

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.—The first Session of the Third Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was brought to a close on Tuesday the 26th of last month by the following Speech from His Excellency the Governor General:—
Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I am glad that at a comparatively early period of the session I am able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament. I thank you for the devotion you have shown to the public interests in the earnest prosecution of the work of the session. I congratulate you on having passed an election law adapted to the requirements of the respective provinces, and I trust that this law, with the amended act for the trial of contested elections, will result in securing, for the future, pure and peaceable elections.

The measure you have passed providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway will enable my Government to proceed as soon as practicable with such portion of the work as are necessary to secure communication with the interior and with British Columbia.

I hope that the law for the establishment of a military college will be found to fulfil its design in securing a class of thoroughly educated officers for the Militia service.

I trust that the other measures you have adopted with so much unanimity will likewise prove beneficial to the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I thank you for the readiness with which you have made provision for an anticipated deficiency, and granted the supplies for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I trust that the measures I have caused to be taken for the preservation of the peace in the North-West Territories will be effectual in preventing the spirit of lawlessness so much to be feared in these vast, unsettled regions, and in maintaining friendly relations with the Indian tribes.

The negotiations in progress relative to the compensation due to Canada under the Treaty of Washington, will, I hope, realize our just expectations.

We have reason to rejoice that within our borders are peace and prosperity, and I pray that the country may continuously enjoy these invaluable blessings.

His Excellency then left the Chamber, followed by his suite. On his driving from the building, another volley was fired by the Ottawa Field Battery and the band of the Guards struck up "God Save the Queen."

The dangerous, un-English, and essentially Yankee custom of carrying concealed on the person dangerous weapons, is common, we see, amongst the youngsters of the liberal Republic; nay, even boys at school, lads in their first trousers, carry loaded revolvers in their pockets; and are as prompt to use them on one another as are their parents. Such, at least, seems to be the case from the account of an affray that occurred the other day at St. Laurent College betwixt some of the pupils from the United States. One of these lads named Caldwell had an "unpleasantness"—that, we believe, is the correct Yankee term—with a school-fellow named Farrel, in the course of which he, Caldwell, drew his revolver, and shot down young Farrel. The ball lodged behind the ear of the latter; but having been extracted it is hoped that he will do well. Caldwell ran away, but, we hope, may be caught, and when caught, may receive such a whipping as shall inspire him with a salutary horror of breech-loaders all the days of his life. It would be well, we think, at our institutions to search closely all pupils from the United States, in order to ascertain whether they carry concealed weapons about them.

Why will people, who know nothing about the way of handling fire arms, be always getting themselves into trouble? We read of another sad accident as having occurred the other day, 25th ult., at St. Vincent de Paul, where Mgr. Fabre was about to consecrate a new church. In honor of his visit it was proposed to fire a salute from a cannon at the place. While loading it for the second time, a man named Narcisse Maisonneuve who was ramming down the cartridge, had one arm shot away, and the other badly injured. Evidently after the first discharge, the gunners had neglected to sponge the piece, or, if they sponged it, they had not properly stopped the vent. This is how all these accidents occur, and this should be a warning to people not to meddle with guns unless they know how to serve them.

We commend to our readers the following appeal to the public from the Brothers in charge of the Provincial Reformatory:—
LOAN TO BE RAISED BY THE BROTHERS OF CHARITY.

The Brothers of Charity, whose Mother-House is in Ghent, Belgium, have founded an establishment, about ten years since, in Montreal.

The object of the Brothers of Charity is to reclaim and save the male youth who are either on their way to ruin or already on its brink;—a class which unhappily fills our towns and cities, and which, if not turned in their evil career, will eventually become a disgrace and a scourge to society.

Notwithstanding their limited pecuniary resources, the Brothers have succeeded in founding in Montreal a House of Refuge for the unfortunate class of boys above-mentioned, and, as their efforts yielded most satisfactory results, they were requested to take into their hands the direction of the Reformatory School.

The Government remunerates the Brothers for conducting this school, in which are already nearly 200 young criminals, sentenced by various tribunals. The Press of the country, Protestant as well as Catholic, on different occasions, has favorably made known to what extent the Brothers of Charity have been successful in the work with which they have been entrusted.

