

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Bough on Rats." 15c.

IRISH SECRET SOCIETIES

The extraordinary condition of affairs in Ireland has given rise to endless inquiry as to what are the causes and forces that have helped to produce and precipitate upon us the lamentable insecurity of property and life which now prevails there. In the following article on Irish Secret Societies, will be set forth, in authentic form, an account of organizations, which all admit, are now playing an important part in the events of the day.

The information has been supplied by a prominent leader in the Fenian movement who has also been more or less identified with the extreme policy of the party, usually known as the Ribbonmen. The following account is in his own words:—

The existence of Irish Secret Societies is solely due to the fact, that Ireland is dominated by a foreign people. The object of these societies is to endeavor by every means in their power, in the first place, to annoy the governing power; and, secondly, to secure the independence of Ireland. Of course, I do not include such secret bodies as the Orangemen, or such societies as have been formed to support the English Government. I am dealing solely with Irish societies inimical to the English rule. The first Irish secret society of a national character of which we have any knowledge, was the "Hearts of Oak," a body organized some 200 years ago, to resist the action of the Orangemen in the North of Ireland. Then there were the "Pop of Day Boys" and these in turn were supplanted by similar organizations, which in time became generally known as "Ribbon Societies." The "Hearts of Oak" were formed for defensive purposes, but, like many other societies, abuses crept in, and it gradually became an aggressive organization, and was used at times as an instrument for carrying out private and personal purposes, which brought it at last into disrepute. The Fenian organization is the outcome of the Phoenix Society, which was suppressed in 1857, for complicity in which O'Donovan Rossa and a number of others were tried, but eventually liberated. This Phoenix organization was the successor of the Young Ireland movement of 1847-48. Mr. James Stephens, who was one of the Young Ireland party, but escaped to America in the garb of a priest, afterwards, in conjunction with John O'Mahoney and a number of others, started what is known in America as the "Fenian Brotherhood." This organization was introduced into Ireland under the name of the "Irish Republican Brotherhood," usually written I.R.B. Of this new organization, John O'Mahoney (since dead) was the chief of the American Section and Mr. Stephens of the Irish Section. Although assisted by an advisory board or council, each was in his own section supreme head or dictator. Several attempts were made to introduce the Fenian organization into Ireland, but very little success attended these efforts until the funeral of Terence Bellew McManus, whose body was brought from San Francisco to Dublin for interment. McManus had belonged to the Young Ireland party, and had formerly held a good position as a merchant in Liverpool; but on the occasion of the projected rising of 1848 he gave up business and went to Ireland to take part in what he thought would have been a successful revolution. Like the rest of his colleagues who escaped, he fled to America. The mourners and friends who accompanied McManus' body were mostly secret agents of the American Fenian Brotherhood, and they did all in their power to spread its doctrines on their arrival. Early in the business Mr. Stephens sought out, amongst others, O'Donovan Rossa. From his knowledge of Rossa's character, Stephens believed he would be a valuable assistant. It is a fact worth mentioning in this connection that Rossa was the first Centre of the I.R.B. in Ireland, and he was the first to introduce the new organization into Great Britain. That the term Centre may be understood I may explain the organization is formed in circles, which comprise a defined area or district, and the chief of each circle is called a Centre, whilst the "Head Centre" is the supreme director of the movement. This scheme of organization was devised and first perfected in the United States. For the next three years after Rossa's initiation of the I.R.B. under Mr. Stephens' charge, made rapid headway both in Great Britain and Ireland. Emboldened by the success, the leaders conceived the idea of starting a newspaper which would disseminate the views amongst the Irish people. This was acted upon, and to this paper the appropriate name was given of the *Irish People*. The teachings of this organ were greedily sought and devoured by Irishmen throughout the three countries. The paper, however, came under the censure of the Catholic clergy, who denounced it as revolutionary from the altar. The existence of secret organizations in Ireland, finally became so apparent that the attention of the Government was attracted to the matter, and the first act of the Castle authorities was the seizure of the *Irish People* and the arrest of several of the leaders of the movement, including Stephens, Rossa, Thomas Clark Luby and John O'Leary. Stephens, it will be recollected, escaped, and although a reward of £2,000 was offered for his re-apprehension, he remained concealed in Dublin for two months before going to France. The others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and Rossa's embittered feelings towards England is attributable to the hardships he suffered whilst in prison.

