

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS, NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The prizes were distributed to the children of these schools on Tuesday last. The people are very pleased with the progress of the children attending these schools, as the training given is in every way excellent. Father Dowling leaves nothing undone to have the children receive an education which would be second to none received at any other establishment in the city, and we are pleased to learn that his efforts have been crowned with success.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY.—On Wednesday evening, 30th ultimo, we had the pleasure of being present at a literary and dramatic entertainment given by the pupils of Saint Patrick's Academy, Point St. Charles. The large hall of the Academy was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and there was a large number of persons present. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and two dramas—one in French, entitled "Le Medicine Malgache," in which ten of the pupils took part; the other, a comedy entitled "The Ghost." In both pieces the performers acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. The Principal of the Academy is Professor McKay, under whose care parents may rest assured their children will receive a sound Catholic and commercial education which will fit them for important and responsible positions in life.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.—On Saturday morning last the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy in St. Margaret Street, took place in presence of a number of clergy and friends and relatives of the pupils. An attractive programme was gone through and prizes distributed, and an address delivered in French by A. Boland and in English by F. Dolan, with a few words of advice from Rev. Canon Moreau brought the proceedings to a close.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.—The hall of this venerable institution was filled on Thursday the 1st morning inst., to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils. An excellent programme of a varied kind was executed by the pupils, after which the prizes were distributed. The Superior of the Seminary delivered a feeling address to the boys, after which they separated for their holidays.

ST. ANTOINE ACADEMY.—The annual distribution of prizes to the children attending this institution took place on Thursday, the 1st inst., the Rev. Canon Leblanc presiding. The following is a list of prizes in the Superior Course:—1st Degree.—Misses Eliza Feron, Maggie Collins, Theresa Gilles, Bridget Custello, Maggie Doherty, receiving each a silver cross. 2nd Degree.—Eugenie Grenier, Mary Ann Wall, Ludoviska Ste. Marie, Eliza Quinlan, Emma Michaud, receiving each a silver medal. For excellence of conduct, silver medals were awarded to Misses Mary Ann Wall and Ludoviska Ste. Marie, and prizes in the shape of books to Misses Eugenie Grenier, Eliza Feron, Corinne Charvet and Maggie Collins. The distribution over Rev. Canon Leblanc read to the audience a letter from Monseigneur Bourget, regretting his inability to attend, and blessing the institution and its inmates. He was followed by His Worship the Mayor, who congratulated them upon their proficiency, and the ceremony concluded.

ST. DENIS ACADEMY.—The annual distribution of prizes to the young ladies attending this establishment took place on Wednesday, 30th ult. The proceedings were opened by the execution of an admirable programme of vocal and instrumental music after which the prizes were distributed.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.—On Wednesday morning, 30th ult., at nine o'clock the Academic Hall of this Academy presented a very handsome sight; on two sides were the pupils, and in the centre were the relatives and friends, who assembled in large numbers to witness the triumph or otherwise of the boys each was the most interested in. Among those present were His Worship Mayor Hingston, Judge Monk, Father Rousselot, Father Dowling, Father Saurin, Father Nolin, and representatives of the Friars and Christian Brothers; Edward Murphy, Esq., P. S. Murphy, Esq., &c. The proceedings were commenced with the "March from Norma," ably performed by the Academy Band under the leadership of Mr. Saucier. After a few remarks from Principal Archambault, giving a description of the different courses of the Academy, he read a copy of the deed donating \$2,000 by Mr. Prudent Beaudry for the purpose of founding a scholarship of \$150 per annum. The Rev. M. Rousselot then addressed the pupils. He pointed out that the institution of Catholic educational establishments had commenced in Montreal at a very early date, thanks to such benevolent persons as Jacques Cartier, Villeneuve, and Mlle. de la Marche. He traced out the history of the several large Catholic schools and colleges in Montreal, and referred in terms of encomium to the different bodies who superintended the various institutions. The Prizes of Honor and Diplomas were then bestowed. The "Edward Murphy Prize" for the encouragement of commercial education, a gold medal and \$50, was awarded to Frederick Doran. The "P. S. Murphy Prize," a silver medal and \$20, was awarded to J. G. Monk. The "Jodoin Prize" of \$30 was awarded to George Dostars. The "Comtoe" Prize of \$50 was awarded to Maximilian Martin. Diplomas were presented to Frederick Doran, George Dostars, Max. Martin, James O'Brien, Theo. Chabot, Wm. Anderson, James Monk, John Gallagher, Edward McGowan, James O'Brien and James Tansey. Master E. Duguis then pronounced the English Discourse, and Master George Dostars the French Discourse, both of which were loudly applauded. Rev. Father Dowling addressed a few words of advice to the pupils as to their duties during the holidays, and spoke of the success that had attended their studies during the past year, and the proceedings closed with "God save the Queen."

