

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION.

It is announced that the 9th of September next has been definitely fixed for the re-union of the old students of the Montreal College, instead of the 17th of June as at first proposed.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

HOW THEY BORE THEIR SEVERE SENTENCE. LONDON, May 18.—When sentence was pronounced in the dynamite case Cunningham maintained his self-composure.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

COL. OTTER REPORTED TO HAVE AGAIN FOUGHT POUNDMAKER WITHOUT OR DERS. TORONTO, Ont., May 19.—Much excitement was caused here to-day by the publication of the following despatch.—St. Paul, Minn., May 19.—Despatches from Winnipeg state that Col. Otter yesterday attacked Poundmaker, and after a severe battle captured him and took 129 prisoners.

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 19.—The hope is generally expressed here that the Dominion Government will not repeat the error of showing leniency to Kiel.

A LABEL ON THE 65TH.

TORONTO, May 19.—High Constable Bionette, of Montreal, and Detective Hodgins this morning arrested E. E. Sheppard, the proprietor of the News, for criminal libel, at the instance of Major Dugas, 65th Batt., arising out of charges of drunkenness, filthiness, &c., made against the officers and men of the 65th in published interviews with Sergt. Nelson, of the Grenadiers, and Dr. White of the Body Guards. He was afterwards released on bail.

FIRST SIGNS OF CONSUMPTION.

It is not as generally known as it ought to be that, in the large majority of cases, consumption begins with a slight cough in the morning on getting up. After a while it is perceived at night on going to bed; next there is an occasional coughing spell some time during the night; by this time there is a difficulty of breathing on any slightly unusual exercise, or in ascending a hill; and the patient expresses himself with surprise: "Why it never used to tire me so!" Next there is occasional coughing after a full meal, and sometimes "coughing up." Even before this, persons begin to feel weak, while there is an almost imperceptible thinning in flesh, and a gradual diminution in weight—harrassing cough, loose bowels, difficult breathing, swollen extremities, daily fever and a miserably death. Miserable because it is tedious, painful and inevitable. How much it is to be wished that the symptoms of this hateful disease were more generally studied and understood that it might be detected in its first incipient stages, and application made at once to its arrest and total eradication; for certain it is that in very many instances it could be accomplished.

yet the same persons were never noticed to have had a cough, or never observed it themselves, until within a few days of death. But such instances are rare; and a habitual cough, on getting up and on going to bed, may safely be set down as indicating consumption begun. Cough, as just stated, is originally a curative process—whicb offsets, and which is foreign to the system and ought to be out of it; hence the folly of using medicines to keep down the cough, as the cough remedies sold in the shops merely do, without taking means at the same time for removing that state of things which makes cough necessary.—Hall's Journal of Health.

THE FARM.

The present spring there is an unusual scarcity of early varieties of potatoes. Seedsmen report that the early kinds are going off rapidly, and in some cases they have advanced prices to retain a part of their stock later. Salt has from time immemorial been recommended as a manure for asparagus. Undoubtedly it is good, for one of the effects of salt on rich soil is to make all its plant food available. Market gardeners find that heavy coverings of manure are very important. They add salt later, and in doses heavy enough to aid in repressing weeds.

THE HOME.

Never boil coffee; smash every coffee pot that is no strainer. Parsnips fried in thin batter are a gastronomic delicacy. A cup of tea or coffee taken very hot, immediately after eating will relieve periodic dyspepsia.

INEXPENSIVE PLUM CAKE.

One half pound of butter beaten to a cream, then mix a half pound of moist sugar, one pound of currants, a quarter of a pound of mixed peel (or less to taste), cut very small, one-half pound of flour and four eggs well beaten. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours. The cake should not be eaten now, and is better kept some days.

OYSTER SAUCE.

Knead together into a thick paste three ounces of butter and two ounces of flour, add gently one gill of the liquor of the oysters and one gill of milk. Stir this with care over the fire until it thickens. Blanch nine large oysters, if preferred cut them in half; put them into the sauce and let them simmer gently for about five or ten minutes, depending on size of oysters.

ESSENCE OF BEEF.

Cut one pound of lean beef into small pieces, put into a covered jar without any water. Set the jar in a saucepan of water to simmer for six hours; take it out and there will be about a teaspoonful of the strongest beef juice.

