

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW MOON. The New Moon Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass.

This bright little monthly is always a welcome visitor. Contents for the present month quite up to the standard, comprising—My Struggle With a Wheel; Two Truths; In June; Keep Your Boys in Night; An Unlucky Skeleton; The Massachusetts Sixth; Among the Trees; A Military Misadventure; A Broken Heart; Mrs. Welner's Husband; The Frozen Pirate; Current Comment; Children's Obituary; Home and Household; Literary Leisure; Mirthful Mention; Wisdom's Weavings; Answers to Correspondents; Advertisers' Miscellany.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York, 393 Pearl street; Chicago, 218 Clark street.

The Library for June is to band with a choice table of contents in which not only we possess Prof. Proctor's "The Everlasting Hills," in which the astronomer forakes his telescope for the matter of the geologist and shows himself as well in wrestling the secret of the rocks from them with the latter, as in scanning the skies and fathoming the mysteries of stellar space with the former. A timely article is that of Chumney M. Depew upon "Lincoln and Grant." A very just and appreciative article on "Thomas Moore," by George Sintonbury, will repay perusal. "Alpine Forestry," and "Spring Time in Rural Portugal," do not by any means exhaust all the pleasure still to be gained from a leisurely reading of the other good things to be found in the pages of the Magazine.

DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.—Publishers: G. E. Desbarats & Sons, 2 Barron block, 102 St. James street, Montreal.

We have been favored with the advance sheets of a projected new literary and artistic enterprise, shortly to issue from the well-known house of the veteran publisher so long regarded as the Mæcenæ of Canadian literature. It is to be weekly, and to be devoted to Canada and Canadian affairs. Many of the principal members and associates of the Royal Canadian Academy are under engagement to furnish the pictorial. With Mr. Julien as cartoonist and Mr. Levesque as editor, the publishers have no fear of making this new venture of theirs highly popular. To quote from the prospectus: "The cover will be of old gold plated paper printed in sage red; the two will be stitched together with wire staples, and the edges trimmed, so that every page will be equally open to the reader at once, and the paper will have a neat and attractive appearance."

Price, \$4.00 per annum; single copy, 10 cts.

MR. ISAACS.—A Tale of Modern India. By F. Maroon Crawford. New York: Macmillan & Co.

No. 5 of *Macmillan's Summer Reading Library* differs so widely from *Mario's Crucifix*, by the same author, with which the series began, that the charm of variety is added to that of originality. Although the incidents of the story, and, in fact, the whole framework, are sufficient to excite absorbing interest, the chief beauty to reflective minds will lie in some of the isolated passages, notably those containing the meditations of Ram Lal, a Buddhist priest, with attributes closely bordering on the supernatural, as in this one, wherein, in spite of his wonderful skill as a physician, he disdains those powers with the possession of which the credulous were ready to credit him.—"Given certain conditions, and I can produce certain results, but my power is itself merely the knowledge of the laws of nature, which Western scientists, in their wisdom, ignore. I can replenish the oil in the lamp, and while there is oil the lamp shall burn—aye, even for hundreds of years. But give me a lamp where the wick is consumed, and I shall waste my oil; for it will not burn unless there be the fibre to carry it. So also is the body of man. While there is the flame of vitality and the essence of life in his nerves and finer tissues, I will put blood in his veins, and if he meet with no accident he may live to see hundreds of generations pass by him. But where there is no vitality and no essence of life in a man, he must die; for, though I fill his veins with blood, and cause his heart to beat for a time, there is no spark in him, no fire, no nervous strength. So is Miss Westonhough now—dead while yet breathing, and sighing her sweet farewells to her lover."

