

## THE FEDERATION LEAGUE.

## A MASS MEETING IN MONTREAL.

Mr. Howard Vincent speaks on the subject—A Representative Assembly.

A mass meeting was held on Saturday night in the Queen's Hall to consider the question of trade federation of the Empire. It was called under the auspices of the United Empire Trade League, of which Col. Vincent is the founder and honorary secretary. Col. Vincent's name is prominently identified among those of the public men of Great Britain for the interest he has taken in the movement to establish closer trade relations between all parts of the Empire. He is member for Central Sheffield. He has been elected by a large field, having been elected by a large majority over Mr. Samuel Pimms, a gentleman well known to the Canadian people in connection with the shipment of cattle to England. Col. Vincent is at present travelling in this country for pleasure and to learn the feeling of Canadians towards the League's endeavours to establish trade relations with all British possessions on the preferential basis.

Mr. Henry Lyman occupied the chair, and amongst those on the platform were the Hon. Mr. Solomon, of Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. Justice Cross, Messrs. Edgar Judge, A. McGoun, Hugh McLennan, George Hague, Major Oakes, A. Robertson, Rev. Canon Ellicott, D. Macnamara, and Mr. Skinner, M.P., of St. John. In the audience were many prominent gentlemen. The chairman introduced the speaker of the evening, Col. Howard Vincent. Col. Vincent spoke eloquently. He opened by referring to the Imperial Federation League and said that it had rendered good service since its foundation, seven years ago, by the late Right Hon. W. E. Foster. This League had made the greatest discovery of the age. Lord Rosebery said that it had discovered the British Empire. For the present, at least, the only possible way to consolidate the different portions of the Empire would be for all of them to come to a trade understanding between each other on the basis of preferential duties amongst them as against foreign countries. It was to promote this understanding that the United Empire Trade League had been formed. The aim of the League was the development of trade between every part of the British Empire on terms that discriminated against the alien. He wanted it distinctly understood that the United Empire Trade League had not the slightest intention of interfering in any way with the fiscal or political liberty now enjoyed by self-governing countries. It was simply a trade question and had come to speak to them about it. The League wanted the British colonies to trade with each other on better terms than with foreigner. The parent Great Britain, had an enormous capital, millions of people, and vast industrial and other material and other material resources while the colonies were...

Would the colonies have Great Britain's gold and Great Britain's people? That was the question which the United Empire Trade League put to them. Would it not be better for the people of Canada to trade with England than with an alien country? He was not here for an official mission either from the Government or from the League. He was traveling for pleasure and had seized this opportunity of addressing Canadians as an Englishman. He represented three hundred thousand workmen in Sheffield. Just before leaving that place for Canada he had attended a large mass meeting of workmen, and they were to a man in favor of closer trade relations with the colonies. The McKinley bill was unfavorable to the people at Sheffield, for it aimed at shutting their goods out of the United States. The people of Sheffield desired closer relations with Canada and the rest of the Empire. Let Canadians study this question and they would see that the British Empire was worth a vast deal to this country, and that it would never pay to cut itself from it in order to cultivate more intimate relations with the neighboring republic. Canadians possessed British blood, British traditions and British freedom. What was the British Empire? The late Sir John Macdonald declared truly when he said that it was the greatest and grandest Empire the world had ever known. He then spoke of the vast extent of the Empire and compared it with Germany, France and the United States. It was fifty-two times the size of the United States. The Empire had grown in the last century and a half. Its population comprised 350,000,000 of souls, and its capital was an enormous sum of money. It would not pay Canada to develop its connection with the markets of this empire, to maintain its kinship with its immensely rich Mother Country, to obtain the custom of 350,000,000 of people, than to throw in their lot with the alien. Let them put in one side of the scale 350,000,000 of people, rich by the hundreds of millions of pounds sterling, and in the other a country with 60,000,000 of people, a country which desired to seize Canada's fishery and other rights. Could there be the smallest atom of doubt as to which way the scale would turn? Would it not be immeasurably better for Canada to adopt the policy of closer trade relations with the other portions of the British Empire, with its vast wealth of area, population, minerals and wealth? The Dominion of Canada had made...

