A FRENCH BISHOP ON IRELAND.

What Mgr. Perraud, a Member of the Celebrated French Academy, Has to Say about English Feudal Landlordism in Ireland.

—To—

Monseigneur Perraud, the distinguished Bishop of Autun, who took his seat a few weeks ago in the French Academy, as one of the "Forty Immortals," thus writes of the condition of the peasantry in the West of Ireland under English feudal landlordism:—

"It is especially in the boggy districts and in the mountains of Munster, Connaught and the western part of Ulster that the misery of the agricultural classes is seen. Here only can one understand how a single week's rainfall rots the potato crop in the ground, and thereby causes an immediate famine and reduces the people of the entire district to the direst extremity.

"The ordinary dwelling of the small tenant or day laborer, in this part of Ireland, still answers the description given by M. de Beaumont several years ago: 'Let the reader imagine four walls of dried mud, that the pouring rain easily reduces to its primitive condition; a roof of thatch or a few sods of grass; a chimney consisting of a rude hole through this roof, or oftener still the door of the miserable cabin; a single room for the father, mother, grandparents and children; not a vestige of furniture, and a single bed usually consisting of grass or straw, and he can understand the misery of these people. One sees five or six half naked children huddled together around a smouldering fire, and in the midst of them a repulsive pig, the only happy tenant of the place, because he delights in this muddy element. The presence of the pig in the cabin at first seems a sign of squalor, but it is on the contrary a sign of comfort, for poverty is extreme where the pig is not.'

"How many houses of this kind have I myself entered, especially in the counties of Kerry, Mayo and Donegal, often obliged to bend almost to the ground to enter the cabin, which frequently resembles a borough or kennel rather than the habitation of man? How often, after having vainly tried to remain inside for a few moments, I had to beat a hasty retreat from the smoke into the open air? In a word, how great was my surprise to still find the very same condition of misery so eloquently described by Gustave de Beaumont in his second journey to Ireland in 1839?

"When a tenant receives a bit of ground the first thing he does is to build a cabin. On the road from Killarney to Grensgh, in the vicinity of those beautiful lakes which excite the admiration of every traveller, at the gates of these demesnes whose extent and richness have no equal in England or Scotland, I have seen cabins of this description in the course of construction. Branches of trees interlaced, sods of grass, and stones gathered from the fields constitute the materials of these squalid huts, more miserable in many respects than those of the American Indians.

"In the county Mayo the cabins of the peasantry are still more miserable and unhealthy. Built in the midst of bogs and covered with sods of black turf, they can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding muddy marshes. It is almost impossible to keep the water from pouring into them; it comes in above and below, and keeps the miserable cabins wet and sloppy during the whole of the wet season. When storms prevail, and when the furious west winds blow over these desolate places, it is not unusual to see the dwellers in those bogs carrying heavy stones to place them on their roofs to keep those wretched huts from being blown to shreds.

"In the peninsula of Errir, the misery of the dwellings is the same. The ruins that meet you at every step too plainly attest that, within a dozen of years, numbers of families have disappeared; as to the cabins that remain standing, they are of the kind described fifteen years ago by the German traveler, Kolb, and the charitable agents of the Society of Friends.

"It is only a couple of months since the correspondent of a Dublin Protestant journal, visiting these western districts to inquire into the condition of the peasantry, drew the following picture—which is but the stereotyped picture, the monotonous reproduction of the descriptions written during the past half century:—

"'The inhabitants of Erris seem to be the most wretched of all men. Their cabins, their tattered garments, their broken-down spirit, all attest their poverty. Their beds consist of a few brambles stretched across other, resting on a few stones and covered with straw—no bed clothing, save a ragged and worn cloth. But nothing in Ireland resembles the dwellings of this village of Fallmore. They are built of granite stones gathered on the bank, and rudely constructed. These cabins are so low that a man cannot stand up inside them, so small that they can scarcely contain three or four persons. In trying to enter one of these wretched huts, I struck my head against the rock, and so had to give up the attempt to view another scene of misery.'"

SCOTCH NEWS.

Last week the mortality was 80 and the death rate 18 per thousand per annum in Edinburgh.

DRUNKENNESS IN ABERDEEN.—Mr. Wyness superintendent of police, reports that 144 cases of drunkenness came before the police court during the month of April, as compared with 95 in the corresponding month of last year.