The next important event in connection with the history of the Fenian organization was the abortive rising of 1867, in which Stephens had pledged he would take part. At the last moment, however, Stephens failing to receive the promised support, and partly convinced of the utter futility of such attempt, declined to proceed, and the direction of the projected revolution devolved upon Colonel Thomas Kelly. After the failure of the rising Kelly went to Manchester, where he and Captain Deasy were arrested, but subsequently liberated through a successful attack which was made upon the prison van. During the struggle Police-sergeant Brett was killed by a pistol shot fired through the back of the door, for which Allan, Larkin and O'Brien were executed at the Old Bailey, Bedford. Shortly after this event, the I.R.B. in the United Kingdom was re-organized, and what was styled a Supreme Council appointed to govern its affairs.

This council, which now exists, is composed of seven members, one from each of the seven districts into which the country has been divided. Ireland sends four members to the council, namely, one for each province; England two, one from the Metropolitan, and the other from the Northern district, and Scotland, one member. Practically, however,

the entire control is in the hands of two or three men. From 1868, the Fenias or I.R.B. movement, for a time fell off, and its leaders discovered that the men whom they could induce to join the organization were not of the same social stamp as those who had previously allied themselves with the movement. The failure of the rising in 1867 had much to do with the apathy on the part of the more intelligent and better circumstanced of Irishmen. Still a sprinkling of the better class kept coming in, including many artisans, but the majority were mainly recruited from the laboring population. Some four years ago an attempt was made, owing to the evident lack of vitality in the I.R.B. organization at that time, to start a second movement upon the same lines by a number of the followers of Mr. Stephens. These men had never accepted the rule of the Supreme Council, preferring the plan of organization, which entrusted the direction of affairs to one man as head centre, and they were besides anxious to see Mr. Stephens re-instated in his former position. They met with but little success at first, but during the last two years they have made much progress, more particularly in Leinster, whilst at the same time they have numerous branches in England, as well as in Ireland. Mr. Stephens is not the head centre of this movement, but there is a popular and able Irishman at the head of it. Indeed, the former head-centre takes no great interest in politics, and is now a broken-down old man.

The formation of the Land League by Michael Davitt and Mr. Parnell was in its earlier stages viewed with great suspicion by both sections of the national party, as well as by the Ribbonmen of whom I shall speak more particularly by-and-by. This antagonism to a great extent ceased as the Land League movement progressed until it might almost have been said that there was but one party, the Nationalists giving for a time a general support to the Land League programme. Though many of our members joined that body they still retained their allegiance to the I.R.B. or kindred societies; simply making use of the League to lighten and insipid its councils, and carry on a propaganda. The suppression of the Land League put an end for a time to the arrangement, and the work had to be conducted in the former manner. But the proclamation of the League also led to the revival of Ribbonism, more formidable for mischief than even the I.R.B., because of the class of recruits attracted to its ranks, and the local bitterness controlling their councils. Ribbonism had been almost extinguished by the larger aims and more national spirit of the I.R.B., and the personal supervision of its agents and leaders, and has not had much strength for 20 years past. It is a semi-independent organization, without any efficient system of central government to control it, and the members are often recruited from among its more hot-headed brethren of the I.R.B. It is to Ribbonism you may trace all of the grosser, and, indeed, most of the outrages which have occurred for the past 12 or 13 months in Ireland. The suppression of open organizations in Ireland has always stimulated Ribbonism and led to its revival in its worst form. To recapitulate briefly, there are, at present in Ireland three organizations of a national character—the "I.R.B.," controlled by the Supreme Council of seven; the "Stephens' Wing," or "Fenian Brotherhood," and the "Ribbonmen." The I.R.B. has probably about 20,000 active members in Ireland, the regular Stephens' Wing as many more, but these are chiefly confined to Leinster. Ribbon societies exist in every county in Ireland, but it is difficult to arrive at any accurate estimate of the numbers as local influences play such a prominent part in swelling or thinning its ranks. They exist to give expression to popular feeling, by punishing whoever in any way injures the Irish cause, and for the defence of members of the party. Frequently, however, a merely temporary organization is effected in districts where some burning question exists, into which are admitted men who take little or no interest in politics, but who are known to be in sympathy with the object which is for the time being sought to be accomplished. One or more of these societies usually exist in every disturbed (so called) district, each numbering from five to 100 or 1000 men. The direction of affairs is entrusted to two or more trusted men, but they generally ask for and get an expression of the views of the whole club or circle, before carrying out any serious executive act. These bodies have, in fact, virtual Home Rule and are subject to little or no outside control or interference. Each is practically independent of the other, and they have little or no intercourse with one another, except in the cases where their districts immediately adjoin. When the wish for help they send messengers to the neighboring clubs, and if the case is approved they receive whatever aid they require. The candidates for enrolment have to be vouched for by members, and if accepted they are sworn in.

