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PROROGATION.

Third Session—Sixth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Montreal Herald.]

OTTAWA, May 2.—The House met at eleven o'clock this morning to hear what the Senate had been doing with their bills. After the list of those passed by the Upper House had been read, Hon. Mr. Jones asked the Government what they proposed to do about the Harvey-Salisbury line now that the Senate have thrown out the bill providing for reconstruction.

Mr. Hector Langevin said the Government had not yet had time to consider their course. Hon. Mr. Jones retorted that since it did not seem a matter of surprise to the Government that the bill was thrown out by the Senate, and as in all probability the Senate had been instigated to the action taken, the Government should be prepared to say what the result would be.

Mr. Shoolby concurred in the statements made by Mr. Trow. He had all along been opposed to this act and was very glad it had been thrown out by the Senate. He might repeat the words of a well-known English statesman—"Thank God we have a House of Lords."

The House then rose to meet again at 2.30, when the last of the measures passed by them were returned from the Senate. A chorus of calls for Trow brought the veteran whip to his feet to make his annual review of the session. Every year, on the last day of the meeting of Parliament, he assumes the role of candid friend and tells the Ministry what he thinks of them. To-day he began by replying to the attacks made on the whips for allowing so much palming. Everybody, he said, anticipated a much earlier close of the session, and when the whips began allowing the members to pair off and go home shortly before Easter, prorogation seemed in sight. However, the Opposition had not suffered by the prorogation, as, while it lasted, the Government majority dwindled steadily, until, on the last division, it was only 20.

He complimented the Government on bringing down the estimates, a departmental report and the budget so early in the session, and hoped they would continue in the same course. A good deal of work had been accomplished, rather too much, he thought, for he never favoured excessive legislation. Bills were passed in undue numbers, and without being sufficiently considered before being introduced. Then both houses got tinkering at the bills, and sometimes when one came back from the Senate it was difficult to understand that it could have sprang from the bill as introduced. He was sure the number for York, for instance, did not recognize his combines battling when it returned from the Upper House. The rudeness of many of the measures passed resulted in much litigation and confusion. Another source of similar trouble is the language with which the legal members persist in dotting the bills. Laws should be framed so that he who can read may understand them. He objected, too, to the constant altering of the statutes. It was only a few years since the Dominion statutes were carefully revised and consolidated. Now they are again in such a state of confusion and disarrangement that a new revision will soon become necessary.

He congratulated the Premier on his enjoyment of good health throughout the session, paid a tribute to the late Mr. Pope, and pointed how this event and the absence of Mr. Chapleau increased the labours of their colleagues in the Cabinet. He praised Sir Hector Langevin for his assiduous attention to business, for his thorough knowledge of the affairs of his department, and his constant readiness to give information to the House respecting the part of the Government entrusted to him. He contrasted him in this respect with Messrs. Costigan and Dewdney, whose ignorance of their departments had astonished the members throughout the session.

to see that he got value for his money when purchasing military stores. Though he had always been economical, he thought the economy of the Finance Minister was wrong. It was chicanery policy. Underpaid clerks have had their salaries reduced, and money has been lavished wastefully on high jobs. That was not the way to economize. He was glad the Harvey-Salisbury extravagance had been rendered impossible by the Upper House. If the Senators would continue being so independent he would be in favor of continuing them as a factor in the Government of the country.

Members had complained very much of the inefficient accommodation and bad ventilation of the Chamber, but they were well off in this respect as compared with some of the employees of the House whose accommodation is of the worst possible.

The Opposition had been very much encouraged by the steady accession to their numbers. They were devoted to their leader and had unbounded faith in him. Indeed they had always been fortunate in their leader. The worth of Mr. Mackenzie was recognized the Dominion through, and all regretted that devotion to his country has so irretrievably shattered his health. Their next leader, Mr. Blake, had also suffered in health for his patriotism.

He spoke, in closing, of the unusual excellence and dignity of the debates, particularly of those on reciprocity and the Jesuits Estates Bill, and singled out Sir John Thompson for special praise. A more friendly feeling than he remembered had been shown by both sides of the House towards their opponents. He complimented the Speaker and Deputy Speaker for their firmness, firmness and courtesy. He hoped that the latter would before next session have been promoted to the position on the treasury benches, which he had earned by long and faithful service but current rumour assigned the place to another man. However, there was still time for the Premier to reconsider his determination, and he hoped he would.

Just then the knock of the master of the black rod summoned the Commons to the Senate. What happened there is eloquently reported in a special edition of the Canada Gazette, as follows:

Following bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:— An Act to incorporate the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters. An Act to incorporate the Union Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter seventy-seven, respecting the safety of ships. An Act for the relief of George Macdonald Bagwell. An Act for the relief of William Henry Middleton.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Ward. An Act for the relief of William Gordon Lowry. An Act further to amend the several Acts relating to the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.