LEMONADE.

Take the rinds of four lemons, pared very thin, three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, pour on them one quart of boiling water. Take the juice of the lemons in another vessel and pour on it one pint of boiling milk; let both remain till the next day. Then mix the whole together, adding half a pint of raisin wine; strain all through a jelly bag until clear. The milk should be removed from the fire and used before the froth rises.

RICH POUND CAKE.

One pound of raisins, one pound of flour, one-quarter of a pound of flour rice, three-quarters of a pound of butter, nine eggs, one pound sifted white sugar, some almonds and pieces of lemon peel. Melt the butter to a cream, but do not let it oil; add the sugar, leaving some to add to the eggs. Whisk the whites and yolks of the eggs separately (the whites should be beaten for at least twenty minutes); then gradually pour the eggs on to the butter and keep whipping all the time, adding the other ingredients by degrees. Bake in a slow oven.

SPONGE CAKE PUDDING.

Butter a plain oval tin mould, out in half eight to ten penny sponge cakes, placing them upright round the mould; lay a few at the bottom. Add one-

quarter of a pound of ratafia with the remainder of the sponge cakes, broken up so as to fill the mould. Make a pint of custard with four eggs and yolks of two more, flavored with a little brandy and noyau. Fill up the mould by degrees until the cakes are well soaked, which takes some time. Then steam it for two hours, turn it into a deep dish and make a sauce of red currant jelly dissolved, adding a little brandy and noyau to flavor it, and pour round the pudding.

BREVITIES.

There are 17,000 dentists in the United States. The number of bananas on a bunch averages 110. West Virginia has two tin mines in successful operation. The Bank of North America was the first bank of the United States. It commenced business in 1782. It is estimated that 50,000 gallons of wine are consumed at the sacrament tables in the United States every year.

THE SUPREMACY OF OHIO.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that a telephone company can remove an instrument from the premises of any man who swears through it. A New York chemist asserts that in every 100 pounds of green tea used in this country the consumer drinks more than a half pound of Prussian blue and gypsum.

THE MOUNTAIN TRAIL.

An experienced theatrical trainer, an Englishman, says that American girls learn the elements of the profession much more readily than do their English sisters. A Nevada woman took a fall of 385 feet off a ledge the other day, brought up in a tree top, helped herself out, went home and cooked dinner as if nothing but a circus procession had passed by.

THE HOUSE IN DUBLIN.

There is a house in Dublin, Ireland, which is worth at the most only \$40. Eight families are crowded into it, who pay a rent of \$410 a year. The owner, it is said, is a gentleman of wealth who lives abroad. In answer to a question, What is the highest note ever reached by a tenor singer? The World says tenors have been known to sing E in alt, but it is a question whether they sang the note in falsetto or from the chest.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT MURDER IN THIS COUNTRY HAS REACHED AN ASTONISHING DEGREE OF FREQUENCY.

Statistics show that murder in this country has reached an astonishing degree of frequency, and that the sacredness of human life is held more lightly every year. In 1883 there were 9,730 murders; the number increased to 13,397 in 1884. It is stated as a fact that when the Governor of Georgia gives a state dinner one course is always baked possum. The Governor avers that roast pig is juicier diet as compared with possum, and prophesies that possum breeding is a coming industry.

AMONG THE PRESENT ENGLISH MINISTERS THERE IS ONLY ONE EX-JOURNALIST.

Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Courtney, who recently retired, was a leader writer on the London Times. Nearly every member of the French Ministry, on the other hand, has been a journalist. A patriotic Philadelphian sent to the World's pedestal fund the other day the handsome sum of \$100, and with a modesty equalled only by his munificence declined to give his own name as the donor, but desired that the contribution should be credited to General Grant.

AN INCIDENT HAPPENED ON BROADWAY, N. Y.

A few days ago which serves to illustrate the mysterious origin of some fires. A girl was sweeping a room with a carpet sweeper, when she noticed smoke coming from it. On examination she discovered that a match had been lighted by the revolution of the brush inside the sweeper. The Earl of Selkirk, whose title has become extinct by his death lately at St. Mary's Isle, Scotland, was the son of the founder of the Selkirk settlement in Canada. Paul Jones once dropped down on St. Mary's Isle and carried off the family plate while the Earl was away. It was recovered, and the family have it to-day.

