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THE NEW CABINET.

THE OLD MINISTERS IN OFFICE.

some Ministers Change Office-A Much Maligued Minister Explains Himself.

"I am satisfied that whoever may be "chosen as my successor, he and those who act with him will move in the same line, will be governed by the same principles, and will be supported that the proper party"—Sin John Med by the same party."-Sir John Mac-

Up to the hour of going to press the official statements in the two houses of Parliament as to the new ministry had not been made public, but it seems un-derstood that there will be no essential change in the composition of the cabinet. Mr Bowell takes the Ruilway Department of the cabinet, his portfolio being

not yet filled. A ridiculously exaggerated statement appeared on Monday in the columns of a ontemporary as to the attitude of the Hon. J. A. Chapleau. A despatch from Ottawa this evening (Tuesday) says that the hon, gentleman will retain his present position of Secretary of State, and that anything to the contrary as reported is incorrect. In an alleged interview he is stated to have said in answer to the following question:

"Is it true that you have joined the new ministry and that you will receive the railway portfolio after the session? asked the correspondent.

"I must say you have not been misinformed." replied Mr. Chapleau.

He then denied that he ever said what was attributed to him in the Herald and repeated in the Toronto Mail. The following statement, in the columns of the tazette, lairly represents the political position, and anything to the contrary is mere political clap-trap and gossip of the street er mier class:

There is very little in the way of ac curate news to be added to our statements yesterday with regard to the political situation. The Hon. Mr. Abbott, it is reported, has completed the formation of the new Government, and will be is a position this morning to inform His-Excellency the Governor-General that the duty with which he was entrusted has been accomplished. It is understood, also, that the line of policy indicated in these columns yesterday has been adopted; that is to say, the Cabinet will be constructed precisely as before, the late ministers continuing in office until the close of the session, when such thanges as are found convenient will be ande. This decision we have no hesi tation in pronouncing eminently wise and pradent, having regard to all inter-sus concerned, no one of which exceeds in importance the great commercial interests of the country, which would be scriously disturbed by the delay in legislition involved necessarily in a reconstruction of the ministry before the close of the expiring fiscal year, before the announcement of the Budget and efore the passage of the legislation now before Parliament. It may be worth while in this connection to make an observation or two upon the senseless rumors to which idle gossip has given birth and some of which have found difficulties have been thrust upon Mr. Abbott in the formation of a Cabinet by the personal preferences, the subitions or the demands of his late colleagues lacks the essential element of truth. No such

difficulties have arisen, though an atempt has been made to create them by ournals opposed to the dominant politialparty. Mr. Chapleau in particular his impression of his relations to the Consorvative party and of his attitude towards the new Premier. We may, therefore, say at once that the report in yesterday's Herald of an interview with the Secretary of State contains gross exaggerations and that it does not convey in position of that gentleman. Mr. Chapean has, doubtless, natural and perfectly proper ambitions with respect to his political future—ambitions supported by ability, his long and eminent party service, his popular strength and his devotion to the principles of which during his whole life he has been and the destruction of its most im-

consistent supporter—but to assert that Mr. Chapleau has ever contemplated for a moment a course of conduct that would leave him open to the charge of having sacrificed his principles and his party to personal aspirations is to deliberately pervent the facts and to impose upon the cradulity of every man familiar. upon the credulity of every man familiar with Mr. Chapleau's political history. An equally emphatic denial can be given to similar fables in relation to other gentlemen of prominence in the Conservative ranks, the simple fact being that while personal preferences may exist, the uppermost thought and the firm determination of every member of the dominant party is to render loyal and unfinite party is to render loyal and unfiniteling support to the policy of the past and to maintain the supremacy of Conservative principles. The public may rest confidently assured that the Conservative parliamentary party will not betray the trust reposed in it by the great pulcrity of the result of the conservative. great majority of the people of Canada, that the political situation presents none of the difficulties conjured out of the fertile imagination of newspaper correspondents, and that the last contingency any man familiar with the state of parties would dream of is the advent to office of the Opposition as at present constituted.

When the official statements appear in these columns next week it will be seen that there have been no essential changes in the composition of the cabinet, and the principles laid down by Sir John Macdonald, as seen at the head of this column will be carried out."