It is not, however, without great sacrifice on their part, that the Reformatory School has been put on such a satisfactory footing as it now is, and in accomplishing this, notwithstanding the liberality of the Government, they have been obliged to contract debts to the amount of \$20,000. It must also be remembered that the Brothers in thus exerting

themselves have no view to the realization of any pecuniary reward;—their object, solely, being to establish an institution that will be a credit to the country, and a benefit to society.

Although they have already incurred heavy expenses they must incur more, as they are necessitated to erect large and expensive buildings for workshops. These workshops, which are now being built, are 200 feet long by 35 feet wide, and have two floors, and in one instance, even three.

As the apartment which has hitherto been used as a Chapel is becoming too small for the increasing number of the inmates of the Reformatory School, another building will soon be an urgent necessity.

The workshops for Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Wood-carvers, &c., &c., which the Brothers wish to open in the interest of their pupils, must be furnished with the necessary implements and appliances.

To meet all those expenditures the Brothers take the liberty of addressing themselves for the first time to the public,—and in doing so they assume that all good citizens take a deep interest in the success of such an important institution.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE MODE THEY HAVE RESOLVED TO ADOPT IN MAKING THEIR APPEAL.

All persons who wish to favor the work in question are respectfully solicited to lend money to the Brothers of Charity, in sums of \$5, 10, 15, 20, and up to 1,000 dollars for the space of ten years, at five per cent. interest,—this being the interest paid by the Savings Bank. Those who might not be able to leave their money at interest for the time above mentioned will, however, on demand, be re-imbursed the principal and interest thereon.

SECURITY.

As security, the Superior of the Brothers of Charity is authorized to mortgage, in due form, the property they own, worth about \$150,000, and which is not encumbered by any charges or mortgages whatever.

HOW THE LOAN MAY BE EFFECTED.

With the kind permission of their Lordships the Bishops of the Province of Quebec, it is to be hoped that the Reverend Cures and Vicars in each Parish will be so kind and interested in the work as to use their endeavors to raise loans in their respective parishes, and to send the same to the Superior of the Brothers, for which a receipt in due form will be sent to every Lender.

Persons having occasion to come to Montreal, or wishing to send their loans by letter or otherwise, will receive personally, or by mail, the necessary guarantees.

In towns, friendly persons, whose names will be made known, will act as agents in receiving and forwarding, by mail, or otherwise, loans for which receipts will be sent through the same agents.

ALMS, HOWEVER SMALL, WILL BE RECEIVED WITH THE sincerest GRATITUDE.

This is the first appeal, as we have already stated, that the Brothers of Charity make to the Public. Hitherto, when in utter want, even of that of the necessities of life, they silently bore their privations, waiting for better days; to-day, the grand results of their past efforts, and the important and promising nature of the present, impel them to adopt the course already indicated, so that they may successfully carry out a work in which the public at large is interested.

What they receive from the Government would suffice to the mere conforming to their contract with the latter; but in the interest of society, they believe they ought to do more, and to put their schools on as perfect a basis as possible.

Every citizen, every head of a family especially, is interested in the success of a work whose object is to reform and reclaim the erring youth.

Who can say that he may not one day experience a happiness in finding this safe asylum for some misguided friend?

These are the motives that actuate the Brothers of Charity in making their appeal to the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec to come forward to assist in raising the necessary funds.

All those who have money at their disposal can thus make a perfectly secure investment, while, at the same time, they will promote a work both patriotic and religious.

We ought to add that all those who will favor, in any manner whatsoever, the good work in question, will be ranked among the Benefactors of the Institute.

Two Masses per week will be said, in perpetuity, in this House, for all Benefactors, both living and dead.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, No. 487, Mignonne Street, Montreal.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.

LETTER OF CARDINAL CULLEN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION.

