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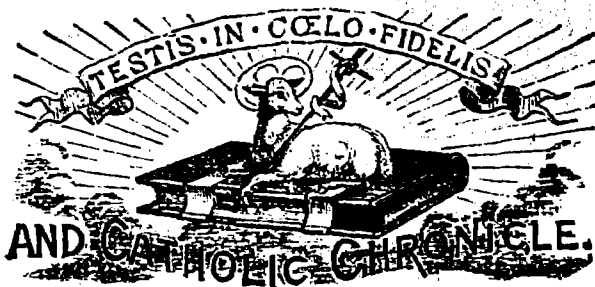
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OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Conferring Degrees—Mr. Curran, M.P.,
Deservedly Honored—The Successful Students.

At the Ottawa University on Tuesday evening of last week the title of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

John J. Curran, LL.D., Q.C., M.P., of Montreal.

Dennis Ambrose O'Sullivan, M.A., LL.D., Q.C., of Toronto.

Maurice Francis Egan, LL.D., Professor of English Literature in Notre Dame University, Indiana.

Rev. Alphonsus Nolin, O.M.L., M.A., Professor of Ancient and of French Literature in the University of Ottawa.

Henri Glassmaier, M.A., Professor of English Literature in the University of Ottawa.

MASTERS OF ART.

Rev. William Joseph Murphy, O.M.L., B.A., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Ottawa, and Rev. Terence Wade Smith, O.M.L., B.A., Professor of English in the University of Ottawa, were created Masters of Arts.

Having passed with success the recent examination, the following gentlemen have received the degree of:

Bachelor of Arts: With great distinction—E. J. Joseph Landry, of Quebec, P.Q.; Cornelius C. Delaney, Burlington, Vt.; Michael T. Fitzpatrick, of Norwood, Ont.; Jeremiah Moriarty, of Orillia, Ont.; Francis Francis, of Trenton, Ont.; Richard W. Myers, of Springfield, Ont.; Patrick O'Rourke, of Trenton, Ont.

Bachelor in Literature—Duncan McDonald, of Glenside, Ont.

The following gentlemen have successfully passed the special examination for honors in the Faculty of Arts: E. J. Joseph Landry, with 2nd class honors; Cornelius C. Delaney, with 2nd class honors.

In French Literature—E. J. Joseph Landry, with 2nd class honors. In Mathematics—Jeremiah Moriarty, with 1st class honors.

The following gentlemen have successfully passed the intermediate examination: Albert Newman, Almonte; John Smith, Ottawa; Hugh J. Canning, Toronto; Isidore A. French, Renfrew; Frank C. Raymond, San Francisco, Cal.; Leon J. McLaughlin, Ottawa; John J. Meagher, Read, Ont.; Alban B. White, Angers; Frederick Owens, North Adams, Mass.; Anthony McKenna, Berit's Rapids; William S. Prodrom, Ottawa; Walter E. Cavanagh, Munster; Daniel D. McMillan, Alexandria; John E. Connor, Ottawa; Arthur E. Carriere, Ottawa (candidate for B.L.S.).

The following candidates have been admitted to matriculation: James Murphy, Lake Umbagog, N.B.; Anthony A. Burke, Springfield, Mass.; Albert Giguere, Ottawa; Edward Backeroff, Ottawa; Edmund J. Ryan, St. Kitts, West Indies; Ernest Gilbert, Ottawa; Adrien Proulx, L'Acadie; Thomas Tetreau, Hazelton, Mass.; Wm. John McDermott, Eggville, Mass.; James Mullin, Ireland; Alfred Redden, Hull; Adolphus D. St. Pierre, Brossard, Que.; Gerald O'Keefe, Cambridge, Mass.; Gustave Robitaille, Ottawa; Adolphe Christian, Montreal; James Delaney, Springfield, Mass.; Paul Paré, St. Jean; Walter Cavanagh, Munster; Francis Doyle, Belleville.

The following students, having passed with success the examination of the highest class of the commercial course, are deservedly entitled to receive the commercial diploma: Walter G. Brophy, Ottawa; Orlan Deplante, Peterboro; Joseph Leonard Monier, L'Ange Gardien; Wm. Michael Weir, Ottawa; John Henry Dussault, St. John, N.B.; Joseph Arthur Theriot, Quebec; Wm. Lawrence Egan, Vancouver; Henri Emile Quenel, St. Andre; Avelin John J. Kearny, Wilmington, Del.; Roderick Macdonald, Alexandria; Jules Omer Allard, Lowell, Mass.; Arthur Raoul Beaulieu, Ottawa; Joseph Arthur Archambault, Ottawa; Joseph Louis Belanger, Maiden, Montana.

In acknowledging the honor conferred upon him by the University of Ottawa, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., said his first duty was to thank most sincerely the Chancellor and Senate of the University for the distinguished honor they had just conferred upon him—an honor which no one more than himself could realize he was unworthy of. He had a couple of hours ago received a brief note intimating that he was to say a few words. That intimation he needed to with pleasure, and he would be a very poor lawyer, not to mention a Doctor of Laws, if he were to constitute an invitation to say a few words into a desire to have him make a speech. (Laughter.) Some years ago, in the British Parliament, when the Civil Service Act was being discussed, Mr. Disraeli is reported to have remarked that it was a good thing no Civil Service examination was required for Cabinet Ministers. He would now echo that sentiment regarding the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*. (Laughter and applause.) He was truly grateful that he was allowed to pass and no questions asked. As for the young gentlemen who had achieved their honors that evening, after days and nights of incessant toil, they had a right to feel proud and elated at their success. The degrees conferred upon them were the tokens of talent, assiduity and high moral conduct. (Applause.) For himself, he felt that having thirty-two years ago left the college, then in its infancy, and having had more or less of a prominent career since, at the bar and in public life, he could say that at all events his Alma Mater was not ashamed of him.

The speaker then traced the career of the college from the days when it occupied a very humble building, on Sussex street, to the present time. He referred to the assemblage of relatives and statesmen, from all parts of the continent, who had gathered around the statue of Father Tabaret, the founder of the university, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the great and good man whose name would live in the history of Canada. (Prolonged applause.) In conclusion he spoke more directly to the young gentlemen who had taken their degrees, and he urged them ever to look back fondly to the institution where they had spent the best days of their youth; to be loyal to its teachings and to spare no pains to uphold its honour. The great philosopher whose works they had studied would then be steadfast in their unity in all essentials; that they would be, but he also inculcated broad liberality when the right of judgment existed, that liberality they would cherish, and in this mixed community they would cling to the teaching of Christian Charity in all things. That charity, the love of one's neighbour, was more especially needed here, they must extend the right hand of fellowship and generous sympathy to all men of every race and creed who were anxious to be good citizens of our Canadian home. (Applause.) Thus they would live down prejudice and fanaticism, of which there were unfortunately some indications in certain quarters. He would conclude his remarks to each of the young men now about to embark upon the voyage of active life with the lines of the poet:

Be thou like the great apostle,
Be thou like heroic Paul,
If a true thought seek expression,
Speak it boldly, speak it all;
Speak it boldly, nothing fearing
The gibbet, rack or rod,
Speak it boldly, all unceasing,
And leave the rest to God.

(Great applause.)

Modern Music.

La Semaine Religieuse holds that, according to the decision of the Popes and Councils, modern music cannot be accepted as church music, and that Gregorian chant is the only real music adapted to the Catholic liturgy.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Richard T. Thomas, the keeper of the Examining Warehouse of Her Majesty's Customs, Montreal, died suddenly on Saturday. He was at his office the day before, but that evening was complaining of being unwell. Mr. Thomas was, with very few exceptions, the best known and best liked man in the Customs service. He was appointed twenty-seven years ago and was rapidly promoted from position to position until he reached the one he held in.

Human Language.

La Semaine Religieuse protests against an article which appeared in some of the Montreal papers a few days ago, alleging that the language of man commenced with articulate sounds, which were afterwards progressively modified so as to form an articulate language. The religious organ holds that such a doctrine is contrary to the Bible, which shows man as having been created perfect and with the full development of all his faculties.

The Power of Prayer.

At High Mass on Sunday His Grace the Archbishop asked the congregation to join in prayer that Almighty God might cause the rain to fall and thus avert the threatened famine. Last evening His Grace's prayers were answered, and rain fell in abundance. The country is thus saved from destruction, for though the hay crop is entirely destroyed, yet the grain and root crop may yet be plentiful. The efficacy of prayer was most remarkably exemplified in its instance.—*Canadian Freeman* (17th).

A Rumor.

A well known politician is authority for the statement that Lady Macdonald is to be made a peeress by the Queen, in recognition of Sir John Macdonald's eminent services to the Empire. The same authority states that after the session Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Premier, will go to England to lay personally before Her Majesty Sir John Macdonald's order and decorations, which have to be returned to the Sovereign, and that there is the likelihood of Hugh John Macdonald himself being knighted by the Queen.

Ottawa Lyceum.

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel on Sunday afternoon performed the ceremony of blessing and formally opening the new Catholic Lyceum, Ottawa, which has been erected adjoining St. Patrick's church, mainly through the efforts of Rev. Father Whelan. An address was presented to His Grace by a number of Catholic societies of the parish, which evoked an appropriate response. Sir John Thompson also spoke and ridiculed the statement that the Catholic church relied for the fidelity of its children on their ignorance and superstition. Addresses were afterwards delivered by Hon. W. R. Scott, Hon. L. G. Power, Rev. Dr. McGuiken, of Ottawa University, and Dr. MacCabe.

Irishmen Must Lead.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific railway on Thursday, the resignation, as director, of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott was accepted, the vacancy being filled by the election of T. G. Shaughnessy, assistant president. Mr. Shaughnessy was also elected vice-president of the company. The promotion is one on which the new vice-president is

to be congratulated. Though not yet 38 years of age, he fills the second office in one of the greatest railway corporations on a continent covered by great railway corporations. He came to the C.P.R. a few years ago as purchasing agent, having previously held a similar position on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Soon after he was promoted to the assistant presidency and has since been Mr. Van Horne's right hand man in the administration of the road. Besides his abilities as a railway man, Mr. Shaughnessy possesses social qualities that makes him a favorite in a goodly circle of acquaintances, from which he will receive many felicitations on his new honor.

PARNELL'S POSITION

As Regarded by the Episcopate—Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh Explain.

The following correspondence appears in the Dublin Nation and has reference to the recent visit of the Parnell delegates to this city.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, DUBLIN,
3rd June, 1891.

MY DEAR LORD CARDINAL,—On my return from Rome, a few days ago, my attention was called to a letter published last week in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, containing a statement which I cannot but regard as a very disgraceful calumny against your Eminence. It is my duty to bring the matter under your Eminence's notice at once.

The letter in which the statement occurs is dated from Montreal, and was sent by the writer of it, who signs himself H. J. Cloran, for publication in the Freeman's Journal here. According to Mr. Cloran's statement, the letter was originally addressed by him to the Archbishop of Montreal, and, as he is not ashamed to proclaim, it was sent by him to the Archbishop with the view of influencing the Archbishop's action in a matter of great public importance—the advice to be given by his Grace to the Catholics, or at all events, to the clergy, of his diocese, in reference to the reception to be accorded to the Parnellite delegates visiting Canada.

So far as the letter deals with matters of which I happen to have direct personal knowledge, it is made up of statements diametrically at variance with facts of the most public notoriety. I can have no hesitation in saying that, whilst the falsehood of the statements may or may not have been within the knowledge of Mr. Cloran, their falsehood was of necessity well known to the responsible editors, who, to the discredit of Dublin journalism, gave prominent insertion to them in the newspapers of which they have control.

As regards your Eminence, the letter contains the following outrageous statement:—

"The raising of the moral question was simply an afterthought, and when the agitation was started to decapitate Mr. Parnell on that ground, his Eminence Cardinal Manning, being called upon to give his opinion, said that the friends of home rule were free to oppose Mr. Parnell, and that his retirement from the leadership should be demanded, not on moral but on political grounds. Consequently the moral aspect of the situation was not the bona fide cause or *raison d'être* of the opposition to Mr. Parnell's leadership."

It is important that I should be in a position to contradict the calumnious statement thus made about your Eminence.

I have the honor to remain,
My dear Lord Cardinal,
Your Eminence's ever faithful servant,
WILLIAM J. WALSH,
Archbishop of Dublin.

His Eminence Cardinal Manning,
Archbishop of Westminster.

The following is Cardinal Manning's reply:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE,
WESTMINSTER, June 4, 1891.

MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I hope the Archbishop of Montreal was not deceived by the audacious falsehood in which my name occurs.

The statement is not only without shadow of foundation, but at variance with my repeated written declarations.

But as I know, suppressed what I have written, I am the less surprised at its publishing this fabrication.

For many years I have held that a judicial record such as that in Mr. Parnell's case disqualifies a man for public life. From the moment of this deplorable divorce case I have held Mr. Parnell to be excluded from the leadership, not on political but on moral grounds. Men in various responsible offices have letters of mine of that date containing this express judgment. But I hardly need to say more. Believe me always,
Yours faithfully,
HENRY E.,
Cardinal Archbishop.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

The Census Returns.

The census returns are now being received at Ottawa from the large cities and towns. Several have been received from Montreal and Toronto, but there are still sixty places to hear from. The Chief Commissioner yesterday sent out a circular for the purpose of drumming up districts which are late in forwarding returns. The accounts of the enumerators are being checked as fast as they come in. Yesterday about 250 cheques were issued. The tabulators are well up in their work, and Mr. Johnson expects to be able to give a statement of the census by the second week in July.

HALIFAX, June 18.—Hon. T. W. Dodd

has resigned the presidency of the Legislative council of Prince Edward Island and is succeeded by Hon. Alexander Rogers.

BROTHER ARNOLD

HONORED BY FRIENDS AND PUPILS.

A Complimentary Address and a Substantial Present—Thirty-six years Service.

On Monday evening last a large number of citizens and old pupils of the Rev. Brother Arnold gathered in the St. Ann's Hall for the purpose of presenting a purse full of gold and a complimentary address to that venerable and beloved gentleman, in acknowledgement of his long and valuable services to the cause of education. Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q. C., presided and made the presentation, first reading the following address:

To Rev. Brother Arnold:

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,—What we ask you to accept this evening we do not dignify with the name of a recognition of the invaluable services you have rendered to the cause of Catholic education in our midst. No gift, and certainly no words of ours, could adequately acknowledge those services. But if the grateful appreciation of all who have at heart the best interests of the Catholic youth of this country, and the affection, deep and sincere, of those who themselves have in the past had, or are at present enjoying the advantage of your teaching can serve as a recompense in some measure for your life's labors, we can assure you that you have them. And it is as such an assurance, only, that we ask of you this evening the acceptance of our trifling gift.

In any country, and perhaps particularly in a young country such as ours, no man does better service to the state than he who educates her sons, preparing them to perform their duties as citizens creditably in the different walks of life, imparting to them not only that knowledge that may enable them to advance themselves in the practical affairs of life, but above all and before all instilling into their minds those principles of conduct that make of them Christian men and many Christians.

To know that you have succeeded in this, your life task, we feel is the recompense most grateful to the heart of the Christian brother. That you have won that reward is the testimony of all who have watched your labors and their results. For those of us who are proud to rank ourselves among your pupils it has been and will always be our constant endeavor that no act of ours shall be reflected discredit on your teachings; and so by its influence upon our lives does the memory of your teaching remain always with us, in itself a continuous lesson, and truly we may say that you to-day are no less a guide to us than you were when you directed our first tottering steps in the paths of learning.

For your teaching in the past and your guidance in the present, and for the constant example of modest virtue that does a great good work quietly and unassumingly, with a humility so profound and so sensitive that we almost dread to cause pain, where we would give pleasure by words of praise, we owe you a debt that we shall never be able to repay. So, far however, as may repay it, our sincere gratitude is yours as reward. So long as memory remains to us it shall serve to keep alive in our hearts your loving remembrance, and your name, that has stood to us as a symbolical of all that is to be loved and honored, shall be handed down to our children and our children's children, and they, too, shall learn to love and venerate the name of Brother Arnold.

Before closing, permit us a word to the Irishman and the patriot. We know that under your Christian Brother's casock throbs the heart of the patriotic Irishman, that, next to the religion, you have taught us to venerate, dearest to that heart is the old land you have taught us to love. Permit us to assure you that that teaching has not been wasted upon us, and that however our hearts may be bound up in this our Canadian country, we will always keep in them a very large corner for the old land you have given us so many reasons to love, and which, had we no other reason, would be entitled to our affection as being Brother Arnold's country.

Requesting your kind acceptance of our gift, and that it and the affection that prompts it may secure for us your kind remembrance at all times, and more especially in your prayers to the Master to whose service your life he been devoted.

We are,
YOUR DEVOTED FRIENDS
AND GRATEFUL PUPILS.

Rev. Brother Arnold acknowledged the gift and address in feeling terms and with characteristic modesty disclaimed any title to them. During thirty-six years in which he had been engaged in the education of the young he had simply done his duty. His great object had always been to make of the boys entrusted to his care good and worthy citizens of the Dominion, capable of occupying positions second to none in any sphere. (Applause.)

Rev. Father Cattanee bore testimony to the sterling qualities of Brother Arnold and hoped that he would remain in St. Ann's parish sufficiently long to celebrate his golden jubilee. (Cheers.)

Before the presentation was made an excellent concert was given, in which the following took part: Messrs. J. Morgan, W. Clancy, W. Murphy, M. O'Brien, E. Quinn, J. Penfold, M. J. Quinn, G. P. Holland, and W. E. Finn. Master Chas. Magee delivered a recitation in a manner which evinced considerable elocutionary talent and reflected credit on those who are his teachers.