An Act to amend "The Summary Trials Act." An Act respecting the Harbor of Belleville in the Province of Ontario. An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting interest.

An Act to amend the "Fisheries Act," chap. 95 of the Revised Statutes. An Act to provide against fraud in the supplying of milk to cheese, butter and condensed milk manufacturers.

An Act respecting a loan therein mentioned to certain Menonite Immigrants. An Act respecting Expropriation of Lands. An Act to amend "The Post Office Act," chapter thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

An Act to authorize the granting of pensions to members of the North-West Mounted Police Force. An Act to incorporate the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the North-Western Junction and Lake of the Woods Railway Company. An Act to amend "The Summary Convictions Act," chapter 173 of the Revised Statutes, and the Act amending the same. An Act further to amend "The General Inspection Act," chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Extradition Act. An Act to amend "The Copyright Act," chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes. An Act to amend "The Cutlers' Act," chapter 103 of the Revised Statutes.

have imposed on you, I rejoice that I am able to congratulate you on the number of important and useful measures which have resulted from your deliberations. I have reason to hope that the authority which you have conferred on my Government will enable them to conclude an arrangement for effective steam communication with Europe and with Asia, whereby the trade and commerce of Canada will be widely extended and the traffic passing over her lines of communication greatly developed.

You have again made liberal provision for extending the railway facilities of the Dominion and for increasing their efficiency. The Act relating to the Electoral Franchise will, I believe, be found an improvement, tending to economy and certainty in the administration of that branch of the law.

The measure by which the system of Speedy Trials for criminals has been extended to the Maritime Provinces is likely to prove a valuable addition to our Criminal Procedure. It is gratifying to know that your address referring to the boundaries of Ontario will lead to the early settlement of the principal question which has remained unsettled to the present time between that Province and the Dominion, in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

The amendment of the laws relating to Copyright, will, it is hoped, remove some of the embarrassments under which printers and publishers of Canada have laboured for some years past, without doing injustice to authors in this or other countries.

You have provided for greater efficiency and economy in the Postal Service, for giving greater facilities for the settlement of our lands in the North-West Territories, and for increasing the safeguards of life and property on our ships.

Many of the other measures although of a minor character will be found of great usefulness in conducting the affairs of administration. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: You have liberally provided for the various requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In taking leave of you I congratulate you on the indications of prosperity which appear in all parts of Canada, and on the increasing revenue which promises amply to meet the appropriations for the year.

I sincerely hope that in the season which is now opening the labors of our people may be blessed by Divine Providence, and that when I shall be able to say to you again, shall be able to renew the congratulations which I have already expressed on the marked welfare and progress of the Dominion.

The speaker of the Senate then said: Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons: It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday, the eleventh day of June next, to be here held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the eleventh day of June next.

CENTENNIAL OF FRANCE.

President Carnot at Shot at—Church and State—Address by the Bishop of Versailles—Lease us of the Revolution.

PARIS, May 5.—A man who gives the name of Perrin and who says he is a mining storekeeper, fired a blank cartridge at President Carnot to-day, when the latter was leaving the Elysee palace to attend the centenary celebration at Versailles. Perrin was promptly arrested. He was taken to a police station, where he made a statement. He explained that he had no desire to kill the President. He merely wished to expose the fact that he (Perrin) was the victim of injustice. The crowd that had gathered in the neighborhood of the Elysee became greatly excited and threatened to lynch the prisoner. The police, however, gathered in force and drove back the indignant citizens.

Perrin explained that he had been unjustly punished by the Government of Martinique and that he had appealed in vain. His family is destitute.

A VISIT TO VERSAILLES. President Carnot and party proceeded through Chartres where the President was enthusiastically greeted. Upon reaching Versailles the President inaugurated the memorial tablet affixed to the building in which the States-General met one hundred years ago to-day. The President and his escort then repaired to the Hotel de France in the palace, where there was a good assemblage of deputies and senators.

LESSONS OF THE REVOLUTION. At the palace M. Leroyer delivered the address of welcome to the President. In the course of his speech he said: "It is no longer humble deputies of the third estate to whom even the privilege of standing upright was denied but elected representatives of the nation who bowing before their freely elected chief pay tribute to the great ideas to whom we owe our liberty and to whom we owe the struggle for liberty to remind us that the revolution bequeathed not only doctrines but lessons. If the revolution inspired by the audacity of its dreams, we sin by our want of self-abnegation, by our incomplete knowledge of our duties, by hesitation as to our policy. If the revolution flew too high, we drag it too low. The meeting for our country and its institutions." M. Leroyer concluded by asking President Carnot to raise his voice in order to guide Frenchmen in the direction of mutual concession.

