THE DRUNKARD. A SATURDAY NIGHT PICTERE. BY WILLIAM J. DELANY.

'Tis night, and still the traffic's roar swells o'er the city streets,
And still the restless crowds surge on with
ceaseless tramp of feet;
Gin palaces and restaurants are all ablaze with And he, the drunken dupe, will have his car-nival to-night.

How cheerful to that drunkard seem those lights that flash and fall On pillar, cap, and cornice-carved, and gilt and mirrored wall!

Hew piquant seems each pointless jest foul lips obscurely pass,

While flavored with the poison draught that sparkles in his glass.

Dime after dime slips from his palm to swell the landlord's gain.

The monitor within his breast may whisper, but in vain;
That wife and helpless children the husband, father, wait.

And pallid lips sigh wearily: "Again to night he's late."

What recks he of their wretched plight when he has met his friend,
He's in the drunkard's generous vein, and joyfully he'll spend The earnings of his six days' toll in one short night's excess,
No matter who shall feel the pinch of hunger

Watch him through all his changeful moods— now he is hot for fight, What Capulet or Montague will dare a thumb

"Time's up! clear out!" the landlord cries. He pleads for one glass more; Histhirst is still unslaxed, although the night's carouse is o'er. He's bustled to the street the while he chants a

"The times are out of joint," he thinks. Somehow the world's gone wrong. What virtues yet on earth remain to him alone belong?
All men are liars, fools, or knaves, whose only god is pelf.
All wisdom, honesty, and truth concentrate in himself.

And thus a very king of men he feels he is tomight.
(Wilt he feel "every inch a king" when breaks
the morning light")
But now delighted with himself he staggers on To darken with a deeper gloom a desolate

The drunkard's home-grim irony! a home to call that place; The drunkard's wife! the name is seared on her woe-stricken face. By none but him who reads all hearts can it be

He glares around the wretched place in beastly stupor sunk,
And thus accosts his waiting wife: "You're drink, by G., you're drunk!"
She sighs, and plends with quivering voice:
"Our little ones want bread!"
O brave protector of the weak! he gives a blow

Alas! she is inured to blows, this uncomplaining slave,
'Tis thus he ceps inviolate the marriage troth He'd riot in this orgie thus were she to-night a great wretchedness and sore irritation in the corpse, Too drunk for grief, too fallen for shame, too

And did the drunkard dream when first his And did the drinkard dream when first his downward course began

He'd thus efface the attributes which stamped him once a man?

And yet 'tis come to this at last—he knows for drink he'd sell

And yet 'tis come to the at last—he knows for sible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held, both in Ireland and this country, made it impossible for the best to be produced out of the course of an able address said the conditions under which land was held. arink ne a seil His genius, honor, manhood, ay, his very soul, to hell!

THE LAND BILL

English Opinion

A MEETING OF BRISTOL LIBERALS.

The Bristol Herald of the 30th April says: Last evening a meeting of the Liberal Four Hundred was held in the Arch-room, Colston hall, for the purpose of considering the Land Bill, the Bill dealing with corrupt practices at elections, and other business. There was a numerous attendance. Mr Christopher J Thomas presided, and amongst those present were Messre Charles Townsend, Algernon Warren, Herbert Thomas, Handel Cossham, G F Powell, R J Crocker, H Daniel, J Forster, J Bastow, H Bennett, J T Broad, F Strange, C Garlick, J Creed, J M Laney, J R Bennett, H Biggs, and S Bryant.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the meeting had been called to support the Government in reference to the Irish Land Bill which Mr. Gladstone had introduced, and also to pass a resolution upon Sir Henry James' Bill in reference to corrupt practices. He had gone through Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and it would be, perhaps, acceptable if he mentioned some of its salient points (hear, hear). It was desirable that they should bear in mind the mode in which land was held by tenants in Ireland, for as a rule, it was very different to the terms upon which it was held in England. In this country the landlord was expected to do all the tenant required when he entered upon his tenure; he was expected to give him a decent house and farm buildings, and, if there were improvements to be made in the land, they were to be made by the landlord. In Ireland, in a great number of cases, it was very different. A man who became a tenant of a farm in Ireland had to take it as he found it (bear, hear). He got the farm at a lower rent, it was true; but what would be called in this country permanent improvements the tenant in Ireland was required to do for himself (hear hear). If circumstances took place which required that a tenant should leave his farm, he felt it much greater hardship if he had expended upon it his money or labor or both (hear hear). The Chairman then proceeded to review, at considerable length, the chief provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill. Mr. Gladstone, he said, sought to legalize all over Ireland the Ulster castom, viz., that the tenant, if he made any improvements during his tenure, might sell them to his successor (hear, hear).

