HIGH PRAISE.

Mrs. John Noclands, writing from the Methodist Personage, Adelaide, Got, says: "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral B. laam in

our family for years. For heavy colds, sore

throats and distressing coughs, no other medi-

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of ment, which have no natrition, he painted off on you.

The only preparation of the kind contraints entire nutritious constituents of the Ro

oine se soon reliever."

GLADSTONE IN SCUTLAND.

The Cabinet Willing to Carry Out Ita Pro gramme and Reapproach the Irish Question-Parliament to be Dissolved Next Saturday-More Election Manifestees-General Political Gossip.

EDINBURGH, June 21 .- Mr. Gladatone addressed another large and enthusiastic meethere to-day. In the ocurse of speech he said it was irksome to always be compelled to refer to Ireland, but that this was due to the Tories, who blocked the way so that the Government could not get rid of the question and proceed to the other business of the Empire. He relied, he added, upon the people's energy to clear the line now and allow the train of progress to go on to its destination. Continuing, Mr. Gladatone said that he did not complain of the secession of Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright. They were a small fraction of the Liberal party.

They had abandoned its traditions, which were honorable regarding Ireland. As Fox's speeches and the actions of Fitzwilliam and Cavendish showed, their descendants were trying to resist that policy, which, if it had been carried out, would have saved years of trouble. The Land Purchase bill was applicable at the time when he introduced it in the House of Commons, but he had failed to receive the support of Lord Hartington and others. He did not think England and Scotland received it so favorably as they received the Home Rule bill. The Cabinet were now free to approach the whole subject. If they continued in office the Cabinet would carry out the Home Rule programme, with the regard to their obligations. They desired to secure local self-government for Ireland, with perfect security to the Imperial union. He had never, he declared, concealed his ideas from the country when a great crisis had come. People had had the audacity to say that he had en-deavored to force this question. Last autumn, he said, he forusaw an Irish demand which would sweep into the shade all other legislation. He foreshadowed, but did not foresee, that the demand would be so wise and moderate. Mr. Gladstone further said that he hoped they would not let slip a was a rush to shake hands with him as golden opportunity which does not often occur, especially in the case of Ireland. The rejection of home rule would not settle the question and bring peace, but there would be the same miserable round of contention. He asked them to listen to a prayer reduced to the limits of reason and safety. BRADLAUGHS MANIFESTO.

Bradlaugh has issued an election manifeato to his constituents of Northampton. In

it he save :--"British injustice has often been the mother of agrarian crimes in Ireland. Our paltry, selfish harshness has often been the nurse and inciter of the rash speech and conduct of the Irish. A union maintained by heavy garrisons and the police department, which is an assistant to the army, is an unreal union. There is no willing union between the prisoner and handcuffs. Union should imply co-operation, not dominance, not sub-jection. The present paper union is an in-denture of forced servitude, and not a freely executed partnership deed. Ask the voters to test, bend or break this counterfeit, selfstyled union, even though you know it to be manufactured for the Primrose league by a Birmingham firm."

THE FENIANS AND GLADSTONE. LONDON, June 21 .- The Times publishes what it says is a copy of a private special circular, recently sent by the president of the Supreme council to the different "centres" of the Irish Kepublican brotherhood throughout the kingdom of Great Britainand Ireland. he document fills a column of the Times, in print. The gist of it lies in the claim that to the efforts of the Fenians is Ireland indebted for the present advantageous position occupied by the Irish cause, and in the statement that while Mr. Gladstone's scheme is inadequate, because Ireland must have nothing short of independence, it is the duty of Irishmen to support the Premier in every way in order to enable him to complete the step he wishes to take. The Times says the document is marked "to be destroyed when read." Michael Davitt pronounces the so-called Feuian secret manifesto published in the Times an election dodge. Mr. Davitt says the document was written by the ex-editor of an extinct weekly paper which pretended to represent extreme Nationalist views.

