, by citing facts and figures to show that in founding libraries and institutions of higher education the Church always took the lead and holds it even at the present time, with 78,251 university students in Catholic countries to 48,885 in non-Catholic lands. He vindicated the loyalty of Catholic citizens by declaring that there was not a fundamental principle of our government which was not also a principle of the Church and taught by it. He eulogized all associations, of whatever denomination, that aim at combating the idea that the present age has no need of faith and a religion, and when speaking of Fore Marquette's statue and its acceptance by the Federal government, he said it was a triumph of American common sense over ignorance and bigotry. The Catholic Alumni Club is to be congratulated on its very auspicious public inauguration.

Does Not Like Mannish Women. Rev. W. F. Wilson, of Toronto, in a recent sermon, said he deplored the tendency of this age for woman to leave the domestic circle and imitate man and manly ways. Her power chiefly lay in her maternal relations at home, not with the ballot and the agencies worked by man. The world, however, always had room for a Queen Victoria or a Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Hotel-clerk—"We can give you all the comforts of home here." Uncle Abner (from Sandville)—"Mister, I want more'n that when I come to a hotel. I kin git home comforts at hum."

There Are Two Roads!

One Leads to Misery and Death, the Other to New Life.

It Always "Makes People Well"

USE EVERY PRECAUTION TO AVOID THE SUBSTITUTER.

For the Sake of Money Profit Ke Would Persuade You to Use Worthless Medicines.

There are two roads open to the old and young rich and poor, who are suffering from any of the diseases now so prevalent. One leads to misery and death, the other to new life and perfect health.

The sick and suffering are fervently praying to be led in the way that guarantees a new life—the joyous road that leads onward and upward to a wealth of health and happiness.

Let it be distinctly understood that there is but one well-marked course open to all who seek the new life: it calls for the use of Paine's Celery Compound, a great physician's discovery, prescribed by the best living physicians, and always successful when honestly used. It is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a bitter-salt or a nerve; it is as far beyond them all as health surpasses suffering.

To the thousands on the broad road of suffering from troubles such as rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney affections, nervousness, heart and blood diseases, we would say, use a few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound and faithfully according to directions. It will surely cure you and restore you to your former good health.

Remember that delays are dangerous; the symptoms of to-day may to-morrow result in misery or death. To be well and strong, and able to battle successfully with life's duties, cares and troubles, you must use Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that has done such marvelous things for thousands in the past.

When buying Paine's Celery Compound, be careful to avoid the dealer who, for the sake of profit, would have you take a worthless medicine. Keep clear of such merchants and dealers who would deceive you and imperil your life. Mr. A. Budd of Shanty Bay, Ont., who was quickly and wonderfully cured by Paine's Celery Compound, writes as follows:

"For the benefit of sufferers I gladly give my experience with Paine's Celery Compound. After suffering from dyspepsia for thirty-five years, and meeting with many failures with other medicines, I decided to use Paine's Celery Compound, having heard of so many cures effected by it. The Compound, after I used it for a time produced miraculous results and banished my troubles."

"From a condition of helplessness—being unable to sleep or eat I now feel well and strong. I am astonished at the results as my trouble was an old and chronic one. I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to some of my neighbors, and in every case it has given satisfaction. I will always strongly recommend its use when I have opportunity."

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A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

HOW A CUMBERLAND CO., N.S., MAN, OBTAINED IT.

A SUFFERER FROM ACUTE DYSPEPSIA AND A COMPLICATION OF TROUBLES FOLLOWING AN ATTACK OF LA GRIFFE—HE WAS FORCED TO QUIT BUSINESS AND WAS HOPELESSLY DISCOURAGED WHEN HELP CAME.

From the Amherst, N.S. Sentinel.

Mr. Chas. Tucker, who lives about two miles from Lockport, is one of the best known men in that section. He is engaged in business as a lobster packer, and dealer in flour and salt, and in addition has a fine farm. During the past three years Mr. Tucker has been an almost constant invalid, being the victim of a complication of troubles following a severe attack of la grippe. Recently he has been restored to his old-time health, and having learned that he gave the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning which so much has been said through the press, a reporter interviewed him in the matter, and was cheerfully given his story for publication. Mr. Tucker said:—"About four years ago I had a severe attack of



La grippe, which left me in a fearful condition. I had for a number of years before this attack been a sufferer from dyspepsia, but following the la grippe it took a mere acute form, and to add to my distress my liver appeared not to perform its usual functions, and my heart troubled me greatly, and there were as well other complications which baffled the skill of four doctors whom I successively called in the hope of regaining my health. From the knees down my legs were as cold as ice; my bowels would bloat and I suffered great pain. My case went from bad to worse despite the medical treatment I was undergoing and at last I got so bad that I was forced to give up business. I could hardly eat anything, but little sleep at night, and as you will readily understand my condition became one of despair. My father urged me several times to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I was so discouraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. However, more to please him than from any hope of beneficial results, I began the use of Pink Pills. The first beneficial effects I found was that the warmth and natural feeling began to return to my limbs, my bowels ceased to bloat, and with the continued use of the pills my appetite returned. I slept soundly at night, and the action of my heart again became normal. I continued taking the Pink Pills until I had used in all fifteen boxes, and I have not felt better in years than I do now. I did some particularly hard work last fall, and was able to stand it with a strength and vigor which surprised me. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only a wonderful medicine, but also in the light of what my other treatment cost, the least expensive medicine in the world, and I strongly recommend Pink Pills to all in need of a medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers, or sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PRECAUTIONS AFTER ILLNESS.

