



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Continued from first page.]

THE PREMIER SPEAKS

Upon the McKinley Tariff Bill.

It was by no act of ours that that treaty was made. We know, as far as people can know from the language that is not written, that the great reason for that treaty being made in 1866 was the irritation in the United States in consequence of the belief prevailing there that England favored the south as against the north in the terrible war which had been waged in the States, and on that account they sought to punish Canada as being a portion of the British Empire. At all events it was no fault of ours. Canada did every-thing to observe the strictest neutrality, and things further than international law would compel us, to show how anxious we were to keep peace with them and observe all the obligations that once nation owed to another during that unhappy struggle between the north and south. Still, for that season I believe the notice abrogating the treaty was given. After that we tried again and again to induce the legislature and the government of the United States to deal with the question and resume reciprocal relations. We were unsuccessful. We sent not only through the British ambassador at Washington, but we sent delegations from the Government, both Conservative and Reform. We sent Sir Alex. Galt, and Sir Wm. Howland to Washington to try and induce the American government to grant us reciprocal trade, when Mr. Mackenzie's government came into power they tried the same thing by sending

THE HON. GEORGE BROWN

to Washington for the purpose of attempting to improve our commercial relations with the United States. Then at the time of the Washington treaty of 1871, known as the Alabama treaty, I happened to be one of the commissioners, and therefore know all about it. At that time we did all we could to induce the American government to extend the objects of the commission with a view to improve trade relations between the two countries. So it has been every since. Even with respect to the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty, notice was given by the American government to abrogate them. Of course they never right to pass such measures as they believed to be in the interests of their country, and they were not bound to consider whether England or Canada or the rest of the world would be injuriously affected thereby. All they are bound to do is to consider whether any action they may take is for the benefit of their own country, and we must presume, therefore, that their legislation is for the benefit of the United States. It will restrict commerce between the two countries, but we cannot help that. We are not going to cry like children. We have to meet it in the best way we can. Already we are doing it to a certain extent and there is no reason why we should not do now as they did after the denunciation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854. Some of the older men who may look back to those times may remember that the people of Canada, especially the farming population, were in the greatest state of depression. Their markets were closed to their agricultural products, but, marvellously to relate, the country did not suffer a bit. In the one case the trade is fully opened when the other is but half opened. You must therefore entertain one description of barley, but if you grow both they must be kept separate. Mr. Carling, the Minister of Agriculture, imported a quantity of two-rowed English barley and has disposed of it all through the country. I am glad to learn that the experiment has been perfectly successful, especially in Manitoba and the Northwest, where they have tested it in the virgin soil of the province. If our farmers are going to lose their market for barley in the United States all they have to do is grow two-rowed barley, for which they will find an illimitable market in England. The Mother Country cannot produce all the barley she annually requires. She has to import it from France, Germany and other countries, and our farmers would find a ready market for their two-rowed barley there. That is one instance of what we can do. Then there is another matter with which the ladies are more familiar, viz., the raising of poultry. In that line England also furnishes us with an unlimited market. We have already commenced, in consequence of the threatened restriction in our trade with the United States, to send shipments of eggs across the Atlantic, and eggs will keep as fresh until they get to London

AS GOOD A POSITION

as ever. In the same manly spirit that our people acted then, so we must act now. We must seek new channels of trade if old channels were closed to us. One instance in which that can be done occurs to me. Those among you who are farmers know that the barley grown in this country is called six-rowed barley and is that description which the American brewers seek for their manufacture. In England, however, the brewers prefer the two-rowed barley. Now, the six-rowed and the two-rowed barley do not walk together, because one comes to maturity before the other. In the one case the grain is fully matured when the other is but half matured. You must therefore entertain one description of barley, but if you grow both they must be kept separate. Mr. Carling, the Minister of Agriculture, imported a quantity of two-rowed English barley and has disposed of it all through the country. I am glad to learn that the experiment has been perfectly successful, especially in Manitoba and the Northwest, where they have tested it in the virgin soil of the province. If our farmers are going to lose their market for barley in the United States all they have to do is grow two-rowed barley, for which they will find an illimitable market in England. The Mother Country cannot produce all the barley she annually requires. She has to import it from France, Germany and other countries, and our farmers would find a ready market for their two-rowed barley there. That is one instance of what we can do. Then there is another matter with which the ladies are more familiar, viz., the raising of poultry. In that line England also furnishes us with an unlimited market. We have already commenced, in consequence of the threatened restriction in our trade with the United States, to send shipments of eggs across the Atlantic, and eggs will keep as fresh until they get to London

AS THEY WOULD TO NEW YORK.