GLASGOW, June 22 .- The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone hero to-day was the signal for a great demonstration. Thousands of people waited at the station to greet them and when they alighted from the troin and entered their carriago they were cheered and cheered again by the enthusiastic multitude. Hengler's circus, in which Mr. Gladstone was announced to speak, was packed from floor to ceiling. Mr. Gilbert Beith, member of Parliament for Central Glasgow, was chairman of the meeting. When the Premier and his wife and Lady Aberdeen entered the building they met with prolonged applause. The audience sang "Auld Lang Syno" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Mr. Gladstone, upon rising, said he was confident that Glasgow would do true and solid Liberal work at the coming elections. He would to day deal with a portion of the great Irish question which peculiarly affected Scotland. He would take his text from the famous words of Dr. Chalmers. who, in 1816, referred to the "impossibility of crushing the Irish people," and added, that the "Almighty arm of kindness would be irresizible," (Cheers.) Those words, the speaker said, were words of high Christian wisdom. He asked his auditors to approach the question inspired with such sentiments. He wished to deal with three points-the security of Protestants in Ulater. the arguments deduced from the union of Scotland and England, and the question of Rome Rule for Scotland. (Cheers.) He denied that under the Home Rule bill Ireland would be an independent country. There were clauses that forbade Ireland to legislate for the establishment or endowment of any religion. The Parnellites joyfully accepted the clauses, and they had always proved that they were in favor of religious freedom. Besides, the Royal veto would remain. Therefore, alarms were groundless and frivolous, Lord Bartington complained that he made no advance on the Ulster proposals in the original scheme. Well. Lord Hartington made no effort to help to do so. Major Saunderson, in behalf of the Orangemen, advanced the view that the majority of the Irish should be compelled to adopt the will of the small minority. Mr. Parnell wanted the assistance of every Irishman in the work of governing Ireland. The Government was open to consider every reasonable proposal, if such could be devised, for the purpose of giving separate satisfaction to that portion of Ulster in which Protestanism greatly prevails, but the fears that the Irish would persecute the North where the Protestants were strong enough to protest themselves were quite baseless. The union

ferent from that of England and Ireland. The fundamental difference was that Scot-land was always able to hold her own Scotland met England on a footing of equality, and the union with the lapse of time commended itself to the minds and hearts of Scotchmen, whilst the entire Irish nation was against the union of that country with England. If a great majority of the people of Scotland wished to manage her local affairs within her own borders, did they think if they arrived at a clear conclusion to that effect that England dare or would wish to refuse them? (Gries of "No.") He ridiculed the proposal of the National Radical union to leave undealt with the question of Irish local self-government, a subject which was ripe for discussion, while the country dealt with local government for England and Sootland, a question which was not ripe for discussion. Mr. Gladatone thought the proposed cast iron uniformity of institutions for

England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales was a bad, false and vulgar principle. In desling with the subject of local government the special wants of the different peo-ples must be considered and the special his-tory of those peoples. The main question was whether Ireland was to have free government or be overridden by England and Scot-land. They knew now what Ireland wished. Ireland had not asked for an innovation, because she had a parliament until it was taken from her in 1800 by a mixture of frand and force. She only said: "In God's name, as you have failed, allow us to endeavor to govern ourselves." Scotland, the speaker continued, had always sent reformers to a reformed parliament. Would she do so again? (cries of "Yes!") or would she send Conservatives? If she chose the latter course the responsibility would be here and not his. In conclusion he appealed to his auditors to give their voice in favor of a work of peace and justice. Mr. Gladatone's closing words were hailed with loud and prelenged cheering.

THE PREMIER'S JOURNEY HOME.