It will be obvious from what I have said that the present system of working our societies is first to use some organization into which access for members in sympathy with the aims thereof is comparatively easy. Within this wide circle, as so to speak, we draw two or more smaller circles, membership to which is difficult of attainment, and only tried men are admitted into the innermost and compact organization for carrying out of executing our plans. In England and Scotland the corresponding body to that in Ireland known as Ribbonism is the Hibernal organizations. These bodies are often called by such titles as the Friendly Brotherhood of St. Patrick, &c. In Great Britain these societies are composed almost entirely of builders' laborers, stonemasons, navvies, &c. In Great Britain, not having the stimulus for action that the state of affairs in Ireland calls forth, their zeal finds vent in parades, especially on St. Patrick's Day, before which they religiously attend mass in the nearest chapel. They also endeavor to prevent any one getting work with them who are not members of the body, and occasionally they vote sums of money for the use of kindred societies in Ireland. As a political factor in Great Britain the Hibernal order does not count for much, but it serves occasionally to supply rough, resolute men to the other and more strictly political organizations. The Stephens' Wing has not made so much progress in Great Britain as the I.R.B. The latter has a strong following in all the large towns where there is any considerable number of Irishmen. The members of the I.R.B., as well as the Fenian Brotherhood, meet at least once a month. The local meetings, which in many places are held weekly, usually take place in some Irish public house, where the members' subscriptions are received and recruits admitted. The subscription fee is 3d per week or 1s 1d per month. There is a small entrance-fee in addition. The meetings, however, are not infrequently held in more pretentious places, such as the ante-room of some hall belonging to an Irish friendly society, or other body identified in some Irish movement. The weekly subscriptions are handed by the treasurer over to the district society, of his agent,

who in turn passes them on to the Council of Seven of the I.R.B. or the treasurer of the Stephens' Wing, as the case may be. The money subscribed in this way is devoted to the purchase of arms to be used for the liberation of Ireland; special funds are also sometimes taken up for specific purposes. The number of members who assemble at these regular meetings of the organization is seldom very large, ordinarily not more than 30 or 40, so that there is no difficulty in evading the attentions of the police or the authorities, who, however, seem to trouble themselves very little about the matter. The connection between the organizations in the United Kingdom and America is only of an indirect character. The organizations here are very jealous of anything in the shape of attempted control from the States, and the American organizations in their turn, which all more or less resemble those in the United Kingdom, likewise refuse any attempt at dictation from this side of the Atlantic. There is, nevertheless, a sort of mutual understanding between the organizations in America and here, and if any important step were to be taken by the home organization towards the furtherance of the object for which the organization is intended, the American body would promptly aid the brethren here. As a matter of fact, the American organization at times suggests new measures as well as conceives and executes a policy of its own; and these are frequently carried out by both organizations acting jointly.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Bachopatia." 5c.

THREE SISTERS BECOME MOTHERS ON THE SAME DAY, AND EACH HAS TWINS.

The "Assyrian Monarch," of the Monarch line, arrived yesterday afternoon with a full complement of Russian refugee Jewish passengers. Among these were three married women, sisters, named Ruth Jacobsky, Lena Itskoh, and Miriam Levinaki, who, with their husbands, left Odessa last winter. In Russia, where they had been married on the same day, fifteen months ago, they belong to the middle class. The husbands of these women are tailors by trade. Two weeks ago the tailors, with their wives and co-religionists, were sent on board the "Assyrian Monarch" for New York. On Sunday morning, the 1st inst., Lena Itskoh, who is a very prepossessing Jewish about 22 years old, became a mother of two fine healthy girls. Her two sisters were in the act of congratulating the newly-made mamma, when they themselves found that they were in want of the doctor's services. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Ruth Jacobsky, who is 27 and a good looking blonde, had done as well as her other sister, and had at that moment presented her fortunate husband with two boys. At 5 o'clock at night two more girl strangers made their appearance on board the boat, and Miriam Levinaki, the youngest sister, aged 19, was receiving the congratulations of her husband and brothers-in-law.—*New York Herald.*