OTTAWA, June 16.-It is understood that Mr. Joseph Pope, ex-private secretary to Sir John Macdonald, will act in a similar capacity to Premier Abbott. There is a general conscensus of opinion that he should, on account of his long and intimate acquaintance with the departed statesman, act as his biographer.

Mr. Pope possesses valuable material, and
with Lady Macdonald's consent would
write a work which would possess great historical value.

'37-'38.

The Rebellion of '87 Recalled on St. Jean Baptiste Day-Ceremony at the Cemetery.

The most interesting feature of the demonstration at Cote des Neiges cemetery on Sunday in honor of the men who participated in the rebellion of 1837 and who died on the seaffold, in action, or otherwise, will be the removal from the burying ground at St. Eustache to the monument in the cemetery of the remains of the famous Dr. Cherrier. Cherrier was probably the bravest and most determined of all the rebels and he was shot down by the British troops in the small burying ground after having been driven out of the church, which was then in flames. He was quite a young man, a doctor by profession, and he left behind him a young widow and child. He went into the movement contrary to the orders of those who took up arms against the aumonument to his memory. Dr. Frechette. the poet laureate, has consecrated one of the deeds of Cherrier and his death. The ecclesiastical authorities of the place, Jean Baptiste Society, has obtained the necessary authorization from the courts and the Archbishop to have the body reduty. Crowns have been received from the pontifical Zonaves, ex-Lieut-Gover-nor Masson, Benuharnois and other

Death of Mr. L. H. Massue M.P.

Mr. Louis H. Massue, member of the Commons for Richelien county for 1878 until 1886 and ex-President of the Provincial Council of Agriculture, who had been ailing for several months, died on Sunday at his residence at Varennes in his 72nd year. The late gentleman was affable in manner, highly popular with his constituents and a man of much sterling worth and enjoying a general reputation for honesty of purpose and patriotic endeavor. He leaves a family to mourn his loss and a large circle of friends with whom he was a favorite. The funeral takes place at Verennes on Wednesday morning, the steamer "Hochelaga" leaving the Island Wharf to enable Montrealers to go down at seven o'clock, returning the same day.

Health Regulations.

The Lieutenant-Governor has issued a proclamation approving of the regulatheir way into the press. The story that tions for the protection of the public health drawn up by the Provincial Board of Health, and establishing the fines and punishments for those who infringe the same. The regulations are very long, making ten columns of an extra of the Quebec Official Gazette, and set forth the duty of infected or exposed individuals, physicians and municipalities. Provision is also made for the case of domestic animals affected with anthrax, glandbeen made the victim of most unjust re-ports, calculated to create a wholly false and ice from infected or filthy localities, and respecting the sale of tainted or injured food or drink and meat from animals which have died from disease, or which have been killed while suffering from disease. House drainage, the disposal of garbage, the construction and location of privy pits and cesspools, and broper sense the opinions or the the erection and management of abattoirs and unhealthy manufacturing instidisinfection are also given.

A New Danger for Quebec,

portant industry, the manufacture of the ancient capital. In fact, the trouble is already assuming the porportions of a regular catastrophe.

Sir Charles Tupper.

LONDON, June, 15 .- Sir Charles was at lienns and in attendance at the Postal Congress up to Saturday, but is now on his way back to this city. He is not, however, expected to arrive here, until Saturday, as he intends visiting several places in Europe with Lady Tupper en route. The Postal Congress is still sitting, but before Sir Charles left Vienna all the questions in which Canada is interested and here decided. The Mich. terested had been decided. The High Commissioner's movements coincide with his programme as arranged before Sir John Macdonald's illness. He has naturally watched the progress of events closely and has been in constant touch with his friends at Ottawa, but he has not allowed is original plans for his continental trip to be altered, not even to the extent of returning to London to attend the memorial service in Westminster Abbey.

Hailway Culamity in Switzerland.

BERNE, June 14.-A most horrible accident occurred on the Moenchenstein and Bale Railway to-day through the collapse of a bridge beneath a heavily load. ed excursion train. The train was crowded with people on the way to attend a musical fete. Sixty persons were killed outright, while hundreds were injured. Two engines and the first car plunged into the river, and all the passengers in the car were drowned. Two cars remained suspended from the bridge. All the trainmen were killed. Thirteen cars were saved. The musical fete at Moenchenstein was abandoned as soon as the news of the accident arrived, and hundreds of villagers hurried to the scene to assist in rescuing the victims. The bridge was an iron skeleton structure, which was considered well built and aubstantial. The only apparent reason for the collapse of the bridge is that the train left the rails and threw the entire weight on one side of the bridge.

