His Strong Condemnation of the Home Rule Bill.

HIS SYMPATHY FOR ULSTER PROTESTANTS

And Distrust of Roman Catholic Predominance-He Advocates a Federation Like That of Canada-Sexton's Severe Castigetion of the Radical Leader-A Speech for Ireland to Remember.

L. NDON, June 1.—The debate on the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons was esumed this afternoon by Mr. Joseph Chamb erlain, who was greeted with derisive cheers and howle from the Irish members. He denied the assertion made by E. Dwyer Gray that he (Mr. Chamberlain) was the author of the article on National councils, published in the Fortnightly Review, and said the details of the article were supplied from Irish sources. "I myself possess," said the speaker,
incontrovertible and incontestible proof that e minent Nationalist leaders have approved the principle of National councils." Here the P arnellites uttered loud howls and cried out Names, names," and the Conservatives and Whige cheered Mr. Chamberlain. The d enunciation of the cheering quickly became an uproar which lasted several minutes. Mr. Chamberlain calmly folded his arms and waited for the tumult to subside, but he refused to mention the names called for. Resuming, Mr. Chamberlain at great length explained why he thought Mr. Gladstone's concession's inadequate. He did not, he continued, propose to reply to any of the personal references made towards himself during the course of the debate. They were perhaps amusing, but they were below the level of a great constitutional discussion of questions fraught with the most momentous cousequence. Those who oppose the Home Rule measure believe that it would prove most mischevious in its effect Ireland, and postpone for a upon long time a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") There had been in some Liberal quarters a desire to minimize the importance of a division on the second reading of the bill. Members had been told that the bill was already dead. The speaker did not believe that Mr. Gladstone would accept a vote on the second reading on the understanding that it would be received only as an approval of the abstract resolution that Ireland ought to have a parliament of her own. Had the Government submitted a mere resolution

THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGIE LATIVE AUTONOMY for Ireland, he (Mr, Chamberlain) could have voted for it, because it would have been consistent either with the creation of a chamber like the Grattan Parliament or with the establishment of a legislative council, such as the speaker had suggested, and which had ere now received the support of Nationalists. (Cries from Parnellites of "names, names.") The Government proposal, however, had a atronger meaning than that of a mere abstract resolution, as it pledged the House to the support of the principle of the Home Rule bill, from which Mr. Gladstone said he would never depart. The speaker and those who thought with him had hoped since Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Foreigu office that the Home could support it; but they had been disappointed. Mr. Gladstone had since practically and counter cheers.) stated in the House of Commons that if the bill passed its second reading it would be suspended until Uctober, and then reintroduced unaltered, except in minor details. Concerning the future of Irish representation at Westminster, those who agreed with the apeaker

DID NOT WISH TO REDUCE IRELAND

to the condition of a self governing colony and the changes promised by Mr. Gladstone would not meet the views of those who fluctuating body, as it would be under Mr. Gladstone's proposals. It would be equally unwise to create an Irish Parliament as a subordinate and not a co-ordinate body. (Cheers.) What they wanted was to prevent the Irish members from becoming omnipotent either at Westminster or Dublin. (Cheers and counter cheers.) As to Ulster that was a very important matter. (Parnell laughter.)
The speaker would not go into the question of armed resistence, although he resented as absurd the Parnellite charge that he had said anything inciting to assassination or outrage. (Cheers.) But if the resistance of Ulster to a Dublin Government were expressed in a constitutional way, would the British House of Commons override or disregard that resistance? (Hear, hear.) Why had the resistance of the Protestants of Ulster been stigmatized as unpatriotic? Was it because they

PROUD OF BELONGING TO THE GREAT EMPIRE, United Kingdom? In defending Ulster he was governed by no religious bitterness. There could, however, be no doubt that the Protestants of Ulster were peaceful for their religious interests. He belonged to a family that always opposed anything like religious ascendancy. He was convinced that the Protestants of Ulster had just cause to fear attempts by the Irish Catholics to secure predomination. The catholic Church, by its tenets and by its faith, was bound not to be content with equality. (Cries of Oh! Oh!") Members from Ireland say "no." Here is a pamphlet written by the Prime Minister on "Vaticanism"-(laughter)-in which he says: "To secure civil rights has been the aim of Christian civilization, while to destroy them and to re-establish resistless domineering action as a central power is the aim of the Roman policy." That was absolute truth. If it was worth while to carry the argument further he could give statements which Catholic hishons recently made to the same effect. (Cries of "Quote, quote!" from the Irish members.) Was Ulster not justified in fearing attacks on its material interest when the Nationalist papers were describing the Belfast linen industries as one of the curses of the country. (Cries of "No," "No," from the Parnellite members.) He had seen a series of articles in the Irish press in which the linen manufacturers were denounced, but after all the question was not whether these fears were well founded or