London, June 23 .- Mr. Gladstone's journe, from the meeting hall to the railway station at Glasgow was a grand trimphal procession. His carriage was escorted by a body of police. Every point of vantage around the station had to be faught for. The streets were filled with a solid mass of humanity. shouting itself hourse .- Mr. Gladstone showed no sign of fatigue. On the platform a splendid bouquet was presented to him and there the train started, The Countess of Aberdeen travelled on the same train, and after a time joined the Premier's party. Crowds at every station cheered the Premier and called for a speech, Mr. Gladatone, in most instances, returned a few words of thanks. At Carlisie he made a short speech in reference to the Unionist candidate there. His remarks were received with mingled cheering and hocting. At Preston there was a decidedly hostile element n the crowd. Cheers were given for Lord Salisbury and counter cheers for Mr. Gladatone and Earl Spencer. Chester was reached at midnight. Crowds were waiting at the station despite the lateness of the hour. The party arrived at Hawarden at one o'clock this morning and received a hearty welcome. Mr. Gladstone will speak in Liverpool on

## A DEMAND ON SIR JOHN.

THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF TORONTO WANT SENATOR SMITH OUT OF THE CABINET-THE LABOR MARKET IN WINNIPEG OVERCROWDED

TORONTO, June 21 .- At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, the following resollutions were adopted: Whereas the Hon. Frank Smith, in his place in the Senate of the keep the Liberal party occupied and divided by Dominion, did accuse some of the working the Irish question. In this way they hope to men of Toronto of being a "lot of thieves," and as such statement has not been substantiated, nor has it been retracted by him, neither has he expressed regret using such an unwarranted and libellous assertion, therefore resolved, that this council recommends that all labor organizations throughout the country he and are hereby requested to estracize the Hon. Frank Smith and refuse to listen to him should be attempt to "stump" the country. as he expressed his intention of doing at the approaching elections, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Sir John Macdonald. Premier of the Dominion. James R. Brown, Sec. Oshawa T. and L. Council.

THE SENATOR AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

Your committee heartily recommend concurrence by your body in the foregoing resolution, with the addition thereto of the following words:-"And also demanding that tion. Frank Smith he retired from the Executive Committee of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, his presence therein being recognized by organized labor, as by all who value their rights as citizens, as inimical to the liberties of a free people.

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

That from reliable sources in the Northwest it is learned that the labor market in Winnipeg is very much overcrowded, and that many mechanics are finding their way either back to the older provinces, or over into the neighboring States of the Union. This fact should not be forgotten by poor people throughout Great Britain contemplating immigration to the Canadian North-West.

THE COUNCIL'S ACTION APPROVED. Your committee have much pleasure in submitting to your body the following from the Trades and Labor Council of Oshawa, which, taken in conjunction with like expressions from different representative labor bodies throughout the Dominion, indicates most unmistakably that in all its transactions Toronto Trades and Labor Council voices the views of organized labor in Canada :-Oshawa, 10th June, 1886 .- To the Secre tary Legislative Committee, Loronto Trades

and Luber Council: Sir,-I am directed by Oshawa T. and L. Council to suggest to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council the advisability of obtaining the united action of all Trades and Labor Councils and labor organizations throughout the country on any matters affecting the interests of wage-workers. As a member of the Dominion Government some time ago stated, with reference to assisted immigration, that it was only "a few of the trades unions in the cities who objected, this Council considers it would be advisable to enlighten the Government as to the fact that the labor organizations throughout the country are as one with the Terente Council in opposition to the granting of "assisted passages" by the Government in Canada. Ard, further, that any action that may be taken by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council in the interest of the working classes of this country will receive the hearty support of this Council, and, we believe, the support of all other labor organizations as well, and would suggest that

The constant feeling of being "played out" and "used up" can readily be removed by of England and Scotland was essentially dif. | using Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

steps be taken to that end.

OKELLY'S CABLE LETTER.

The Campaign-The Irish Leader-Mr. Parnell sets Forth His Opinion of the Fight.

House of Commons Library, Westminster, Jude 19, 1886.

The following statement of Mr. Parnell's views on the political situation in Great Britain were communicated to the New York Herald correspondent vesterday morning in the small hours after the House of Commons rose. The Irish chief sets down the basis of his hopes of clearness of vision, while the mass of politicians seem flurried and excited over the coming battle.