His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, has addressed to the Very Rev. Dean Byrne, President of the Union, a letter in acknowledgment of the salutation transmitted by our Rev. President by the hand of Mr. J. J. O'Mahony to the clergy and people of Ireland, in accordance with the action of the late General Convention, as embodied in the Address there adopted and in Art. VI of the By-Laws. It was read at the Cooper Institute Demonstration in New York May 19, and at mention of Cardinal Cullen's name as a friend of the cause, the crowded audience rose and cheered enthusiastically. Upon the platform were some twenty prominent pastors and priests of New York, and all seemed highly delighted at the emphatic cordiality of the letter of His Eminence to our Catholic total abstainers, which is as follows:

CARDINAL CULLEN'S LETTER.

DUBLIN, May 2, 1874.

The Very Rev. PATRICK BYRNE, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America:

DEAR REV. SIR:—I received, some time ago from Mr. J. J. O'Mahony, a document signed by you as President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, in which you convey to the Bishops and Priests of Ireland the good wishes of that Union; and you place before them the cordial desire to befriend, in every possible way, all members of Catholic T. A. societies founded and approved of by the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland, who may bring to your shores testimonials of their membership in these societies.

I avail myself of Mr. O'Mahony's kindness to send you this line, begging of you to thank the members of your Union for their kind expressions to our clergy, and to all members of our Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, and to assure them that I wish them every success in their most praiseworthy undertaking, and that I am anxious to do everything in my power to co-operate with them in preventing drunkenness and promoting Temperance or Total Abstinence as the circumstances will allow.

I shall here state that in this city we have several branches of a society called the Holy Family, introduced by the disciples of St. Alphonsus; of the Association of Prayer; and of an Association of the Sacred Heart, for men, instituted by the missionaries of St. Vincent, all founded for the promotion of temperance and approved of by the Ordinary. These three societies are doing great good, as all the members frequent the sacraments, attend religious instruction, and are obliged to be strictly sober and to edify the public by their example. I trust that by their exertions Temperance or Total Abstinence will be widely spread amongst us, and a powerful barrier opposed to the frightful evil produced by intemperance.

In conclusion, I am happy to say that Mr. O'Mahony is actively engaged in promoting the views of

the Total Abstinence Union of America, and I trust his zealous labor will be very effectual.

Thanking you for your kind communication, I beg to assure you of the great esteem which I entertain for your Total Abstinence Union and its worthy President.

I remain your faithful servant,
PAUL CARD. CULLEN,
Archbishop of Dublin,
Primate of Ireland.

THE RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. James W. O'Brien, on behalf of the committee, then submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted with cheers:

Resolved, That we regard the wide spread vice of intemperance as one of the greatest dangers threatening the welfare and the existence of the Republic; that it is caused by the excessive use of alcoholic drinks; that excess is the rule and moderate use the exception; that, therefore, we look upon the entire disuse or total abstinence as the surest, if not the only remedy for this public affliction and peril, and hence commend it earnestly to our fellow Catholics and fellow citizens as a maxim urged equally by social economy, religion, and patriotism.

Resolved, That "crusading" excitements, legislative experiments, and political agitation, offer poor hope for completeness or permanency of reform; that the cessation or diminution of demand is the best law to affect the supply, the only thorough prohibition is self-prohibition among consumers, enforced by individual conscience as schooled by God's Church, and fortified by God's grace; and that we rely upon the observance of our religion, the sacraments of the Church, and the guidance of our clergy, as the source through which our strength and success must come in the practice and advocacy of Total Abstinence and the spread of temperance throughout the land.

Resolved, That the Catholic Total Abstinence Union and the parish societies composing it invoke for these the principles upon which it is based the friendly consideration and kind approval of our co-religionists of every class and calling, of our reverend clergy, of our fellow-citizens outside of the Church, and of the press which so largely directs the thought of the country.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. CHARLES MURRAY.
CORNWALL, May 25th 1874.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

The accompanying address was presented to the Reverend Father Charles Murray of this town on the eve of his departure to accompany his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Horan to Rome. After hearing it read the Revd. gentleman made a feeling and appropriate reply. You would confer a favour by giving it space in the True Witness.

Yours &c. Y. Z.

TO THE REVEREND FATHER CHARLES MURRAY PARISH PRIEST OF CORNWALL.