CHILD KILLED IN ROSS.—On Saturday, Jessie Mackenzie (eight), daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, Cullisse, Easter Ross, was killed by a heavy water-cart overbalancing, and crushing her between the cart and the wall of the farm steading.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—James Hill, *alias* Stewart, a laborer, was on Monday examined before Sheriff Brown, at Aberdeen, on a charge of bigamy, he having, it is alleged, married a wife in Dundee, knowing that his first wife was still alive, and residing in Aberdeen. Prisoner was remitted to prison pending further examination.

THE BURNS STATUE AT DUMFRIES.—When the Burns statue was inaugurated last year at Dumfries, the four panels on the pedestal, intended to be filled with marble tablets, were not completed. The work was entrusted to Mr. Thos. M Meekan, sculptor, Buccleuch, who has now had tablets of white marble inserted in all the panels. That in front has the following inscription:—"Erected by inhabitants of Dumfries, with the aid of many friends, as a loving tribute to their fellow-townsman, the national poet of Scotland. 6th April, 1882."

MARRIAGE AND ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND.

The Registrar-General for Scotland's detailed report for 1879 has only now appeared. Some of the facts brought out for the first time in the Detailed Report may be worth notice. The year was a calamitous one in Scotland, owing to the bad harvest, depressed trade and the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank. This had an effect on the marriage rate, which, like the birth and death rates, was considerably below the average. Among the tables is one showing the number and the percentage of the marriages contracted in Scotland according to the rites of the several religious denominations during the period of 1855-79, and this may be regarded as furnishing some indication of the progress that these denominations are making in membership and influence. Between 1855 and 1879 the percentage of marriages according to Established Church rites increased from 45·12 to 45·68; the highest percentage in any year was in 1857—47·11, and the lowest in 1865—43·10. In what may be termed Free Church marriages there was a decline from 23·70 in 1855 to 22·59 in 1879. The highest rate was in 1864—24·24, and the lowest in 1873—21·71. The United Presbyterian Church percentage of marriages decreased from 15 to 12·24—the lowest rate recorded in the twenty five years—and the Roman Catholic from 9·28 to 9·23. Again, Episcopal Church marriages increased from 1·78 to 2·78, and those of other denominations from 4·20 to 6·02. In irregular marriages there was an increase from 6 to 326, or from ·007 to 1·38 per cent. It is mentioned that a larger proportion of the persons marrying in 1879 signed the register by mark than in the previous year. A calculation according to Dr. Farr's method of estimating the fertility of marriages shows that the average fertility of marriages in Scotland is 4·29 births, and in England 4·07. A new manner of exhibiting the proportionate condition of the various Scottish counties—on the basis of the percentage of illegitimate births to the number of unmarried and widowed women between the ages of 15 and 45—would seem to establish for Banffshire a bad pre-eminence in this respect, even when set against the case of the county of Wigtown. The percentage of illegitimate children born in 1879 to the number of unmarried women of child bearing age was for the whole country 2·19, in Edinburgh 1·62, in Wigtown 3·31, and in Banff 4·36.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.
Tuesday, June 12.

In New York today the stock market was steady to strong. Erie, Jersey Central, Wabash and other stocks were higher. St. Paul & Manitoba advanced to 123⅜. Canada Pacific sold at 62⅞.

The local money market is unchanged. The discount rate is 7 to 8 per cent, and the rate for stock loans is 6 to 6½. Sterling exchange was nominal between banks at 9⅛ to 9¼ premium, selling across the counter at 9¼ to 9⅜ premium. Documentary and produce bills are worth 8⅝ to 8¾ premium. Drafts on New York are drawn at par to 1-16 prem.

The stock market was even more depressed than before this morning, and sales were few and far between. There is no indication to rush things until later in the season, when the condition of the crops is more accurately arrived at.

Stock sales—115 Ontario 111, 10 Molson's 124, 250 Commerce 135, 100 Toronto 185½, 50 Union 92, 6 Telegraph 125, 25 St. Paul 122½, 100 Pacific 63, $2,000 Champlain bonds 90, 100 Gas 174.

Hudson Bay Company shares are quoted in London at 30.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 3rd.

The London Stock Exchange Committee have admitted to the official list the Grand Trunk new four per cent debenture stock and the additional shares of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company.