New Irish Catholic Party.

DUBLIN, June 13.—The Irish bishops finding that the cost of maintaining members of parliament is a heavy paro chial drain, are working to secure the return of wealthy candidates at the next general election, who will form a nucleus of a new Catholic party.

DUBLIN, June 14.—The Telegraph confirms the news that the bishops of Ireland, finding the cost of maintaining members in Parliament a heavy parothe bishops, and his action was con-demned by the priest of St. chial drain, are working to secure the Eustache. After his death ecclesi- return to the House of Commons at the astical burial was refused him and pext general election of wealthy candidates who will form the nucleus of a new thorities. Since that time efforts have Catholic party, and says the selection of been repeatedly made by some of the these candidates has already been comcitizens of St. Eustache to have the re- menced. The telegraph also says the mains disinterred and placed in the bishops, for various reasons, will not supsquare in front of the church and erect a port for re-election several of the present McCarthyite members of Parliament. For West Mayo the bishops propose to his most beautiful compositions to relate nominate Mr. Kelly, a nephew of the the deeds of Cherrier and his death. The Archbishop of Tuam; for South Galway, Mr. Redington, a wealthy Gladstonian however, always opposed the project. landlord; for Galway borough, the eldest Mr. J. X. Perrault, acting for the St. son of Lord Morris, a landlord of the son of Lord Morris, a landlord of the House of Peers, and for South Mayo Mr. Bicake, another Gladstonian landlord. These gentlemen are little known in conmoved. It will be brought into the city by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of St. by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of St. Eustache, and deposited underneath the magistrates and landlords. Mr. Dillon pillar. Preparations for the event are making satisfactory progress, and quite candidate selected by the Parnellite a large number of crowns have been sent | party. It is an open secret that J. Jordan, in already. The music is to be supplied member for West Clare; J. R. Cox, memby the Philharmonique band of St. Jean ber for East Clare; John Pinkenton, Baptiste with 40 instruments, and 60 member for Galway; and Dr. Tanner, policemen and 25 tiremen will be on member for Mid Cork, will lose their former clerical support in the next election, and it is believed minor members of the Irish party will not be consulted as to the disposition of their seats in Patliament.

A Canadian Explorer.

London, June 15.-Mr. Colmer, acting on behalf of the High Commissioner of Canada, to-day proceeded to the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to receive the Murchison Medal awarded by the society to Mr. William Ogilvy of the Dominion Survey for his two years' services in the exploration of the Mackenzie and Yukon River districts in the far North-West. The Murchison medal is est cemed as one of the highest honors in the gift of any of the great British scien-please. It's only blocks." And that was tific associations, and in making the a fact. Having no dinner to bring, and presentation to Mr. Colmer for Mr. being too proud to reveal the poverty of Ogilvy several eminent members of the Geographical Society highly praised the ped up a number of small blocks in courage and perseverance which Mr. paper, and brought the package to pre-Ogilvy had shown during his explorations in the vast country north of the saskatchewan and also commended the school life, but it was sufficient to make skilful way in which the technical portion of the explorations had been done.

A Strange Case,

Kingston, June 12.—At an opening of court to-day the case of Robert J. Gowdy, charged with stealing registered letters from the Post office here, in which he had been employed as cleark, was called. Gowdy pleaded not guilty. Mr. Mc-Intyre then arose and read an affidavit by the prisoner which set forth that he had retained B. B. Osler, Q. C., of Toronto, for his defence. Mr. Osler had agreed to be here at the trial, but through a telegram was yesterday sent to him no reply had been received and Mr. Osler had not appeared. The prisoner set forth that in view of the prejudice which existed against him, owing to rumors concerning the stealing of letters from the Kingston Post office, the presence of Toronto counsel was necessary to a fair trial. More-over he made affidavit that he was not guilty, and added that he was informed tutions are dealt with. Directions for and believed that since his arrest letters are still being stolen from the post office. Mr. Britton opposed the application for postponement, arguing that the absence

