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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, May 12.—The principle part of the afternoon was taken up by a discussion arising out of a motion made by Mr. Perrey for information concerning the running of the steamer Sydney between the main land and Prince Edward Island. It seems that the passage of this mail steamer does not give entire satisfaction.

Mr. Tupper said it would have been better had the mover waited until facts, bearing on the difficulties the mail steamer had to encounter, were before the House, and he moved that the report of the Deputy Minister of Marine on the subject be also brought down with the papers required. After some discussion the motion was carried, and, after some remarks by Mr. Rinfret concerning the resignation of James Thurber, light-house keeper at St. Croix, and a motion for papers, the House adjourned.

May 13.—The proceedings opened immediately after prayers with the introduction by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, of his bill abolishing the dual language in the Northwest. His remarks were short, and merely repeated the arguments advanced on the subject last year. Papers on railway accommodation in Nova Scotia; the ownership of the foreshores; fishery bounty cheques; the Belcher electoral return; fines for the violation of the fishery laws in Guysborough, N. S., were ordered to be brought down. A bill to extend the powers of the C. P. R. in connection with its telegraph lines was read a second time, together with some minor bills. Mr. Cockburn moved the second reading of the bill to authorize the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company to issue debenture stock, and also a bill altering the charter of the Empire Printing Co. The business of that paper having so extended as to need a larger board of directors.

May 14.—Mr. Flint introduced a bill to amend the temperance bill intended to remove the exemption allowed to physicians and druggists, as at present, and to put these classes in a special schedule. Mr. Laveigne also introduced a bill to change the procedure in liquor cases before 'Justices' of the Peace, giving power to them to adjourn cases for a month or six weeks.

After some general business Sir John Thompson again moved Mr. Taylor to withdraw his bill forbidding the employment of aliens from the United States, pending the negotiations shortly to take place at Washington, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Lepine moved for correspondence between the labor associations and the Department of Agriculture concerning the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

After some discussion as to the Post Office Savings bank deposits, Mr. Curran spoke on the analysis of intoxicating liquor (the speech appears in full elsewhere), and the House adjourned.

May 15.—The *modus vivendi* bill was read a second time. Some unimportant proceedings followed. Mr. Tupper's bill to enable American fishermen to take out licenses, was again introduced with an amendment relating to Newfoundland licensees giving them validity in Canadian ports under certain conditions.

Some minor business was also transacted before adjournment, and such members as were able, made a rush for their hotels preparatory to going home over Sunday.

May 18.—On the opening of the house both Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Laurier were in their places for the first time since their recent sickness.

The estimates for the year were brought down. They show conclusively that the Finance Minister has carried out his promise to use the pruning knife whenever and wherever possible, the total showing a reduction of over \$5,000,000 as compared with last year. The totals are: 1890-91, \$42,239,510.56; 1891-92, \$43,157,956.36; decrease, \$5,081,554.20.

After several questions had been answered Mr. Foster said estimates had been given by Sir Douglas Fox for a tunnel from the mainland to Prince Edward Island, varying with the size of the proposed tunnel from £897,500 to £2,252,500.

The reply of the Queen to the loyal address, voted last year, was received and read.

The *modus vivendi* bill was read a third time and sent to the Senate, after an

objection on the part of Mr. Mills, who was promptly sat on by the Minister of Justice.

Sir John Macdonald said in reply to a question that the office of President of the Council had not yet been filled.

The House adjourned early.

GHOULS AT WORK.

The Body of the Late P. Purcell Stolen from Its Grave.

CORNWALL, Ont., May 15.—The body of the late P. Purcell, ex-M.P. for Glengarry, and millionaire contractor, has been taken from its resting place. As a man named Loney was passing the burying ground at Flanagan's point in a rowboat about noon to-day to tell that the grave of the late Mr. Purcell had been disturbed. He rowed to the shore and found the lid of the coffin on the ground beside the grave and the body gone. He immediately gave the alarm. Word reached here about two o'clock and Mr. John Purcell, brother of the deceased, and some others immediately drove down to the point and found that the ghouls had removed all earth from the grave, torn the top of the rough box and removed the lid of the coffin, when they threw to one side, and dragged the body from the grave to the river, where their boat was evidently anchored. A narrow footprint of about a number eight shoe is the only clue left. A boat was caught floating down the river near the point this morning on which was painted the name "Ellen." The body was interred on the 5th instant, and it is the general impression that the body-snatchers expect a large reward for its return. A strict watch had been kept of the grave until last night, when all fears of removing the corpse were dispelled. Wednesday night two men entered the graveyard and were in the act of approaching the grave when the guard called a halt, saying, "Leave immediately or I will shoot." They at once withdrew. Mr. Purcell's wealth was estimated at over a million dollars.