London 5 p.m.—Consols 100 7-16 money; 100 11-16 acct.; 4½s 115; fives 105½. Erie 36¾; Illinois Central 148½.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1 p.m.—Stocks strong. Am Ex 90; C S 66⅞; D & L 128½; Ill C 145½; L S 110⅞; L & N 52⅝; M C 97¼; J C 87¾; N P 52⅜; pfd 90; N Y C 123⅞; St P 91½; St P. M & M 123¾; W U 86.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Several important changes have taken place in the leading branches since last week, and first we have to record a further depreciation in the price of Canadian cottons of from 6 to 7½ per cent. Pig iron has been marked down 25c to 50c per ton, the decline having been established by actual transactions. The principal feature in groceries is the activity in refined sugars, accompanied by an advance of ⅛c to ¼c per lb. Valencia raisins have dropped fully ½c per lb., and at the reduced rates larger sales have resulted. In rubber goods there has taken place an advance of 6 to 7 per cent. owing to the steep rise in the crude article. A further drop has occured of 20c to 25c per ton in the price of hard coal. The position of trade generally is considered sound, and the few failures that occasionally occur are insignificant.

GROCERIES.—Refined sugars have been active at an advance of fully ⅛c in granulated and ⅛c to ¼c in yellows. Quotations are 8⅞c to 9⅛c for granulated and 6¾c to 8⅛c for yellows. Notwithstanding that a heavy turnover has been accomplished by refiners during the past three days, a good enquiry still exists. The low price of refined compared with the cost of the raw article has created a speculative enquiry, and dealers who formerly restricted their operations to immediate wants are now anticipating their requirements. In raw we hear of sales of bright Porto Rico, consisting of some 450 hhds, at about 6⅝c to 7c, and a lot of choice in barrels brought 7¼c. In molasses the stock of Barbadoes has been reduced to very small proportions, and holders are firm at 48c to 50c, as to quality. A cargo of Antigua is held on West India account at 46c. Syrups are quiet. In fruit there has been more enquiry for Valencia raisins, and sales of round lots have transpired at 5½c for good ordinary up to 6½c for superior qualities. There have also been sales of currants at 5¾c to 6⅛c. In nuts we quote softshell almonds 10½c to 14c, as to quality, filberts 6½c for Levant and 8½c Sicily. In walnuts Bordeaux are quoted at 6½c to 7½c, Grenoble at 8½c, and Chilian 8½c. The tea market has been very flat since the auction sale, and prices are more or less nominal. There is still a good enquiry for coffee.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—In pig iron the market has ruled easy and values have receded 25c to 50c per ton, 1,000 tons of Eglinton having changed hands at $18 25 and Summerlee has been offered at $20 50. We therefore revise quotations as follows:—Coltness, $21 50 to 22 00; Langloan, $21 00 to 21 50; Garisherrie, Summerlee and Calder, $20 50 to 21 00; Carnbroe, $19 25 to 20 25 and Eglinton $18 25 to 18 50. Warrants are cabled 46s 8d. The amount of iron in store in Glasgow on May 31st was 579,191 tons against 636,488 tons at the corresponding date last year, showing a decrease of 57,297 tons. In bar iron there is little doing at $2 00, for Staffordshire, and at $2 25 for Siemens. Hoops and bands $2 40 to $2 50, and sheets $2 50 to $2 65. Tin plates are quiet at $5 15 to $5 25 for I. C. charcoal, and $4 40 for I. C. cokes. The English market is easier. Ingot tin has declined £1 5s in London to £94 15s. Here prices are quoted at 22c to 23½c. In Canada plates we hear of the sale of a round lot at $3 10 for a good brand, and we quote $3 10 to $3 15. Wire is quiet at $1 65 per 63 lbs; sheet zinc 5½c, spelter $4 40 to $4 50, ingot copper 18c to 18½c. There is not much life in the hardware trade, but prices are not materially altered since our last report.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers have been fairly busy since our last review, although there has been no particular rush so far as new business is concerned. Western jobbers have given in some good-sized orders for fall goods which are now being manufactured. A number of travellers, have started for the Lower Ports with fall samples, and by the first of next month the Western trip is expected to commence. Retailers are working off stock satisfactorily for the season at steady prices, remittances are reported to be coming in as well as might be expected, and the trade generally has a healthy record. Regarding the failure of James A. Young referred to by us last week, the creditors have all consented to give him his discharge, and the estate will forthwith be wound up for their benefit. Prices are steady, as quoted:—Men's thick boots, waxed, $2 00 to 3 00; do split boots, $1 50 to 2 00; do kip boots, $2 25 to 3 00; do calf boots, pegged, $3 to 4 00; do men's, $2; do buff and pebbled Balmorals, $1 75 to 2 00; do split do, $1 25 to 1 65; shoe packs, $1 00 to 1 25; long do, $1 25 to 2 25; women's buff Balmorals, $1 00 to 1 50; do split do, 85c to $1.00; do prunella do, 50c to $1 50; do congress do, 50c to $1.25; buckskins, 60c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to $1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to $1 00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split do, 55c to 65c; do prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, $3 75 to 6 50; women's summer button and tie shoes, 80c to $1 25; misses do, 70c to 90c; children's do, 60c to 80c.

