

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE TREATY OF FRANKFORT.—The ratifications of the definitive Treaty of Peace between France and Germany were exchanged on Saturday, the 20th ult, at Frankfort, by Prince von Bismark and M. Jules Favre and Pouyer-Quertier. The modification which has been introduced into that part of it which has reference to the cession of territory had given rise to a somewhat animated discussion in the Versailles Assembly. The question was whether the renunciation of an additional district in the Ardennes on the frontier of Luxembourg, was not too high a price to pay for the retention of a large rayon round the fortress of Belfort. General Chanzy, and others, were of opinion that the zone of seven or eight kilometers round Belfort already provided was sufficient for the purposes of defence, and regretted a compromise which looked very like a submission to further exigencies on the part of a statesman who had certainly justified his own dictum—"Force must take precedence of Right." M. Thiers' view was that the Luxembourg frontier had only a political interest for France. If ever Germany seized that Duchy, France would still be able to appear before a Congress as a Border Power, as she preserved four-fifths of her Luxembourg frontier. Moreover, the roads by the Sambre and Meuse and the Moselle being open, that by Luxembourg was of no use to anybody except the possessor of the fortress. Belfort, on the other hand, was of such importance as a pass through the Vosges frontier, that "he had asked himself whether it would not be better to continue the war than to remain exposed at this point." No doubt, in the remote contingency of an attack by France on Germany, Belfort is the advanced post from which it would be made. A contemporary has indeed suggested that Prince von Bismark may not be altogether ill-pleased to leave his South German friends exposed to this possible danger, in order that their dependence upon North Germany may be more complete. But M. Thiers assigned an equally plausible reason for their consenting to the exchange. One of the first preoccupations of the German Chancellor is to conciliate the Alsatians. The most obvious way of doing this is to promote their material interests, and the possession of the mining district in the Ardennes will go far to atone for any commercial injury inflicted on them by separation from France. M. Thiers could not resist a bitter fling at his military critics. When Talleyrand was congratulated by an Ambassador on a victory, the Emperor, who was present, turned to the diplomatist and said, "Had not I also something to do with it?" "So too now," said M. Thiers, "our generals should acknowledge that they also have had something to do with the terms of the treaty."—Tablet.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.—There seems but one man in France who is marked out by circumstances to play the part which M. Thiers, we fear, will find too hard for him; and of this man's views nothing positive is known. Marshal MacMahon seems to want but the will to make himself absolute master of the position. He is in no way responsible for the outbreak of the insurrection nor for anything connected with the suppression of it, except the military success which has attended his plans. He is not credited with any a priori bias in favor of one government over another, and he commands the only army which France possesses. It is in his power to use this immense opportunity to promote the best interests of the nation by simply declaring that the constitutional future of France shall be determined by a freely-elected Assembly returned after the immediate needs of the country have been provided for and after the passions now raging have lost their first violence. This is the kind of service the Duke of Wellington might have rendered to England, supposing England, after the battle of Waterloo, had been in the condition in which France is in now. To play such a part requires rare self-control and a still rarer absence of personal ambition. A general who can say to the Deputies, You shall remain at work until you have made what arrangements are necessary for carrying on the business of the country during the interregnum, and after that you shall lay down your authority and go home to take your chance of being again returned by your constituents as members of a new Constituent Assembly—a general, moreover, who can make sure that the army which enables him to insist on this shall be ready to submit once more to the civil power when the interregnum is over—would have extraordinary claims on the gratitude of Frenchmen and the respect of mankind.—Pall Mall Gazette.

VERSAILLES, June 13.—General Trochu made a long speech before the Assembly in justification of his administration of affairs. He says he wrote to Napoleon in August urging the recall of Bazaine's army to Paris. He (Trochu) assisted at the conference of Chalons, when it was decided that he, as Governor of Paris, should prepare for the return of Napoleon to the capital, which was formally opposed by the Empress. He added that he was badly treated by the Count de Palikao as long as the latter remained Minister of War. He then gave a detailed account of the difficulties of defence during the siege of Paris by the Germans.