RAPID PROGRESS in the export trade and half of the exports that now left its shores went to England, and he would be greatly surprised if the returns for 1891 did not show that a still larger portion went to the Mother Country. England was ready to meet Canadians in this matter. She was not irrevocably committed to free trade, which meant free exchange. Canada could do a great deal to supply the United Kingdom from its vast cornfields, if only it adopted a bold policy. It had in its power to supply the markets of Great Britain with at least two-thirds of the 160,000,000 bushels of wheat which that country required annually. Men and money would be forthcoming from the mother country if Canada put her shoulder to the wheel. Why should she let the United States send vast exports of wheat to England when England could get her greatest supply of wheat—not from the alien, but from Canada? They should give Great Britain a generous preference in all trade matters over the Yankee. The people of Great Britain would meet them half way in this matter. They were ready to buy Canadian foodstuffs and to tax those of other countries. In order to bring about this state of things the British Government must first abrogate those scandalous, obsolete and disgraceful treaties which contained clauses favoring other nations. In concluding he urged his hearers to adopt and disseminate the principles of the United Empire Trade League, and so return to a policy of commercial union with the British Empire. Mr. Hugh McLennan moved the following resolution:

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Montreal is of opinion that the principles advocated by the United Empire Trade League, favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout all parts of the British Empire, will be of the highest collective and individual advantage; and further, that the provisions of any treaties imposing limitations upon the full development of trade between Canada and other parts of the British Empire should be abrogated."

In moving the resolution of Mr. McLennan said that the United Empire Trade League showed how Canada would be benefited by a closer commercial connection with Britain and her possessions. He had no doubt but that the English people would see the advantages of the scheme as well as theorists and economists. There need not be any interference with Canada's tariff, as some people feared. Canada would simply give certain preferences to England and to her sister colonies and would receive certain advantages in return.

Mr. George Hague, in seconding the resolution, said that the circumstances and conditions of the people must be the fundamental considerations in all trade arrangements, rather than theories. He was a free trader at one time, but that was in Sheffield, over forty years ago, and he had learned wisdom since. There was such a thing as the logic of events. It was because the corn laws were oppressive under certain conditions that they were repealed, and afterward the theory of free trade was evolved, but it never could be carried out, for England to-day was not wholly a free trade nation. What we had to consider was how to have the interests of Canada protected and extended.

Mr. John F. Stairs, M.P., gracefully acknowledged the reference made by the chairman to the achievements of his cousin, Capt. Stairs. In dealing with the question of Britain imposing preferential duties on grain, he believed that in a few years the colonies could supply all that was needed, with little or no increase in price for even the first few years. It was the fault of British statesmen that the colonies got into their present position and that there was any necessity for agitating the question at all. He thought it would be better for the manufacturer to have closer trade relations with Britain, for they would be benefited by the stimulus given to Canadian prosperity, and he spoke as a manufacturer.

The Hon. Mr. Solomon, of Jamaica, said he was in Canada on the invitation of the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, and spoke of the friendship which existed between Jamaica and this country. It was a great compliment to Canada when, after ridiculing her for standing by protection, the English people sent such an able emissary to treat with her regarding better trade arrangements. Mr. Skinner, M.P., made a short address approving of the scheme.

As Mr. Lyman was putting the motion Mr. Peter Mitchell ascended the platform and asked leave to speak. The chairman granted permission, but when the audience saw that his remarks were not as opposite as they might be there were many interruptions, and it was with difficulty that he could be heard, although the chairman asked the noisy portion of the audience to keep order. Not being able to secure order the chairman put the resolution to the audience and declared it carried, Mr. Mitchell dissenting.

OBITUARY.

HALIFAX, July 25.—Senator Odell died to-night of apoplexy after a brief illness. Hon. William Hunter Odell was one of the few remaining senators called to the upper chamber by the royal proclamation at the time of the Confederation. He came of an old U. E. family and was born in New Brunswick in 1811, and educated at King's college, Fredericton, where he graduated in 1831. He married a daughter of Judge Bliss, of Halifax. In 1838 he was called to the Bar, and was appointed clerk of Supreme court of New Brunswick and clerk of the Executive Council. In 1847 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1850 a member of Legislative council, which position he held till 1867, when he was called to the Senate. In 1868 he was called to the office of Postmaster-General of New Brunswick.

Attempted Assassination.