to say whether there is in Ulster or in a a portion of Ulater (hear, hear) such a predominating sentiment as deserves separate consideration, and whether they will devise a system to give the position of Ulster such consideration. (Cheers.) It there had been any real element of finality in the bill he should have voted for its second reading, but he failed to see any such element. The Irish people would not regard it as final. Had such a bill been offered to Scotland the people would indignantly have rejected it. Scotland would be content with concessions much less extravagant, such as the possession of local antonomy with the preservation of the supremacy and integrity of the Empire.
Was there any man in the house who could
maintain that the bill did not weaken the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, or, at least, throw a doubt upon it? (Ministerial cries of "no," "no.") He challenged the Irish supporters of the bill to get up in Ireland and say that they favored the continued existence of the real supremacy of the Imperial Parliament (Parnellite cheers) as it exists at present. (Parnellite cries of "no," no.") Ah, now the House sees the view of its Nationalist members. They want to weaken that supremacy. (Opposition cheers.) They only support the bill because they believe it throws a doubt upon it and leaves the supremacy a mere constitutional figment. We want a real and effective supremacy, and will not lower the powers of the British Parliament to the level of the suzerainty of the Porte over Cyprus. (Opposition cheers.) They all knew that the Irish members did not accept the measure as a general acttlement, and that if they protended to so accept it they could not bind the Irish people not to take the earliest chance to repudiate all. Alluding to a reference during the debate to

THE CASE OF CANADA.

Mr. Chamberlain contended that it was natural conclusion from what happened in Lower Canada after the reforms of 1838, that reforms like these would have to be granted to Ireland if the bill was carried, and furthermore, concession after concession would have to be made to Ireland until there came the ultimate demand for separation. (Hear, hear.) Demands had been made upon him to state an alternative to Mr. Gladstone's proposals. He had suggested cortain lines upon which the measure might have procoeded. His plan had been described as a "Popkins plan," and those approving it were called puny whipsters by Mr. Healy, whose magnificent physique enabled him to look down upon men not gifted by l'rovidence with his great personal gifts. It was hard upon them to be accused of arrogancy and presumption when they were trying honestly to meet the demand for an alternative scheme. Members would find lines of his alternative scheme in

THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA,

not in the relations between Canada and England. The relations between the provinces of Canada and the Dominion Parliament were those he would establish between England and Ireland. As to Ulster he reminded them that the constitution of 1840 which united the two provinces of Canada was found not to snawer and the result was that the two provinces separated and each is now enjoying a separate autonomy under the Dominion Parliament. That Parliament had representatives according to the numbers of the people and had a right to vote, a right which was much used. Another important feature of the Canadian administration was the fact that the judges in Canada were appointed by the Governor General, although paid by the Dominion Parliament. They were, therefore, independent and were not likely to be influenced by local bodies. (Hear. hear.) On these lines would be legislate for Ireland. Nothing he had heard from Mr. Gladstone altered his determination to vote Rule bill might be so remodelled that they against the second reading of the bill. They were threatened with dissolution. (Cheers

DISSOLUTION HAP NO TERRORS

for him. (Cheers.) Uf one thing he was confident, namely, that the unionist majority in Parliament would be strengthened. (Cheers and cries of "Oh! oh!") He re-joiced that this great issue would soon be aubmitted to the only tribunal whose decision they could accept. (Parnellite cheers.) He trusted in the ultimate good sense patriotism of the British democracy. No doubt the British democracy had a passionate devotion to Mr. Gladstone (cheers), who had maintained the position that it would be devotion to Mr. Gladstone (cheers), who had impossible to make the House of Commons a serned and deserved it by fifty years of public service. (Cheere.) The democracy was practically unsatimous in favor of giving the Irish people greater control of their own affairs, but it was not unanimous upon the method of carrying out the principle of the hill. It was