APPEARANCE OF UR. PARNELL

Nothing in the aspect or conversation of Parnell would lead to a suspicion that he was entering on a campaign which must have a decisive
influence on the future of his country. It was
impossible, however, not to notice a certain air
of physical fatigue, and an unpleasant cough
now and then told too plainly that Mr. Parnell

Correspondent-What are the prospects of the

campaign.

Mr. Parnell.—I consider the outlook a most favorable one. I would detain you too long if I were to travel over the whole field of hope, but I will direct your attention to some im-

PAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

"First, we have the undoubted fact that of the Irish votes in Great Britain which were given at the general election to the Conservatives we can transfer at least fifty seats now held by the Tories to the Liberal party. This will make one hundred on division, and will convert the majority of thirty against the bill into a majority of seventy for it. There are also at least fifty constituencies now held by small majorities by Liberale, where the Irish vote can turn the small majority into a large

one.
"But you will ask me whether there are not some Liberal seats which may be captured by the Tories. There are undoubtedly some; how many it is impossible to say, as it depends man threatent of the schism in the Liberal ranks; but I am inclined to think that this loss will be marry, if not quite, balanced by the gain of sects now held by Liberal dissensionists, many of whom will be beat-in by Ministerial candi dates, and seme of whom consider their chances so hondess that they have already withdrawn from the consest.

"As an example of this, I may mention that out of eight Weish Liberal members who voted against the bill four have already announced that they will not seek re-election. Much, how-ever, will depend upon the result of Gladstone's visit to Scotland, of which the portents are very favorable, and should it have the effect many auticipate, a larger majority than the seventy which I now calculate as the result of a general election may be lo ked for."

THE ALLEGED "COMPINATION." Correspondent-Then you do not attach se-

lain combination.

Mr. Parnell—There is no real combination between Lord Hartington and Mr. Chember-lam, either in programme or in action. As a matter of fic., the Chamberlein party, so far as members of Palliament go, may be reckoned on the fingers of one hand. About twenty-five radicals voted against the bill, but they did so from various notives, and very few are really in unison with Chamberlaian. The remainder of the liberal dissensionists, about seventy in number, are Whigs, and there can be little doubt that about half of these will lose their seats. I sm told that the Tories expect to increase their numbers by fifty, but, as I have shown already, this does not appear in the remotest degree possible. However, I agree that of the three sections of the opponents of the bill, the Tories, Which and Radicals, the former is the only party which can possiby increase its numbers at all in general election.

WHIG STIMULANTS.

"In estimating the position of the Whigs and their chances of success we must remember that their opposition to the bill is really stimulated by their hatred of progress and their desire to postpone useful reforms for the English masses, and the latter are quite clever enough to see it was mainly due to Gladstone's influence that the Whigs have been so long tolerated as a prin-cipal factor in Liberal politics. And certainly ad it not been for his shield and name many of them would have been brushed aside at the recent elections.

THE CHANCE OF THE RADICALS. "The Radical element will now hasten to

seize the chance offered them, and, as the whigs have broken with them over this question, the Radicals will take care to exterminate them, politically, as far as possible, so that they may never again dominate and delay the Radical

programme. "You see, then, that I regard the late re verse - not as a defeat, not even as a check, but as necessary in order to bring about that clearing of the decks which is so essential to carry a satisfactory bill through Parliament. "Gladstone is certain to triumph if his health

and strength last. His appeal to the English democracy will go home, and the working classes will see t at a settlement of the Irish question is unavoidable if those great referans for which Great Brits in now waits with regard to land and social problems are to be attended

THE THISH AND AMERICANS.

Correspondent-I suppose you count confidently on a continuance of Irish and American support to see you through this fight.

MR. PARNELL—Yes; I do. And I regard with great satisfaction the evidence of active

sympathy with the Irish cause furnished by the large contributions which the cable informs us are being so generously made by all sections of the American people.

