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MARGARET MATHER.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF THE NEWSTAR.

THE SUPERBITY OF HER ART.

"JULIET"

It is always a pleasure to meet with genius, and when it comes under its spell, it is our duty to recognize and applaud it. Monday night at the Montreal public had that pleasure, and we are happy to say, did not hesitate to translate its deep sense of gratification into spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm, delight and approval.

DANGER AHEAD!

There is danger ahead for you if you neglect the warnings which nature is giving you of the approach of the fell destroyer—consumption. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, loss of appetite—these symptoms have a terrible meaning. You can be cured if you do not wait until it is too late.

FOUR MEN LEAP TO DEATH.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 28.—An accident occurred at the Kanawha Mining Colliery, in this county, this morning about 7 o'clock, in which three men and a boy were killed. Two cars loaded with thirteen miners were ascending the incline, 800 feet up the mountain-side to the mines.

LADIES WILL HAVE NO IDEAS.

Miss Diamond Dyon can be used in how many adroitly they read the story of "Cousin John's Wife," published by Wells & Chapman Co., Montreal, P.Q. Send stamp for book and sample, with full directions for fifty different uses.

BOOTH DOES NOT LOOK AT OTHERS WHO PLAY HIS.

If you are tired, taking the large old-fashioned gripping pillow, try Carter's Little Pills and take some comfort. A man can't do anything. One pill a dose.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering.

THE IRISH PARTY.

DUBLIN, May 27.—The Whiteside campaign by the Parmentiers is now in full tide, and mass meetings are held every day in various portions of Ireland, but principally in Ulster, and every Home Rule member of Parliament is on the stump.

A GLOOMY VACATION.

LONDON, May 28.—There is no doubt that the Ministry is turning an unusually long Whiteside holiday to the best use in making every effort to have definite decisions to present when Parliament meets.

TURKEY AND THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, May 27.—It is asserted that the English proposals offered to the Turkish envoy, Fehmi Pasha, for the occupation of the Soudan by Turkey, have been declined.

RUSSIA PUSHING AHEAD.

LONDON, May 28.—The Russian censors of press despatches are exerting themselves to the utmost to suppress the fact that, notwithstanding the favorable prospect for peace, the Russian war preparations are still being pressed with extraordinary vigor.

FLIGHT OF GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 28.—Swarms of Whiteside holiday-makers are spending Mr. Gladstone's rest at Hawarden. To-day a couple of thousand Liberal excursionists from Lancashire and a party of American tourists marched in procession to the castle from Hawarden Station to see the Premier.

A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY.

DUBLIN, May 27.—At a meeting of the Ladies' Sanitary Association yesterday Sir Chas. Dilke said the condition of the homes of the poor in Ireland was a disgrace to the age.

RED FLAGS OF PARIS.

PARIS, May 28.—The Government have decided to introduce a bill prohibiting the display anywhere in France of all emblems, except the national tricolor and recognized flags of foreign nations.

A MAQUILLILL.

LONDON, May 28.—The Marquis of Hartington is ill at Dublin. His proposed orations at Belfast and elsewhere have been abandoned.

LAND TAX REGULATIONS.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 28.—An intense feeling of dissatisfaction toward the Dominion Government's land tax regulations is spreading throughout British Columbia.

DEATH OF AN UN.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Mother Josephine, colored, founder of the Holy Family, is dead.

THE NORTH-WEST.

RIEL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE CHAPLAIN OF THE HALIFAX BATTALION.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 28. Rev. Mr. Pitblado, of this city, was on board the steamer Northern when Riel was being conveyed to Saskatchewan. He had some conversation with the rebel leader and the following is extracted from a report of this which he gives in private letters.

HOW POINT-MAKER SURVIVED.

WINNIPEG, May 27.—The following is the message which Point-maker addressed to Gen. Middleton at Prince Albert:

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 26.—The appointment of Hon. H. W. Phalen, of St. Louis, as United States consul-general at Halifax, is very favorably received here.

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BREVITIES.

Prince Antoine of Hohenzollern is dying. Six newspapers have been suppressed at Warsaw. The Earl of Rosebery has gone to the Hague from Berlin.

There are fifteen industrial schools in New York City.

Pekin advices say it is reported that a Russian outpost fired upon a Chinese outpost in Manchuria.

A commission from the Admiralty is examining sites for defensive works on the English coast.

The Earl of Selkirk, who died very rich lately, left a year's salary to all employed on his estates.

The Hon. John Nash, the new Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a Roman Catholic, the second of that faith who has been appointed to that office since the Reformation.

The French copy of the treaty of peace between China and France has been agreed to. Nothing now remains but the compilation of the Chinese copy.

The best rice is that raised in South Carolina, where the rice is sown in trenches, which are eighteen apart, and flooded to a depth of several inches.

Allowing every benefit of doubt, the entire figures for the strictly native Christians in India cannot be placed above 1,200,000, which represents less than one half of 1 per cent of the whole population of 250,000,000.

An official account of the troubles at Kow-hang is that nine Half-breed men, killed a doctor and three Sikh policemen, and wounded a police commander. Seven Half-breeds were killed. The affair has no political importance.

In Cuba two hours before a paper is distributed on the street a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the government and one to the Censor. When the paper is returned with the Censor's indorsement the paper may go out to the public.

The Old Testament Revision Company, which has just submitted its report to Convocation in England, held eight-five sessions, and finished in June, 1884. These sessions, of about ten days each, comprised 792 days of six hours at a sitting.

The Wisconsin brewers have discovered that the new license law is so loosely drawn that a brewing company may retail its own beer without a license. The result is that now beer shops are springing up in the cities at that rate.

A Baltimore house the other day sold, in a lump, 40,000 cases of tomatoes and 10,000 cases of corn. The price paid for the former was 82 cents per dozen, and for the latter 75 cents. This was one of the largest deals in canned goods ever perfected.

The champion peach tree in the Delaware region, according to local fame, is a tree eight or ten inches in diameter and heavy with age. Last season it yielded eight crates of merru-fruit, besides a bushel and a half picked from the ground.