President Carnot's Address. President Carnot replied as follows: "With ardent hope for the future I greet in the palace of the monarchy the representatives of a nation that is now in complete possession of herself, that is mistress of her destiny, and that is in the full enjoyment and strength of liberty. The first thought on this solemn and august day for our fathers, that immortal generation of 1789, who by dint of courage and many sacrifices, secured for us benefits which we must bequeath to our sons as a most precious inheritance. Never can our gratitude equal the grandeur of the sacrifices rendered by our fathers to France and to the human race." In conclusion the President said: "The revolution was based upon the rights of man. It created a new era in history and modern society. After many cruel shocks, France has finally broken with the personal power of one man whatever title he may take. She now recognizes as sole sovereign the laws enacted by the representatives of the nation. Under the aegis of the Republic let us seek in spirit of mutual concession and concord the irresistible strength of a united people and thus enable France to maintain her post in the vanguard of nations. Vive la Republique." The President's speech was received with fervent applause.

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movement for reform. The clergy had never ceased to give proof of their readiness to sacrifice themselves for their country or their faith, and they still professed the same generous sentiments. He continued:—"We never distinguish between the Church and France in our affections or prayers. We hold it to be a Christian duty to salute with deference the representative of the national authority. We congratulate you upon your escape from the assassin. We rejoice that this deed is held to a man's dignity of character commands the respect of all parties." In spite of heavy showers this evening there were crowds in the streets of Paris viewing the illuminations. Despatches from the principal towns of France show that the day was observed with the greatest vivacity and enthusiasm.

RECEIVING HOLY ORDERS. Impressive Ceremonies in the Chapel of Rideau Street Convent.

The conferring of holy orders on five students from the Ottawa Theological Seminary, took place on Sunday morning in the convent chapel, the Rev. M. V. Labon officiating as the friends and relatives of the ordinands and the friends of witnessing some of the most solemn and suggestive services of the church.

His Grace Archbishop Dubaud read the mass, and conferred the orders as follows: The holy order of priesthood on the Rev. G. Deshaies, the four minor orders of porter, reader, exorcist and acolyte on the Rev. Jas. Quinn, O.M.I. (of Salem, Mass.) Rev. Father Langevin, Director of the Seminary, was assistant. The following clerical students took part in the celebration of the solemnity:—Rev. Messrs. Foley, Dunne and others.

At such parts of the services as the rubrics permitted organ preludes were played, accompanied by harp and violins.—United Canada.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLLOUR, GRAIN, &c. Flour.—Prices are purely nominal, and business confined to supplying the wants of the local trade. Some enquiry was experienced from Quebec buyers, but so far they have resulted in no actual business.

WHEAT.—We quote No. 1 hard Manitoba at \$1.15 to \$1.16, and No. 2 at \$1.13 to \$1.14. CORN.—The market is quiet at 42c to 45c in bond.

PEAS.—Trade quiet, quotations ranging from 72c to 74c. OATS.—A few car lots have changed hands during the week at 38c per 40 lbs, but there is very little business passing.

BUTTER.—Receipts have been more liberal from the Eastern Townships, where the finest grades are picked up at 21c, and we make the general outside price in this market at 25c to 26c. Of course an occasional package of extra fine may bring 23c to 24c, but it is difficult to sell a line at over 23c to 24c, even so fine. Fresh Western is beginning to arrive more freely, and sales were made of choice at 21c to 22c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Canada short cut clear has sold at \$16.50, a few small lots being placed for country account at \$17. Mess pork is quoted at \$15.50. Quite a few lots of lard have been sold at 9c to 9c for Canadian and American brands in retail. Smoked meats are selling fairly well at quotations.

MONTEAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for the week ending May 4th were as follows: Total for week 264; Shipped during week 197; Sales for week 16; Left for city 32; On hand for sale 19.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of the estate of the late M. J. BONNEAU, deceased, the said M. J. BONNEAU, senior, of the name place, trader, and duly authorized to offer a justice for present, Plaintiff, vs. the said M. J. BONNEAU, junior, Defendant. An action for separation from property was instituted in this cause.

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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FORWARDED. Ladies will do well to take advantage of the Great Bargains in Black and Colored Dress Silks now offered at S. CARSLY'S.

RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, RICH COLORED DRESS SILK, PRINTED CHINA DRESS SILK, FANCY DRESS SILK at Low Prices, BLACK SATIN at Low Prices, COLORED SATIN at Low Prices.

SEVEN DOLLARS AND SIXTY-THREE CENTS. ONLY ONLY SEVEN DOLLARS AND SIXTY-THREE CENTS. another large shipment of the \$7.63 Sets just put into stock. Two Bedroom Carpets, 1 handsome Dining-room Carpet, a magnificent bordered Carpet for Parlor, and a real English Oil-cloth for Hall; the whole for \$7.63.

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WELL DONE CLAPPERTONS. Clapperton's Spool Cotton is making very marked inroads on the Spool Cotton trade of Canada; the remark of approval by business men generally is "Well Done Clapperton's." Ladies are delighted with Clapperton's Thread.

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