Bill also enacted that if an increase of renc be assented to, then the same tenant should continue in tenancy, and his rent not be advanced for 15 years (hear, hear). Then the bill provided for the reclamation of lands not now in cultivation, and the Board of Works in Ireland was to be authorised to advance money for such reclamation and for the improvement and drainage of land (bear, hear). It also established a court to which all matters of dispute should be referred; and having regard to the family. They steered westward to find a condition of things in Ireland, it was a very proper thing that there should be such a court to which tenants and landlords might fruits of their hongst labor. appeal (hear, hear). The over-population of large parts of the country, and the dependence of the people on farming, created great competition for land, and persons promised a larger rent for land than they could pay and

factures, he observed, had never had a fair chance in Ireland, and with the exception of the north of Ireland, where linen was manufactured, the people were almost wholly dependent upon land (applause). The chairman went on to remark that the land had been unduly favoured in the past, and it was necessary in the interest of Ireland to pass a strong measure. (applause). The tenant farmers of England had their grievances also. (Applause). Their grievances were not so great as their neighbors in Ireland, for when Mr. Gladstone came into power he commenced to lessen them. (Hear, hear). He amended the game laws, and removed the tax upon mait. (Hear, hear), and when they had got the Irish grievance out of the way no doubt further amendments would be made in the law in favor of the tenant farmers in England. (Applause). He referred to the opposition which might be expected to the Bill, and said he thought it would be a very great calamity if the Bill was not carried. (Applause). The Conservatives had met at the Cariton Club, and it was there stated that until the Liberals came into power Ireland was quiet. (Laughter). The grievances under which Irishmen labored

existed when the previous Government Pas

in power, but they diverted attention from it,

and carried the country into foreign quarrels,

and it was necessary now that Ireland should

have some attention paid to it. (Applause).

Mr. Algernon Warren, in moving the first A one-spacetary is on his lips, red anger on his resolution, said he believed the present state of things in Ireland was due to the mauditu now. a great proportion of the small tenantry of that country. (Hear, hear). If nothing was done to remedy the state of things what would be the result? (Hear). The Tories said "Vindicate the law." That meant that wild refrain.

There pauses, hiecoughs out a curse, and staggers on again.

said "Vindicate the law." That meant that they should pour into Ireland an army to shoot down and murder poor Irishmen, in order to secure what were the rights of the landlords. (Hear, hear). That matter required their consideration as taxpayers, to say nothing of the principles of humanity. (Hear, hear). He trusted they would place more confidence in William Ewart Gladstone than they had in Lord John Manners, and he hoped night, the unwary, unsuspecting Irish girl, that they would show by their united voices that the people of England were determined that there should not be civil lords (hear, hear). He believed that if Mr. Gladstone's Bill was carried they would have in Ireland a condition of prosperity which it had never known before, and that the landlords would receive their rent instead of being paid with a bullet (hear). He believed the tunderstood.

How in her woman's breast remains one trace of womanhood.

Bill in principle was sound and good, and would commend itself to their minds and hearts (hear). He had pleasure in moving the following resolution: "That this meeting approves the Bill recently laid before Parliament by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, for the amelioration of the Land Laws of Ireland, renders to it its hearty support, and trusts the principles on which it is based will be carried out in their integrity, thus putting an end to the insecurity which has existed in the tenure of land and has been the cause of disappear when it is used. minds of a large section of the rural population of that portion of the Empire." Mr. Handel Cossham seconded the motion,