PARIS, June 17.—The grand review of 100,000 troops, appointed for Sunday at Longchamps, has been postponed, in consequence of the rains, which have rendered the ground too heavy for military evolutions. The whole number of insurgents shot since the capture of Paris is 18,000.

The reorganization of the army is proceeding with all possible speed. The Republican journals have united in a manifesto to meet the Electoral programme put forth by the Monarchical press. They declare that the Republic is the only national and

legitimate expression of national sovereignty. They will give their support to the candidates who are pledged to maintain the statu quo.

The French loan will be issued on the 26th inst, if the Assembly passes the bill authorizing it before that date.

The Veritas says that the state of siege will be raised on the 26th inst.

The Journal of Paris reports that the Central Committee has been reorganized under the name of "The Central Committee of Federal National Guard," with M. Domierow as its President.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 17, eve.—The result of the first levy for the Italian army in the Provinces is satisfactory.

King Victor Emmanuel is going to Naples. On his return he will visit Rome.

ROME, June 16.—The Jubilee of Pope Pius IX. was celebrated to-day. Receptions at the Vatican followed each other in constant succession from morning till night. Fully three thousand pilgrims, from all parts of the world, are in the city. The utmost tranquility prevails. Receptions of the Diplomatic body will be held on the 17th, 20th, and 21st instant.

THE PAGANIZATION OF ITALY.—The Italian Government is going to take in hand the practical working of the maxim, "a Free Church in a Free State." It has now, in addition to the suppression of the Religious Orders, two most liberal measures in progress. One is, to prohibit the use in primary schools of the *Dottrina Christiana*—the Catholic Catechism in use for the last 200 years, and taken by the Vatican Council as the foundation of the "Little Catechism" prepared under its auspices. The other measure strikes at higher Catholic education. Correnti, the Minister of Public Instruction, has just presented to the Chamber a bill for the suppression of the Theological Faculties in all the State Universities. "This," he said, "was really urgent. How could the State maintain schools of Catholic Theology when the separation of Church and State was being effected?" At all events, argues the *Unita Cattolica*, before doing this you should abolish the first Article of the Constitution, which recognizes the Catholic religion as that of the State.

ROME.—The Pope in his last Encyclical letter on the Papal guarantee dated Rome, May 13, says—"It is our duty that we should declare solemnly through you to the whole world that not only what are called safeguards and which are devised by the sub-Alpine government, but that all rules, honors, immunities, and privileges whatever, shape they take under the general name of safeguards or guarantees can be of no avail whatever towards securing the prompt and free use of power divinely transmitted to us, nor towards guarding the liberty necessary for the church; such being the condition of affairs, as we have repeatedly declared and professed that without the crime of breaking our solemn oath at the enthronization, we can consent to no conciliation which in any manner would destroy or diminish the right of God and of the Apostolic See. So now, as our bounden duty, we declare that we will never agree to nor accept, nor can we so agree to or accept those cunningly wrought out safeguards or guarantees proposed by the sub-Alpine Government, whatever their device, or any others of whatsoever kind or however ratified, which, under form of securing our sacred power and liberty, shall have been offered to us in lieu of, and in exchange for that civil principality with which Divine Providence willed that the Holy Apostolic See should be furnished and strengthened, and which is ratified to us by legitimate and irrefragable titles as well as by possession for more than eleven centuries. God grant also that the rulers of this earth, whom it much imports, that such a pernicious example of usurpation as we endure may not take root and flourish to the destruction of all power and order, may join with one consent of minds and wills, and that hushing quarrels, the disturbances of rebellions being appeased, and the deadly counsels of the sects abandoned, that they may unite in one movement for restoring this Holy See, its rights, and with these his full liberty to the visible head of the church, and the desired calm to civil society.

On Tuesday, May the 16th, seven Austrian parish priests presented an Address to the Holy Father signed by more than 800,000 people. The Address, which was in Latin, expressed the sentiments of loyalty and devotion which the subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph felt for the Holy Father, and at the same time protested against the injustice and violence of the Italian Government in attacking Rome. His Holiness replied in Italian, thanking the Deputation for the sentiments they had expressed, and at the same time praying that the Emperor and Government might be delivered from evil counsellors, and from that spirit of revolution and opposition to authority which had caused so much misery in Italy. He ended by giving his blessing to the Deputation, and to all who had signed the Address.