The following letter was read from Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P.:—

MY DEAR DOHERTY,—Enclosed you will find my cheque for twenty-five dol-

ars, amount of my subscription to the Brother Arnold testimonial. I regret that I am not able to quadruple the amount. Brother Arnold has been, and is, one of the best friends of our youth in the Dominion of Canada. His zeal is boundless and his success as an educator is best appreciated by the grand results he has achieved. He is a model Christian Brother, an ardent lover of Ireland, the land of his birth, and a true Canadian patriot. God grant that he may be spared many years to continue his noble, generous and self-sacrificing work. I must be in Ottawa to-morrow morning or I would be with you to-night.

Solemn Requiem Mass for the Victims of the Ship Fever of 1847-'48.

The annual Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of over 6,000 Irish immigrants who died of ship fever in 1847-48, and whose remains are buried in the plot of ground near the entrance to the Victoria Bridge, will be celebrated in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Father Cattanee, C.S.S.R., Rector of the Redemptorist Fathers, on Friday next, at 7 o'clock a.m.

Irish Catholic Pilgrimage.

The annual pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Montreal and vicinity to Ste. Anne de Beaupre will take place on Saturday, 18th July, by the steamer "Three Rivers." The pilgrimage will be, as usual, under the personal direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, and will no doubt be as successful and edifying as those conducted by them for several years past. The sale of stereograms will commence on 5th July, as per announcement in our advertising columns.

A Correction.

With respect to the statements appearing in certain Ontario papers that Mr. Devlin is about to introduce a motion of censure against the Government, because of the attitude assumed with respect to the Manitoba School acts, it may be said that such does not seem to be the immediate intention of the member for Ottawa county. It will not be forgotten that *Le Manitoba*, the official organ of Mr. Lariviere, severely criticised Mr. Devlin's speech and even asserted that it was injudicious, and that he had no business interfering in the matter, that Mr. Lariviere was the natural defender and champion of the French-Canadians in Manitoba, and he was the one best qualified to look after their interests. In conversation today Mr. Devlin said that he was waiting to observe the position Mr. Lariviere would assume. He had spoken on the subject because the Catholic school was as dear to him as to Mr. Lariviere and it must not be forgotten that he represented forty-five thousand French-Canadians, so that he was justified in taking the stand that he had. In the meantime he was waiting and unable to say what would be the issue of the question. He would do his duty.

The Drowning Season.

On Sunday about eleven o'clock while four young men named Polus, Parmelee, Eugene Wallace, Edward McKenna and John Holden were bathing in the lake at Waterloo P. Q., young Parmelee, who was swimming some 100 feet distant from the others, either got beyond his depth or was taken with a cramp and drowned before assistance could reach him. He was shortly afterward taken from the water but life was found to be extinct. The young man was a brother to C. H. Parmelee, editor of the Waterloo Advertiser. On Saturday evening two young men, named Elzeur Murphy and Joseph Laliberte, were out for a row from Market wharf, Quebec, but just as they were getting into a stream the ferry steamed backed up, threatening to run them down. To avoid this Murphy sprang to the bow to fend off, but was carried into the water and disappeared. He reappeared at the other side of the ferry boat and swam a dozen strokes, but before help could reach him he sank. Two boatmen went to his rescue, but their boat upset and both had to swim to shore. Murphy's body was found about 8 p.m.

France and the Czar.

PARIS, June 21.—The Comte de Montbello, who replaced M. de La Boulaye as French ambassador at St. Petersburg, will be specially charged to obtain definite information from the Czar as to the action of Russia in the event of war between France and Germany. M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, has learned that M. De La Boulaye's failure to get the proposals for an alliance discussed arose from the Czar's anger at the fact that the overtures were first submitted to M. DeGiers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, instead of to him. The Czar ordered M. DeGiers to ignore the proposals for negotiations and to take the first opportunity to snub M. De La Boulaye, who was compelled to ask M. Ribot to relieve him from his duties. The withdrawal of Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador to Paris, is imminent, as M. De La Boulaye acted on his advice. During the visit of the French vanguard to Constatd the Czar will be personally approached on the subject of united action against the Dreibund, which is rendered all the more necessary through the menacing of the commercial coalition.

The Empress' Opinion.

La Journal of Paris publishes an interview with ex-Empress Eugenie, in which she says she intends to leave Paris in a week, as it has been intimated that her presents might give rise to unpleasant incidents. Being questioned regarding the resurrection of the empire, she said: "The Empire died with my son."

IN MEMORIAM.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.

Commemoration of the Founders of the Society and the Sufferers in 1837.

The formal inauguration of the monuments erected in Cote des Neiges cemetery, Montreal, to Duvernay, the founder and the president of St. Jean Baptiste Society, and to the Quebec political victims of the rebellion of 1837-38, took place last Sunday. The procession to the cemetery was very large, there being seventy carriages and an immense number on foot. Two funeral cars carried the numerous wreaths designed to decorate the monuments. Among the prominent citizens present were Mr. L. O. David, president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Mr. Justice Loranger, Dr. Maroil, M.L.C., of St. Eustache, Judge Charland, of St. Johns, P.Q., Mayor McShane, L. J. U. Papineau, M. Archambault, of Montebello, Ald. Gauthier, Rouer Roy, Rev. A. S. Gosselin, Fire Chief Benoit, etc. The demonstration met with strong opposition in many quarters, and the utterances of some of the French journals were decided in their condemnation of the affair. It was proposed to remove the remains of Dr. Chenier, who was killed at St. Eustache in 1837, to the monument, and Dr. Maroil caused the exhumation of certain bones, alleged by an old inhabitant who presided at the burial, to be those of the deceased. But on this subject there seems to have been some doubt; and another point of importance in the case, not generally known, apparently, was that the insurgents were excommunicated, and the supposed remains of Dr. Chenier were taken from the place of burial assigned to unbaptised persons. La Minerve, alluding to this, said editorially that it regretted the demonstration "to the heroes of '37-'38" had not been kept separate from that to Duvernay, the founder of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. It adds: "Dr. Maroil says that he has obtained the necessary authorization from the religious authorities for the removal of the remains of Dr. Chenier, but did he explain that they were 'in the cemetery of unbaptised children?' We believe that this important fact was omitted from this delicate matter. All should have been said to avoid all possible misunderstanding. We know that the church, in her great mercy, allows prayers for the victims of these popular movements, but it does not grant benedictions after death to those who did not want them during their lifetime." Other protests were made, and at the last moment the Archbishop prohibited the removal of Dr. Chenier's body to the cemetery. The wreaths having been deposited on the monuments by the members of the society, the Rev. Cure Sentenne chanted the *Libera*, and shortly after the assembly proceeded to the platforms erected near the cemetery, where speeches eulogistic of the deceased were delivered by Judges Loranger, Charland, Dr. Maroil, Dr. Marchand, Mr. L. O. David, L. J. N. Papineau and others.

A Macdonald Memorial.

A largely attended meeting of the leading citizens was held on Saturday last for the purpose of making arrangements for the erection of a monument to the late Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Richard White presided, and among those present were Hon. E. Murphy, Messrs. H. Lyman, J. S. Hall, M.L.A., L. Beaubien, Henry Hogan and others. After some discussion the following resolution (moved by Mr. Henshaw, seconded by Mr. C. McDonnell) was adopted:—"That we deem it proper to erect a monument to Sir John Macdonald in the city of Montreal." Letters were received from Sir D. Smith, M.P., J. J. Curran, M.P., and others, endorsing the scheme. A committee of management as follows was appointed: Hon. president, Sir Donald Smith; hon. vice-presidents, Hon. Alexander Lacoste and Sir Joseph Hickson; hon. treasurers, R. L. Gault and Hon. Louis Beaubien; hon. secretary, Joseph H. Jacobs, with an executive committee.

Conservative Convention.

The Manitoba conservative convention closed Thursday night. It was very largely attended and enthusiastic throughout. Resolutions of regret at the loss of Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Norquay were passed and the Greenway Government was denounced for corruption and incapability and the course of the Opposition in the Legislature endorsed. A protest was entered against the centralization of so much power in the hands of a municipal commissioner, and the Government was condemned for not opening the South Winnipeg and Manitoba railway. The co-operation of all irrespective of party was asked to defeat the Government. A welcome was extended to Mr. Roblin, the leader of the Opposition, who hitherto has been a Liberal.

Canada's Wealth.

PETERBORO, June 20.—Work was begun yesterday in opening a lead mine in Galway township, this country, owned by the Galway Mining Company. An experienced miner from the lead mines of Colorado has been brought here to take charge of the work.

Montreal's May Death Rate.

The mortality statistics for the month of May show that the highest death rate was in Montreal, where the number of deaths reached 503, equal to 2.15 per thousand, compared with 544 in the same month last year. The lowest death rate was at Woodstock, where the number was only four, or equal to .48.

GOOD NIGHT.

Beauteous and still
In the peaceful May night,
Earth's bathed in streams
Of the mystic moonlight.

Soothing the silence,
So pensive and lone,
With never a sound
Save the waterfall's moan.

The "stars of the earth"
To their slumbers have gone,
While those of the heavens
Come forth one by one;

AN HISTORIC CITY.

CALAIS IN THE PAST AND PRESENT.

One of France's Most Interesting Points
-The Old English French Settlement Visited.

Mr. Henry Haynie, writing from Paris to the Chicago Herald, says:
The other day I returned from London to Paris by the Chatham & Dover Railway, and as its lines run through Kent, a county which has been dubbed "the garden of England," I breathed in the sweet essence of lovely scenery.

that is still magnificent in its gigantic ruins. Two rows of parallel bars of steel divide an old world of memories from a new world of living activity; for on the left we looked down on the town, fortifications and dockyards of Chatham, and we could hear the clank of hammer in places where they build a godly portion of England's ironclad navy.

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT
AND DYNE ESTABLISHED 1810.
Unlike any other.
Originated by an Old Family Physician.
THINK OF IT.
In use over 40 YEARS in one Family.

no longer echoing, it is true, to the wheels of diligence, post cart or special phaeton, but filled with flowers and foliage. Well-read readers will remember Ruskin's rhapsodies—there's "apt alliteration's artful aid" for you—about the Calais church. The modern wretch known as the restorer has put into it some gaudy painted sort of goss, but there is enough left of the edifice, which the English built when they owned the town, to give us joy. Close by the great cistern dug for supplying water in case of siege are the ramparts, occupying substantially the same sites as those existing when Edward was persuaded by Eleanor to pardon Eustace, born in the neighboring town of St. Pierre. This place is now within the walls of Calais, and, what with its tulle and lace factories, famous as those of Nottingham, it is a flourishing faubourg. Then there is the very gate which Hogarth drew in his picture, and you see fishwives and girls in short petticoats who show ankles neatly turned and a bit more of leg than the pecheurs of Boulogne are willing to display. I don't see how any Englishman can ever go through Calais without feeling interest in the place, for it was theirs for 200 years, and the loss of it so burdened Queen Mary's mind that she said: "Calais will be found written on my heart," as she lay a-dying. Two hundred and fifty years before England sent people to North America she planted a colony at Calais. It was then the stronghold of a

and the British monarch, provoked by the in numerous and daring outrages, resolved to dispossess them. Crossing the water in person with 738 vessels of war and a numerous army he invaded the place by land and sea, and finding that it could not be taken by storm, he sat patiently down for nearly eleven months outside the walls till the inhabitants were starved into a surrender. Then the town was cleared not only of the soldiery, but of all the inhabitants, men, women and children, the king's determination being to repeople it entirely with English. "Thus all manners of persons," says a historian, "were turned out except one priest and two other ancient men, who understood the customs, laws and ordinances of the place and how to point out and assign the lands that lay about, as well as the several inheritances, as they had been divided before. And when all things were duly prepared for the king's reception he mounted his war horse and rode into Calais with a triumphant clamor of trumpets, clarions, and tambours," and that was when drums sounded for the first time on French ground. The great lords who, with their feudal retinues, had assisted in the siege were rewarded with gifts of "many faire houses" and lands, that through their tenants and retainers they might assist in defending the new colony. Abundant encouragement was also given for immigration of stout men of Kent, and for citizens of London with their families. The streets and principal buildings received English names, and the borough was governed by a mayor and corporation. This commenced in August, 1347, England's first colony, and which in due time was represented in parliament by two members. This English Isle, as the settlement was called, had a sea-guard of

and stretched some three of them into the interior. Within this space there was a population more numerous than there is in the town at the present day; and a good deal of business was transacted, too, for it is known that Henry VIII. bought things of five different jewellers. I have seen, in the Calais museum, a curious chart, dated 1460, which contains minute specifications of the roads, farms, mills, quarries, and bulwarks as they then existed. Many of the larger country dwellings, which are rudely depicted, appear more like rustic fortresses than farm houses. Numerous towers commanded the boundary, and other exposed parts of the Pale, and these were called bulwarks. But the fortifications which then existed, as well as those which succeeded them in later times, are now in ruins, though the tourist will find remains enough to repay a stroll among the grass-covered bastions. If the English king captured and colonized the town because of the pirates he soon learned to appreciate the place as a depot of aggression, as well as a means of maritime protection. But the preservation of a colony surrounded by a hostile people demanded extraordinary vigilance. The keeping of it was always committed to one of the most trusty of the English barons, with the title of lord deputy. There were stringent laws for the daily opening and closing of the gates, which were superintended by a knight with a staff of subordinates. The lord deputy himself received the keys every evening, and delivered them in the morning to the knight, with orders as to

to be opened for the day. This was done as soon as the first watch bell had tolled three times and the guard had turned out. During dinner—an hour before noon—the gates were invariably closed and the keys delivered to the lord deputy, who hid them in a safe place. When the meal was ended and business resumed the gates were reopened with the same ceremony as in the morning, and at 4 o'clock p. m. they were shut for the night. There were strict regulations with regard to strangers lodging in the town, the keepers of the hostleries and other houses being sworn to make a daily report of the number, name, quality of their guests. It was thus that France was added with

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an espionage which is still in existence in some rural districts, but which long since almost wholly disappeared from Paris customs, travelling American newspaper writers to the contrary, notwithstanding. During the 200 years that England boasted possession of Calais it was often the scene of courtly festivities on a magnificent scale. It was there where Richard II, married Isabella of Valois, a fete which cost the English monarch 300,000 marks. And you have heard of the meetings of Henry VII, and Francis I, on what was called the Field of the Cloth of Gold, from the sumptuousness of the royal pavilions and other accessories, the preparation of which employed nearly 3,000 English artificers—well, that occurred at Calais also. Before that, in June 1500, Henry II, gave a banquet to Archduke Philip of Burgundy in St. Peter's, just without the walls of Calais. It was not then the fashion to invite continental guests inside the town, so the old parish church was partitioned off into various apartments, and its walls richly hung with arras and

"Our Lady's Chapel" was set apart for Philip's use, and when he arrived he found the carpet "strewn with roses, lavender and other sweet herbs." The vestry was hung with "red sarsenet most richly beseen," and the belfry was turned into a pantry. There lacked neither venison, cream, spice-cakes, strawberries nor wafers, and an English fat ox was "pounded and leed" and a great lot of young kids and deer pasties were consumed, besides "divers sorts of wine, and two hogsheds of hippocras." The plenty was such that the guests and their retainers could not eat it all, so the next day what was left of the viands was distributed among the peasants. After the banquet, where the party "ate off vessels of goodlie fashion," and pledged each other in "cuppes and flagons of golde, garnished with perculles, rosys and whitehearts in gemmes," the Archduke Philip "danced with the English ladies," then took leave of the king and queen, and that same evening rode to Gravelines, a small town where, fifty-eight years later, the French were defeated by the Spaniards.

Among the personages who sojourned at Calais in the days of yore none excelled the gorgeous Cardinal Wolsey in display of pomp, or in the number and quality of his retinue. On the 11th of July, 1527, his landing there was attended by the earl of Derby, the bishops of London and Dublin, Lords Montague and Harredew, with a staff of knights, secretaries, physicians, officers of the household, and other retainers. The legate's train of attendants alone required 900 horses. But at the same time came the pope'suncios, the French king's ambassadors and a "goodlie company" of noblemen from Boulogne to welcome him.

THE FARM.

SOUND ADVICE FOR FRUIT GROWERS

The Government Bulletin Concerning Some Common Diseases to Fruit Trees.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED LAST YEAR.
It was in consideration of the above results that a series of experiments along this line were conducted at Abbotsford, Que., during the past season, on the farm of Wm. Craig & Son. I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Craig, Jr., for his labour in superintending the work, and furnishing me with some of the facts upon which the following deductions are based. I am also indebted to Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist to the Experimental Farms, for valuable assistance in planning the lines of experiments, and for the preparation of the copper carbonate and other necessary materials. The trees selected were of the famous variety, planted fourteen years ago on a loose, gravelly soil. During the past four years this orchard has yielded more than 25, and often not even 10 per cent. of first-class apples. Five rows in the centre of this orchard were selected, each row, which contained fourteen trees, being treated with a different mixture. A row of trees untreated was allowed to remain on either side of those operated upon. Four applications were made, one on each of the following dates: 14th and 26th of June, and 17th and 24th July. At the time of the first application the fruit was about the size of garden peas. When the fruit was picked it was divided into three grades, numbered, according to quality, first, second and third. The results are given in this way:—

Table with 2 columns: Treatment and Per cent. results for various rows and treatments.

This solution was too strong, injuring the leaves to such an extent as to cause half of them to drop within ten days from date of application. A second and weaker application had the same effect. Row 4.—Treated with Copper sulphate..... 1 lb. Water..... 22 gals. This had practically the same effect as the above, and I was discontinued after a second application. It would seem with this result before us, that the ammonia did not increase the injurious effect of the copper sulphate. Row 5.—Treated with Hypophosphite of soda..... 1 lb. Water..... 22 gals. No beneficial effect was noted, though the experiments on this row were re-

dered useless by severe inroads of the leaf-crumpler.

Table with 2 columns: Treatment and Per cent. results for various rows.

