

PAUPER EMIGRATION.

AMERICA'S PROTEST AGAINST ENGLAND'S EXPORTATION OF WORK HOUSE INMATES TAKING EFFECT.

Some Sharp Criticism by the English and Irish Press.

New York, July 3.—The Sun's London special says:—The action of the United States authorities and of public opinion in America in relation to the influx of paupers from Ireland have plunged some of the bodies of Irish Poor Law Guardians into the deepest alarm, and have called forth a good deal of sharp criticism. The fact that the action of the American Government should only have been taken at the urgent solicitation of the National League is made the occasion of unfavorable comment, and the Irish in America are upbraided with selfishness in carrying on an agitation in behalf of their starving fellow-countrymen in Ireland, and then seeking to drive them from a land of peace and plenty as soon as they have come in sight of it. The Poor Law Guardians are dismayed at the prospective return of the paupers, they thought they had got rid of for ever, and at the loss of the money they had spent in their shipment, while the Government plans receive a serious check, and the systematic transportation of paupers has come to a stop just as it was getting well under way. The first open transfer to America by the Board of Poor Law Guardians of the bulk of the paupers in their charge was from Kenmare, and they sailed on May 6th and numbered 190. They were paupers who had been for varying periods chargeable on the union, and they were shipped bodily into America at the union's expense, unassisted by the Tuke fund or by direct Government aid. Nearly all the later shipments by the different unions have been managed without publicity and with the connivance of the Government, whose local naval service has attended to the transfer of emigrants and their effects from the shores to the steamers. The directly assisted emigrants sent under the arrangements of the Tuke fund are not paupers. The alleged ignorance on the part of the Anchor or Allan lines respecting the character of their passengers is somewhat singular in view of the fact that the passages were contracted for in bulk and paid for by the Poor Law Unions. The Tuke emigrants have nearly all been disembarked at Boston, but a great many actual paupers have been landed both in Boston and New York since the 1st of May.

RE-SHIPMENT PAUPERS FROM AMERICA.

The Tribune's London special says, regarding the subject:—Pauper emigration has given rise to a question in the Commons, and to some discussion in the newspapers. The Daily News correspondent has twice reported that the public feeling in America grows in bitterness, adding today that Mr. Trevelyan's statement on Thursday really covered the whole ground, his answer embracing the entire case so far as it is within his knowledge. The British Government fully recognizes the right of the American Government to protect its own shores against paupers, but has no information leading it to believe that any considerable numbers of paupers have been sent back, hence none have been sent with its cognizance, and none without means or friends, unless by unauthorized persons. But since complaints have reached this side, fresh orders have been sent to Ireland enjoining all the Government officers and agents to use the utmost care that no pauper emigrant be sent to the United States whose condition could occasion any difficulty whatever. It may be taken as certain that this new Irish-American effort to embargo the American and British Governments will fail, for the simple reason that the latter is determined to remove or anticipate every possible grievance in connection with emigration. The Times correspondent says on the same subject:—Mr. Trevelyan has ordered a report from each parish union in Ireland as to the number of paupers who have left Ireland for America during the last three months, and how far they have been assisted by union funds or by friends.

THE IRISH PRESS.

The Freeman's Journal asserts that more than 15,000 poor were sent to the United States, and that the inspection of emigrants was a farce, and the funds employed were only partly from workhouse authorities. The Nation asks:—"If the New York Commissioners return poor emigrants all of whom might not actually have been inmates of workhouses to Ireland, what will become of them? Their homes are broken up. The Irish Parliamentary party will demand both an explanation and a remedy." The Freeman's Journal also points out that simulated emigration will receive a serious check.

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION IN IRELAND.

TREVELYAN'S EXPLANATION AT VAREMOR WITH THE FACTS.

Dublin, June 28.—The assisted emigration question has been invested with new interest and importance since it has become known that the press and public authorities and patriotic organizations of America are making vigorous protests against the immigration of paupers. The term is not a nice one applied to the down-trodden exiles, but it is the truth, notwithstanding. They are paupers, made so by British misrule, and then published as feeble by British authority, exercised in the shape of alms. Boards of Guardians and municipal bodies are becoming alive to the atrocity of this assisted depopulation system, and rates in aid of the Government grant will not be so easily voted henceforth. The Government circles, too, are becoming scared at the American exposures. News has just reached by channel cable from London that this evening the House of Commons had the subject before it. Mr. Cowen, editor and proprietor of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chronicle—one of the few English members in sympathy with the Irish party—put the pertinent question to the Government—whether it was true that pauper emigrants had been sent to America with the knowledge and consent of the authorities. Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that the reports about the landing of paupers in America were greatly exaggerated. He stated that the steamer "Anchors" took no inmates of any workhouse, and that all emigrants sent by the Commissioners had been supplied with funds. No paupers had been sent out by the Boards of Guardians. He also stated that no details offer for sending emigrants to Canada had been received from the Dominion Government.