SAINT MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA.—The annual distribution of prizes took place in the Grand Hall of this Convent on Wednesday, the 30th ult. The hall was very nicely decorated and was crowded with the friends and relatives of the pupils, who warmly applauded the announcement of the names of the successful competitors. Canon Sequin occupied the chair, and had on his right Judge Scotto, and was supported on either side by about twenty ecclesiastics. The ceremonies commenced shortly after ten o'clock, when a prologue was delivered, some very creditable musical performances gone through, gold medals presented to graduates by Canon Sequin and other clergymen, also various other prizes were distributed. The valedictory address was delivered by Mlle. Gagar of California, and the proceedings were brought to a close by an address in French from Mlle. Genereux, and a musical performance by several young ladies.

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA AT LACHINE.—The distribution of prizes at this great educational establishment took place Thursday morning, the 1st inst. Rev. Mr. Piche presided. The pupils acquitted themselves of the musical part of the programme, both vocal and instrumental, in a highly creditable manner. Addresses were delivered by Misses Morizai and Mary Waldron, respectively in French and English. Some beautifully executed work by the pupils was exhibited, and much admired by the fashionable assembly present.

WILLIAMSTOWN, July 2nd, 1875.—To the Editor of the True Witness.—Dear Sir, I observed with pleasure that your last week's issue, as many a time and oft for the past twenty odd years, contained several gratifying notices of the good work which is being perseveringly prosecuted by the Ladies of the Congregation, de Notre Dame, wherever they have established a branch of their admirable Institute for the true training of the female youth of Canada, and I have every confidence that a like spirit of indulgence will prompt you to make room for the following brief reference to the Distribution of Prizes, which took place at the Congregation de Notre Dame in this village, on the evening of the 30th ult. Of the interior arrangements and decorations of the Convent Hall, suffice it to say that they were a la Congregation de Notre Dame, and produced a most pleasing scenic effect. The programme usually carried out on occasions of the kind, was here faithfully adhered to, and gave ample satisfaction to the large and appreciative audience present, among whom I observed—besides the actual Parish Priest Rev. C. H. Gauthier; Rev. Fathers McDonagh of Napanee, Casey of Gananoque, McCarthy of Brockville, Murray of Cornwall, MacIntosh of St. Raphael, O'Connor of Alexandria, and Macdonell of Lochiel. After the young lady pupils had given abundant proofs the progress made by them in the arts and sciences during the scholastic year then coming to a close, they were most deservedly rewarded by the Rev. Pastor with numerous and valuable prizes, wreaths of honour, and medals of assiduity and excellence; all of which evidently afforded quite as much pleasure to the Rev. giver, as to the grateful recipients. But the gem of the evening's entertainment in the estimation of your correspondent, was the Address to the Rev. Pastor, parents, and Patrons of the Convent School and its fair pupils; which was beautifully rendered by a Miss Tassie Fraser of St. Andrews, Ont., and which dispensed with nice discrimination, well merited encomiums to the present Pastor Father Gauthier; to his predecessor Rev. Father MacCarthy now of Brockville, who founded the Institution; and to the worthy Sisterhood themselves; for all that had been, and was still being done, in behalf of the Convent School. Permit me to add that this excellent female Seminary has just terminated its tenth and most prosperous year of existence; and to express the earnest hope that it may see many more such years, under the present worthy Superiores Madame Ste. Melanie, Congregation N.D.—Yours truly—Vistron.