PARIS, July 25.—It became known today that an attempt had been made to assassinate M. Constans, minister of the interior. Mme. Constans received a package from Toulon and apparently containing an oblong box. The wrapping paper was taken off of a good-sized misal and found to consist of a good-sized misal or Roman Catholic mass book. At first sight it was a neat present. Upon closer examination it was found that the leaves of the misal, to outward appearance, had been stuck together with varnish or mucilage. This caused a more careful examination of the mysterious misal, and upon being opened with the greatest care it was found that the interior of the book had been cut away in the manner sometimes adopted by smugglers who desire to send articles free of duty through the mails and who place them in a hollowed out book for that purpose. The interior of the misal contained a powerful fulmin-

ate powder. There was no explosion. The affair was involved in so much secrecy that the true state of affairs was not learned until a long time after the fact that an infernal machine had been received was made public. An analysis of the powder found in the misal proves that it is fulminate of mercury, a highly explosive compound.

## THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Mr. James Murphy describes the Passage of This Important Bill.

DUBLIN, July 11.—The Land Purchase Bill has passed into law before the House of Lords. At first there was a disposition to alter and mangle it a good deal, but Mr. Balfour caused a significant hint to be conveyed to their Lordships that the Government would stand on no nonsense on the subject, and that the Bill should be passed as it was or not at all, and so the Peers with some growls were fain to do as they were bidden. Mr. Balfour had lost a whole season, night after night, plotting this great measure through the stormy and intricate ways of the House of Commons and had carried it past the shoals and quicksands that beset it, and he was but little disposed to allow their Lordships to interfere with it. It was true his work had been rendered comparatively easy by the dissensions of the Irish party, but, even so, he was not disposed to allow his handiwork to be impaired. It is perhaps the highest testimony to the democratic character of the British constitution that a plain untitled gentleman, holding the position of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, can thus keep in awe and subjection the proudest and noblest assemblage in the world. If, as was at first feared, they were to mutilate the measure, and send it back to the Commons shorn of its most important provisions, the latter would have speedily restored them and returned the bill to the Lords again, which would have provoked a conflict between the two houses. From this the Peers naturally shrink; it is a case in which they should most assuredly get worsted, and the cry many a time raised before would be raised again for the abolition of the House of Lords. It is a great measure. It is the greatest passed, in so far as Ireland was concerned, since the act of emancipation. It is

## A COMPLETE REVERSAL.

of the days of settlements and confiscations. It would have lost much of its force, however, if the amendment of the Marquis of Waterford had been carried. By a provision, and very a wise one, the purchasing powers of the bill are limited to tenants with a valuation of £50 or under, the intention being to adjust it to the uses of the great body of the working farmers of Ireland and to exclude the large graziers who lease so much of the most fertile lands. Lord Waterford sought to remove this limitation, but, fortunately, was defeated. His Lordship was so interested in the matter that, though he is unable to stand and has to speak sitting, he remained in the House all night contesting the matter. Lord Waterford comes of a family of Nimrods. The last owner of the title was killed in the hunting field by a fall from his horse, and the present holder from a similar cause injured his spine and has to address their Lordships from his chair. The bill was defended by the late Irish Chief Justice, now Lord Morris of Spiddal, and though it was his first occasion to speak in the gilded chamber he did his work well and carried his point. His Lordship of Spiddal is a shrewd, clever man, of towering bulk and height, and with the most disastrous accent that ever found its way from the shores of Connaught. The rich music of his brogue must have sounded strangely in the cultured ears of the great nobles of England, but it enshrined sound thought and sense that must have carried conviction with it. And so in seven hours the House of Peers disposed of a measure which took thirteen nights to get through the same stage in the Commons; and close on forty millions of hard cash is made available for Irish farmers to buy out their holdings with from the landlords. The purchase money is repayable in forty-nine years; the annual repayment will be very much less than the present rent; and the purchasers will have the proud consciousness that the land is their own and there is no one whom they may call master. It is a wonderful change from forty years ago. It took the French the terrible ordeal of 1789 to accomplish as much.

## A Vast Endowment.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Prof. A. C. Hirst, of the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, Cal., is here. He says the Leland University is to be the finest and most liberally endowed institution of learning in the world. "It is reported from reliable sources," said Mr. Hirst, "that Leland Stanford has already made his will so that the university will secure an endowment of \$20,000,000 over and above any sums that have already been spent for the college."

