...TO...

WAGE-EARNERS

AND OTHERS

Mechanics, Clerks, Salesmen, Farmers, Laborers, Milkmen, Gardeners, Etc., Etc.

Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars for Nine Short Letters

Believing that a revenue tariff as proposed in substitution for a protective tariff will strike a cruel blow at every workingman, every workingman's family, every farmer, and every dairyman in Canada the publishers of the Star offer a number of prizes for the most sensible letters on the question as to the prospects, the effects and the remedy. These competitions will be kept open at the least until the 15th July next. They may come from Liberals, Conservatives or Independents. They will be submitted to independent judges, and the prizes enumerated will be awarded accordingly.

We believe that wages of all workingmen will fall instantly upon the adoption of a revenue tariff.

We believe that on the adoption of a revenue tariff, the money in circulation all over Canada will shrink until "the scarcity of money" will be a national cry.

We believe that the adoption of a revenue tariff would drive every employer of labor to increase the length of the working hours to compensate for the loss in trade.

We believe that on the adoption of a revenue tariff the positions available for clerks, bookkeepers, cashiers, salesmen will diminish to the utter destruction of thousands of livings.

We believe that Americans, Germans and Swiss will, upon the adoption of a revenue tariff in Canada, immediately invade the Dominion as a slaughter market and when the factories and shops have been destroyed and Canadian mechanics driven from the country, will put up the prices of all imported goods, with the certain result of increased expense to every family.

We believe that on the introduction of a revenue tariff work for all wage-earners will grow scarcer and scarcer every month until the whole character of the industrial life of Canada will have been changed with corresponding depression throughout the country.

We believe that on the adoption of a revenue tariff, that all bank and joint stock companies' shares will suffer continuous impairment.

We believe that upon the adoption of a revenue tariff, all real estate, city, suburban and farming, in the entire Dominion will depreciate enormously.

We believe the adoption of a revenue tariff will bring no substantial decrease in the cost of living.

We believe that the adoption of a revenue tariff will seriously affect all railway and steamboat companies by vastly reducing the number of passengers.

We believe that the adoption of a revenue tariff would produce thousands of vacant houses and stores, would strike a quick and fatal blow at the development of all suburban properties, would cut down the demand for all farm products in every province of the Dominion.

We believe it would take twenty years, even with the abolition of the condemned revenue tariff to climb again to the point where Canada stands to-day, and we believe tens of thousands of families will be pauperized beyond the possibility of recovery.

We believe that national degradation would follow these conditions, and that the way would be immediately opened up for annexation to the country to the south which is hurrying back with all speed to a universal protective tariff.

Any workingman, clerk, or farmer in Canada who does believe or who does not believe that these conditions will be established may compete for the prize letters. The competition will be fairly handled and impartially decided. The competition will be open at least until the 15th July, and none of the letters will be published before the 23rd of June, to avert the possibility of their being used to influence the elections one way or the other. It will help all competitors in their work of writing the letters if they will first read the statements contained under the heading below, "Hard, Hard Facts." The Competition is open to

LIST No. 1.

CARPENTERS.
PAINTERS.
JOINERS.
MACHINISTS.
PLASTERERS.
BRICKLAYERS.
BRASSFINISHERS.
GLAZIERS.
HORSESHOERS.
HARNESS MAKERS.
PLUMBERS.
BLACKSMITHS.
SHOEMAKERS.
HATTERS.
COTTON SPINNERS.
MASONS.
ROOFERS.
RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.
MOTORMEN.
BAKERS.
BUTCHERS.
BOILERMAKERS.
ENGINEERS.
TAILORS.
LABORERS.
MILLERS.
ELECTRICIANS.
PRINTERS.
STEAMFITTERS,

and any other members of the working classes.

LIST No. 2.

TEACHERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.
CLERKS.
SALESMEN.

LIST No. 3.

FARMERS.
MILKMEN.
GARDENERS.

THE PRIZES.

For all Classes in List No. 1:

1st Prize	Gold Coin	$100 00
2nd Prize	" "	40 00
3rd Prize	" "	20 00

For all Classes in List No. 2:

1st Prize	Gold Coin	$100 00
2nd Prize	" "	40 00
3rd Prize	" "	20 00

For all Classes in List No. 3:

1st Prize	Gold Coin	$100 00
2nd Prize	" "	40 00
3rd Prize	" "	20 00

HARD, HARD FACTS.

