CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Ottawa Separate School board have a scheme on foot to issue \$30,000 debentures for the erection of several new school build-

A Geneva despatch to the Daily News says the Catholic members of the Federal Assembly will rigorously oppose the proposed revision of the constitution, and as the measure is highly unpopular in the Protestant Cantons there can be little doubt that it will be rejected by a large majority.

A MIRACULOUS CURE. - The Ottawn Citizen Says:—A Sparks street merchant reports a most miraculous cure of an invalid six years old child at St. Ann's Roman Catholic retreat. The boy is his youngest son, and had never walked a step previous to being sent away. After remaining at St. Anne's for five weeks the father says the little fellow recovered the use of his limbs, and is now able to walk with ease. When but eighteen months old the child is said to have gone three months without food. The only nourishment it received in all that time was through cod liver oil baths prescribed by Dr. Bell. By this treatment it was kept alive for three months until induced to take a preparation called Nestle's food. The case is certainly a most remarkable one.

A monastery has been opened at Fort Augustus, Scotland. The fort was built in 1716, and during " the 45" was a contre of great ac-After Culloden it became the headquarters of the duke of Cumberland, and the scene of many of the cruelties which gained for him the sobriquet of "Butcher." In 1867 the Government sold it to Lord Lovat, the present representative of the wily old man who lost his head on Tower Hill. The buildings as already completed representan exponditure of about \$325,000. Mr. Hunt r Blair, a convert to Rome, gave \$100,000, and the Duke of Norfolk and Lords Ripon and Bute were also contributors, as well as the present Lord Lorat, who is almost the only Roman Catholic peer in Scotland. Of late years the Duchess of Buccleuch and several ladies of high rank there have "gone over," but very few men of means and station have been among the con-

CONFERRING THE BLACK VEIL .- The chapel of the Ursuline Monastery was, on Monday morning at six o'clock, the scene of one of those religious ceremonies which, when once witnessed, is not likely to be forgotten—the conferring of the "black veil" of the Order of St. Ursula, on a bright and handsome young lady, who then vowed herself for life to the service of her Master in the persons of those of whom He has said:—"Suffer little children to come unto me." The recipient of the veil on this occasion was Miss Margaret Murray, daughter of Mr. William A. Murray, Esq., merchant of Toronto, and who will be henceforth known as Rev. Mother Mary of the Purification. Right Rev. Monsignor Cazeau, V.G., presided and received the vows; he also made a short but impressive and telling address, in English, in which he pointed out the duties devolving upon the religious and gave a synopsis of the spirit and rules of the great teaching order which was founded by St. Angela Merici in the year 1535,—co-eval with the establishment of the Society of Jesus. The other clergymen present were Rev. Dr. Blais and Rev. E. L. Moisan, of the University, and Rev. Mr. Lemoine, chaplain of the Monastery. The father and mother and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parkin and a number of other relations and friends, as well as some American tourists present in town were also present : the solemn ceremony was very affecting, and there were many wet eyes amongst the spectators .- Quebec Telegraph .

One of the burning questions in the Australian colonies is education. The New Zealand Tablet, one of the ablest of our Catholic exchanges, says, speaking of the late Victoria elections:

exchanges, says, speaking of the late Victoria elections:—

The Catholics are certainly coming to the front with a rush. They put Berry out on the 18th February, and they put Service out on the 18th July. At present they appear, through their leader, Sir Jonn O'Shannassy, to be masters of the situation. The press are beginning to write about this religious question in a spirit of toleration, quite wonderful to read. Formerly the Argus and Age did nothing but sneer and laugh at the Catholic claims, but now that the Catholicscan make and unmake governments at will they are to be respected. The lith July was a great surprise to both sides in politics. The Service Government expected to come back with a working majority, and Berry thought that he might count on a decent minority. Both parties thought the Catholic shad thrown up the sponge in disgust, as they had been sold by both. But the morning of the 15th July told a different tale. Then it was seen that the Catholic vote had been thrown in globo with the Litherals, or more correctly speaking, against Service. The House met by commission on Thursday, when the election of Speaker took place—Mr. Peter Lawlor being chosen for the post. Then commenced a scene of wild excitement. Mr. Berry demanded to know how it was Mr. Service had not resigned, and Service replied that he was following the usual custom (a fact which Mr. Berry well knew), and that he intended remaining in office till Tuesday, when Parliament was to be formally opened by the Governor. At this the head of the Opposition gave notice that he would move a vote of want-of-confidence the following day (an off day in Parliament), whereat the Fremier loft the Chamber, followed by his supporters. The cause of this indecent haste and rapacity for office, when to all appearance a few days will place the extreme party in comment Sir John O'Shannassy is the real master of the situation, and can place whom he likes on the transury benches. An laterylew has taken place between Berry and O'Shannassy, since the gener Present moment, as is not unlikely, they would surely win the day.