The explanation will certainly be news in Ireland, where Boards of Guardians have been making grants of money in aid of the Government subsidy. However, you can judge for yourselves over there; many of the exiled emigrants have actually proceeded on their voyage, clothed with the workhouse uniform, or in garments supplied by the Guardians.

PETER PENCE.

A LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP LYON OF TORONTO.

Rav. Fr.—The great festival of St. Peter and St. Paul has been instituted by the Church to remind all the faithful of the gratitude which they owe to God, for belonging to a Church founded by Christ, our Lord Himself, on the foundation of the Apostles, the chief of whom he appointed St. Peter. The successor of St. Peter in authority and dignity is His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, to whom we owe reverence and obedience as to Peter himself, or even to Christ whose vicar he is. It is known to the whole world that the position of the Holy Father is at present most painfully increased by the highest responsibilities. He stands as Moses on the mountain between two contending armies: the one fighting the battle of Christ, and His Church, and the other of the devil, and the world. The office of His exalted position is, besides prayer, to bind and to loose, to command and advise, and it is the duty of all true Christians to receive with the greatest docility, and respect the commands, as well as the advice of their common Father. In another respect the position of our Holy Father is very painful. He has been robbed of the patrimony his predecessors enjoyed for the government of the entire Church, which requires a great number of congregations and learned officials in every rank for the various duties of the Church. In olden times when the Holy See was no impoverished, the Catholics throughout the world paid their Peter Pence, and now, this offering has become of the greatest necessity. In the first Synod which we held in this diocese, we appointed the Sunday within the octave of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul as the day to make this offering of Peter Pence. We have omitted to remind the people, except occasionally, of this offering through fear of burdening them too much, as in almost every parish collections were very frequent during the year, for church and presbytery buildings, for ecclesiastical education, for the support of orphans and aged persons in the House of Providence, for the succor of the Magdalen Asylum, for the poor visited by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for foreign and home missions, besides the usual parishes and church offerings for the support of the clergy. Our good people responded to all those calls with a Christian generosity that will be rewarded both in this life and in the next, for God has promised a return of a hundredfold, so that our good people are nothing poorer, but rather richer, from their noble generosity. But now considering that the Peter Pence is only a small offering from each, we have the courage to order again this collection which is to be taken up annually. I know that other Prelates like myself were discouraged from adding this collection to the many other calls through fear of overburdening the people, but on a deeper consideration we will set aside this, as a trifle if all the dioceses in the world make the collection, the wants of the Holy Father will be sufficiently met. If each person who is in the habit of receiving the sacraments give only five cents, the amount will be considerable. Parents who are able, will, I am sure, not grudge to make this small offering for their children, and the rich, by their more abundant offering, will supply for the poor who can give nothing. You will please, Rev. Sir, take up this collection as soon as possible in your various churches.

Yours faithfully in Christ,
+ JOHN JOSEPH LYON,
Archbishop of Toronto.
St. Michael's Palace, June 27th 1883.

THE SCOTTISH PARNELL RESIGNING THE GREEK CHAIR.

Professor Blackie delivered a homily upon "the art of roaring," with illustrations, and a few of its advantages explained, upon Wednesday night, to the Land Law Reform Association of London. The question under discussion was the condition of the Scotch crofters, and the Professor hinted that, if for defending the crofters, he should be abused by the Scotch papers, he would glory in that abuse. He resigned the Greek chair, he said, in order that he might do something better, and that "something better" he has found to consist in his roaring—roaring long and loud. He says:—"Let Greek die, let Hebrew die, let learning go to the dogs; but let human beings live—(cheers)—and let human brotherly charity live, and let him go on with his discourse. (Cheers and laughter.) Any man who knew human nature could have prophesied the whole series of events that had occurred. Why? Why were laws made? To protect the weak against the strong, the poor against the rich. But the Land Laws of this country had been made by the landlords, and that for the purpose of making themselves stronger. They might call him the Scottish Parnell if they liked. (Laughter and cheers.) He cared not a straw. (Renewed cheers.) Those unjust laws enabled man to stamp God's name upon the devil's work. The only thing of which the Highlanders had been guilty was that they had been far too meek and submissive. (Cheers.) Experience had taught him that nothing was to be gained in this world but by roaring—(laughter)—making a tremendous noise—(laughter)—and whether it was the lion that roared or the ass that brayed—(laughter)—there must be noise. He was there that night to roar. (Laughter.) Certainly, though the Professor does roar, and with a vengeance, many will admit that there is a charm in it. To the poor there is musical sweetness in the sound.