and in the course of an able address said the soil (Hear, hear). God had given it to the world to make the most of it, and they, by their blundering were making the worst of it. (Hear, hear). He was ashamed of the condi-tion of Ireland. He looked upon that country as their Poland, and that they should not flaunt Poland in the face of Russia so long as Ireland was in her present condition (Hear, hear). He would not he immediately proceeds to work. The believe, however, that they had trial is fixed for the 2nd of July not patriotism and moral courage at the Aylmer assizes. Riendeau gives enough to put an end to a state of things the following particulars of the tragedy: which was a discredit to them (hear, hear). It was no use telling people that everything was right when they were starving, for they would not believe them it they did (hear, hear). If Riendeau, who was timekeeper to another they expected five millions of people to starve whilst they made up their minds what they were going to do, they would manifest their feeling in some ugly form (hear, hear). He looked upon the Irish Land Bill of the Government as one of the grandest pieces of statesmanship ever offered for the acceptance of the country (applause.) He saw in every line of it the character of the great man at the head of the Government (hear, hear). That character was a desire to do justice to the tanantry of Ireland (applause). He never read a measure framed more in the interests of the nation than of a class, and at the same time doing injustice) to no class, than that Bill. [Applause.] They should either do justice to was right, and give the people a chance to live or let them govern themselves. [Applause.] The speaker observed that after they got the Land Bill carried for Ireland. should be any geographical boundary to principles of right. [Applause.] What they were fighting out in Ireland to-day they would have to fight out in England to-morrow. [Applause]. He concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. C. P. Rose observed that though there might be some minor details of the Bill upon which they were not all agreed, he trusted emaclated frames, quietude and strength to they would all unite in supporting the Govannumental and debilitated nervous system, ernment upon the principles of the measure.

HORRORS OF THE STEERAGE.

A FRANCISCAN MONK'S ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIBLE

TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS. (From the Boston Pilot)

A Reverend Brother of the Order of Franciscans, who arrived in America last week, relates the following story of the perils attend. ing emigrants in crossing the ocean :-

May 14, 1881. EDITOR OF THE PILOT :- Need I say that it has always been a leading principle with the triends of Ireland to discourage emigration as much as possible, except in cases where it became an imperative necessity to adopt that as a means of keeping soul and body together.

There have been cases, as all the world knows, when families, to sate the greed of trade are considerably brighter than hereto-the landlords, their avarice, or their bigotry, fore. Since last writing a better future has were turned adrift and left to scramble on opened out for both inland and ocean carriers, board the emigrant ship, when no alternative lay for them but the poor-house or the grave.

poor man to hurry off before the wolf of both ports to do business at living rates at hunger would seize him and his helpless least, home in iriendly America, where no tyrant stocks are well assorted and are fortunately landlerd could sweep down to rob them of the

Such facts indeed may extenuate the principle, and furnish argument to the antilies are moderately active and firm, while Irish element which cares not how it be done, leather is engrossing quite a share of attenprovided that Ireland be depopulated; and tion, having become both buoyant and active for that wonted English animosity which, within the last few days:got a living out of it (hear, hear). The court viewing the dreadful havoc among the Irish to which he had referred would decide what race in the famine of '47 and '48, cried out in has been sustained in all descriptions of years, and I found it the best article I ever

London Times, "They are going with a vengeance."

Facts like these are but the lights of the picture. Alas, the shades dominate | for we generally hear of those emigrants who prosper; we seldom hear of those who go to the bad. We do not hear of the thousands who lose the Faith, or of those who tread on the verge of infidelity. Worse than all, we do not hear of the thousands of Irish maidens, who leaving Ireland spotless as doves and pure as virgin snow are robbed of their virtue, and who now in shame parade with light of lamp the streets of New York and other cities. This may be doubted; but the fact, alas, is too true, that thousands of girls live wickedly in the great metropolis. How has this evil befallen those once happy girls?

A salient point, this, and a very important question. The answer to it is that in all probability, almost to a certainty, their hausted to fainting by sickness and suffocation, is left a prey, exposed through night to the incursions of so-called ship stewards and others.

Witnesses are to hand to prove such un seasonable visits have been made on board a certain ocean steamer. But the intruders, innocent or guilty, had to take to their heels, frightened away, through the vigilance and

virtuous pride of a daughter of Erin. Let the Irish public, both at home and in America, judge whether or not poor girls and women must ascend from suffocating compartments below to jostle through and be viewed among stewards, cooks and sailors, to relieve nature in a closet before their gaze. Is it right that poor creatures, squatting on a steerage floor by day, should be exposed to the nocturnal supervision of a class of men alien to them in sentiment, religion, and morals?