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Disease by Dr. Souville's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself:— "Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John P. Whelan, Manager of The Post and Trans Wireless, Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DaBoucherville, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cured. Mr. George Agor, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases cured. Mrs. Smith, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrh. George Maguire, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street, west; daughter cured of asthma. George Willis, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Yonge street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafness. Thomas Teller, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A. Drake, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, now cured.

Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and lung disease.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souville's Spirometer will cure catarrh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Post and Trans Wireless, Montreal.

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Souville, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. Physicians and sufferers can try it free.

Of the celebrated Dr. Busby, schoolmaster in the reign of Charles II. and James II., many anecdotes are told. Among others it is said that when the King one day came to see his school he persisted in keeping his hat on his head in the Royal presence. One of the lords or gentlemen in waiting remonstrated with him on this breach of courtly etiquette; but the worthy doctor replied that he had done it on purpose, for "it would never do for his boys to think that there was any body superior to himself."—*From Cassell's Old and New London.*

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, and all diseases arising from youthful indiscretions are speedily and radically removed by that wonderful remedy known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column. 15c

In 1784 there stood near Carrigart, in a wild part of Donegal, an old-fashioned manor house, surrounded by gardens and park on a grand scale, while the neighboring country was a large sheep walk. Now all this is a vast waste. Twenty years ago the top of the house was visible, and the country people used to climb down into the upper rooms. The desolation of Rosapenna House seems to have been due to permitting rabbits to have row under the "bant" grass, thus loosening the sand.

FOR 30 YEARS

The dark-eyed and lovely daughters of Spanish America have used MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water as their only cosmetic and toilet perfume. It is the most fragrant, as well as the most lasting of all Florida Waters, and possesses refreshing and invigorating properties not contained in any other preparation of the kind. 15c 2c & W

THE SUEZ CANAL PROJECT.

Where it can be defended and where assaulted.—The Fresh Water Canal in Arab's power.

The points of danger on the canal are those where the banks are high—that is, at El Gulse, Serapeum and Chalouf. Attack by water is simply out of the question, as the Egyptians of course could do nothing on the Mediterranean side, where the fleets of Europe are assembled in force, and in all probability nothing on the Red Sea side, where, if the Egyptians should be able to produce anything that looked like a ship to make an attack, the canal company could make a very good defence. The only manner in which the canal could be attacked would be by a land force, and even a land force would find it a very difficult matter to approach it if properly defended. Assuming that it was successfully attacked and fell into the hands of the Egyptians, the damage that could be done to it would, of course, be considerable but not irreparable. The banks of the canal, except at a few points, are not atoned. It consists merely of a channel dug through the sand and kept clear by dredging, when required, though no great amount of this work is necessary as the canal shifts and fills in less than might be expected. The means most natural to adopt to destroy the canal would be to blow it up by mining the banks, and in order to repair the damages of such an attack it would, of course, be necessary to dredge out the canal where filled up, and by such means and other machinery at the disposal of the company it would not be the work of many days to repair all the injury likely to be done in this manner. In the event of obstructions being sunk in the canal they could be promptly removed or, in case of necessity, the nature of the country is such that in almost any place a new channel could be constructed around them. In fact, about the only way to effectually destroy the canal would be to take the time and go to the immense labor of blowing it up along its entire course. A great deal of damage, however, could be done in the way of destroying property.

DESTRUCTIBLE PROPERTY.