During certain seasons of the year malarial, more or less dangerous, such as ague fever, measles and mumps, are apt to become general, sometimes spreading so rapidly that they are really epidemic in their character. Every mother owes it to every other mother to take precautionary measures against the dissemination of these diseases. School boards and boards of health very properly mount a strict guard over the schools, and no woman who has a conscientious regard for the public health will in any way evade their scrutiny or disobey their injunctions. No matter how serious the loss of time may be, it is best, indeed it is imperative, that the well children in the home where there is contagious illness shall be withdrawn from attendance at school until the doctor declares their return to be entirely safe. The children who are ill must be so isolated, and the greatest care is not excessive with regard to the mingling of their nurse with the rest of the family. A room at the top of the house, which can be frequently and thoroughly ventilated, is best for domestic hospital uses.

When the illness is past, this room should be administered upon not only with scrubbing-brush and broom, but should be thoroughly fumigated. Wallpaper should be torn off and replaced with new paper. Paint should be renewed, carpets and curtains thoroughly shaken and cleaned, steam cleaning being best, and whatever in the room cannot be cleansed should be burned.

VACCINATION'S CENTENARY.

It was one hundred years ago on Thursday last that Dr. Jenner performed the first operation of vaccination on a child

in England, and this is, therefore, the centenary of that event. It is not necessary to recite here the immense benefit that was conferred upon mankind by this discovery. Whichever vaccination has been enforced smallpox has almost entirely disappeared, and what was formerly a most repulsive and deadly scourge, involving a great mortality in the communities that were periodically afflicted with it, is now chiefly sporadic and of a comparatively mild form. Wherever it has assumed the proportions of an epidemic of late years, it has been the fault of poor vaccination laws or the lax administration of them.

SIX GENERATIONS.

MARGARET BOWEN, AN OLD IRISHWOMAN, IS 121 YEARS OLD.

SPRINGFIELD, May 7.—Margaret Bowen, a native of Ireland, who lives about a mile north of Chicopee Falls, is probably the oldest woman in America. She is 121 years of age, which fact is testified to by authentic records from the place of her nativity.

Mrs. Bowen was born in the parish of Evelane, County of Cork, in the "year of the great blow," as she expresses it. She was married thirty-four years ago in Cork to Bartholomew Bowen, who is forty-five years her junior. He is still living at the age of 76 and the disparity in the ages of the strangely mated couple is very apparent.

Mrs. Bowen's maiden name was Sweeney. She was the youngest of nine children, none of whom died before attaining the age of 70. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen landed in New York on the night of President Lincoln's assassination, and have since lived in Chicopee, or in its vicinity. They live in a little red cottage on the side of a picturesque hill, and nearly up to the Holyoke line.

In the rear of their humble home is an excavation in the earth, probably five feet deep and about as many feet square. In this, because of the limited quarters of their hotel, are stored the family supplies. The hole is covered with canvas and boughs of trees.

Mrs. Bowen was seen by a correspondent yesterday. He found her in a very low condition. Her eyesight has failed utterly, and her yellow, parchment-like skin falls about her face in countless wrinkles. Her memory is fairly good. Letters from Father Ryan and other persons in Ireland, who have looked over ancient church records, testify to her remarkable age.

Her rosary is her chief solace in these days, though her suffering is lightened by the kind deeds and words of her husband, who cherishes her with a devotion rare to find.

NATIONAL LIQUOR INQUIRY.

CONGRESSMAN MORSE REPORTS A BILL PROVIDING FOR ONE.

It is proposed that the American Congress appropriate \$10,000 to defray the expense of making an inquiry into the alcoholic liquor traffic in its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people, and also to inquire into, and take testimony as to the practical results of, license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance. The bill embodying the proposition, and providing for a committee of five, to be appointed by the President, was reported to the House today by Congressman Morse.

ONE OF ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PLANS.

It is the announced purpose of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to make of Pittsburgh the "art centre" of America, by an annual "salon" exhibition after the manner of the Paris Salon. To induce the world's artists to send pictures for exhibition he has decided to give \$50,000 a year for the purchase of prize winners. For the encouragement of American artists this year he offers two prizes, one of \$5,000 and another of \$3,000, for the two best paintings of the year the pictures to become the property of the Carnegie institutions at Pittsburgh.

HONOR TO THE VICTORS.

The city of Boston last week honored the men who have returned from the Olympic games wearing the crown of world olive. It was a historic occasion.

In these days of commercial rivalry, of competition in the enterprises of trade which bring material profit, it is notable that the country which leads the world in these things should also produce the highest exemplars of physical culture. This is the significance of the celebration of the return of the Boston youth from the contests at Athens. It is a recognition of American manhood.