The universal expressions of approval of Mr. Gladstone's policy, coming from all parts of the United States, have been one of the largest factors in the settlement of this question, and have given the English people confidence that they are on the right road, which, otherwise, might not have been so largely felt.

"JAMES O'KELLY, M.P."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER SENDS A CHECK AND A LETTER.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., June 20 .- Bishop Mc Quaid has opened subscriptions to the Irish Parliamentary Fund in this city with a cheek for \$100. His contribution is accompanied by the following letter :-

ROCHESTER, N.Y., June 19, 1856. To Mr. Patrick Cox, Treasurer of the trish Parliamentary Fund:—

DEAR SIR, -I enclose my check for \$100 for the fund of which you are ressurer. The most promising hour Ireland has known since her Parliament was fraudulently taken from ber is at hand. The long years of patient suffering, but persistent refusal to accept degradation, are about to end. The people of Ireland, omitting a small minority, demand the right to enact for themselves such legislation as the interests of the country require.

The thoughtful and serious people of Ircland make this demand. The English people | measure of confess that a great wrong has been perample, should be made. The American people, with a unanimity that is cheering, claim for the wronged of Ireland a measure of self-government which they know is of the essence of honest selt-respect and the sole guarantee of happiness based on material

tented to cease from legitimate discussion, cealment. As a matter of fact Lord Carnar, ment.

agitation and obstruction until their just demands are conceded. While in making these demands are conceded. While in making they demands they keep within the bounds of law, they will have with them in sympathy and substantial aid the liberty-loving and right-minded of every free country in the world.

The election new at hand in Great Britain

may not settle this momentons question of home rule for Ireland, but its successor will home rule for Ireland, but its successor will end, and for good, centuries of cruel wrong inflicted on an oppressed people. My conviction is founded on the justice of the Irish cause primarily and secondarify on the fact that by the extension of the ballot power is passing from the few to the many. My trust in the people is sed always has been firmer and more confident than in kings or the select

My present contribution is for the impending battle on the electioneering field. 1 shall be happy again and again to help if the Irlah people use the favorable opportunity now given them to demonstrate to the world that they possess the chief characteristic of liberty loving people-ability to suffer momentary has not escaped the effects of the sudden defeat without losing courage or yielding to weather changes from which London has lately despair. A steady agitation of a whole people despair. A sleady agitation of a whole peop's bas never yet failed of success.

Very respectfully, B. J. McQUAID. Bishop of Rochester.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUECONVENTION

LINCOLN, Neb., June 21.-A circular has been issued by Patrick Egau, Charles O'Reilly and John P. Sutton, executive committee of the Irish National League of America, addressed to the officers and members of all branches. After congratulating them upon the progress the Irish cause has made, and expressing the belief that Mr. Gladstone will be overwhelmingly sustained in the coming elections, the circular says: "In face of the desperate and disgraceful attempt of Salisbury, Churchill and Chamberlain to foment religious strife throughout Ireland our people have acted nobly, and, with the exception of a handful of misguided Loyalists in Belfast, they have shown the world that the days of stupid religious bigotry and intolerance amonger Irishmen have forever passe ! away. The issue of home rule for Ireland is now fairly before the English people, and we feel to know. The members of the Tory Governconfident that the great mass of intelligent Englishmen will support Mr. Gladstone, and sure, would have had some difficulty in eduby sending him back to Parliament with a cating some of their colleagues and their large majority enable him to solve beneficial y party up to the mark of such a measure. But for England as well as Ireland the greatest they felt convinced that they could accomand most dangerous problem that the British plieb this feat if they could get such a Empire has had to deal with during this contury. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the national executive committee of the league, we hereby summon the third regular convention of the Irish National League to he held in Central Music Hall, Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 18 and 19, and we carnestly trust that every braigh of the league will b fully represented thereat. We look for the attendance of an important delegation from the home league and parliamentary party."