CENTENARY OF O'CONNELL.

Irishmen are frequently charged with division and faction, a charge that, to some extent, may fairly be brought against every nation or people; but it is remarkable that the very parties who have laboured to deepen and extend division and promote faction are the most forward and pertinacious in advancing that charge. There were in Ireland as in England, France, and every part of Europe, provincial kings, petty princes, and clan feuds before the Anglo-Norman invasion, in the twelfth century, which itself introduced a new faction that has stimulated all the native enmities for these seven hundred years. In the sixteenth century a new element of discord came with the Reformation. These two causes produced wars, rebellions, confiscations, penal laws, poverty, and ignorance. The whole soil of the country was confiscated several times over and given to alien proprietors, while colony after colony of English and Scotch adventurers was planted in various districts of the kingdom from which the natives had been banished. Now it is the very people that did all this who now taunt the Irish of the present age with their divisions and their factions. The Irish—and we include under that name nearly all the Anglo-Normans, as distinct from the post-Reformation English and Scotch planters—may challenge Europe to find another people that has evinced greater unanimity upon all the more important questions of human existence, such as their devotion to the Catholic Faith, their tenacious adherence to their claim for distinct nationality, their love of national tradition, their respect for lawful authority, the strength of their family ties, their warm hearts, and their deep sense of gratitude. An illustration of every one of these great virtues is now presented to the world in the unanimity with which Irishmen abroad, no less than at home, are rallying round the name, and preparing to celebrate the fame of their great champion, O'Connell, on the occasion of the first centenary of his birth on the 6th of August next. Differences of opinion existed here and there during his life, sometimes as to the means he employed to effect his objects, and, in one instance, as to the object itself; but these few differences only prove the free thought and action of the Irish people; while since his lamented death, in 1847, they are all forgotten in the grateful recollection of his life and labours, his eminent genius, his unselfish love of Ireland, and his noble effort for her well-being.

Educated at St. Omers' and admitted to the Bar, open to Catholics since 1793, O'Connell's first appearance in public in June, 1800, was at the Royal Exchange, now the City Hall, to protest against the impending Union, and denounce the delusions with which Pitt had too ably seduced Catholics, prelates, clergy, and laity. The conclusion of O'Connell's speech, the first that he ever delivered in public, is remarkable:—"Sir, it is my sentiment, and I am satisfied it is the sentiment not only of every gentleman who now hears me, but of the Catholic people of Ireland, that if our opposition to this injurious, insulting, and heated measure of Union were to draw upon us the revival of the Penal Laws, we would holdly meet a proscription and oppression which would be the testimonies of our virtue, and sooner throw ourselves once more on the mercy of our Protestant brethren than give our assent to the political murder of our country. Yes, I know—I do know—that although exclusive advantages may be ambiguously held forth to the Irish Catholic to seduce him from the sacred duty which he owes to his country, I know that the Catholics of Ireland still remember that they have a country, and that they will never accept of any advantages as a sect which would debase and destroy as a people."

Such was the opening of O'Connell's public life in 1800, sentiments from which he never swerved to the time of his death in 1847.

Within this period of nearly half a century O'Connell and Ireland were synonymous, or convertible terms. He crushed the veto, overthrew the Kildare-place system of proselytizing schools, carried emancipation, supported Parliamentary Reform, denounced the Protestant Establishment, and thus prepared its final overthrow in 1869, obtained a Poor Law, secured Corporate Reform, and laid the foundation of every ameliorative legislative measure that has been passed since his death twenty-eight years ago. What Burke speculated about in political and ethical philosophy O'Connell realized in practice. He is the originator of the doctrine of moral force as distinguished from physical force as a means of procuring political advantages. O'Connell founded his school in England. He it was who first taught the sturdy Briton to agitate, with a chance of success, against majorities.