The Address to Dollinger from the students of the Roman University has fared no better than the one from the Professors. Out of more than 1000 students 80 signed the Address in the name of the University; the remainder protested against so few claiming the right of representing the whole body, and their protest has already received several hundred signatures. The Pope has, in a letter to Cardinal Patrizi, which I enclose, excommunicated the Professors, and forbidden the students any longer to attend their lectures.—Tablet Cor.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 16.—The triumphal entry of the army, and the inauguration of the equestrian statue of King Frederick William III., took place to-day, in exact accordance with the programme given in the Imperial proclamation of the 12th. The weather was most favor-

able for the display, and the city was crowded with people, who have been thronging hither for the past fortnight. The streets on the line of march were superbly decorated, and in the public squares triumphal arches were raised, and platforms erected to accommodate the thousands of spectators. The procession was one of the most magnificent of modern times, headed by eagles and standards captured from the French. It marched in the order set forth in the Imperial programme, from the Tempelhofe field to the Palace, between two rows of cannon, numbering some 2,000, taken during the war. At intervals along the line of march, enormous trophies, formed of captured arms, were erected.

After the first division of the victorious column had passed the Brandenburg gate, the Emperor, with the German Princes in his train preceding the army, was received at the portal by deputations from the municipal government of Berlin, and addresses of welcome and congratulation were presented, when the Emperor at the head of a brilliant cortege rode down the "Via Triumphal" which had been constructed in honor of the occasion. The road was strewn with flowers as he advanced, by hundreds of young girls dressed in white.

The army then entered the gate with the Prussian Guards at the head of the line. It was mainly composed of detachments representing every regiment which took part in the war, each bearing the regimental colors. The appearance of the men was superb, and the enthusiasm of the great masses of spectators as it entered the Kaiser Platz, was cheered with unfeigned enthusiasm. Some of the regiments well known to the Berliners, and others who had particularly distinguished themselves during the campaign, received special ovations,—the people breaking into their ranks, crowning them with wreaths, and overwhelming them with flowers. When the procession concluded its march, the Emperor proceeded to unveil the statue of his father Frederick William III. All the dignitaries of the Empire, the victorious generals and the members of the German Parliament assisted at the ceremony in the presence of the army and countless multitude of spectators. The veil was removed amid tremendous cheering.

The Emperor, standing at the foot of the statue delivered a speech closing with these words—"This monument which was projected in a time of the profoundest peace, now becomes the memorial of one of the most brilliant though bloodiest of modern wars. May the peace so dearly achieved be a lasting one."

The ceremonies closed with the conferring of honors on the victorious commanders. Numerous orders were granted by the Emperor, and the hereditary command of the most distinguished regiments was given to various Generals and Princes. Among those who received these marks of fame from the hands of the Emperor, were Prince George of Saxony and Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Gen. Von Roon was elevated to the rank of a Count of the Empire, and Gen. Von Moltke was made Field Marshal of the Imperial army.

THE MANUFACTURE MOVEMENT.—It is one of the best indications of national progress to see home manufactures finding their way to the warehouses of wholesale and retail traders.

We saw it noted in the *Montreal Gazette* of the 10th inst, that fine black Alpaca is now being manufactured at Randel, Far & Co.'s Factory, Hespeler, Ont., for ladies wear. If the public patronize native manufacture (especially in this country where we possess such great water privileges) there is no means that would so rapidly develop our resources, and build up for Canada a great commercial name and more genuine and solid independence.

We understand that several Lower Canadian gentlemen have had a meeting lately for the promoting and fostering of home industry in Lower Canada (or the Quebec Province) especially. This is one of the most useful and honorable objects that men of position could possibly devote their minds to.