A despatch from Buffalo says:—Captain Matthew Webb, the swimmer who is to go through the Whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls for \$10,000, is training for the perilous feat at Nantasket beach, Mass.

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Solely by Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.
The CHARLES A. VOGLER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

JOHN DEVROY'S OASE.

New York, June 29.—Counselor, Michael J. Costello said to-day that as soon as the Governor returns to Albany he will apply to him for a remission of John Devroy's sentence. Mr. Costello states that he will base his argument in support of the application principally on the ground that the sentence was directly contrary to the jury's recommendation of extreme clemency, and that the jury would not have brought in a verdict of guilty at all if it understood that Mr. Devroy was to receive more than nominal punishment. Mr. Costello asserts that three of the jurors informed him that they would not under any circumstances have agreed to the verdict of guilty only that they were given to understand that no punishment, except possibly a light fine, would be inflicted.

CANADIANS IN THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Michigan Legislature which adjourned on the 9th inst., had a long session. It began January 3rd. It sits only once in two years. This year the session was prolonged by a dead-lock in the election of a United States Senator. The contest over this election lasted nearly eight weeks. A look into the manual shows that there were a number of Canadians in the Lower House. On the Republican side, which had the majority, there were Lawrence C. Fyfe and Wm. A. French. Mr. Fyfe was born at Isle aux Noix, Lake Champlain. Though not the leader of the majority he was one of the most prominent members on that side. He is a lawyer, and lives at St. Joseph, Michigan. Mr. French was born in Palham Township, Lincoln County, afterwards lived at Osafield, in Haldimand County, and now lives in Dundee, Michigan. He is a railroad contractor and farmer. On the Democratic side were R. B. Blacker and N. A. Fletcher. Mr. Blacker was born at Brantford, Ontario, and is now engaged extensively in lumbering at Manistee, Michigan. His parents live near Brantford. Mr. Fletcher was born at Oakland, in Brant County, and received his education in a common school in Newbury, Middlesex county, and at the grammar school in Smithville, in Lincoln county. He afterwards taught school for two years in the township of Barton, just outside this city, during which time he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Times. He was for a time an inmate of the family of Joseph Rymal, ex-M.P., and is still a frequent visitor at his house. He is an intimate friend of N. A. Wray, M.P.P. Though this was Mr. Fletcher's first experience in a Legislative body, he was soon after the beginning of the session chosen as leader of the Opposition, and like the other Canadians mentioned he seems to have shown himself well qualified for Legislative work.—Hamilton Times.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUSTEES OFFICES. Tuesday, July 3.

As usual on the eve of the "Glorious Fourth" business on the New York Stock Exchange was dull. Canada Pacific stock sold there this morning at 63½ and St. Paul & Manitoba at 123½. The money market was quiet and rates remain as last quoted, 7 to 8 per cent for discounts, 5½ to 6 per cent for call and time loans. Sterling Exchange is nominal at 83 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 8½ to 9 prem. cash over the counter, 9½ to 9¾ prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York are sold at par to 1-16 discount. The local stock market this morning was extremely dull and only four stocks were dealt in. The many operators who look for a "boom" this week were disappointed. Stock Sales.—6 Montreal 198; 5 Ontario 111; 100 Richelieu 79; \$7,000 Land Grant Bonds 99½. A special cable from London says that at a special meeting of the Canada Northwestern Land Company yesterday, the report was adopted and a dividend declared.

EARNINGS OF LEADING CANADIAN BANKS.

The Monetary Times has compiled the following statement showing the annual earnings of our principal banks:—

QUEBEC BANKS. Net profits. Bank. 1882-3. 1881-2. Montreal.....\$1,566,788 \$1,641,256 Merchants Bank..... 885,911 762,442 Quebec Bank..... 301,955 242,962 Eastern Tps Bank... 188,751 149,495

ONTARIO BANKS. Net profits. Bank. 1882-3. 1881-2. Bank of Toronto.....\$267,703 231,329 Ontario Bank..... 205,711 181,460 Federal Bank..... 495,256 241,003 Dominion Bank..... 333,972 100,916 Bank of Hamilton... 135,108 87,336