Dear Sir—Your parishioners having heard with regret that you are called upon by His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. Horan to accompany him to Rome, cannot allow you to leave (although your absence is expected to be short) without expressing our appreciation of you since you have come among us, as a priest and a gentleman.

We have often been delighted and edified at your eloquence and good counsel in the pulpit, and will long for your safe return while on your holy mission.

While here you have added to the good works for the improvement of the Parish commenced by your predecessors, and all these acts are appreciated by us.

As a further appreciation of your services, in a few days we will forward to you a purse which will help in defraying your expenses, and during your absence we will pray that the light of heaven may guide you to make your mission successful.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners.

R. McDONALD, M.D.
MICHAEL MCENRY, Merchant.
Geo. McDONELL, Postmaster.
D. McDONNELL, J. P.
JOHN BRODERICK, Merchant.
JOSEPH PREMIO, Merchant.
JAMES BRODERICK, Merchant.
D. A. McDONELL, Superintendent.
J. E. LONNY, Manufacturer.
JOHN B. TOMM, Manufacturer.
CAPT. A. J. McDONALD.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Barrister.

We clip the subjoined correspondence from the New York Daily Witness:—

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S POSITION.
NEW YORK, May 21, 1874.

To the Editor New York Witness:

DEAR SIR: Your paper of to-day says: "The clergy of the Church of Rome, if of the Father Mathew stamp, can do incalculable good in the temperance cause, but if of the Archbishop Purcell stamp, they will do no good at all." Are you aware that Archbishop Purcell's name is held in the highest reverence by every Catholic total abstinent man in the land; that of these Catholic total abstinent men there are now nearly 600 societies of 100,000 members; that we are strictly total abstainers, not allowing even cider; and that the reason we revere Archbishop Purcell and love him, is not alone for his learning and piety as a prelate of our Church, but also because he is literally a fellow-member of ours, being the first member in the Cathedral T. A. Society of St. James, Cincinnati, which has lately been established by Rev. J. P. Callaghan, editor of the Catholic Telegraph. In precept and practice the Archbishop stands in the very front of one of the greatest total abstinence movements of the day—the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. I question much if among your Protestant divines you can find one whose total abstinence record equals that of our Catholic total abstinence Archbishop of the West, to whom you have made the reference, no doubt in ignorance of the facts.

Yours respectfully, JAMES W. O'BRIEN.

Secretary Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America.

We judged of the Archbishop from his public defense of the moderate use of alcoholic liquors on Scriptural grounds, a defense which indicated that he had not studied that particular question, and which was calculated, like the similar utterances of Chancellor Crosby, of this city, to do incalculable harm. We are very happy to hear of the extent of the temperance reformation among our Roman Catholic brethren, and of the Archbishop's efforts in its behalf.

The Harp, May 1874, F. Callahan, Montreal. This is the first number of a New Irish Literary Monthly to be published in this City. Judging from the number before us we would predict for it a great success. Its articles are well written and well selected, and we need scarcely add that it is truly Catholic in its tone. We wish it a long and prosperous life.

We would inform our readers that Messrs. J. W. Costello & Co., late of Renfrew have opened a Commission and general Provision Store at No. 49 St. Peter street, where they promise with strict attention to business and always keeping on hand a supply of the best description to give general satisfaction. Please give them a call.

THE SPEAKER.—We (Ottawa Times) cannot allow the session to end without giving expression to the general feeling in and out of the House of Commons, that Mr. Speaker Anglin has discharged the delicate and responsible duties of his exalted position with

very great ability. The presiding officer of so large a body as our House of Commons is placed in a situation, necessarily embarrassing and onerous. He is called upon to decide most perplexing questions of order at a moment's notice, and is constantly brought into conflict with the leaders of contending parties, only anxious to have the point ruled in their favor. We need not tell those who have closely watched the proceedings of Parliaments that the best informed politicians are too often ready to twist and torture a point, and to mystify the House, and the Speaker if possible, in order to gain some temporary advantage. Mr. Anglin, however, has succeeded admirably in preserving that dignified and independent attitude which has ever been the characteristic of the distinguished gentlemen who have of recent years filled a similar position in the British House of Commons. His decisions very clearly illustrate his desire to maintain a correct Parliamentary practice—that *Consuetudo et Lex Parlamenti* which is the safeguard of deliberative assemblies—amid the contentions of rival parties. At once urbane, dignified, and impartial, the new Speaker has in the course of the session won the favorable opinion of even those who were his inveterate opponents when he occupied a seat on the floor, and took an active part in the conflict of debate. We congratulate the Maritime Provinces on the success of the first Speaker they have given to the Parliament of the Dominion.