The time occupied in making each application, covering the 70 trees, was about 3 1/2 hours with one man and boy and a horse. Of course, if the same mixture were used on the whole lot without any change, the time taken in making the application would be greatly reduced. As the cost of the application is much increased by the addition of ammonia in the copper carbonate mixture—while the results in the experiments cited above do not seem to warrant its use—it would appear that the copper carbonate and water mixture in the strength as applied above could be used to advantage, and at a cost of about 1 cent per tree each application, or 5 cents for the season. This is an outside estimate even for large trees. It is noteworthy to mention a fact which has attracted the attention of other investigators, viz., that the older leaves seem to be more sensitive to injury from most fungicides and insecticides than the young and growing leaves. The latter applications emphasized this observation. The beginning of the work was unavoidably delayed until 14th June, when the fruit was well formed, and in many cases had begun to show signs of the disease. There is no doubt had the treatment been commenced two or three weeks earlier the results would have been more favourable. The most important point brought out in this work is that in connection with the use of the carbonate of copper in simple mixture or suspension with water. This has been tried but one year, yet the results are sufficiently marked to lead me to ask that each fruit-grower who takes up this work should make a special test on at least a few trees, using the carbonate of copper in suspension.

FUNGICIDES RECOMMENDED.
The following mixtures are recommended:—
1. Ammoniacal copper carbonate—
Carbonate of copper..... 8 oz.
Ammonia..... 1 gal.
Water..... 100 gals.
HOW TO PREPARE.
In an ordinary vessel capable of holding a gallon or more, put 2 ounces of carbonate of copper and 1 quart of ammonia (ask your druggist for strong ammonia); when the copper is completely dissolved pour the mixture into a barrel and add 25 gallons of water. The solution is then ready for use.

Medium sized trees will take about 1 gallon each, and large trees from 1 1/2 to 2 gallons. A convenient method when using this formula is to prepare the carbonate of copper by dissolving it in the ammonia at once in the full quantity ordered above, and keeping it ready for use stored away in ordinary quart glass jars; these to be diluted with water as needed.

2. Carbonate of copper in suspension—
Carbonate of copper..... 2 oz.
Water..... 25 gals.

This is prepared for use in the same way as Paris green by mixing thoroughly with the water. A more evenly distributed mixture can be obtained by first stirring the carbonate of copper into one gallon of water, when well distributed this is poured into the remaining 24 gallons, and the whole thoroughly agitated. This mixture requires more care in application than the ammoniacal solution; it should be constantly agitated and laid on in a fine spray.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—
Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies deserve the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patientlyomented with warm water, when the ointment should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction causes pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to diminish pain, reduce inflammation, and purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

A man of a flighty disposition should never be made cashier of a bank.

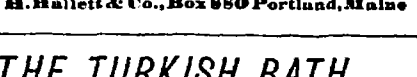
Advertisement for The D.L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, featuring a logo and descriptive text.

Advertisement for St. James Hat Store, featuring a logo and text about silk and felt hats.

Vigilant Care.
Vigilance is necessary against unexpected attacks of summer complaints. No remedy is so well known or so successful in this class of diseases as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Keep it in the house as a safe-guard.

Queen Elizabeth was petulant in disposition, though any one may see by her portrait that her collar wasn't easily ruffled.

A new and becoming style of cape for spinsters is called Cape of Good Hope.



THE TURKISH BATH
Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dispepsia, Constipation, and other diseases.

On St. Monique st., near the Windsor.
Gentlemen's hours:—
6 to 8 A.M.; receive up to 8.
2 to 9 P.M.
Ladies' hours:—
10 to 12 noon; receive up to noon.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address:
F. E. McKEYE,
78-12 Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal.

Advertisement for HEARN AND HARRISON, featuring a logo and text about dental services.

Advertisement for HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL, featuring a logo and text about rheumatism cures.

Advertisement for FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS, featuring a logo and text about worm treatments.

Advertisement for VEGETABLE PILLS, featuring a logo and text about health benefits.

Advertisement for THE ST. JAMES HAT STORE, featuring a logo and text about hats.

Advertisement for SILK AND FELT HATS, featuring a logo and text about hat styles.

Advertisement for ROBERTSON & CO., featuring a logo and text about glass silvering and beveling.

Montreal ROOFING

GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel.

ROOFS REPAIRED.
Before giving your orders get prices from us.
OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.
Telephones—201, 130; Federal 1022.
Post Office Box 909.

Advertisement for W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, featuring a logo and text about dental services.

BASKETS!

Just Received from Germany, THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF Baskets

Ever imported into Montreal. Sold at moderate prices.
DECARY FRERES,
Family Grocers and Wine Merchants,
320 St. Lawrence Street,
Corner of Prince Arthur Street.

MEXICAN



LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica

(PUBLIC CHARITY)
ESTABLISHED IN 1858 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO,
The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government,
And in no wise connected with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING
WILL BE HELD IN THE Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000 00
By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the use of the bank of London and Mexico for all prizes drawn by the Lottery of a Beneficencia Publica.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty per cent. of the value of all the tickets in prizes larger portion than is given by any other Lottery.
\$80,000 TICKETS AT \$1.00, \$320,000.
PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money:
Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1;
LIST OF PRIZES:
1 Capital Prize of \$60,000..... \$60,000
100 Prizes of \$500..... 50,000
100 Prizes of \$100..... 10,000
100 Prizes of \$50..... 5,000
100 Prizes of \$25..... 2,500
100 Prizes of \$10..... 1,000
100 Prizes of \$5..... 500
100 Prizes of \$2..... 200
100 Prizes of \$1..... 100
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$50,000 prizes, \$7,500
150 Prizes of \$25, approximating to \$25,000 prizes, \$3,750
150 Prizes of \$10, approximating to \$10,000 prizes, \$1,500
750 Terminal of \$20, decided by \$50,000 prize, \$15,000
2,270 Prizes, amounting to..... \$175,000
All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency. Agents wanted everywhere.

Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, or New York Exchange.
Currency must invariably be sent Registered.
Address, U. BASSETTI,
City of Mexico, Mexico.

Advertisement for Gastor Fluid, featuring a logo and text about hair care.

Advertisement for STORAGE, featuring a logo and text about warehouse services.

VILLE MARIE BANK.

The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ville Marie Bank was held on the 16th inst., when the following report was read:

GENTLEMEN:—The Directors have the honor to submit the following report showing the result of the operations of the Bank for the year ending May 30th, 1891:

Table with financial data: Net profits of the year, after deducting cost of management, interest due to depositors, etc. Total: \$10,383 91.

The net profits of the last twelve months, although closely approaching those of the previous year, have again suffered from the effects of a second bad harvest in the Province of Quebec, where the principal business of the Bank is transacted.

In view of the importance of increasing the Rest account your directors are of the opinion that until this fund has been considerably increased the annual dividends should not exceed six per cent., and they trust the shareholders will approve of this change as giving a better guarantee for permanent dividends and adding to the stability of the bank.

While recommending this course, the directors are pleased to state that they have recently been able to effect considerable saving in the expenses of management, which in the absence of unforeseen losses, will tend to increase the net earnings of the current year.

The agencies have, as usual, been inspected from time to time, and both at these and at the head office the officers of the Bank have, as heretofore, been devoted to its interests.

The whole respectfully submitted. W. WEIR, President. Montreal, 12th June, 1891.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Table with financial data: Specie, Dominion notes, Notes and cheques on other banks, etc. Total: \$1,781,701 87.

T. G. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, May 9, 1891.

In proposing the adoption of the report the president remarked that, although the year just closed had been one of even greater commercial depression than its predecessor, the net profits have shown little or no falling off, remarking that the profits of the last six months had exceeded considerably those of the corresponding period of last year, giving reasonable ground for the belief that with an ordinary harvest, the directors would be able to make a better showing during the current year.

Notwithstanding the falling off in deposits at some of the agencies, where the farmers have had to withdraw their funds to meet engagements, there had, upon the whole, been an increase of \$42,557. The loans at the agencies had also increased during the year from \$300,000 to \$311,818, as will be seen by the following figures:

Table with financial data: Deposits, Loans, etc. Total: \$1,781,701 87.

It will thus be seen that nearly all the deposits, including those at the city agencies, were loaned at the branches of the bank, thus contributing to the prosperity of the districts in which the branches were located. The President further remarked that, although numerous failures had occurred at the various towns in which the agencies of the bank were located, this institution had almost wholly escaped losses through such failures.

The deposits at interest showed a small falling off, but this was more apparent than real, as the Bank had last year several large temporary deposits, which have now been withdrawn and the bank savings bank deposits had considerably increased. The policy of the Bank, the President remarked, was to place a considerable portion of the savings bank deposits in Government and municipal

debentures and other first-class securities, so as to put a larger portion of the Bank's assets beyond the reach of losses incident to ordinary business risk.

Referring to the recommendation of the Board to limit the dividend to six per cent. for the immediate future, the President said that although with ordinary good harvests, the earnings would, no doubt, be sufficient to continue paying seven per cent., the Directors felt that their proper course was to pay only such dividends as would always leave a considerable margin.

Speaking of the prospects of the coming harvest, the President said that the advice received from several agencies of the Bank were so far unfavorable, the absence of rain in many localities being most severely felt, and the hay crop in Lower Canada would undoubtedly be below the average, while the grain crops might still be largely benefited by seasonable weather.

The President concluded by repeating his advice of last year, in which he urged upon Canadian farmers the importance of adopting a more thorough system of agriculture, a larger use of fertilizers and the breeding of a class of horses and cattle better adapted for export to Great Britain and other European countries.

It was scarcely necessary to add his voice to the warnings given by other bankers to their city customers in respect to the evil of accommodation paper and long credit.

The report was seconded by W. Strachan, Esq., and unanimously adopted. Messrs. E. Liechtenstein and W. H. Weir having been elected scrutineers, declared the following gentlemen unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. W. Weir, W. Strachan, John T. Wilson, O. Faucher and Godfrey Weir. The usual votes of thanks were passed to the president and directors, and the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. W. Weir was re-elected President and Mr. W. Strachan, Vice-President.

Like Paralysis.

"For years I suffered with my back which sometimes became as paralyzed. I suffered awful agony for months and could not sleep, but now, thanks to your Burdock Blood Bitters, I am strong again, have no pain and can work well, eat well, and sleep well."—Mrs. Hammerton, 25 Charlotte St., Toronto.

Canadians in France.

The Paris Canada of May 30 says: "Mr. Mercier and other members of the commission on agriculture, MM. Bernateche and Noss, visited on Wednesday and Thursday the sugar manufactories of Bresles and Toury, in company with Mr. Paul Joleaud-Barral, the celebrated agriculturist. On Sunday and Monday Messrs. Mercier, Shehyn and their colleagues were the guests of Mgr. de Chartres, at Chartres. They visited Sauteuil, the cure of which, Abbe Cantenot, is one of the best friends of Canada in France. In the church of Ste. Clotilde, Paris, on Wednesday, June 17, High Mass of Requiem will be sung for the repose of the late Mgr. Labelle at the request of the Premier of the province of Quebec, Mr. Mercier. All the Canadians at present in Paris, and all the friends of Canada, are invited to be present."

New Style of Smuggling.

It having been stated that a sleeping car conductor on the Canadian Pacific railway, running between Montreal and Boston, had been arrested on a charge of smuggling, enquiry was made of Mr. Twelvey, chief officer of the U.S. customs in Montreal, as to its authenticity. Mr. Twelvey said that it was perfectly true. It appears that for some years a conductor named Kilburn J. Brown has been carrying contraband articles of wearing apparel, opium, furs, silks and velvets, thereby defrauding the United States Treasury department out of thousands of dollars. His plan was to fill the pillow boxes, which are empty every evening, with the contraband. These would be carried direct to Boston or dropped upon the way to somebody waiting for them. On being informed of the matter, Mr. Shaughnessy telegraphed to Mr. Converse J. Smith, the U.S. Treasury department agent in Boston, asking him to secure Brown's arrest, which he did. Mr. Shaughnessy also gave orders to dismiss any of the conductors on his line to whom any offence of this kind could be traced. The case is one of the most important of its kind which has ever occurred.

Federation.

LONDON, June 17.—A deputation consisted of members of the Imperial Federation League, headed by Lord Brassey, waited upon Lord Salisbury to-day to urge him to convoke a conference of the self-governing British colonies to consider the question of partaking in the privilege and responsibilities of an united empire. Lord Salisbury said he was in entire sympathy with the object the deputation had in view. The question was nothing more or less than the future of the British Empire. Lord Salisbury agreed with the deputation as to the expediency of an early maturing of the deliberations. The operation of external causes and impulses, he said, had created a feeling of unrest in Canada and Australia which might not improperly be called an unwillingness to acquiesce in the present state of things. Lord Salisbury remarked that a large proportion of the foreign negotiations arose entirely from the colonial connections of the Empire. The Government had to exercise great vigilance in order to see that it did not incur great dangers which had not arisen from its own interests, but from the interests of the important communities with which it was linked. After indicating the difficulties which the Government would have to contend with in order to make a united empire similar to the United States, which Lord Salisbury described as a "Kriegsverein," he concluded with the statement that he could not summon a conference of colonial statesmen until a definite scheme of Imperial federation had been prepared.

That tired feeling so often heard of, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives mental and bodily strength.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Jacques Cartier Bank was held in the offices at the bank on the 17th instant. Mr. A. Desjardins was called upon to take the chair, and Mr. A. De Martigny was requested to act as secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

The president then read the following report of the directors on the business of the past year. Directors Report. The Board of Directors has the honor to submit its report relative to the situation of the bank at the close of the year ending on the 30th day of May last.

Table with financial data: Balance at credit of profit and loss, Profits of past year after providing for bad and doubtful debts, etc. Total: \$54,044 61.

Which has been appropriated as follows: Dividend, 3 1/2 per cent., Dec. 1, 1890, \$17,500 00. Balance, June 1, 1891, 19,044 61. Total: \$54,044 61.

We regret to have to report that the year just past has been but a continuation of the period of depression on which we remarked at the general meeting last June and from the same cause. A third year of indifferent harvest aided by the perturbation of our markets consequent upon the fiscal legislation of the United States Government, known as the McKinley bill, has accentuated the uneasiness already felt in relation to our business with the country districts.

However, thanks to the confidence which the public has continued to accord us by placing at our disposal large sums on deposit we have been enabled to assist our clients in an efficacious manner and at the same time realize by our operations a considerable amount of profit which enabled us to provide for losses sustained in some of the numerous failures which have marked the course of the year past and also to leave, after providing for the usual dividends, the sum of \$10,044.61 over and above our reserve. The head office and the different branches have been regularly inspected, and your directors are pleased to testify to the zeal and prudence displayed by the general manager and the officials under his control at the head office, and also in the several branches.

All the directors have now to retire from office, but are eligible for re-election. The whole is respectfully submitted. A. D. DESJARDINS, President.

BALANCE SHEET.

Table with financial data: Capital, Reserve fund, At credit of profit and loss, etc. Total: \$2,800,968 79.

A. L. DE MARTIGNY, Manager. Montreal, May 30, 1891.

Proposed by Mr. Desjardins, president, seconded by Mr. Hamelin, vice-president: "That the report submitted be approved and printed for the use of the shareholders." Adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Thos. Gauthier, supported by Mr. R. Forget: "That a vote of thanks be tendered to the president, the vice-president and the directors for their services to the bank during the past year." Adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Jos. Melancon, seconded by Mr. T. A. Huot: "That this meeting is pleased to recognize the satisfactory manner in which the General Manager and the other officers of the bank have fulfilled their respective duties." Adopted.

The president having requested Messrs. Thos. Gauthier and Rod. Forget to act as scrutineers the election of directors was then proceeded with. After the scrutiny the following gentlemen were declared elected: Messrs. A. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, L. Huot, D. Laviolette and A. de Martigny.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. A. Desjardins was re-elected president, Mr. A. S. Hamelin, vice-president and Mr. A. de Martigny, manager.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

The New Orleans Riots.

ROME, June 17.—The Fanfulla states that Signor Corte, late Italian consul at New Orleans, at the request of Premier Rudini, has prepared a report on the New Orleans affair. Corte affirms that the victims belonged to no particular society, but were murdered simply because they were Italians and were competing in the labor markets; that immediately after

the murder of the prisoners his American servants ran away, and that he (himself) and his secretary barricaded the consulate and armed themselves with revolvers, the lynchers having threatened to attack the consulate and being prevented only by influential citizens intervening.

The Parnell Case.