It is true captains and their mate-officers may be all kind-hearted gentlemen; and, in my instance, for kindness they could scarcely be excelled; but they know not, nor cannot know, what evil may befall, at late hour of It is absurd to say that, if the woman be good and virtuous herself, there is no fear of her virtue. Yes, but what if young and weak,

war in Ireland for the benefit of Tory land- or what frequently happens, if enfeebled by seasickness or the hardships of a stormy voyage; and it is well-known that human nature once victimized, prefers guilt in the dens of crime rather than have such a disgrace brought to light. Better a thousand times that the Irish maiden live innocently at home and die, than

subject her virtue to such an ordeal. Yours,

BROTHER PATRICK.

SURE BUT NOT SLOW .- People who have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to get rid of pain, find that it is sure but not slow. A cough even, of long standing, is speedily controlled and cured by it. Rheumatism, neuralgia, corns, lame back and swelled neck rapidly

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 23 .- The question of incorporating an opposition gas company will be discussed at a meeting of the City Council. The present company which has had a monopoly for years is opposing it strenuously. The price of gas here is \$3 per 1,000 feet.

Another member of the family of Mr. A. Baker, M. P. P., for Russell, has been carried

off by fever. Riendeau, the man who is charged with the murder of Napoleon Roy, up the Gatineau, was in the city to-day en route to Gilmour Bros. Depot. Having been admitted to bail Some days ago Roy and several members of the driving gang to which he was attached attempted to use a hoist in charge of gang. Riendeau objected, saying that he had instructions from the agent to prevent men from using it an account of their wearing spiked boots. This enraged Roy, and he made somethreats to which Riendeau, who is an old man, replied that he carried a revolver, and if he ever attacked him he would shoot him on the spot. The two gangs then separated. Two days later Roy's gang met Riendeau alone and proceeded to jeer at him. He made some reply when Roy struck him. Riendeau said he did not want to fight the whole crowd, and when he got a favorable opportunity fied in the direction of an embankment, over which he leaped to escape his pursuers. Roy, following close on his heels, also Ireland, or let it go; they should do what jumped over and fell on Riendeau's back, in which position he dealt him several heavy blows. Finding that he was in danger of being badly beaten, he drew his revolver, and pointing behind his back, fired, the ball the question would be asked whether there passing through Roy's heart, killing him in-

> EMACIATED HAGGARD VICTIMS of a cough recover health, spirits and flesh, if they are but sensible enough to adopt a remedy which the popular voice, backed by professional opinion, pronounces reliable. Tranquility to in-flamed and harassed lungs, vigor to depleted are among the physical benefits conferred by that supreme pulmonic invigorant, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, a chemical combination of the finest lung specific known to the pharmacopaia with tonics and blood depurents of the first order. Phophorus, lime and soda co-operate with and render the Cod Liver Oll of this preparation trebly effective. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Reports as to the growing crops are favorable, remittances are coming in quite satisfactorily, and the prospects for the summer as freight rates have advanced at New York by reason of heavy consignments of grain The galling rack-rent with its concomitant through the Erie Canal, which has given oc-evils of want and destitution, often forced the casion for a corresponding rise here, enabling

> The wholesale dry goods trade is quiet, but not heavy, merchants having taken warning by the experience of years gone by. Hardware, chemicals, boots and shoes, and grocer-

active and buoyant, large sales having been effected at the higher range of prices. The market has been strengthened by the advance of about 2c. per-1b. in the Boston and New York markets, which is attributed to an increased demand and the advance value of hides, the local market closed firm at the advance, with an upward tendancy. The following are the quotations for the leading grades of Sole—Spanish sole, I. J. B. A. 25c to 26c; No. 2, do, 23c to 24c; China, No. 1,23c to 24c; No 2, do, 21c to 22c; English Sole, 44c to 50c; American Oak Sole, 45c to 50; Buffalo, No 1, 23c to 24c; No. 2, do, 21c to 22c; Slaughter, No. 1, 28c to 29c.