CPON MR GLADSTONE'S METHOD,

and not upon the principle of the bill that they were now going to the country.
(Cheers.) He hoped the election contests would be marked by a fairer temper than that lately displayed. He had been accused of showing animated personal spite and in which I have examined with great and spleen. (Cries of hear, hear, from the interest the report of the tradesmen's meet-Parnellites) especially by the Irish members who had formerly assailed in the same style Earl Spencer and Mr. Gladstone. whom they were row lauding with fulsome adulation. These charges against him were as unjust as they were untrue. There is not a man who does not know that every personal and political interest would have led me to PROUD OF BELONGING TO THE GREAT EMPIRE, and political interest would have led me to and opposed to being cut adrift from long familiar associations as members of the passes that I do not receive scores of letters The Globe comments as follows: "Why urging me for my own sake to

> VOTE FOR THE BILLS AND DISH THE WHIGS. The temptation is, no doubt, great (laughter), but I am not base enough to gratify my personal ambition by betraying my country. (Loud cheers.) I am convinced that when this discussion is over, Liberals will not judge harshly those who have pursued honestly the path of duty, even though it leads sonal influence and power, which it is the legitimate ambition of every man to seek among his political friends and associates. (Loud and prolonged cheering by Conservatives and Radicals.) The House was crowded, and there was much excitement while Mr. Chamberlain was speaking.

#### SEXTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sexton followed and was cheered by the Parnellites. He said that Mr. Chamberlain had no fear of a dissolution because he was going to the country to masquerade as a unionist Liberal relying on Tory votes. The speech which Mr. Chamberlain had just made would enable Ireland to discern between her true and false friends. He assured Mr. Chamberlain that so long as this generation lasted the people of Ireland would not forget his speech. Until now the honorable member had been fighting under cover. At last they had him in the open, and knew him as a deserter and as an ally of a party that was seeking to give over the working classes of not whether these fears were well founded or the reverse. They existed. The practical question was,

WOULD PARLIAMENT GIVE EFFECT TO THEM?

(Opposition cheers) 'lee time had surely come when the Government should give them more information than that conveyed in Mr.

Gladstone's recent references to Ulster. The

time had come when the Government ought | net because he could not tolerate the principle of home rule. Lord Hartington had offered Ireland some crumbs, such as had been given to Lazarus, but Ireland was not a beggar for alms, but demanded what it saked for as a right. He (bir. Sexton) had never heard that the meagre charity bestowed upon the beggar at the gate had in any way affected the ultimate destination of the rich man. (Laughter.) There were two policies contained in the opposition to the bill—a negative policy to throw out Mr. Gladstone and a positive one to take his place—but the country would find that the question was really between Mr. Gladatone and Lord Salisbury, between the present bill and the policy of enforced emi-gration backed up by twenty years of coercion. To renew the Coercion act meant going back to the Cromwellian method, which would be no nearer success than the coercive measures of recent years. As to Mr. Chamberlain's federation scheme there was nothing in the bill to hinder federation if it was found desirable in the future. Regarding the retention of the Irish members they all felt that for a long time they would have enough to do to put their own affairs in order, though they had no objection to consider any proposal to assist the British legislature in the consideration of Imperial affairs. Whatever should be the fate of the bill the Irish people would cherish, with lasting gratitude, the memory of Mr. Gladstone. Sir Vernon Harcourt and others also spoke. Mr. Gladstone announced that the debate might be terminated on Friday.

> HARCOURT'S LOGICAL SPEECH IN FAVOR OF THE PREMIER'S BILL.

LONDON, June 2 .- In the Commons last night Harcourt said those who took the view that a separate parliament in Ireland meant separation must have forgotten that Ireland had once her own parliament. He quoted Grattan's declaration of rights as recognizing the supremacy of the Crown, and reminded the House of the reception of that declaration by the English Parliament. He referred to Fox's warning to the House at the time the Lord Lieutenant notified Lord North it was impossible to longer enforce English laws, that the time had arrived to give Ireland her own Government. Fox said the Irish were unwilling subjects; they were little better then enemies, and if a foreign war occurred the Government would be obliged to garrison Ireland in order to keep her quiet, instead of expecting her assistance. This, Sir William continued, had been the condition of Ireland ever since, aithough under the Grattan Parliament it had been said Ireland became more a source of strength than of weakness to the Empire. It had been possible to remove troops from Ireland to aid the English fighting abroad. The argument regarding disintegration was extraordinary in view of the unity of the Empire under the independent system granted to the colonies. It Chamberlain believed the bill would destroy the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament it was remarkable he was willing to support the principle of the bill. The Canadian system which Chamberlain favored gave much wider powers than Gladstone's bill. He ridiculed the talk of civil war as non-committant with the passage of the bill. Could not Churchill's argument that Ulster would offer realstance be equally applied by the Nationalists against the Act of Union? The government's plan had the merit of definiteness. The country must judge between Gladstone's policy of confidence in the Irish people and Salisbury's policy of defiance and distruct. It was insolence such as characterized Salisbury's speech that rendered British rule so intolerable to Ireland and engendered hatred.