DANIEL O'SHEA, writing to the New York

Sun, says:—

Sir,—There seems to be a disposition on the part of many persons who have read the newspaper accounts of the supercatural apparitions and miracles at the Irish shrine of Knock to throw doubt aponithese statements.

Having been recently in Ireland, I resolved to pay a visit to Knock and see for myself what was happoning thore. I reached the place on July 10th, and the first thing that attracted my attention was the large plies of crutches, slicks, and bandages left there by the cured. The crutches were suspended in two rows on the apparition gable, and the sticks and so on to the number of about a thousand were collected in a crib made for that purpose. I had always been a good Catholic, but never before had I felt within myself the spirit of fatth bound into such vigorous activity as when I stood within the portats of that unpretentious village chapei, witnessing the spirit of fatth bound into such without the portats of that unpretentious village chapei, witnessing the point at few. John P. Sullivan, of Gordon, Pa. declared to me that he had been lame for eighteen years, and was compelled to lise crutches. He had tried among all the dociors of his district to get cured, but in vain. He came to Knock, performed the prescribed devocilons, and at the end of four weeks he left perfectly cured, using neither crutch nor stlek. I subsequently met him on the steamship Spain at Queenstown on my way home, and he told me that he had walked from Bantry, in County Cork, to Kenmare, in County Kerry, a distance Sun, says :--

of forty miles, without feeling any pain or inconvenience from the cured limb.

Another case is that of a Miss Butler, from Cappamore, in the County of Limerick, one of whose eyes was totally blind. At Knock she recovered her full sight. I saw her the day she was leaving for her home, and she told me, with profuse acknowledgements of her thankfulness to the Mother of God, that both her eyes were as perfect as she could desire.

On my voyage over to Ireland on the Erin, there was a young lady from Ohio, whose name I cannot now recall. She could not move without the aid of two crutches. I saw her afterward at Knock, and she was then so far recovered as to be able to dispense with one of the crutches. She expressed her firm belief in obtaining a complete cure, and remained at Knock after my leaving there.

I could mention several other cases of extraordinary cures which came under mown observation during my sojourn at the shrine, but it will be more to the burpose to state the circums ances of a cure effected here in New York since my return. Mr. James McGrath of the Bowery was troubted for twenty years with a sore foot, which caused him much pain and inconvenience, and necessitated the wearing of a loose slipper. He had spent considerable money in obtaining medical advice and purchasing ointment, none of which did him much good. On the 10th of September I gave him some of the cement and water I had brought from Knock. He applied them on Sunday, and the next day the sore was perfectly cured, to the joy and astonishment of Mr. McGrath and the numerous friends who knew of his old allment.

Now a word adout myself. For many years I had sought the advice of the most eminent physicians is New York and Ireland, but with no good results. When I reached Knock last July, i prayed before the shrine of Our Lady, and I am now satirely free from the pain that for so many years Ircubied me, and I have not the faintest hesitation in saying that the cure is the direct result of my pilgrimage to Knock.

DANIEL O'SHEA.

ST. MARY'S (R. C.) CHURCH, PORT HOPE.

The improvements that have been undertaken in St. Mary's (R. C.) by Rev. J. Browne are progressing admirably. The changes that an inch is enough, and less will do. are being made in the interior of this edifice are such, that make it impossible to recognize the building as it existed six months ago. The walls of the porch have been col-