The loss of petroleum spirit from leakage and evaporation was as much as 18 per cent, annually some ten years ago, but this has been reduced to 8 per cent, in many stores, and Germany claims to have reduced it to 1 per cent.

George W. Howe, of Westfield, Mass., lost a treasured family heirloom in a fire at his old homestead, in Conville, last week. It was a piano made in London 144 years ago. He had intended to present it to the Westfield Athenaeum.

One of Dr. Livingston's early discoveries was Lake Ngami, in South Africa, and it was then a favorite resort of elephants and other large animals. A recent explorer has found in place of the lake an arid spot devoid of both game and vegetation.

A reformer drunkard offers the following recipe as an infallible cure for the liquor habit:—Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; pepperment water, 11 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm. This forms one draught. Two draughts to be taken each day.

The French habit of addressing inferiors as "thou" caused a strike at Stetin recently, where the Journeymen Butchers' Union "went out" and remained out until their masters agreed to address them only with the polite "you." But since the journeymen had grown so proud the master butchers decided that it would no longer be proper to humiliate them by giving them tips over and above their wages.

The weather forecasts of M. C. Montigny, of Brussels, for the years 1883 and 1884 have been verified to the letter. They have been based on the hypothesis that blue largely predominates in the twinkling of the stars when there is much water in the atmosphere, and that the preponderance of green, or more rarely of violet, is indicative of great dryness. He conducts his observations by means of an instrument called a scintillometer, and the predictions are made for a long period.

Captain Howard, whose bravery saved the day to the Dominion troops in their recent fight with the Riel insurgents, is a native of Connecticut. He served in the war of the rebellion, and also five years in the regular army, where he had considerable experience in Indian warfare. He is a brave, cool-headed soldier, thoroughly familiar with army life, and he is also a very skillful machinist, possessing a complete knowledge of the mechanism of a Gatling gun.

The following is a list of the twelve greatest paintings, according to a New York critic:—1. Rubens's Descent from the Cross. 2. Raphael's Sistine Madonna. 3. Da Vinci's Last Supper. 4. Raphael's Transfiguration. 5. Domenichino's Last Communion of St. Jerome. 6. Guido's Aurora. 7. Murillo's Immaculate Conception. 8. Michael Angelo's Last Judgment. 9. Volterra's Descent from the Cross. 10. Titian's Assumption of the Virgin. 11. Guido's Beatrice Cenci. 12. Correggio's Nativity.

A few seasons ago an English duchess, whose way is to go ahead in pleasure, went to try her luck at the Monaco tables, where she soon got to the bottom of her purse. She went to the director to ask a loan, offering a pair of earrings with solitaire diamonds as a pledge. "Our terms are cash, and nobody is trusted." "But I am the Duchess of—," said her Grace. "That doesn't matter. Many duchesses come here who want borrow."

The extraordinary fatality of measles of late years is attracting the attention of the public, and calling for the comments of medical men. Since January last 460 children have died of the disease in New York city, while in 1884 the number of deaths for the same period was only 144, while the total for the year was 762. The doctors say that of some causes which with pneumonia have made measles unusually fatal—sudden and violent changes in temperature. They say, moreover, that measles are treated too lightly by mothers, nurses and caretakers of children in general, and in many cities of Europe and America kills as many children, as does any other contagious disease.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1885

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ considers the surrender of Poundmaker to be the signal for the termination of all hostilities in the North-West.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has introduced an amendment to the Indian clause of the Franchise Bill which will have the effect of removing the most objectionable feature of that clause.

ENGLAND is about to conclude a new opium treaty with China, by which all the barriers heretofore existing against the free diffusion of the demoralizing drug throughout the Chinese Empire will be abolished.

THE special war correspondent of an evening contemporary sends a despatch in which he relates the difficulties he had to surmount to catch a glimpse of the rebel leader, Louis Riel.

SOME of the white settlers in the North-West who have suffered losses at the hands of the Indians, are showing an inclination to get ahead of the law and to deal out justice after the method of Judge Lynch.

A CORRESPONDENT brought the Montreal Herald to task for not having condemned the sentiments in favor of Canadian independence which were expressed at the annual dinner of the Club National.

BRITISH Columbia also threatens to become a source of weakness to the Confederation. That province has a new grievance. The Dominion lands regulations are said to clash in a very radical manner with the interests of the province, and the public press announce that if the authorities at Ottawa do not cease to mismanage the administration of the lands and timber limits in Columbia, the people will be forced to secede from Confederation.

ederation, or increasing our powers and privileges as a nation by accepting Independence, we would without a moment's hesitation choose Independence." The sentiment is growing.

It is asserted that all attempts to convert the Radical members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet to the coercion view have completely failed. The other day we were told how Earl Spencer walked arm in arm with Sir Charles Dilke through the Phoenix Park and explained the beauties of coercion amid the beauties of nature.

THE Toronto World gives the News of the same city a sound and lively thrashing for the gentlemanly position it has assumed in regard to the men and officers of the 65th Regiment of Montreal.

THE action of the Senate in amending the Scott Act, so as to permit the sale of beer and light wines, will, as a matter of course, meet with the fierce denunciation of prohibition fanatics; but, on the other hand, all temperate and reasonable people will not fail to approve the step taken, and we believe this latter category of citizens is largely in the majority.

ANOTHER PROVINCE ON ITS MUSCLE. British Columbia also threatens to become a source of weakness to the Confederation.

we are to believe those papers the popular dissatisfaction is widespread and the excitement intense. British Columbia depends largely upon the lumber trade for its living and its prosperity. For the past two years that trade has been greatly depressed, and instead of endeavoring to ameliorate the situation, the government aggravated it by issuing unfair regulations for the disposal of timber limits.

THE question is of interest to Orangemen, for, as is well known, we have flourishing Orange lodges on many of the reservations; and we speak what we know when we say that many of the members of these lodges are as intelligent, as well informed and as capable men as are to be found anywhere in the Dominion.

