

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as beadache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are tronbled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasat Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasat Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (so cents and \$1.00) by addressing

HEALING.

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT. Beware of Imitations similar in name.



The Social Question at the Vatican as Analyzed by a Protestaut Journalist.

A True Friend of the Masses. Against the degradation and for the Ennoblement of Woman-The Hope of an Eulightened Civilization.

Mr. W. T. Stead, the distinguished editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and who, it is stat-ed, will shortly become the director of a great Liberal review in London, sends a most interesting account of his impressions of things at the Vatican to his paper.

ROME, December 10.

In summarizing the net impression produced on my mind by more or less prolonged and confidential interviews with leading spirits at the headquirters of the Roman Church, on the whole, I am well satisfied with the result of my mission. I did not expect much, and I have been agreeably disappointed. I have found good men in high places from which they now exercise useful influence, from which they may in future be even more useful than they are at present. The Pope on the two occasions on which I had an opportunity of observing him closely, impressed me very favorably. There is in the actual of one of their countrymen. Blessed Chanel face nothing of that sly smirk which appears was born of humble parents, July 12, 1803, in in almost all of his photographs. There is a small handst called Potiere. He was general benevolence in his countenance and a christened under the name of Pierre, and in is a homely phrase that seems to have been twinkle of humor in his bright eye. Al. coafirmation, through devotion to our Lady though he is apt to be bared by the endlass and St. Aloysius, took their names ; he vied string of solemn triflers who are presented on | with this latter saint in his spirit of penance the days when he gives audience, it is a weari-ness of the mind rather than a weariness of in childhood he was a little shepherd. The the body. During the celebration of his forvor of his first Communion awakened the jubilee he wearled out all the young man good card's attention, who initiated the pions who were in attendance at his court. "The youth into Latin and other aseful knowledge. Pope is seventy-nine," said one of them, "but Pi rre delighted in spiritual reading, and do not deceive yourself by the almanac. He especially the First Annals of the Propagis as vigorous in mind and almost as alert in ation of the Faith inflamed his soul with a body as if he were only fifty."

younger men who surrounded him. He dld

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

It was on this point that I had most misgivings, and on this point that I left Rome mest reassured. The Pope has certainly not yet declared for woman's suffrage. But many of his bast advisers ind the demand just and logical. And this on two grounds. First, the obvious fact that women in Europe is the sole hope of the Church. To enfrans logically driven to demand the enfranthe State in the question of education. The respensibility rested with the parents, gion the woman's vote is all important. The Pope in his address to the French pligrims spoke of the faiblesse et la mission toute interpresed as going counter to the aspirations of woman for a free career. The Pope, how ever, has to speak for all Christendum, and in great parts of Christendom to insist upon the mission toute domestique of women as to point to an ideal which few have realized. The degradation of women te a beast of bur-den, who does all the heavy work while man hunts or smokes, or goes on the war trail, is Europe. At the same time the reaction preciation of favors to come. They are not spatial this brutality may easily go too far, and there is always the danger lest in legis. lation against the honest labor of women, you drive them to means of livelihood infinitely more revolting and degrading. W. T. STEAD

ANOTHER BEATIFICATION.

Blessed Chanel, a Marist Father.

The last group of the French workingmen's pligrimage witnessed with religious joy on Sanday 17:h Nov., the second beatitication edy as if he were only fifty." ourning desire for the salvation of infidels. This is no doubt an exaggeration, but it He entered early the diocesan seminary and represents the honest impression of one who is in a position to contrast the physical en. at once named curs at Crezst, in the vicinity durance of Leo XIII. with that of the of Geneva, a parish of 600 soul's. In a short younger men who surrounded him. He did time he so metamorphosed the little parish net seem to me decrepit or infirm. His old | that the mayor of it thanked the Bishop for schoolfellow, Monsignor Kirby, Archbisbop bestewing on them a cure filled with the zsal of Ephesus, who discharges the responsible and imbuod with the gentleness of St. Francis duties of Rector of the Irish College without de Sales. His longing for a foreign mission any trace of senile infirmity, is ten years the was so great that he remained only four years senior of the Pope. Allowance, no doubt, at Crozet, and in 1831 entered the Society of