A LONDON PAPER POINTS OUT THAT THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY LIES LARGELY IN VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT.

which gives fighting men for fighting and leaves the rest for peaceful pursuits. In England it has always been found that a rumor of war brings any number of recruits needed, whereas the United States are full of men who have left their country to avoid the army, many of whom are suited for nothing but the army. The Kansas Supreme Court has been called upon to decide a point probably never before raised. It seems that when the jury went out one of the number proposed to open their deliberations with prayer, and thereupon proceeded to pray "long and loud." The verdict was against the defendant, whereupon his lawyer moved to set it aside on the ground of "undue influence exercised by one of the jurors by means of public prayer in the jury-room."

A FRENCH ENGINEER HAS CONCEIVED AN IDEA FOR ENABLING VESSELS UPON THE HIGH SEAS TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE SHORE BY MEANS OF THE EXISTING SUBMARINE CABLES.

He proposes that these cables shall be supplied at convenient intervals with short branches, the free ends of which shall be buoyed in such manner that passing vessels, provided with the necessary batteries and with a key by which to obtain access to the wires, may telegraph home. A Washington correspondent who has investigated the subject says we may look for cholera, if at all, through Spanish channels, and our outpost of observation should be Havana. While there seems no occasion for alarm at this time there is every reason for extreme vigilance. The Secretary of State has instructed Consuls to notify the department by cable of any outbreak, and the information will be given at once to the Associated Press.—Chicago Herald.

THE SPREAD OF SCARLATINA.

The great difficulty of stamping out scarlatina when it has once gained entrance into an elementary school is well illustrated by Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron in a recent report on the health of Huddersfield. Scarlatina broke out among the scholars at a particular school in that borough. Every case at school was isolated as soon as it came to knowledge, and, so far as practicable, the clothing of every member of the family, the sick-room, and the bedding disinfected, and yet new cases kept from time to time appearing. The school was visited twice, by different persons, and although a case was brought to light by the second inspection of a child whose illness had been concealed, still there was no reason to think that in this case the child had carried the disease to any others. At length Dr. Cameron learned, from the mother of two quite recent cases, that two elder children of hers had been ill of this disease several weeks before, that no medical man attended them, and that they went back to this very school as soon as they were well enough—that is to say, exempt at the disinfection of their clothing. The people were exceedingly dirty, and to the want of proper isolation and disinfection of these two boys is attributed the spread of the disease to no fewer than fifteen persons. There is also a strong suspicion that two other children, attending another school, took the disease from playing with these children, who lived near. There seems no room for doubt that the poison of scarlet fever may lie for a long time dormant in the clothes, and, perhaps, also on the persons of those who have been in contact with or in the near neighborhood of those suffering from the disease, as well as in the clothes and on the persons of those who have themselves had the ailment. A case similar to this occurred in the same borough a few years ago, where a child, after attending the Aldermansbury Board School, was taken with scarlet fever, although every case was isolated as it occurred. At length it was found that a girl, whose brother's skin was peeling from a slight attack of scarlet fever in the common room of the house, was actually going to and from school. When her attendance at school was dispensed with no further case of scarlatina occurred.—British Medical Journal.

LOCAL CATTLE MARKET.