IS this the reason why the ballot was given to the Indians? We all know that the Orange order is used as a tool to advance the political fortunes of certain wire-pulling members of the organization, who all nestle under the Conservative banner.

ACCORDING to an Ottawa contemporary it appears that Bro. Oronhyateka, who by the way is a Dominion Government official as well as an Orangeman, has gone into nearly all the Indian reservations and established Orange lodges among those Indians who are to-day receiving aid from the government.

TRouble in Gladstone's Cabinet. THERE is trouble in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. It does not proceed from the obloquy which attaches to the abortive outcome of the Sudan invasion, nor does it flow from the humble attitude assumed in the Afghan controversy.

THE ORANGE LAMBS OF NEWFOUNDLAND. The Newfoundland Orangeman is more destructive and more dangerous than the Colorado beetle.

REV. MR. PITBLADO AND RIEL. The Canadian Press has published the particulars of an interview alleged to have taken place between Louis Riel and a Rev. Mr. Pitblado, a Protestant minister and chaplain of the Halifax Battalion.

ST. JOHN'S, May 27.—Despatches from various parts of Conception Bay state that Orange persecution of Roman Catholics continues unrelentingly.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION. The address of the President of the Montreal Bank, at the annual general meeting, has come to be the leading event in the fiscal year, and is looked forward to with general interest.

THE LATE MR. ED. HARNEY. The funeral of Mr. Edward Harney who died on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, took place on Sunday, at 10.30 a.m., to the church of the Holy Trinity, on the kindness of the curé, Rev. Mr. Marechal.

CATHARIE.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years.

A Frenchman who loves his wife and her his "daring cabbage" or his "Hipples rabbit."

ried out acceptably to the Irish people under the present system of local administration. As the N.Y. Sun very justly remarks, "the English Radicals have at last awakened to the fundamental truth that reform legislation for Ireland has hitherto begun at the wrong end, and that the first thing needed is a radical transformation of the machinery for enforcing the laws."

THE great point of difference now is whether the Coercion act shall be renewed for one or three years; and then, it would only be some minor clauses of the act which would be re-enacted. The Radicals insist on the briefer period or they will smash the Cabinet.

THE Orange-loving Judge of the district fined the Orange ringleaders of the murderous exploit in the enormous sum of \$10, without imprisonment or hard labor.

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dependence and not by Imperial Federation, which was without any substantial ground on which to stand.

Mr. L. Lorrain, Mayor of Irberville, was no less emphatic and pronounced in his views upon the question. He protested against the colonial status of this country, which kept Canada in a bondage which was hurtful to the political and commercial interests of the people, and which was a check on their prosperity and development.

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more immediately. From the annual report it was learned that the institution had more than held its own and enjoyed a large measure of prosperity, mainly due to the solid character, and able direction of our first monetary concern. This will be the more readily recognized when it is considered that the past year was one of unusual difficulty in all commercial affairs and of general depression in business.

Mr. Smithers alluded to another matter of public interest—the subject of bank issues. He is strongly in favor of, and advocates the policy of putting Canadian banks upon the American system and requiring them to secure their issues by the deposit of Government bonds.

HAVING dealt with the results of the past, Mr. Smithers had a few words to say on the prospects of the future. He indulged in no wild prophecies, but endeavored to give a sound and reasonable forecast based on the signs of the times.

THEY were not and they were. They insisted on us being submissive to them. They were against us trying to redress our own grievances. Ever since the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope was propounded they have been very tyrannical.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. CONVENTION OF FORMER STUDENTS. Thursday last was a gala day at St. Mary's College.

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TRINITY ORDINATIONS.

The following is the official list as authorized by the Bishop's secretary of the ordinations which took place on Saturday at the Grand Seminary.

Messrs. G Houle, E Lattilpe, A St Jean, P Beauchemin, A Gastonguay, J E Beaudoin, J M Landry, F X Lavallee, Montreal; G F Gagnon, Pontiac; B M Pujos, Leavenworth.

Messrs. W J F Hébert, A P Hogue, Montreal; M J Horan, Albany; J G Sanson, Grand Rapids; T P O'Connor, Kingston; W J Quirk, Manchester; W Flynn, J Francis, Providence; P Z Desroches, G E Dion, H L Filiatrault, St. Hyacinthe; T H MacLaughlin, A O Grady, J P Prendergast, Springfield; J A Laurence, P J Petri, Trenton.

M. M. D Casabon, S J L Corbell, A Dufour, A P Godin, E J B Mennier, Montreal; J A Clark, Burlington; D E Coffey, J Turcotte, J Leveseur, Chatham; H J Hermoth, Duquesne; T J Crossan, D H Lourlou, T F Fitzpatrick, P F McKenna, D F Sheedy, Providence; D F O'Keefe, St. Paul; R J A Plamondon, Sherbrooke; J A Troyling, Toronto; C P Hane, Trenton; B Garand, C S C.

Messrs. A J Bastien, L Cousineau, G J Dauth, J F Forbes, W J Forbes, G J Lajeunesse, H C Saucier, Montreal; W J Hutteger, Alton; G H Traggesser, Baltimore; T M Donahue, J Paquet, Burlington; A Comeau, Osham, J F Bowen, M W McCarthy, J J McNamara, Duquesne; E F Melancon, Halifax; T J Loughran, R F Martin, J F Tuilly, Providence; F P Sirois, Rimouski; J D Sullivan, St. Paul; J J Curran, Soranton; J A Cresvier, H Vanier, C S C; A Ribera, Santa Fe, N.M.

Messrs. A L Barco, A J Coullé, A L Denoy, L P Desrochers, L A Dubuc, D J Dumesnil, J N Poulin, A J Primeau, M J Roux, E Toupin, Montreal; A Beaton, C F McKintion, Arichat; J L O'Doherty, Boston; G D Tander, J C York, Brooklyn; J P Shannon, Burlington; J P Aylward, A P McIntosh, Hamilton; J J Downey, P Kennedy, Hartford; V J Browne, Newfoundland; P F Duff, Peterborough; J Ryan, Pontiac; J L McLaughlin, J Sullivan, Portland; J M Coffey, O S Kelly, D M Lonney, E J McElroy, C F Maguire, R F Morin, Providence; L de G Leblanc, St. John, N. B.; S Coudron, St. Paul; S J Garrix, Santa Fe; P F Hatay, J M Canney, Springfield; Brother Jean Marie, Trappist.