Some English objector having criticized the action of Archbishop Walsh and the Episcopate in connection with the Parnell case, that prelate has written to the Times as follows:

Sir—I have to apologise for so soon troubling you with another letter. I write to remove a misconception. In a leading article in the Times to-day I find the following:—"Dr. Walsh's contention, apparently, is that he and his episcopal brethren waited . . . until the judgment of the Divorce Court (an abominable tribunal in ecclesiastical eyes) had been confuted by independent evidence." This is misleading. No point of the case turns in any degree upon the character of the Divorce Court or upon the policy of the law by which that Court was set up in England. So far as I know the rules of evidence are understood and applied in that Court just as they are understood and applied in other Courts of the realm. A decision came to in that Court as to a matter of conclusively proved fact stands, therefore, upon precisely the same solid footing as a decision similarly come to in any other Court in England. The character of the Divorce Court, then, as a divorce Court, has nothing to do with the case. But the peculiar form of procedure in that Court has a great deal to do with it. As I pointed out in my letter published in the Times of to-day, the order issued by the Police Court in the O'Shea and Parnell case on the 17th of last November was not, of its nature, final. As a matter of law and of practice, the first decision of the court in a divorce suit is in the form, not of an "absolute," but of a "conditional" order—an order which, after six months, will be made "absolute" if, in the meantime, nothing has been brought to light to show that the case ought to be decided differently. Surely, I am not to understand that it is only ecclesiastics who do not rush to the conclusion that such an order of the Divorce Court, from the day that it is issued, is, in all possible circumstances, absolutely and finally decisive of the allegations relied upon as grounds for the divorce? I fully recognise that for political purposes a "conditional" order of the Divorce Court should be regarded as decisive except in so far as there may be, in a particular case, some good reason for believing it to be in variance with facts of the case not yet brought to light. Now, the purport of my letter was to show that for some short time there was reason for such a belief in the case of the "conditional" order issued in the O'Shea and Parnell suit last November. Mr. Parnell had given beforehand emphatic assurances that he had a complete defence. That the assurances so given were false could, by no means be inferred merely from the fact that he had not put forward his defence as a bar to the granting of a "conditional" order in the case. Many people, no doubt, took that fact as conclusive evidence of the falsehood of his assurances. But to me and to others who still retained, at all events, some hope that Mr. Parnell really had a defence such as he had spoken of beforehand, it seemed only due to him in justice to hold back everything in the shape of responsible official action on the part of the episcopate of Ireland until it had been seen whether he was prepared to stand by his former story; whether, in other words, he could give, in public or private, any explanation of his position which would enable us to feel assured that the "conditional" order of the Court was really open to revision. It then became no longer possible for us to hesitate to regard the "conditional" order as for all practical purposes decisive as to the question of guilt. The episcopal meeting, therefore, was held without further delay. The only charge, then, that can be brought against the Irish Bishops is that we did not take official action until Mr. Parnell had met his colleagues, and had thus had a fair opportunity of explaining his position. If he was in a position to explain it. To me, that obviously was only fair play. I am surprised to find that it seems to need justification in the eyes of Englishmen.—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin.

Authoritatively Denied.

ROME, June 17.—The report that Cardinal Vannutelli would be made papal secretary of state in place of Cardinal Rampolla, and that the later would take Cardinal Simoni's place as prefect of the propaganda office, is authoritatively denied. Cardinal Vannutelli will, however, occupy a very high position at Rome.

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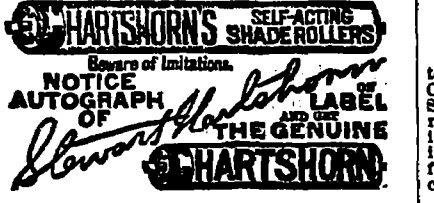
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WANTED.

Teacher Wanted—Male or Female—for the Dissented School, No. 1, Village of Ormstown, to commence the first day of September. None need apply unless holding a first class Elementary Diploma to teach both English and French. Salary \$170 for ten months. Applications received up to 4th July, 1891, at 7 o'clock p.m. Wood for the school supplied by the Trustees.

Applications addressed to MOISE ST. ONGE, Chairman, Ormstown, Ormstown, June 12, 1891. 2-47

WANTED.

A Female Teacher holding a diploma for teaching an elementary school (a Catholic preferred)—for District No. 5, Township of Lowe. For further particulars apply to J. S. McCaffrey, Sec.-Treas., Venosta Post Office, Co. of Ottawa, Que. 47-2

The Medical Hall Drug Department of the Colonial House, Phillips Square, Friends are invited to inspect our Model Dispensary, in which Physicians' Prescriptions are faithfully dispensed. KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co.

MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the current half year ending 30th June next, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable to its Banking House, in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd July next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 30th May, 1891. 46-3

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PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

SEAL TENDERS addressed to "The Inspector of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary," will be received until SATURDAY, the 20th of June instant (1891), from parties desiring to contract for supplying that institution for one year, from the first day of July, 1891, with the articles comprised in the following classes:

- 1. Dry Goods. 2. Flour, best Canadian Strong Bakers, inspected in barrels. 3. Hard and Soft Coal. 4. Groceries and Coal Oil. 5. Forage—Straw, Bran, Peas and Oats. 6. Fresh meat (Beef and Mutton). 7. Salt Pork, "Moss," inspected. 8. Drugs and Medicines. 9. Leather and Findings. 10. Hardware. 11. Firewood. Not less than one of the foregoing classes in its entirety shall form the subject of a tender; but several classes may be included in one tender. All articles to be of the best quality. Samples of articles comprised in the 1st and 9th classes to be furnished by the tenderer, and the 4th by the tenderers, at the same time with the tenders. The signatures of at least two responsible parties willing to become sureties in the event of the tender being accepted are required to subscribe to it before it is accepted. Any tender not in the prescribed form will be rejected. All information respecting the details of the above supplies, together with blank forms of tenders and copies of specifications and conditions, and also samples, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned. The printed form and specifications will require to be filled up in detail, extensions being carried out and additions completed, and signed by the party or parties tendering. The coal and wood to be delivered in the Penitentiary yard. A cheque made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender, and marked "Good" by the bank upon which it is drawn, must accompany each tender and will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract as called upon to do so. Cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned. TEL. OUDMET, Warden. St. Vincent de Paul, June 3rd, 1891. 46-8

The Province of Quebec

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1891

THE centre of interest in American politics just now is the nomination of Mr. McKinley for Governor of Ohio by the Republican convention of that state. The election promises to be one of the liveliest on record. At present the Democrats control the legislature and have used their majority to perpetuate their power in the state and increase their influence at Washington. It is now said that the prominence achieved by Mr. McKinley makes him a distinct presidential possibility on the Republican side. Defeated last November in the general election which swamped his party his friends propose to console his exile from Congress by seating him in the Governor's chair. The contest will be watched with great interest as Mr. McKinley represents more clearly than any other man in the United States that principle of extreme protection with which the Republican party is identified.

It is a little curious that on the eve of a celebration designed to do honor to the memory of those who are commonly supposed to have largely contributed to the development of responsible government in this country, L'Electeur should have indulged in certain most foolish remarks on the recent ministerial changes. That paper, alluding to the acceptance of office by Mr. Abbott, says: "Canada has already been deprived of the right to choose her own prime minister. From that to the loss of her autonomy is not as far as people think." The conclusion to be drawn is that the noisy and mischievous clique whose sentiments are exposed in L'Electeur neither know what constitutional government, of which they prattle so much, really is, or are capable of appreciating its advantages in practice. As avowed "opportunists" they would, we have little doubt, treat their "autonomy" with as much disrespect as they do constitutional government if it became a question of self-interest. It is a new doctrine that the premier is to be made the chief figure in a faction fight.

ALTHOUGH it is generally admitted that the rebellion of 1837 was a rash, ill-advised movement, which entailed much suffering and sorrow throughout this province, none will deny that its ultimate results were beneficial to all classes and to the whole country. From that uprising may be dated the inauguration of the policy, under the operation of which the colonies have grown to their present greatness. Contented with the concession of responsible self-government, they have remained ever since firmly attached to the Crown of Great Britain and though their dependence has become almost nominal, it is but the simple truth to say that should danger menace the Old Land the people of England itself would not be more prompt to answer the call to arms than the people of Canada. Reflections like those naturally arise in view of the ceremony which took place at Cote des Neiges cemetery last Sunday. Bitter memories on both sides were for many years evoked by the mention of St. Eustache, but may we not, in contemplating the terror and miseries of that fatal time, learn a lesson of patriotic forbearance, while breathing the hope that Canada may never know another St. Eustache.

DR. SPROULE'S bill to regulate detective, financial and commercial agencies is modelled apparently after similar legislation adopted recently in several states of the adjoining union. In these days the private detective agency business has been called into existence by the necessities of a complicated social and mercantile system, with which the ordinary processes of law, carried out by the civil power, have been found too slow and cumbersome to handle successfully. As these agencies deal with matters which have a direct bearing on the administration of justice it is agreed by the advocates of Dr. Sproule's bill that they should be made legally amenable to government suppression. In their way they

exercise extraordinary power, and it has become the custom, even in criminal cases, to employ them in preference to regular police detectives. In business affairs they exercise still greater power and on several notable occasions have had to defend their reports in courts of law. While these agencies were few in number of acknowledged standing and recognized by the commercial community as performing useful functions, there was no general demand for their regulation by special statutory enactment. But of late years their number has largely increased. It is even asserted in some of the neighboring states that they constitute something worse than a nuisance as a sort of organized system of blackmailing. This latter alleged characteristic is what has caused the demand that all such agencies be required to give security or guarantees to the government in order that they may be held accountable for whatever action they may take. They deal with character and reputation, the most delicate of all human possessions, and therefore Dr. Sproule and those who think with him believe they should be regulated by a special act of parliament.

MR. LAURIER is not to be congratulated upon his recent want of confidence motion, his manner of treating the subject, or, of course, the result. The public have come to look upon Mr. Laurier as one far above the active members of his following, and as one possessing statesmanlike qualities. But while he undoubtedly does possess the latter, it is clear that he lacks force of character sufficient to enable him to withstand the evil suggestions of the factionists he leads. It is not easy to understand how a man who could pronounce the noble and wise speech he did on the occasion of the death of Sir John Macdonald could fly to the opposite extreme, and indulge in the petty, carping and captious criticisms heard in the Commons on Monday last. That he evidently did not consider he had any real ground for a vote of censure was made evident by the fact that he formulated none, and merely confined himself to a motion for adjournment. We have said the criticisms of Mr. Laurier were captious and carping, but they were also strangely contradictory, and, as is seldom the case with Mr. Laurier, illogical. Why, it may be asked, should the Opposition object to the Government departing from the policy of Sir John Macdonald? They professed to like it very little during his lifetime. The debate has had the effect at least of showing how demoralized the Opposition is, and how badly in want of a "cry" to say nothing of a policy. The division shows that the Government majority stands as it has been all along estimated, if the votes of Mr. Tarte and Mr. Jones be counted out. But the causes of these gentlemen recording their votes as they did are easily accounted for. Now, perhaps, the Opposition will proceed to business and let the members go home.

Those who a few days ago thought that Sir John Thompson was an impossible leader of a Canadian Parliament are gradually changing their minds, or are forced by the sentiment of reputable Protestants to change their tone. In so many quarters the utterances of the bigots have been met with cries of "shame," that it is almost impossible to realize the rapid transition from insolent denunciation to apologetic defence. Sir John Thompson, were he a vain man, which he is far from being, would have his head turned by the compliments now showered upon him on all sides. Thus the Lindsay Waddell, one of the most rabid of Protestant journals, says:

"Canada has few sons of superior ability to Hon. John Thompson. His natural calmness and deliberation go far to aid his superior faculties in reasoning and in debate. It is understood that the Excellency the Governor-General asked Sir John Thompson to form a Cabinet, but that statesman wisely declined. Protestants, especially Ontario Protestants, are charged with 'bigotry,' 'intolerance,' and 'fanaticism' in objecting to recognize Sir John Thompson as leader; but that most estimable person is largely responsible for the situation himself. Protestants believe in, and Orangemen are sworn to uphold, 'any and every creed in full civil and religious liberty. They extend to others the same privileges and rights claimed for themselves. They do unto others as they would others should do unto them. They insist on the sovereignty of the people; and govern 'by the people, through the people, for the people.'"

Then the Warden publishes a bonhomie on the action of Sir John Thompson on the Jesuit bill, omitting, however, to state that his action was that of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and it concludes as follows:—

"Hon. Mr. Thompson need not be surprised at the cold feeling in Ontario. But he is young and can easily wear it off, and prove that he fully recognizes 'the sovereignty of the people over and above any church, creed or association.' He is yet a young man, and the world will rub some of the corners off his 'deep spiritual nature. He may yet stand to the front supported by Protestant Canada."

Sir John Thompson, will, no doubt, yet stand to the front supported by an over-

whelming majority of the people of Canada, Protestant and Catholic. He will do so without impairing "his deep spiritual nature," which gives him the eminent purity of life, which is recognized by political friend and foe. He will overcome the prejudice that has been raised against him because he is a statesman who understands and respects our constitution, is true to his allegiance and seeks to perpetuate a policy of conciliation, without which our country must be destroyed.

CORNER LOTS IN PARADISE.

The vagaries of the Salvation Army have given the world infinite amusement, though many pious Protestant souls imagine that the Salvationists have done and are doing an immense amount of good. It would be strange, indeed, with their vast organization and the enormous amount of money they collect, if they did not do some good. But although the public has subscribed freely, generously, and, in some instances, with prodigality, "General" Booth has never condescended to let anybody have the least glimmering of a notion of where the money goes. A few years ago Mr. Labouchere, of Truth, published in that paper statements giving an approximate estimate of the income of the Salvation Army, and called upon the "General" to account for its expenditure. Of course there was no response. Was not all the money expended under divine inspiration? And why should one whose sole and only object was to save souls be subjected to the mere mercantile, earthly drudgery of keeping books? He had no creditors to satisfy. Whenever he wanted money, all he had to do was to proclaim the fact by beating of drums and banding of tambourines and golden showers rained down into his pockets.

But it seems that some of his officers in Paris caught the happy idea that they could do a little in the way of gulling the public on their own account. They had evidently read of how towns are "boomed" in America, and it struck them that Heaven was full of magnificent possibilities in the way of town sites and corner lots. Enterprising agents have been known to sell mythical lots in equally mythical towns, but it was reserved for the Salvationists to offer "shares in Paradise" at one dollar per share for the common stock and twenty dollars for the preferred stock. Business, it is stated, boomed for a time, but the Parisian authorities became suspicious, and have ordered an investigation preparatory to arraigning the Salvationists on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. As the enterprising speculators in heavenly real-estate will be placed in an awkward predicament when called upon to show proof that they have any claim whatever on the alleged property they have been syndicating, they are pretty sure of occupying less stately quarters in a corner lot located in a French prison.

An American commentator on this astonishing scheme points out that if the Salvationists get into trouble they will have only their own stupidity to blame. When an American land boomer begins the sale of lots whose only existence is on paper, he leaves no room for criticism of his plans. His statements are plausible and consistent. They do not bear the impress of fraud on the face of them. The Parisian imitators, who thought they had a sure thing in Paradise, in their devout eagerness, not only to save souls, but to provide them with a house of their own where the moth cannot enter nor thieves break in and steal, overlook some essential particulars. Hence their ignoble failure and possible punishment. The veriest tyro in the "booming" business would know better than to offer preferred stock in Paradise, where, as mankind is assured from every Protestant pulpit in the world and from the Salvation Army itself, all are admitted free of charge and on a perfect equality on certain easy conditions. Not even the most perfectly assured Salvationist could for one dollar, or any number of dollars, give anybody a preference location in Paradise. The only wisdom shown as a cynical observer of the scheme remarked, was in placing the base of operations in Paris, where many people give no thought to Christian truths. They took care not to start their boom in Chicago, or even in Montreal. Had they done so, they would have been exposed and denounced on the spot. The fact that they actually did succeed for a time in Paris is strong proof of the lamentable ignorance and folly of the poor people who have been reared under the blighting influence of an atheistical system of government and education.

MIRACLES. A common scold among disbelievers in Christianity is that there are no miracles in these modern days like those described in the New Testament and in the lives of the saints. Yet it can be shown and thousands of living witnesses are ready to attest to the performance of miracles. In France the fountain of Lourdes, in Ireland the Chapel of Knock, and in Canada the Shrine of St. Ann have given health and happiness to scores of people

who had abandoned all hope of relief from their sufferings till they had sought the mercy of God through the intercession of the Virgin or the Saints.

But perhaps the most wonderful of modern proofs of miraculous intervention for the relief of those affected with disease are those which we find reported in the secular press as performed by Father Mollinger, of Mount Troy, Allegheny. Every year, it is stated, on St. Anthony's day, June 13th, an extraordinary scene is witnessed at Troy Hill. The lame, the blind, the halt, and many others variously afflicted gather in thousands from all parts of the United States to be healed by Father Mollinger. On the eve of St. Anthony's this year an eye-witness reported fully nineteen thousand pilgrims encamped on Troy Hill waiting to be healed on the following day. Saint Anthony is the good priest's patron saint, and in gratitude for his wonderful healing gifts, Father Mollinger performs most of his public cures upon his patron's day. The faithful also believe that his curative power then attains its height. The drugs which the father uses are the simplest in the pharmacopoeia, and his first remedy is prayer.

A reporter of the New York Press, who went to Mount Troy to investigate, wrote that the throng of sick and suffering was so great about the aged priest's Church of the Most Holy Name of Jesus that he abandoned the Sacristy and took refuge in the school house near by. Every morning, the same writer states, Father Mollinger celebrates mass and the church is crowded. In the afternoon he receives patients, treating about 100 daily. The others have to wait. To each he gives a prescription.

The same matter-of-fact reporter, who had no object but to state what he saw relates the following instances of astonishing and miraculous cures:—

James Duffy, of Canton, O., whose arms have been useless on account of palsy for years, was given a crucifix to hold, clutched it tightly for a moment, while the priest blessed him, and then joyfully announced that he had recovered the use of his arms. Alice McGowan returned to her home at Overton, N. Y., cured of blindness. Mamie Scanton, who came suffering with hip disease, and Miss J. Duffy, a victim of white swelling, both started back to Binghamton, N. Y., declaring their condition much improved. Albert Curtis, who from Kansas City came helpless as a child, the result of acute rheumatism, has gone home without crutches, able to walk unsupported.

Mrs. Francis Heins, of Waterloo, N. Y., arrived in an invalid's chair. For seven years she had been unable to walk, her legs were paralyzed. Last evening she was carried into Father Mollinger's presence. He blessed her and in a few minutes told her she was cured. She walked from the church unaided to the astonishment of her relatives.

Mrs. Patrick Fogarty, of St. Louis, who had been paralyzed in her legs for over fifteen years, arose from her bath chair and walked unaided for a distance of fifty yards. After early mass in Father Mollinger's church, she found herself able to move her feet, and at noon she could stand with the help of a stick. At 2:30 P. M. the paralysis had completely left her, and she was able to walk. The unusual exertion fatigued her greatly, and she retired to rest for an hour, after which she took another and longer walk, leaning on her husband's arm. Mrs. Fogarty ascribes her cure entirely to faith, she having used none of the medicine given her by Father Mollinger.