## A GROWING EVIL.

Scrofula, or king's evil, as an enlargement of the glands of the neck is termed, may be called a growing evil in more than one sense. Mrs. Henry Dobbs, of Berridale, was cored of enlarged glands of the nack and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's

## JUSTIN M CARTHY'S LETTER.

Gossip About the Pending Election Struggic-The Carnaryon-Parnell Incident-Parnell Asked to Contest Chamberlain's Seat-The Torics and Home Rule.

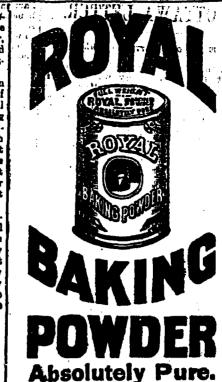
> No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHELSEA, LONDON, June 19.

out Measure after measure is extinguished as the lights are put out by impatient waiters toward the close of a long protracted ball when the livid dawn begins to creep in. Little interest attaches now to anything to he done for the few remaining days of the session. The Indian budget will be taken up on Monday, but who is thinking about the Indian budget now ? It is a subject of vast importance, and, no doubt, involves the interests of hundreds of millions of men, whom we are in the habit of calling our fellow subjects; but who cares about his fellowsubjects in Bengal or Bombay when he has an election contest right in Lancashire or Middlesex? The House of Commons. such of it as is left together, is now turned into two great election committees. The lotby is crowded every night with deputations, delegates, ciction agents and local wirepullers of all kinds. The Liberal whips are in constant communication with the Irish party concerning the strength of the Irish vote in this English constituency and that, the popularity and trustworthiness of this candidate and the other. Mr. T. P. O'Connor is slways to be seen surrounded by an eager little group of excited English members competing for a word in his ear. With all these

THE IRISH PARTY ARE VERY CAREFUL.

not to allow themselves to be drawn into any actual alliance, offensive or defensive, with the Liberals. They will, of course, give Mr. Gladstone every possible help, and they will bring up to the poll for any English or Scotch Gladstonian as many Irish voters as they could bring for the most popular Lrish candidate, but they keep themselves to themselves all the same. Partly for this reason a proposition that some conspicuous English Gradstonians should e run for certain difficult seats in Ulster, which looked attractive at first, has not lately found much solid approval in the irish parcy. Thus far it seems likely that he nen whe contested these scats for the Irish party last year will contest them again this year. Mr. Gladstone is making strong uso of Mr. Parnell's statement about Lord Carnaryon. Did Lord Carnaryon or did he not tell Lord Salisbury of the interview? Mr. Gladstone asks, and he declares he will repeat the question until he gets an abswer.

DID LORD CARNALVON TELL LORD SALISBURY early last August that he had an interview with Mr. Parnell at his (Carnervon's) own instance, and that he told Mr. Parnell he was in favor of a home rule measure, which would go far to satisfy the national aspirations of the Irish people? If Lord Sklisbury knew of all this, and yet did not repudiate Lord Carnaryon, but allowed Mr. Parnell and the Irish party to go to the general elections with the belief that in supporting the Tories they were supporting men pledged to some measure of home rule, with what petrated and that reparation, quick and nounce the English home rulers as disruptionists and revolutionaries? Of course, Lord Carnarvon did tell Lord Salisbury at the time. As Mr. Gladstone points out, that was menifest. The duty of a man in Lord Carnarvon's official position was not to keep



surengen and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary linds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. Rot at Baking Powders Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

von did tell Lord Salisbury at the time, and, as a matter of fact, the leaders of the late Tory Government did at one time last year think seriously about introducing

A MEASURE OF HOME RULE

for Ireland. Of course, the whole administration were not taken into their confidence on such a subject, and of course it never came in any formal way before the cabinet. That is not the way in which things are done in English Governments, as I told yours readers before, and as I was told myself in so many words by one who ought ment, who were in favor of a home rule meaplies this feat if they could get such a majority at the elections as would enable them to carry a home rule bill and keep in cffice. When it was found that they had not a real majority they