From small practical beginnings, the Tweed trade of the Dominion is at present enormous. We cannot compete yet in fine broad-cloths nor in many of the finer classes of woollens; but in what we do manufacture, Canada stands fair against all foreign opposition. The importing trade formerly, in clothing, was very great; now it is barely a name—the imports in this line for the entire year of 1870 has been only \$12,000, which would be about a weekly sale for one of our leading firms.

This week we find that a superior line of Nova Scotia Tweeds of the real *Illyria* make have been introduced into the market, and are on view at Kennedy's in the Main Street. These few facts we deem worthy of note. In looking at the linen trade, we see that we have imported last year to the enormous figures of \$470,000. Now if some enterprising manufacturer would induce some dozen men to come over from Belfast and commence that branch (with a previous promise of support from leading firms here), we might, within ten or twelve years, have several flourishing linen factories in Canada, which would preserve to this country an accumulated sum of several million dollars in this single branch of manufacture.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly, when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine, sold by all dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and

nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and range in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—*Mercur (Pa.) Whip.* 143

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR!

GRAND BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES,

IN THE

LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO,

ON

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

28th, 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871,

To raise funds for liquidating the debt incurred in the purchase of the Building formerly known as the Bank of Upper Canada, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, for an Academy—BROTHER ARNOLD, DIRECTOR.

Being urged by their good ARCHBISHOP, and the many friends of their Institute, to purchase this magnificent structure, for the Glory of God, and the advancement of Education, the Brothers feel confident that as this is their first appeal to the public since their arrival in America, it will be kindly responded to.

The following is taken from the TRUE WITNESS of February 10, 1871:—

MONTEAL, FEAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—In the present age of the world when Christian education is more than ever necessary to qualify and prepare the rising generation for the mighty struggle that is going on in the whole world over between the Church and the World, God and the Devil, the deepest and holiest sympathies of the Catholic heart are with those heroic orders of men and women who are devoting their lives to the great work of education. Amongst these the Brothers of the Christian Schools hold, as every one knows, a place second to none. For nearly two hundred years have they labored heart and soul in carrying out the benign intention of their saintly founder, the Venerable De La Salle in forming the minds and hearts of children according to the teachings of the Gospel. There is scarce a country in the civilized world wherein they are not to be found pursuing their heavenly task; in silence and humility they journey on through the world, shedding light and peace all around them, and casting broadcast on the earth the beneficent seeds of Gospel truth and its sublime morality.

These remarks have been suggested to us by news that has reached us from Toronto, viz.—that the Christian Brothers there have purchased the large building known as the Bank of Upper Canada, which, from its size, will enable them to receive a much more greater number of pupils in that city; hitherto all but exclusively Protestant, but having now a considerable, and still-increasing population. In order to pay at least a portion of the purchase money, Brother Arnold, the active and energetic Director of the De La Salle Institute of Toronto, has inaugurated a Grand Bazaar to be held on the three last days of June and the 1st of July next, the drawing of prizes to be made on the same principle as those of the Art Union. Many friends of Christian education have donated valuable objects for prizes, among which may be enumerated the following:—