A LONGFELLOW NIGHT.—A short sketch of the poet's life, with songs and recitations from his works, for the use of Catholic schools and Catholic literary societies, by K. Threlkeld O'Keefe. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., at 15 cents, post-paid. All Catholics will find the selections from Longfellow contained in "A Longfellow Night"—among which are The Monk Felix, King Robert of Sicily, extracts from Evangeline, etc.—peculiarly interesting and inspiring. The information given by Miss O'Keefe about Longfellow, and her remarks about his writings, will add much to the benefit to be derived from reading or reciting the selections. In regard to Evangeline she says: "The author [Longfellow] has given us several noble and beautiful women: the Indian maiden, Minnehaha; the Puritan Pricilla; the Quaker, Elizabeth; but not one of them touches our hearts as does the simple Aoudian peasant, Evangeline, the lovely Catholic maiden. Few there are, no matter what their race or religion, who do not prefer Evangeline to all other of Longfellow's characters; but to the Catholic and the Catholic heart she is particularly dear; for they have suffered from the cruel government that caused all her sorrow, her weary wandering, her broken heart. We recommend the book to Catholic teachers and those who wish to gain for themselves, or to give to their pupils, an appreciation of the noble thoughts of a great poet. "A Longfellow Night" is an extra number of the *Riverdale Literature Series*, which now consists of thirty-six 15 cent books, containing some of the most interesting and instructive masterpieces of American literature.

FOR GOD AND GOLD. By Julian Corbett. New York: Macmillan & Co.

This new volume, by the author of "The Fall of Agard," purports, as is put forth in the preface, to be the memoirs of "Mr. Jasper Festing, Sometime Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and late an officer in Her Majesty's sea service," containing "certain noteworthy passages from his life in the said university and elsewhere, and especially his connection with the beginning of the Puritan party, together with a particular relation of his voyage to Nombre de Dios, under that renowned navigator, the late Sir Francis Drake, Knight. Written by himself." As may be seen from the foregoing preamble, a rich antiquarian feast may be expected from such plangent materials and set forth by an artist of Mr. Corbett's reputation.

It will make a big difference to you whom you marry. Your plans in life will be sure to miscarry. Whether she be a Yankee, Dutch, Irish, or Quaker.

If you are not a bread-winner and she a bread-maker.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Exhaustive Review by the Provincial Treasurer.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

QUEBEC, June 15.—In the House this afternoon the following bills were introduced:

An Act to amend article 29 of the Municipal Code.—Mr. Baldwin.

An Act to repeal the act 42-43 Victoria, chapters 21 and 22.—Mr. Lafontaine.

An Act to amend the Quebec Election Act.—Mr. Cameron.

In answer to Mr. Taillon Mr. Mercier declared that the writs for Megantic and Nicolet would be issued next week.

THE BUDGET.

QUEBEC, June 15.—Hon. Mr. Sheehy, Provincial Treasurer, brought down the budget this afternoon. It was a clear and exhaustive statement which he read in detail to several members, in order, as he said, to make the statement easier of comprehension. Under the heading "Statement of the cash account on 31st January, 1887," he said: "At the beginning of the year 1886-87 there was a balance on hand of \$1,034,703.39. When we took charge, this sum had been all expended, together with the receipt for the seven months ending the 31st January, making in all \$3,127,917.40, and that there remained in cash but \$19,249.49 to meet the current expenses of the public service. Against these \$19,249.49 cash in hand, there were outstanding claims to the amount of \$71,460.98. And for the three months ending on the 30th April, the Treasury officers estimated the expenses at \$1,049,453.38 and the receipts at \$1,111,000.00, leaving a shortage of \$688,363.44. It was necessary to borrow to cover this shortage, and that was what we did. My predecessor estimated the receipts of this term at \$3,003,622.20 and the expenditure at \$3,483,298.56. On the 31st January there remained to come in but \$1,080,634.11 of this estimate, but the Treasury officers calculated that of the balance \$922,000.00 only could be collected, making a diminution of \$157,634.00. The expenses had been estimated at \$3,483,298.56 by my predecessor. On the 31st January they had already attained the figure of \$2,705,400.94, so that, according to that estimate, there only remained \$777,897.62 to be expended. But that estimate was insufficient and the officers of the Treasury suggested to furnish the statement showing the result of the account to \$777,828.61, the expenses for the remaining five months would amount to \$2,073,768.23, which carried the expenditure for the whole fiscal year to the sum of \$4,779,169.17, or to \$1,293,575.62 more than the estimate of the hon. member for Sherbrooke."

The revised estimates therefore showed, for the whole fiscal year, \$2,955,977.80 of receipts and \$4,779,169.17 of expenses, leaving between the receipts and payments a difference of \$1,723,291.37. There was a slight variation in the result and the operations turned out really as follows:—Total receipts, \$3,682,150.67; total expenses, \$4,798,615.08. The ordinary operations may be summed up as follows:—Expenses \$3,389,587.78, receipts \$2,955,416.62; deficit \$434,171.16.