There was quite a number of butchers present at the Viger market this morning, but very few large sales were made. The choice cattle were offered at rather high prices, and the second class did not appear to be in demand. Calves had good enquiry and some brought high prices. Spring lambs were not very numerous, but sufficient to cover the demand. The receipts were about 500 head of cattle, 80 sheep and lambs, 60 spring lambs and 150 calves. Prices ranging for cattle on the hoof from 8 1/2 to 4 1/2 for medium and 5 1/2 for choice; sheep and lambs on scale 4 1/2 to 5c per lb.; spring lambs, 83 to 85, and calves \$1.50 to \$3.50 for common and \$5 to \$7c for choice, each.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The condition of the wholesale trade remains unchanged. In some lines a fair move is reported. Orders are chiefly for small lots, and prices are unchanged. BUTTER.—The trade remains in a demoralized condition, and prices are easier. There is a moderate jobbing demand, with sales of nice fresh rolls at 10 1/2 to 13c. Choice tub is quoted at 14c. Eggs are rather firmer with a good demand, case lots sold at 14c during the past few days. Cheese is steady at 11 1/2 to 12c for small lots of old and 11c to 11 1/2c for new.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Navigation on the river has been resumed, and the steamers are coming into port almost in a line and before the wharves could be cleared of ice for their reception. The early importations of merchandise have been mostly sold to arrive on through bills, and prices have undergone no material change, but are generally steady. There has been a fair movement of goods to all points, and there are good business prospects for the remainder of the month. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour this week has been active and prices at the close are easier. During the latter part of the past week sales of choice extra were made at \$4.50 and of superior extra at \$4.40. Spring extras are quoted at \$4.30. Wheat has not been as active as during the previous week, and prices have been a little irregular. Barley is dull and nominal. No. 1 is quoted at 68c, No. 2 at 65c, No. 3 extra at 62c, and No. 3 at 58c. Oats are easier, with sales of car lots at 42c to 43c. Peas are rather easier; No. 2 offered at 71c, with 70c bid. Rye nominal at 70c to 72c. Corned is quoted at \$3.25 a barrel and Oatmeal at \$4.00 to \$4.45 in car lots and \$4.80 to \$5 in small lots. Bran easier, with sales at \$12 and \$12.50 on track.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The leading factories are fully employed. Manufacturers are busy with their fall samples, also on sorting orders which are reported to be below those of last year. Just now things look brighter. A leading house which was previously working for the militia department, has received the order for foot wear for the Prince of Wales Regiment. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—A fair supply of new butter is coming in and Townships has sold at 17c to 19c, Brockville and Morrisburg at 16c to 18c, and Western at 14c to 15c. There is some demand for good old butter. Poor grades of old stock seem to be unobtainable. Cheese—A few lots of new are arriving and quotations range from 9c to 9 1/2c. Eggs—Receipts during the past week were not so large as previously, but the market is unchanged. Sales at 12c to 12 1/2c. PROVISIONS.—A brisk trade was done in pork and cut meats, prices being reasonable. Business was confined chiefly to jobbing lots, but a few good-sized orders in pork were also placed. DRY GOODS.—Some houses report trade not so equal to last week, but on the whole, business is fair. Merchants state that the light sales during the inclement weather of the past will be compensated for by a better trade during the remainder of the month. The millinery establishments have been booking large orders. Some travellers returned, but departed immediately with freshly assorted samples.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

A fair business was transacted in flour on export and local account. Reported sales have been 2000 bris. to 500 bris. per day principally for consumption. The market closes quiet and firm with a noticeable improvement in the demand. Grain prices of wheat at Kingston by water sold at \$1.03 and 5,000 No. 2 white at \$1.00 on different dates. Oats changed hands in car lots at 41c, and 5,000 bushels at an outside point 37c.

FURS.

Since the opening of navigation offerings of skins have been larger, principally muskrat and mink. The following are the city quotations for prime skins: Beaver per lb., \$7 to \$10; bear cub, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher per skin, \$2 to \$5; fox, red, per skin, \$3; fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.50; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large, dark, 50c to small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall, 5c to 8c; raccoon, 25c to 40c; skunk, per skin, 15c, 25c and 30c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per cent. less.

GREEN FRUIT, MAPLE PRODUCTS, &c.

Supplies are more varied and business is brisk. There was a fair supply of strawberries from Charleston, S. C., and sales were proceeding at 35c per quart. Bermuda tomatoes were selling at \$1.25 per box. Valencia oranges were unchanged and steady at \$7.50 to \$8 per case. Lemons in boxes \$5.50 to \$4. Bananas were plentiful; red at \$2 to \$2.50 per bunch, yellow \$3 to \$5. Pineapples were quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 per dozen for Havanas and \$6 for extra Porto Ricans. Canadian apples \$3 to \$4 per brl. Dates, 6 1/2c to 6c; skias 4c. Cocoa nuts \$5 per tin. Maple syrup easier. Cocoa nuts 70c per tin and sugar at 7c to 9c per lb.

GROCERIES.