The coloured mecs ought to celebrate the centenary of O'Connell. He stood nobly with Wilberforce for the rights of the slave, and refused subscriptions from Carolina Planters in the Catholic Association. He aided the Emancipation of the Jew. He powerfully pleaded for the Protestant Dissenters as regards the Marriage and the Burial Laws. He helped to emancipate English and Scotch, as well as Irish Catholics. Wherever humanity pined or suffered O'Connell's sympathies and support were there. London Tablet.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND DIVINE WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sm.—I would be curious to know the laws that govern our Catholic volunteers—corps with regard to the observance of Catholic and legal holy days during their annual exercises. Certainly neither the Minister of Militia nor any of his subordinates can assume to himself the very great prerogative of dispensing Catholic soldiers or volunteers from assisting at the Holy sacrifice on those days. How then does it happen that the gallant commander of the Megantic volunteers—one half of whom, or nearly one half, are Roman Catholics—would not allow his men to be present at my church here at Divine Service on last St. Peter and Paul's day? I will not occupy either my time or your space further than to remark to all whom it may concern that for this indignity to the Catholic volunteers, there is a very simple remedy; and that is, to abstain altogether from enlisting in the above corps. As I may have an occasion to trouble you again in connection with this matter, I conclude here for the present. Yours, &c.

JOHN CONNELLY, P.P.
Inverness, P.Q., July 5, 1875.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

The Toronto Liberal recently called attention to the fact that the students at St. Michael's College in that city, were accustomed to play ball upon their grounds on Sunday, and invited the authorities to stop the practice, on the ground that it was a desecration of the Sabbath. The True Witness of Montreal, in defence of the students, says it "knows the civic authorities of Toronto to be a pharisaical lot," but denies them to interfere with the boys "so long as they play on their own grounds and do not disturb their neighbours." The True Witness proceeds to say that the Liberal and Protestants generally are "ignorant" of the Christian law relating to the Sunday; and adds, after quoting from the "Poor Man's Catechism" in support of its contention, that "it was on the authority of the Church—the Church of Rome, and not on the authority of the Bible—even King James!—that the Sabbath was transformed into Sunday. And if the Church had the right to change the day without one word of written law on the subject, the Church must also have the right to determine the manner in which it should be observed."

It is difficult to say which individual of the Toronto corporation our religious contemporary means to rank with the Pharisees, but the charge is sweeping in its terms, and appears to include them all. We are therefore asked to believe that His Worship Brother Medcalf, whose "toes is always square;" that good Catholic, Dr. Hayes; Alderman Henderson, a well known Presbyterian; and Alderman Baxter, who is equally noted for his regular attendance at the Queen Street Methodist Church as for his fine bass voice and general musical accomplishments, are all a pharisaical lot. Let our contemporary remember that calling names is one of those pastimes which any number of people may engage in. Its assumption that the Liberal and Protestants generally are "ignorant" of the Christian law relating to the Sabbath, suggests that there are certain people who are also ignorant of some very well known Christian laws, and maxims—thus, for example, which insists upon charity even towards our enemies, and the passage which asserts that "he who exalteth himself shall be abased." The discussion which the True Witness raises with the Liberal, however, may be conducted and the question decided, without any of that knowledge of which the former pretends to have a monopoly. There is a Statute of Canada which regulates the observance of the Sunday throughout the Dominion, altogether independently of what this or that church may consider their Christian duty in regard to the "keeping holy" of the "one day in seven." We do not suppose that the True Witness is prepared to contend that because the law of the land is stricter than the law of the Roman Catholic Church, any one is therefore justified in setting the former law at defiance. It is then absurd to argue that any church has the right to determine the manner in which the Sunday is to be observed. Without expressing any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety, from a religious point of view, of the practice of playing base ball on Sunday, we can safely say that the defence which the True Witness sets up is one which in the eyes of the law would not hold good for a moment. It is just as absurd as to say, if a farmer persists in tilling his own soil on Sunday, and does not interfere with his neighbours, that the law could not prevent his continuing the practice. The statute specifies distinctly what constitutes a desecration of the Sabbath, and it only becomes necessary to lay any information before the proper authorities in order to prevent a recurrence of such offences, and the punishment of those who commit them. Of course the principle involved in this law is one which is open to discussion on its merits, and should such a discussion be inaugurated possibly the True Witness would find a considerable proportion of the secular Press ready to agree with its views. In the meantime, however the law exists, and has just as much force as that which forbids a man to marry more than one wife, steal his neighbour's goods, or take away his neighbour's life.—Ottawa Times, June 26th.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