The *Odium Theologium* is in the air of New Brunswick. The denominations have arisen and girded their loins for the fight. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the Kilkeny cats have come to life again and are going in for a renewal of their former antagonistic relations. Backs are up, tails are raised, claws are sharpened, eyes are glaring, teeth are gnashing, and there is a long drawn hiss—s-s-s-s—and snarl vibrating in the air. Public meetings are being held at which all sorts of denunciations are hurled at those who would touch the School law; and all the canvassers and candidates are in a state of bilgerency and excitement that threatens the dislocation of swinging oratorical arms and the breaking of stamping oratorical legs, and the carrying off respectable candidates in fits of political apoplexy. In Westmoreland County a curious combination of events has occurred. The Free School, non-sectarian, true blue, "patriotic" ticket is composed of three Methodists and one Episcopalian. This arrangement did not suit the Baptists, who are an influential body, and they have accordingly it appears made a move to have two Baptists on the ticket in Opposition. It must ever be a matter of thankfulness with this community that we have escaped from a danger which threatened us with similar unpleasant manifestations. It is quite likely however that the people are far less excited than the candidates and the agitators, just as here; for the result of the elections will very likely be the election of some fifteen or sixteen Republicans of the existing law out of a House of forty members.—*Halifax Evening Express.*

At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held on Tuesday, May 26th, the following officers were duly elected:—President, Henry Lyman, Esq.; 1st Vice-President, H. B. Gray, Esq.; 2nd Vice-President, Edmond Giroux, Esq., [Quebec]; Treasurer, Jas. Goulden, Esq.; Registrar and Secretary, E. Muir, Esq. The above, with the following:—Messrs. A. Manson, T. Kerry, R. Bolton, J. Harper, C. J. Gervais, N. Mercer, W. E. Brunet, are the council for the year. Board of Examiners:—Messrs. H. B. Gray, A. Manson, W. E. Brunet, J. D. L. Ambrose, H. F. Jackson, with the President *ex-officio*.

The body of Mr. Rimmer, who disappeared in the month of November last was discovered opposite Vercheres and identified by marks on the linen, and a gold watch which the deceased had in his pocket. An inquest was held, and returned a verdict of "Found Drowned." It is supposed that Mr. Rimmer must have slipped off the wharves whither he was in the habit of walking.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.
CAMBELTON, N. B., July, 1873.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.
DEAR SIR: In the fall of 1865 William Young, Esq., merchant, Caraquet, Gloucester County, was ill with typhoid fever. Immediately after his recovery he became affected with a cough, accompanied by much expectoration. Residing at the time in that neighborhood, my attention was called to his case, the usual tonics and expectorants were administered without any perceptible benefit. Having business in Montreal, Mr. Young consulted several eminent physicians there including Dr. Campbell, of McGill College, who advised a residence in a southern climate, as his right lung was very seriously affected with a tubercular deposit, and agreed with the opinion I had previously formed. He spent the following winter in Savannah. On his return, little or no improvement could be observed, and in a short time frequent and prostrating hemorrhage from the lungs, night sweats, and much expectoration, causing great emaciation, had reduced him to a very feeble state of health. Ascertaining the ingredients of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I resolved to give it a trial in his case. He commenced using the "Syrup," and in much less time than I could expect began to improve, the progress of the disease seeming to be arrested almost immediately. He had no return of the hemorrhage. His appetite has returned and his cough has abated. He was at Halifax a few days ago, and is now attending to his usual duties. I deem it a duty to you—and the public as well—to give you a statement of facts.

Yours respectfully, A. SMITH, M. D.

I certify the above to be correct, WILLIAM YOUNG.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS,
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all druggists.