The canal has no locks or elaborate works of any sort, but it has considerable property of value in the way of buildings and machinery. At Ismailia, for instance, there is quite a city, and stations and lockers every five miles along the canal. A telegraph line extends along the canal, with an office at each station. Light-houses, buoys, &c., are located in the lakes. Of course all this property falling into the hands of an enemy could be destroyed and would have to be replaced before the canal could be put in complete working order, but traffic would not of necessity have to be entirely stopped until the work of reconstruction could be completed. In all probability the utmost damage that could be done could be so far repaired in ten days' time that ships could be got through the canal. Really, about the most serious inconvenience that could be caused would be to cut off the supply of fresh water, and that would not be a difficult undertaking. The fresh water is obtained from a place called Zagazig, a point about half way between Cairo and Ismailia. The water is brought from this place to Ismailia by means of a canal, and the fresh water canal continues from this point to Suez, while a supply is conveyed from Ismailia along the canal to Port Said by a double row of water pipes. The other means of procuring fresh water along the canal and at other end of it are very slight and insufficient. To cut off this supply of fresh water would stop business along the canal, and while it would be a very simple matter to restore the supply when once the country was rid of the Egyptian army, yet, as long as the latter held control of the fresh water supply, the canal would be practically at their mercy; and, of course, with this water supply cut off, it would be difficult to maintain a force for the defence of the canal. This is the greatest danger that threatens the canal. If the water supply could be kept up, the defence of the canal could be easily maintained.

THE USES OF GUNBOATS.

The best means would be by gunboats, and a few of them stationed along the canal would be equal to the task. The canal country over which a hostile force would be compelled to march to approach the canal is flat and could be swept by the guns of the boats. An enemy could be seen approaching from a long distance, and the telegraph line would make it easy to summon the gunboats to any threatened point. Only at the three points previously referred to, where the banks are high, would the gunboats be unavailable. There they would be unable to sweep the shores with their guns, and an enemy would be able to approach and blow up the banks. At those three points it would therefore be necessary to station a force sufficient to protect the canal. But in order to keep a force in position to defend the canal it would be necessary to keep up the supply of fresh water. Otherwise the force would have to be withdrawn. Possibly a supply sufficient to furnish the force necessary to defend the canal could be transported by ship, but otherwise, in the event of the canal from Zagazig being cut, it would be necessary to abandon the canal to the mercy of Arabi and his army. Therefore the key to the whole situation appears to be the town of Zagazig and the country between it and Ismailia, and in order to successfully protect and operate the Suez Canal it is necessary to occupy Zagazig with a force capable of defending that point and the surrounding country from attack. Therefore the Suez Canal cannot be successfully defended by gunboats. It will be necessary to land a sufficient force to penetrate into the country as far as Zagazig and hold Arabi and his army at bay, or else to destroy him before he can reach that point.

Do not waste your money and risk injuring your hair by purchasing useless washes or oils, but buy something that has a record—a remedy that everybody knows is reliable. Hall's Hair Renewer will invigorate, strengthen and beautify the hair, restore its color if faded or turned gray, and render it soft, sleek and lustrous. 15c

A cricket match took place at Nottingham in England, between two teams chosen by the Town Clerk of Nottingham and an ex-Mayor of the borough. All players were invited to appear in "old English costume"—tall hats and white waistcoats. The event was got up in aid of the local hospitals. Fan abundance, and charity got \$600.

The statue of King William the Third, in College Green, Dublin, has met with a serious mishap. It was not blown up by exasperated Ultra-montanes, nor daubed with tar by jocular Trinity students. Grim time was the offender. The sword worn by the monarch of "glorious, pious and immortal memory," its attachment becoming rusty and weak through the action of time and the weather, fell to the earth with a crash. The countenance has not yet been scheduled as an "outrage."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Steeves Bros, ship owners, St. John, N.B. have failed.

Alfred George King & Co, timber merchants, London, Eng., have failed; liabilities £20,000.

The census bureau of Japan reports for 1881 nearly 900,000 births and about 600,000 deaths.

The free canal movement is receiving hearty support from merchants all over New York State.

It is said the rates for grain from Kingston to Montreal will be raised to 2½c or 3c on the 1st of August.

Since the hot season began 64 ship captains have died of yellow fever at different ports in Cuba.

The shipments of coal from the port of Pictou, N. S., for the week ending July 17th, amounted to 7,442 tons.

The United States Iron and Tin Plate Co., McKeesport, Pa., goes into the hands of the sheriff to-day. Liabilities, \$150,000; assets, \$120,000.

The position resigned by Colonel Brackenbury will be at once filled. Mr. Jenkinson, one of Earl Spencer's private secretaries, is mentioned.

The Fontaine Locomotive Company has been organized in Detroit, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to build locomotives under the Fontaine patents.

The earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the second week of July were \$250,500, showing an increase of \$160,500 over the corresponding period of last year.

