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trated catalogue.

**LE PRATTE**  
1676  
NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

### MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The return presented to Parliament on  
this subject.

OTTAWA, June 19.—The return asked  
for by Hon. Mr. Laurier for all the  
correspondence on the subject of the  
Manitoba School Act and provincial act  
abolishing French as an official language  
in that province was laid on the table of  
the Senate last night. It includes the  
memorial of the French members of the  
Manitoba Legislature and petitions from  
Cardinal Taschereau, the Archbishops  
and Bishops of the Roman Catholic  
Church in Canada. A petition from  
Bishop Ladueche reads as follows:

BISHOP'S PALACE.  
Three Rivers, May 12, 1890.  
Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

HONORABLE SIR—The unjust law  
which the Government of Manitoba has  
passed against the Catholic and French-  
speaking population of that province to  
abolish separate schools, and the official  
use of the French language, came into  
force on the first of May inst.

The claims of the minority, so ignom-  
inously treated by this iniquitous law,  
have been brought before the Federal  
Government to secure their disallow-  
ance and to seek that protection guar-  
anteed to them by the constitution.

I am satisfied that the government, of  
which you are one of the leaders, will  
favorably accept this appeal to their au-  
thority, and will respect the rights of the  
minority by disallowing this law, which is  
characterized by per-severance, as even the  
Protestants admit.

The courage with which you have re-  
pulsed a similar attack in the North-West  
Territories is to me a guarantee of the  
firm attitude which you will not fail to  
take in this case.

It was in the name of the Confedera-  
tion Act that the abolition of separate  
schools was confirmed in New Brun-  
swick a few years ago, and although the  
Catholic Ministers, who then formed  
part of the Federal Government, told  
the Bishops that they would resign on  
this question, out of respect for the au-  
thority of the provinces, this unjust law  
was tolerated. Today again it is in the  
name of the Confederation Act that the  
minority of Manitoba demand protection  
against

THE UNJUST LAW  
which violates the Federal Act, because  
that Act guaranteed the official use of  
the French language on the same foot-  
ing as the English language, and guar-  
anteed the maintenance of separate schools,  
conditions without which the Catholic  
and French-speaking population of Mani-  
toba would not have consented to enter  
confederation.

Now it is this guarantee which the  
law of the Hon. Joseph Martin proposes  
to trample upon, unjustly despoiling  
without the shadow of pretext that  
minority of a right which is most dear  
to any people, the right to preserve the  
language and faith of their fathers.

I trust that the ministers in charge of  
their religious and national interests in  
the Federal Government will today  
show the same resoluteness which their  
predecessors showed and that they will  
succeed in convincing their honorable  
colleagues of the necessity which lies  
with them to do justice to the minority  
of Manitoba and to protect that minority  
against the unjust persecution which is  
now being suffered at the hands of the  
majority, incited by a few fanatics.

In my humble opinion this question is  
more serious than that of Riel, because  
it more directly attacks two sentiments  
which occupy the chief place in the  
heart of man, language and faith.

Hoping that no Catholic Canadian and  
French member of the Government will  
undertake to assume in the face of the  
country the responsibility of maintain-  
ing a law evidently so unjust and hostile  
to our nationality.

I remain, with the highest regard,  
honorable sir, your devoted servant,  
(Signed)

L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers.

One of the important petitions is by  
Archbishop Tache, of Manitoba, who re-  
views the history of Manitoba with a  
view to showing that by Imperial and  
Canadian acts and the promises of the  
Imperial authorities the French

claims in Manitoba to the full. He  
says in opening:

"Previous to the transfer of the North-  
West Territories to the Dominion of  
Canada, there prevailed a great uneasiness  
amongst the inhabitants of said Ter-

ritories with regard to the consequences  
of the transfer. The Catholic population,  
especially, mostly of French origin,  
thought they had reason to foresee griev-  
ances on account of their language and  
their religion if there were no special  
guarantee given as to what they consid-  
ered their rights and privileges. Their  
apprehensions gave rise to such an ex-  
citement that they resorted to arms,  
through no want of loyalty to the Crown,  
but only through distrust towards the  
Canadian authorities, who were consid-  
ered as trespassing in the country previ-  
ous to its acquisition. Some misguided  
men joined together to prevent the entry  
of the would-be Lieutenant-Governor.  
The news of such an outbreak was received  
with surprise and regret both in Eng-  
land and in Canada. All this was ex-  
pressed in the autumn of 70.