The Archbishop of Quebec has made the following ordinations to the priesthood: Messrs. Henri Dufour, Augustin Vesina, Cyrien Jean, Daniel Guimond, François Tatu, Siméon Jolicoeur, Pierre Ouellet, François Xavier Conture, all of the archdiocese of Quebec; Mr. Joseph Fortin, Montreal; Messrs. Mathieu and John Boston, of Arichat; Messrs. Andrew Timon, Cyrille Paradis, and John Bradley, Manchester; Mr. Thomas Haley, Nebraska; Mr. Burke, Charlestown.

A CONSECRATED BANNER.

On Monday morning at the Guelph Church High Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock, at which the banner consecrated to the Sacred Heart, and which will be presented to the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, was made. This magnificent piece of handwork is made of white silk, and trimmed with gold lace flowers.

THE FINE DIEU.

The following will be the route of the Festival procession on Sunday next: From Notre Dame Church to Place d'Armes, St. James, McGill, St. Radegonde and Langueval streets to St. Patrick's Church, where a repository will have been erected.

VICTOR HUGO'S INSANE DAUGHTER.

HALIFAX, May 27.—A local paper publishes an interview with Robert Motion, the well known criminal lawyer, giving some details of the romantic love affairs and career of Victor Hugo, now in an asylum, to whom he leaves four million francs, as reported by cable. She became infatuated with Lieut. Putza, an officer in the 16th Regiment, and to him she was secretly married, but he afterwards repudiated her.

A SALVATIONIST GAOLED.

KINGSTON, May 24.—James Bell, cadet of the Salvation Army, before the magistrate yesterday pleaded guilty to taking a horse on the street, making an unusual noise, against the ordinances of the city. He was fined \$1 and costs or ten days in jail.

THE QUEEN'S OWN AROUSED.

Toronto, June 2.—There is considerable dissatisfaction expressed here among the Queen's Own, that the contingent now at the front was left at Battleford, and prominent members say that unless a satisfactory explanation is given of the apparent slight the regiment will probably disband.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HENRY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and guaranteed, or returned if not found satisfactory.

"NINETY-EIGHT."

(Continued from first page.)

It must never be forgotten by the serious student of "Ninety-eight" that the rising was in no sense a religious war. The United Irishmen were organized openly first, and secretly afterwards, by Protestants; the most conspicuous leaders of the revolution were Protestants; some of its most famous martyrs were Protestants. Not only was the struggle not one of creed against creed, of Catholic against Protestant, but large numbers of Catholics were strongly opposed to the rebellion, and in many cases took active measures against it.

There was still one more scene to be played out in the melancholy drama of '98. Some French ships were sent to Ireland, but were attacked by an English squadron before a landing could be effected. After a long and desperate battle the French were hopelessly defeated. A large number of French officers who were taken prisoners were brought to Lord Cavan's house on Lough Swilly.

Among the guests there was Sir George Hill. Looking into the faces of the French officers Sir George Hill discerned one face very familiar to him—the face of an old colleague, one of the most prominent of the Irish rebels—the face of Theobald Wolfe Tone. No one else had recognized Wolfe Tone. He was hailed as a French officer, he spoke French easily, and everyone present assumed him to be a Frenchman—everyone with the exception of Sir George Hill.

Donahoe's Magazine for June is an excellent number and contains, among other readable articles: "Visions Within Visions," by Una MacLaughlin; "Southern Sketches," continued, by Rev. W. Newman; a sketch of the life of Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, by M. J. Dwyer; together with its accustomed rich collection of interesting miscellaneous topics treated by well-known pens. The poetry of the number is especially good, and an article on the Russian army, by James J. O'Kelly, M. P., will receive much attention. Publishers, T. B. Noonan & Co., Boston, Mass.

Nothing could be more acceptable to its large and cultivated audience than the leading contribution to the Magazine of American History for June. It is a critical study of the professional life and character of Charles O'Connor, by Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, of New York, who has for forty years occupied the bench of a court where Mr. O'Connor, for a considerable portion of that period, was constantly before him. Members of the bar, in particular, will find this carefully prepared article intensely interesting.

The rebellion of the United Irishmen had drawn into its eddies none of the leaders of the constitutional agitation. Neither Grattan nor Flood had ever belonged to the body, even in the days when it was an open organization; and neither of them had any sympathy with its efforts, or had believed in its possible success. While the desperate struggle to which it gave rise was raging, they stood aside, dropped for the moment from the page of history, and their places were taken by a man no less gifted, no less eloquent, no less patriotic than either of them—John Philipot Curran. Curran, like Grattan and like Flood, had begun his career by trying to play on the double pipes of poetry and oratory, and like Grattan and Flood he soon discovered the superiority of his prose to his verse, and abandoned rhymes for rhetoric. Unlike Grattan, however, he was a poet. He has at least left behind him some verse, which deserves to be read and will be remembered, while nothing of Flood or Grattan can seriously be said to have remained in literature. Curran's poem of "The Deserter" is one of the most beautiful pieces of work in Irish literature.

"I WOULD THAT I WERE DEAD!" cries many a wretched housewife to-day, as weary and disheartened, she forces herself to perform her daily task. "It doesn't seem as if I could get through the day. This dreadful back-ache, these frightful dragging down sensations will kill me! Is there no relief? Yes, madam, there is. Dr. Pierce's 'Kaiser's Prescription' is an unfailing remedy for the complaints to which your sex is liable. It will restore you to health again. Try it. All druggists.

DISASTROUS WATERSPOUT.