We must therefore meet this hostile legislation, not in a spirit of irritation, not in a hostile manner—because if the Americans think they should do this they have a perfect right to do it—but by opening new markets. (Hear, hear.) One of the most valuable consequences of the completion of the C.P.R. is this: That we have already opened markets both in China and Japan for a large portion of our manufactured goods. That trade, however, is merely in its infancy. Soon the C.P.R. will have a magnificent fleet of vessels plying on the Pacific, and those steamers will open up the trade between Canada and Japan, and ultimately, I trust, with Australia. There is no limit to the opportunities before

us of developing our trade and sending our manufactures across to those Asiatic countries. It is not merely our people in British Columbia who will gain by that. There is not a man in Canada who makes a stove or an agricultural implement; not a man who works in brass or iron, who will not find a market by shipping across the continent for this Asiatic trade. I may as well tell you also that we are met by the most perfect spirit of reciprocity by our Australian fellow-colonists. They are anxious to have more intimate trade relations with us. I am an old man now, but I want to see that matter rounded off before I retire from public life. It is essential that we should have a cable between Australia and British Columbia. A cable is the precursor to trade. There has been great opposition to the building of a direct cable line from Australia to Canada from the existing companies that take other routes. There is a large amount of capital invested in the cables extending from Australia to Asia and thence to England; but as Providence would have it, while we were fighting these people, while

WE WERE SAYING

to the Australians: Do not put all your eggs into one basket, but have another cable route to England by means of a line from Australia to British Columbia and thence across Canada to England, there came a seaquake—or an earthquake at the bottom of the sea, which ever we may choose to term it—and broke up the present cable there by demonstrating to the means capacity that there ought to be an alternative line. After we have a cable between Australia and Canada, then comes the question of a steamship line between the two countries, and we will then have, besides the trade I have mentioned, a growing and increasing trade with our fellow-colonists in Australasia. (Applause.) Sir John proceeded to refer to the wonderful progress Canada had made since confederation, dilating at some length on the wonderful harvest of Manitoba and the Northwest. If, he asked, the present sparse population there could produce fifteen or seventeen million bushels of wheat, what must the yield be there a few years hence. He expressed the hope that the people of Morrisburg and vicinity would push their railway scheme to Ottawa, and build their bridge across the St. Lawrence, always provided that it be a high level bridge, so that all classes of craft could pass under it without let or hindrance. When he returned to Morrisburg, perhaps in a year or so, to ask his hearers to vote for him, he hoped they would not turn their backs upon him without full consideration. (Cheers and laughter.)

SIR JOHN THOMPSON

continued in the same strain as the Premier and referred to the happy and prosperous condition of this country at the present time. He alluded to the magnificent harvest of this country as compared with the condition of things on the other side of the line, where the harvest had been blighted by the frost, draughts and rain. Continuing, he said that we were as well prepared to-day as we had been for the past twenty-five years to receive any suggestion or to make any suggestion to the other side of the border on any reciprocal arrangement, and we had made overtures to them time and again, but we do not want a one-sided arrangement with the advantages all on the other side. Referring to the Baring sea difficulty, he said we had done nothing to make Canada blush in the eyes of the United States or any other country. We had asked Great Britain to stand upon the existing rights in that sea, and it had been proposed to submit the whole question involved to the arbitration of men who were not interested in either country. In fact, we had offered to do more; we had offered, if in order to preserve the seal it would be necessary to have a closed season, to agree to it and see that our people carried the understanding out. Surely this was an earnest of our fair spirit in the matter. He concluded by thanking the people for the opportunity of addressing them.