ored and blocked out; the ceiling frescoed; cover the seed sufficiently. the wood work painted; and a gas pendant suspended from the ceiling. But it is in the church proper that the changes are mostly observable-frescoed ceiling-panelled walls -appropriate designs over the panels for the several stations, the most attractive being a wreath of pansies enclosing various symbolic emblems, the design of which was the handi-work of Rev. Mr. Browne. The addition of the sanctuary with its stained glass windows makes the church seem double as large as it was before. On the main wall at each side of the sanctuary are to be painted life size pictures of two of the early saints. The pews and gallery will be grained and panelled, and suitable gas pendants will be suspended from the ceiling. Rev. Mr. Browne is still working upon the designs for the painting of the sanctuary, which will no doubt be in keeping with the attractive character of the changes that have been effected in the body of the church. When Rev. Mr. Browne asked his congregation to assist him to the extent of \$1,200 for. the purpose of effecting improvements, they responded nobly with a subscription of \$2,400. It is estimated that the changes that have been made will cost altogether about \$3,000 and it painting is being done by Mr. Richardson of Belleville, and certainly reflect great credit upon his artistic taste .- Port Hope Weekly

ARE YOUR CLOSETS VENTILATED?

There is nothing so handy in a house as an abundance of large, roomy closets; but because they are handy and extremely useful they are apt to be abused. There are many things, which, as a matter of course, are always put closet, i. e., a closet adjoining, or closely connected with, a living or sleeping room. Of such are all soiled under-garments, the wash clothes, which should be put in a large bag for the purpose, or a roomy basket, and then place in the wash-room or some other well aired room at some distance from the family. Having thus excluded one of the fertile sources of bad odor in closets, the next poin is to see that the closets are properly ventilated. It matters not how clean the clothing in the closet may be, if there is no ventilation that clothing will not be what it should be. Any garments after being worn for a while will absorb more or less of the exhalations which arise from the body, and thus contain an amount of foreign—it may be hurtful matter-which free circulation of pure air can soon remove; but if this is excluded, as in many close closets, the effluvia increases, and the clothes, closets, and adjoining rooms in time possess an odor that any acute sense of smell will readily datect. Every closet in daily use in which the night clothes are hung by day and the day clothing by night, should have an airing as well as the bed. If the closet can be large enough to admit of a window -and it is in some cases-an ample provision for sunlight and a circulation of pure air is provided in the window, which should be left open for a short time each day. In the cases of small closets a ventilator could | the heat is removed au active blister may be be put over the door or even in it. In many cases such precautions for pure clothing are sorten to, but such cases are rare. not practicable, and the next best thing is, to see that the door of the closet is left open a half hour or so each day, at that time when the windows are thrown up and the large room is purified with fresh air from out of doors. In this way: first, keeping out clothes intended for the wash; and second, daily changing the air, the closets may be comparitively pure .-- American Agriculturist.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even keep warm, to rub the legs, to give warm wicked for clergymen or other public men to drinks of gruel, with one ounce doses of saltbe led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of the horse, sprinkle curbolic acid about the common valuable remedies known to all, and stable, and give a soft day bed and quiet that all physicians use and trust in daily, we rest. should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. -, Washington, D.C.

An aged coloured man, hastening home from church, was asked why he was in such a hurry. "Oh, nothin' pertiklar, boss," was his answer; "only I jes heerd at confrence dat Sam Johnson's fell f'm grace, an' I thought I'd

Pond's Extract is known everywhere, and well merits the reautation as the "People's Remedy," and "Universal Pain Destroyer." For over thirty years this great vegetable compound has proved its efficacy; and never is lied to do its duty when brought into use. It has wen its greatest renown as a subduer of all pain and infammations, and should be in every household.

A St. Louis rich man drew up a will which was so pathetically worded that it moved all dropped by their voracious dams. Pigs for his relations to tears. It left all his property

Agricultural.

NOTES FROM THE FARM AND GAR-DEN.

Swing .- Pigs will fatten nearly as fast on best on cooked feed, and the grain ought to be

How to Keep Cabbages Best Through the WINTER.—Canbages may be kept safely by plowing an open furrow, and placing them n this with the heads downward, covering them with a few inches of earth and leaving the roots out.

Buildings .- This month offers the most favorable time usually for the painting and repair of farm buildings, and putting them in order for the winter. A great part of this work may be well done during this month by the farmer and his boys.

Implements, put away for the winter should be painted or protected in some way from the action of the air and moisture. Paint or varnish for the wood-work, and a varnish of two-thirds rosin and one-third mutlon tallow is excellent for protecting iron and steel.

CROPS FOR A RECLAIMED SWAMP .- The best crop for a reclaimed swamp is corn; this does very well on mucky, sandy soil; corn may be planted for two or three years, and then oats, and finally grass, as Timothy and redtop, Onions grow better on such land than anywhere else, and may be grown year after vear.