"I was in Rome at the time, and at  
the request of the Canadian authorities  
I left the Ecumenical Council to come  
and help in the pacification of the coun-  
try."

He then says that at Ottawa he was  
assured that the rights of the Red River  
people would be fully guarded under the  
new regime, and that

"Both the Imperial and Federal  
authorities would never permit new-  
comers in the country to encroach on the  
liberties of the old settlers and that on  
the banks of the St. Lawrence people  
would be at liberty to use their mother  
tongue, to practise their religion and to  
have their children brought up according  
to their views."

His Grace then relates his doings in  
Winnipeg and the sending of delegates  
to Ottawa to negotiate with the Federal  
authorities and declares the result of the  
negotiations which looked to the preser-  
vation of the French claims in the prov-  
ince was

#### DULY ENDORSED

by the Imperial and Canadian Govern-  
ments. Two of the points agreed upon  
at that time were that French should be  
an official language and that there should  
be separate schools.

His Grace continues:  
"According to this agreement, the le-  
gislation of Manitoba recognized the  
French claims and everything went  
smoothly and harmoniously until a short  
time ago, when, without stating any  
fair reason and without any public move-  
ment to make a change necessary, the  
Greenway Government introduced and  
passed its radical measures."

Of these acts Archbishop Tache says:  
"I consider these laws to be an un-  
warranted violation of the promises made  
to secure the entry of this country into  
confederation. I consider such laws as a  
death blow at the very constitution of  
this province. They are detrimental to  
some of the dearest interests of a portion  
of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects. It  
allowed to be put in force, they will be  
a cause of irritation, destroy the harmony  
which exists in the country and leave the  
people under the painful and dangerous  
impression that they have been cruelly  
deceived, and because a minority, they  
are left without protection, and that  
against the promises made twenty years  
ago, by the then immediate representative  
of Her Majesty, that right shall be done  
in all cases."

His Grace, in view of these arguments,  
appeals to the Governor-General to take  
such measures as may be deemed advis-  
able to give the petitioner relief.

Archbishop Tache is supported by peti-  
tion from the Cardinal and all the arch-  
bishops and bishops in Canada. This  
petition, after reciting the acts objected  
to, says:

"The said laws are contrary to the  
dearest interests of a large portion of the  
loyal subjects of Her Majesty, that they  
cannot fail to grieve, and, in fact, to  
alienate them at least the half of Her  
Majesty's subjects in Canada, that they  
are contrary to the assurances given to  
the population of Manitoba during the  
negotiations which determined the entry  
of the province into confederation, and  
that they are a flagrant violation of the  
British North America Act."

The bishop adds that  
"They are justly alarmed at the disad-  
vantages and even the dangers which  
would be the result of a legislation forc-  
ing on its victims the conviction that  
public good faith is violated with them,  
and that advantage is taken of their  
numerical weakness to strike at the consti-  
tution under which they so happily live."

#### The Provincial Legislature.

Rumors of an early autumn session of  
the Legislature at Quebec are again re-  
vived. Premier Mercer will return at  
the end of July, and after resting for a  
while, probably at Ste. Anne de la Perade,  
he will set to work preparing the work  
of the session. La Justice, one of the  
Government organs, believes in an early  
session when it says that "Hon. Henry  
Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Coun-  
cil, is expected in this city (Quebec), in  
about ten days together with Hon. Mr.  
Marchand, Speaker of the Legislative As-  
sembly." It seems probable that the  
election in Argenteuil will come off  
in September.