hewever, is net practical for the moment, and it is of more impertance to know that if the Holy See can give effect to the volition of its chief, all the mighty army of priests will churlish each in his own sphere the acts of Oardinal Manning. THE EMANGUPATION OF WOMEN. meaning waen an occasion arises where "thank you" ought to express heartfelt gratitude. "Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks," is an expression that comes home to many when they find that they have depreciated the value of their stock of words by too frequent and common usage. But the man who is truly grateful for kind services does not need to rely upon words to express chise women would place the free thinker his gratitude. If it is to his employer he is everywhere in a minority. Secondly, apart grateful greater zeal in the service of the from this self-interested view, the Holy See later will testify better than words that his appreciation and affection are real and subchisement of weman. The Catholic Church stantial. Iffit is some philanthropist whose has always protested against the intrusion of generous help has aroused his gratitude he may express that, even though it may be un known to his benefactor, by displaying a with mother equally with the father. So it similar spirit when he may have the oppor-was in other matters, such as child iabor, the tunity to do good. Soveral stories have been nursing of the sick, sanitation, poor relief, related, and some published, respecting the &c. In all these matters the State has en- good done through gratitude thus expressed. ac. In all these matters the State has en-orenched upon the family. If h_3 rights it does not matter whether these stories are usurped by the State were originally exer-cled by the husband and wife. They were now solely in the hands of the State, which is monopolized by the male. Hence as a pis is were to a rich and generousmant o ask for aller, to restore to the woman her original help. He wanted a loan of a small sum, which share in the management of the home and the he premised to repay, but the philanthropist governance of her children is an obvious duty, told him that when he felt able to do so he upon which I venture to hope the Uhurch should discharge the debt by seeking some will not fail to insist. For morality and reli- other unfortunate, assisting him in the same way and imposing on him the same obligation. It is also related that this helping sum of money has been traced through seven demestique of woman, a phrase which may be hands, and seems likely to be kept employed in its good work. The story serves at least to illustrate how proper expression can be given to the grateful feeling. It is by con-duct responsive to the kindness that awakens the sentiment. He who selfishly accepts favore, giving lip-service in return, but neglecting to so order his conduct to show that he is grataful, is destitute of the sentiment. It is quite common for such people to be not yet entirely worked out in many parts of effusive in their thanks, having a lively ap-It expresses itself in a desire to do good to othere, not to further benefit one's self. It maintains a good memory for kindness; it is accompanid by thoughtfulness and consideration. Really grateful people are not always polite in their manners, or at least do not appear to be so to those who do not knew them. They shrink unconsciously from the use of se phrases that flow so smoothly from the tongues of those who have no feelings or emotions to express, but they made up for any lock of formal police. ness by strict observance of its essentials and by giving expressions in other ways to their gratitude. "One good turn deserves another" very clearly understood by nearly all the men who have risen in this country to political power. Whatever faults they may have had, they have usually been grateful men, with good pulses. And these characteristics, sometimes cunningly employed but natural to them, have built up for them great constituencies and helped them topower and place. The man who should undertake to be grate. ful merely as a matter of good policy would be no more worthy of commendation than he who should be honest merely for the same reason. Yet it is worth while to consider that separation between the two countries, and four gratitude has its rewards, for one may years ago moved resolutions with a view of obnourish and cultivate good feelings by practice of the virtue and by giving a little thought now and then to what his conduct oright to be. It is sufficient for this purpose to recogn ze the fact that true gratitude is an unselfish sentiment of the heart that cannot find full expression in society's conventional phrases, but mustinspire to generous responsive action. With this thought to guide one,

THE.

GRAND SEMINARY, MONTREAL however, is not practical for the moment, one of the disadvantages inevitably accom-Imposing Ceremony of Ordination.

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRIESTHOOD. Montreal Diocese-Reve. A. L. Dequey, P. P. Qaesnel, A. J. Daigneau, P. L. Mo-

Ginnis. Springfield Diocess-Revs. W. F. Grace, W. F. Hartigan, J. A. Hurley, J. J. Mui-

len. Providence Diocese-Revs. D. E. Doran, M. J. Owens, M. Roberge.