COERCION HAS BEEN TRIED

twice in twenty years without success. He reminded the House that Hartington had cffered no disclaimer of Salisbury's principles. How far were Hartington, Goschen and Chamberlain prepared to support those principles? Salisbury has fully defined the position of the Conservatives. He would accept the assistance of seceders, but his own process. the assistance of seceders, but his own party being stronger, he must rely upon his own right arm. Chamberlain and Hartington would, therefore, he put in the posi-tion of proverhial catspaws; they would have none of the chestnuts which they might take out of the fire for Salisbury. In conclusion, the speaker said whether the bill passed or not the principle involved had been adopted by the Liberal party and must finally and indigestion.

A. J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen - 1 am now using Seigel's Syrup for Usepp-ia, and find it to be the best medicine i ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truly

WM. BURKE. triumph. (Loud cheers.)

### PARNELL'S THANKS.

THE DELAY IN FORWARDING HIS LETTERS. Boston, June 2 -The following letter was received vesterday :--

House of Commons, April 18, 1886. My DEAR SIR, -I thank the Executive Committee and you very warmly for your note ot the 24th March, which I have read with much pleasure. I am also obliged for Boston newspapers which you have forwarded to me, ing of the city.

I remain yours, very traly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

"CAPT. JOHN N. TOBIN, Corresponding Secretary Irish Parliamentary

Fund, Boston, Mass.

This letter bears the seal of the House of this delay in forwarding Mr. Parnell's com munication? Why has it taken a mouth or more to send it from the London Post Office to America? Parnell's letter was dated in April, and the envelope bears the Lendor stamp 'May 21.' It has been said that Parnell's letters are opened in the English Post Office."

Holloway's Pills. - S'replesmen, flatulency, acidity, nausea, and ail dyspeptic indications may be speedily relieved by these famous Pills, of which large quantities are shipped to all parts of the world. The constantly increasing demands for Holloway's medicine proves its power over disease, and its estimation by the public. In weakness of the stomach, in diseases of the liver, and in disorders of the system caused by cold or a aluggish circulation, no medicine is so efficacious, no remedy so rapid, as these Pille, which are altogether incapable of doing mischief. By quickening digestion, they give refreshing eleep, sharpen the appetite, impart tone to the digestive organs, purify and enrich the blood, regulate the secretions, and atrengthen the whole physical frame.

During a visitation of cholera in London, one side of a street was ravaged, while the other side, supplied with water from a differeat source, escaped. An eminent hygienist says that the always floating products of the decomposition of leaves, wood, etc., and all

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derange ment of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver; pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader taken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a duli, heavy felling, attended by drowsithere a dult, heavy reling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, stacky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tungue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the recretions from the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectora-tion. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely una railing against the atter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyscepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive o gam. restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigol's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, Landon, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel'

The people of Canada speak confirming the

Curative Syrup.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir,-I wish to inform you the good your Dear Str.—I wish to inform you the good your Seigel's Strup has done me.
I thought at one time I would be hetter dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanase and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.
I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Every body here speaks well of it.

Joseph Ward

Richmond Corners, N.B.

PRINGFIRLD, N.B., Oct 15, 1835. Genta-Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-tver used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine. medicine.
Yours respectfully,
JNO. G. MORRISCN.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884 A. J. White, we make a "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then allbetted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left site, often attended with a cough, but I am now tast grining my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

Yours, etc.,

MANASSER E. BRAM.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

A. J. Wintz, Limited,

Gentlemen - Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours truly . PATRICK McLUSKY.

actived me to travel. I did so, and came across Scigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best or skill is not always the only hope.

Yours truly, W. J. Robertson, Evangelist. ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 10, 1885.

South Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

Sir.—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Sarup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the howels, vomiting fool and hile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, to you can rasily see that I was discouraged, and it was withlittee faith that I cammenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take fome little time to stop the voniting, but I can s y that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints.

I can give you the names of several others if you wish.

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.

Lewis Walbank

South Bay, Ontario.

Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montres I. For sale by errory druggist in Montreal.