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Numerous holiday have intervened of late, namely: St. Jean Baptiste Day, St. Peter and St. Paul's Day and Dominion Day. From Friday until Tuesday the Produce Exchange was adjourned, so as to cover the two latter holidays, and Tuesday being the eve of the fourth of July was a semi-holiday in reality. To-morrow (Wednesday) being Independence Day, all the Exchanges will be closed in the States and dullness will reign in all the markets of Canada. Under the circumstances, half the week being taken up by holidays, we have nothing of importance to report in commercial matters. As far as dry goods are concerned the attention of merchants here has been taken up with attending to the wants of customers who casually drop in from points this side of Kingston, the Ottawa section and places east of this city, along with preparations for the first fall trip, which commences next week.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—A fair business has transpired in Scotch brands on the basis of last week's quotations, which are as follows:—Coltness \$21 50 to 22; Lang loan \$21 25 to 21 50; Summerlee, Gartsherrie and Calder \$20 50 to 21; Carnbroe, \$19 50 to 20; Englington Dalwellington \$18 50 to 19. The American markets have again lapsed into quietness, although prices are steady. Scotch warrants are called at 47½. Glasgow freight for pig iron to Montreal are firm with an upward tendency at 11s. In bar iron a better movement is reported at \$1 90 to 2. Hoops and bands are quiet at 2½ to 2½. Tin plates have experienced a fair equify. Not less than \$5 25 would be accepted for Galley grades of T. O. charcoal, but some round lots of Alloway have been placed at a shade under that figure. Cokes are firm at \$4 40. This being the season for Canada plasters, a brisk and active demand has set in, and we hear of sales covering some 5,000 boxes at \$3 to 3 10, the inside figure being exceptional. Penn. Saguenay, Portland and equal brands have been offered at

£9 12s 6d f. o. b. A cable has just been received, reporting 2s 6d advance. English shipping port London cable quotations for both tin and copper are unchanged, and prices here are the same, tin at 23½ to 24 and copper at 18½ to 18¾. Wire is quoted at \$1 65 to 1 70 per 63 lb. bundles from 0 to 6 inclusive. Out nails are steady at \$2 85 per keg for 3-inch and upward at 4 months, and 10c per keg off for cash. Window glass, \$1 85 for first cut.

GRAIN.—Grain market is quiet. Yellow wheat is sold in 100 bbl. lots at 83½, but lots of 500 bbls. could be had at 83, and we quote 83½ to 90, as to size of lot. Yellows have a wide range, being quoted at from 63½ to 83½, an advance of ½ to ¾ having been obtained on certain grades in demand for Western account. In raw there is not much doing at the moment, the cargoes which have recently arrived in port having been bought previously by the refiners. In fruit about 4,000 half boxes of Valencia raisins were sold at auction on Wednesday at 4 to 4½ per pound, but really choice fruit is held at 5½. The stocks in New York are estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 boxes. A gentleman from Denia, one of the largest shippers of Valencia raisins, is at present in the city trying to place his new crop, the first shipments of which will be made from Denia in about 30 days. A Malaga grower is also in the city with an eye to business. To both of these gentlemen we would say give us no more storms just about drying time, unless the damage be as genuine in Spain as it has been during the past season in both Canada and the United States. Currants have sold at 5½ to 6c. In tea the only sale of importance we hear of new Japan to arrive at 44c. Coffee are firm, and there is a good demand for old Government Javas at from 18c to 20c. Spices are firm at last week's figures. In tobacco about 25,000 was sold today by W. H. Arnton, Connecticut wrappers selling at 10½ per lb., Penn's binders and fillings 6c per lb., Ohio selected 12½c, Wisconsin fillers 11½c per lb., Connecticut Hostler 15½c per lb., Pennsylvania wrappers 14½, Connecticut do 14c, Havana tobacco 29½c, Sumatra 18½, do fine 36½, and Yara 16½c. In molasses the cargo of 570 puncheons of Barbadoes, which was sold some days ago, was on p, but is said to be at about 46c. Jobbing lots are quoted at 48 to 50c. The price is down to 21c at the Islands. Syrups are unchanged.