It is a law of nature that when a wound heals the pain of it is forgotten. It is now almost a score of years since Canada was plunged into disaster by a low tariff policy, and since then a generation of voters has sprung up which, not having the wholesome experience of such a tariff before its eyes, is subject to be led astray by specious arguments. It is true that nearly every business man who passed through the troublous times of 1874-79, has spoken bitter notes of warning, but there is nothing like experience as a teacher. That experience the younger generation of Canadians has had, not at home, but in the United States, and the following account of the disasters into which the United States was plunged by the revenue tariff party will be familiar to all, and should counteract the endeavors of the Revenue Tariff party to subject Canada to a similar visitation.

We will in brief compass outline the disasters, from which our neighbor suffered by a step towards free trade, a single step.

When the American elections of '92 drew near and it was apparent that side issues would probably return the revenue tariff party to power, the foreign investor took fright and began to pour into the markets that flood of American securities which, as it was the first signal of approaching disaster, was at the same time one of its accelerating causes. When the Democrats got into power they determined to reduce the tariff, and long before their low tariff went into force the country itself showed by a dulness in trade and a hesitancy in doing business that it repented of the change.

Early in 1892 the exports of gold to pay foreign investors on securities thrown on the market was estimated at thirty millions of dollars, and nearly ninety-one millions in gold had been exported in the twelve months ending February, 1893. At the same time the exports of staple products seriously declined. The farmer found a revenue tariff to be without influence in his behalf, in augmenting prices or increasing his exports, while it decidedly injured him in his various relations within the country. The value of wheat exported declined fifty millions of dollars between December, 1892, and March, 1893.

All this time the country was only threatened with a low tariff. It will be remembered that considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the tariff passed, and that it was put into force only in 1894, and without the consent of the president. But the mere knowledge that the tariff was intended, acting as a deterring influence upon the activity of every branch of industry, precipitated panics and crises unparalleled in the annals of trade. Merchants knew not whom to trust, and credits were curtailed: manufacturers knew not what blow was to fall upon them, and were indisposed to make contracts or to accumulate stock. Hundreds of manufactories shut down, thousands reduced wages and worked at half time, and before the close of the year the army of the unemployed was numbered by hundreds of thousands. The public grew more and more alarmed and withdrew its money from the banks and other savings institutions, and within the year over six hundred banks and loan and mortgage companies were forced to the wall, with liabilities of one hundred and seventy millions. Within nine months firms representing three hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars had failed. The decline in trade so seriously affected the railroads that quite one-third the total mileage of the United States passed into bankruptcy.

The withdrawal of deposits in banks intensified the crisis and the closing days of June saw the financial men of New York vainly offering eighty per cent. for short loans on the very highest security. Every one who could get currency immediately concealed it. The banks transacted business for several months by means of millions of dollars of clearing house certificates, and the currency of Canada was actually used in New York, the financial centre of the New World, while the whole country looked longingly to our banks for help. We have it on the authority of the president of the Bank of Commerce that the applications for money during the summer and autumn of 1893 from every kind of business concern, including banks, from the Western States to the Atlantic Ocean, were simply innumerable, and that these applicants were but that meagre portion which could afford good security. Clearing house returns in New York declined 14 per cent., the average of the United States being a decline of 12.9 per cent., and this while Montreal, notwithstanding Canada's intimate relations with that country, suffered a decline of only 3 1-2 per cent.

The year 1894 saw a continuance of the distress. The tariff went into action that autumn, a tariff not nearly so low as the Liberal party is hungering to inflict upon Canada, and the anything-but-merry war went on. The bank clearings declined twenty-six per cent., more than double the decline in 1893. The drain of gold continued and the legal limit in the treasury was time and again drawn upon. Loans have been floated, amounting to hundreds of millions, under the economical Government which wished to protect the country from taxation, and the foreigners who supplied the gold at a good profit with one hand drew it back again with the other. Importers could bring in goods at a somewhat less duty, but when these came in they lay unsold on the shelves, and the bulk of them are lying there still. And the farmer—the farmer in whose interests the Liberal leaders lie awake at night devising schemes to get into power—the farmer saw wheat touch the lowest price it had brought within two hundred and fifty years. In the previous year it had been sold lower than at any time within one hundred and twenty-five years.