A negro man, Charley Pritchard, of Hamilton, Ga., was slightly bitten on the hand by a very small dog. The bite was a mere abrablood. Yet the negro, a stout man, walked but a few steps, entered his brother's house, and fell upon the floor in a dead faint. When he was restored to consciousness his i we were locked-immovable. Doctors were ummoued, and, after administering all retoratives possible and bleeding the patient, they secured a relaxation of the facial muscles. Nourly a quart of blood was drawn before this result was secured.

A "POINTER."

When Col. Sellers gives you a "pointer" CANNON—In this city, on the 27th inst., in stocks, my friend, leave thom severely Mary. eldest daughter of Patrick Cannon, alone, but when your own feelings tell you stevedore, aged 20 years and 8 months. that you have palpitation of the heart, aethma, bronchitis or catarrh, which, unless checked, are apt to run into consumption, heed the admonition before it is too late. All aged 74 years. the diseases enumerated, and others, arise from impure blood. Put the liver in action, the largest gland of the human body, and you will speedily regain your lost health, and your bad feelings will disappear. Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery" will accomplish the work speediy and certainly. Of your druggist.

The Chinaman is very fond of dress, and, though sometimes dirty in his habits, is scrupulously clean in his person. His religion enjoins vegetarianism and cleanliness. His remissness in the former matter is qualified by his attention to the latter.

Malarial poison can be entirely removed Malarial poison can be entirely removed from the system by the use of Ayer's Ague day, the 2nd inst. Dame. Margaret Curran, Cure, which contains s sure specific, in the form of a vegetable product, used in no other remedy. Warranted,

SKELLY.—At Rawdon, I.v., on wedness day, the 2nd inst. Dame. Margaret Curran, aged 90 years, widow of the late Peter Skelly and mother of the late James Skelly and Mr. John Skelly, merchant of this city. remedy. Wairanted, §§

GLADSTONE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Adolphe Ouimet has received the follow ing answer to the resolutions adopted by the St.
Jean Baptiste Association in tavor of Home
Rule, a copy of which had been forwarded to
Hon. Mr. Gladstone:—

10 DOWNING STREET. WHITEHALL, My 9th, 1886.

Sin .- In accordance with the desire manifested by Mr. Gladstone I have the honor to acknow ledge the receipton of the resolutions addressed to him from the Board of directors of the Montreal division of the National Alliance of St. Jean Baptiste societies of America, and in conformity with his instructions I beg to present to the members of the Board his most sincere thanks for the testimony of approbation and the moral support which you accorded him, and which has given him the greatest satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. Philipose.

To Mr. A. Ouimet. In order to preserve this souvenir in the records of the association it has been decided to have the letter lithographed.

A LUCKY MAN.

Loyd French, of Colesburg, was in town Wednesday and called at the News office. His good-natured face was enwreathed in miles and "he seemed just as happy as a big sunflower that nods and bends on the breezes." Loyd has just received \$5,000 as the result of a \$1 investment in the April drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and no wonder he is happy. Mr. French says he has drawn several small prizes in this lottery before, but had not bought a ticket for several years until January; since then he has a dollar in each monthly drawing, and the fourth time he hit it for an even \$5,000. The number of his ticket was 11,545. Mr. French has a wife and five children, and is a man in moderate circumstances. The money he has drawn in the lottery will out him square on his feet, and give him a start in the world .- Elizabeth (Ky.) News, May 1.

#### THANKS FROM IRELAND.

His Worship Mayor McDougal, of Ottawa, has received the following letter :-4 Rutland square, E., Dublin.

May 18th, 1886. Sin,-I am desired by His Grace the Archhishop to acknowledge receipt of draft for £122 9s subscription of your city, for the relef of the poor on the west coast of Ireland. I am further charged by the Archbishop to express his admiration of the noble generosity, and his trust that the grateful prayer the recipients will bring down copious blessings on those who have shewn it.

f remain, sir, your faithful servt.
D. Mureny, secretary, The Honorable the Mayor of Ottawa.

A HEAVY BURDEN.

Mr. George Russell, of Aurora, Oat., says he was a great sufferer from a running sore of the worst description, which ballled the best medical skill, and his life was a burden. He was cured by B B B., to his great joy and the surprise of his friends.

A Flint, Mich., physician recently received eighty-four bushels of horseradish in psyment for a bill for professional services.

CURE FOR SORE THROAT. A prompt and efficient remedy for sore throat as well as croup, asthma, pain in the side, car nuhe, desfuers and many other common and painful complaints, is f-und in Hagyard's Yellow Od.