Father Mollinger's patron saint is St. Anthony of Padua, whose miracles early in the thirteenth century made him celebrated. A bone from his body, which Father Mollinger cherishes as his most precious relic, is claimed to possess great curative powers when applied to sick persons.

Here we have given to the world, as ordinary news in a secular daily newspaper, which, if anything, is not Catholic, reports of a whole series of miracles performed with a simplicity and piety that defy the scoffer. Who dare say after this that the age of miracles has passed.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In a talk with the Vancouver World, a short time ago, Hon. Edward Blake is reported saying as follows upon the political situation:—

"On being asked the chances of his returning to political life, he said that the question on which he had differed with his party—a party with which he had labored for a quarter of a century was a serious one. On that question the Liberals had made their appeal to the country, and they had come back stronger in numbers than when the dissolution took place. This made the point of divergence between the Liberals and himself greater than it was when he addressed his letter to the electors of West Durham on the 10th of last February. The writing of that letter gave him greater pain than anything that had ever occurred in his life previously. Whilst it gave little encouragement to the Conservative party it was not an assuring document for the Liberals. But such were his convictions, that as an honest man and answerable to his God for his every action, he could never discover how it would be possible to frame a trade policy which would be favorable to foreign nations and exclusive as regards the mother land."

The breach between Hon. Mr. Blake and the party he once led, with much distinguished ability, is being widened, and there is little prospect, of that gentleman looking upon the unrestricted reciprocity with "a sympathetic eye," as the Toronto Globe mildly puts it. We venture to predict, that Mr. Blake will

one day return to the active field of politics. His inclination is in that direction. During his absence from the House of Commons, viewing things from an outside standpoint, free from the effects of direct contact with his former political allies, the tie that binds him to them will become weaker day by day. Time operates great changes and, at no distant period, it would surprise nobody to find the late leader of the Opposition, working harmoniously, under a new state of things, with some of the men he formerly fought against. In the closing sentence of his interview Mr. Blake referring to the future of Canada says: "To achieve all that was claimed for it as possible, our legislators would be required to so frame the legislation of the country, either federal or provincial, as to steer it clear of shoals or breakers." Such language indicates that for all future time the ex-liberal leader has severed his connection with such liberals as Greenway Martin & Co., and their comrade Mr. Charlton.

THE CABINET.

Fortunately for Canada the painful feeling existing last week relative to the question of the Premiership of the Dominion has been removed. The explanations offered to the Houses of Parliament are satisfactory, inasmuch as they clearly show that if Sir John Thompson is not First Minister to-day, it is because he declined the honor, and not because the Conservative party raised any objections to his tenure of the office. The position of the Minister of Justice has been greatly strengthened by the attacks made upon him by a few bigots. In all quarters his great talents, high moral character and patriotism have been acknowledged, and to day no one in public life occupies a more enviable position. Such a man must, before long, assume the command of his party, even though he may not desire that prominence or responsibility. In the meantime it is well to note the manner in which the advent of the Hon. Mr. Abbott has been received by our coreligionists. During the debate in the Senate there was but one sentiment as regards the qualification of the new Premier. Hon. Mr. Millar, a Catholic Senator from Nova Scotia, said:

"As one of the oldest members of the House, perhaps I may be permitted on this occasion to offer congratulations and the congratulations of the House to the distinguished gentleman who today occupies the high position of Prime Minister of Canada. During the last three or four years that hon. gentleman has been a member of the House, he has, by his suavity of manner, by his ability, by his experience, by his knowledge, so conducted the business of this House that his leadership has been an object of admiration, not to one side of the House alone, but both sides of the Senate. I am sure every one must feel that the hon. gentleman, in assuming to-day the onerous duties of the high position which he occupies, realizes that it was no small task he was undertaking to step into the shoes and follow in the footsteps assumed by a so illustrious a statesman as his predecessor. He must have felt that he was assuming no small duty indeed, but I think that this House, from its experience of that hon. gentleman, must feel that if there is today a public man in this country who was capable from his knowledge, from his tact, from his ability, and from all those high qualities necessary for his high position, that hon. gentleman possessed them."

Hon. Senator Howland, of Prince Edward Island, followed in a similar strain, and Senator Scott, leader of the Opposition was very complimentary. Hon. Mr. Power, of Halifax, a leading Liberal and strong opponent of the Government, said:—

"The hon. gentleman who is now the leader of the Government is not a man who generally poses before the public to any very great extent. He has done a great deal of valuable work, but has done it in a quiet and unostentatious way. We know him now; we did not know him before he came. But knowing him now, we believe him capable of discharging the important duties of the office in a way that will satisfy the people of this country; and though as a Liberal, I regret to say what will delight the Conservative party—(cheers and laughter)—as a Canadian I am pleased that for the first time a native Canadian has been appointed to lead the Government of this country. The appointment has come, as we know, not from any of his own asking, but like Diana's kisses, unasked, unsought."

Hon. Mr. Abbott is quite as acceptable to the Catholics of the country as he undoubtedly is to the members of the Houses of Parliament, who have testified to his great ability and sterling qualities. What we protested against was the exclusion from the Prime Ministership of a gentleman simply on the ground of the Catholicity he had embraced, in obedience to the dictates of his conscience. The explanation given as to the formation of the Government show that no slight was offered to a Catholic, and through him to his coreligionists in the country. Sir John Thompson, who is making great pecuniary sacrifices by remaining in public life, would not consent to hold his portfolio for an instant had any insult been put upon him, and the fact that he consents to be a member of the Abbott administration is a guarantee that he is satisfied with the present condition of affairs, whilst his presence in that cabinet gives the assurance, that the policy to be followed by the administration will be one of justice and fair play to all.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

At St. Patrick's. On Wednesday and Thursday of last week the Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's parish held a most successful strawberry festival in St. Patrick's hall and under a tent erected on the adjoining lawn. The hall and tent were lighted with electric lights and the lawn with hundreds of Chinese lanterns. Both hall and tent were decorated with white and green bunting, large plants, etc., etc. Fully 2,300 persons took part in the festival, and enjoyed the refreshments served by the ladies, the instrumental music by the Harmony band orchestra, and the vocal selections of the ladies and gentlemen who, under Prof. J. A. Fowler's direction, acquitted themselves as they always do, to the satisfaction of their friends. It was a most pleasant social reunion, and all enjoyed a good time. Great interest was manifested in the drawing of the four prizes, namely, a beautiful sewing basket for the ladies, a \$10 box of cigars for the gentlemen, a handsome doll for the girls, and a fine hat and ball for the boys.

Some days previous to the opening of the festival, four envelopes were sealed containing respectively the names of a Flower, of a Queen in Modern History, of a Brand of Domestic Cigars, and a Number between 1 and 100. The one who sealed the envelopes held the secret they contained and did not divulge it till the moment for distributing the prizes had come.

The successful guesser of the name of the flower was to be awarded the Ladies Sewing Basket, and if several were successful they were to draw for the prize. "Forget me not" was the name of the flower, and in the drawing between three successful guessers the prize was awarded to Mrs. Cunningham, of Plateau street. The name given to the doll was "Matilda or Maude," daughter of Queen Margaret of Scotland, and first wife of Henry I. of England. She was a most holy Queen, and her name is found on the calendar of the saints. Of the five who guessed this name Mrs. C. W. Smith, of Durocher street, was the winner in the drawing, and was awarded the doll. No one guessed the name of the domestic cigars, "Very Fine." Mr. Morrissey, of Hermine street, drew the prize. The boys were no more successful than the gentlemen in guessing the number, the age of the Venerable Father Dowd, who has always taken an especial interest in the welfare of the boys, and encouraged them in their innocent sports. Master Ward drew the prize, and can be well said during the entire season. Mr. B. Tansey kindly consented to act as auctioneer, and realized good prices for the few articles remaining unsold at the end of the festival. More than \$700 were realized for the benefit of the poor, so that the first strawberry festival held at St. Patrick's has proved in every respect a success. Too much praise cannot be given to the Ladies of Charity for their untiring efforts to please their patrons and to benefit the poor. God will reward them for their generous self-devotion.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of Charity, under whose auspices the Strawberry Festival in aid of St. Patrick's poor was held last week, return their most sincere thanks to all their generous patrons, especially to the gentlemen who paid for the electric lights, and furnished the tent, tables and chairs; to those who made donations in cash, refreshments, flowers, toys etc.; to the ladies who contributed the four prizes; to the members of St. Patrick's Temperance and Young Men's Societies who acted as committee of management, and to the 2,300 persons who visited the hall and tent during the course of the festival. The names of the donors will be inscribed in the Register of the Association and will always be held in grateful remembrance.

No Fear of Small Pox.

One of the Assistant Physicians at the Health Department, speaking of an anticipated outbreak of smallpox, said: "Things are very different today to what they were before the last epidemic and I have no fear now. Then we had not over ten percent of our population vaccinated, today we have between 60 and 70 percent." The one existent case is rapidly becoming convalescent.

Separate Schools.

Sir John Thompson presented to Parliament on Thursday last a return asked for by Mr. Lariviere of all correspondence, memorials, etc., received by the Government in reference to the Dual Language and Separate Schools act passed by the Legislature of Manitoba. Among the memorialists were the French members of the Manitoba Legislature and the House of Commons, Archbishop Tache, the Manitoba French Canadian convention and others, making a strong appeal to the Governor-General to apply a remedy in order that the French-Canadians might not suffer any injustice. The most important document is a letter addressed to Hon. Mr. Chapleau by the Bishop of Three Rivers. He expresses the hope that the Federal Government will favorably receive the petition asking for the disallowance of the two acts and will cause the rights of the minority to be respected. The courage with which Mr. Chapleau had repelled a similar effort in the Northwest territories was a guarantee to the bishop of the attitude Mr. Chapleau would not fail to take on this matter. It was a federal fact that separate schools should be maintained in New Brunswick a few years ago, and notwithstanding that the Catholic ministers who then formed part of the Federal Government declared to the bishops that they were ready to resign on that question, it was only out of respect for the autonomy of the provinces that that unjust law was then tolerated.

Sir John Gorst Resigns.

DUBLIN, June 20.—The Empress declares that Sir John Gorst, political secretary of the India office, has tendered his resignation. The opinion is expressed here that should this turn out to be correct the Manipur investigation and subsequent developments may be found to have been the cause of Sir John's action.

HAZLETON FISCHER DOMINION AND THE Eolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of musical instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Pianos in natural wood. Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs.



MANITOBA SCHOOLS. The return presented to Parliament on this subject.

OTTAWA, June 19.—The return asked for by Hon. Mr. Laurier for all the correspondence on the subject of the Manitoba School Act and provincial act establishing French as an official language in that province was laid on the table of the Senate last night.

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riorities with regard to the consequences of the transfer. The Catholic population especially, mostly of French origin, thought they had reason to foresee grievances on account of their language and their religion if there were no special guarantee given as to what they considered their rights and privileges.

He then says that at Ottawa he was assured that the rights of the Red River people would be fully guarded under the new regime, and that

"Both the Imperial and Federal authorities would never permit newcomers in the country to encroach on the liberties of the old settlers and that on the banks of the St. Lawrence people would be at liberty to use their mother tongue, to practise their religion and to have their children brought up according to their views."

His Grace then relates his doings in Winnipeg and the sending of delegates to Ottawa to negotiate with the Federal authorities and declares the result of the negotiations which looked to the preservation of the French claims in the province was

DULY ENDORSED by the Imperial and Canadian Governments. Two of the points agreed upon at that time were that French should be an official language and that there should be separate schools.

His Grace continues: "According to this agreement, the legislation of Manitoba recognized the French claims and everything went smoothly and harmoniously until a short time ago, when, without stating any fair reason and without any public movement to make a change necessary, the Greenway Government introduced and passed its radical measures."

"Of these acts Archbishop Tache says: 'I consider these laws to be an unwarranted violation of the promise made to secure the entry of this country into confederation. I consider such laws as a death blow at the very constitution of this province. They are detrimental to some of the dearest interests of a portion of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects. If allowed to be put in force, they will be a cause of irritation, destroy the harmony which exists in the country and leave the people under the painful and dangerous impression that they have been entirely deceived, and because a minority, they are left without protection, and that against the promises made twenty years ago, by the then immediate representative of Her Majesty, that right shall be done in all cases.'

His Grace, in view of these arguments, appeals to the Governor-General to take such measures as may be deemed advisable to give the petitioner relief.

A resolution was supported by petition from the Cardinal and all the archbishops and bishops in Canada. This petition, after reciting the acts objected to, says:

"The said laws are contrary to the dearest interests of a large portion of the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, that they cannot fail to grieve, and, in fact, to afflict them at least the half of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, that they are contrary to the assurances given to the population of Manitoba during the negotiations which determined the entry of the province into confederation, and that they are a flagrant violation of the British North America Act."

The bishop adds that "They are justly alarmed at the disadvantages and even the dangers which would be the result of a legislation forcing on its victims the conviction that public good faith is violated with them, and that advantage is taken of their numerical weakness to strike at the constitution under which they so happily live."

The Provincial Legislature. Rumors of an early autumn session of the Legislature at Quebec are again revived. Premier Mercer will return at the end of July, and after resting for a while, probably at Ste. Anne de la Perade, he will set to work preparing the work of the session. La Justice, one of the Government organs, believes in an early session when it says that "Hon. Henry Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, is expected in this city (Quebec), in about ten days together with Hon. Mr. Marchand, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly." It seems probable that the bye election in Argenenteuil will come off in September.

Mysterious Affairs. Montreal has two new mysterious disappearances. One is that of a man named Theodore Ruel, a grocer doing business at the corner of Champlain and Marie Anne streets, who left his store about eight days ago, telling his wife that he was going down town, and he has not been seen since. The other is that of a man named John Horton, employed by Kimball & Ashman. He was given \$50 on Saturday to pay the freight on some horses that were expected at Point St. Charles on Sunday morning. The last seen of him was between five and six on Sunday morning, when he paid a carter who had taken him up there. Since then all trace of him has been lost. He was not the kind of a man to go on a spree, and, as in the case of Mr. Ruel, it is expected that he too met with foul play.

Hard on Mr. Mercer. La Minerve reproaches Mr. Mercer with employing his leisure hours in Europe in abusing the Conservative Party, at so much a line, no doubt, in all the newspapers there which believed him on his own word. Our contemporary takes special exception to recent articles published in the French press, alleged to have been inspired by Mr.

Peterboro, June 18.—A shocking drowning accident occurred in Rice Lake last evening. A party of eleven persons belonging to Hiawatha, comprising Oswald Cragg, his mother and sister, John Foote, his wife, his nineteen-year-old daughter and three-old baby; Robert Cows, Miss Thompson, Miss Aggie Gray and Miss Adamson were sailing in a small

Old N. W. Struggles. The Seven Oaks monument to mark the site of the battle fought seventy-five years ago near Winnipeg between the Hugsun Bay and North-West Fur Companies was unveiled on Friday by Governor Schultz with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by several gentlemen, and there was a large crowd present.

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yaclit when the craft was struck by a squall and capsized. John Foote and his two daughters were drowned and the others owe their safety largely to the exertions of the young men of the party. The bodies of the drowned have been recovered.

THE QUEEN IN POLITICS.

How She Aided in Disestablishing the "Established Church" in Ireland. LONDON, June 21.—The position of the Queen in English politics is usually supposed to be generally passive. In foreign politics she has been known, since the life of the Prince Consort threw some light upon the business life of royalty, to be greatly interested. But with international English politics she has hitherto been credited with interfering little. At an opportune moment, when the Conservative scheme of local self-government for Ireland is about to be contrasted with Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals, Her Majesty has permitted the publication of a confidential communication which she sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the eve of another crisis in Irish political history—the introduction of the bill for the disestablishment of the church in Ireland. The inference is that Her Majesty desires to make Archbishop Tait's memoirs the medium of divulging what her attitude then was with a view of the application of the information to present events. Her Majesty did not approve of the disestablishment policy, but she accepted the decision of the country and the Commons, and used her influence to induce the Lords on one hand to accept the bill and Mr. Gladstone to take a conciliatory method with the Lords. The Archbishop of Canterbury was her mediator and go-between, and throughout the progress of the disestablishment bill went through an active period of wire-pulling, interviewing and lobbying, which would have strained the nerves of a professional politician. Then the bill went into the Lords. The general expectation was that they would reject it, and that another of those constitutional crises would arise which threaten the existence of the Upper House as now constituted. The fate of the monarchy is so reasonably associated in the mind of Her Majesty with that of an hereditary Upper House as to create alarm when the position of the latter appears menaced. Undoubtedly the House had rejected the Disestablishment bill Mr. Gladstone would have been backed up by an enraged country, and the always impending agitation to disestablish the peers as a legislative body would have received a dangerous momentum.

The Queen wrote to the Archbishop: "Considering the circumstances under which the measure has come to the House of Lords, the Queen cannot regard without the greatest alarm the probable effect of its absolute rejection in the House. Carried, as it has been, by an overwhelming and steady majority, through a House of Commons chosen expressly to speak the feeling of the country on the question, there seems no reason to believe that any fresh appeal to the people could lead to a different result. The rejection of the bill, therefore, would only serve to bring the two Houses into collision, and so prolong a dangerous agitation on the subject." These words, pregnant of deep feeling in the early future, are being quoted by the Liberal press as a proof in anticipation that the Queen, accepting the verdict of the country on home rule, will use all her power and personal influence to prevent the Lords from opposing it. There are many who look for active interference on her part in favor of Home Rule for Ireland should Gladstone's policy prevail.

Child Labor Condemned. LONDON, June 18.—In the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Factory bill, the amendment of Sydney Buxton (Liberal) to prohibit children under 11 years of age from working, was adopted by a vote of 202 to 186. The Government was thus defeated. The majority included a few Conservative members. Buxton's amendment will affect 150,000 to 200,000 children in the kingdom now employed in manufacturing districts as half-timers. It is a humanitarian reform and was opposed by the bulk of the operatives, who benefit by the labor of their offspring. The Liberals argued that the abolishing of child labor would provide more work for adults.