GAVE UP THE NOTION OF HOME RELE. This is what was teld me after the elections by one who ought to know and who, when he told me, had just come from seeing Lord Solis! mary. This, too, he told me is the true story of the "volte face," as Mr. Parnell calls it, which was accomplished by the Tory leaders after the last elections. Some English sympathizers have been extracatly putting forward a suggestion that Mr. Parnell should stand for West B'rmingham against Mr. Chamberlain. Assuredly it would be

A PICTURYSQUE AND DRAMATIC ENTERPRISE but Mr. Parnell is not the man to care much for the picturesque and dramatic or melodramatic in politics, and it does not seem at all probable that Mr. Chamberlain could be defeated, and any substantial good done to the Irish cause. Mr. Parnell's colleagues are not by any means likely to encourage a project which would probably end in giving a man of Mr. Chamberlain's temperament the satisfaction of scoring any sort of victory over Mr. Parnell. It would be magnificent but it would not be electioneering, and we want electionsering just now.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

NOW AGAIN ANOTHER HARTFORD

Oscasionally a Hartford man is a winner and it is likely to be made in The Louisiana State Lortery. Only a short time ago a lad named Dutly drew \$5,000, and the money was promptly torwarded to him. And now Benjamin F. Prouty, a bookkeeper in Gold street, is the winner of one-fifth of ticket No. 84,514, which drew one of the fourth capital prizes of \$6,000. It was in the drawing of May 11th, and to-day he received his share, 31,200. A few years ago the same man drew \$2,000, and was promptly paid. He may be considered a lucky man,-Hartford (Conn.) Times. May 26.

> ORDINATION CEREMONY AT THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

OTTAWA, June 19.-The Ordination ceremonies at the College of Ottawa, which took place this morning, were looked forward to with much interest by the theologisms of that institution for some time past, and those upon whom the sacred honors were about to he conferred. About seven o'clock His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, assisted by Rev. Father Mangin, O. M. I., Superior of the Scholasticate, and Rev. Father Fayard, O.M.I., began the Ordination ceremonies The number exceeded that; of any year since the erection of the College of Ottawa, and the following are the names:-

For Tonsure-F. Legendre, Quebec; C. Poulin, Montebello; O. Boulet, Quebec; T. B. Trembly, Chicousimi; A. Trembly, Chicontimi; P. Garon, Quebec; E. Fontaine Ottawa; O. Charlebois, O.M.I.; H. Constantineau, O.M.I.; A. Giroun, O.M.I.; tl. Char lebois, O.M.I.; N. Portelance, O.M.I.; P Gagnon, O.M.I.

For minor orders-A. Guillaumo (Gan France), P. Bedard (Quebec), O. Cornellier. For Sub-deaconship .- A. Dumet, O.M.I,;

T. Pollstier, O. N. I. For Deaconship.—M. Boisseau, T. Pilon H. Emard, C.M.I.; H. Legault, O.M.I. Priethood.-T. Mayan, O.M.I.; T. Jacob, O.M.I.; A. Chaumont, O.M.I.; A. Caron, O.M.I.: D. Burns, O.M.I.

DECLARED INCURABLE.

E. C. McGovern, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is a well-known resident of that place, was declared incurable by his physician, the dis-case being a complication of kidney and liver complaint. In two days he found relief in in Burdock Bload Bitters, and in one month he entirely recovered.

There is one saloon to every twenty-eight voters in East Saginaw, Mich.

A FAIR PROPOSITION. There could be no offer more fair than that

of the proprictors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy, if it fails to give satistaction on fair trial.

The Gorman infantry is trying bicycles and trycycles for military purposes.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively such a thing secret from his chief, and every oure sick needache and prevent its return. one knows Lord Carnarron to be incapable. This is not talk, but tenth. One pill a dose. prosperity.

one knows Lord Carnarron to be incapable. This is not talk, but touth. One pill a dose.

The Irish people have no right to be con- of any piece of treschery or unjustifiable con- To be had of all Druggists. See adversise-

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