In the Peeshawur I emetery, in India, ia the following amusing epitaph: "Sacred to the memory of Rev. —, missienary; aged —, murdered by his chowkidar, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

OFF WORK.

was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. 1 was cured by two bottles and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the sucatance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of St. Marye, Unt.

MARRIED.

BEAUCHAMP-O'LEARY,-On Wednesday, June 2nd, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father O'Donell, W. P. Beauchamp to Elsie O'Leary, both of this city. 130-1 POWER—PEGNAM.—In this city, on the 31st iostant, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Strubbe, Lawrence Power, son of John Power, of the Montreal Gas Works, to Mary Ann Pegnam, daughter of Charles Pegnam All of this city. Pegnam

DIED.

WALSH-In this city, on the 27th inst., Lowis R. Walsh. CINQ MARS.—At his Villa, Charlesbourg, Que., Charles Cinq Mars, Esq., aged 75 years. TOBIN.—At Indian Cove, Que., on the 27th instant, Margaret Maloney, aged 40 years, be-loved wife of Richard Tobin.

ANNETT.—At Quebec, on the 25th instant-Margaret Ang Charters, beloved wife of Alex ander Annett, aged 24 years. FORGUES .- At Quebec, on the 25th instant,

Dame Marie Emelie Rheaume, wife of J. P. Forgues, wood merchant, aged 64 years. DOHERTY.—At Quebec, on the 25th inst., Mr. Thomas Doherty, aged 75 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland.

BURKE—At Quebec, on the 28th instant, Lizzie, eldest daughter of Michael Burke, aged 17 years and 8 months,

ROLSTON.—In this city, May 20th, Robert John, eldest son of Robert Rolston, of the Pire Brigade, aged 4 years, 2 months and 9 days. MORAN-In this city, on the 27th instant Margaret, aged 20 years and 4 months, beloved daughter of Patrick Moran.

KEENAN.—In this city, on the 29th inst, Catherine, uged 8 months, daughter of James Keenan.

COTE —On Thursday, the 27th inst., after a sho t but painful illness, Arthur, aged 24 years son of C. H. Coté.

McGOLDRICK. - At Bridgewater Cove Que, on the 27th instant, Patrick McGoldrick a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland

DOOLAN—In this city, on the 27th inst., Catherine Elizabeth, aged 2 years and 4 months, beloved daughter of James Doolan, formerly of County Wexford, Ireland.

County Wexford, 1reland.

OWENS.—At Hawkesbury Mills, Ont., on Sunday, 30th May ultimo, James Owens, aged 131-2 61 years.

McGOVERN.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., James, infant son of James McGovern. FLYNN.—At Quebec, on the 1st June, Mary Ann glynn, aged 85 years, a native of the County Kildare, Ireland.

FOLEY.—At Quebeo, on the 2nd instant, Margaret Agnes O'Donnel, beloved wife of Martin Foley, jr., and eldest daughter of Jas. O'Donnell, aged 27 years and 3 months. SKELLY .-- At Rawdon, P.Q., on Wednes-

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Alcoholism. Dr. J. S. HULLMAN, l'hiladelphia, Pa., says: 'It is of good service in the troubles arising from alcoholism, and gives satisfaction in my practice."

# CONSUMPTION

thousands of cases of the worst aims and or that have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my selficacy, that I will not 1700 ROTTLES FIRST with a VALUABLE THEATISE on this disast sufferer. Ulvo express and P. O. address.

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Albina Charlebols, wife of Scraphin Brisekols, hotel-keeper, of the Village of St. Genevieve, District of Montreat, duly authorised a ester on justice. Plaintiff, va. the raid Scraphin Brisehols, petendant.

An action in separation of properties has been instituted this date.

An action in experience and the date.

An action in experience at the date.

Montreal: 6th May, 1886.

EDMOND LAREAU.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court.
No. 405. Marle alias Mary Houle, of the bity and District of Montreal, has instituted in this case rus action in separation de biens against her husband, Charles Mortreal, 4th May, 1886.

Montreal, 4th May, 1886.
P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,
Attorney for Marie Houle.

When I say cure a control mean are rely to the a line and then have then return a gain. I men aricure. There made the discuss of FUSE E FALLING SIRK NAS A Historia FIRST. I was a FALLING SIRK NAS A Historia FIRST. I was a first to care the worst cases. He cause of the care the worst cases.

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