Sowing Timothy-seed, -Fine seed, such as grass, needs but little covering; a quarter of seed should not be drilled, but sown after inc harrow, or drill, and the surface may be rolled or smoothed with a brush harrow, or left to be leveled with a shower of rain, which will

LIVE STOCK .- A little extra feed brings cattle and horses to the beginning of winter in good order. The tops of carrots, beets, and turnips may be fed to good advantage, and there is a great deal of sweetness in the October pasturage. Where much corn is planted, there will always be soft ears and "nubbins" which are best fed to horses and

SHEEP .- This month we speak for March lambs. Half fed sheep are often run into market from sections where food is scarce, and it pays well to secure such to feed for the winter, turning them off fat in the spring. The feeder should be satisfied if, by so doing, he works up his wheat straw and corn into manure, getting pay for his grain and cash outlay and that only.

GRASS SEED FOR LOW LAND .- For pasture on low land the following grasses would be suitable, viz :- Timothy, eight pounds; redair furnaces, so that there will not be any fur-ther occasion for stoves and pipes to mar the appearance of the interior of the church. grasses give a succession of herbage from early in the season until late in the fall.

MOTHERLESS COLT. -A colt four weeks old may be raised on cows milk, and taught to drink, the same as with a calf. As soon as it will take the milk readily, sweet warm is expected exerviting will be completed in milk may be used, and the colt may be a month. The frescoing and ornamental taught to eat a little fine hay, cut and mixed with bran, and at first with a little sugar on it. As soon as this can be done the trouble

PARALYSIS IN PIGS .- Pigs are subject to a weakness in the back which causes paralysis of the hind quarters. It may be caused by inflammation of the spinal cord, with effusion; by parasitic worms in the lumbar muscles or kidneys; by diseased kidneys, or by trichinosis. All but the last are favorably acted upon by rubbing the loins with turpentine or into a closet, of which the articles of outward mustard paste and by giving dram doses of wearing apparel make a large part. There saltpetre daily for several days. The last are also things which ought not to go into a disease, caused by a parasitic worm in the muscles, is incurable, and makes the flesh poisonous to human beings who may eat it,

by transferring the parasites to them. WATER.-If pure water does not flow at the barn, look into means for securing it. Barn-yard wells are convenient, but often dangerous to the health, if not of animals, men, who may drink at them. If the water from some spring can be led to the house and barn, by all means bring it down-use plain iron pipes or enamelled ones-not "galvanized" pipes. Zinc is a slow poison, but not quite so bad as lead. A well on higher ground will often furnish flowing water, conducted by a siphon, at the level of the buildings. No well should be dug at a less distance than 300 feet from a barn-yard, cesspool, or privy vault.

TREATMENT OF A CURB.-Curb is a swelling, at first soft, but later hard, on the lowest part of the hock-joint, behind. It is caused by a strain of the tendon which works over the joint, and is accompanied by heat, tenderness, and lameness. The horse often knuckles over at the fetlock. It is often constitutional, and is more of a blemish than a disease. As soon as the Inflammation is removed, lameness will generally disappear. The treatment should be an application of cooling astringent lotions, or even cold water, or bandages kept with cold water, and when applied. In some bad cases firing is to be re-

Equing Influenza .- Influenza of horses consists of an inflammation of the mucuous membrane, generally of the breathing organs, and sometimes the bowels, kidneys, and spinal marrow are involved. There is a general low fever, with a cough, running at the nose, reduess of the eyes, difficulty of moving and general stiffness, a sore throat and difficulty of swallowing; the urine is high-colored and hot, and the hind legs may swell. The treatment most effective is to nurse well, to petre and hyposulphite of soda alternately morning and night. Keep a blanket about

PLOWING FOR SPRING CROPS .- This may be done at any time now, where the soil is not too light, and not likely to wash during the winter. The ground should be left rough to be subjected to the fullest action of the weather, freezing, thawing, wetting, dry ing, etc. Should a crop of weeds come up, it will very likely pay to harrow and plow again. Ridge plowing of stiff clays is often of great benefit. It is done by turning the furrows two and two together, so as to get right home's soon 's I could an' lock up must run up and down the slopes; otherwise, my chickens! Dat's all." in heavy rains, water will be held by the ridges until it breaks through somewhere, when there will be danger of a "wash-out." This system of winter fallowing involves plowing again in the spring, but shows its

good effect in the crops. Spring and Fall Pigs .-- Pigs littered in the fall or early winter, owing to the cold weather. lack of green food, etc., seldom make a good start, and in many cases are eaten so soon as the greatest profit should come about the opening of spring, with its fresh grass and

warm sunshine; they can then be ready for the market by fall, and very few risks will be run. For this end sows should be bred in December or January. At one time large hogs were highly prized in the market, but now smaller ones are in demand, and such potatoes this month as on corn next. They do pork can be produced at less expense per pound than that of large hogs. Young hogs are the most profitable, born in spring and marketed in the fall .- American Agriculturist.