## Seamen Needed.

LONDON, July 25.—The first lord of the Admiralty says that no fewer than 20,000 men will be required to man the ships already built, in course of construction and about to be built under the provisions of the naval defence act. "Where are these men to come from?" asks the United Service Gazette. "It is about time the Admiralty had ceased their bombast, and faced in real earnest the very serious and positively dangerous state of things with which they are confronted in the matter of the scarcity of men. There is not a ship at present in commission which has a full complement of all ratings, and things, instead of improving, are getting worse and worse with every new vessel that hoists the pennant. It would not be a bad idea for the Admiralty to offer prizes for practical suggestions for restoring the popularity of the navy, with a view to attracting the youth of the country to its ranks." It is calculated that 75,000 men in all will be needed to man the British fleet.

## A General Collection.

The bishop of St. Hyacinthe has ordered a collection to be made in his diocese for the benefit of the parish of St. Joachim de Sherbrooke, where the church was struck by lightning and completely destroyed a few days ago.

## THE WRECKED "CIRCE."

Latest News of the Wrecked Steamer.

The Allan Line Steamship "Grecian" has arrived at Montreal, having on board about six of the survivors of the wrecked steamer "Circe," the crew having returned to Glasgow on board the steamer "Alceda." To a reporter Captain LeGallais said that when he arrived at the scene of the disaster the "Circe" had been nearly demolished by the action of the waves, and only parts of her hull remained above water. The stem of the vessel had been swept off the rocks and led midway between the boat and the land. No one knows exactly how or when the captain and his fellows met their death, but is almost certain that when the storm broke over the "Circe" she was thrown over on her side and the men were cast into the water or were forced to abandon her shortly afterwards, for when she careened she broke into three pieces. All the bodies were washed ashore save, that of the second engineer. These were buried near the lighthouse, about three miles from the wreck by the survivors, and a fence was erected around the plot. Among those on board were two cabin passengers, Mr. John Brown, senior, an extensive cattle shipper of Montreal, and Mr. Sidney Johnson, a dealer in valuable horses. Mr. Johnston had on board two high class stallions at the time, and both were drowned. Neither was insured. One of the horses, he says, would have brought him \$2,000 in this country. Mr. Brown, who was seen by our reporter, says that he was suddenly awakened from slumbers about midnight on Saturday, 18th inst., to hear the roar of cannon and the house-blast of a fog-horn. Scrambling as quickly as possible on deck, he learned that the vessel was buried in a dense fog. Nothing could be seen in any direction, and the man on the lookout failed, owing to the density of the fog, to detect the presence of the lighthouse only three miles away. He had been on the deck but a second or two when the vessel, which was going along smoothly, suddenly trembled and the next minute she had stopped. She was stranded. All things were made ready for launching the boats as soon as daylight appeared two lifeboats were manned and set out for the shore. The one in which Mr. Brown was seated contained twenty-two persons, the first and second mates being

## AMONG THE NUMBER.

The other boat carried twenty. The captain would not enter either and said that he could not leave his vessel. He instructed the crew to leave him. Four volunteers, however, remained at his side and these perished with him. It was agreed that when the boats had landed their human freight they would return for the captain and his companions. When shore was reached no place could be found where a landing could be effected as the cliffs towered far above the water, and after rowing about for some time, a small schooner, the "Snow-Queen," was espied. She was signalled and came to their relief. All this time the storm was threatening and hardly had they got aboard the schooner when it burst in all its fury. The schooner steered for the lighthouse, but was unable to land her passengers on account of the breakers, and was obliged to follow the coast line for a distance of about twenty-five miles, when she succeeded in reaching Folk's Bay. Here all but Mr. Brown and John disembararked. Then the schooner returned to the scene of the calamity, but did not reach it until late next day, when she found the "Circe" a wreck. The Captain and his companions had perished, and the vessel's cargo was drifting in all directions. Mr. Brown and Mr. Johnson were left at the lighthouse and the schooner proceeded to pick up what she could of the wreckage. They were joined at the lighthouse late on Sunday night by the rest of their companions who had been about thirty hours tramping their way from Folk's Bay. They were bruised and wearied out and had not fit time to eat during that time. They all remained at the lighthouse until they were taken out to meet by the keeper of the lighthouse and fishermen who were on the island. On Wednesday, the Captain's body and those of chief engineer Taylor and chief steward, which had drifted ashore, were placed side by side in one grave. The storekeeper was found wedged in the bow of the boat. The captain's face was terribly disfigured, from coming into contact with the rocks and the clothing had been torn from his body. The others were almost nude. An investigation is to be held. The first and second mates and ship carpenter are still at the island and are looking after whatever of value may drift ashore.