Senator James F. Pierce, of Brooklyn, N.Y., congratulated the people upon having such a distinguished statesman among them, a statesman who would leave his mark as long as time would last, not only upon this country, but upon the world at large. He belonged to the Democratic party, who did not believe in such mischievous legislation as the McKinley bill, but who if returned to power would pursue a policy of reciprocity in its broadest sense. Canada had immensely progressed under the wise statesmanship of Sir John A. Macdonald, and he hoped that when the time came that his Catholic friends

would remember their duty not only to themselves but to their country. Father Twomey moved a vote of thanks to the ministers, which was cordially adopted.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Lisbon appears as if in a state of siege. Natives of the Caroline islands have massacred thirty-two Spaniards.

Many deaths have been caused in upper Prussia and upper Silesia from typhus fever. The celebrated palace of the Alhambra, in Granada was partially destroyed by fire last week.

The editor of the *Cocarde*, the Boulangist organ in Paris, has been imprisoned for infringing on the press law.

The Austrian war ship *Taurus*, reported to have foundered in the Black sea, has arrived at Constantinople.

Mr. Gladstone says he is confident that England will refuse to renew her costly support of the Turkish system of government.

Delegates from the various colonies are to be sent to Europe during the coming winter to endeavor to secure immigrants from the different countries.

The indictment against Eyraud and Gabrielle Bonaparte, the perpetrators of the Paris murder, has been drawn by the officials. It declares the prisoners equally guilty.

A family of eight persons, consisting of father, mother and six children, has been killed at Pressburg, Hungary, by ignominiously eating the fruit of the nightshade plant.

The *Figaro* on Wednesday described the confusion that occurred among the leaders of the party owing to Boulanger's unexpected departure for Brussels to avoid arrest.

The Portuguese Cabinet had to resign in consequence of the public agitation over the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, and it is likely that the treaty will not be ratified by the Cortes.

The members of the expelled government in Switzerland have been allowed to re-enter their offices, the Federal Commission in the meantime retaining supremacy in the administration.

The Sultan of Sokoto, who rules over 15,000,000 people in West Africa, has presented Queen Victoria with a magnificent lion. The animal has arrived at Liverpool and will probably be taken care of at the "Zoo."

A Berlin paper says the principal German official at Zanzibar denies the issuance of a proclamation sanctioning slave dealing. A German official has started for Bagamoyo to investigate.

Japan advises state that 7000 houses were destroyed and thirty-six persons drowned by floods in the Fukushima prefecture on August 7. Fire at Sanjichama on August 21 destroyed 176 houses and four telegraph posts, and caused the deaths of seven persons.

A London *Daily News* despatch from Erevan says that the scenes attending the persecution of the Christians by the Turks at Aghaberg, Armenia, are terrible. Murders are going on continually, and scores of outrages upon women are reported. Additional Turkish troops are arriving, but nothing is done to preserve order.

An important arrest of counterfeiters has been made at Kehlwege, Prussia, and the members of the gang are now on trial. \$5,000 counterfeit coins and a large quantity of forged notes and divided warrants have been discovered. Some of the leaders of the criminals escaped arrest. The trial of the prisoners will probably last a fortnight.

The Emperor William sent Prince Henry and the Duke of Ratibon to meet Emperor Francis Joseph on the frontier. The German newspapers speak of the meeting of the Emperors with enthusiasm. The *North German Gazette* says: "Germany and Austria-Hungary, closely united, powerful in arms and close fellowship with Italy, constitute a firm strong hold of peace. Henceforth every new demonstration of their firm comradeship will be reviewed with rejoicing."

All Germans were pleased to hear of the excellent health enjoyed by the great Field Marshal, Von Moltke, who attended the Silesian manoeuvres in the suite of the Emperor so far as to obey the most recent army order, which decrees that all officers shall wear high riding boots when on march or on parade. He did not; however, attempt to ride on horseback, and, moreover, asked to be excused from wearing the helmets. In all other respects his military carriage would have done credit to a man of his high years.