> How WATER ENTERS DRAINS .- When wet and is drained, the water enters through the joints of the drain tiles all along their course. It is not necessary to provide inlets for the water. It must be remembered that if draintiles are laid three feet below the surface the pressure of the water above them is considerable, and will force a large quantity through a very small space. The tiles may be laid so close that a knife-blade cannot be inserted between them, and yet the entering water will be sufficient to keep an inch and a half tile 60 rods long full in wet weather. The cost of draining land depends on several conditions, such as the character of the soil, the distance of the draing apart, the depth of the drains the size of tile depending upon the wetness of the land; all these may vary the cost from about \$30 to \$50 an acre.

To HARVEST BEANS .- In harvesting beans it is necessary to preserve them from rain, else when dry again the pods open and the beans shell out, and, besides, the beans be-come discolored and damaged for sale. To prevent this it is usual to put the beans in small high stacks around a stake driven in Department of Crown Lands small high stacks around a stake driven in the ground, and cover them with a cap of straw mede of a sheaf tied at one end and sprend out. The beans are flist thrown, as they are pulled from two rows, into the space at the right hand beyond the second row, and in coming back those from the two next rows are thrown to the right hand so as to fall with the others. Thus, the beans lie four rows in one. If the weather is steadily fine they may be left until dry, and be raked up and taken home carry in the morning while damp, with dew, or if they are dry, the wagon is covered with sheets or blankets to save the shelled beans. If the weather is suspicious stakes six feet long (half sails) are driven into the ground and the beans piled around them in stacks about three feet wide and as high as the stackes, and are covered with straw, as above stated.

LICE ON STOCK .- A number of letters ask for remedies for lousy stock. Vermin of some kind very frequently infest domestic animals; they are mostly of the louse type: small parasitic animals that must be re-moved by the application of some insecticide. A number of substances have been used to a greater or less extent, of which a few are mentioned below :- One pound of Tovacco and six ounces of Borax boiled in two quarts of Water, to which Soft Soap enough is added makes a compound easy to apply, and very effectual. Shortly after, the parts to which the soap mixture has been applied should be washed with pure water and a non-drying oil rubbed on. Oil of Turpentine and Lard Oil, equal parts, with a little Carbolic Acid, is perhaps the most convenient mixture to make, and effectual in its application. Animal's that are affected with vermin need better care and higher feeding in order to overcome the drain that those parasites make upon thesystem.—American Agriculturist.

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Couru & Co., 245 Notre Dame street. eowl 7-G

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desireto relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. BIIERAR, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. 9-G—eow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. LEDOUX,

Carriage Maker.

Factory and Office No. 125 and Show rooms 131 and 133 St. Antoins street, Montreal.

By Special Appointment Carriage Maker to ff. R. H. the Princess Louise and H. E the Marquis of Lorue. First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876.
First Prize at Sydney, New South Wales,
First Prizes at Exhibitions in various pa
Canada. 114 g mt

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES

Just opened a large consignment of Commer-cial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices. Letter Copying Presses a Specialty. AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.,
Mercantile Stationers, Account Rook Manufacturers, Printers, Lithographers, etc.,
256 and 258 St. James street, Jas.
Sutherland's Old Stand.

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC. Muntingdon, P.Q.

TELEPHONE DESKS. Useful as a Wall Desk in the office. Price 75c. DICTIONARY HOLDERS.

Made of Wire, to hold Webster's or Worcester's Dictionaries. Price \$2.