Death of Sir E. Kenny.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 17.—Sir Edward Kenny, of this city, died on Saturday evening.

[Sir Edward Kenny was born in Kerry, Ireland, in the year 1800 and came to Halifax in 1824, managing the wholesale dry goods firm of James Lyons & Co., of which firm he was in two years admitted a partner. In 1828, with his brother, he started the house of T. & E. Kenny. Sir Edward Kenny was a prominent figure in the civic affairs of Halifax for many years, at one time being Mayor of the city. He sat for twenty-six years in the Legislative council of this province and for eleven years was its president. In 1867 he was appointed to the Senate and held for two years the portfolio of Receiver-General in the Federal Cabinet, later being appointed president of the council. In 1870 he was appointed administrator of the province, receiving soon after the honor of knighthood. He was also connected as director with a number of financial and mercantile associations. One of his sons, Mr. T. E. Kenny is M.P. for this county. Another, Rev. George B. Kenny, is head of the new Catholic collegiate school at Guelph, Ont. Rev. Joseph Kenny is in charge of a parish at Edinburgh, Scotland, and still another priest, William A. Kenny, is at Chesterfield, England. A daughter is married to Governor Daly; another married Admiral Fane, of the British navy, and a third to Madame Kenny, of the Community of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis, Mo. The funeral will take place Wednesday, this afternoon.]

A Sad Accident.

SHERBROOKE, Que., May 14.—Philip Gormley, pupil of the Grammar School of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was drowned in the St. Francis River near the C. P. R. bridge at Lennoxville between six and seven o'clock on Tuesday evening while out in a canoe with a comrade. The canoe capsized, and his comrade, who could not swim, managed to get young Gormley on the top of the canoe. He then, completely exhausted, having twice sunk below the surface, used his remaining strength to regain shore. When he gave the alarm those who came to the rescue saw the coat and hat of young Gormley floating on the water, but he had disappeared. The body was found 150 yards below the scene of the accident by J. McGarry, of Montreal, who was brought out by Mr. Gormley from Montreal. Much sympathy has been felt at this sad accident. An inquest was held to-day by Mr. A. G. Woodward, coroner, and the verdict was one of accidental drowning.

A Fatal Fire.

OTTAWA, May 14.—At Ironsides, Ottawa county, five miles from here, this morning, the farm house of Mr. F. Hudson was destroyed by fire. Three of the inmates (Mr. Hudson and wife and 17-year-old daughter) escaped, but their son (James Hudson), aged 22, and their six-year-old daughter were burned to death. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The fire started upstairs, where the victim slept. The father, mother and eldest daughter occupied rooms on the ground floor, and thus barely escaped with their lives. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death by burning.

A Good Point.

The Empire says:—How can Canadian cheese hope to prosper when, "in defiance of God and nature," it dares to "divorce itself commercially from 'the continent to which it belongs'?" Of this wayward product not less than \$9,349,731 worth went to Britain last year and only \$6,425 to the United States. We thus publicly direct the attention of the Grit organ to this state of affairs in order that steps may be taken to prevent the setting in of "dry rot," and the other Globe disorders that afflict those who fly in the face of natural conditions. It appears, also, that our cattle are addicted in a shameful degree to the same manna. Not less than \$6,965 head, at \$6,565.315, applied last year for divorces from the continent to which they belong, while only 7,840 head, valued at \$104,623, remained true to domestic duty by bestowing themselves upon their own continent. And the sad-

dest feature of the case is that our finest cattle, valued at nearly \$100 per head, were the very ones to wander afar into the paths of Toryism, leaving only the \$15 animals devoted to duty and principle. Even in the case of sheep—these usually sober, well-conducted members of animal society—no less than 57,906 of them, valued at \$486,299, gave way to the craze in 1890 and divorced themselves from the continent to which they belong. Serious as are these wilful and flagrant lapses from virtue amongst individuals, the same sort of thing is rapidly undermining the morals of inanimate nature. For instance, but a few years ago Canadian apples were patterns of domestic virtue, but of late they have become addicted to the insane passion of divorcing themselves from the continent to which they belong, and in the season of 1890 not less than 313,884 barrels, worth \$885,545 broke loose, and found vent for their evil dispositions in the English market. Do not even smile, then, when the crimes of these Tory apples and cattle are held up to reprobation by the Grit organ, for the situation is bad, and steadily growing worse."