LINCOLN, N. B., May 29.—A special of Indiana gives the following particulars of the bursting waterspout on Tuesday evening: A party of 17 Bohemians en route to Dunley Creek camped in the Richmond canyon, half a mile from the Republican river and nine miles east of this place.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE PILGRIM OF OUR LADY OF MARTYRS. May Number. A Magazine of Early Catholic American History, and of the present Indian Missions. Conducted for the Shrine at St. Mary's of the Martyrs, N. Y. By Rev. J. Loyzance, S. J., West Chester. Published from the N. Y. Catholic Protectory.

TRIBUTES OF PROTESTANT WRITERS TO THE TRUTH AND BEAUTY OF CATHOLICITY. By James J. Tracy, Editor of "Catholic Flowers from Protestant Gardens," etc. Publishers, Fr. Pustet and Co., New York and Cincinnati.

A HOLY MENDICANT; or, Life of Benedict Joseph Labre. Translated from the French of Abbé Solassal, by Myrian Vincelleto. New York and Montreal: D. and J. Sadler & Company, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MURDEROUS BURGLARS. LONDON, Ont., May 29.—John McLellan, a prosperous old bachelor of 70, living seven miles from Strathroy, was the victim of some very rough treatment at the hands of two masked burglars on Sunday night.

ST. ANICET NEWS. On the evening of the 25th ult. the good people of school section No. 2, St. Anicet, were treated by the pupils of that school to one of those rare but very popular events, a literary and dramatic entertainment.

SECULARIZING THE PANTHEON. PARIS, May 29.—The Pantheon, which was founded as a church in 1764 and dedicated to St. Genevieve, has seen some vicissitudes. During the revolution at the end of the last century, it was decided to make of the church a pantheon, and to bury there the greatest of the country's statesmen.

DENMARK TO ARBITRATE. LONDON, June 2.—The Daily News this morning states that it has been definitely agreed between England and Russia to invite the King of Denmark to arbitrate as to the responsibility for the Pundj incident, and that he has intimated his willingness to act. A portion of the official papers relating to the attack by the Russians on the Afghans on March 30th has been published. They show that on March 29th Gen. Lumsden telegraphed his government that the Russians were moving heaven and earth to get the Afghans to fight, and that fighting was certain. On April 2nd he repeated his statement that an attack by Komaroff was deliberately planned.

RUSSIA DISPLEASED AT PRUSSIA.

LONDON, June 1.—The possibility of the expulsion of the Russian Poles from Prussia was due to an understanding between the governments of Russia and Germany seems to have no foundation. Russia is anything but pleased at the action of the Prussian authorities, and is engaged in an eschewon of retaliatory measures. Many German residents in Russia are being forced to return to their native country. Hardly any notice is given, and much hardship and suffering attends their expulsion. In many instances the refugees reach the frontier destitute.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN EXONERATED.

BOSTON, May 29.—Judge Allen to-day decided not to grant Mrs. John L. Sullivan's application for a divorce. He did this. Sullivan had been proven a "gross and confirmed drunkard," nor had his cruelty been proved.

SHOTS HIS WIFE FOR PLEASURE.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., May 29.—John Bell, a sheep rancher, shot and killed his wife while she was preparing dinner. Yesterday Bell was arrested. He said he had nothing to do and wanted to have a little excitement. His wife was a handsome senorita. This is the second one Bell has killed.

A NEW GENERAL TREATY.

MADRID, June 1.—Minister Foster is negotiating with the Spanish Cabinet for the establishment of a new general treaty, including Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and other Spanish colonies.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

On Monday, June 8th, at three o'clock, His Lordship Bishop Fabre will open the annual exposition of the Tabernacle works, in the hall of the ordinary reunions, a house of the congregation of Notre Dame, St. Jean Baptiste street. The benediction of ornaments will be followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which a collection will be taken up for the benefit of this work.

A FIRST MASS IN ST. CHARLES, MONTREAL. Rev. M. B. Pujos, ordained priest last Sunday, said his first Mass on Sunday in St. Charles Church. The new minister of the church was assisted at the altar by Revs. Gaudes and Fagnon, deacon and subdeacon. A large gathering of friends had assembled in the church, together with the parishioners, to assist at the first Mass of one of the children of the parish.

THE GRAND TRUNK. AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR HENRY TYLER. Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, arrived in town on Saturday evening, in company with his son, Mr. Charles Tyler, and Mr. J. B. Benton. The party put up at the Windsor Hotel, where in conversation Sir Henry said that the present depression in commercial circles, and the consequent loss of revenue resulting therefrom, the diminution of passenger traffic, and the necessity which exists for making arrangements for more economical working of the Grand Trunk system had induced him to visit this country in a matter which vitally interested the Grand Trunk, and he hoped before his return to be able to see these established on a lasting basis.

PARIS possesses one remarkable street which has neither doors, windows, numbers, nor sign posts. It runs from the Rue de Clery to the Rue Beaugrand, and is the distinction of being the shortest street in Paris, and probably in the world. Its total length is about sixteen feet. A telegraph operator who copies directly from the number upon a type writer reported from Nashville, Tenn., the first and only operator in the world who has succeeded in doing this. One might readily have believed that before such a feat the company would be so such a state that they could make the money on reasonable terms, and when that time came the double track would be built.

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BREVITIES.