Sir J. E. Gorst explained that the proposal had been agreed to at the Berlin labor conference in order to bring England into harmony with other nations on the only point on which she was behindhand, but it was distinctly understood that the signing of the conference protocol did not bind England to legislative action on the subject.

Mr. Morley challenged the Government to say whether they opposed Buxton's amendment or not. Thereupon Home Secretary Matthews intimated that the Government would not support the amendment.

Sir J. E. Gorst, who was a delegate to the Berlin conference, abstained from voting. The object of the Buxton clause might still be defeated by an amendment, but it is expected the Government will accept the situation.

Canadian Flour. WASHINGTON, June 21.—It will be interesting to millers to hear that the Canadian commissioner to the recent Jamaica exposition has demonstrated that northern flour can be kept a reasonable time in the tropics without being especially treated. He purposely kept flour both in sacks and barrels sixty and ninety days exposed to ordinary weather and at the end of this time both lots were found to be perfectly sweet and wholesome. Bread from this flour was then baked and distributed among the visitors to the exposition.

Touching Letter. The following reply to the letter of condolence sent by the members of the Houses of Parliament to Lady Macdonald on the death of her husband, is a document which may almost be classed with those which belong to the history of Canada. It is full of instruction and will be read with special interest at a moment when it is stated that the Queen intends to confer upon Lady Macdonald a special mark of favor.

EARNSCIFFE, OTTAWA, June 17, 1891. I have received, and read, with a proud satisfaction the address you forwarded to me from the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament, conveying in words that are each one a comfort and consolation to me their sense of my loss and their own.

Will you do me the favor to say to these gentlemen—my husband's true and devoted friends—with what a swelling heart I dwell on their living testimony to the greatness of him, whose useful, kindly, Christian life it will ever be our high privilege to remember.

I thank these dear friends with tears—not those of sorrow, for such a life and such a death are beyond the reach of common sorrow—but with tears of gratitude and affection in acknowledgment of their love for, and faithfulness to, him, through many years and many battles.

Will you tell them from me—at some time when all can hear—that I, his widow, and broken-hearted, in my loneliness and desolation, venture to ask from them a last and lasting tribute to my husband's dear memory.

I ask that that tribute shall be a firm and united support to the Policy and Principles our Great Leader lived and died to maintain and carry out.

I appeal to them with all the power my words can convey to do now and in the future what they and I know would be my husband's wish and desire could those lips, silent on earth for evermore, speak in this or any other crisis of our country's history.

To stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, regardless of irritation, self-interest or seeming reverse, with no goal but Canada's welfare and Canada's success—to follow, in short, the splendid example left to us, and to carry out, with no sign of division or faltering, the plans and purposes that lay so near Sir John's heart.

I shall watch so long as my life lasts, with earnest anxiety, the progress of public affairs in this country, as for the last twenty-five years I have been proud to do, and pray, as I have always prayed, that the Almighty Ruler of all men would of His mercy grant wisdom, foresight and firmness to the policy and Councils of the great Conservative Party.

Believe me, Your sincere friend, S. AGNES MACDONALD.

Another Appeal for Funds. The Scottish Home Rule association, which has its headquarters in Edinburgh, is issuing an appeal to Scotchmen all over the world for pecuniary aid to enable it to obtain home rule for the nation. The appeal is signed by John S. Blackie, F.R.S.E., chairman of the executive committee; John Romans, J.P.C.C., vice-chairman of the general committee; W. Mitchell, S.S.C., honorary treasurer; Thomas McNaught, S.S.C., honorary secretary. Subscriptions can be sent either through the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, or direct to the honorary treasurer, 79 Princes street, Edinburgh.

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The Ottawa Citizen says a return brought down in regard to the accident on the Intercolonial Railway at Levis, December 18 last, contains the following curious letter to Sir John Macdonald: St. GERVAIS, Q., March, 19 1891.

Honorable Sir: Allow a poor mother of family to come and ask your protection. I am one of the victims of the terrible accident arrived at Levis on the 18th December. I have been away from my home during forty-nine days. I am back at the beginning of February entirely paralyzed of my right side. I used to keep a dry goods store, who was the life of our eight children. All has been closed ever since. I have been imploring the assistance of the Government. I head of you, honorable Sir, being a noble hearted man, sensible and full of sympathy for the unfortunate. We have your picture in our house and we often show it to our boys as being the honor and glory of our country. Please to say a word in our favor and we shall be saved. Hoping you will not forget me. I remain, honorable sir,

Very respectfully yours, Mrs. F. CORE, The wife of a good bleu man.

A Melancholly Affair. A sad case of supposed suicide happened on Friday afternoon at Rondeau railway dock, Blenheim, Ont. The bodies of Mrs. David Clarke and her two children, a little boy and girl, each under four years of age, were found alongside the dock in about three feet of water. Her eldest son twelve years of age, had left his mother with the children about half an hour before the bodies were found, his mother having sent him to deliver a parcel to his aunt who lived near by. The following words were written on a piece of the dock by Mrs. Clarke: "Do not blame Garney. I did it all." Garney is the oldest boy's name. Mrs. Clarke's husband left her last autumn with five children and this is supposed to have caused her to commit the rash deed.

A Curiosity. A letter in an evening contemporary says—"I had presented to me on the 3rd of May last a small fancy table as a birthday present, painted black, varnished and gilded. I felt quite proud of my present. However it had not been in the house very long before the legs were observed to be growing and are still continuing to do so. One of the legs has put out a short four inches long upon which there are ten leaves. Altogether it is a very pretty table with its black and gold, and now the green. I think they are apple tree leaves. I set it out of doors occasionally so that a little moisture might be given to it to continue the growth, as I do not know but it may blossom and bring forth fruit, which would very much increase the curiosity."

The Liberals have the Man of Providence in Mr. Mercer, says La Minerve. They only need the Man of Victory. We cannot have all we want.

Purify Your Blood. The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditary and transmitted by generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is more contained in the blood than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly used, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50c per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Bourget College, P.Q., NEAR THE Ottawa River, on the Montreal & Ottawa R.R. Classical and English Commercial Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by competent professors. Most careful attention is paid to the business training of young men. Piano, Typewriting, shorthand and telegraphy are optional. Board, Tuition, Bed, Washing, etc., only \$120 a year. Diplomas are awarded to graduates. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday September 2nd, 1891. For prospectus and College catalogue address to the REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

DIED. At St. Brigid's, Que., June 4, Thomas P., aged 17 years, 1 month and 12 days. June 7, Celina D., aged 12 years, 4 months and 2 days. June 8, Matilda F., aged 3 years, 2 months, and 17 days. June 14, Albert E. Gordon, aged 9 years, 4 months and 22 days. Beloved children of Patrick McCormick and Ann Gordon. R. T. P.

character are understood to be of the same character as those given by the Washington Government to United States cutters. It has also been learned that H.M.S. Porpoise, a cruiser on the China station, has been ordered to the same place; the two ships to meet at a point in Behring sea previously agreed upon.

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Very respectfully yours, Mrs. F. CORE, The wife of a good bleu man.

A Melancholly Affair. A sad case of supposed suicide happened on Friday afternoon at Rondeau railway dock, Blenheim, Ont. The bodies of Mrs. David Clarke and her two children, a little boy and girl, each under four years of age, were found alongside the dock in about three feet of water. Her eldest son twelve years of age, had left his mother with the children about half an hour before the bodies were found, his mother having sent him to deliver a parcel to his aunt who lived near by. The following words were written on a piece of the dock by Mrs. Clarke: "Do not blame Garney. I did it all." Garney is the oldest boy's name. Mrs. Clarke's husband left her last autumn with five children and this is supposed to have caused her to commit the rash deed.

A Curiosity. A letter in an evening contemporary says—"I had presented to me on the 3rd of May last a small fancy table as a birthday present, painted black, varnished and gilded. I felt quite proud of my present. However it had not been in the house very long before the legs were observed to be growing and are still continuing to do so. One of the legs has put out a short four inches long upon which there are ten leaves. Altogether it is a very pretty table with its black and gold, and now the green. I think they are apple tree leaves. I set it out of doors occasionally so that a little moisture might be given to it to continue the growth, as I do not know but it may blossom and bring forth fruit, which would very much increase the curiosity."

The Liberals have the Man of Providence in Mr. Mercer, says La Minerve. They only need the Man of Victory. We cannot have all we want.

Purify Your Blood. The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditary and transmitted by generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is more contained in the blood than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly used, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50c per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Bourget College, P.Q., NEAR THE Ottawa River, on the Montreal & Ottawa R.R. Classical and English Commercial Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by competent professors. Most careful attention is paid to the business training of young men. Piano, Typewriting, shorthand and telegraphy are optional. Board, Tuition, Bed, Washing, etc., only \$120 a year. Diplomas are awarded to graduates. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday September 2nd, 1891. For prospectus and College catalogue address to the REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

DIED. At St. Brigid's, Que., June 4, Thomas P., aged 17 years, 1 month and 12 days. June 7, Celina D., aged 12 years, 4 months and 2 days. June 8, Matilda F., aged 3 years, 2 months, and 17 days. June 14, Albert E. Gordon, aged 9 years, 4 months and 22 days. Beloved children of Patrick McCormick and Ann Gordon. R. T. P.



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP. It is a well known fact, that a pure blood is the basis of health, and that a diseased blood is the cause of all the various humors of the skin and scalp, such as pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc. It is a well known fact, that a pure blood is the basis of health, and that a diseased blood is the cause of all the various humors of the skin and scalp, such as pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc.

SEVENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE. Ste. Anne de Beaupre. (For Ladies and Children only.) Under the Personal Direction of the REVEREND FATHERS, of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

Saturday, 18th July, 1891. Per Steamer "Three Rivers" leaving the Richelle Company's wharf at FOUR O'CLOCK 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. Sandler & Co., 100 Notre Dame street; J. G. Johnson, 105 Metcalfe street, and in the Society of St. Ann's Church.

STATEROOMS can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin street, on SUNDAY, 5th JULY, from 2 to 5 p.m.

THE Remington TYPE-WRITER.



"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington (?) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either. R.P. (C.M.) & Co., Ottawa Buildings, 248 St. James street.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street.

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4168. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

BOOK NOTICES. THE HOLY MASS EXPLAINED. A short explanation of the ceremonial of the Mass. By the Rev. S. Schoupe, S.J. New York: F. Pustet & Co.

This is a most valuable little book and will be found as stated on the title page "useful to all who take part in the sacred mysteries." It affords help in understanding the solemn ceremonial of the "great drama of the altar" of the clearest kind. The editor, Father O'Hare, who translates it, says: "It should be in the hands not only of those who celebrate the divine mysteries, but also in the hands of all who assist at them. A careful study of its contents will be productive of much good for all classes of readers." It will be found useful as a stepping-stone for more elaborate works by students.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for July, is the most interesting issue published. In the first place the Encyclical of our Holy Father the Pope is given entire. There is also an interesting article on Science and Transubstantiation, by one of the ablest contributors to the Magazine. History of the New Auxiliary Bishop of Boston. Irish Literary Men of New York. Revisiting Ireland. Ethics of Dirt. Intellectual Life of the Catholic Church, together with a great variety of other articles on most every subject. The Magazine must be read to appreciate its value. \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months. Address DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, Boston, Mass.

Figures do not lie, but liars sometimes figure. The Catholic Record of Indianapolis says very pithily: "To neglect to take a Catholic paper because you read a secular paper is the same as to refuse to buy a prayer book because you have bought a novel, and refuse to pay for a pew in a church because you have to pay your way to the theatre."

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LOW SPIRITS.

F. W. FABER.

Fever, and fret, and aimless stir,
And disappointed strife,
All chafing unsuccessful things,
Make up the sum of life.

Sweet thought of God! now do thy work,
As thou hast done before;
Wake up, and tears will wake with thee,
And the dull mood will be o'er.

It is not of His wondrous works,
Nor even that He is;
Word's fall it, but it is a thought
Which by it we fishblies.

Mostly in hours of gloom thou com'st,
When sadness make us lowly,
As though thou wert the echo sweet
Of humble melancholy.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

TO YOUNG HOUSEWIVES.

It may seem a curious statement to
make, but it nevertheless appears to me
(says Lady M., in Woman) to be an un-

Next comes a cousin with a "friendly
girl" she wishes for palm off upon you
and start in life. "She will make such a
capital housemaid for you."

When the soup is dished, let the tea-
kettle take its place, for a cup of coffee
or even tea is especially soothing on a
hot day, and should not be omitted as

What Does It Mean?
"100 Doses One Dollar" means simply
that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most
economical medicine to buy, because it

Lives from hand to mouth—The den-
tist.
A Canadian Favorite.

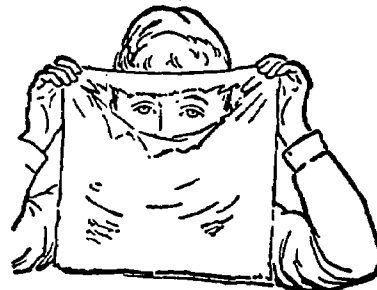
Repeat again, "obstinacy is the best
policy." Start fresh. Do not let your-
self be made into an asylum or a private
penitentiary for your relations' cast-off
servants. Have the courage to be dis-
agreeable.

How to live without dining in hot
weather," would perhaps seem more
attractive to the tired housekeeper, who
looks forward to the noonday meals of
the heated term; but without attempt-

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Rents are due
to wash-day, unless you wash
with Pearline. It's the washing
in the old way with soap and
rub, rub, that makes the holes
in your clothes. You can't get
them clean without rubbing;
you can't rub without wearing
them out. A month of ordinary
use won't make the wear and
tear of one such washing.

one pint thin cream brought to the boiling
point. Thicken with one teaspoon-
ful flour blended with a little milk; sea-
son to taste, and strain through the col-
ander into the soup tureen. Serve with
squares of buttered bread, browned in a
hot oven. Grated sweet corn is best in
a white or milk soup, for which the bones
of a chicken will form a foundation.

The best cold meats are roast beef,
veal, sparerib, boiled ham, tongue, and
chicken or turkey. Cold boiled mutton
is a painful affair, and any kind of mince
or stew should be fresh from the fire. If
your joint is not handsome and present-
able, slice the meat in the pantry and
garnish the platter with parsley or pep-
per-grass. Potatoes are scarcely eatable
cold, except as a salad. The dressing
should be poured over them some hours
before dinner; it should contain plenty
of mustard, and cream is a good substi-
tute for oil. Cold curried rice will take
the place of potatoes, which may be
considered an overrated vegetable. Beets
are good cold, either whole or in slices,
with a dash of vinegar. Tomato salad is
especially nice with mayonnaise, and
olives or pickled peaches form a pleasant
relish.

Perhaps fresh fruit is the very best
dessert in hot weather, but there are many
others that may be prepared with little
labor over the cook-stove. I have spoken
of ices; let me also suggest baked
custard, rennet custard and preparations
of gelatine.

A delicious sauce reconciles me to the
plainest dessert, such as cold bread pud-
ding, rice or some other cereal. A half
cupful of butter, a large cupful of pow-
dered sugar and a half cupful of straw-
berries, thoroughly beaten together, will
make the most plebeian of puddings to
the satisfaction of the lords of creation.
A pretty meringue is not to be despised;
and while I am speaking of these little
arts, a colored frosting is scarcely more
troublesome to make than a plain one,
and gives a festive look to a simple leaf.

When the soup is dished, let the tea-
kettle take its place, for a cup of coffee
or even tea is especially soothing on a
hot day, and should not be omitted as

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YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE BUTCHER BIRD.

Says a California horticulturist: "The
butcher bird is the most sagacious and
at the same the most cruel of birds. A
pair will follow you while ploughing and
if you overturn a rat's nest they will im-
mediately pounce upon the wretched
creatures, kill them and drag them away
and spike them in the sharp thorns of an
orange tree to be devoured at leisure.
The other morning I saw a butcher bird
with a snake fully a foot long. He had
flew up to the back of the neck and with
it flew up into an orange tree. He then
nailed the reptile on to a thorn and sat
and watched it. He let the snake al-
most wriggle off when he flew at it and
would fix it more firmly. They kill their
game by the wholesale and treat it in
this fashion. For that reason, because
they are destructive to gophers and rats,
they are considered the friend of the
orange grower."

FIGHT WITH A LEOPARD.
A wounded leopard is an ugly antag-
onist, as two unfortunate African farmers
recently found. They were returning
from a hunt, when they roused a leopard
in a mountain ravine and immediately
gave chase. The leopard at first endeav-
oured to escape by clambering up a precip-
ice; but the hunters pressed hard up-
on him, and wounded him by a musket-
ball. Frantic with rage, the animal
turned and sprang upon the nearest
man. He fastened upon the hunter's
shoulder with his teeth, and tore open a
cheek with his claws. The other hunter,
seeing his comrade's danger, ran up and
attempted to shoot the brute through the
head, but missed his aim. While he
stood a few feet away reloading his gun,
the maddened leopard abandoned his
first victim, and started upon hunter
number two. So fierce and sudden was
the beast's onset that the man had no
time to act in defence. He managed to
get out his hunting-knife, but before he
could use it the leopard struck him
over the head with his paw, the
sharp claws tearing the scalp and leaving
it hanging over the man's eyes. The
hunter grappled with the beast, which
fought with tooth and claw, and they
rolled together down a steep declivity.
Before the farmer who had been attacked
could start to his feet and seize his gun
they had rolled to the foot of the bank.
As speedily as possible he reloaded his
gun, and rushed forward to save the life
of his friend. He was too late; the man
was dead. His comrade had only the
satisfaction of completing the destruction
of the beast, which was already dying
from the wounds it had received.