WEST INDIA TRADE.

Mr. Adam Brown Speaks on the Subject in Montreal.

A good number of prominent business men assembled in the Board of Trade reading room, Montreal, on Friday, to hear Mr. Adam Brown speak upon the Jamaica exhibition and its results respecting Canada. The President, Mr. Robert Archer, occupied the chair. After a few introductory remarks Mr. Brown took up the question of Canadian exhibits, and the first he dealt with was flour. It had been stated and generally believed that Canadian flour would not keep in the tropical countries. This he was, was untrue. The first shipment of flour arrived in Jamaica on December 23. It received only ordinary care and attention. No flour was baked until it had been 60 days on the island and baking was continued until April 23. On that day it was just as good as when it entered the country. The flour stood the test for all the time it was in Jamaica and was always good, and as sweet as a nut. The people there were very fond of the bread made with this flour, and one day 5,000 pieces were distributed among about 30,000 persons. The flour had been taken from all kinds of mills from all parts of the country. If the millers of Canada only seize the opportunity given to them they have the trade of the West Indies at their feet. The people of Jamaica wanted to deal with the Canadians. Our railways were willing to make certain concessions that would enable the miller to compete with the New York trade, and the steamers had agreed to carry the flour from Halifax as cheap as if carried from New York. Bermuda also required our flour. The next subject was dairy products. Until the exhibition the Jamaicans people had never heard of Canadian cheese and butter. They now consume a great deal of these articles, especially cheese. The cheese was handed in good condition and was examined carefully by the judges, and a very high award will be given to this article of Canadian produce. Such cheese and butter had never been seen in Jamaica before. The exhibit was sold by auction and brought good prices. The cheese and butter was bought in Montreal from different merchants, but had been gathered from all parts of the country. Canadian bacon is so well liked that large orders have been sent in for further supplies. Mr. Brown then spoke of the ninety different samples of potatoes which he took there, and had planted in all attitudes. They grew so well that the people decided to make Canada their market for seed potatoes. He brought back one bag of potatoes which had been raised there from Canadian seed. A good market for Canadian goods can be found in Jamaica, but we must have good, fast steamers in order to compete with New York and Boston ports. They will take our carriages, boots and shoes, pianos and organs, canned meats, wall paper, ploughs and other instruments. There is also a market there for light Canadian tweeds, but our cotton is too good for that country. He recommended Jamaica as a good place to visit for recreation and health, and the people there had hearts as big as those of oxen.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvy said that the millers were thankful to Mr. Brown for the manner in which he represented them in Jamaica. Mr. Vipond asked about the fruit trade. This Mr. Brown said we could get, but not before fast and suitable steamers were built, and satisfactory arrangements would have to be made with the railway companies. Mr. A. F. Gault moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Brown, and Mr. G. M. Kinghorn seconded it.

A FINE COUNTRY.

A Warning for Farmers Who go to the United States.

Mr. D. J. Waggoner, for over six years, and up to a recent period, Dominion Crown Lands agent at Prince Albert, N.W.T., for that district and the Valley of the Saskatchewan, is in Montreal, and he gives his opinion of the future of that section as a home for the settler, based upon his acquaintance with it since 1883. Mr. Waggoner, being also a practical farmer owning an extensive dairy and stock farm near Kingston, Ont., is peculiarly qualified to speak by authority. He states that there never was a finer prospect for the industrious, thrifty immigrant than the Prince Albert country offers at present. The recent completion of the railway from the C. P. R. main line at Regent to the town of Prince Albert, a distance of 260 miles, and the prospect of another important feeder to the Canadian Pacific Railway being started immediately, having greatly increased confidence in settlement thereabouts, as there will be no longer the grievance of raising grain and stock, etc., and then the inability to get them to market. Prince Albert has risen within about six years from a hamlet to a town of 1,500 with an immediate surrounding district of 8,000 inhabitants, the town having a college and educational facilities equal to anything in the Province of Quebec. Speaking of the land, Mr. Waggoner states that for cereals it ranks superior to other parts of the North-West much more