#### Mysterious Affairs.

Montreal has two new mysterious dis-  
appearances. One is that of a man  
named Theodore Ruel, a grocer doing  
business at the corner of Champlain and  
Marie Anne streets, who left his store  
about eight days ago, telling his wife  
that he was going down town, and he  
has not been seen since. The other is  
that of a man named John Horton, em-  
ployed by Kimball & Ashman. He was  
given \$50 on Saturday to pay the freight  
on some horses that were expected at  
Point St. Charles on Sunday morning.  
The last seen of him was between five  
and six on Sunday morning, when he  
paid a carter who had taken him up  
there. Since then all trace of him has  
been lost. He was not the kind of a man  
to go on a spree, and, as in the case of  
Mr. Ruel, it is expected that he too met  
with foul play.

#### Hard on Mr. Mercer.

La Minerve reproaches Mr. Mercer  
with employing his leisure hours in  
Europe in abusing the Conservative  
party, at so much a line, no doubt, in  
all the newspapers there which believed  
him on his own word. Our contem-  
porary takes special exception to recent  
articles published in the French press,  
alleged to have been inspired by Mr.

Mercier, in which the Conservative party  
are accused of persecuting the French  
and Catholics. The whole winds up as  
follows: "Truth cannot agree with the  
Machiavellism of a man who makes cap-  
ital of both falsehood and things which  
command the most respect, at the same  
time, in order to make himself appear a  
patriot, a great Catholic and a politician  
of much importance."

#### A Touching Letter.

The following reply to the letter of  
condolence sent by the members of the  
House of Parliament to Lady Macdonald  
on the death of her husband, is a  
document which may almost be classed  
with those which belong to the history  
of Canada. It is full of instruction and  
will be read with special interest at a  
moment when it is stated that the Queen  
intends to confer upon Lady Macdonald  
a special mark of favor:

BARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA, June 17, 1891.

I have received, and read, with a proud  
satisfaction the address you forwarded to  
me from the Conservative members of  
both Houses of Parliament, conveying in  
words that are each one a comfort and  
consolation to me their sense of my loss  
and their own.

Will you do me the favor to say to  
these gentlemen—my husband's true and  
devoted friends—with what a swelling  
heart I dwell on their living testimony to  
the greatness of him, whose useful,  
kindly, Christian life it will ever be our  
high privilege to remember.

I thank these dear friends with tears  
—not those of sorrow, for such a life and  
such a death are beyond the reach of  
common sorrow—but with tears of grate-  
tude and affection in acknowledgment  
of their love for, and faithfulness to, him,  
through many years and many battles.

Will you tell them from me—at some  
time when all can hear—that I, his  
widow, and broken-hearted, in my loneli-  
ness and desolation, venture to ask from  
them a last and lasting tribute to my  
husband's dear memory.

I ask that that tribute shall be a firm  
and united support to the Policy and  
Principles our Great Leader lived and  
died to maintain and carry out.

I appeal to them with all the power  
my words can convey to do now and in  
the future what they and I know would  
be my husband's wish and desire could  
those lips, silent on earth for evermore,  
speak in this or any other crisis of our  
country's history.

To stand side by side, shoulder to  
shoulder, regardless of irritation, self-  
interest or seeming reverse, with no goal  
but Canada's welfare and Canada's suc-  
cess—to follow, in short, the splendid  
example left to us, and to carry out,  
with no sign of division or faltering, the  
plans and purposes that lay so near Sir  
John's heart.

I shall watch so long as my life lasts,  
with earnest anxiety, the progress of  
public affairs in this country, as for the  
last twenty-five years I have been proud  
to do, and pray, as I have always prayed,  
that the Almighty Ruler of all men  
would of His mercy grant wisdom, fore-  
sight and firmness to the policy and  
Councils of the great Conservative Party.