LEATHER.—Dealers have had to contend with a continued slow demand for all kinds of stock. The movement in *sole* has been limited, no large transactions being mentioned, and prices keep within range of former quotations. Production, however, has been necessarily curtailed, owing to the hot weather. The supply of *black* leather is full and the demand light. Waxed upper has been taken in limited quantities to meet current wants at within our former range of values, although large lots would probably be allowed to slide upon easy terms. Sales have taken place during the week at from 32c up to 36c to 37c, as to weight. The largest transaction we hear of during the week has been in splits, a lot of about ten tons having been sold at rather under market value. A few orders for pebbled and buff have been filled at within quotations. Manufacturers, however, are taking only just enough to carry them along from week to week. We quote:—Spanish sole, No. 1, B. A, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A, 22c to 24c; China, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 21c to 22c; do No. 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27½c; rough (light), 25c to 26c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do medium and heavy, 33c to 35c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 18c; pebbled cow, 12½c to 15c splits, medium, 26c to 27c; do junior 19c to 21c; calfskin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, $1 05 to $1.35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

OILS.—Linseed oil is quiet and prices rule in favor of the buying interest. English mail advices just to hand report linseed oil lower at 20s 6d to 20s 9d for raw, and at 21s 9d to 22s for boiled and refined. Palm oil is quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon, 60c to 62c, and raw, 57½c to 60c; olive, $1 00 to 1 10; cod, Newfoundland A, 67½c; Halifax and Gaspe, 62½c to 65c; seal, refined steam, 67½c to 70c; lard, extra, $1 05 to 1 10; do, No. 1, 95c to $1.00; cod liver, $1 70 to 1 75; palm oil, $1 00 to 1 10.

HIDES.—Although the market has not been characterized by any great animation during the week a fair business has resulted, and a sale reported of a carload of Hamilton hides at 8½c to 8¾c for No. 1, and 7½c to 7¾c for No. 2. The sale of a carload of Western has also been made at 9½c to 9½c for No. 1 buff. A fair demand exists for domestic hides, which are firm at last week's rates, sales having occurred at 7c per lb for No. 1.

PETROLEUM.—Business in refined petroleum is confined within narrow limits, at about last week's prices. Western refiners are not anxious to enter into new contracts at present rates, as they argue that in the event of the advance being maintained in the United States prices here must sympathize. The rate f. o. b. at Petrolia is still 13c, and here prices are unchanged.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Pennsylvania iron trade is in a very unsatisfactory condition. At the beginning of the present month there were 688 furnaces in the county, of which 351 were in blast and 337 out of blast.

Flour Inspection—Statement of flour inspected for week ending 9th June (L. A. Boyer, Inspector):—Superior extra 7,017 barrels; extra superfine 1,051; fine 225; rejected, 2. Total, 8,275.

Ocean freights—Grain freights to Liverpool and Glasgow are quoted at 2s to 2s 3d, and 2s 6d to 3s London.

UTICA, N. Y., June 11.—Eleven thousand boxes cheese sold today at 10½c to 11c, the bulk at 10½c. Two thousand boxes were consigned.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 11.—At the cheese market today 7,500 boxes sold at 9½c to 10⅜c, the bulk at 10½c; 600 boxes farm dairy at 9c to 10⅜c mostly 10½c.

About three tons of fresh salmon were received in Montreal yesterday, causing a further decline of 1c per lb. to 15c wholesale, at which figure a number of cases were sold. Today's fish were in splendid condition and very fine. Advices from Gaspe indicate a large season's catch, and dealers anticipate still lower prices. Retail prices today were 20c to 23c for choice cuts. There is an active wholesale demand, prices having declined to a more reasonable basis. About 25 cases were received on through shipment to the States.