Dabaque Diocess-Reve. T. Dollard, M. Sollivan, Hamilton Diocese-Rev. R. Maloney.

Peterborough Diocese-Rev. G. F. Whibbs. Grand Rapids Diocese-Rev. N. N. Pou-

Oregon City Diocese-Rov. W. R. Hogan.

DEACONSHIP. Montreal Diocese-E. J. Brien, J. W. Brophy, J. H. Forbas, A. L. Jaemin. Springfield Diocese-M. J. Ahern, H. Ham-elin, C. A. Sullivan.

St. Bonlface Diocese-O. D. Bourdeau, A R. Giroux. Manchester Diocese-H. L. Bellefleur. Oregoa City Diocese-O. J. Reilly. Ogdensburg Diocese-M. W. Holland.

Antigonish D.ocese-R. McInnis. SUB-DEACON SHIP. Montreal D.ocess-E. R. Dorais, O, F.

legace. Dabuque Diocese-G H. Luchrsmann, C.

B. Leontenberge. Springfield Diocess-D. J. Caisse, J. F. Farrell.

Nicolet Diocese-P. A. Lajoie. Peterborough Discesse. D J. Scollard. Santa Fo Diocess-G, J. Guillard.

MINOR ORDERS. Montreal Diogese-W. J. Chauvin, J. S. Larocque, A. J. Majean. Springfield Diocese-O. F. Rice, T. P.
M.Donnell, P. J. O'Malley, J. J. Howard, Dabaque Diocese-J. J. F.tzpatrick, J. J. Harsfield. Brooklyn Diocesse-M. J. Hogan, J. C.

O'Hara. Antigonish Diocese-D. J. Cameron, R. S 1

McKenzie. Hamilton Diocese-F. D. Kehoe. Toronto Diocest --- O. J Cremer. Syracuse Diocess-A. J. Hayes. Pontiac Diocess-R J. McEachen. Kingston Diocess-T. P. Murphy. Ogdenaburg Diocese-R. F. Pierce. Nicolet Diocese -- N. A. St. Germain. Chatham Diocest.-W. E Sormany. Peterborough Diocest.-W. J. McColl.

TONSURE, St. Louis Diocess-J. J. Toomey. Chatham Diocese -M. F. Foley. Dubuque Diocese-B. Schilmoeller. Montreal Diocece-A. J. Derome. Providence Diucese-H. B. Harrold. San Francisco Diocese-J. J. Gannon.

BEN BUTTERWORTH'S BILL

To Bring About Unrestricted Reciprocity Reintroduced.

WASHINGTON, January 1-Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Cincinnati, has introduced a bill bir Congress, which, if passed, will effectu-ally re reciprocity between Canada and the United States, so far as the latter is concerned, of a most up " ricted character. Mr Butterworth was one of the first to realize how im-portant to the country at large would be an extension of its commerce beyond the line of years ago moved resolutions with a view of ob-literating the customs barrier between the two countries. Ever since that time the matter has had constant attention at his hands, he having -poken in many cities of the United Stat s and Canada iu regard to the question. The principal provision of the new bill is in the second section