Believe me,

Your sincere friend,

S. AGNES MACDONALD.

#### The Tarle Charges.

OTTAWA, June 19.—The Tarle investi-  
gation was resumed this morning and  
another piece of the story elicited from  
Mr. Owen Murphy. A request from the  
Quebec Harbor Commissioners for the re-  
turn of their books, as their absence  
hindered business, was refused at the  
joint request of Mr. Tarle and Mr.  
Fitzpatrick, council for Hon. Thomas  
McGreevy. It was decided that the  
books of the firm Larkin, Connolly &  
Co., be examined only in the presence of  
a committee composed of the chairman  
and Messrs. Davies, Edgar, Adams and  
Baker (Misissquoi). The examination  
of Owen Murphy was resumed by Mr. C.  
A. Geoffroy, Q.C., and a number of  
trial balances of the firm identified and  
put in. In each there were large sums  
entered under the head of "expenses," which  
Mr. Murphy explains were for "donations,  
if you please." This he afterwards am-  
plified to mean sometimes donations in the  
usual sense to the various parties, but  
more often sums paid to Hon. Thomas  
McGreevy. "Thomas McGreevy would  
come and ask for them," he added, and  
I would give them to his brother Robert."

The eyes of Mr. McGreevy's counsel shone  
at this weakening of the direct line of  
Mr. Murphy's evidence. He described  
once more the going down into Mc-  
Greevy's lower office "through a trap  
door," and making five notes of \$5000 each  
for Thomas McGreevy. The contracts for  
the cross wall were made in this same  
office. The letter withdrawing Gal-  
lagher's tender, he was confident, was  
not in Gallagher's handwriting, and  
thought it was written by Michael Con-  
nolly. On the bottom of one of the trial  
balances, the sum of 48,000 was entered  
opposite the names of the partners  
and the witness stated that this was  
the profit on the Esquimaux graving dock  
job for each partner. In connection with  
the supplementary tender for the Lewis  
graving dock, he said that it was agreed  
between himself and Hon. Thomas Mc-  
Greevy that they should put in a tender for  
the job at \$74,000 and Mr. McGreevy was  
to have all over \$50,000. A dispute  
subsequently arose over a trifle of \$2000  
and Mr. McGreevy finally accepted \$22,000  
for his share. The witness gave a lengthy  
testimony confirming the statement  
already made.

#### Old N. W. Struggles.

The Seven Oaks monument to mark  
the site of the battle fought seventy-five  
years ago near Winnipeg between the  
Hugon Bay and North-West Fur Com-  
panies was unveiled on Friday by Gov-  
ernor Schultz with appropriate ceremonies.  
Addresses were delivered by several gen-  
tlemen, and there was a large crowd  
present.

#### Drowned in Rice Lake.

PETERBORO, June 18.—A shocking  
drowning accident occurred in Rice Lake  
last evening. A party of eleven persons  
belonging to Hiawatha, comprising  
Oswald Cragg, his mother and sister, John  
Foote, his wife, his nineteen-year-old  
daughter and three-old baby; Robert  
Cowe, Miss Thompson, Miss Aggie Gray  
and Miss Adamson were sailing in a small

yaht when the craft was struck by a  
squall and capsized. John Foote and  
his two daughters were drowned and the  
others owe their safety largely to the  
exertions of the young men of the party.  
The bodies of the drowned have been  
recovered.

#### THE QUEEN IN POLITICS.

How She Aided in Disestablishing the  
"Established Church" in Ireland.