The State of New York contains 100,000 French Canadians. Boston uses 12,809 street lamps, of which 401 are electric and 2,591 oil. There are in the United States \$4,030,000,000 of watered railway stocks. The salary of a lady in waiting to Queen Victoria is \$2,500 per annum. Telephone subscribers in Mazatlan, Mexico, pay an annual rental of only \$5 per phone. A young lady of Lynchburg, Va., has sent the President a our-leaved clover, for luck. Barthold is coming over with his statue to see that it finds a footing. The ballad writers are becoming scarce. Cheap music is driving them out. The correspondence of Peter the Great is being prepared for publication. Rose Coghlan has sold her horses. She cannot support a stable and a Boston husband, both. Prize fights in Boston are now held in private club rooms from which the police are excluded. Mirrors of 100 square feet surface are now manufactured in France with but little difficulty. It has been said that swallows and sparrows forsake a district when cholera is about to appear. A watchmaker in Milwaukee has trained a common canary bird to sing faultlessly "We Won't Go Home 'Till Morning." During the past twenty-six years more residents of Massachusetts committed suicide than fell in battle during the entire war. Protection in the way of mail subsidies, cost Great Britain, last year, nearly \$1,250,000 more than the amount received for postage. Railway loans constitute almost the entire Prussian debt of £274,445,100. The charge on this debt amounts to \$11,250,000 for interest. Pittsburgh proposes to use its natural gas to burn the city sewage and garbage, as the Jews did that of Jerusalem in the Bay of Gehenna. The "strong man" in a side show got down from his stage to assist in ejecting a disorderly person at Charleston, W. V., and received a severe cut with a razor. He is ruined for exhibition purposes. A theory now and novel is that the vast depression of the ocean beds are to be caused by supposing that the moon broke away from the earth more than 50,000,000 years ago. The basins are the scars then made. Rose Credle, one hundred and eight years old, living in Philadelphia, has been blind for twenty years. She has now her eyes opened, and has commenced cutting a new set of teeth. M. Luth, of Stree, has, after ten years of experimentation, produced a porcelain far superior to the famous old Sevres. It will take all kinds of glazes, and is susceptible of the highest kinds of decoration. An odd amusement or a. is reported from Philadelphia, where it is said that "young ladies and gentlemen go out with table knives, baskets, and try to pull to dig out the weeds from lawns." They are called dandelion parties. When Mr. Cleveland went to select a pew in the Washington church which he attends, he was asked what part of the building he would like to sit in. "Well," he said, "I don't want to be so near the minister that I can see whether or not I am listening." Among catfish it is not the mother fish which takes care of the eggs and young, but the male or father fish. He not only guards all hatches out the eggs, but also, after the hatching, takes a paternal interest in his somewhat voracious as well as numerous brood or school of "kittens." Paris possesses one remarkable street which has neither doors, windows, numbers, nor sign posts. It runs from the Rue de Clery to the Rue Beaugrand, and is the distinction of being the shortest street in Paris, and probably in the world. Its total length is about sixteen feet. A telegraph operator who copies directly from the number upon a type writer reported from Nashville, Tenn., the first and only operator in the world who has succeeded in doing this. One might readily have believed that before such a feat the company would be so such a state that they could make the money on reasonable terms, and when that time came the double track would be built. The outlying districts of New Orleans, which are lighted by oil street lamps, some of the worthy citizens are in the habit of "borrowing" the lamps at nightfall, returning them in the morning—empty. The others, who come too late, have complained and want gas or "enough oil lamps to go on." The "oldest inhabitant" has come to the front again with his story of "a year without a summer." The year referred to was 1816, and it is a sweet consolation to know that every "oldest inhabitant" who remembers that particular period will be gathered to his fathers within the next half century. A fire glass faced compartment, with an extra key inside, has been ordered by the authorities of Springfield, Mass., to be placed on each fire alarm box in that city. By this arrangement it is thought that much of the delay in sending fire alarms will be avoided, as any person needing the key is privileged to break the glass. A lady writes from Kansas concerning the grasshopper: "If you are not quite sure that they are not intending to 'light,' a flight of grasshoppers is a beautiful thing to see. All they fly floated over us; millions upon millions of airy little creatures, with their white, gauzy wings spread to the light, mounting steadily toward the sun, as it seemed. It was like a snow storm in sunshine, if you can picture such a thing, with the flakes rising instead of falling." A New York paper says hundreds of men, women, and even boys in that city are engaged in the "business" of collecting old boots and shoes, which they take to the wall paper factories, where they receive from 5 to 15 cents per pair. Calfskin boots bring the best price, while cowhide ones are not taken at any figure. These boots and shoes are first soaked in several waters to get the dirt off, and then the nails and threads are removed and the leather is ground up into a fine pulp. Then it is pressed upon a ground of heavy paper, which is to be used in the manufacture of "embossed leather." An Englishman has patented a process of manufacturing slippers, sandals, and even common shoes out of paper. Paper pulp, or paper mache, is employed for the upper, which is molded to the desired form and size, and a sole is provided, made of paper or pasteboard, leather board or other suitable paper material, which is united to the upper by means of cement, glue, or other adhesive material. The upper is creased, embossed or perforated at the instep and sides, which renders them somewhat pliable and prevents their cracking while in use.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Eloquent Speech of Mr. Curran, M. P., in Reply to the Following Amendment of Mr. Charlton, M. P.

Mr. Charlton, M. P., proposed the following amendment:

That all the words in section 3 be struck out, and the following substituted in place thereof: Subject to the exceptions herein contained, all persons qualified to vote at an election of representatives in the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the several Provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada, and no others, shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Commons of Canada for the several electoral districts comprised within such Provinces respectively.