The army of the unemployed, not being engaged in upbuilding, took to the opposite occupation. Three great railway strikes occurred, accompanied with wanton destruction of property. Coxey and his army of tatterdemalions marched on to Washington, the jest of a Democratic press, an United States repetition of the formula of Go to the Devil, once addressed to Canadian manufacturers. The losses under a low tariff party in the United States have run far into the billions. It will be years before the experience will be forgotten. The whole country, like Canada in 1878, is looking eagerly to the high tariff party for salvation, and the wave of enthusiasm upon which McKinley, the exponent of high tariff, is being carried to the highest honor in the gift of the nation, surprises even his most enthusiastic supporters.

REVENUE TARIFF COMPETITION.

We have been asked by a large number of professional men why they should not be permitted to compete for the prize letters on the "Revenue" Tariff proposed as a substitute for protection. There is no reason why they should not compete, and there was no intentional exclusion of them. All professional men may enter the competition and we will see that they have sufficient time to prepare their contributions thoughtfully. The Star takes the ground that a purely revenue tariff will destroy the industries of the Dominion and affect all values and sources of revenue of both the artisan and agricultural classes. Remember what is understood by a revenue tariff, that is a tariff reduced to the point where the Government gets its revenue on goods manufactured abroad that could be made advantageously in Canada. Do not confound a revenue tariff with an amended protective tariff such as the Star has been agitating for during two years. There is much room for removing absurd features of the protective tariff, but none in our opinion for destroying it. Letters may criticize our contention and oppose it just as much as the writers choose, and even these might get the judges' award.

One of the remarkable features of the elections is the fact that Protestant Ontario stands almost where it was, while Catholic Quebec voted heavily against the Government. In Montreal in St. Lawrence Ward, in Point St. Charles, in Upper St. Antoine Ward, all largely Protestant localities, the vote for the Government candidates was very marked, while the French Catholic parts went decidedly Liberal. We don't believe religion had anything to do with it. It was the natural yearning for a French Canadian Premier that sent Quebec's French Canadian vote solidly to Laurier.

One of the pleasing features of the campaign was the comparative absence of personal abuse. Mr. Laurier, true to his name, conducted a courteous, gentlemanly campaign, and he was always listened to with attention even by his opponents. Sir Charles Tupper, even under extreme provocation, kept very good control of his temper, too. A few blackguard politicians and one or two insignificant Liberal newspapers departed somewhat from their usual course, and stooped to the imputation of improper motives in those who opposed them, but the candidates all round behaved well.

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
163 and 165 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free at $3a year, $1.50 for six months, and 50c. for three months.

☞ We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal. ☜

Agents for French Advertising are Messrs. Mayence, Farre & Cie., Rue de la Grange, Batelière 18, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION

—OF THE—

Daily and Weekly Star

FOR WEEK ENDING

JUNE 20, 1896.

Monday	44,445
Tuesday	44,368
Wednesday	44,306
Thursday	44,632
Friday	44,294
Saturday	50,059
	272,104

Present Average:

DAILY, For Week ending June 20. **45,351**

WEEKLY STAR Last Week **84,223**

Average Circulation of the STAR Last Week **129,574**

From the above figures are excluded several hundred short subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1896.

THE ELECTION.

The majority of the Conservatives of the Dominion are probably more grieved than surprised at the result of yesterday's election. There was a great combination of hostile forces working against the Government; and a party that has done much worthy of stripes in the past found itself in the end chastised more for its virtues than for its sins. The chief cause of the Government's downfall was obviously its effort to carry out the spirit of the judgment of the Privy Council on the Manitoba school question. The remedial bill while it gained practically no friends among the Roman Catholics of Quebec created a host of enemies among the Protestants throughout the Dominion. The Liberals achieved their great success in the Province of Quebec where the French Canadians displayed a desire for a Premier of their own race that dominated every other consideration.