LONDON, June 21.—The position of the  
Queen in English politics is usually sup-  
posed to be generally passive. In foreign  
politics she has been known, since the  
life of the Prince Consort threw some  
light upon the business life of royalty, to  
be greatly interested. But with interna-  
tional English politics she has hitherto  
been credited with interfering little. At  
an opportune moment, when the Conser-  
vative scheme of local self-government  
for Ireland is about to be contrasted with  
Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals, Her  
Majesty has permitted the publication of  
a confidential communication which she  
sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury  
on the eve of another crisis in Irish poli-  
tical history—the introduction of the  
bill for the disestablishment of the  
church in Ireland. The inference is  
that Her Majesty desires to make  
Archbishop Tait's memoirs the medium  
of divulging what her attitude then was  
with a view of the application of the in-  
formation to present events. Her Majesty  
did not approve of the disestablishment  
policy, but she accepted the decision of the  
country and the Commons, and used her  
influence to induce the Lords on one  
hand to accept the bill and Mr. Gladstone  
to take a conciliatory method with the  
Lords. The Archbishop of Canterbury  
was her mediator and go-between, and  
throughout the progress of the disestab-  
lishment bill went through an active  
period of wire-pulling, interviewing and  
lobbying, which would have strained the  
nerves of a professional politician. Then  
the bill went into the Lords. The general  
expectation was that they would reject it,  
and that another of those constitutional  
crises would arise which threaten the  
existence of the Upper House as now  
constituted. The fate of the monarchy  
is so reasonably associated in the mind  
of Her Majesty with that of an hereditary  
Upper House as to create alarm when the  
position of the latter appears menaced.  
Undoubtedly the House had rejected the  
Disestablishment bill Mr. Gladstone  
would have been backed up by an  
enraged country, and the always im-  
pending agitation to disestablish the  
peers as a legislative body would have  
received a dangerous momentum.

The Queen wrote to the Archbishop:  
"Considering the circumstances under  
which the measure has come to the  
House of Lords, the Queen cannot re-  
gard without the greatest alarm the prob-  
able effect of its absolute rejection in  
the House. Carried, as it has been, by  
an overwhelming and steady majority,  
through a House of Commons chosen  
expressly to speak the feeling of the  
country on the question, there seems no  
reason to believe that any fresh appeal  
to the people could lead to a different  
result. The rejection of the bill, there-  
fore, would only serve to bring the two  
houses into collision, and so prolong a  
dangerous agitation on the subject."

These words, pregnant of deep feeling in  
the early future, are being quoted by the  
Liberal press as a proof in anticipation  
that the Queen, accepting the verdict of  
the country on home rule, will use all  
her power and personal influence to pre-  
vent the Lords from opposing it. There  
are many who look for active inter-  
ference on her part in favor of Home Rule  
for Ireland should Gladstone's policy  
prevail.

#### Child Labor Condemned.

LONDON, June 18.—In the debate in  
the House of Commons today on the  
Factory bill, the amendment of Sydney  
Buxton (Liberal) to prohibit children  
under 11 years of age from working, was  
adopted by a vote of 202 to 186. The  
Government was thus defeated. The  
majority included a few Conservative  
members. Buxton's amendment will  
affect 150,000 to 200,000 children in the  
kingdom now employed in manufactur-  
ing districts as half-timers. It is a  
humanitarian reform and was opposed  
by the bulk of the operatives, who  
benefit by the labor of their offspring.  
The Liberals argued that the abolishing  
of child labor would provide more work  
for adults.

Sir J. E. Gorst explained that the propo-  
sal had been agreed to at the Berlin  
labor conference in order to bring Eng-  
land into harmony with other nations on  
the only point on which she was behind-  
hand, but it was distinctly understood  
that the signing of the conference pro-  
tocol did not bind England to legislative  
action on the subject.

Mr. Morley challenged the Govern-  
ment to say whether they opposed Bux-  
ton's amendment or not. Thereupon  
Home Secretary Matthews intimated  
that the Government would not support  
the amendment.

Sir J. E. Gorst, who was a delegate to  
the Berlin conference, abstained from  
voting.

The object of the Buxton clause might  
still be defeated by an amendment, but  
it is expected the Government will ac-  
cept the situation.

#### Canadian Flour.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It will be in-  
teresting to millers to hear that the Cana-  
dian commissioner to the recent  
Jamaica exposition has demonstrated  
that northern flour can be kept a reason-  
able time in the tropics without being  
especially treated. He purposely kept  
flour both in sacks and barrels sixty and  
ninety days exposed to ordinary weather  
and at the end of this time both lots were  
found to be perfectly sweet and whole-  
some. Bread from this flour was then  
baked and distributed among the visitors  
to the exposition.