which reads as follows. "That when it shall be certified to the Presidents of the United States by the Government of the said Dominion of Canada that, by the must be made for the superior vitality of the Irish stock; but it would be a mistake to re-gard Leo XIII. as tottering on the edge of however, in the June of 1837, the servant of generous actions by which it has been in-new for the superior vitality of the supernatural generous actions by which it has been in-produce or manufacture of the Units of the tothe definition of the supernatural generous actions by which it has been in-States, free of duty, the President shall make proclamation thereof, and shall likewise pro-claim that all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into all the ports of the United States, free of duty, and such articles States admisted into the ports of the United States free of duty so long as the said Dominion of Canada shall admit the products of the United States, as herein provided, into the ports W. pt. E. pt. of the Dominion free of duty." The subsequent section provides against the introduction of the foreign goods via Canad, creates such an arrangement as will provide for the free admission of the craft of the United States into all the ports of Canada, with the enjoyment of all privileges awarded in the United States, thus completely settling the fisheries question, and harmon zing the coasting law of both countries, a feature on the Pacific coast of great importance. In an interview Mr. Butterworth referred to the bill which he has just introduced as follows : That the tariff of the United States must be revised is conceded on all hands, and it is un-derstood that it will be allowed to perform none other than its proper and legitimate functions viz : the raising of revenue and equalization of conditions. In other words, where the con-ditions are equal, as between Canada and the United States, or whether we have the advantage, as we have in this case, a protective tariff is absolutely diferceless. It becomes an oppressive interference with the natural and healthful course of trade It is
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 interesting to observe the gigantic (forts that are being put forth to build up a commerce with the South American nations, with a people 3.000 miles away, while as the same time an equal effort is being made to hamper and restrict more advantageous trade with people of our own lineage and language, who live al most within sight of us. There are many indications that the growth of the sentiment in Limit, favor of an extension of commerce beyond our own borders is universal, and the ory for free do do do do do do do do trade with countries such as Canada is losing its terror, and can no longer be used as a sbibboleth to ignore the advantages of an unrestricted to sell that we want to buy, and who want to buy very badly things that we have got to do do do do do do do do do o do In the last presidential campaign the victory was won in a conflict between two policies. The cry of protection against free trade may have been proper enough, while the conflict existed between the two policies as such. Now, how-ever, we are dealing with schedu es and rates of duty. As to Cauada, we already hold a vantage ground in the field of industrial development, and to break down the barrier is only to en large our opportunities and to extend the area do of our profits. It should also multiply our fado cilities for foreign trade, by securing an un-limited supply of free raw material. of just the kind that we need, and that, too, in exchange for manufactures which we can sell to the Oan Limit, Gaspe Bay South 11 adians." Mr. Butterworth was asked whether the acope of his bill was sufficient to settle the differences, especially in relation to the fisheries, now existing between the two countries to which he replied : "I notice by recent despatches from Ottawa that it is not the intention to extand the modus vivendi, under which for the last two years over a thousand of our fishing vessels in the United a thousand of our naming vessels in the Oolted States have taken out licenses to fish in Can-adian waters. The result is likely to be that we will have trouble in the Gulf of St. Law-rence during the ensuing spring, unlefs some arrangement is reached. Now, this serious fisherw question can be settled by the passage of the bill which I have introduced. Is provides that submers of the Thirted States shall have that citizens of the United States shall have exual rights in every port and part of Canada, the same as afforded to Canadian subjects in every port and part of the United States,"



The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYCLORAMA, corner St. Oatherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and en Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Department of Crown Lands.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, conformably to the articles 1334, 1335 and 1336 of the Revised

Statutes of the Province of Quebec, the fol-lowing timber limits will be offered for sale

at public auction in the sale room of the De-partment of Crown Lands, in this city, on THURSDAY, the 9th JANUARY next, at

10.30 s.m. Subject to the conditions men-tioned below, namely :---

Upper Ottawa Agency

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Lake Saint John Agency.

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QUEBRO, 9th November, 1889.

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Total..... CONDITIONS OF SALE. The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at an upset

price to be made known on the day of sale. The timber limits to be adjuged to the party bidding the highest amcunt of bonus.

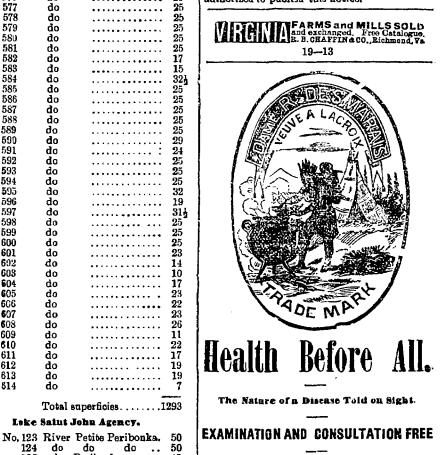
The bonus and first year ground rent per equare mile, to be paid in each case, imme-ciately sfeer the sale. These timber locations to be subject to the

provisions of all timber regulations now in force and which may be enacted hereafter. Plans of these timber locations will be open for inspection in the Department of Crown

Lands, in this city, and at the office of the loca! agents, up to the day of sale.