Generally speaking, business was only moderate. The opening of the canals was a considerable aid to the movement of goods awaiting shipment. Tea and coffee were active, but sales were chiefly speculative on rumors of increased duties. On this market tea under 20c keeps scarce. Sugar on this market is firm, and fully 1/2 to 3/4 higher. Refiners are asking 6 1/2c for granulated, and a bid of 6 1/2c was refused in one instance. Beet sugar has advanced about 5c per cwt. from the lowest point, going from 9s 9d to 15s. Yellows have risen about 2c here within a few days. Molasses has advanced to about 30c in lots. Rice is firmer at former prices. Spices—Singapore advices state that black pepper has come to market slowly, and the small business put through was at steady prices. Figures. The last transaction was \$18.50, but the price is to \$19.50. White pepper in fair supply and in good request at up to \$30 1/2 for 5 p.c. nutmegs reported in Singapore at \$37; stocks

of cloves in that city about 30 bags, for which \$16 1/2 is offered. Pearl sago is firmer, owing to scarcity of pearl tapiocs.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

Fig iron and heavy metals generally are in the same position as last week. There were fewer sales of pig iron here, buyers having bought largely and anticipated their wants last month. Mail advices state that most metals are firmly held, and manufacturers seem to be the pressure for lower rates; this is firm, and sales reported for future days. Livery are at steady prices. Nails have been going out pretty freely. British metal cables are—Warrants, 42c; Middleborough No. 3 foundry, 33c; London ingot tin, £55 5s; best selected copper, £48 10s, and Chili bars, £44 15s.

LEATHER.

The trade of the past week has been fairly satisfactory, there being a moderate demand for most kinds.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Navigation on the river has been resumed, and the steamers are coming into port almost in a line and before the wharves could be cleared of ice for their reception. The early importations of merchandise have been mostly sold to arrive on through bills, and prices have undergone no material change, but are generally steady. There has been a fair movement of goods to all points, and there are good business prospects for the remainder of the month. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour this week has been active and prices at the close are easier. During the latter part of the past week sales of choice extra were made at \$4.50 and of superior extra at \$4.40. Spring extras are quoted at \$4.30. Wheat has not been as active as during the previous week, and prices have been a little irregular. Barley is dull and nominal. No. 1 is quoted at 68c, No. 2 at 65c, No. 3 extra at 62c, and No. 3 at 58c. Oats are easier, with sales of car lots at 42c to 43c. Peas are rather easier; No. 2 offered at 71c, with 70c bid. Rye nominal at 70c to 72c. Corned is quoted at \$3.25 a barrel and Oatmeal at \$4.00 to \$4.45 in car lots and \$4.80 to \$5 in small lots. Bran easier, with sales at \$12 and \$12.50 on track.

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Carsley's Advertisement.

FOR FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY. S. CARSLY'S. FOR GOOD WORK AND LOW PRICE. S. CARSLY'S. The largest stock of Straw Goods in the city to select from. Black Straw Hats and Bonnets. White Straw Hats and Bonnets. Colored Straw Hats and Bonnets. Black Chip Hats and Bonnets. Colored Chip Hats and Bonnets. White Chip Hats and Bonnets. Fancy Braid Hats and Bonnets, every shade and color. S. CARSLY'S. Stock of Crape Bonnets complete, in every quality and price. GRAPE VEILS! GRAPE VEILS!

NEW MANTLES!

S. Carley's Ottoman Silk Mantles. S. Carley's Broche Silk Mantles. S. Carley's Striped Silk Mantles. S. Carley's Stippled Silk Mantles. S. Carley's Plain Silk Mantles. S. Carley's Plain Satin Mantles. S. Carley's Satin Tulle Mantles. S. Carley's Tulle Velvet Mantles. S. Carley's Broche Velvet Mantles. S. Carley's Silk Chemise Mantles. S. Carley's Lace Mantles. In Great Variety.

S. CARSLY'S,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777. Notre Dame Street.

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FROM QUEBEC: Saturday, May 23. From Montreal: Saturday, May 23. From Halifax: Saturday, May 23. From Boston: Saturday, May 23.

FROM HALIFAX: Monday, May 26. From Montreal: Monday, May 26. From Boston: Monday, May 26. From New York: Monday, May 26.

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