The Conservative party was weakened by the loss of its great leaders in rapid succession, and by the recent notorious dissensions in the Cabinet. The vigorous campaign made by Sir Charles Tupper in the seventy-third year of his age is one of the marvels of the contest. Had he succeeded Sir John Macdonald immediately in the Premiership the course of Canadian history might have been very different. That yesterday's vote is to be regarded as a condemnation of the National Policy we do not believe. Tariff abuses, which we have freely criticized, no doubt helped to turn the tide of public opinion against the present Government, which has inherited all the odium of its predecessors in this connection. Whether Mr. Laurier will so regard the vote is a serious question for the country and a serious question for Mr. Laurier. Should he regard this expression of heterogeneous motive as a mandate from the country to replace the protective tariff by a revenue tariff (as he may), the effect upon the welfare of the country must be injurious. However, the patriotic course for the Conservatives is not to meet this trouble half way. While there was a chance of preventing any misconception upon this subject it was their duty to fight on behalf of the National Policy under which Canada has grown prosperous. Now that the victory of the Revenue Tariff Party is an accomplished fact, the responsibility of the tariff policy rests largely upon the shoulders of the victors. Conservatives have still an important duty to perform, the duty of a Loyal Opposition, loyal to their Queen and country and loyal even in their relations with their victorious opponents. That the vanquished will sulk under defeat, we do not fear. The party needed a period in opposition about as much as it needed anything. The change will tend to bring the best men in the ranks forward and to get rid altogether of the worst. Eighteen years of power does not improve a political party. Some of the Conservatives' strong men went down in the fight yesterday, and possibly they are regarded with envy by some of their fellows who managed to save themselves.

Although the turn over is a great one, Mr. Laurier's majority is not so great that any of his lieutenants will be tempted to tell his old antagonists the manufacturers to go to perdition. If the Liberals have not learnt something since 1878, then it is of no use to be in opposition at all.

THE RESULT.

Yesterday a Liberal tidal wave swept the Province of Quebec. The natural desire to alternate the parties rose with some force. The internecine strife among the leaders of the Conservative party, which broke out into open and clamorous warfare at the opening of the year, disorganized and discouraged the Government forces; and the division in the ranks over the Manitoba question completed the demoralization of the party in the face of the enemy.

The result has been a conspicuous overthrow. In this province the popularity of the Government's school policy could make no headway against the popularity of Mr. Laurier. On Montreal Island there was great enthusiasm for Laurier, which carried all the purely French Canadian districts into his column with the single exception of Jacques Cartier. Dr. Roddick in St. Antoine, and Mr. Quinn in St. Ann's kept their feet in the midst of the flowing tide. Prince Edward Island, which remained staunchly Liberal through the long years of adversity, has deserted that party on the very day of its success. Manitoba is divided between the parties, with Mr. McCarthy in the seventh seat; and this impartial division runs on through to "the Coast."

Some casualties are to be regretted. The loss of the services of Mayor Wilson-Smith to the country will be no light one, especially in the not overcrowded field of public finance. The defeat of Hon. David Mills, ex-Speaker White and Mr. William Paterson, of Brant, will—if seats are not found for them—deprive Parliament of three of its best men—and the same may be said of the four rejected Ministers. Dr. Weldon, of Albert, too, will be a distinct loss to the independent strength of the country. The return of the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald to Parliament; the seating of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière in the Commons, and of Sir Oliver Mowat—prospectively—in the Senate, are incidents of another character, and all causes for satisfaction.

Mr. Laurier is now given his Opportunity. He can get together a capable and clean Ministry, and need not mistake the strength of his own popularity and the universal desire to "give the other fellows a chance" for a mandate against the protective system.

BALFOUR AND THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

The withdrawal of the Education Bill by the British Government for the present session, and the simultaneous attack by the London Times upon the leadership of Mr. Balfour, wear the appearance of significant events. It has been whispered for a long time that Mr. Balfour is by no means a born party leader. He seems to be far more the doctrinaire and the philosopher than the pugnacious politician, taking rank probably with Mr. Morley rather than with Harcourt or Chamberlain.

Naturally when Mr. Balfour shows signs of turning into a quieter by-path, where his tactics if not his ambitions would find a more congenial atmosphere, the eyes of the public fall upon the aggressive figure of "Pushful Joe," the virile Colonial Secretary, who marches at his shoulder. But Mr. Chamberlain is not a Tory; and this counts for much in a land of hereditary politics where the Conservatives like to see one of their own class at their head, Lord Salisbury still leads, but he is an old man and there is natural anxiety as to his successor. No other politician in the Commons is apparently so "ready-made" as Mr. Chamberlain for the vacant leadership of the House, should Mr. Balfour retire.

Then Mr. Chamberlain seems now to be about as good a Conservative as they make—he is thoroughly Imperialistic—and he has at his back the precedent of Disraeli who did not come of a settled Tory school. However, Mr. Balfour has not yet turned aside into the academic groves, and the tremendous forces behind him may yet carry him over the condemnation of the Times. Any calculation based upon a supposed lack of ability must fail, though it may be that he will not exert these abilities to the uttermost.