E. E. TACHE,

Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lauds. N.B.—According to law, no newspaper other than those named by Order-in-Council, are authorized to publish this notice.



the grave. He has the mens sana in corpore sano, and as long as he lives there will not fail to the guidance of the Church the intellect of a statesman and the heart of a saint.

I now proceed to summarize as succinctly the Vatican by these representatives of the policy of the Papacy :

THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

On this question there is no doubt that the Pope means business. He is of course very far from making common cause with the at establishing the Holy See as the headquarters of a new International. He is vigorously pushing on the organization of industrial circles-a kind of Catholic trades anion-in France, Spain and Belgium, and all these circles or labor unions are more or less closely affiliated to Rome. If the programmes of the recent Socialist congresses in Paris are compared with the programme of the Pope, there is sufficient resemblance to strike the most casual observer. The Pope is for developing and extending the principle of factory legislation so as to secure for childhood exemption from labor and liberty to learn. The Pope is securing for the workmen one rest day in seven. The Pope is for shortening the hours of labor. I was very curious to know whether the Pope meant to do anything more than emit counsels of perfection on these subjects. I think, if encouraged he will not stop there. He sent .Oardinal Lavigerie around Europe to revive the new erusade against the slave trade in Africa.

It is quite on the cards that he may send a still more popular crusade against hours of labor which leave the workman no time to live. Take the question of the six days working week. They told me that on this subject the Pope is extremely eager. I ask-ed whether his esgerness would carry him far enough to summon an International Conference on the subject. I was assured that there was no conference the Pope would be more delighted to summon, and if he were well enough he would gladly preside over such an assembly, to which he would eagerly invite representatives of all Protestant sects and athelistic and revolutionary societies, so long as they would agree to co-operate in obtaining the great boon of one day's rest in When that conference meets I hope seven. I may be there. Even the Moderator of the Free Kirk would admit that when he was doing such work the stoutest Presbyterian might well follow the lead of the Pope of Rome. The Pope cannot send delegates to Congresses representing Governments. Difficulties would arise with Italy. But he will watch the preceedings of the Congress at to realize the programme which is there arrived at, he will not let the opportunity slip.

God reached, with his co-laborers the Gamblan Islands and Otaheite, and, notwithstanding persecutions, founded a mission. In November of the same year Pére Chanel went the Island of Future that was l to as I can the substance of what I was told in the Vatican by these representatives of the ture martyrdom. He applied himself to the study of the language, and preached still more by deed than by word ; he lavished the

most tender charity on the poor and sick, was reluctantly forced, on the breaking out of a war between the tribes, to fise to the mission of Wallis. However, in the followviolent revolutionaries, whether Anarchists ing year, he returned to Futuna and an or Collectivists, who arrogate to themselves nounced the gespel to a great number of the exclusive right to the title of Socialists. infidels, whom he prepared for baptism But he is aiming more or less unconsciously During three years of devoted apostleship he won many to the true faith, among indiscribable sufferings and privations, but the hour of his deliverance was at hand; on April 28, 1841, the missioner's house was invaded by a blood-thirsty gang, led on by the king's minister ; with cruelty they massacred the servant of God, who, like his Divine Master, uttered no complaint, but repeatedly affirmed that he was happy to die. Miraculous conversions and cures followed the martyrdom of Blessed Chanel. Two of his nephews, a grand nephew, and some other relatives, were present at the glorious Beatification of their heroic kinsman. On the Saturday previous to the Beatification, at the last Papal Mass at St. Peter's, celebrated for the French pilgrims, the Holy Father was most affectionate and condescending to the humbler portion of the pilgrims. Through courtesy the directors of the pligrimage placed the ladies on the first rows where the Pope was to pase ; suddenly a Papal order was heralded : "The work-men foremost ! The Holy Father wishes to

another Oardinal around the world preaching see the workmen on his passage 1" He bestowed on them his kindest looks and blessings. In the several public andiences Leo XIII. deigned to accept in his own hand the workmen's mite offered individually with tearful eyes and throbbing hearts.