Sales of Western mess pork are reported at $22 50, and several lots of Western lard have changed hands at 14½c in pails. The egg market was quiet at 16½c to 17c, with business at both figures. Ashes were steady at $5 to 5 10, with a sale at the inside figure for bad tares.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

The supply of loose hay was small, and prices were steady at $10.50 to $12 per 100 bundles for the best loads, common to fair qualities bringing from $9 to $10. Straw was quiet at $3 to $4 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay was in good request at $12 50 $13.50 per ton wholesale, and at 65c to 75c per 100 pounds retail. Pressed straw sells at 60c to 50c per 100 lbs retail as to quality.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The shipments of horses from this city to the United States continue to show a large falling off as compared with those of last year. The shipments last week were 39 horses costing $5,863 50, against 81 horses costing $8,948.00 for the corresponding week in 1882, and 93 horses costing $10,316.90 for the same period in 1881. The present cost, however, is much higher than for a number of years past. The average price paid by American buyers last week was $150.34, against $110.47 during the corresponding week last year and $114 for the same week in 1881. Prices, therefore, are now 31 to 36 per cent higher than at the corresponding period of the past two years. At the Montreal Horse Exchange the sales are reported of a chestnut mare $100, a bay cob $140, and the stallion "Badge C. Prince" for $1,000. A splendid pair of heavy draught geldings is now for sale at the above Exchange, weighing 3,100 lbs and held for $475. A very fine bay saddle horse was sold by private sale to-day to a gentleman of this city for $240. The following were the shipments from Montreal to the United States for the week ending June 9th, 1883:—June 5th: 2 mares $312, 3 do $530, 1 horse $180, 4 mares $587.50, 6 horses $792, 2 do $245, 2 do $252; June 7th: 1 mare $200, 2 do $235; June 8th: 1 horse $150, 3 do $325, 1 mare $160, 11 horses $1,785.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Messrs. Acer & Kennedy's cattle yards, Point St. Charles, about 400 cattle were offered, and sales ranged from 5½c to 6½c per lb, live weight, Mr. Kennedy being the principal buyer on export account. The market, however, ruled quiet, with a downward tendency in prices. As regards ocean freights, space was relet for Glasgow at £5. At Viger market the offerings consisted of about 150 cattle, for which there was a fair demand from butchers at 5½c to 6c per lb for fair to good qualities, the top price for good being 6½c. Ordinary grades sold at 4½c to 5½c, and small lean beasts brought 4¼c. to 4½c. per lb. A good demand was experienced for good calves, which were scarce and sold at $6.00 to $10.00 each as to size. Sheep were in small supply and wanted, with sales at $6 00 to $8 50 each, a few lambs were sold at $3 50 up to $4 50 each, and live hogs brought from $7 25 to $7 50 per 100 lbs.

The following were the exports:

	Cattle	Sheep
Total	2,918	255
" week previous	2,102	607
" corresponding week in 1882	1,381	.....
" from opening of navigation to date	12,504	1,043
" corresponding period last year	8,289	2,593

THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

The following table shows the number of vessels arrived at and cleared from the port of Montreal, with the aggregate tonnage, from the opening of navigation up to June 7 in the last five years:—

ARRIVED.

Total	Ves.	Strs.	Tonnage
1879	97	49	88,722
1880	123	60	114,420
1881	107	40	107,329
1882	75	52	81,451
1883	92	77	105,920

CLEARED.

Total	Ves.	Strs.	Tonnage
1879	69	40	65,352
1880	83	51	87,042
1881	73	52	78,643
1882	55	40	62,474
1883	73	60	86,349

"CANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, June 9.—The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for May on account of consolidated fund, according to the returns received by the Finance Department up to the 31st of that month:—

Customs	$ 1,921,964 68
Excise	597,931 71
Post Office	165,320 44
Public Works, including railways	262,675 98
Miscellaneous	158,670 39
Total	$ 3,106,572 20
Expenditure for May	3,047,037 25
Excess of revenue	$59,534 95

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the eleven months of the fiscal year 1882-83, which ended 31st May:—

Revenue for ten months ended 30th April	$29,223,530 95
Revenue for May	3,106,572 20
Total	$32,330,103 15
Expenditure for ten months ended 30th April	$21,062,889 00
Expenditure for May	$ 3,047,037 15
Total	$24,109,926 25
Excess of revenue for eleven months	$ 8,220,176 90

THE INLAND LAKE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Treasury Department has received a communication from the collector of customs at Detroit remonstrating against the action of Canadian steamers in carrying passengers between American ports on the northern lakes as prejudicial to American interests. The case is cited where an American steamboat had contracted to convey a party of excursionists to a well-known resort, and afterwards lost it because a Canadian steamboat owner offered to take the party at a much lower rate. The Department will take measures to stop the practice complained of as far as their power extends.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Messrs. H. S. & L. Mastermann, of Winnipeg, have just purchased in this market about 14,000 lbs. of new grass butter, consisting of creamery and selected Eastern Townships, which is being shipped in a refrigerator car.