- 1st Prize—Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto.
- 2nd—Presented by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V. G.
- 3rd—Presented by Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G.
- 4th—Presented by Rev. J. M. Laurent, P. P., St. Patrick's Church.
- 5th—A magnificent Painting of the Virgin and Child, from the original of Carlo Dolci—value \$100.
- 6th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Patrick, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, U.S.
- 7th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Hosca, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, Canada.
- 8th—Munich Statue of the Blessed Virgin, presented by Rev. Bro. Caudin, Director of the Christian Brothers, Baltimore, U.S.
- 9th—Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ—valued at \$30—presented by the Students of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of the Christian Brothers.
- 10th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Tellow, Director of the Catholic Protectory, New York.
- 11th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—presented by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, New York.
- 12th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—presented by P. Donahoe, Esq., Boston.
- 13th—Fine Guitar—valued at \$20—presented by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto.
- 14th—Pearl Cross, silver case—valued at \$25—presented by J. A. Sadlier, Esq., Montreal.
- 15th—Presented by the Young Irishman's Catholic Benevolent Association.
- 16th—Evee Homo, an Oil Painting, presented by the Artist.
- 17th—An Oil Painting of the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch.
- 18th—Picture of St. Patrick, worked in wool, presented by the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto.
- 19th—An Oil Painting, presented by the Rev. Ladies of Loreto, Toronto.
- 20th—Rich Irish Poplin Dress.
- 21st—Richly-mounted Chair—valued at \$60—gift of the Pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy, Toronto.
- 22nd—An Eight-day Clock, gift of the Pupils of St. Paul's School, Toronto.
- 23rd—A Beautiful Clock, in glass case—valued at \$70.
- 24th—A Circular Centre Table, gift of the Pupils of St. Patrick's School, Toronto.
- 25th—A Silver Watch and Chain, gift of the Pupils of St. Michael's School, Toronto.
- 26th—Writing-Desk and Dressing-Case (rose-wood, with pearl bands), gift of the Pupils of St. Mary's School, Toronto.
- 27th—An Elizabethan Chair, with Gothic back.
- 28th—Valuable Prize, the gift of Bro. Rogation, Quebec.
- 29th—Set of Stations of the Cross, with Oxford Frames.
- 30th—A nice selection of Religious Pictures.
- 31st—Picture of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.
- 32nd—A Silver Goblet.
- 33rd—Marble Busts of Eminent Musicians.
- 34th—Six Fine Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs.
- 35th—A Doll, magnificently dressed.
- 36th—A Silver Pencil-case with Gold Pen.
- 37th—A Handsome Album.
- 38th—A beautifully furnished Inkstand.
- 39th—Japanese Lady's Cabinet, valued at \$20.
- 40th—Lives of the Popes, 2 vols., richly bound.
- 41st—Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate Conception.

- 42nd—Life of Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orsini.
- 43rd—Japanese Tea-tray.
- 44th—A beautiful Chromo—the Ruins of Elgin Cathedral.
- 45th—Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18.
- 46th—A Collection of Medallions, set in hand-some cases, valued at \$15.
- 47th—Portrait of Marshal McMahon.
- 48th—Japanese Lady's Work-box.
- 49th—A Silver Crucifix Stand.
- 50th—A Lady's Work Box, valued at \$20.
- 51st—A Valuable Silk Dress.
- 52nd—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick.
- 53rd—A Pair of Branch Candlesticks.
- 54th—A Writing-desk.
- 55th—A Pair of Statues—St. Patrick and St. Bridget.
- 56th—A collection of Irish Views.
- 57th—A handsome Inkstand.
- 58th—A handsome Door Mat.
- 59th—A General History of the Church.
- 60th—A Boy's beautiful blue cloth Jacket.
- 61st—A magnificent Writing Desk, the gift of Rev. Bro. Aphraates, Director of the Christian Brothers, Quebec.
- 62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols., by Abbe Darraas—the gift of Rev. Bro. Owen, Director of the Christian Brothers, Kingston.
- 63rd—A Bible—valued at \$15—the gift of the same.
- 64th—A magnificent Prayer-book—same donor.
- 65th—A Silver Ink-stand, the gift of Rev. Bro. Cussian, Quebec.
- 66th—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick, worked in silk, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.
- 67th—Pair of Drawings, in frames (Idols of the 67Kings) by Gustave Dore.
- 68th—Magnificent piece of Needle-work, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.
- 69th—Magnificent Missal, bound in velvet—valued at \$1.
- 70th—Lady's Cabinet—valued at \$30.
- 71st—A beautiful Holy-water Font.
- 72nd—Japanese Bamboo Work-box.
- 73rd—Lady's Work-box.
- 74th—Silver Goblet.
- 75th—A fancy Egg-stand, with glasses.
- 76th—A large Oil-Painting of St. Vincent [de Paul, the gift of St. Patrick's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Toronto.
- 77th—A Lady's Jewel-case.
- 78th—A set of Vases—valued at \$6.
- 79th—A Silver Goblet.
- 80th—A French Prayer-book, bound in velvet—valued \$5.
- 81st—A magnificent copy of Moore's Melodies, bound in green and gold.
- 82nd—A rich Holy-water Font and Statue of M. B. V.
- 83rd—Select Speeches of O'Connell, 2 vols.
- 84th—Two magnificent Pictures—Jesus and Mary.
- 85th—A Set of Vases, marked "Mary"—valued at \$6.
- 86th—A Gentleman's Toilet-box, valued at \$20.
- 87th—A Lady's Toilet-box.
- 88th—A beautiful Harmonium.
- 89th—A collection of Japanese Puzzles. To any person opening the entire collection, a prize of \$10 will be given.
- 90th—A Pearl Cross—valued at \$8.
- 91st—A Tea Caddy.
- 92nd—A magnificent Picture of the Crucifixion.
- 93rd—A magnificent Piano from the Ware-rooms of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, valued at \$300.
- 94th—Ten large volumes, in library binding, containing all the numbers of "The Catholic World" from its commencement to the present time—the gift of Rev. Bro. Paulian, President of Manhattan College, New York.