According to the statement which I submitted last session, the deficit should have been \$370,840.00, or a difference less of \$64,331.90, which is accounted for by the variation in certain items of receipts and expenses, as the whole is explained by the tables distributed to hon. members. The total operating receipts for the year were \$3,682,150.67, and the total operating expenses \$4,798,615.08, leaving a deficit of \$1,116,464.41.

To exonerate ourselves from responsibility for the excess of payments over receipts, it is desirable that everything connected with the fiscal year in question should be clearly set out. The honorable member for Sherbrooke has counted upon a receipt of \$2,955,977.80, which makes a difference of \$128,000.18 less. He estimated the expenses at \$3,483,298.56, which left a gap of \$839,320.76 between the two sums. If you add the sum expended by him over his estimates previous to the 31st January, that is to say, \$416,397.72, you will get from the addition of these three sums a total of \$934,124.65. Now, if you subtract the excess of the expenses over the total receipts, you will find a remainder of \$511,408.63 as the excess of expenses over the estimates of the hon. member for Sherbrooke. These \$511,408.63 form part of the supplementary appropriations which were voted at our instance to supply the deficiency of our predecessor's budget, and was far beneath the requirements of the public service.

The assets on the 31st January, 1887, were \$10,754,282.21, and on the 30th June last \$18,859,050.10. The excess of the liabilities over assets on the 31st January, 1887, was \$1,189,167.11, and on the 30th June last \$1,189,801.98. From the above figures hon. members will see that there was no change in the debt between the 31st January and the 30th June, 1887. The situation could not be otherwise, because we incurred no new liability between the dates of the first and the second statements, with the exception of a sum of \$200,000 for the enlargement of the Montreal Court House and of another of \$25,000 for iron bridges and surveys in certain counties, sums which were included in the liabilities, and the debt of the Province for these purposes and been contracted up to the 30th June last.

The liabilities comprised in the floating debt and maturing between the 31st of January and the 30th June, 1887, amounted to \$1,893,303.58. We paid off of this \$758,407.71. The \$27,000 lost on the deposit in the Exchange Bank have not yet been repaid. The \$38,772 derived from the insurance of the old parliament house which was reserved for the purpose of being transferred to the treasurer of the Federal Government in the event of an arrangement being come to with the latter in the matter, have been paid over.

Between the 31st of January and the 30th of June we also paid \$114,431.80 of railway subsidies. By deducting from the \$4,061,446.75, the floating debt on 30th of June last, the \$200,000 of the Court House loan, which is a permanent loan, the net amount of the floating debt payable immediately or within a short delay will be found to amount to a total of \$3,861,446.75.

Certain parties have stated and claimed that we have increased the debt of the Province by contracting the last consolidated loan. These statements are as unfair as they are absurd. We have not increased the debt, we have simply changed the creditors of the Province, which has enabled us to effect a reduction of one per cent in the rate of interest and to thereby realize a saving of \$30,000 per annum. It seems to me that a transaction of this kind is deserving more of praise than of blame or criticism, and, if one can judge by the results of the elections since last session, the people of the Province are of the same opinion as I am on this head.

In regard to the question of the loan of three and one-half millions by the Government, the treasurer went into details of the negotiations. He said that had not caused a table to be prepared by the Treasury officers, showing the rates at which all the previous loans of the Province had been floated, and their net proceeds, and armed with this information, he, shortly after the session expired, opened communication with the Montreal Bank, being naturally desirous to have the assistance of that powerful institution in the matter. His proposition was that it should either put the loan on the market itself, or place itself at the head of a syndicate that would purchase the bonds; but the authorities of the Bank did not seem disposed to accept the offer at the time. At the same time he was in receipt of letters from Messrs. A. T. Drummond and Hanson Brothers, of Montreal, offering either to raise the loan for the Government or to negotiate the loan or to negotiate with Panmure, Gordon & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and other first class houses, for whom they were acting, for the purchase of the bonds. In addition, he received offers from various other parties, who were anxious to act for a commission, as the Government's agents for the loan, and these various offers were then rejected.

The Premier paid the Treasurer a high compliment for this excellent exposé of the financial affairs of the province. It was, in his opinion, a masterpiece, and, though the Opposition chief

of New York, who offered 94 net for our 84 per cents, being accepted as much the most advantageous.