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."

CONCERNING THE COOK.

It is sometimes convenient to remember the following items of cook's measurements:

- One pint of liquid equals one pound.
Two gills of liquid make one cupful.
Four teaspoonfuls make two tablespoonfuls.
Two round tablespoonfuls of flour will weigh an ounce.
Half a pound of butter will make one cup.
Four cups of flour make one pound.

Friend—You play the cornet excellently; did you have much trouble in learning it?
Player—I had a good deal of trouble with my neighbors.

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale OF ALL MEDICINES.



Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT?

Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down; Who have lost appetite; Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion; And to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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And you will know what you should use to cure yourself.

- I certify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR for affections of the throat and lungs and that I am perfectly satisfied with its use. I recommend it therefore cordially to Physicians for diseases of the respiratory organs. N. PAPARD, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry at Laval University. Montreal, March 27th 1889. I have used your ELIXIR and find it excellent for BRONCHITIS, DISEASES. I intend employing it in my practice in preference to all other preparations, because it always gives perfect satisfaction. DR. J. EHRICH, L'Epiphanie, February 8th 1889. I have used with success the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR in the different cases for which it is recommended and it is with pleasure that I recommend it to the public. Z. LAROCHE, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889. Having been made acquainted with the composition of PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR, I think it my duty to recommend it as an excellent remedy for Lung Affections in general. N. PAPARD, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry at Laval University. Montreal, March 27th 1889. I have used with success the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR in the different cases for which it is recommended and it is with pleasure that I recommend it to the public. Z. LAROCHE, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889. Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonies from well known physicians.

For sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. bottles.

LA BANQUE J. GUES GARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 41.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (3 per cent) for the current half year, equal to six and a half percent per annum on the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the banking house in this city, on Monday, the first day of JUNE next. The transfer books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirtieth of May next, both days inclusive. The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house of the institution in Montreal, on Wednesday, the seventeenth of June next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon. By order of the Board, TASCHEDE BIENVENU, Manager.

BAUQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the current half year, making a total distribution for the year of SIX PER CENT upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the first day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June next, at noon. By order of the Board, W. WEIR, President. Montreal, 26th April 1896.

CARROLL BROS.,

Registered Practical Solarianists. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Sheet Gutters. 705 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine Drainage and Ventilation Specialty. Telephone 1834. Charges Moderate.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, home secretary, replying to an enquiry, said that the home office refused to reopen the case of the convicted murderer, Florence Maybrick, or to appoint a commission of inquiry into the alleged new phases thereof.

Wandering Will: "Say, Brock, don't be deceived by that sign. Day advertises ter give yer a free shave and before yer trou ye owe 'em 15 cents fer court plaster."

M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill Street.) 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.

VIATORINE IS THE BEST REMEDY TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

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FOR COUGH. VIATORINE CURES THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.

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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. SURVEYER, 6 St. Lawrence Street.

WHIT FREEMASONRY IS.

THE ABBURATION OF A GRAND MASTER.

THE TEXT OF THE ABBURATION OF SIGNOR ZOLA, A LEADING MEMBER IN THE RANKS OF FREEMASONS.

"I, the undersigned, Sotore Avventore Zola, ex-Grand Master and ex-Sovereign Commandant of the Masonic Order in Egypt and its dependencies, declare that I have been in that post for 30 years; and that for the last twelve I directed the Order as an absolute sovereign, so that I had ample time and opportunity to study its origin and tenets and also the end it proposes in its laws and doctrines.

"Freemasonry proclaims itself a purely philanthropic, philosophic, and progressive institution, having for its sole object a search after truth, the study of universal science and art, and the exercise of charity of beneficence. It professes the utmost respect for the religious faith of each of its members; and affirms that it formally interdicts, in its assemblies or meetings, any discussion of religious or political matters, or any controversies on such subjects. It declares that it is neither a religious nor a political institution; but is a temple of justice, humanity, charity, etc. Well, I here solemnly affirm that all these masonic declarations are absolutely false. The pretended religious liberty in its laws and ritual does not exist. It is not only a lie, but a shameless one. This pretended justice, love of humanity, philanthropy and charity have no place whatever in the real masonic temples, nor in the hearts of the leading Freemasons, for they, with very rare exception, neither know nor practice any such virtues. Truth does not exist in Freemasonry, or in any of those who fill the highest grades in the Order. In the secret itself, lying deceit and perfidy are the sovereign rulers; and those pretended virtues are simply put forward as the mask to blind men of honor and good faith, and to induce them to join a body of persons whose principles they would abhor if they knew what they really were.

"In truth, I hereby declare that Freemasonry is an institution the scope of which is to undermine and destroy every form of religion, and especially the Catholic Faith; and to try and substitute a diabolic worship and the restoration of humanity to primitive Paganism. Now that I am thoroughly convinced of this fact, and that I have for thirty years professed and preached Masonic doctrines, and induced other persons to follow me in this fatal error, I can only express my hearty sorrow and repentance. God having vouchsafed to enlighten me on the subject, I fully recognize the harm I have done, and have hastened to send in my resignation of all Masonic rights and dignities, and to resign the Council of the 33rd; and to resign, with the Church, all the ties I have as a Mason committed to me. I beg pardon of our Lord for all the scandal given by me during the time I belonged to the sect. I further beg pardon of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, and of all those to whom I may have been a scandal. (Signed) S. A. ZOLA. Rome, April 18, 1896.