THE RUSSIAN COSSACKS.
Gen. Kostanda, Governor of Moscow,
last week permitted the representatives
of some Paris journals to visit the bar-
racks of Chadynskoi, which are occupied
by a regiment of Cossacks of the Don,
and here is the description which one of
the writers gives of the wonderful per-
formances of the cavalry of the Czar:
"The drill of the Cossacks is something
marvellous. We came to witness it just
at the moment when Col. Ibovaski rode
up at full gallop in front of the squadrons
in line. In this country the commander
of a regiment never appears before his
troops without saluting them and pro-
nouncing the following words: 'Dobro
mornodny!' (Good morning my fine fel-
lows). To this salutation the entire reg-
iment responds, 'We wish your lordship
good health.'

"The troops then scattered, and the
manoeuvring began. It was simply as-
tounding, and the Frenchmen who
witnessed it, ten in number, on the invita-
tion of Col. Ibovaski, will never forget it
as long as they live.

"Imagine the most extravagant eque-
strian programme of a circus, the com-
plete repertoire of Buffalo Bill's Indians,
enriched by the most extraordinary vari-
ations—everything that is delicate, comi-
cal, magnificent and wild in the eque-
strian art. All this was displayed before
us for two long hours by a thousand men
in a tempest of dust and movement
sufficient to make the coolest head
dizzy. We saw horses bounding like
panthers, and men jumping like mon-
keys. We saw cavalrymen booted, with
their carbines across their backs and
their sabres in their hands charging
while standing upright upon their sadd-
les. Others would pass at full speed
beside Cossacks stretched upon the
ground, pick them up like pocket
handkerchiefs, and carry them off across
the groups of their saddles. Others again
would pivot upon their saddles and play
all the antics of circus clowns. One
horse, tripping upon some obstacle, ap-
parently rolled completely over the rider.
We thought he was killed upon the spot;
but he jumped up, laughing heartily
while he rearranged his damaged trou-
sers."

"When the manoeuvre was finished
the defile began. Thrice the squadron
defiled before their colonel, first at a
walk, then at a trot, and lustily at a
charge. The charge was something ter-
rific. The Cossacks are armed and
equipped in such a manner that at a dis-
tance it is impossible to either see or to
hear them. The uniforms are sombre;
the scabbards are of leather, and their
weapons are darkened. There is no
flashing or clashing of steel, and little or
no sound. And yet the whole troop of
men and horses pass noisily by at full
speed, like a living squall. The colonel
scrutinized the appearance of each
squadron, and, satisfied with the per-
formance, shouted 'Kamacho!' (Very

good), to which the double row of Cos-
sacks replied, 'Rady starata, vachery,
esokoblagorodie!' ('We will do still bet-
ter yet, your lordship!'). And the squall
passed off.

"It would be impossible to give a full
description of such an exciting and
splendid spectacle."

HINTS TO GIRLS.
From the Monthly Calendar of the
Sacred Heart parish, Worcester:
Girls, remember that your mission in
life is a beautiful one, that of angels of
the home.

Remember that the beauty of soul
shines through the bodily frame. Good-
ness, innocence and piety are "beauty
spots" of character.

Remember that gaudy dresses can never
take the place of purity of soul.

Remember that the best way to enjoy
life is under the protection of the good
God and your mother.

Remember that it is not wealth that
makes a lady; one becomes a lady by
good manners.

Remember that you should never be
afraid to use your good manners; they
will never wear out.

Remember that gentleness is a test of
good breeding; boldness and rudeness
should never appear in your character.

Remember to have your home in good
order whether visitors are expected or
not.

THE HOTTEST CITY ON EARTH.
The Arabian city which is indiscrimi-
nately known as Maskat, or Muscat,
is reputed to be one of the hottest places
on the face of the earth, the thermometer
seldom recording less than ninety degrees
in the shade. It is the chief town of the
kingdom of Oman, in Arabia, and lies
upon the coast of the Indian Ocean, in a
hollow, under cliffs 400 or 500 feet high,
which entirely shut it in from a view of
the sea. It has an excellent harbor, and
is favorably situated as a centre for the

commerce of eastern Arabia. Its popu-
lation, including that of Muttra, three
miles distant, and the intervening vil-
lages, is variously estimated at from
25,000 to 80,000. The cove of Muscat,
the harbor is called, is an inlet of the
sea, about three-quarters of a mile long,
with half that width. The appearance
of the town is not prepossessing. Its
streets are narrow, filthy and crowded.
The people, mostly Mohammedans, are
quiet, easy-going people, who have never
had the push or industry to make much
headway in the world. Epidemic fevers
are common. In the town are cathedral
ruins, the Sultan's palace, dirty bazaars,
and rows of houses many of which have
fallen into decay.

UBIQUE.
Hail to our Celtic brethren, wherever
they may be,
In the far woods of Oregon, or o'er the
Atlantic sea—
Whether they guard the banner of St.
George in Indian vales,
Or spread beneath the nightless North
experimental sails.

One in name and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.
—T. D. M'GEE.

Distrustful People
Make an exception in favor of Dr.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.
Its known virtues as a cure for diarrhoea,
dysentery, cholera morbus and all bowel
complaints cause all who use it to regard
it as the most reliable and effectual
remedy obtainable.

The seamy side of life is the outside.
The seamy side is the inside.

No one knows better than those who
have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what
relief they have given when taken for
dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side,
constipation, and disordered stomach.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE?
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
NO BETTER REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &C.

PISO'S CURE FOR
THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
CONSUMPTION.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company
Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and
Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part
of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an ac-
knowledging popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS
take place Semi-Annually (June and Decem-
ber), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER
DRAWINGS take place in each of the other
four months of the year, and are all draw-
ings in public, at the Academy of Music, New
Orleans, La.

Attended as follows:
"Who do hereby certify that we have inspected the arrange-
ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings
of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-
son managed and controlled the Drawings themselves, and
that the same are conducted with accuracy, fairness and
good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the
Company to use this certificate, with the signatures of our
signatures attached, in its advertisements."

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
TUESDAY, July 14, 1891.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000
100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 PRIZE OF 300,000 francs..... \$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 francs..... 100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 francs..... 50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 francs..... 25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 francs..... 20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 francs..... 25,000
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 francs..... 50,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 francs..... 50,000
500 PRIZES OF 100 francs..... 50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$500 are..... \$50,000
100 do. 300 are..... 30,000
100 do. 200 are..... 20,000
600 Prizes of 100 are..... 60,000
999 do. 100 are..... 99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to..... \$1,054,500

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10;
Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.
Club rates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$55.
SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
IMPORTANT.
Send Money by Express at our Expense
in Sums not less than Five Dollars,
on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Ex-
press Charges on TICKETS and LIST OF PRIZES for-
warded to correspondents.
Address PAUL CONRAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Give full address and make signature
plain.
Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the
use of the mails to send circulars, and the Express
Companies in answering correspondence and sending
Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide upon
Rights at a later date. The Post authorities,
therefore, will continue to deliver all ORDINARY
Letters, addressed at 151 1/2 Canal, but will not deliver
REGULAR Letters to him.
The only Lists of Prizes will be sent on application
to all local Agents after every drawing in any quan-
tity by Express, FREE OF COST.
NOTICE.—The present charter of the Louisiana
State Lottery Company is a part of the Constitu-
tion of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable
contract. The State and the Lottery Company
will remain in force under any circumstances until
Y. J. B. LONG, UNTIL 1895.
The Louisiana Lottery, which adjourned July
10th voted by two-thirds majority, in each house to let
the people decide at a election whether the Lottery
shall continue for \$25 million. The great im-
pression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR THE
RENEWAL.

commerce of eastern Arabia. Its popu-
lation, including that of Muttra, three
miles distant, and the intervening vil-
lages, is variously estimated at from
25,000 to 80,000. The cove of Muscat,
the harbor is called, is an inlet of the
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In the far woods of Oregon, or o'er the
Atlantic sea—
Whether they guard the banner of St.
George in Indian vales,
Or spread beneath the nightless North
experimental sails.

One in name and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.
—T. D. M'GEE.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company
Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and
Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part
of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an ac-
knowledging popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS
take place Semi-Annually (June and Decem-
ber), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER
DRAWINGS take place in each of the other
four months of the year, and are all draw-
ings in public, at the Academy of Music, New
Orleans, La.

Attended as follows:
"Who do hereby certify that we have inspected the arrange-
ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings
of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-
son managed and controlled the Drawings themselves, and
that the same are conducted with accuracy, fairness and
good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the
Company to use this certificate, with the signatures of our
signatures attached, in its advertisements."

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
TUESDAY, July 14, 1891.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000
100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 PRIZE OF 300,000 francs..... \$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 francs..... 100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 francs..... 50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 francs..... 25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 francs..... 20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 francs..... 25,000
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 francs..... 50,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 francs..... 50,000
500 PRIZES OF 100 francs..... 50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$500 are..... \$50,000
100 do. 300 are..... 30,000
100 do. 200 are..... 20,000
600 Prizes of 100 are..... 60,000
999 do. 100 are..... 99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to..... \$1,054,500

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10;
Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.
Club rates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$55.
SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
IMPORTANT.
Send Money by Express at our Expense
in Sums not less than Five Dollars,
on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Ex-
press Charges on TICKETS and LIST OF PRIZES for-
warded to correspondents.
Address PAUL CONRAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Give full address and make signature
plain.
Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the
use of the mails to send circulars, and the Express
Companies in answering correspondence and sending
Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide upon
Rights at a later date. The Post authorities,
therefore, will continue to deliver all ORDINARY
Letters, addressed at 151 1/2 Canal, but will not deliver
REGULAR Letters to him.
The only Lists of Prizes will be sent on application
to all local Agents after every drawing in any quan-
tity by Express, FREE OF COST.
NOTICE.—The present charter of the Louisiana
State Lottery Company is a part of the Constitu-
tion of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable
contract. The State and the Lottery Company
will remain in force under any circumstances until
Y. J. B. LONG, UNTIL 1895.
The Louisiana Lottery, which adjourned July
10th voted by two-thirds majority, in each house to let
the people decide at a election whether the Lottery
shall continue for \$25 million. The great im-
pression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR THE
RENEWAL.



GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN

RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache,
Headache,

Toothache,
Sore Throat,
Frost Bites, Sprains,
Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere
Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in
English and French.

THE CHARLES A. VOSELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co'y.
1801—SEASON—1891.

The following steamers will run as under and
call at the usual intermediate ports:—
To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and CAN-
ADA will leave Montreal daily (Sundays ex-
cepted) at 7 a.m.

To TORONTO—Commencing Monday 1st
June, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 a.m.,
from Lachine at 12:30 p.m., from Coteau Land-
ing at 6:30 p.m.

To SAGUENAY—Now leave Quebec
every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and
from Saguenay to Lachine September four times
a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and
Saturdays.

To CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN
every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and
from Cornwall to Lachine at 10 a.m. On
Tuesdays and Fridays at 3:30 p.m. Saturdays at
2:30 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil
to Montreal every subsequent hour. From
Montreal commencing at 6:30 a.m. Last trip
8:30 p.m. See time table.

To LA PRAIRIE—From Montreal, on
25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wed-
nesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From
La Prairie—5:30 a.m., 1:30 and 5:30 p.m. From
Montreal 6:30 a.m., 12 noon, 4 and 6:15 p.m. On
Tuesdays and Fridays from La Prairie, 5, 8,
10, 30 a.m., 1:30 and 5:30 p.m. From Montreal
6, 8, 12 noon, 4 and 6:15 p.m. On Sundays and
holidays, from La Prairie, 7, 9, 15 a.m. and 5
p.m. From Montreal, 8 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday,
May 2nd, by Steamer Terrebonne, every Satur-
day at 2:30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at
7 a.m. for Contrecoeur returning same evening
at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's
Ticket Offices, Richelieu Pier, Windsor Hotel,
Balmoral Hotel.
ALEX. MILLOY, JULIEN CHABOT,
Traffic Manager. General Manager.

Dominion Metal Works
GARTH & CO.,
536 to 542 Craig Street.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Key's Low Water Alarm,
Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump,
"Loose Pulley Oilers,
Hot Water Furnaces,
Hot Water Radiators,
Penberthy Injectors,
Hydrants of all kinds,
St. George's Street Gully,
Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop
Cocks,
Curtis's Water Pressure Regulator
Asbestos Packed Coils,
Watson's Steam Pressure Regu-
lators,
and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for
Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.

IRON FOUNDRY
CORNER OF
Maisonveuve and Lagachetiere streets

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
This Great Household Medicine
ranks amongst the leading
necessaries of life.
These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and set
wonderfully at work on the STOMACH, LIVER,
KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor
to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are con-
stantly recommended as a never-failing remedy in all
cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has
become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully
effective in all ailments of the bowels, and are the only
of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are
unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment.
Its Searching and Healing properties are known
throughout the world for the cure of
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old
Wounds, Sores and Ulcers
This is an invaluable remedy. It is especially suited for
the neck and chest, as it is structurally rubbed on
centies who may keep the American counterfeits for
sale will be prosecuted.
Purchasers should look to the Label of
the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 526
Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Gout, Rheumatism,
and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been
known to fail.
The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at
526 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
and are sold by all vendors of medicines throughout the
civilized world, with directions for use in almost every
language.
The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered in
Ottawa. Hence, anyone through the British Em-
pire who may keep the American counterfeits for
sale will be prosecuted.
Purchasers should look to the Label of
the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 526
Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

French Patent Medicines
MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON
Have just received their autumn importation
of French Specialties and Perfumes, and in-
vite the public to visit their establishment.

1605 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(CORNER OF ST. GABRIEL.)

JOB PRINTING of every description
done at THE TRUE WITNESS Office.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,
Advocates: and : Barristers,
180 ST. JAMES STREET,
City and District Bank Building.

Mantels, Grates
TILES OF ALL KINDS
For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules.

MONUMENTS, STATUARY, ALTARS
EDWARD EARL & CO.,
69 Bleury Street, - - - Montreal.

Constitutions and By-Laws of Societies
also General Job Printing, done at THE
TRUE WITNESS Office.

Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER
STRIKES THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE
Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant
relief from the severest pain.

DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT.
INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION.
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC,
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
NO REMEDY EQUALS
THE PAIN-KILLER.
In Canadian Cholera and Bowel
Complaints its effect is magical.
It cures in a very short time.
THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY FOR
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA and TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c. A BOTTLE.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

LATEST IRISH NEWS

An attempt was made not long since to dilute the... of the South Slab, and was most successful. It is understood that a syndicate has been formed to push this industry, and will probably soon erect a factory on the grounds. Mr. James Canning, of Belfast, intends to cultivate a large quantity of flax on the North and South Slabs.

A laborer recently employed by Messrs. McMullen, while engaged in tearing down an old house in Carey's Lane, Cork, found a stock of arms. Under the landing on the staircase about a hundred small swords were carefully stored. They were almost entirely eaten away with rust. Their practical finder sold them for old iron.

A memorable event in the history of Catholic Wexford occurred after the last Mass in the Franciscan Church, Wexford, on Sunday, May 24. Brother James Doyle, the first lay brother professed since the Reformation, made his solemn profession, taking the final vows of poverty, chastity and obedience as a lay brother of the Order of Franciscan Friars Minor. The Very Rev. S. B. Hore, O. S. F., officiated, and was assisted by Fathers P. A. Corish, O. S. F., and O'Hanlon. Father Hore delivered an appropriate sermon.

After the recent fatal accidents at the fire in Westmoreland street, Dublin, the authorities have been most energetic in testing the fire escapes. They have all been "weighed in the balance" and all found wanting, none of them bearing the tests imposed on them at all satisfactorily. People are clamoring for a better fire organization, not before it is required. It appears that the captain of the Dublin brigade is nearly eighty years of age, having retired on a pension from the police force over twenty-seven years ago, after a service of thirty odd years. The brigade of Montreal have been held up as examples for the Irish metropolis to follow.

The census shows that Dublin with its suburbs has only increased about 3 per cent. during the decade, the population in 1881 being 339,161, and this year 350,559, an increase of only a trifle over 500,000. Belfast has jumped from 208,122 in 1881 to 273,055 in the last return, an increase of over 31 per cent. The decrease in Ireland for the ten years is close on a quarter of a million, or 9 per cent. The population for 1891 is given at 4,706,192. The actual increase of population in the ten years was 297,653, but this was altogether neutralized by the emigration for that period, which amounted to 768,105. Three millions and a half are returned as Roman Catholics, being 75.4 per cent. of the population. The only religious denomination showing a marked increase is the Methodist Church, which has increased at the rate of 13 per cent.

Dublin is likely to have one of the finest theatres in Europe. It is proposed to convert the Leinster Hall, which stands on the side of the old Royal on Hawkins street, into a theatre. The Royal, which had the name of being one of the most commodious theatres in the world, was burned down a number of years ago. A scheme is on foot to revive the Royal, by re-constructing the Leinster Hall, and the eminent architect, Mr. C. J. Phipps, has drawn out plans. These designs are after the Frankfort Opera House, which is said to be the most perfect place of amusement in Europe. The stage will be of vast dimensions, with a certain line of sixty feet. There is ample room in the Leinster Hall building, as Drury Lane, the London theatre, could be conveniently built inside of it. The seating capacity of the old Royal was 2,000, and the new theatre will accommodate considerably over that number. Thirteen exits and entrances will be provided, and the stage will be shut off from the rest of the house by a curtain of iron, three inches thick. The galleries will be constructed of iron and concrete.