The aggregate traffic of the Grand Trunk, Chicago & Grand Trunk, and Detroit, Grand Haven & Michigan Railways for the twenty weeks ending May 19th were £1,639,723, against £1,466,983 in the corresponding week last year, an increase of £172,740.

From the London *Telegraph* of 31st ult. we learn that on the London stock exchange Grand Trunk securities were buoyant at a decided advance. The position of the market for these stocks is all in favor of holders, as the speculative over selling has been enormous. The second preference is still so scarce that a charge of ¾ per cent, was paid today by operators for the fall, to postpone delivery. Hudson's Bay shares were dull on rumors of a disappointing dividend, and of the failure of a large holder in the north.

THEY HIT IT AGAIN.

Whoever it was, he will enjoy learning that the 156th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery of New Orleans, on May 8th, resulted as follows: Ticket No. 11,189 sold in Paris, Texas, to a wealthy farmer, who drew the first capital prize, $30,000; No. 27,603, sold to a New Yorker as whole, drew the second prize, $20,000; No. 28,433 drew the third capital prize, $10,000, and was sold in fifths, at $1 each, to Messrs. Jas. McMillan, through Messrs. Jones & Hamilton, Caldwell, Texas, to Mr. Sam. Jones, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. P. Schumacker, of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa. Nos. 10,229 and 20,209 drew each the fourth capital, $6,000, sold in fifths at $1 each—among others to Henry Eichhard, S. W. cor. 10th and Market st., St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Albert, 614 Locust st., same city; two-fifths collected by Messrs. C. B. Richard & Co., No. 61 Broadway, New York city, for a party in San Francisco, Cal. Many winners among those who captured $265,500 in prizes desired their names withheld. The next drawing occurs Tuesday, July 10th, and M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will furnish any desired information on an application.

IMPERIAL HONORS TO AMERICANS.

MOSCOW, June 11.—Minister Hunt and Admiral Baldwin have received a large gold medal commemorative of the coronation. Baldwin received a gold snuff box with a portrait of the Czar set in brilliants, to mark the Czar's personal appreciation of the courtesy of the United States in sending a special naval mission.

A congressman speaking one day,
Got lame in his jaw, they do say,
With the ache he was toiling,
But a St. Jacobs Oiling,
He said was worth all his pay.

The champion driver Dan Mace,
Who never was "left" in a race,
Says for cuts and sprains,
And all bodily pains,
St. Jacobs Oil holds the first place.

The only representatives of Edmund Burke's family are now found in the Frenches of Loughrea, County Galway. Burke was essentially of Celtic stock. His mother was a Roman Catholic lady, by name Magee, but his father was Protestant. He had two sons besides Edmund, and one daughter, Mrs. French.

DEATH.

CRYAN—At Quebec, at 10 a.m. on the 4th instant, after a long and lingering illness, Bridget Carthy, beloved wife of the late James Cryan, and a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 65 years.—At the same hour, Margaret Frances, youngest daughter of the late James Cryan, aged 24 years. 134

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G., AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 10th, 1883—158th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10 000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	12 000
5	do	2000	10 000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	$6,750
9	do	500	4,500
9	do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 1175. The thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three. Aime Joseph Achille Roberge, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Henri Sensoal of the City and District of Montreal, merchant, Defendant and La Banque Jacques-Cartier, a body politic corporate and incorporated, having its principal office of business in the City and District of Montreal, and Gedeon Bourdeau, heretofore of the Village of Laprairie, District of Montreal, and now residing in the United States of America, *mis-en-cause*.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Rebidoux & Fortin, of Counsels for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of E. H. Lalonde one of the bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that Gedeon Bourdeau, one of the *mis en causes*, has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Gedeon Bourdeau, one of the *mis en causes*, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Tribune* and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city called THE TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Gedeon Bourdeau, one of the *mis en causes*, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order)
GEO. H. KERNICK,
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44 2

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