The bargain concluded was that securities to the value of three and a half millions should be deposited within seven days in the Chemical National Bank of New York, as collateral for the due fulfillment of the contract—the same to be carried out by the Government if the syndicate failed to carry out its engagements. The deaths of two of the leading members of the syndicate caused these negotiations to fall through, however.

Throughout the whole transaction the Government had in no way compromised the Province or bound it in any way from the financial point of view. Consequently, nothing was lost, as nothing was paid to the syndicate. It is true that the Government was obliged in the end to break with it and apply elsewhere, but this in no way affected the credit of the Province, since the Government ultimately succeeded in disposing of its bonds on better terms than those of any previous issues. One good had resulted from their efforts to float the loan on the American market, and that was that it paved the way to ultimate success in bringing them into business relations with financial houses, whose valuable information and advice made success possible. In fact it was through Messrs. Heidebach, Ickelheimer & Co., of New York, that they were finally placed in communication with the credit Lyonnais, with its capital of two hundred million francs and its illustrious credit on the European continent, from which the Government ended by obtaining, after considerable negotiation, the acceptance of the following terms: 96 for four per cents, net in New York in gold currency or its equivalent, free from commission and charges of any nature whatever, and payable in New York one million on the 15th January, 1889, one million on the 15th February, half a million on the 15th March, and one million on the 1st April.

Now, taking into account the charges of emission, exchange, stamps, etc., 90 3/4 is equivalent to par and we certainly could not have obtained more by way of bids.

CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

It is impossible to indicate with any like exactness the result of this fiscal year, but the statement of the receipts and payments to the 1st April, 1888, shows that for those nine months the ordinary receipts were \$3,024,981.45, and the ordinary expenses \$2,259,634.14, leaving a surplus of \$765,347.31. It is probable that the surplus will not be materially reduced at the end of the twelve months, if we collect all we expect to come in. The tax on commercial corporations has yielded to the 1st April \$537,165.00, which still further augments the receipts to that extent.

The insufficiency of the current year's appropriations necessitates a supplementary budget of \$453,282.10.

I estimate the receipts of the fiscal year at \$3,403,672.80, of which \$672.80 are for ordinary and \$63,000 for extraordinary receipts.

PAYMENTS.

I estimate at \$4,475,222.66 the total expenses of this province.

The ordinary expenses are as follows:

Service of the Public Debt.....\$1,100,153.00

Public Debt.....2,177,206.74

Total.....\$3,277,359.74

The expenses imputable to capital comprise:

Railway subsidies.....\$ 783,500.00

Construction of Public Buildings.....41,363.12

Total.....\$1,197,863.12

The expenses of legislation show a reduction of \$3,819.97, compared with the last fiscal year, and of \$22,215.32 as compared with the probable expenses of the present fiscal year.

For the current fiscal year, the expenses of civil government will probably reach \$207,958.27. For next year we ask \$219,776.00, or an increase of \$11,817.73, of which \$9,099.81 are for contingencies. The residue of the increase is accounted for by the organization of the new Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

The administration of justice this year is to cost \$55,810.90, which is more than it cost in previous years, and we ask for the next fiscal year \$495,988.98, or \$59,417.97 less.

We ask \$8,500 for immigration and repatriation. Of this credit we propose to devote \$2,500 to bringing immigrants into the country from France and \$6,000 to the other end of the continent. The various credits for colonization amount to \$121,500, which shows an increase of \$45,000. We would have liked to do more for agriculture and the great cause of colonization, but we had to consider the requirements of the other departments of the public service and the resources at our command.

There are few changes in the grants to benevolent institutions. This has not been for want of demands, and we have received from all quarters the most pressing solicitations, which, under other circumstances, would deserve the most favorable consideration. But the state of the finances of the province does not permit us to contribute, as we would like, to all the good works for which Government has been asked to give aid. The very multiplicity of these demands has enhanced the impossibility in which we find ourselves to do them even in part.

It is probable that, for the current year, the expenses of the Crown Lands Department will reach \$184,294.93; we estimated them at \$175,000 for next year. This sum includes \$2,000 to give aid to the various institutions which we have made in the tariff of ground rents and timber dues, and which are going to produce a considerable increase in the revenue from woods and forests.