The Rev. T. L. Murray, P.P., of Iniscarra, died after a brief illness, on May 24, 1890. He began his studies for the ministry in 1825 during the Penal Laws' struggle, and after a successful career in Maynooth College was ordained priest in 1830. His first mission was the curacy of Sherkin Island; he was stationed at Middleton during the terrible famine years of 1846-47-48, and until 1851, when he was made pastor of Glonthane, near Mallow. He was next appointed parish-priest of Iniscarra. Father Murray took an active part in O'Connell's Repeal agitation, and was a personal friend of the great Liberator. At the starting of the National League movement he was elected president of the Iniscarra branch. He was an implicit believer in the capacity of the Irish people for self government, and one of his dearest hopes was that he would live to witness the triumph of the Irish cause. He was so thoroughly convinced of the right of his countrymen to rule themselves, and felt so deeply the wrongs which they had borne, that he often declared, if the slightest probability of the success of an armed rebellion against English rule existed, he would be willing, old as he was, to join the patriot army, and do what in him lay to aid it. He was buried on May 26, from the parish church in Clog hroo, where the solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the Rev. M. Callaghan, with the Revs. P. Leahy, deacon, and D. Brown, subdeacon. Bishop McCarthy, of Clonfert, occupied the throne. The assistants at the throne were Canon Pope, P.P., and Canon Kelly, P.P. The chantors were the Revs. J. O'Donoghue and S. Sisk. The interment was in the chapel grounds.

Two Nationalists. The Belfast Morning News makes its own of a comment in the Boston Pilot on Lord Wolseley, in which "our only General" is referred to as "an Irishman in feeling as well as by blood and birth." "What a pity," continues the Morning News—using identically the same words as those used by the Pilot—"that another distinguished Irishman, Lord Dufferin, loses his opportunity of winning immortal honour and gratitude in the same way. Dufferin might long be the foremost man of his race if his patriotism were equal to his acknowledged ability as a statesman." With all respect to the Pilot and Morning News,

this is bosh. In the first place, Irishmen have every reason to regard Lord Dufferin as a much truer type of Irishman than Lord Wolseley. In fact, many Irishmen who have watched his career closely have hoped that he might become our first Home Rule Viceroy. And in the second place, again with all respect to the Pilot and the Morning News, I do not think any other man is appreciably in the running for the position of "foremost man of his race" while a certain Charles Stewart Parnell lives to lead his country to her emancipation.—United Ireland.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Rev. Mother St. Joseph (nee Mary Ann O'Brien), for 33 years a nun of Jesus and Mary convent, Levis.

The very sudden and untimely death of Mr. Lewis Sullivan was indeed a great shock to his many friends in Kingston, says the Freeman. He complained of being ill about a week ago, but so far recovered as to be able to be out again on Thursday, when a relapse set in and which terminated fatally. He was a nephew of Hon. Dr. Sullivan and Mr. W. H. Sullivan, of this city, and was a very efficient and popular officer in the Inland Revenue department. The funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended, the Catholic Literary Association, of which deceased was an active member, preceded the hearse, with six of their number acting as pallbearers. The officers of the Inland Revenue department followed the chief mourners. At St. Mary's Cathedral the solemn Libera was chanted by Rev. Father Carey, the full choir being present. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, among them being a pillow bearing the words "At Rest," from his brother officers of the Revenue Office, and wreath of immortelles from the members of the C. L. A.

Charlottetown.

In his first pastoral letter, the Rt. Rev. James Charles McDonald, D. D., the new Bishop of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, writes thus of his predecessor, the lamented Bishop McIntyre: "The people of the neighboring provinces, and even those of more distant parts, with whom he had any relations, could not but feel sensible of the great loss we have sustained. But how much more afflicting must it be to you, the faithful members of his spiritual flock, who have had the great advantage and blessing of living over thirty years under his episcopal rule. During this long period of time he fulfilled with the greatest zeal the duties of a most vigilant and charitable pastor. His paternal tenderness towards his clergy, his love for the members of his flock, his zeal and solicitude in the discharge of his pastoral duties, his extensive works begun and finished in the diocese for the good of religion—all these give him a title to our highest respect and esteem, and most sincere regret and sorrow for his loss. We shall not here resound all the praises of our illustrious predecessor. But time, which destroys all things else, shall not erase from your grateful remembrance his inexhaustible charity, his ardent zeal, his sweet and courteous manners."

Of himself he says: "One single thought alone consoles us. It is, that God is often pleased to manifest His power by the most feeble instruments, and to confound the great and strong through the ministry of the weak, in order that all the glory may be rendered to His infinite majesty, and that 'no flesh' as the great Apostle says, 'may glory in His sight.' (1 Cor. i. 29) On the other hand, that God, who is infinitely rich in mercy, has promised to hear and grant the prayers and supplications of those who invoke Him. We hope, therefore, dearly beloved, that you will obtain for us by fervent supplication the assistance of which we stand so much in need."

A Brave Girl.

A young Quebec woman, Miss Kelly, twenty years of age, and living with her father on St. Valier street, was awakened at two o'clock on Wednesday morning by a noise in the lower part of the house. Arming herself with a revolver, she slipped quietly out to the passage to await the burglar. Just as she reached the last step of the stairs she stepped forward, and leveling the revolver at his breast told him to go. The burglar hesitated, but the young lady repeated her threat, "Go, or I'll shoot." Then he resolved to go, and after his departure it was found that he had taken nothing with him. He had forced an entrance from the rear of the house, and in getting in at the window had upset a chair, which led to his detection.

The N. W. Police.

Ottawa, June 18.—The Mounted Police Department has been transferred from the control of the Minister of Railways to the President of the Privy Council, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. Sir John, as Premier, always kept the direction of this department under his own control, and by order-in-council transferred the force from one department to the other whenever he changed his portfolio.

Demented.

RICHMOND, Que., June 18.—Yesterday morning Charles Cassidy, an old and respected resident of Kingsley Falls, about 60 years of age, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well. He told his three children to come and see what he was going to do. Divesting himself of coat and vest, he plunged head first into the well. Before assistance arrived he was past recovery. He has been rather despondent lately, not being in good health for the past year.

A Concession.

VIENNA, June 17.—Viscount Taaffe, the Irish prime minister of Austria, made an important speech to-day in the budget debate in the Reichsrath. He announced that the Government had decided to accept the support of the German and Liberal parties for carrying into effect the programme announced in the speech from the Throne, and would act in all things in accordance with that party. The Germans, he said, were fully justified in playing an important part in the political life of the monarchy although

they had long been obliged to renounce it. He was confident that henceforth the Government would greatly profit by their capability. The speech, undoubtedly inspired by the Emperor, produced a profound impression, and consternation reigned among the Extremist party. After a few minutes' absolute silence, the old Opposition party broke out in loud applause, the first ever given to Taaffe.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Terrible State of Affairs at Port-au-Prince.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated June 8, says there was at that time a reign of terror there, which had then lasted for nearly a fortnight. Men were being executed every day by the score in the squares and streets of the city and nobody knew when or how the massacres would end. On May 30, Hippolyte's soldiers entered by force the Mexican consulate and dragged out of the house General Souli, Mr. Rosier, Leger Cauvin, recently Minister of Justice under Hippolyte, and Cauvin's brother. These men were shot under the cathedral walls. The diplomatic corps demanded an audience of the President. Mr. Tweedy, acting consul for the British Government, demanded by what right the President had broken one of the most solemn obligations of one government to another, and wanted to know what security the other consular houses had. The President lost his temper and said: "Is this the way to talk to me—the President of this country?" Saying this Hippolyte turned his back and bounced out of the room. Finally Ls Cheud, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, induced the President to return, and an apology was made. The French consul accepted it. The German consul said that though personally he would accept the apology, he would certainly report the affair to his Government. The English consul supported his German associate. Hippolyte was much frightened over the turn of affairs. The consuls then retired but the affair is not expected to end there. The letter also says that the real leaders of the insurrection have not been captured. Only the rank and file have been made prisoners and ruthlessly shot. Generals Sully, Grettier and Bedar have escaped to the woods and are expected soon to be heard from in some northern city, as these former partisans of Hippolyte are tired of his cruelty and government, and his downfall is only a question of weeks. With regard to Hippolyte's madness, there is nothing strange in the story. Some years ago, when a refugee in Jamaica, he went raving mad and was for some time confined in the Kingston asylum and was even placed in a strait jacket.

National Monument at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, June 16.—It is proposed to erect a statue at the capital in memory of the lamented statesman, Sir John Macdonald. In order that this shall be the offering of the people, amounts from 25c up to \$2 will be received, the latter being the highest from any one individual. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. W. Lake Marler, manager of the Merchant's Bank, Ottawa, and an acknowledgment of the same will be published through the press. In this connection ex-Mayor McLeod Steward writes to the press:

"To-day I had the pleasure of receiving a telegraph from Sir Donald A. Smith in the following words: "I should be glad to join as a subscriber in any well-considered movement for the erection of a statue to Sir John Macdonald." "I would now respectfully suggest that His Worship the Mayor and the City Council form themselves into a committee, with a few citizens added, if necessary, to carry out the details of a national monument. I would also suggest that a circular be printed and sent to every postmaster in the Dominion, who should be asked to act as treasurer and forward subscriptions to the Merchants Bank of Canada here, Mr. W. L. Marler, the manager, having kindly promised to act as treasurer. By this means the whole country can be reached without much effort."

Australian Election.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., June 18.—The election returns received up to the present time give the Government 28 members and the Opposition 25. Of the latter, 16 are labor candidates. Sir Henry Parkes and other ministers are elected. Mr. Dibbs, the Opposition leader, is defeated.



CURE SICK HEAD

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.



A Perfect Success. The Rev. A. Antonio de Refugio, Tex., writes: "As I am unable to judge, I thank Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic for a perfect success, for any one who suffered from a most painful nervousness I did. I feel now like myself again after taking the Tonic."

Cured Entirely. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13. I, the undersigned, hereby state that my son had epileptic fits over two years but was cured by Father Koenig's remedy—entirely. I make this statement out of gratitude. 522 Race Street. JOHN NUENZLITZ.

The undersigned knowing the above named J. Nuenzlitz's family is fully convinced of the truth of above statement. P. M. SCHAEFER, Pastor of St. Francis Church.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

BRUSHES.

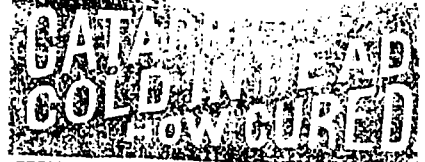
Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Feather-Sink Cleaners, &c. &c. &c. Inland and Manufactures, 754 Craig street (opposite THE TARA WITNESS) Telephone 611-90.



Children always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

HARDWARE

HOPE FURNISHING AND BUILDING Hardware. Paints, Ware, Cutlery, &c. Prices very low at L. J. A. SCURRY, JR., 6 St. Lawrence St.



CATARRH NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure. Failure Impossible. Many scalded diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as head-ache, partial deafness, loss of sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected colds lead to deafness, Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is \$1 by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of 50 cents and \$1.00 by addressing FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, Ont. Beware of imitations similar in name.

A Trade Union.

LONDON, June 18.—All journals echo Lord Salisbury's statement yesterday to the Imperial Federation League that they must now seriously consider the plan of a united empire trade league. The papers say the only feasible plan is that which the Canadian federalists had long demanded, namely, a preferential duty within the Empire against foreign goods. The federalists lay their views before Lord Salisbury to-morrow, but seeing that a general election is just coming on, few expect the government to commit itself.

BURLINGTON ROUTE

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD. Leave Chicago at 1.00 P. M., or St. Louis at 8.25 A. M., and arrive at Denver 6.15 P. M. the next day. Through Sleepers, Chair Cars and Dining Cars. All Railways from the East connect with these trains and with similar trains via Burlington Route to Denver, leaving Chicago at 6.10 P. M., St. Louis at 8.15 P. M., and Peoria at 3.20 P. M. and 8.00 P. M. All trains daily. Tourist tickets are now on sale, and can be had of ticket agents of all roads and at Burlington Route depots in Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. There is no better place than Colorado for those seeking rest and pleasure. 47-3-cow.

N. W. Smuggling.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The special Treasury agent, Mr. Soeghen, who has been making a tour of investigation in the North-West, and who is alleged to have discovered an extensive system of smuggling along the Canadian border, has not yet made his formal report to the Treasury Department. The understanding is, however, that he will recommend that additional precautions be taken to prevent smuggling along the northern border. In some parts of Minnesota he

is said to have found large settlements of persons whose chief pursuit appeared to be smuggling. There was a brisk trade in farm products, which were shipped across the border from Canada in large quantities without the payment of duties. There was an extensive trade also in the smuggling of agricultural implements from the States into Canada.

A Veteran.

SHERBROOKE, June 19.—At a hall given by the non-commissioned officers of the 53rd Battalion in the Drill Hall last evening Lieutenant Maurice Shea, the Waterloo veteran, who is now 98 years of age, opened the ball. The gallant veteran is in full possession of his faculties and evidently enjoyed the dance, especially as it was the anniversary of the great battle.

Kingston's Statue.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 19.—The Board of Trade held a meeting last night and selected Murray Tower Park as the site for a statue of the late Sir John Macdonald. It was decided to canvass subscriptions throughout Ontario, beginning at Ottawa. Murray Tower Park is to be named Macdonald Park.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN.—The grain market is without change. Oats continue in fair demand, but no increase is shown in the offerings. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$0; No. 2 do, \$1.14@1.16; No. 3 do, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, \$1.03@1.05; feed do, 62c@64c; peas, 85c per 66 pounds, in store; 87c afloat; Manitoba oats, 55c@56c; Upper Canada do, 56c@57c per 64 pounds; corn, 85c duty paid; feed barley, 61c@62c; rye, 83c@84c.

FLOUR.—The market remains without change.—Patent spring, \$6 00@8 10; patent winter, \$5 50@6 75; straight rollers, \$5 10@5 25; extra, \$4 80@4 90; superfine, \$4 60 @ \$4 70; city strong bakers', \$5 50 @ \$5 75; strong bakers', \$5 25@5 50; superfine, bags, \$2 20@2 35; extra, bags, \$2 35@2 45; oatmeal, standard, per bag, \$2 85@3 00; oatmeal, granulated, \$2 85@3 00; oatmeal, rolled, \$2 85@3 00.

HOG PRODUCE.—The market still continues very dull. The following are the quotations for to-day.—Canadian short cut, \$16.50@17; Western clear mess pork, \$16 00@16 50; short cut, western, \$16 50@17 00; hams, city cured, 10c@11c; 11c; do, city cured, 10c@11c; lard, in pails, pure, 8c@9c; lard, in pails, Fairbanks, 7c@7c; bacon, 8c@10c.

CHEESE.—The export trade is moving steadily. About 20,000 boxes were shipped on the 15th and large quantities are arriving every day for shipment. We quote at 8c@8c for large lots and 9c@9c for jobbing lots.

BUTTER.—The market is unchanged. A few small lots have been shipped to foreign markets but they are sent more as samples. It is somewhat too early to export on account of the high prices. We quote to-day.—Creamery at 19c; Morrisburg and Brockville, at 16c@17c; Western dairy, 14c@15c; Townships, 17c@18c.

EGGS.—The market seems to be a little stronger to-day, and 11c is the ruling price. Some eggs are sold at 12c quite readily.

FARMERS MARKETS.

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from \$1 00@1 25 per bag; pork, 85c@81 per bushel; buckwheat, 65c@75c; beans, \$1 50@2 00 do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 85c @ \$1 10 per bag; Quebec turnips, 6c do carrots, 70c@ \$1 00 the bushel; American cabbage, 10c@15c each; asparagus, 12c@20c per bunch; radishes, 5c@7c per dozen; lettuce, 10c to 25c do; rhubarb, 10c@20c per dozen.

FRUIT.—Lemons, \$4 00@5 00 per box; oranges, \$3@4 do; blood oranges, \$2 50@3 00 per box; apples, \$5@6 per barrel; hammers, according to size and quality, 75c@81 25 per bunch; pine apples, 6c@12c each, according to size.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter from 17c @20c per lb; for dairy best creamery 22c per lb; prints, 18c@27c; packed eggs, 12c to 13c per dozen; fresh, 15c@20c.

BUTHERS' MEATS.—Roast beef, 12c@16c per lb; beefsteak, 10c@18c do; mutton, forequarter, 8c do; mutton, hind-quarter, 12c do; mutton, side, 10c do; mutton chops, 12c@15c do; fed veal, 8c @12c do; spring lamb, 75c@ \$1 50 per quarter, according to size and quality.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 50c@60c per pair; turkeys, 90c@ \$1 25 each; ducks, 60c@80c per pair; spring chickens, alive, 50c per pair.

FISH.—Fresh salmon from the Lower Ports, 12c@18c per lb; halibut, 10c@12c; haddock and cod, 5c@6c; trout and white fish, 8c@10c; dore, 10c; pike, 8c; pickerel, 8c@10c; lobster, 10c@12c; sturgeon, 10c; perch, rock bass and little white fish, 1c@30c per bunch.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$7@8 50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, 45c @50c per 100 lbs; straw, \$4 00@5 00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

Live Stock. The receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards for week ending June 20 were as follows:

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs. Rows: Left over from previous week, Total for week, Left on hand.

There were large receipts of cattle for the week at these yards with some demand for export cattle. There was little change in values. The butcher market, on account of the large supply of inferior stock, was slow and prices weakened except for good cattle of which the supply was short.

There was an increase in the receipts of sheep and no change in hog market 51 best values. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 5c to 5c; Cattle butchers, good, 5c to 5c; Cattle Butchers, medium, 4c to 4c; Cattle butchers culls, 3c to 4c; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3; Sheep, 4c to 4c; Hogs, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Calves, \$3 to \$7.

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Ladies are invited to inspect a variety of handsome Costumes in French styles. Embroidered Muslin and Summer Silks representing the largest and most correct fashions for the season. New Importation of Models From Paris, From Vienna, From Berlin, From London. Best Patterns in Sateen Dresses Stylishly made. With materials for waist. Silk Dresses. Muslin Dresses. S. CARSLY.

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