#### Protecting the Seals.

VICTORIA, B.C., June 17.—The news re-  
ceived from Washington in regard to the  
agreement between the British and  
American Governments as to a close sea-  
son in Behring sea during the present  
year, was today confirmed from British  
sources. Capt. Turner, of H. M. S.  
Nympha, received a telegram this fore-  
noon instructing him to proceed north  
and there to carry out his instructions.

which are understood to be of the same  
character as those given by the Wash-  
ington Government to United States cut-  
ters. It has also been learned that H.M.  
S. Porpoise, a cruiser on the China sta-  
tion, has been ordered to the same place;  
the two ships to meet at a point in Behr-  
ing sea previously agreed upon.

#### Another Appeal for Funds.

The Scottish Home Rule association,  
which has its headquarters in Edinburgh,  
is issuing an appeal to Scotchmen all  
over the world for pecuniary aid to en-  
able it to obtain home rule for the nation.  
The appeal is signed by John S. Blackie,  
F.R.S.E., chairman of the executive com-  
mittee; John Romans, J.P.C.C., vice-  
chairman of the general committee; W.  
Mitchell, S.S.C., honorary treasurer;  
Thomas Macnaught, S.S.C., honorary  
secretary. Subscriptions can be sent  
either through the National Bank of  
Scotland, Edinburgh, or direct to the  
honorary treasurer, 79 Princes street,  
Edinburgh.

#### An Earnest Appeal.

The Ottawa Citizen says a return  
brought down in regard to the accident  
on the Intercolonial Railway at Levis,  
December 18 last, contains the following  
curious letter to Sir John Macdonald:

ST. GERVAIS, Q., March, 19 1891.

Honorable Sir—  
Allow a poor mother of family to come  
and ask your protection. I am one of the  
victims of the terrible accident arrived  
at Levis on the 18th December. I have  
been away from my home during forty-  
nine days. I am back at the beginning of  
February entirely paralyzed of my right  
side. I used to keep a dry goods store,  
who was the life of our eight children.  
All has been closed ever since. I have  
been imploring the assistance of the  
Government. I head of you, honorable  
Sir, being a noble hearted man, sensible  
and full of sympathy for the unfortunate.  
We have your picture in our house and  
we often show it to our boys as being the  
honor and glory of our country. Please  
to say a word in our favor and we shall be  
saved. Hoping you will not forget me.  
I remain, honorable sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. F. Core,

The wife of a good bleu man.

A Melancholly Affair.  
A sad case of supposed suicide happen-  
ed on Friday afternoon at Rondeau rail-  
way dock, Blenheim, Ont. The bodies of  
Mrs. David Clarke and her two children,  
a little boy and girl, each under four  
years of age, were found alongside the  
dock in about three feet of water. Her  
eldest son twelve years of age, had left  
his mother with the children about half  
an hour before the bodies were found,  
his mother having sent him to deliver a  
parcel to his aunt who lived near by.  
The following words were written on a  
piece of the dock by Mrs. Clarke: "Do  
not blame Garney. I did it all." Gar-  
ney is the oldest boy's name. Mrs.  
Clarke's husband left her last autumn  
with five children and this is supposed to  
have caused her to commit the rash  
deed.

A Curiosity.  
A letter in an evening contemporary  
says:—"I had presented to me on the 3rd  
of May last a small fancy table as a  
birthday present, painted black, varnished  
and gilded. I felt quite proud of my  
present. However it had not been in the  
house very long before the legs were ob-  
served to be growing and are still con-  
tinuing to do so. One of the legs has put  
out a short four inches long upon which  
there are ten leaves. Altogether it is a  
very pretty table with its black and gold,  
and now the green. I think they are  
apple tree leaves. I set it out of doors  
occasionally so that a little moisture  
might be given to it to continue the  
growth, as I do not know but it may  
blossom and bring forth fruit, which  
would very much increase the curiosity."

"The Liberals have the Man of Provi-  
dence in Mr. Mercer," says La Minerve.  
"The Man of Destiny in Mr. Laurier.  
They only need the Man of Victory.  
We cannot have all we want."

The importance of  
keeping the blood in  
a pure condition is  
universally known,  
and yet there are  
very few people who  
have properly re-  
solved upon  
the air we  
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