Signor Respigne, one of the members of the deposed Conservative Government of Ticino, Switzerland, has gone to Bern, where he is prosecuting against Federal clemency for the leaders of the recent revolt. He is in a very

BARGAINS.

SLIGHTLY USED

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Of all makes at greatly reduced Prices and Easy Terms.
L. E. N. PRATTE,
No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Sole Agents for H. Zetzel, Fischer and Dominian Pianos and Organs and Dominian Organs.

excited state of mind and vows that he will return to Ticino and personally eject the rebels unless the Federal Government punishes them. Since his following was not powerful enough to prevent him from overthrowing and imprisoning, this threat indicates the unbalanced nature of his mind. The Federal authorities are acting coolly and firmly and will doubtless be able to maintain order in the disturbed canton. The troops are forbidden to discuss politics with the citizens and are thoroughly impartial.

AMERICAN.

Dion Boucicault, the celebrated actor and playwright, died in New York on Thursday of pneumonia.

A fresh has occurred in the vicinity of Hudson, N.Y., where the water is higher than at any time since 1869.

It is announced that the Brazilian elections are over and that the republican form of government has been upheld.

William E. Russell, of Cambridge, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has already given \$600,000 towards the new university in Chicago, has pledged a million more.

The Democratic convention of the state of Massachusetts advocates reciprocal trade with Canada and denounces the McKinley bill.

A St. Paul despatch announces the belief that the St. Paul and Duluth railroad will soon pass into the control of the Northern Pacific.

The Tammany hall executive committee has opened its campaign of the fall of 1890 by practically deciding upon a "go it alone" policy.

The Buffalo Council has issued an order to all city contractors to employ none but residents of the city, the order, of course, being aimed at Canadians.

Forty thousand Illinois and Indiana miners will strike on Nov. 1 for an advance of from seven and a half to ten cents a ton if the operators refuse the raise.

The New York chamber of commerce urges an amendment to the tariff bill which will extend the time for removing goods now in bond to January 1, 1891.

Duquet, Owen & Co., the largest collar and shirt manufactory company in Troy, have filed twenty dollars in the Police Court of that city for violation of the factory laws in making workingwomen work overtime.

Superintendent Porter, of the Census office, Washington, has announced that the recent census of Minneapolis showed a population of 161,739, a decrease of about 24,000 from first count. The population of St. Paul is given as 133,301, a falling off of over 10,000 from the enumeration made at the first census.

The dam at the outlet of the Troy, N.Y., reservoir, six miles northeast of the village of Poestenkill, known as the Bone Stead dam, gave way last week. The water rushed down the narrow valley tearing up trees and carrying away everything standing. Six new bridges on the Poestenkill and Columbia highway were washed away. The barns and sheds of George Cottrell were wrecked and three saw mills washed away.

Edward Friend, of Dayton, Ohio, attempted to drive the moths from his furniture and carpets with gasoline last Tuesday afternoon. He had used several gallons of the liquid when the gas, which had generated during the operation, became ignited in some unknown manner and exploded with terrific force. Mr. Friend and Dr. F. Thomas, who was in the house attending a sick child, were enveloped in flames and badly burned, charred skin and flesh peeling from their bodies. Their agonies were terrible and fatal.

CANADIAN.

John Wilkinson, builder, committed suicide at Canisville last week.

Sir A. T. Galt is going to erect a hospital at Leambridge, N.W.T., to cost \$10,000.

The county of Soulanges Agricultural show is to be held at Pont Chateau on Thursday next.

The sum of \$450 was stolen from the Roman Catholic presbytery at Grand Anse, Gloucester county, N.B., last week. A peddler named Louis Beaudin, who was at Grand Anse that

night, was arrested at Moncton and taken to Bathurst on suspicion. And the sum of \$129 was found on him.

There is no doubt that the schooner *Comrade* and her crew of eight were lost on Lake Superior.

Hamilton Public Library was formally opened on the 16th by the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

The Liberals of Portneuf County, Que., have nominated Mr. Desjardis, of Quebec, for the Commons.