DEDGS AND CHEMICALS .- Prices of leading lines are easier in consequence of recent importations. A fair demand is experienced. Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda all probability, almost to a certainty, their ash, \$1.60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, misfortune commenced on board the emigrant 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching ship. There, nine cases out of ten, for want of powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour suitable accommodation and female supervi- | sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to sion, the innocent peasant girl, often ex- \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.25 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$3.90 to \$4 castor oil, 10c to 11c; opium, \$8.00 to 8.50; bi-carb soda, \$3.25 to 3.50.

Boots and Shoes .- There is some talk of advancing prices, and we should not be surprised, as leather and wages are both higher. Sorting up orders are fairly numerous, and large lines have been ordered from Manitoba. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to 2.25: do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff baimorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20.

IRON AND HARDWARE-Large shipments of past orders, and a few fresh sorting-up orders continue to drop in from time to time. Bar iron is in good entime quiry, but pig iron is dull and weak. Coliness, \$19.50 to 20.50; Langloan, \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$19 to 19 59; Summerlee, \$19to19 50; Eglinton, \$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 1 90; ditto best \$2 10 to 2 25; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50 to 475; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 650 Canada plates, Swanses and Penn, \$3 25 to 350; Hatton, \$315 to 320; Arrow, \$350 to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 7½c; other brands, 6½ to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$240 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per 1b cast 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75 Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25 00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 375 to 4; Coil Chain, $\frac{\pi}{8}$ inch, 425 to 450; Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs Pig, \$5 to 5 50. ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto bar, 550 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 650; Out Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25.

GROCERIES .- The market is tending firmer with a fair demand for most lines. Teas are improving. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted at 25c to 35c; common Japans, 20c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good. 34c to 40; fine to choice, 41 to 52. Young Hyson, first, 48c to 50c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 25c to 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c: good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 64c to 70c. Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c; lower grades, from 20c. Southong, common to choice, 35c to 60c. Sugar.-The market is higher and firm. Montreal yellow, 71c to 91c; granulated, 95c to 105c; Grocers A, 91c to 9%c; raw sugar 7%c. Molasses—Firmer. Barbadoes, 50c to 55c; Porto Rico, 45c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c. Spices quiet. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 163c to 17c. Fruits are quiet and unchanged Valencia raisins, 82c to 94c; Sultanas, 104c to 114c; Currants, 6½c to 8c; Prunes, 62; Malaga figs, 6c to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c; Walnuts, Bordeaux, 61c to 7½c; Filberts, 8½.

Wool.—The market is quiet. Cape, 184c to 19c; Greasy Australian, 28c to 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

Hides are still unsettled at \$7 to \$9.50 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, 30c to 35c; calfskins, 12c. Sheep, \$1 to \$1.50.

Furs.—The only change is in muskrats, which are weaker. Important London sales take place on June 27th. We quote: Spring Muskrat, 15c to 17c; Winter Muskrat, 10 to 12c; ditto Fall, 8c; kitts, 3c; do spring, 18c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to \$1.40; Cross Fox, \$2 to \$2.50; Lynx \$1 50 to \$2; Marten, \$1.25 to \$1.25 to \$1.50; Ottor, \$6 to \$8; Mink-Prime dark, 75c to \$1.25; Beaver, \$2 50 to \$2.75; Bear, largeprime, \$6 to \$8; ditto small, \$4 to \$5; ditto cubs, \$2 to \$4; Fisher, \$4 to \$6; Skunk, black, 40c to 60c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

There was a good demand for butchers' cattle, but shipping cattle were dull, exporters receiving large quantities of cattle on their own account from the West. The dealers offering cattle were:-Burrows & Hoyper, Smiths' Falls; Chas. McRoberts, Lucan; J. Stone, Port Perry; M. McClanaghan, Perth; Mike Sullivan, Toronto; Sam. Burnet, Toronto; T. Bracken, Toronto, and Jas. Eakins, Port Hope. The market was steady at the prices raling last week. Shipping cattle brought from 5c to 53c, and good medium butchers from 4½c to 5½c. James Eakins sold one load at \$50 each, or 4½c per lb., and had a load of shipping cattle left over.