LITTLE BEGINNINGS.—The steam which raised the lid off the kettle of a philosophical mind to utilize it for man's benefit. No one dreamed that we should now be dragged along by it at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When Perry Davis made a preparation for the medicinal use of his family, thirty years ago, neither he nor any man imagined that it would now be sold in ever land, and prove to be the Pain-Killer of the world.

BIRTH.

On the 24th ult., at 702 Palace Street, the wife of Mr. James O'Neill of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on the 26th ult., Mr. William Fenton, aged 55 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland, and for the past 20 years employed in the Montreal Post Office.

At Athleague, County Roscommon, Ireland, Daniel Carrick, aged 17 years, son of Mr. Martin Carrick, a young man of good promise, and possessed of rare ability as regards education; he is much lamented, both by his family and a large circle of sorrowing friends.

In this city, on Sunday last, May 31st, after a long and severe illness borne with Christian resignation to the will of God and fortified by the Sacraments of Holy Mother Church, Annie Beach, daughter of Mr. George Beach, Quebec, May her soul through the mercy of God, and the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, rest in peace. Amen.

Mr. Thomas Barry has been restored to the supervision of the Waterside Department of the Montreal Custom House, under the immediate control of the Surveyor, from which position he was removed by the late Collector.

A romantic story is told by one Benitude, a Portuguese Jew, who recently arrived in Toronto. He was a sergeant in a Lancer regiment, and lost a leg and hand in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, and was invalided and sent home. During a stay in hospital in London, England, a woman named Ritching stole his child and came to Toronto, where she represented that she had been deserted by Benitude, and obtained generous assistance from Jews in that city. Benitude having ascertained the whereabouts of the woman, immediately on his recovery set out for Canada, but upon his arrival here Mrs. Ritching left, and it is understood, has left the child with a farmer in the neighborhood of Osprey, near Collingwood. Steps are being taken to secure the child and, if possible, punish the woman.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Flour #1 bbl. of 196 lb. —Follards....\$3.75 @ \$4.00
Superior Extra 6.25 @ 6.35
Extra 0.00 @ 0.00
Fine 4.70 @ 4.80
Strong Bakers' 5.60 @ 5.80
Middlings 4.30 @ 4.40
U. C. bag flour, per 110 lbs. 2.70 @ 2.75
City bags, [delivered] 2.90 @ 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.15
Lard, per lbs. 0.11 @ 0.12
Cheese, per lbs. 0.12 @ 0.13
do do do Finest new 0.13 @ 0.13
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.54 @ 0.55
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs. 5.50 @ 5.75
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs. 0.70 @ 0.75
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs. 0.90 @ 0.91
Pork—New Mess 19.00 @ 19.25

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.
Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 26 1 28
do spring do 1 20 1 20
Barley do 1 00 1 00
Oats do 0 54 0 54
Peas do 0 70 0 72
Rye do 0 00 0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs. 8 00 8 50
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb. 0 06 0 08
" fore-quarters " 0 04 0 05
Mutton, by carcass, per lb. 0 08 0 10
Potatoes, per bus. 0 55 0 65
Butter, lb. rolls 0 22 0 25
" large rolls 0 17 0 19
tub dairy 0 16 0 18
Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 12 0 13
" packed 0 11 0 11
Apples, per bbl. 4 00 6 00
Chickens, per pair 0 50 0 75
Ducks, per brace 0 80 1 00
Geese, each 0 80 0 85
Turkeys 0 80 1 40
Carrots do 0 50 0 60
Beets do 0 55 0 75
Parsnips do 0 65 0 75
Turnips, per bush. 0 30 0 40
Cabbage, per doz. 0 50 1 00
Onions, per bush. 1 50 2 00
Hay 28 00 34 00
Straw 20 00 22 00

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

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

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HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICES TO No. 191 ST. JAMES STREET, over Queen Insurance Company.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.
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Cases for Binding the present Volume (now complete) can be had at the Publishers.

All advertisements to be sent to Messrs. Burns & Oates, 17, Portman Street, W.

The "Month and Catholic Review" is sent post free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 24s. per annum.

Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this Paper.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA. } In the SUPERIOR COURT.

Pro. of Quebec, }
Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON, An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of