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Rev. H. Augustine Otke, of Chattanooga, delivered a sermon on the cure of drunkenness, from which we have taken the following extracts: Is there no salvation for the thirsty tribe of mortals called drunkards? There is. And what is it? Temperance. Temperance, my friends, is a virtue, and a cardinal virtue at that.

Tipplers, dipsomaniacs, drunkards, or by whatever name you will call them, are the most generous and whole-souled of men when sober. Their stomachs, however, have been accustomed to liquor, and to deprive them of every species of intoxicating drink would be to place too great a restraint upon them. They must be gradually weaned away from the bottle as a child is weaned from the breast of its mother, and I therefore suggest the following means:—

First—Monthly confessions and communion. The humiliation attached to the former and the strength imparted by the latter will gradually loosen and break the shackles of vice.

Secondly—The drunkard should resolve never to drink an intoxicant unless handed to him by his wife or mother. Let the body of bottles of the household be the dispenser; she will never give him too much and the sacred hands of a faithful mother and dutiful wife will exercise the alcoholic demon. Let the wife or mother give him a glass with his breakfast, with his dinner, with his supper, but no more.

Follow these rules and within three months you will have conquered the demon of drink. You will come to the church and, in the fullness of your heart, exclaim: "What shall I render the Lord for all He hath done unto me. I have forsaken the cup of intoxication and taken up the cup of salvation. I invoke the name of the Lord."

THE TIME FOR BUILDING

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists, 25c.

A CHAIR OF JOURNALISM.

A Chair of Journalism has been erected and endowed in the Catholic University of Lille, in France, and M. Eugene Tavernier, one of the present editors of the Univers, has been offered the post of the first professor of this newly-recognized branch of the faculty of letters. The Univers, ever since 1832, has been the foremost Catholic daily organ in France.

P. A. MILLOY,

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

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NOTICE.

D. STEWART & CO., Cor. Mountain & St. Antoine Streets, HAVE REMOVED TO Cor. St. Catherine & Meckay Streets. TELEPHONE No. 3835.

"D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER. I have prepared this plaster in a number of cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and other painful affections, and have found it to be of great service. It is composed of Menthol, Camphor, and other ingredients, and is applied to the affected part. It is sold by Dr. J. H. Barr, 2373-75 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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 \$40.00 up.

PALEO-TAR SOAP. USE IT FOR CHILDREN. CURE SCALD HEAD SCALDS. CURE CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC. CURE SKIN SOFT AND WHITE. 25c.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 97. Dune Marceline Monette, of the City and District of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation, as to property, against her husband, Jerome Constantineau, of the same place. Montreal, 19th March, 1896. SAINT PIERRE, PELLISSIER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

James O'haughnessy

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FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. King, \$2.00, Cut Maple, \$2.50, Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Boys lengths—\$1.00. C. W. FAIRBANKS, 212 Broadway Square. Tel. 8353.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

SPEECH OF WELCOME DELIVERED BY HON. JOHN B. RILEY.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD AT CANADA'S CITY OF LEGISLATIVE HALLS—LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING—THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE CITY AND PREMIER TUPPER DELIVER ADDRESSES.

Last week the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met at Ottawa. They were welcomed by the Mayor of the city, the Premier and ex-Premier of Canada. Of the speeches delivered that of the Hon. J. B. Riley was certainly the best.

"I shall not presume to welcome you to Ottawa. This has already been done by its Chief Magistrate and by others, who have earned the right not only to speak for the people of this city, but for the people of the great Dominion of Canada as well. They have welcomed you in language more eloquent than I could command and in terms that must convince you that your great organization is held in the highest respect."

"Heaven is not reached at a single bound. We build the ladder with which we rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies. And mount to the summit round by round."

Best for Wash Day USE SURPRISE SOAP Its remarkable and cleansing properties make SURPRISE most economical and Best for Every Day

energy that it did fifty years since. Your grand organization has insisted upon three reforms, and you have in a measure accomplished them so far as your own members are concerned, but if you would maintain your vantage ground, you must bear in mind that the cause of all who perform manual labor is your cause.

WILL COME IN TIME. You must not expect to accomplish your aims in a year. History shows that all great reforms have come only by persistent efforts. In the words of the gifted poet who laid down the law of spiritual progress, which applies as well in temporal affairs:

"Heaven is not reached at a single bound. We build the ladder with which we rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies. And mount to the summit round by round."

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

AMALGAM TOWNS SWIFT AWAY IN A FEW MINUTES—A HEAVY RAIN CAUSES THE CREEKS TO OVERFLOW THEIR BANKS.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, May 16.—A most disastrous cyclone struck Sherman at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, wiping out the entire western end of the town. The loss of life is appalling. The dead are estimated at nearly one hundred.