The receipts for the past week comprised 246 cars of cattle, or averaging 18 head to a car, 4,428 cattle ; also 7 cars of sheep and 247 hogs, 113 horses and 135 calves.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-MAY 23.

done the demand for horseflesh is evidently falling off. The American buyers in town since our last report were as follows:—E Cooper and Thos Aldham, Boston; I L Farnham, New Haven, Conn; I B Cannon, Holland Patent, NY; RS Chase, Baldwin, Me; Joseph Pelletier, New York city; W Bosquet, Worcester, Mass; A Van Dusen, Albany, N Y; B McClusky, Worcester, Mass; E Beaudry, New York city.

The following were the shipments to the States for the week just ended:-May 16th, 21 horses, \$1,390. May 17tb, 9 do, \$467; 6 11 do, \$1,068. May 18th, 10 do, \$513.50; 11 do, \$1,068. May 18th, 10 do, \$815. May 19th, 6 de, \$485; 1 do, \$110; 7 do, \$662. May 20th, 5 do, \$840; 14 do, \$1,478; 4 do,

JOSEPH RUSAN, Percy, writes :- "I was induced to try Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL for a was the proper rent to be paid (hear). Manu. jubilant studies, through the columns of the Sole Leather, and the market has become tried. It has been a great blessing to me.

H. M. S. DOTEREL. 772 - 3

London, May 20 .- News has been received at St. Vincent of the disaster to the British sloop-of-war "Doterel," which was blown up at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, on April 26th, involving the loss of 143 lives. There were two explosions. The first is supposed to have been the bursting of a boiler used in condensing sea water. The second was in the forward magazine. The vessel went down bow foremost in eight fathoms of water in three minutes, and nothing was seen after the second explosion except a few planks. The survivors saved their lives by jumping overboard after the first explosion. They were rescued by boats from sealing schooners and from the yacht of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. Commander Evans jumped through a porthole and was taken from the water much lacerated by broken glass and wreckage. The engineer who escaped was not on duty.

COPENHAGEN, May 23. - The Swedish Government is becoming alarmed, and contemplates legislation in view of the emigration which is assuming the proportions of an exodus. Several counties are practically denuded of able bodied inhabitants.

From R. Fellows, M.D., of Hill, N. H.

"Although I have generally a great objection to patent medicines, I can but say in justice to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY that it is a remedy of superior value for pulmonary diseases. I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing coughs. I know of one patient, now in comfortable health, who has taken this remedy, hardware are being made to the interior on and who but for its use, I consider, would not now be living."

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—BUTLER.—On the 23rd inst., in St. Gabriel's Church, by the Rev. Father Duchame, Bernard Phillips to Bridget Butler, all of the city. all of this city.

New Advertisements,

SOME SPLENDID

 ${f FIRE} ext{-PROOF}$

SAFES

OF THE CELEBRATED

& McCULLOCH MAKE,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

DOMINION SAFE WAREROOMS.

No. 31 BONAVENTURE ST., (Adjoining Witness Office.)

Do not wait till you are burnt out or robbed before you buy one. The one we bought for the office of this naner

is of this make and admired by all who see it.

ALFRED BENN.

AGENT.

CALL AT

And examine their well-made Stock of Gentle-mens', Boys' and Youths'

CLOTHING.

All their Clothing is made from the newest and best materials; the workmanship is warranted, and by purchasing from them you can effect a neat saving of fully one third.

SUMMER SUITS: SUMMER SUITS:

They keep the largest stock of Summer Suits for MEN and BOYS in this city, and the economical prices they are now being sold at warrants us in saying that they are far below in price any wholesale house in Canada.

DRESS SUITS: DRESS SUITS:

At J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S you can procure a choice and well-made assortment of Dress Suits, made and trimmed in every respect as though especially ordered, and our prices still lower than any house in the Dominion.

We advice those requiring suits for their Boys and youths to save time and not allow themselves to be misled, but go at once where the largest and best stock is undoubtedly kept, namely, at J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S, where you have an unequaled assortment to select

J. G. KENNEDY & CO

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

EMIGRATION TO MAMITOBA AND THE

Though a fair business continues to be CANADIAN NORTHWEST

Sale of Lands.

To encourage the rapid settlement of the Country, the Canadian Paolic Railway Company will be prepared. Until further notice, to seil lands required for agricultural purposes at the low price of \$2.50 an acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allow-nce by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25 for every acre of such lands brought under cuttivation within three to five years following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon. The lands thus offered for sale, will not comprise Mineral, foal or Wood lands, or tracts for Town sites and Railway purposes.