THE ST. LUC DISASTER.—We regret to state that the church of St. Luc, in the county of St. John's, was consumed by fire on Saturday night, the 4th, M. Peladeau, moreover, unhappily being burned to death while attempting to save movables of value, having fallen on the floor of the church through suffocation. It is to be regretted that his son, while essaying to reach his father, placed in so terrible a position, sustained several injuries in the flames.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Pharmaceutical Association, namely: H. B. Gray, President; E. Giroux, 1st Vice-President; A. Manson, 2nd Vice-President; J. Golden, treasurer; E. Muir, Registrar and Secretary.

THE STOPPAGE OF WORK.—The contractors for the Northern Colonization Railway state that there is no cessation of work on the portion of their line between Montreal and Grenville, and that there will not be till the road is finished. On the division from Grenville to Ottawa work is for the present about suspended.

The Ottawa Citizen says:—"We have it on the authority of Attorney-General Church and Mr. Weston A. Smith, that gold has been discovered in the county of Pontiac, about five miles from the village of Bryson. It was found on the farm of Mr. Morrell about three years ago, but the matter was kept very quiet for fear of getting up an excitement. The gold, as described by Messrs. Smith and Church, who saw it three weeks ago, is in a nugget and looks like a rude coin. It was taken to an expert who valued it at \$9, and offered that for it. The nugget was discovered on a piece of cow bush land that had just been cleared, and as there was no probability of it having been dropped there, there is reason to believe that more of it can be found near. It would be worth while for an old California or British Columbia miner to prospect round there for a short time. The man who owns the farm knows no more of gold mining than he does of astronomy."

THE CROPS.

ONTARIO.

Toronto, July 8.—The Globe this morning publishes over four columns of telegrams from all parts of Ontario with reference to the crops, of which it makes the following summary:—Fall Wheat appears in many places to have been winter killed, and although the mischief has not been so great as at one time represented, the crop will, we believe, turn out below an average. The failure seems to be worse in Lake Erie counties, while Lake Ontario counties show a favourable result. Spring wheat, on the other hand, seems to promise quite an average crop. Oats and peas will, if the season continues equally favorable, be probably a little above, rather than below the average. Corn, whilst giving good promise in some districts, will hardly come up, we fancy, to an average yield. Root crops generally are thriving, and the yield will probably be more than usually abundant. The potato is assailed as usual by its enemy the Colorado beetle, but growers do not seem to anticipate as much mischief from the pest as in some years, and if the bugs be averted the result of the year's planting will be very favourable. Hay, although the crop has been greatly benefited by recent rains, will undoubtedly be short. From some counties it is true the reports are exceedingly good, but a very different state of things prevails elsewhere. The yield of straw, too, is likely, owing to the long drought, to be deficient, so farmers are anxiously forecasting with a view of providing a supply of fodder for their cattle during the coming winter, and in many cases are sowing Hungarian largely, to make up for deficiency elsewhere. Fruit in many cases is reported deficient, and peaches will be very scarce.

QUEBEC.

LACHUTE.—Grain crops promising. Hay, only three-fourths of average. Roots good. The potato beetle has arrived.

BECKINGHAM.—Crops were very backward until the late rain, but they have improved greatly.

CARLETON.—Farmers around here report that crops too good, as they have prospects of a good harvest.