At six o'clock last evening twelve bodies were lying cold in death in the county court house and as many more were scattered about across the desolated west end of the city. No accurate estimate can as yet be placed on the loss of life and property. The work of rescue and search for the missing goes on. The Western Union office is overwhelmed with anxious ones sending messages and inquiring the fate of other towns. Every available wagon, buggy and horse is in use by searchers and workers on the field of death. As time grows later reports of greater loss of life and property arrive and many stories of miraculous escapes are told.

The Sherman court house is insufficient to hold the dead and wounded. The vacant Moore building on the south square was utilized at six o'clock last evening fifteen colored people, dead or dying, being placed there. Expresses, baggage wagons and all kinds of vehicles continue to come in with dead bodies. Around the Moore building the highest excitement prevails and the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting the names of the victims and accurate reports.

The storm struck Sherman without warning on the south west corner of the city, and cleared a path one hundred yards wide along the west end of the town. Houses, trees, fences and everything went before the terrible force of the cyclone. The negro part of the town suffered the most severely. There are probably thirty negroes killed. Ten bodies were picked up in Post Oak Creek. The flood of rain which attended the storm was severe and the town was a mass of mud and flying debris.

The cyclone did not strike the Court House or jail, but followed up Post Oak Creek. It did not continue over two or three minutes.

The devastation in parts where the cyclone was worst is complete. Trees were stripped of their foliage in some places, while in others they were uprooted. Houses in some instances are entirely gone, and in others only a pile of rubbish marks the place where they stood. Captain Ellis's fine residence was blown to pieces. His wife and two children were at home, but fortunately escaped without serious injury.

The water-spout accompanied the cyclone and the creeks are all out of their banks. Several objects thought to be human bodies, were seen in the water. It is safe to assume that at least one-fourth of the number injured will die in the next twenty-four hours.

Another storm of a similar nature passed about six miles west of the city about the same hour. Several houses were blown down and many persons injured. Captain B. Berg's residence was levelled to the ground, but fortunately the family was away.

Frank Ryan, manager of the Sherman Baseball Club, had his house blown off the foundation and completely turned around. His wife and two children escaped serious injury.

Prof. and Mrs. Kehler were badly injured. Six children of J. B. Irwin were all badly hurt. Dr. Michael was caught in the storm and badly hurt. Dr. Snyder left for the south part of the town just before the storm, and as nothing has been heard from him, it is feared that he was killed. Mrs. James Davis and Mrs. John Fields, who lived south of the town, were both killed. It is feared that the destruction in that part of the country is serious. Gray Hills and Fairview were both badly damaged, and the cyclone passed directly west of North Texas Female College, barely missing it. B. B. Saylor, a liver man, drove down Houston avenue directly after the cyclone. He stated that he saw several men, women and children lying almost the avenue dead and many wounded.

Howe, Texas, May 16.—Yesterday's

terrible cyclone struck this town, leaving death and ruin in the wake. The path of the cyclone at this point was a quarter of a mile wide. Ten farm houses and as many barns were wrecked. Eight persons were killed outright and many injured. Bark was ripped from trees and much stock killed.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 16.—Kellar, a small town north of Justin, was almost entirely wrecked by the cyclone. It is reported that only one house in the hamlet is now standing. All of that section of the country immediately in the vicinity of the towns named was left in ruin by the storm.

Gribble Springs, a small village north of Denton, was also swept by the cyclone, four persons being killed, five dangerously and thirty severely injured. The railroad track north of Justin is also reported to be torn up and twisted out of shape, showing the terrific velocity of the wind. Water was scooped out of creeks by the wind in every section of the country lying in the path of the cyclone is laid waste. The path of the cyclone appears to have been ten miles wide. The cyclone at Mount Ridge devastated a stretch of country about eight miles in length. Samuel Bass, a farmer, was injured, and his house was demolished. Five others, whose names are not known, were injured.

MR. RICHARD YATES.

(London, Eng., Paper.)