If we bring together the estimate of the ordinary receipts and that of the ordinary expenses for the fiscal year 1888-89, we get the following result:—

Ordinary receipts.....\$3,245,672.80

Ordinary expenses.....3,277,359.74

Surplus of receipts over expenses.....\$ 68,313.06

In the presence of such a result, especially when contrasted with that of past years, it seems to me that we have the right to state that we have kept the promise we made to the country to restore good order and to re-establish an equilibrium in the financial situation of the Province.

We have already considerably increased the revenue from licenses, and we shall in a similar manner increase by \$159,000 our receipts from woods and forests. The conversion of the floating debt represents also a gain of \$35,000 as compared with the rate of interest paid by our predecessors. The energetic action we have taken with regard to the tax on commercial corporations will yield us an increase of revenue which Hon. Mr. Wurtelle estimated at \$125,000 a year. We have collected several debts, the settlement of which had been long dragging. Thus we came to a settlement with the city of Montreal, which brought \$124,000 into the provincial chest.

We are also on the high road to settle with the Province of Ontario the long vexed question of the Common School Fund.

I need hardly insist on the importance of the steps we are taking to improve the financial situation of the Province by holding the Inter-provincial Conference. The resolutions of that Conference dealing with the re-adjustment of the Federal subsidy would increase our revenue to the extent of \$347,067.80 a year, and establish the financial position of the Province on a sound and permanent basis.

Lastly, we have opened negotiations with the view of converting the consolidated debt in order to reduce the rate of interest which it bears.

This is the record of our fifteen months' administration. The present fiscal year will show a considerable increase of ordinary receipts, and if it only depends upon care in the collection of the revenue, I can affirm that this state of things will continue.

The Treasurer closed his speech at 9.45 p. m., having spoken three and a half hours.

Hon. Mr. Taillon said that he would take up the question on Monday or Tuesday.

The Premier paid the Treasurer a high compliment for this excellent exposé of the financial affairs of the province. It was, in his opinion, a masterpiece, and, though the Opposition chief

expressed doubts as to its justice, the people would judge as to its showing with those which for so many years came from the Conservative party.

The Premier, before the House adjourned, announced the death of the Emperor of Germany, a member of the royal family of the British Empire, son-in-law of the Queen. In his interview with the Governor-General, His Excellency intimated that, if there were no objections, in consequence of the Emperor's death, he would be present at 3 o'clock on Monday to receive the address. The Premier informed the House that he had just had word from His Excellency that Monday would suit.

The House adjourned at 11 p. m.

QUEBEC, June 18.—The following is the address presented to His Excellency by both Houses of the Local Legislature to-day:

ADDRESS.

"May it please Your Excellency:—We, the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec in Legislature assembled, deem it our duty to express our most respectful homage and sincere loyalty to the highest representative of Her Majesty in this country upon her arrival amongst us."

The people of this Province, although composed of various nationalities, notwithstanding the unanimous in endeavoring, under the protection of the British flag, to secure its national prosperity, and are relying on the constitution and parliamentary government granted it by the mother country as the safeguard of its interests. The long administrative experience acquired by Your Excellency in the many ministerial positions which you have been called upon to occupy under the British Crown, and your profound constitutional knowledge which has prompted Her Majesty to select you to preside over the destinies of Canada, combine to inspire the people of this Province with the confidence that during the administration of Your Excellency their political rights will be respected and the autonomy of the country maintained.

Inspired with such confidence we, the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, most cordially welcome Your Excellency in the name of its people. We also beg Your Excellency to be pleased to tender our homage and respect to Lady Stanley.

In the Private Bills Committee on Saturday, the Quebec Corporation Bill was well sifted, and after a stormy discussion the following clauses were struck out and amended: The election of Mayor to remain as at present, in the hands of the Council. The police to remain under the control of the Council. Property to be taxed according to the marketable value and the widening of St. John street to be done at the expense of the whole city.

In the License Committee a great deal of good work, in shaping the David draft to the bill, was done. Care was taken by the members to study the objections for and against the clauses, by those interested in temperance and the sale of liquor. It is thought the committee will arrive at a good solution of this knotty question, and submit it to the country.

The following important question will be asked on Monday next by Mr. Tessier:—Is it the intention of the Government to take measures to cause forestry to be studied in this country as it is in the Forest Academies which have been so successful in Europe and India, in order that the Province may learn how to husband its resources in the forest lands, and thus the way for increasing its revenue and promote colonization in a systematic way by providing the settlers with safeguards for the future.