Mr. Curran said: It is rising to address a few words to this committee, I feel called upon to do so more particularly as one coming from the Province of Quebec, to the people of which so strong an appeal has been made by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), in one portion of his address, in which he sought to make it appear that this Parliament, by the present act, was seeking to invade the sacred rights and privileges and immunities of that Province. I feel called upon, as one whose father and whose grandfather received hospitality and found a home in that Province, to say a few words in vindication of the course I am now pursuing in supporting this Bill, and in vindicating the motives which actuate me, and I have no doubt accurate and true, as supporting this measure. The honorable gentleman who proposed the amendment has laid down two or three principles which he said ought to guide us in this matter. He has traversed our ground already far more widely and extensively covered by one of the honorable gentlemen who addressed this House during the course of the second reading of this Bill: and if anything were required to convince this House and this country that the present discussion is merely for the purpose of consuming valuable time, I think nothing could be more convincing than to refer to the fact that all the points covered by this amendment have been fully embraced in an amendment proposed by the hon. member for Quebec East (Mr. Laurier)—a gentleman, who, if he devotes time to the embellishment of his ideas and to the beauty of the language in which he conveys them, is above speaking against time in this House, and always affords us a pleasurable moment when he undertakes to address us. (Cheers.) I cannot say much for the hon. gentleman who has detained us from half-past three until recess, and from recess until nine o'clock to-night. In one part of the hon. gentleman's speech—that part of it which he referred to the franchise—did struck me very forcibly, when I was listening to his constitutional history, that I had read something very like that before. (Hear, hear.) I thought I would look into the pages of a well-known book, and I discovered that the few interesting passages in the opening of that speech were to be found in the "Encyclopædia Britannica"—(great laughter and cheers)—all about the progress made by the people of England under the Magna Charta, and how that charter was wrong from King John, down to the days of the exactions and peculations and speculations which the hon. gentleman told us about, of Charles the First, upon his subjects. But when he left that branch of the subject and went still further, we could readily see that the hon. gentleman, in going over the constitution of the United States and the history of the United States, and of the different States of the Union, was dealing with matter which was entirely his own. (Cheers.) His speech lost all its charm, his language ceased to be pleasing, and certainly it ceased to evoke any sentiment in the breast of any patriotic Canadian; because, after all, we have a constitution of our own, we have laws which guide us, we have our Confederation Act, to which we must refer, and I think that a very brief reference to that Act will show that the course we are now pursuing in endeavoring to enact this measure is one that is not only in the province of this Parliament but what was contemplated by the founders of Confederation, one which was merely put off for a time; it will show that the Provincial franchises, which have been used so far, were never intended by the founders of Confederation to be used more than temporarily in this connection. (Hear, hear.) But we were told that this measure should have been submitted to the people at large, whilst in the same breath it was announced, as it has been announced time and again since the opening of this debate, that this measure, or something similar to it, has been before the country for eighteen years, whilst we know that this measure, in almost its entirety, has been before the country in the shape of a Bill since 1858. We were told that the people were being taken by surprise, that their liberties were sought to be destroyed, and that all those privileges which they value so highly were to be wrested from them in a most tyrannical manner. I hardly conceive that any hon. gentleman in this House will consider that this measure is more important than the measure of Confederation itself. It will hardly be supposed that any hon. gentleman will consider that the discussion of the franchise is more important than the inauguration of the great Confederation under which we live; and as special appeal has been made to the people of Lower Canada, through their representatives in this House, I may, perhaps, refer to what was said during the Confederation debates, which are the great index of the aspirations, the ideas, and the views of those who inaugurated our present system of government. More particularly I will refer to the language used by the late lamented Sir George Etienne Cartier (loud cheers)—who was the incarnation of the ideas of the French Canadian people, the incarnation of all that is noble and patriotic, of all that ought to raise that people high in the scale amongst those who inhabit this section of British North America—and with regard to this very question of submitting the Confederation scheme to the people at large, he said, in reply to some argument that is now being used by the hon. gentleman opposite, that this present measure should be submitted to the people:

"... Here was this scheme of a union of the Provinces mentioned in the programme of the Cartier-Macdonald Government in 1858. He merely quoted this passage to show that neither Parliament nor the country was taken by surprise with regard to this scheme. We had general and special elections since 1858, and to pretend that this subject, which had been so often canvassed, was new to the country, was to assert an untruth." (Cheers.)

Cannot we assert the very same thing of this Bill? Have we not had bye elections? Have we not had this scheme, to use the language of the hon. gentleman opposite, before the people for 18 years, and this Bill since 1858 before the people, and have we not had elections after election with this Bill standing there? (Cheers.) Have we not had these bye elections? If they thought the rights, liberties and

privileges of the people were being invaded, why did they not raise this question at these bye elections? No doubt other hon. gentlemen in this House will remember that on the occasion of this Confederation debate, some hon. gentlemen who are now upholding the views of the mover of the present amendment were present, taking part in the deliberations on that great occasion. The hon. the ex-Finance Minister (Sir Remond Cartwright) spoke then, and in view of the charges that were then being made and the administration of the day, that they were taking the people by surprise, that they were taking a measure which threatened the existence of the autonomy of the provinces, which was wiping away, all their rights and privileges, we had that hon. gentleman saying:

"Let us not be daunted by any accidental checks—we must lay our account to meet such in matters of no one-tenth its importance—this is the time and this is the hour: never again can we hope to enter on our task under circumstances better fitted to remove the natural, the inevitable prejudices, which must exist between so many different provinces—never again can we hope to receive a warmer, a more energetic support from the Imperial authorities—never again can we hope to see a Ministry in office which shall command more completely the confidence of the great mass of our people, and which shall possess the same equal facilities for a just and impartial consideration of the merits of this important crisis this House will show itself not altogether unworthy to be entrusted with the destinies of 3,000,000 of their countrymen." (Hear, hear and cheers.)

Yet this was an view of the enactment of a measure without being submitted to the people, without having their approval, their ratification, a measure a hundred times more important, perhaps, than the one we have before us. In that measure the hon. gentleman advocated the very principle involved in this bill, and if we take up the British North America Act we will find that the pretensions laid down by hon. gentlemen opposite are totally untenable. They talk about invading the rights of the Provinces, about depriving the Provinces of something which has been secured to them. I defy hon. gentlemen to seek through the statutes of the British Empire or of any dependency of the British Empire where they have responsible government, and to find a section of law which more clearly and emphatically and distinctly shows than this section 41, that the franchise then adopted was merely temporary. The section opens by meeting the Parliament of Canada otherwise provided. It stipulates that the Parliament of Canada should provide otherwise, clearly and distinctly laying down that the day, whether far or near, must come when the Parliament of Canada would exercise that right which is inherent in every body to determine what shall be the qualification of what shall be the means adopted to establish its own membership. It goes on:

"All laws in force in the several Provinces of the Union relative to the following matters or any of them, namely, the qualifications and disqualifications of persons to be elected or to sit or vote as members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the voters at elections of such members, the oath to be taken by voters, the returning officers, their powers and duties, the proceedings at elections, the periods during which elections may be continued, the trial of controverted elections and proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of seats of members, etc., shall respectively apply to the election of members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces."