The Catholic body in Liverpool is the poorer by the loss of one of its oldest and most esteemed members. The late Mr. Richard Yates was one of a family whose name has been long held in honor among Liverpool Catholics. His father, Mr. John Yates, whose name is well remembered, did splendid service in the Catholic cause at a time when Catholic interests were not so favored by surrounding circumstances, and was one of those who largely helped to make the Catholic body recognized and respected as an important social factor in the community. The death of Mr. Richard Yates, although at the moment somewhat sudden, was not unexpected, as he had been long suffering from angina pectoris, of which, from time to time, he had acute seizures. Lately this complaint assumed a more serious and threatening form, and only a man of his will power, vigor of intellect and tenacity of purpose could, under the circumstances, have continued to devote so much time and attention to the numerous Catholic works to which he gave his services freely and voluntarily. On Friday last he was present for several hours at a meeting of the School Management Committee at which the new Education Bill was under discussion. On Sunday evening, however, he was attacked with another acute cardiac, which rapidly proved fatal, terminating a long and useful life at about ten o'clock that night. Ten or fifteen minutes before that he was apparently well. Mr. Yates, who was about fifty-eight years of age, carried on the business of chartered accountant at Percy Buildings, Eberie street. He was one of the six Catholic representatives on the Liverpool School Board, having been elected thereto in 1876 on his father's retirement. His special work in connection therewith was done at the Industrial Schools Committee, of which for a number of years he was chairman. Under his painstaking direction the day industrial schools of Liverpool, which the School Board has had within its purview and supervision, have progressed so much that they are classed among the very best in the country, and he himself was regarded as one of the first authorities in England on industrial and reformatory work. He had a special attraction and aptitude for this work, to which he unselfishly devoted the well-spent leisure of a lifetime. As secretary of the Liverpool Catholic Reformatory Association, he was practically the executive of that body. He was also hon. secretary of the Liverpool Catholic Benefit Society, founded in 1810 to assist the sick poor through the medium of the clergy, and in 1881 founded the Catholic Children's Protection Society, in which he never ceased to take the warm and most active interest, rescuing large numbers of children from being hopelessly engulfed in the submerged tenth, from growing up to swell the criminal classes or having their faith and morals endangered by corrupt associations. Many of these have been emigrated to Canada from the Home in Snow street, and given a fair start in life under continuous and judicious supervision. Personally Mr. Yates was a typical Lancashire man, possessing the sterling qualities which characterize the north country Englishman. He was straight and honorable in all the relations of life and has left a record of substantial and enduring work which has made the Catholic community his debtor. On Wednesday morning a Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Oswald's Church, St. Oswald street, Old Swan. The church was draped in black and the coffin, which was of polished oak, rested on a catafalque in front of the sanctuary. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. J. Enright and the other clergy present were Revs. T. G. R. the O.S.B., P. M. and Fr. O.S.B., J. Beatty (Bottle), W. E. Dabberley, S. J., W. Burke, M. G. Hughes, J. McSherry, and T. Hogan. After Mass Rev. M. Gallagher delivered a brief panegyric in the course of which he referred to the life-work of the deceased. Mr. Yates said the preacher, was a staunch and devoted Catholic, and they knew how he had labored for the greater part of his life on behalf of Catholic interests. He had performed his work nobly and well, and now after a life which he had

spent on behalf of the Catholic child and Catholic education he asked them for their prayers. He (the preacher) therefore urged them not to forget the memory of one who had watched their interests so faithfully, and he hoped they would pray earnestly for the repose of the deceased's soul. Father Gallagher then pronounced the absolution, the assistant priest being Rev. T. Hogan. The coffin was then carried down the aisle of the church to the cemetery outside, where the interment took place in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends.

CABOT CELEBRATION.

Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B. F.R.S., President of the Royal Geographical Society, has written a letter to Dr. Bourinot, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada, in which he expresses the utmost satisfaction at the proposal to hold a Cabot celebration in Canada next year. Mr. Markham, apart from the important official position which he holds, is one of the foremost authorities of our day on all questions connected with geography and the history of exploration. As a student of race and of the first movements from barbarism to civilization in the New World as in the Old, Mr. Markham has attained a high degree of success, being a careful sifter of data, monumental and traditional, and a devoted seeker of historical truth. He has also the gift of sympathy, which enables him to recognize the value of the work of other investigators and to inspire them with fresh courage and patience in their researches.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

The commission to consider the feasibility of holding an international exhibition in Montreal in 1897 is about to be formed. It will consist of three members of the government and two members of the exhibit organization committee. If the report made by the committee is favorable to the project, it is understood that the Dominion Government will give from \$300,000 to \$500,000 to help it along.

SPECIAL.

Lodge & Co., well known hatters in St. Lawrence Street, have received a large supply of the latest styles of felt and straw hats from England and the United States. The prices of these goods vary from 50 cents to \$1.00. Lodge & Co. have always been advertisers in our columns, and we would urge our readers to give the firm a trial.

BOYS' CLOTHES.

"How far," asks a mother, "ought one to yield to the whims of children in the matter of clothes?" The case cited, says the N. Y. Times, of a small boy of eight, who, after contentedly wearing his sailor suit for a time he felt dissatisfied, suddenly discards that some of the boys of his own age have got into Norfolk jackets or even short double breasted coats. The sailor blouse at once becomes his abhorrence, particularly if one of his set pronounces it "fishy" and "too good," as he is very apt to do. Then ensues a contest between mother and son. The youngest will not appreciate that in a coat suit he is a little old man, while his sailor suit is fishy indeed, and small fish, as it should be. The fact that the blouse suit is the usual dress of boys in wealthy and fashionable families is of course no reason at all to the average and democratic youngster. What the boys in the block will say and do says is the highest appellate court to him. Occasionally a boy is found who takes pleasure in a distinctive and different dress from his associates, but he is the rare exception. The rule is the opposite condition, and it is a problem to the parent how much should concede to her boy's idea of the subject.

To force a child into grotesque or manifestly overgrown or undersized garments, or those of very unusual cut or fashion, is undoubtedly to entail real suffering. Everyone can recall some such experience in his or her own childhood, where the hated article, whether hat, coat, dress, or what not, became a veritable nightmare and made life a real burden. In the matter of blouse versus Norfolk, the whim is clearly an unreasonable one, and should not be respected. Enough boys everywhere wear the blouse suits to redeem them from singularity and to warrant overlooking the protest of the dissatisfied few.