THE PROMPTNESS WITH WHICH MR. HARRIS RECEIVED HIS MONEY.

The fact of the winning of the \$15,000 by our townsman Henry Harris in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery is not new to our ex-sheriff, he replied : "That the money had promptly come. I am not seeking fame, and guess I will invest the money in real estate in the best county of Oalifornia-Napa."-Napa (Oal.) Reporter, November 12.

What is Gratitude?

Different answers would be given to this question by different people, and the same person asked the question at various times would probably be incensistent in his replies, Berne, and, if he sees a chance of striking in | which would assuredly be based upon the condition under which he considered it. Gratitude is to be recognized not by the words of We may also expect him to encourage his thanks which usage has made proper in reclergy everywhere to favor the adoption of turn for favors given, but by the conduct courts of conciliation and of arbitration as a which follows, and thus considered it is evimeans of settling trade disputes. Upon the | dent that there is much less gratitude in the wider question of capital, land ewnership, | world than would appear from the polite and the other issues which ge down deep, I phrases which one hears on every occasion. can only add that the Pope's devotion to The alightest service meets with effasive Thomas Aquinas may well encourage the thanks in words, but no further thought is stomach, so frequently complained of, can be more advanced school to regard the Holy commonly given even to conduct that ought a seedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE's Father as in a hopeful condition. That, to inspire the most grateful behavior. It is

apired. RESULT IN Q TEBEC WEST.

The Government Candidate, Mr. Murphy.

Elected by a Good Majority. QUEBEC."December 30 -The voting in the Quebec West election opened st 9 e'clock this morning, and a good deal of enthusiasm

was displayed by both parties. The hotels were all closed and everything was conducted in a quiet and orderly minner. The vote polied was a small one, a large number of voters having refrained from voting. The result gives Mr. Owen Murphy a majority of nearly 200 votes over his opponent, Mr. R H. McGreevy. The polling, in detail, was as

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	~ ~ · · · · · ·	Murphy.	MCGI
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	Montcalm ward No. 1		5
	No. 2	30	52
1	No. 3	62	6
	Banlieua ward, No. 1	6	
	No. 2.		10
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	Total	719	520

Majority for Murphy.... 193

The majority gained by Mr. Murphy has surprised everybody in this city. He carried the last election only by a majority of eight votes against Mr. Carbray. After the returns of the polls at the Russell house, Mr. Murphy was presented with a bouvet tied up with a broad red ribbon. Speeches were made by several prominent Liberals and Nationallats, among whom were Messrs. Langelier (mayor), F. X. Lemieux and L P. Pelletier. At 6 30 a monster procession was formed on Grande Allee and Mr. Murphy and his partisans started for a triumphal tour around the city. Order prevailed throughout the day, and everything passed quietly enough. This afternoon a row broke out at one of the Lower Town polls, but was speedly quelled by the provincial force.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23, 1869.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen :-- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES,

Ohn. Bidg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church,

(Letter from the Pastor.)

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul

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We receive clients daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a m, to 8 p.m. We certify that we have the best Lung Purgative known; guaranteed to purge at any time of the year. CERTIFICATE.

May 4th, 1887.

May 4th, 1887. For twenty-one years I was afflicted with dyspepsia, kidney disease, enlargement of the liver and heart disease. I also suffered from conshipation; in fact, it is to this same consti-pation that I may attribute all the above-mentioned diseases which afflicted me during twenty-one years. Several physicians attended me but all pronounced my case incursals.

me, but all pronounced my case incurable. Raving been so long ill I had become dis-couraged, until hearing of the medicine of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix I gave it a trial, and after two months was perfectly cured. If anyone desires further information I shall be pleased to give it to them.

Signed) MADAME LEMIEUX, 80 German street, (in yard).

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parents, bring your sick children. We cure completely. All those who treat this disease cause eruption by means of ointments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it completely with our medicines.

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