Customs at the port of Cornwall, Ont, for the year ending 20th June, 1882:—Amount of dutiable goods \$633,200; total imports for year \$808,446; total duty collected \$40,353.61.

The traffic on the Northern and North-Western for the week ending 20th June, 1882, was \$36,189.07, and for the corresponding week last year \$35,740.00, being an increase of \$449.07.

Return of combined traffic on the Northern and North-Western Railways for the week ending July 8th, \$34,010.97. Corresponding week of last year, \$32,009.87. Increase, \$2,007.10.

The Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company has made to Gilbert Scott and Robert Wright, of Montreal, a first mortgage of \$1,600,000, payable at London in July, 1902, with interest at five per cent., to raise funds for a new depot at the corner of State and 12th streets, Chicago.

The body of Earl Crawford and Falcarras, which was stolen some months ago from the family vault at Dunschoot House, Aberdeenshire, has been found in the grounds of the house. A man who is suspected in connection with the theft was arrested.

SMALL TALK AND CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Plumb, the sweet poet of Niagara, is to be appointed to the Senate.

English official returns show 51 deaths as having occurred from starvation in London last year.

The Quebec Telegraph says the Hon. M. Chapleau will enter the Dominion Cabinet again in a few months' leave to France.

Alfred Ayer, the Irishman who led the Boers to Bloemfontein, has arrived in America on a lecture tour. He will be given a public reception by the Irish of New York.

The English papers claim Balle and Wallace, the only two musical composers of genius the Empire has produced, as Englishmen, although one was born in a place called Daning, and the other in a place called Tipperary. Let them have Wellington if they want him, and the Nations, but please let us keep Michael Balle.

"THE CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD."

It would appear that in some parts of the Dominion, and where lacrosse is flourishing, it is yet a matter of doubt who are the champions of our national game. This fact is strange, but what is more so is that the Montreals should have failed under false colors during their late tour through the North-West and to have allowed themselves to be titled the "Champions of the World." That such was the case can be gathered from the following letter addressed to the Winnipeg Sun, from which we take it:

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR:—I see that the Garry Lacrosse Club is to play the Montreal Lacrosse Club in Dufferin Park on Friday, Saturday and Monday next. I am a lover of Lacrosse, and I am glad to see the enterprise of our local lacrosse club, and I am also sure that the Montreals will receive a hearty welcome in Winnipeg. But I notice one thing that I do not understand. In the advertisement I notice that the Montreals are called "Champions of the World." I thought that the champions of Montreal were "Champions of the World," or, if not, perhaps some lover of lacrosse would be kind enough to tell me when they lost the championship, and when the Montreals won it.

STICK.

It is no longer an idle dream or boasting to affirm that "Follows" Hypophosphites, wherein are united nature's forces, will strengthen man and make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with ruse and joyous health; this, then, we recommend when vitality is on the wane, or when the organism becomes enfeebled. 14-2 vs & W

The Advertisements.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA & SUGAR-COATED PILLS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIERS

PREPARED BY LANMAN & KEMP NEW YORK

15 L WSM*

LOWE'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND BLOOD. It is a powerful blood purifier, and is sold by all druggists. 25c per bottle. 10c per box. 5c per box. 2c per box. 1c per box. 5c per box. 10c per box. 25c per box. 50c per box. 1.00 per box. 1.50 per box. 2.00 per box. 2.50 per box. 3.00 per box. 3.50 per box. 4.00 per box. 4.50 per box. 5.00 per box. 5.50 per box. 6.00 per box. 6.50 per box. 7.00 per box. 7.50 per box. 8.00 per box. 8.50 per box. 9.00 per box. 9.50 per box. 10.00 per box. 10.50 per box. 11.00 per box. 11.50 per box. 12.00 per box. 12.50 per box. 13.00 per box. 13.50 per box. 14.00 per box. 14.50 per box. 15.00 per box. 15.50 per box. 16.00 per box. 16.50 per box. 17.00 per box. 17.50 per box. 18.00 per box. 18.50 per box. 19.00 per box. 19.50 per box. 20.00 per box. 20.50 per box. 21.00 per box. 21.50 per box. 22.00 per box. 22.50 per box. 23.00 per box. 23.50 per box. 24.00 per box. 24.50 per box. 25.00 per box. 25.50 per box. 26.00 per box. 26.50 per box. 27.00 per box. 27.50 per box. 28.00 per box. 28.50 per box. 29.00 per box. 29.50 per box. 30.00 per box. 30.50 per box. 31.00 per box. 31.50 per box. 32.00 per box. 32.50 per box. 33.00 per box. 33.50 per box. 34.00 per box. 34.50 per box. 35.00 per box. 35.50 per box. 36.00 per box. 36.50 per box. 37.00 per box. 37.50 per box. 38.00 per box. 38.50 per box. 39.00 per box. 39.50 per box. 40.00 per box. 40.50 per box. 41.00 per box. 41.50 per box. 42.00 per box. 42.50 per box. 43.00 per box. 43.50 per box. 44.00 per box. 44.50 per box. 45.00 per box. 45.50 per box. 46.00 per box. 46.50 per box. 47.00 per box. 47.50 per box. 48.00 per box. 48.50 per box. 49.00 per box. 49.50 per box. 50.00 per box. 50.50 per box. 51.00 per box. 51.50 per box. 52.00 per box. 52.50 per box. 53.00 per box. 53.50 per box. 54.00 per box. 54.50 per box. 55.00 per box. 55.50 per box. 56.00 per box. 56.50 per box. 57.00 per box. 57.50 per box. 58.00 per box. 58.50 per box. 59.00 per box. 59.50 per box. 60.00 per box. 60.50 per box. 61.00 per box. 61.50 per box. 62.00 per box. 62.50 per box. 63.00 per box. 63.50 per box. 64.00 per box. 64.50 per box. 65.00 per box. 65.50 per box. 66.00 per box. 66.50 per box. 67.00 per box. 67.50 per box. 68.00 per box. 68.50 per box. 69.00 per box. 69.50 per box. 70.00 per box. 70.50 per box. 71.00 per box. 71.50 per box. 72.00 per box. 72.50 per box. 73.00 per box. 73.50 per box. 74.00 per box. 74.50 per box. 75.00 per box. 75.50 per box. 76.00 per box. 76.50 per box. 77.00 per box. 77.50 per box. 78.00 per box. 78.50 per box. 79.00 per box. 79.50 per box. 80.00 per box. 80.50 per box. 81.00 per box. 81.50 per box. 82.00 per box. 82.50 per box. 83.00 per box. 83.50 per box. 84.00 per box. 84.50 per box. 85.00 per box. 85.50 per box. 86.00 per box. 86.50 per box. 87.00 per box. 87.50 per box. 88.00 per box. 88.50 per box. 89.00 per box. 89.50 per box. 90.00 per box. 90.50 per box. 91.00 per box. 91.50 per box. 92.00 per box. 92.50 per box. 93.00 per box. 93.50 per box. 94.00 per box. 94.50 per box. 95.00 per box. 95.50 per box. 96.00 per box. 96.50 per box. 97.00 per box. 97.50 per box. 98.00 per box. 98.50 per box. 99.00 per box. 99.50 per box. 100.00 per box. 100.50 per box. 101.00 per box. 101.50 per box. 102.00 per box. 102.50 per box. 103.00 per box. 103.50 per box. 104.00 per box. 104.50 per box. 105.00 per box. 105.50 per box. 106.00 per box. 106.50 per box. 107.00 per box. 107.50 per box. 108.00 per box. 108.50 per box. 109.00 per box. 109.50 per box. 110.00 per box. 110.50 per box. 111.00 per box. 111.50 per box. 112.00 per box. 112.50 per box. 113.00 per box. 113.50 per box. 114.00 per box. 114.50 per box. 115.00 per box. 115.50 per box. 116.00 per box. 116.50 per box. 117.00 per box. 117.50 per box. 118.00 per box. 118.50 per box. 119.00 per box. 119.50 per box. 120.00 per box. 120.50 per box. 121.00 per box. 121.50 per box. 122.00 per box. 122.50 per box. 123.00 per box. 123.50 per box. 124.00 per box. 124.50 per box. 125.00 per box. 125.50 per box. 126.00 per box. 126.50 per box. 127.00 per box. 127.50 per box. 128.00 per box. 128.50 per box. 129.00 per box. 129.50 per box. 130.00 per box. 130.50 per box. 131.00 per box. 131.50 per box. 132.00 per box. 132.50 per box. 133.00 per box. 133.50 per box. 134.00 per box. 134.50 per box.