GATINEAU MILLS.—Hay will be light. Grain promises well; an average crop. Potatoes doing well, but the Colorado beetle is working in many places, and may affect the yield very considerably.

GATINEAU POINT.—Crops have much improved since late rains, and the prospect of a fair harvest is almost certain, and farmers feel encouraged accordingly.

MONTREAL.—Crops suffered greatly from drought, but look better since rain. They will be very light.

THURSO.—Crops improved very much since late rains. Hay below the average. Grain doing well, though not far advanced. Potatoes look well.

QRO.—Crops in general looking well, except in high, light land or heavy clay hills. Fall wheat good. Peas, oats, and hay, and potatoes promise well.

WATKINS.—Crops have done pretty good so far, but are beginning to suffer considerably for want of rain. Hay looks well.

Hudson.—Hay crop very light. Fall and early sown grain will average. Late sown grain backward. Root crops appear good so far.

Point Fortune.—Hay crop will be light. Grain crops looks well. Potato crop good, but the bugs are very numerous.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities for the True Witness:—
Hamilton and vicinity.—Mr. James Quinn.
Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public.
For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood.—Mr. T. McGovern.
Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald.

St. Brigid.—Mr. W. Donnelly.
Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr.
Sarnia, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney.
Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans.
Brinsford.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M.
Tunworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout.
Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan.
Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey.
Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell.
Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors.
Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Alliston, P. D. K., St. Marysville, T. D.; Lochiel, R. M.; Severn Bridge, D. M. C.; St. Julien, D. R.; Alexandria, D. C.; Stratford, W. F. 1; Martintown, J. W. 2; Pelphinstown, P. L. 2; Eardley, M. B. 2; Nicolet, Rev. C. Z. R. 4; St. John Chrysostom, P. R. 2; Boston, Miss R. A. B. 3; Cape Canoe, N. S. J. L. 2; New Glasgow, B. G. 4; Brooklynn, T. F. 50cts; Yarna, J. H. 25c; Park Hill, C. C. 4; Lafontaine, Rev. J. M. 2; Rockford, B. B. 2; Westport, J. O'N. 1; Grand River, T. C. 1; Middleville, P. J. D. 2; Pockemouche, N. B. F. B. 1; Brewer's Mills, P. D. 2; Colfield, M. H. 2.

Per J. McE, Coburg—J. H. 1.
Per J. C., Bayview Denis, A. C. 2.
Per Rev. A. McK., Arichat, Rt. Rev. J. C. 2.
Per J. C. H., Rend—Rev. G. B. 2.
Per Rev. H. A. O'C., Barrie—Mrs. A. H. 2.50.
Per Rev. H. B., Grassy—T. McK., 2; W. F. 2; P. C. 2.
Per P. H., Osceola—P. A. 1.
Per F. L. E., Kingsbridge—P. O. C. 1.

Married.

On the 15th June, by the Rev. A. Vigau, David Nelligan, of Montreal, to Amanda Amelia, daughter of the late Joseph Magloire Hudon, Q.C.

Died.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Mrs. William Ryan, aged 70 years, mother of M. P. Ryan.—R. I. P.
In this city, on Friday morning, 2nd inst., of diarrhoea, Charles Patrick, youngest son of Joseph MacCaffrey, printer, aged 2 years and 10 months.
In this city, of water on the brain, on Saturday, the 3rd instant, John, youngest son of John Burns, plumber, aged nine months.
In this city, on the 3rd inst., at the age of 3 years and ten months, Edward James, third son of J. L. Palmer, Post-office.

In Toronto, on the 22nd ult., Mary Adelaide, second daughter of Mr. Patrick Boyle, printer, aged 9 years, 1 month, and 14 days.
In St. Andrews, Ont., at the residence of her son-in-law, Donald A. McDonald, on the 30th ult., Anne Harrison, widow of the late John Harrison, aged 86 years.—R. I. P.