affidavit as to the bona fides of the reportant industry, the manufacture of boots and shoes, owing to the difficulty between the lasters and the employers. The situation is very grave, as both sides seem determined to hold out to the bitter end, notwithstanding the strong appeals made to them by the local press to be reasonable and avert one of the most scrious calamities that had ever befallen the ancient canital. In fact, the trouble he felt disposed to give him every oppor-tunity to clear himself. The trial could take place as well in December as now, and as to the cost to the county implied by the postponement that was a small matter compared with the importance of the case. Mr. Britton then applied for an increase of bail, as one of the indictments, that for stealing a money letter, was a more serious matter than the charge upon which bail had been given after the trial in the Police court. The court, however, thought the bail was quite substantial, and the bonds were accordingly renewed with the original sureties \$4.000. Gowdy was then discharged to appear again in December.

The German Parliament.

Berlin, June 12.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the debate on the grain duties was resumed. Chancellor von Caprivi declared it was impossible for the Government to submit the reports received from foreign countries in regard to the enquiries made by the Government on the grain supply. But the Chancellor, commenting on the Rus-sian report, said there was no danger but that Russia could supply sufficient grain for the use of Germany. Later on the Chancellor announced that the municipal authorities of the city of Berlin had sent him a memorandum declaring that the steadiness of trade was a matter of primary importance to the working peo ple of Germany, but adding that agita-tion did not conduce to this result which was only to be obtained through the course adopted by the Government. The Chancellor strongly protested against the reproach that the Government had not paid due consideration to the welfare of the working people. After considerable additional debate Ricket' smotion that the Government should submit to the House the material upon which Chancel lor von Caprivi based his recent speech upon the grain duties was rejected, 223

An Error in Judgment.

London, June 15 .- Hon, Ed. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, replying to-day in the House of Commons to a ques tion put by William Summers, Gladstone Liberal, in regard to the baccarat scandal, said that Sir William Gordon Cumming was the chief person who had broken faith, because he did not report the case to his commanding officer. If the offence was committed by any other person it would only have consisted in advising and pressing him to take a different course than laid down by army regulations. Of the three officers concerned General Owen Williams was a retired officer of the Army, and was therefore not subject to the regulations, but the other two, Field Marshal the Prince of Wales and Lieutenant Berkeley Levett undoubtedly were. The former, said Mr. Stanhope, on looking back at all the circumstances of the case, had authorized him (Mr. Stanhope) to say that he now saw that an error of judgment had been committed. Lieutenant Levett had written a letter to his commanding officer expressing deep regret that he had not acted in accordance with army regulations. Consequently, said the secretary of war, it was not proposed to take any further action in the matter.

A Pathetic Incident.

At one of the schools in St. Louis Mo., numbers of pupils were in the habit of bringing luncheon with them, which at noon they are together. Among those who did not go home for dinner, the teacher in a particular room noticed a little girl who always sat gazing wistfully at her playmates as they went out with their luncheon, but who never brought any herseli. The child was neatly but plainly clad, and the closest student in school hours. This odd action of the child lasted some time, when one day the teacher noticed that the little thing had apparently brought her dinner. The noon hour came, and the children took their lunch as usual and went out to eat it, the little girl referred to alone remaining in the room, with her dinner wrapped up in paper on the desk before her. The teacher advanced to the child and asked her why she did not go out to eat with the rest, at the same time putting out her hand towards the package on the desk. Quick as thought she clasped her hands over it, and exclaimed, subbing, nothing—a mere ridiculous incident in school life, but it was sufficient to make older and wiser heads than hers feel sad

The Book of Armagh.

