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The largest and most varied assortment of the instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Pianos in natural wood. Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs. I do not claim as mostly every one else does, I have the best Pianos in the world, but I have the honor of being patronized by nearly all our most eminent artists. I only keep and sell instruments which I know to be reliable, and which, therefore, I can vouch for as fully guaranteed. Every instrument sold as represented, or no sale.

Artistic tuning and regulating. Repairing. Full value allowed on old instruments taken in exchange. Satisfaction guaranteed at all prices, some second-hand instruments and Pianos from \$30 and \$50. One price only and the lowest. Easy terms. Liberal discount for cash. I do not keep any more peddlers' tools or wares. Please apply directly at the store, where you may be assured of polite attention and conscientious attention not come personally send for illustrated catalogue.

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 establishing 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 Lathèque reads as follows:

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 ignominiously treated by this iniquitous law, have been brought before the Federal Government to secure their disallowance and to seek that protection guaranteed 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 authority, and will respect the rights of the minority by disallowing this law, which is characterized by per-severation, as even the Protestants admit.

The outrage with which you have repudiated 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 Confederation Act that the abolition of separate schools was confirmed in New Brunswick 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 autonomy 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 footing as the English language, and guaranteed the maintenance of separate schools, conditions without which the Catholic and French-speaking population of Manitoba 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 to-day 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 maintaining 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 reviews the history of Manitoba with a view to showing that by Imperial and Canadian acts and the promises of the Imperial authorities the French

riorities with regard to the consequences of the transfer. The Catholic population especially, mostly of French origin, thought they had reason to foresee grievances on account of their language and their religion if there were no special guarantee given as to what they considered their rights and privileges. Their apprehensions gave rise to such an excitement that they resorted to arms, through no want of loyalty to the Crown, but only through distrust towards the Canadian authorities, who were considered as trespassing in the country previous 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 England and in Canada. All this was expressed 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 country."

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 newcomers 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 preservation of the French claims in the province was

DULY ENDORSED by the Imperial and Canadian Governments. 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 legislation 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 movement 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 unwarranted violation of the promise 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. If 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 entirely 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 advisable to give the petitioner relief.

Archbishop Tache is supported by petition from the Cardinal and all the archbishops 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 afflict 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 disadvantages and even the dangers which would be the result of a legislation forcing 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 constitution under which they so happily live."

The Provincial Legislature. Rumors of an early autumn session of the Legislature at Quebec are again revived. 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 Council, is expected in this city (Quebec), in about ten days together with Hon. Mr. Marchand, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly." It seems probable that the bye election in Argenenteuil will come off in September.

Mysterious Affairs. Montreal has two new mysterious disappearances. 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, employed 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 contemporary takes special exception to recent articles published in the French press, alleged to have been inspired by Mr.

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

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 Machiavelism of a man who makes capital 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 Houses 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.

EARNScliffe, 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 gratitude 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 loneliness 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 success—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, foresight 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 investigation was resumed this morning and another piece of the story elicited from Mr. Owen Murphy. A request from the Quebec Harbor Commissioners for the return 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, Edgan, Adams and Baker (Missisquoi). 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 amplified 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 McGreevy'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 Gallagher's tender, he was confident, was not in Gallagher's handwriting, and thought it was written by Michael Connolly. On the bottom of one the trial balancesheets, the sum of \$8,000 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 Levis graving dock, he said that it was agreed between himself and Hon. Thomas McGreevy 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 Hugsun Bay and North-West Fur Companies was unveiled on Friday by Governor Schultz with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by several gentlemen, 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

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 manufacturing 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 proposal had been agreed to at the Berlin labor conference in order to bring England into harmony with other nations on the only point on which she was behindhand, but it was distinctly understood that the signing of the conference protocol did not bind England to legislative action on the subject.