As for Lord Salisbury, his heart is and has been for years in the Foreign Office. Mr. H. D. Traill, writing in a recent number of the National Review, dwells upon this characteristic of the Conservative leader. He thinks that by this time, the people have come to the conclusion that Lord Salisbury is not minded to use his big majority to accomplish a big legislative revolution. The dropping of the Education Bill will increase the force of this conclusion; not that the principle of the bill is abandoned, but that its temporary withdrawal shows that the Government do not think the passing of laws to be the be-all and end-all of parliamentary majorities. Now Mr. Traill thinks that the people are beginning to see in him "a great Foreign Minister to whom the nation gladly turns for counsel and guidance in international affairs, and on whom it confidently relies to bear the interests and the honor of the Empire unscathed through every danger, but from whose initiative or impulse they would no more think of expecting vast experimental projects of "social legislation" than they would think of looking among the characteristic qualities of a statesman for the peculiar gifts of a promoter of companies." Speaking in another place of his qualities as a party leader, Mr. Trail says:

There has always been, or at any rate there has always seemed to be, a certain effort visible in his discharge of the duties of the party leader. He has made concessions—adequate perhaps, but certainly no more than adequate—to the modern demand upon a Prime Minister for platform oratory; but though he performs his duties in that regard with conscientious spirit and vigor while he is about them, it cannot but strike the observer that his performance is a matter of necessity and not of choice—that he mounts the "stump" with reluctance and descends it with relief.

These qualities of party leadership Mr. Chamberlain possesses to a high degree, and he is now adding to them a reputation as a quasi-Foreign Minister in the Colonial Office. Still, as yet Arthur Balfour has the ball at his feet. Across the House Mr. Asquith is the rising debater: and if he can only discover that it is an Empire and not only a Kingdom that he seeks to govern, much may yet be heard of him.

Sweet are the uses of adversity. To take a licking like a gentleman should be part of every polite education. You never know when you may want to exercise the graces of resignation and patience. Eighteen years even of prosperity is no guarantee that evil days may not befall one, and even the profound consciousness of being right is not an absolute safeguard against the dangers that beset us every five years or so.

"Raised on it"

NESTLE'S FOOD is a complete and entire diet for Infants, and closely resembles Mother's Milk. Over all the world Nestle's Food has been recognized for more than thirty years as possessing great value. Your physician will confirm the statement.

NESTLE'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use. The great danger attendant on the use of cow's milk is thus avoided.

Consult your doctor about Nestle's Food and send to us for a large sample can and our book, "The Baby," both of which will be sent free on application.

LEEMING, MILES & CO.,
Successors to Thos. Leeming & Co.,
53 St. Sulpice st., Montreal.
148 2 2aw

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fulness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & Co., 7 St. Helen st., Montreal, for book of Advice. (2)

TRUNKS.

Travellers' Sample Trunks for all lines of business of the very best and improved make, on hand or specially made to order, to suit the line of trade. Write or telephone.

J. EVELEIGH & CO.,
245 & 247 St. James st.,
or their Factory, Vitre and Elizabeth sts. Manufacturers of all kinds of Trunks and Travelling Bags. 147 n5

WHAT'S THE NAME ON YOUR REFRIGERATOR?

Look for Yourself.

We put ours on every one we send out.

G. W. REED,
783 and 785 Craig Street.
144tf

TO LET
SHOP OR OFFICE
Cor. Victoria Square and Craig Street
at present occupied by J. Lewis, Druggist; plate glass bow windows, and good basement; heated by steam.
Apply to
J. B. DAVIS, 42 Victoria Square.
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Adams' Tutti Frutti aids digestion. Save coupons inside of wrappers.
40
118 tf

To Manufacturers

Manufacturing building, with water power and large premises, at St. Gabriel Locks. For terms apply
JAMES SHEARER,
172 Shearer st., City.
08 2aw tf

McGIBBON & HOGLE,
ADVOCATES,
Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.
R. D. McGIBBON, Q.C. ARTHUR F. HOGLE,
ARTHUR DELISLE, M.P. 173tf

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS

DOMINION DAY, 1896.

Oddfellows' Excursion!

15th ANNIVERSARY

—TO—

MISSISQUOI PARK,
Highgate Springs, Vt.

Under the auspices of Maple Leaf Chapter, I.O.O.F., M.U.