Recently, at a general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy in their rooms, Dawson street, Dublin, the President, Right Rev. Dr. Reeves, read the second part of his paper "On the History and Contents of the Book of Armagh." He said at the last meeting of the Academy he traced the history of the "Book of Armagh" up to the execution of Dr. Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh, on July 1, 1681. His accusers, he said, were not, however, immediately discharged from prison. Florence Moyer, one of the accusers, eventually obtained his liberty, and returned to Armagh, but he was so impoverished that he pledged the book for £5. He died February 12, 1713, as was proved by an inscription on a small flag which lay upon his grave. The book passed into the hands of the Brownlow family in the year 1707; but what became of it in the meantime be-tween the years 1680 and 1707 they were not informed. It was a curious fact that there is not a single individual of the name of Moyer or MacMoyer now livcounsel was not a sufficient reason for ing in the parish of Ballymoyer, but postponement in a trial for felony. There was a tradition that there was so Moreover, he was not satisfied by the much discredit brought on the name

that the members of the family took the name of Maguire. The book remained in the possession of the Brown-low family for about a century and a half when it passed into his (the President's) hands. The last member of the Brownlow family who owned the book deposited it in the Academy as as a loan, having previously put it up for auction in a sale-room in Suffolk street, Dubliu, but as it did not reach the reserve price it was bought in by the owner. The book was exhibited in the great exhibition of 1853, 1854 with a notice that it was for sale, and he (President) purchased it for the sum of £300. He was happy to be able to state that he was now in a position to publish the book, but there would be great difficulty and great uncertainty in publishing it in Dublin, owing to the discouragement and backwardness of the Irish press, and particularly of the Dublin press, with whom from past experience, he could only expect great delay and disappointment, and he feared that their great national book would have to be published in the capital of the Kingdom of Scotland rather than in the capital of the Kingdom of Ireland. His lordship resumed his seat amid applause.

The Rev. Dr. Gwynne proposed that the paper be referred to the council for publication.

The Most Rev. D. Donnelly, Bishop of Canes. said the work was one which naturally interested Irishmen of all sorts and conditions, and it would no doubt throw a great deal of light on some of the obscure parts of the history of Ireland. He had much pleasure in second-

ing Dr. Gwynne's motion.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the Academy adjourned.

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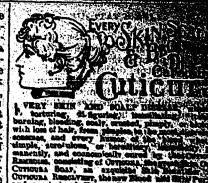


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Iriah Bogs.

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the matter of Irish and German bogs, says: Mr. Rothery, a writer in this month's number of the Ladder, explains to us how money might be made by the Irish out of their dismal bogs. Just as the demand for peat litter is increasing every day, the thing itself is being imported from Germany, and yet we have millions of acres of Irish peat bogs almost at our own doors. Here is something to pon-der over. The soil underlying the hog is very fertile, so that if we cleared a bog is very fertile, so that if we cleared a boy for peat litter, which ought to yield a profit to us as it does to the Germans, then the land which is exposed we get as a gift, and can work a profit out of it year after year. Then, in addition to peat briquettes and peat litter, we can make the refuse useful in compounding manures and use the peat dust as a dec-dorizer of sewage. Peat can also be made into packing paper, but the com-pressed peat fuel ought to find a ready market here as on the Continent; for in chemical and heating qualities it most closely approaches the best qualities of coal. Unfortunately most of the bogs coal. Unfortunately most of the bogs are rather out of the way of railways and canals. But Mr. Balfour's industrial and remedial policy, we may observe, is meeting that difficulty in the way of utilizing the Irish bogs; and at all events a beginning might be made with the morasses which are near existing lines of communication. At any rate, if the Germans turn their bogs into money, there is no reason why the Irish ought not to do the same thing.

A [Costly Liqueur.

The famous liqueur of the Grands Chartreuse (a house of the same order was corrupted into the English "Charterhouse") has been so frequently imitated in recent years that the Rev. Father Gabriel Alfred Grezier, as procurator of Gabriel Alfred Grezier, as procurator of the monastery and guardian of its revenues, has been obliged to issue a notice that any person found forging or counterfeiting the brands of the establishment or selling any other liqueur under the name of "Charizeuse" will be procured under the Merchandise Marks act of 1887. No fewer than fourfeen in investigate have already been granted by junctions have already been granted by the Chancey division of the English High Court of Justice in favor of the brethren, restraining the defendant from encroaching on the patent rights of the monastery.

A wedding in high life-Married in a balloon.

An absorbing subject-A piece of blotting paper. Strange that a round dozen should be

square dozen. Many an old flame has caused a rule

Many an old fiame into caused a transaction of the away match.

Even an indolent man will abor another an impression.

The loye and amade a frame of the cook amade a frame of the cook amade a frame of the cook amade and the cook and the cook