LEATHER.—The market throughout is dull and in tone easy. It is well supplied with all descriptions and no line of goods is there special movement. The only feature of encouragement is the fact that Quebec dealers continue to ship largely to the other side, which, of course, tends to keep the accumulation in check, preventing it from running over into excess. Prices are about as before. We quote:—Spanish sole, No. 1, B. A., 25c to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c to 21c; do, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do, No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaugher, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c; rough belting hide, 33c to 34c; harness, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do Scotch grained 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 16c; puffed, 12c to 16c; splits, ordinary, to choice, 22c to 25c; do under juniors 16c to 19c. Lumber.—The city trade is dull, but the country trade shows fair dimensions. Receipts are enough to keep up the assortment, with some inclination to overrun on the poor descriptions. That sellers hold their own is about all that can be said in regard to prices. In deal freights there is nothing doing. We quote: Pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd \$22 to 25; do shipping culls \$15 to 17; spruce per M \$12 to 14; do culls \$9 to 10; oak per M \$40 to 45; hard maple per M \$30 to 32; soft do \$16; basswood \$18 to 20; black walnut 1st and 2nd \$100 to 110; do 1st \$110 to 120 90; do culls \$60 to 65; hemlock per M \$9 to 10; cherry per M \$5 to 6; cedar, elm, soft, \$16 to 18; do rock \$25 to 30; cedar, round, per foot, 6c to 10c do flat, 4c to 6c.

FISH AND OILS.—Salmon is the principal kind offered. Sales of British Columbia have been made at \$16, and of North Shore at \$17 50 to 18 per barrel. A few odd parcels of white fish were placed at \$5 per half barrel. Labrador herrings are quoted at \$6 per barrel, and dry cod at \$6 to 6 50 per quintal. Mixed boneless fish commands 5c to 5½ per lb. There have been sales of cod oil during the past few days amounting to 300 or 400 bbls on p, but understood to be at a shuffling from previous rates, but jobbing lots are quoted at 65c to 67½ for a Newfoundland lot, at 62½ to 65c for Halifax and Gaspe. In other kinds there is no change. WOOL.—There have been sales during the week of about 300 bales of greasy wool at 17½ to 18c. In Canada pulled there is nothing to report. A Supers being quoted at 30c to 33c and B do at 25c to 27c. Black wool 25c to 26c. RAW WOOL.—Cable advices just received from London report that at the Lamson's fair sales other, fiber and red fox sold at fair prices, although the market was not so strong as the March sales. Cross and silver fox, beaver, lynx and bear were firm at March prices.

SALT.—A fair movement is reported at the following prices: Coarse tons 54 to 55, elevens 50 to 52, twelves 47 to 49, factory filled \$1 25 to \$1 35, Bureau, \$2 40. FERTILISERS.—The market remains dull and prices unchanged. Potash, refined, 15½ to 16½; on cars, in broken lots, 16c to 16½, and in single barrels 17c to 18c.

DIED.

DOYLE—At Lowe, P. Q., on the 19th June, Mary Anne, beloved wife of Michael Doyle, J. P., aged 55 years.—R.I.P.

WRELAN.—In this city on Friday morning the 28th inst., Michael Davitt, aged 9 months and 8 days, infant son of John P. Wrehan.

WRELAN.—In this city on the 28th inst., James Wrehan, aged 85 years, for the past 20 years Sexton of St. Patrick's Church, this city.

PARIS.—In St. Jean Baptiste Village, on 29th inst., Mrs. Mathilda Hanorra Lee, wife of Isaac Paris.

HERBERT.—In this city, on the 30th June, Richard Herbert, aged 32 years and 10 days.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maldies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (3½ and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled "JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of EPPE'S OROLOGICAL

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

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Ladies' Lined Sunshades, all new fresh goods, reduced to 35c.

Children's Sunshades, trimmed with handsome lace, reduced to 35c each.

A large lot of Spring and Summer Dress Goods reduced to only 7c per yard. Genteel Goods for dresses and costumes.

One large lot of Dress Goods, composed of all Wool Belizes, extra wide Washing Lustres, Reversible Mohairs, Striped and Checked Belizes, about twenty different makes. Original prices from 15c to 25c. All now reduced to only 8c per yard.

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All those who from indigestion, excesses or other causes are weak, nervous, physically drained, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be cured and permanently cured, without surgical operations. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. The Medical Weekly says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly unavailing. The new plan of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a complete and permanent cure. It restores the blood, and with it health, strength, and vitality. It is a boon to men." Consultation free. DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE, 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. 2-9-mwf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal No. 407. The twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. Present: The Honorable Mr. Justice Papeau, Jules Labine, of the City of Montreal, trader, doing there business under the name and firm of "Jules Labine & Co.," Plaintiff, vs. G. A. Hétu, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and now absent from this Province, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff, by His Honor, Messrs. Papeau & Labine, Justices of the Peace, that the said Defendant be and he is hereby ordered to appear before the Court on the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the receipt of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment, as in a cause by default.

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Infallible, Hygienic, Curative, Preventive. Druggists, \$1.00, including Postage. Sold by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$2 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

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The Irish National Library. Moore's Poetical Works. Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland. Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures. Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls.

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