Mr. Morley challenged the Government to say whether they opposed Buxton'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 accept the situation.

yaclit 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 supposed 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 international English politics she has hitherto been credited with interfering little. At an opportune moment, when the Conservative 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 political 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 information 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 disestablishment 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 impending 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 regard without the greatest alarm the probable 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, therefore, 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 prevent the Lords from opposing it. There are many who look for active interference on her part in favor of Home Rule for Ireland should Gladstone's policy prevail.

A Melancholly Affair. A sad case of supposed suicide happened on Friday afternoon at Rondeau railway 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." Garney 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 observed to be growing and are still continuing 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."

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Canadian Flour. WASHINGTON, June 21.—It will be interesting to millers to hear that the Canadian commissioner to the recent Jamaica exposition has demonstrated that northern flour can be kept a reasonable 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 wholesome. 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 received from Washington in regard to the agreement between the British and American Governments as to a close season in Behring sea during the present year, was to-day confirmed from British sources. Capt. Turner, of H. M. S. Nympha, received a telegram this forenoon 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 Washington Government to United States cutters. It has also been learned that H.M.S. Porpoise, a cruiser on the China station, has been ordered to the same place; the two ships to meet at a point in Behring 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 enable it to obtain home rule for the nation. The appeal is signed by John S. Blackie, F.R.S.E., chairman of the executive committee; John Romans, J.P.C.C., vice-chairman of the general committee; W. Mitchell, S.S.C., honorary treasurer; Thomas McNaught, 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. Germain, 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.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

Ste. Anne de Beaupre, (For Ladies and Children only.) Under the Personal Direction of the REVEREND FATHERS, of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

Saturday, 18th July, 1891. Per Steamer "Three Rivers" leaving the Richelle Company's wharf at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. sharp.

Number of Tickets Limited to 600. Tickets—Ladies, \$2.10; Children, \$1.05. Tickets for sale at the following places—D. & J. Sandler & Co., 100 Notre Dame street; J. G. Johnson, 105 McCord street, and in the Society of St. Ann's Church.

STATEROOMS can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin street, on SUNDAY, 5th JULY, from 2 to 5 p.m.



Remington TYPE-WRITER. "Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington (?) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4168. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE HOLY MASS EXPLAINED. A short explanation of the ceremonial of the Mass. By the Rev. S. Schoupe, S.J. New York: F. Pustet & Co.

This is a most valuable little book and will be found as stated on the title page "useful to all who take part in the sacred mysteries." It affords help in understanding the solemn ceremonial of the "great drama of the altar" of the clearest kind. The editor, Father O'Hare, who translates it, says: "It should be in the hands not only of those who celebrate the divine mysteries, but also in the hands of all who assist at them. A careful study of its contents will be productive of much good for all classes of readers." It will be found useful as a stepping-stone for more elaborate works by students.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for July, is the most interesting issue published. In the first place the Encyclical of our Holy Father the Pope is given entire. There is also an interesting article on Science and Transubstantiation, by one of the ablest contributors to the Magazine. History of the New Auxiliary Bishop of Boston. Irish Literary Men of New York. Revisiting Ireland. Ethics of Dirt. Intellectual Life of the Catholic Church, together with a great variety of other articles on most every subject. The Magazine must be read to appreciate its value. \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months. Address DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, Boston, Mass.

Figures do not lie, but liars sometimes figure. The Catholic Record of Indianapolis says very pithily: "To neglect to take a Catholic paper because you read a secular paper is the same as to refuse to buy a prayer book because you have bought a novel, and refuse to pay for a pew in a church because you have to pay your way to the theatre."

DIED. At St. Brigid, Que., June 4, Thomas P., aged 17 years, 1 month and 12 days. June 7, Celina D., aged 12 years, 4 months and 2 days. June 8, Matilda F., aged 3 years, 2 months, and 17 days. June 14, Albert E. Gordon, aged 9 years, 4 months and 22 days. Beloved children of Patrick McCormick and Ann Gordon. B. T. P.