WANTED.—A situation as SCHOOL TEACHER by a Young Lady, holding a Normal School Diploma, has eight years experience, and capable of teaching English and French. Apply to "M. P." True Witness Office. 47-3

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Arrangements have been made for the immediate commencement and early completion of the Ottawa and Coteau Landing Railway; and all debts due laborers and others along the line will be settled at once.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—Since June 25th to date, 38,940 sticks of square timber and 18,738 saw logs have passed down the Ottawa. This is a considerable falling off compared with last year.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Flour # bbl. of 196 lb.	3.90	3.90
Superior Extra	4.90	5.00
Fancy	4.55	4.60
Spring Extra	4.40	4.50
Superfine	4.15	4.25
Extra Superfine	4.70	4.80
Fine	3.80	3.90
Strong Bakers'	4.50	4.65
Middlings	3.25	3.40
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.05	2.00
City bags, [delivered]	2.25	2.35
Wheat	1.08	1.10
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.	5.65	5.75
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs.	0.68	0.70
Oats	0.47	0.48
Pease, car lots	0.98	0.99
do do	1.00	1.01
Lard, per bushel of 48 lbs.	0.85	0.90
Lard, per lb.	0.14	0.15
Cheese, per lb.	0.10	0.11
do do new	0.00	0.00
Pork—New Mess	29.50	21.00
Thin Mess	19.50	20.00
Butter—Pots	5.12	5.15
First	0.00	0.00
Butter—First	6.00	0.00
Butter—Quiet at 17c to 21c		

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$0 00	1 00
do spring do	0 06	0 88
Barley do	0 00	0 00
Oats do	0 47	0 48
Peas do	0 79	0 00
Rye do	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	8 00	8 25
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	6 50	8 00
" fore-quarters	4 50	8 00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	8 00	9 00
Butter, lb. rolls	0 19	0 22
do tub dairy	0 16	0 17
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 15	0 16
do packed	0 14	0 00
Apples, per bbl.	0 00	0 00
Geese, each	0 55	0 75
Turkeys	0 70	1 00
Potatoes, per bus.	0 50	0 55
Cabbage, per doz.	0 80	0 00
Onions, per bush.	0 90	1 00
Turnips, per bush.	0 20	0 25
Hay	13 00	18 00
Straw	7 00	8 00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Flour—XXX per bbl.	5.50	to 6.00
" " 100 lbs.	3.00	to 3.00
Family " 100 "	2.20	to 2.25
GRAIN—Barley per bushel	0.60	to 0.60
Rye "	0.60	to 0.65
Peas "	0.00	to 0.75
Oats "	0.40	to 0.00
Wheat "	0.90	to 0.00
Meat—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	0.00	to 0.00
" hind "	7.00	to 8.00
Mutton " per "	0.07	to 0.05
Veal " "	0.00	to 0.00
" Ham " in store	6.14	to 0.15
Bacon "	0.10	to 0.15
Pork "	9.00	to 10.50
Hides—No 1 untrimmed	4.00	to 0.00
" 2 "	3.00	to 4.00
Lambkins, "	0.20	to 0.25
" pelts "	0.75	to 1.50
Calf Skins	0.00	to 0.15
Dekin Skins	0.30	to 0.50
Tallow "	0.04	to 0.06
POULTRY—Turkeys, each	1.00	to 1.50
Geese "	0.75	to 0.80
Ducks per pair	0.70	to 0.75
Fowls per pair	0.50	to 0.60
GENERAL—Potatoes bus.	0.35	to 0.40
Butter, tub, per lb	0.15	to 0.16
do print	0.15	to 0.17
Eggs, per dozen	0.13	to 0.15
Cheese, home made	0.11	to 0.14
Wood, hard	3.50	to 4.00
Coal, delivered	8.25	to 0.00
Wool per lb.	0.25	to 0.30
Hay per ton	9.00	to 10.00
Straw "	4.00	to 4.50

J. H. SEMPLE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,
53 ST. PETER STREET,
(Corner of Foundling).
MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866.