Good Boating and Fishing.
Fine Programme of Games,
Valuable Prizes.

Blazi's Original Italian Orchestra will furnish music for dancing. Special trains will leave Bonaventure Station 8.30 a.m. Returning leave park 5.30 p.m.

Tickets for the Round Trip, $1.00.

Can be procured at Station on morning of Excursion, or at office of
CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.,
145 7 4aw 136 St. James Street.

The Event of the Day.
DON'T MISS IT!

DOMINION DAY
EXCURSION TO
Beauharnois and Melocheville,
ST. JUDE'S CHURCH ASSOCIATION.
Adults.....60c. Children (under 12).....30c.

The fine and large steamer "Bohemian" will leave Seigneurs St. Bridge at 9.30 a.m. sharp, stopping at Lachine wharf. Returning, steamer will again call at Lachine wharf and run the rapids. Brass Band. Refreshments at strictly city prices.

Tickets for sale at Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co., St. James st., P. O. Gonoux, Druggist, Notre Dame st., A. D. Mann, Druggist, St. Antoine st., Thos. Lamb, Grocer, Notre Dame st., E. M. Renouf, Stationer, St. Catherine st., and from members.

Boat will start rain or shine. 147 7

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Excelsior Lodge No. 12
I. O. O. F.

Officers and members of this Lodge are requested to meet at Oddfellows' Hall, 251 St. James st., on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 1.30 p.m., to attend funeral of our late Bro. J. W. HUTCHISON from his late residence, 25 Amherst st., at 2.30 p.m. Band will please turn out. Members of Sister Lodges are invited to attend. Badges. By order of N. G.

147 2 JOHN E. LOISELLE, Rec. Sec.

QUEBEC
Y. M. C. A.
Bicycle Club.

The members of the above Club and members of the Association who intend accompanying the Club to Quebec can secure their tickets for sleeping accommodation on the Club's Special Car by applying to Mr. Chapman or Mr. Calhoun any time at the Association Building. Secure them early.

CHARLES MANHIRE, Captain.

Special train will leave C.P.R. Windsor Station evening of June 30th, arriving Montreal for business morning July 2nd. 144 8

COTTAGE GARDEN
Competition.

Mr. William Evans, jr., has offered a Silver and Gold Medal as first prize; Mr. James Johnson a Silver Medal as second prize, to which the Society has added a third and fourth prize of $5 and $3, respectively, for the best and most tasteful arrangement of a Cottage Flower Garden, situated fully exposed to view from the Island of Montreal. Competition confined to Ordinary Members of the Society. Entries to close on 20th June. The judges to visit the gardens twice, viz., from 5th to 15th July, and 20th to 25th August. Persons wishing to join the Society should communicate with the undersigned.

THOS. WILLIAMSON,
P. O. Box 778.
133 7 2aw

Moonlight Excursion

Of Allan a Dale Circle, No. 103, Companions of the Forest, A.O.F., on THURSDAY EVG., JUNE 25th, 1896.

Steamer "Duchess of York" will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf at 8.20 p.m. sharp. Tickets 25c.

Davis's Orchestra for dancing. 144 2 2aw

2nd REGT. CAN. ARTLY.

Inspection of Companies will take place as follows:
No. 1 Co., Wednesday, 24th, at 8.00 p.m.
No. 2 Co., Thursday, 25th, at 8.00 p.m.
No. 3 Co., Friday, 26th, at 8.00 p.m.
Uniform—Drill order.

The Regiment will parade on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2.30 p.m. for inspection. Band and buglers will attend. Uniform—Review order. By order,

F. W. HIBBARD,
Capt.-Adjt.
147 4

Montreal School of Elocution.
CLOSING EXERCISES.
Association Hall, Y.M.C.A. B'd'g,
Thursday Evening, June 25th,
8 O'CLOCK.
Public Invited. 143 1

The Canadian Pansy Society
1896.
THE THIRD ANNUAL COMPETITION
Will be held at the residence of ALFRED JOYCE, Esq., Rockland Avenue, Outremont, Vice-President of the Society, on
SATURDAY, 27th June, 1896.
Open from 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The public are cordially invited. Take the Park and Island car to Outremont Toll Gate, which is two minutes walk from grounds. The Secretary will be glad to receive applications for membership. Only one dollar per annum.
W. ORMISTON ROY, Hon. Sec.
145 6