Many of the most valuable prizes were presented to Brother Arnold by the pupils of the Christian Schools in Canada and the United States. Altogether the Bazaar will be one of the most important in its results, and interesting in its associations that can be imagined. Every Catholic who can, ought to make it a duty to second this praiseworthy effort, to provide a noble educational establishment for the Catholic boys of Toronto. The Catholic population there is not wealthy, yet from its numbers it requires large schools, and it ought to be the pride and pleasure of Catholics every where to contribute to so admirable an undertaking as that of the good Brothers of Toronto.

I am, Mr. Editor, very respectfully,
A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.
The Prizes will be on Exhibition, at the De La Salle Institute, a week previous to the opening of the Bazaar.

On the 1st July there will be a Pic-Nic on the Grounds attached to the Institute, and in the Evening a Grand Concert, when Four Brass Bands will be in attendance.

As a guarantee that the Drawing of Prizes will be properly and impartially conducted, so as to assure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following gentlemen will superintend the Drawing and form the

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. Smith, Senator; J. Stock, Esq.; P. Hynes, Esq.; J. P. J. Shea, Esq.; J. P. J. O'Donohue, Esq.; Barrister; W. J. MacDonell, Esq.; French Consul; C. Robertson, Esq.; E. O'Keefe, Esq.; P. Hughes, Esq.; J. D. Merrick, Esq.; T. McCrosson, Esq.; Thos. Walls, Esq.; J. Britton, Esq.; Thos. Wilson, Esq.; L. Coffee, Esq.; F. Rooney, Esq.; J. Mulvey, Esq.; P. Burns, Esq.; B. B. Hughes, Esq.

After the Drawing, the winning numbers will be published in the papers, and Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded to any address, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Persons residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express station, if required. Parties wishing to act as Agents for the disposal of Tickets, can obtain them singly or in books, on application.

To every one who takes or disposes of a Book of Ten Tickets a Special (Free) Ticket is presented.

The Tickets consists of two parts, the larger of which should be retained by the purchaser, until after the Drawing and produced on the delivery of the Prize; if it should win one; the smaller part called the duplicate should be returned to Bro. Arnold on or before the 29th June, with the purchaser's name and address legibly written thereon. It is particularly requested that the Duplicates be returned as early as possible, before the great pressure of the drawing begins. Agents are requested to account and remit the balance in their hands every two or three weeks.

Parties receiving Tickets will confer a favor by kindly making an effort to dispose of them, or transfer them to others in a better position to do so, and by returning Tickets not disposed of.

TICKETS FOR THE DRAWING ONE DOLLAR EACH.

All communications, remittances, and demands for Tickets, to be sent (postage paid) to BRO. ARNOLD, DIRECTOR OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all Drafts and Post Office orders are to be made payable. Tickets are also for sale in Toronto by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, King street East; A. S. Irving, King-st. West; T. O'Connor, King-st.; P. Doyle, Arcade; C. A. Beckas, Toronto-st.; J. Birmingham, Ottawa; M. Fahy, Kingston; Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.