Wire-folding Card & Photograph Backs. 750 and \$1 onch, in Nickle, Red & Bluc. MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER. Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 375 NOTRE DAME STREET.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

A young gentleman of large business experience, who leaves this city the latter part of the present month, for the Western States and thence to England, and will visit the principal cities and towns in both countries, is desirous of taking commissions and executing business for Canadian houses. References furnished from leading houses here as to integrity, character and ability. Address DAWSON, this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outilt free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL INFORMATION WANTED of MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN, whose wife's name is Suffina, his brother Lawrence, and his sister Mary. He left Ireland thirty-eight years ago for Canada. His native place is Knox, Parish of Killassar, County Mayo. Ireland. Heard he lived near Montreal as a farmer. I will give one hundred dollars for information of him living or dead. Address, JOHN McLAUGHLIN, 111 George street, Toronto, Ont. 3-6

FURNITURE!

Buyfor Cash at Wm. King's, and Save Money. 652 Craig Street.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Woods and Forests,

QUEBEC, 14th August, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Viet., Cap. 9, the fellowing timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction, in the sales room of the new Provincial Buildings, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 15th October next, at 10; A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

```
First Range, Block A, Limit No. 1,
                        Second "
```

Limit Township Litchfield LOWER OTTAWA AGENCY.

Red River, Limit A, South,

MONTMAGNY AGENCY. Black River, Limit No. 56, ** ** A, F, G, River St. John, Limit No. 3,

	GF	RANVILLE	AGI	SNU1.	
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4.	**	Botsford		Torth-F	
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	R	IMOUSKI	AGE	NCY.	

Lake Temiscouata, Limit No. 1 2nd Range Limit Township Milnikek, North, River Jean Levesque, Limit Fouth, Limit Township Oulmet.

"Rear River Metis,
"Township Masse, No. 1. West
"Duquesnes, 2 South.
"River Touladle 1 North,
"River Touladle 1 South,

Kedzouick, West,
East,
Causaupscul, North,
South, BONAVENTURE AGENCY. Limit River Nouvelle, West,
"East,
Township Ristigouche,

SAGUENAY AGENCY. Limit Township Iberville
River St. Lawrence, West,

ownship Ibervine
River St. Lawrence, West,

"Least, East,
Rear Sault-au-Cochon, No. 1, East,
"" " 1 Wost

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the following upset prices, namely:
Upper Ottawa Agency from \$50 to \$100.
Lower Ottawa Agency from \$25 to \$50.
Montmagny, Grandville and Rimouski Agencies fron \$3 to \$25.
Saguenay and Bonaventure Agencies from \$8 to \$15.
The timber limits to be adjudged to the party

to \$15.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus.

The bonus and first year's ground rent of two dollars, per square mile, to be paid in each case immediately after the sale.

Said timber locations to be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force, and which may be enacted after.

Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection, at the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the Agent's Office for these localities, from this day to the day of sale.

Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

N. R. According to law to payspagers there

N.B.—According to law, no newspapers other than those named by Order in Council, are uthorized to publish this notice.

A 18,25—S 1,8,15,22,29—O 6,13.

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR PREMISES, our facilities are now unexcelled for DYEING or CLEANING SILK, SATIN and other dresses, Jackets, etc., Gents' Overcoats, Coats, Pants and Vests, Silk and Woolen SHAWLS, DAMASK and Rep CURTAINS, Table and Planc Covers, etc., etc. The celebrity of our work for beauty of COLOR and perfection of PRESS or FINISH is a household word.

ROYAL STEAM DVE WORDS

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application wiff he made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate "The Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada."

Montreal, 1st September, 1890.

HATTON & NICOLLS,

4-10 Solicitors for Applicants.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. In the Superior Court,
Dame Marie Louise Vigont, of the City and
District of Montreal, wife of Pacifique Molse
Datgneau, trader, of the same place, and duly
authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, Ts.

The said Pacifique Moise Daigneau, Defendant. An action on separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, on the 25th day of August, 1880.

LAREAU & LEBEUF, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 25th August, 1889. 3-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 488, DAME HONORINE GERTRUDE GAUDRY, wife of WILLIAM WISEMAN, Trader, of Montreal, said District, kerely gives notice that she has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

JUDAH & BRANCHAUD,

insurance.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 11th September, 1880.
815,22,29,06,13.

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At. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1880.

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Arrive at Hochelaga for St
Jerome... 5.30PM

Arrive at St. Jerome. 7.15 " Mixed...

Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga... 6.45AM

Arrive at Hochelaga... 9.00 " 9.00 " |......

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LAKE MEMPHERMAGOG:

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