CRYSTAL BICYCLE ACADEMY
(Crystal Rink)
Open from 6 a.m. until 10 p.m.
Lessons given at all hours. Five Competent Instructors.
The largest Bicycle Academy in the Dominion.
Terms Reasonable. We can teach you.
S. ROBERTSON & CO., Bicycles for hire,
Bicycle Dealers. 147 6

POPULAR EXCURSIONS
To GROSBOIS ISLAND
By Steamer PILGRIM. Leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf at 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m. Leaves Grosbois Island at 11.15 o'clock a.m. and 5 p.m. Price, Round Trip, 25c; Children, 10c. All kinds of refreshments on board and on the Island. Hot water provided free.
CAPT. A. GOULET, Prop.
123 50

The most favored European Spa does not excel
Caledonia Springs,
IN THE CURE OF
Rheumatic, Dyspeptic and Cutaneous Cases.
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GREER'S
O. V. H.
Old Highland Whisky.
GUARANTEED TEN YEARS OLD
Same as supplied to the Royal Household.
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MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
St. Catherine St., near St. Lawrence St.
A fine Pictorial Production of the Sensational Melodrama,
THE INSIDE TRACK.
The Very Best Vaudeville Talent.
Afternoon at 3. Nights at 8.
Prices—10c, 20c, 25c. 146 6

SOHMER PARK.
Open Every Day from 1 to 11 p.m. Performances at 3 and 8 p.m.
ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
Burth Kodd and Barnard, the cleverest grotesques ever seen in Canada; Conway & Leland, one-legged acrobats; Velarde, comic French Singer; Kathrine Rose, mezzo-soprano; Kuno's learned Cats and others.
Lavigne's splendid Band of 40 soloists. Admission 10c. Memaarie Electrics. Children, afternoons, 5c, including ride on Carousel. 146 6

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DOMINION DAY.
Excursions to Quebec and Return.
$3.00 Going 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, good to return till July 6th.
DOUBLE SERVICE, JUNE 30th,
7 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Daily Steamers (except Sunday) to the West. Daily to Quebec.
For tickets, apply at our
City Ticket Office—128 St. James Street,
opp. Post Office. 146tf

Victoria Rink Bicycle School.
Private lessons in riding and management of the wheel. No charge for wheel while learning.
Class ride this week to Kensington, Saturday, leaving Rink at three.
134 tf A. ROY MACDONALD, Jr., Drummond St.

West End Bicycle Riding Academy.
NO. 77 DRUMMOND ST.
PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY. NO CLASSES, as each pupil requires undivided attention. We teach you to mount, ride, dismount, right and left turning, etc.
Terms very reasonable. Wheels furnished to learn upon. 121 tf

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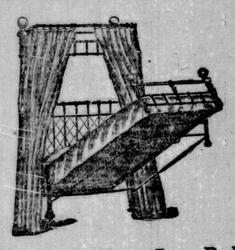

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PROCLAMATION

St. Antoine Ward

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that after the close of the election for the office of Alderman No. 1, in the St. Antoine Ward, held on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of June instant, and after the examination of the ballot boxes and the final addition of votes on THURSDAY, the eighteenth day of June also instant, I have ascertained that Mr. Geo. W. Sadler, candidate, had obtained the majority of the votes, and, whereas no demand of recount has been made relating to said candidate, within the delays provided by law,

I, accordingly, declare the said Geo. W. Sadler duly elected Alderman for office of Alderman No. 1 of the said St. Antoine Ward, to replace ex-Ald. Atwater, for the ensuing term of the said office.

L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 23rd June, 1896. 147 2

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the "INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY," a benevolent and mutual benefit association, having its chief place of business at the city of Manchester, in England, will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, in Council, to be authorized to carry on business in the Province of Quebec, according to the provisions of Articles 5375 A. and following, of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, as amended by Chapter 34 of 59 Victoria (Quebec).

Montreal, 15th June, 1896.

JAS. CRANKSHAW,
Solicitor for the Applicants,
64 Imperial Building, Montreal.
1425 1aw

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the "Canadian Order of Odd Fellows," a benevolent and mutual benefit association, having its chief place of business at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, in Canada, will apply to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, in Council, to be authorized to carry on business in the Province of Quebec, according to the provisions of Articles 5375 A. and following, of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, as amended by Chapter 34 of 59 Victoria (Quebec).

JAS. CRANKSHAW,
Solicitor for the Applicants,
64 Imperial Building, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 8th June, 1896. 136 5 1aw