THE SHIPMENT OF HORSES.

THE TRADE LARGELY INCREASING FROM THIS PORT THIS YEAR.

The shipment of horse this season from Montreal to the different parts of Great Britain has become a feature which is attracting considerable attention. Up to 1895 the number of horses sent out from the port of Montreal by the different steamship lines was so small that it was hardly a consideration. Last year, however, this business began to show signs of life, and when the time came to call the navigation season at an end, the records in the office of Messrs. Pope & Morgan, cattle inspectors, showed that a considerable number of horses had been shipped.

Already this year there have been 752 head sent out from this port. The list is as follows: May 2, Mongolian, 49 head; May 5, Pomeranian, 100; May 6, Lake Winnipeg, 23; May 7, Concordia, 65; May 7, Monte Video, 14; May 9, Quomou, 20; May 9, Mamon, 51; May

10, Fremont, 109; May 12, Siberian, 115; May 13, Lake Huron, 26; and the Parkmore, 68.

The bulk of the stock has been of Canadian bred, though not a few have been sent from the United States for shipment through the port of Montreal. The Head line steamer Ramona II, which is expected to sail about May 23, for Belfast and Dublin, will take out twenty head of well-bred draft carriage horses consigned to people in Ireland. The horses which have so far been shipped had been consigned to Liverpool (Glasgow and London). The freight rate for this class of stock is 70 shillings to London and Liverpool and a trifle more to Glasgow, while the rate on cattle is 40 shillings. This difference is caused by the fact that horses have been a special stall on board the steamers and require food and attention which is not given to cattle.

There has been considerable talk among those interested in the trade over the appointment of an inspector of horses.

MARKET REPORTS.

BONSECOURS MARKET.

Now that the farmers are pretty well through with their field work they are commencing to come to market, as the attendance at Bonsecours, this morning was fair and the supply of grain, which consisted principally of oats, was ample to fill all the requirements of the day at 75c to 80c per bag. A few lots of buckwheat was offered, which sold at \$1.05 to \$1.15 per bag. Radishes, lettuce and rhubarb sold at 12 1/2c to 25c per dozen, and asparagus at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen. The season for all kinds of game is now over.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour, per 100 lbs. \$2.00 @ \$2.50  
Oats, per bush. 75 @ 80  
Pens. per bush. 80 @ 85  
Cooking peas, per bush. 90 @ 1.00  
Corn, do. 65 @ 75  
Beans, do. 1.10 @ 1.25  
Buckwheat, per bush. 1.05 @ 1.15  
Flaxseed, per bush. 1.00 @ 1.10

VEGETABLES.

Parsley, per dozen. 20 @ 40  
Cabbage, per dozen. 10 @ 25  
Leeks, per bush. 15 @ 25  
Horse radish, per basket. 1.50 @ 2.00  
Onions, per basket. 50 @ 75  
"arrows, per basket. 30 @ 40  
Potatoes, per bush. 35 @ 45  
Turnips, per basket. 60 @ 40  
Parsnips, per basket. 50 @ 75  
Beets, per basket. 25 @ 30  
Red cabbage, per doz. 50 @ 1.00  
Lettuce, per dozen. 12 @ 25  
Radishes, per dozen. 12 @ 25  
Artichokes, per basket. 50 @ 75  
Tomatoes, per basket. 60 @ 80  
Spinach, per peck. 50 @ 60  
Mint, per dozen. 30 @ 50  
Cucumbers, each. 10 @ 20  
Asparagus, per bunch. 10 @ 15

FRUIT.

Lemons, per doz. 10 @ 20  
Oranges, per dozen. 12 @ 30  
Apples, per barrel. 2.00 @ 5.00  
Rhubarb, per dozen. 12 @ 25  
Pineapples, each. 10 @ 25  
Bananas, per dozen. 10 @ 20

POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per pair. 65 @ 75  
Large chickens. 80 @ 1.00  
Medium chickens. 60 @ 75  
Fowls, per pair. 60 @ 80  
Turkeys, hens. 65 @ 90  
Geese, each. 45 @ 65  
Ducks, per pair. 75 @ 1.00  
Cock turkeys, each. 90 @ 1.20

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Print butter, choice, per lb. 18 @ 22  
Creamery, per lb. 18 @ 20  
Good dairy butter. 17 @ 19  
Milk cheese. 10 @ 12  
Strong cheese. 12 @ 14  
Eggs, strictly new laid. 40 @ 45  
Case eggs. 40 @ 42  
Honey, per lb. 10 @ 12  
Maple sugar, per lb. 8 @ 10  
Maple syrup. 65 @ 70

MEATS.

Beef, choice, per lb. 12 @ 15  
"common. 10 @ 10  
Mutton, per lb. 10 @ 12  
Lamb, per lb. 12 @ 15  
Veal, per lb. 8 @ 12  
Pork. 12 @ 14  
Ham, per lb. 12 @ 13  
Lard, per lb. 12 @ 10  
Sausages, per lb. 10 @ 12  
Bacon, per lb. 12 @ 15

FISH.