Rev. Curé Naud, parish priest of St. Ignace de Nominique, has not had a burial since March, 1889.

Lock 18, on the Welland Canal, was again disabled last week by a steamer carrying away the headgates.

Dr. Fiset, M.P., Rimouski, has been appointed a member of the Provincial Board of Health in place of Dr. Rinfret, M.P.E., resigned.

The Ingersoll and North and West Oxford show, held at Ingersoll last Wednesday and yesterday, was a great success in every particular.

Chancellor Boyd made an order at Toronto last week to restrain Broker Baxter of Montreal from bringing libel suits against the Central Bank liquidators.

A young man named Harper, in the employment of Mr. John N. Willson, near Ridgetown, was killed in the train by a horse on Wednesday last week and died from the effects yesterday.

Brandon, Man., citizens still keep up the boycott on the Northern Pacific, which shows no signs of weakening. It is said the Morris-Brandon Northern Pacific branch scarcely pays operating expenses.

At Teaswater on Tuesday (last week) the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. W. R. Thompson, lumber merchant, fell head first into a tub of water and was drowned. The mother discovered the little one in a short time, but life was extinct.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Government inspector of railways, has inspected the Canadian Pacific Railway from end to end, and says it is in first class condition. He is now in Vancouver, and on return will inspect the railway lines in the Territories.

A C. Bourne Wednesday Magistrate Dunbar sentenced the lad Smith, who stabbed young Hansen with a pocket knife some weeks ago, to 24 lashes with a birch gad on the bare back, the father of the boy to administer the punishment. The sentence was carried out in the police cells in the presence of the chief constable.

Delegates representing various foreign colonies in Manitoba and the Northwest will be sent to their native countries this autumn in the interests of immigration. This will go to Norway, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Denmark, Hungary, Austria, Roumania, Bohemia, Belgium and France. Free transportation will be given them by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the steamship lines.

Mr. George Cockburn, M.P., of Toronto, was at Ottawa on Wednesday for a few hours on his way home from Montreal. He complains of illegal fishing at Lake Rosseau and other Muskoka lakes, which have almost entirely destroyed fishing in that quarter, which has become one of the best and most popular resorts in western Ontario. The only way to stop the evil is to make a close season for two or three years. Thousands of young fish were put into Lake Rosseau from the hatcheries this season.

Me. Trudel, a Quebec Customs officer, last week captured five barrels and two thirteen gallon cans of smuggled whiskey on the beach at Chateau Richer. Two of the clerks of the clergy of St. Anne had an interview with the authorities on the matter. There was nearly a murder there on Thursday as an outcome of the illicit liquor traffic. An infuriated individual under the influence of liquor got an axe and came within an ace of cutting down several people.

A fatal as well as cruel practical joke was played last week on Felix Marolles, employed in Gignac's lumber factory, Quebec. He received a message by telephone to come home as his wife was dying. His employer gave him leave and he set off in a state of nervous excitement. A few minutes later he was picked up dead on the street opposite St. Roch's Church. Had he not informed his employer of the message, nothing would ever have been known of it. The police are looking for those who perpetrated the senseless hoax. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

Mr. S. J. Dawson, M.P., who is now in Ottawa, states that by the end of October the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway will be completed to Silver Mountain. He says that great interest is being taken in the mineral development of this section of the country.

Very recently an undeveloped mine sold for \$50,000. The purchasers, who are working it, say that in a few weeks they have taken out sufficient ore to pay the purchase price, and have a mine of incalculable value left. The harvest Alroya, Mr. Dawson says, is magnificent and so far the root crop cannot be beaten anywhere.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes,

SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890

October 8, November 12, December 10.

Fourth Monthly Drawing, October 8th.

Prizes, value, - - - - - \$52,740.00
Capital Prize, One Real Estate worth \$15,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
1 do	5,000.00	5,000.00
1 do	2,500.00	2,500.00
1 do	1,250.00	1,250.00
2 Real Estate	500.00	1,000.00
5 Sets of Furniture	250.00	1,250.00
25 Watches	50.00	1,250.00
100 do	25.00	2,500.00
200 do	15.00	3,000.00
500 do	10.00	5,000.00

Approximation Prizes.