Contract at special rates will be made for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes not involving immediate cultivation.

Intending Settlers and their effects, on reaching the Company's Railway, will be for sarded thereon to their place of destination on very literal terms.

Further particulars will be furnished on ap-

thereon to their place of december to their place of december their particular. Will be furnished on application at the Offices of The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Montreal and Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHS. DRING WATER, Secretary.

Mon real, April 30th, 1881.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST COMMUNION

FIRST

COMMUNION CERTIFICATES.

IN FRENCH OR ENGLISH.

No. 444-For Girl's: size, 12x18; per doz..... 72e No. 445-For Boy's : size, 12x18; per doz.....

The above have figures of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus, Mary and St. Joseph.

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6}x10; per doz..... 200 FIRST COMMUNION SOUVENIRS

Silver Medals for 1st Communion, each..... 70c Brass Medals for Confirmation, per doz..... 20c Lace Pictures for 1st Com-

munion, with Dressed Figures, per doz......\$1.12 Lace Pictures for 1st Communion, plain, per doz. 25c & 30c Lace Pictures for 1st Communion, colored, per doz. 600

Prayer Beads from 30c per doz. and upwards, in all sizes and colors. The Great Day, a Souvenir Book for 1st Communion, cloth 35e

Counsels for Holy Communion, by Mgr. DeSegur 10c Instruction on Penance and First Communion, by an Irish Priest..... 200 Instructions for 1st Communicants, by Dr. J.

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Ist Communion.....

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MONTREAL.

S. CARSLEY'S.

SEE S. CARSLEY'S 1ST QUALITY KID GLOVES BY THE BEST MAKERS.

2-button Black Kids, 50c, 80c, \$1.25, \$1.65. 3-button Black Kid Gloves, 65c 4-button Kids, 38c, 65c, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$2 6-button Black Kids, 80c, \$1.75. SEE S. CARSLEY'S 1ST QUALITY KID

BLACK KID GLOVES.

GLOVES BY THE BEST MAKERS. Musquetaire White 80c Bernhardt Children's five quality Kid Gloves, 35c.
Children's White A 12 Gloves, in 1 and 2 butons, sizes from 1 to 6.
Children's Dark Kid Gloves, sizes from 1 to 6.
Children's Black Kid Gloves, sizes from 1

SEE S. CARSLEY'S 1ST QUALITY KIE GLOVES BY THE BEST MAKERS.

6-button Kia Gloves, with fancy puffed Satin Armiets trimmed with lace in paleblue, cream, pale pink, flesh, sky, ccru and black, \$2.75.

SUMMER GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S. 1-button Colored Lisle Thread Gloves, from 12c per pair. 2-button Lisle Gloves, 12c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 27c per

pair.
3 button Lisle Gloves, from 18c per pair.
5-button Lisle Gloves, from 20c per pair.
6-button Lisle Gloves, from 21c per pair. SUMMER GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S.

2 bands of Einstic Wrist Gloves 28, 33c, 53c. 3 bands of Elastic Wrist Gloves, 32c 30c, 57c. Ladles' Lisle Gloves, with long lace wrists, 18c, 30c, 50c. SUMMER GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S.

2-bution Colored Taffeta Gloves, 38c. 52c, 7lc. 4-button Colored Taffeta Gloves, 77c, 79c up. SUMMER GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S. 1-button Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Gloves,

25c, 35c.
Ladles' Black Thread Gloves, lace tops, 34c, 46c, 51c.
2 button Black Silk Gloves, 36c, 52c, 69c. 74 button Black Silk Gloves, 46c, 79c.
Jersey Gloves, black, ladles' sizes, 59c, 74c.
Ladles' Black Silk Gloves, lace tops, from W. SUMMER GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S.

Jersey Gloves, Slik, opera shades, 58c, 62c, Opera Lisle, sizes from 1 to 6, price from 14c to White Lisle, size from 1 to 6, price from 150 to 25c. White Silk, sizes from 1 to 6, prices from 42c to 52c. Colored Silk, sizes from 1 to 6, prices from 24c Colored Silk, sizes from 1 to 6, prices from 126 Children's Jersey Gloves in Open Shades.

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