talked about. The average product of wheat last year and the year previous was 35 bushels to the acre. As for esculents, every species produces a good yield, that of potatoes averaging, to his knowledge, 650 to 700 bushels to the acre last year; and a Dr. Bain, a friend of his, actually produced on a one-acre patch of ground he had especially cultivated, 900 bushels, showing what a little science combined with arable land will accomplish. Referring to cattle, he says too much attention cannot be given to the raising of stock, in the future, and Prince Albert is destined to take the lead in that respect, the reason being many but chiefly, perhaps, through the fine climate and the very cheap means of fattening and raising. No fodder need be bought. The wild grass, rich, luxuriant and growing in abundance, is sufficient in summer for the animals turned out upon it, while the gathering of it in ample quantity for the winter needs of stock is only a question of ordinary industry and care. "It is quite astonishing," he remarked, "the size that young cattle grow to the first year, fed on the nutritious wild meadow." In timber, the settler finds abundance for building purposes, spruce being abundant. Mr. Waggoner says that from his personal observation the settlers from Ontario and New Brunswick make the best farmers, coming in, as they for most part do, well drilled in the art, and ready to turn a hand to anything. Next to them are the Scotch and English immigrants. Finally, he would urge all who wish to try their luck in farming, not to speak of the many other departments by which men live and thrive, to make Prince Albert and district their home.

A Conservative Victory.

SURRY, Ont., May 18.—The election for member of Parliament for Algoma took place to-day and resulted in victory for the Conservative candidate, Mr. Macdonnell, by a majority of nearly 300, with the Manitoulin islands, a Conservative stronghold, yet to hear from.

A Senator Dead.

The news of the death of Hon. Elijah Leonard, at London, has caused much regret to be felt, Conservatives joining with Liberals in mourning the loss of another of the Senators appointed at Confederation. Mr. Leonard's death leaves only thirteen members of the Upper House who were nominated at the union of the provinces. They are Hon. Messrs. Allan, Armand, Botsford, Chaffers, Dickey, Flint, Guerrement, McLean, MacLellan, Miller, Odell, Reece and Wark, of whom only four are Liberals. The deceased Senator, who was 76 years of age, having been born in September, 1815, was a native of Syracuse, N.Y., but moved to Canada in 1839, settling in London, Ont., of which city he was at one time mayor. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of London for the Canadian Assembly at the general election of 1854, but represented the Malahide division in the Legislative Council from 1862 until Confederation. Senator Leonard was a staunch Liberal and his death leaves the Reform contingent in the Upper House numbering seventeen.

A Useful Measure.

The government superintendents of experimental dairy work will shortly begin a tour through the cheese factory districts of Ontario. Later on the Eastern Townships section will also be inspected. The object of these visits is to give instruction in the best methods of testing milk and manufacturing cheese of fancy quality, over as wide an area, in as short a time as practicable. This itinerant work has been undertaken as preliminary to the experimental investigations which will be carried on at several factories during the later parts of the manufacturing season. Each of the superintendents will be finished with a Babcock milk tester, and other new and useful apparatus, for enabling cheese makers to discover both the quality and the condition of the milk which they handle. All cheese makers from the other factories in the several districts are invited to meet one of the superintendents at the place which is most convenient to them. A public meeting of the butchers and others may be called by the cheese maker, or other representative, at these factories. At these meetings a demonstration of milk testing will be given, and information on the best methods for the care and preparation of milk for cheese factories will be furnished.

Portuguese Troubles.

LONDON, May 13.—The desperate financial situation of Portugal has been impending for many months. The Miguel bond-holders, who have tried to discredit the Portuguese Government by every means in their power, are rejoicing over the result of their work. Portugal is virtually driven, for the present, from the great stock markets of Europe, and her best securities are without an offer of purchase. It is said that King Charles has offered for the present to give up his income from national sources until such time as Portugal will be better able to pay. As the Queen is wealthy both by her descent and bequest, the King's offer, should it be accepted, would not involve him in poverty.

The golden moment in the stream of life rush past us, and we see nothing but sand; the angels come to visit us, and we only know him when they are gone.

Censure and criticism never hurt; they are undeserved or ill deserved; they are beneficial: This is very well in theory; but try the theory on somebody and wait for its result—or rather don't wait.

If you would complain, humbly lay your heart before God, and not in the presence of men.

A CANADIAN CASE.

The case of Mrs. E. A. Storey, of Shetland, Ont., is remarkable proof of the efficacy of Burdock Blood Bitters in Headaches. She writes: "For over 40 years I was a martyr to headache, having severe attacks about once a week. The True Witness Office, with their orders for Job Printing

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Gladstone's health continues to improve.

England and France have sent gunboats to Corfu to protect their subjects.

A priest of Dunmore has refused to administer the sacrament to Parnellites.

Six Charles Tupper has been making a speech in favor of an imperial customs union.

J. M. Williams & Co., iron founders, Hamilton, made an arrangement last Friday.

The Crawford agricultural implement shop at Bowmanville were burned last Friday.

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