Pike, per lb. 18 @ 20  
Haddock, per lb. 16 @ 17  
Butterheads, per lb. 10 @ 12  
Whitefish, per lb. 10 @ 12  
Cod, per lb. 10 @ 12  
Dory. 10 @ 15  
Halibut, per lb. 10 @ 15  
Trout, per lb. 10 @ 12  
Smelts, per lb. 10 @ 15  
Mackerel, each. 10 @ 15  
Finnan haddies, per lb. 10 @ 12  
Fresh salmon, per lb. 15 @ 20  
Sturgeon, per lb. 10 @ 15

Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL, May 18.—There has been no improvement in the condition of affairs in export live stock circles since our last in fact, cable advices received today were worse than ever, noting a

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Hundreds Can Testify.

Whatmore, N. C., Feb. 1894. I was stricken with paralysis about two years ago, so that I could not use my right side. Three physicians treated me but without any success and I lost all hope until I used Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic. It worked miracles on me! I would have never believed that such a cure was possible, but hundreds of my acquaintances can testify to it. Now my mind is perfectly clear again. I can transact my usual business affairs, thank God for it. J. L. WINNER, 22 Market St.

Fearful Paroxysms.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 1894. We have used Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic in many cases with the best effect, especially in cases of hysterics, in which it suppresses those fearful paroxysms. SISTERS OF GOOD SHEPHERD.

FREE A valuable treatise on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. This treatise has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1878, and is now in its 14th edition.

CCZNIC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill., 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at 51c per Bottle. 6 for \$5.00. For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLLETTE & SENEY, 1606 Notre Dame Street, and by B. E. M. GALT, 2122 Notre Dame Street.

Further decline in prices for cattle and they are now about as low, if not lower, than ever in the history of the Canadian export trade. At the present figures for cattle abroad and the prices shippers are paying for them here and in the country with the rates of freight that are now ruling they stand to lose over \$1 per head, and the prospects for any change in the situation for the better are not encouraging. The demand for cattle here and at Toronto of late has been principally for shipment to France. The receipts of Northwest cattle for the past week were 375 head for Messrs. Gordon & Frondsie. A train load of 2,000 head of American sheep is expected in this week from Swift & Co. for export account. The tone of the ocean freight market is weaker and rates have a downward tendency. Space to Liverpool has been let at 35s without insurance and 40s insured. Rates to London are quoted at 30s to 35s and Glasgow 40s insured.

At the East End Abattoir this morning the offerings of live stock were 500 cattle, 700 calves, 100 sheep, 150 spring lambs, and 25 young pigs. Owing to the continued unfavorable advices from abroad, the liberal receipts of cattle here, a weaker feeling prevailed, and prices declined fully 4c per lb. The general condition and the quality of the stock offered was good for the quality of the demand from local buyers was fair, and all the choice lots were picked up at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c. The attendance of butchers was large and the demand from them was also good, consequently on the whole a fairly active trade was done, and at an early hour the indications were that a clearance would be made. Choice steers and heifers sold at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; good, 3c to 3 1/2c; fair, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c, and common, 2c per lb., live weight. The supply of calves was large and prices ruled about steady. Good veals met with a ready sale at 85c to 75c each; but common stock sold at \$2.50 to \$4 each. The demand for sheep was fair, and all the offerings were taken at from \$4 to \$6 each. Spring lambs are coming forward more freely, but as the demand continues good, prices are maintained at \$2.50 to \$5 each as to size. Young pigs sold at 75c to \$1.50 each.

There was a good supply of cattle at the Point St. Charles cattle market. The demand from exporters was good, and all the stock suitable for shipment met with a ready sale at 3 1/2c to 4c, and a few loads of butchers' changed horns at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb., live weight. The receipts of hogs were large, there being about 600 offered, for which the demand was good, and the market was cleared up at steady prices. Sales were made at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per 100 pounds.

Furniture Week.

Next week will be the busiest of the season, and we have just received several carloads of solid, cheap and stylish designs for all tastes.

Carpets.

The immense quantities we are opening up are moving rapidly.

THOMAS LIGGET,

Montreal and Ottawa

HAMILTON'S SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Our Boots and Shoes have character behind them. That's why you like them. They give the foot long, slender beauty and absolute comfort.

As for value—why, our prices are in many cases less than what the wholesale people are asking for the same class of goods. This week we will offer 150 pairs Ladies' Tan Oxfords, no odds and ends, but all sizes, and all widths in stock, regular \$1.50 go ds, NINETY-EIGHT cents pair.

120 pairs of Ladies' Button Dongola, Patent Tips, all sizes and widths, American make, should retail at \$2.50; our price, \$1.69.

180 pairs of Misses' Dongola Strap Oxfords, 8 Spring Heels and Patent Tips, six sizes from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, good dollar value; our price, 75c.

In shoe selling, as in other lines, we handle only reliable goods, and sell them cheaper than any house in the city. Don't take our word for it. Come in and see for yourself.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine Street, Corner Peel Street.