100 Watches	\$25.00	\$2,500.00
100 do	15.00	1,500.00
100 do	10.00	1,000.00
999 Toilet Sets	5.00	4,995.00
999 do	5.00	4,995.00
3134 Prizes worth		\$52,740.00

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'clock P.M. on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing. Drawings take place on the second Wednesday of every month at 10½ o'clock A.M., at Head Office, 81 St. James Street, Montreal Canada. It is offered to redeem all Prizes in cash, less a commission of Five per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. For Tickets, Circulars, Agencies or further information, address to

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

Head Office: 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. Telephone 2876.

HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

MODE OF DRAWING.

WHEEL OF NUMBERS.—Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand small brass tubes. Each tube contains a printed number from No. 1 to No. 100,000, corresponding with those numbers on the tickets, 100,000 being issued.

WHEEL OF PRIZES.—In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in brass tubes.

DRAWING OPERATING.—The wheels are revolved before the public. A young boy draws out a tube from the wheel of numbers; in the meantime another boy draws out a tube from the wheel of prizes. The chairman calls out the number first and the prize immediately after, said number thus winning the prize. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will be entitled to the 300 Approximation Prizes. For example: if ticket No. 31,246 draws the first capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,296 inclusive (100 in all) will each be entitled to a watch worth \$25.00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 281 to 331 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$15.00. If ticket No. 51,908 draws the third large Prize, those tickets numbered from 51,258 to 51,358 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$10.00.

NOTE.—The 1,993 Prizes of \$5.00 are determined by the two terminal figures of the Numbers drawing respectively the two capital Prizes of \$15,000 and \$5,000. For example: If the number drawing the \$15,000 prize ends with 20, then all other tickets with the numbers ending with 20 will be entitled to \$5.00 prize. Similarly, if, for example, the number drawing the \$5,000 prize ends with 33, then all other tickets with the number ends with 33 will be entitled to a \$5.00 prize.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Head Office at any time from the day following the Drawing up to the expiration of the three months' delay mentioned on tickets. The winning tickets can be sent to the Manager of the Lottery by registered letter, or by Express, or deposited in a bank for collection. It is offered to redeem the prize in cash, less a commission of five per cent.

REMARKS.

Tickets good for one drawing only.

The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are paid directly to the actual bearers on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore be useless to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently change hands. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost the actual bearer may present them and claim the payment thereof, which the Manager cannot possibly refuse. Please also be careful to keep your tickets in good order, so that every suspicion as to their identity be avoided.

After the drawing please go through the official list to see if you have drawn something. If it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite that number.

List published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes. Strictly cash payment is required for tickets, it is needless to ask any on credit.



Cuticura Soap
FOR COMPLEXIONS
BAD ROUGH HANDS
AND BABY HUMORS.
BAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, BLOTCHY, B. oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, painful finger ends and shapeless nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP. A marvelous beautifier of world wide color. It is simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unequalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevents inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurements, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps, and is in fact the most noted and expensive of balms and nursery soaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps.
Sold throughout the world. Price 35c.
Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases." Address: PUTZER, DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Archiving sides and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism relieved in a minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 30c.

CASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for family. 25c. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
34G 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVRAHE.

[We receive a number of questions from subscribers asking for information on various subjects—literary, historical and general. In future they will be classified and submitted to a gentleman who has undertaken the special task of taking them into consideration.]

MAKING DIAMONDS.

R. O'B.—Chemists have attempted to make diamonds as long as there have been recorded experiments.

A. M. Deprez, of Paris, is said to have come nearest to doing so, having obtained a carbon free from mineral substances. This he did from crystallized sugar candy. This he subjected to voltaic action, which resulted in the deposit of microscopic crystals in black ocellus-shaped, in colorless translucent plates. They had six hundred of diamond powder, and after burning left no residue