## Mr. Van Horne in England.

Toronto, July 25.—The following special cable appears in the Globe from London: The sudden arrival of President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, coupled with the fact that Messrs. Chumney Dewey and Hosmer are also here, attracts attention in city circles. The official statement in reply to enquiries is that Mr. Van Horne is only here for a few days on strictly private business, but the statement meets with little acceptance. The belief in many quarters is that the result of his visit will probably be seen in large financial operations.

## A Mutiny in the Guards.

LONDON, July 22.—A mutiny of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, which occurred a week ago, has just been made public. A day off duty, which the men had expected after their exacting duties in attending upon the Kaiser, was not granted, but, instead, the guardsmen were ordered out in full marching order. Thereupon the first and third companies of the battalion refused to obey the order, and persisted in such refusal, until they finally yielded to the persistent pleadings of their officers and marched to Hyde Park for the

usual drill. Here the bearing of the men of the entire battalion was so inordinately and sudden that the command was marched back to barracks, within which it was ordered to be confined for three days. Ten of the oldest soldiers of the battalion were placed under arrest, whereupon 90 guardsmen barricaded themselves within a room and declined either to emerge therefrom or permit their officers to enter. Finally, however, the rebellious soldiers allowed themselves to be persuaded to come out from behind their barricade. They were addressed by the commanding general, who, by judiciously stroking the men down, succeeded in quieting them. The recalcitrant Grenadiers are now on their way home from banishment in Bermuda, and curiosity is rife to know whether the much-petted Coldstreams will, as a punishment for their revolt, be sent "strange countries for to see."

## TRADE RETURNS.

A Satisfactory Showing for the Month of June.

The Grits are indulging by the score in their pessimistic prophecies and their declaration that the country is going to the demnation how-woes. The facts are proving that, as usual, they do not know what they are talking about. The trade returns for June published in the Canada Gazette on Saturday are the best possible answer to the so-called arguments poured out incessantly by the party, from Sir Richard down to Mr. W. T. R. Preston and Ernest Wiman. The figures show exactly the opposite. The foreign trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended on June 30 last, totalling up \$203,120,210, show an increase in exports on the year of over a million dollars, the exact figures being \$1,185,659, while the imports show a reduction of \$115,764 and the duties collected a decrease of \$791,018. Thus it is proved that even despite the McKinley bugaboo our export trade has grown satisfactorily and that our home manufacturers are more and more getting control of the home market. The statement of exports for the fiscal year is as follows: 1890-'91, \$95,566,504; 1889-'90, \$94,389,945; increase, \$1,185,659. The import figures are:

1889-'90	Imports Collected	Duty Collected
\$107,909,470	\$22,814,708	\$22,814,708
\$107,553,706	\$22,025,895	\$22,025,895
Decrease	\$455,764	\$791,018

## THE DETAILED STATEMENT.

The exports for the month of June this year give this showing:

Produce of Canada	Produce of other Countries	Total
Produce of the mine..... \$ 622,840	\$ 22,651	\$ 645,491
Produce of the forest..... 1,270,380	8,819	1,279,199
Produce of the farm..... 3,792,309	141,064	3,933,373
Animals and their produce..... 2,481,551	117,661	2,599,212
Agricultural products..... 106,012	\$51,000	157,012
Manufactures..... 607,938	81,365	689,303
Miscellaneous articles..... 6,080	6,131	12,217
Totals..... \$9,717,294	\$1,226,681	\$10,943,975
Coin..... 30,237	11,407	41,644
Bullion..... 30,237	11,407	41,644
Grand Total..... \$9,753,531	\$1,238,088	\$10,991,619

A comparison with the figures for June, 1890, shows an increase of \$147,751 in the mine, of \$446,651 in the fisheries, of \$67,190 in animals, of \$375,474 in agricultural products, and of \$15,501 in miscellaneous. The depressed condition of the lumber market in Europe during the year accounts for the reduction of \$446,164 in the forest. The imports for the month of June last totalled \$9,186,382, and the duty collected \$1,638,114.

## Mortality Statistics.

The mortality statistics for Canada for the month of June, just issued, shows the death rate of Sherbrooke, 3.83, to have been the highest in the Dominion, and that of Woodstock, .32, to have been the lowest. The rate in Montreal was 2.93, that of Toronto 1.12, St. John 1.68, Hamilton, 1.02, Ottawa, 1.63, Halifax, 1.66, Hull, 2.28, Three Rivers, 2.21, Sorel, 1.46 and St. Hyacinthe, 1.75.

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