The preservation of the forests is exciting a good deal of interest with lumber merchants and farmers.

Mrs. Sheehy held a reception from 4 to 7 on Saturday afternoon. A large number of the members of both houses were invited.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POLICY.

His Proclamations to the German Army and Navy.—The Dead King Desires a Simple Soldier's Funeral.

BERLIN, June 17.—Emperor William II. has issued the following general order to the army:

While the army has only just discharged the solemn duty of mourning for the Emperor King William I., my deeply revered grandfather, whose memory will ever live in all hearts, it has suffered a fresh and heavy blow by the death of my dear and warmly loved father. This is, indeed, a deep and sorrowful time in the life of God's decree places me at the head of the army. It is from a deeply moved heart I address my first words to my army, but the confidence which I enter into the place to which God will call me is immovably strong. For I know what sense of honor and duty my glorious ancestors have implanted in the army, and I know in how great a measure this feeling has always at all times been manifested in the army. A firm, inviolable attachment to the war-lord is a heritage handed down from father to son, from generation to generation, and in the same way I refer you to my grandfather who stands fresh in all your memories as the personification of the glorious and venerable war-lord, such as could not be more fully conceived or in a form more speaking to the heart. I refer you to my beloved father, who, as Crown Prince, already won a place of honor in the annals of the army, and whose long and glorious career, whose names shine brightly in history, whose heart beats warmly for the army. Thus we belong to each other and the army. Thus we were born for one another, and thus we will stand together in an indissoluble bond in peace or storm, as God may will it. You will now take the oath of fidelity and obedience to me, and I swear ever to remember that the eyes of my ancestors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall one day have to render an account to them of the glory and honor of the army.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

Dated at Friedrichskron.

AN ADDRESS TO THE NAVY.

Emperor William II. has issued the following general order to the navy:

I have to inform the navy with a deeply moved heart that my beloved father, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, Frederick III., departed this life peacefully in the Lord, and that I, stepping into the place assigned me by God's will, have assumed government of the empire, taking to me the hereditary crown and hereditary scepter, and the chief command of the navy. It is, indeed, a profoundly grave period in which I address my first words to the navy, which has only just ceased wearing the outward signs of mourning for my ever-to-be-remembered and beloved grandfather Emperor William I., who only last year during his presence at Kiel expressed in the warmest words the lively satisfaction and appreciation of the development of the navy under his glorious government. The flags are already lowered for my much beloved father, who so greatly rejoiced and took so strong an interest in the growth and progress of the navy. Yet a time of deep and sincere mourning closes and fortifies men's hearts. Thus we shall look confidently toward the future, faithfully preserving in our hearts the memory of my grandfather and father. The navy knows that not only does it give me great joy to belong to it by external bond, but since my earliest youth a warm and lively interest has in complete sympathy with my dear brother, Prince Henry united me with the navy. I have learned to appreciate the high sense of honor and the faithful fulfillment of duty prevailing in the navy. I know every member of the navy is prepared to joyfully give his life for the honor of the German flag wherever it may be. Thus in this sad hour I can say with all confidence we shall stand together firmly and surely in good and evil days, in storm as well as in sunshine, ever remembering the glory of the German fatherland, ever prepared to shed our heart's blood for the honor of the German flag. In this God's blessing will be with us.

Dated Friedrichskron.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

AWAITING THE NEW EMPEROR'S POLICY.

The first declaration of the new Emperor's policy is now understood as taking the form

FOURTH ANNUAL

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre,

(For Ladies and Children only).

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

SATURDAY, 7th JULY, 1888.

Per steamer CANADA, leaving Richelieu

Company's wharf at 5.30 p. m. sharp.

NUMBER OF TICKETS LIMITED TO 600.

TICKETS—Ladies, \$2.10; Children, \$1.05.

Tickets for sale at the following places:—

D. & J. Sadler & Co., 1069 Notre Dame street; Loughlin & O'Flaherty, corner Wellington and Prince streets; J. Johnston, 165 Bedford st.; and in the Society of St. Ann's Church.

Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin street, on Sunday, 24th June, from 2 to 5 p. m., and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter from 8 to 9 o'clock. (A. B. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 1