I say there never was a section which more clearly shows by its language that it was merely intended that this state of affairs should be a temporary one. And what has been the course of our constitutional history with reference to this very matter? We find that, up to the present time, we have made a change in every one of the articles mentioned in this section. We have, of our own motion, without consulting the Provinces, without taking the concerns of the people, without consulting the Provincial Legislatures, taken our own course with regard to all of the qualifications of persons to sit in this House, we have abolished the property qualification. We have not waited for the Provinces to take that step. We have not stood by and allowed ourselves to be guided exclusively by the action of the Provinces. We have interfered with the qualification, we have interfered with the oath to be taken by voters, because we have our own oaths, we have our own returning officers, and define their powers and duties by our own election law; we have the periods to which elections may be continued fixed by this Parliament, and we have the trial of controverted elections, and the voiding of the seats of members, all fixed by the legislation of this Parliament, and in most instances by the Acts brought in by honorable gentlemen opposite, each one of them trampling upon the rights of the Provinces, if their own views and language in this debate are to be adopted as correct and sound. (Loud cheers.)

We have more than that. Referring to the honorable member for East York (Mr. MacKenzie), who, too, was guilty at that particular time, if guilt there be, of having violated the trust of the people, of having pushed forward a measure of such vital importance without having first consulted the people of Canada, speaking of the veto power in these words:

"If each Province was able to enact such laws as it pleased everybody would be at the mercy of the Local Legislatures, and the General Legislature would become of little importance. It is contended that the power of the General Legislature should be held in check by a veto power with reference to its own territory, resident in the Local Legislatures respecting the application of the general laws to their jurisdiction. All power, they say, comes from the people and ascends through them to their representatives, and through the representatives to the Crown. But it would never do to set the local above the General Government." (Great cheering.)

was done with a view to exerting influence in the recent general election." As early as that date, then, according to the statement of one of the most eminent public men in the country, at least one of the Local Legislatures was acting in such a manner as to interfere with the rights of this Parliament, was enacting local laws which, according to its statement, were monstrous, mischievous, and showed that there was a disposition at that time to interfere with the rights and privileges of this House. (Hear, hear.) But we have had far more than that. We have had it shown, in the course of the present debate, by the successor of that hon. gentleman, the member for Cumberland (Mr. Townshend), that not only at that time, but since then, enactments have been made by the Local Legislature there which had the effect of depriving of the right to vote persons whom this Parliament believes to be entitled to vote, persons working in the coal mines, who are deprived by the recent action of the Local Legislature of exercising the franchise to which they are entitled (cheers); and my hon. friend from West York (Mr. Wallace), in the speech which he delivered a few days ago, in support of the new Franchise Bill that we passed the Ontario Legislature, showed that the bottom literally falls out and has fallen out of all the argument that has been put forward here with so much force, that we, by this Bill, are seeking to go back to a different constituency from that which elected us to sit in this House. I say that the hon. members of this House from the Province of Ontario cannot go back to the same electorate which sent them here, in consequence of the Bill which has recently been passed by the Legislature of that Province. (Cheers.) That is a self-evident fact, and that meets these gentlemen at the very threshold of their argument, and shows how utterly wrong they are in the assertions that they throw across the floor of this House and send to the country, since anyone who will take the trouble to turn over the statutes of the last session of the Ontario Legislature can see that they are uttering here that which they vainly imagine the people are so densely ignorant as not to know the first thing about, but with which they are fortunately fully conversant. (Hear, hear.) We were told, amongst other things, that the only good provision this Bill could contain would be one of universal suffrage, that manhood suffrage alone would meet the requirements of the country. Now, Sir, it is not my purpose to discuss that question, which I, in fact, rather disapprove of at this moment. But may I be allowed to say that whilst the time may come, and that before long, in this country when universal suffrage will meet with the general approval of the people, I think the urgent of that suffrage is only one more argument to show how utterly illogical, how utterly untenable, is the position taken by the hon. gentleman who has moved the amendment. Whilst he has spoken at great length on the beauties of manhood suffrage, upon the fact that no man should have more than one vote, no matter what his property may be, or where it may be situated, he is arguing here for the maintenance of the rights of the Provinces, and at the same time he is urging that which neither Ontario nor Quebec have for one moment thought of adopting, and which Ontario, at the last session of its Legislature, voted down by a considerable majority. (Loud cheers.) However, there is one thing that must be gratifying to the workmen of this country. At a meeting which has been already referred to in this House, where, in the interests of the Reform party, it was sought to raise a cry against the leader of the present Government, I have heard it stated: "What has become of the Franchise Bill? Why don't the Government go on with the Franchise Bill? And, Sir, I can say to those people, and to the people of Canada generally, that if we have not in this Bill what is commonly known as manhood suffrage, we have, at all events, that which gives a vote to everyone who deserves to be called a man in this country. (Cheers.) Manhood suffrage, as has been stated here, would be a very simple system, as far as registration is concerned; but if anyone will take up this Bill and look at the clause which we are now discussing, he will find that every man who, in any way, directly or indirectly, contributes to the progress and the stability of the country in which we live, is, under this Bill, enfranchised. Is it possible that you can go lower than the tenant who pays \$2 per month, or \$20 per annum? Is it possible that you can go lower than the person who earns \$300 per annum? Why, Mr. Chairman, under the provisions of this Bill every man who contributes in any way, by his wealth, or by his labor, to the good of the country, will be entitled to be registered under this system. I feel that we would be recreant to the duties which we owe to the country at large if we did not attempt to extend the franchise and to put capital and labor upon the same basis, on a par in the eyes of the law, and to give, as we are giving here, the vote of every deserving man in the country—not to a man because he is a human being by the age of twenty-one years, but to every man who has succeeded in showing, by his industry, his activity and his energy, that he is worthy of being recognized as a man in the eyes of the law of the land. (Cheers.)

The hon. gentleman says that the present Bill will create confusion; that the people will not understand in what class they will fall; that we have the tenant, the farmer, the laborer, persons under the income franchise, and other persons who have a right to vote under different circumstances, and that all this will cause great confusion in the public mind. Now, I do not go so far as the hon. gentleman; I do not go so far as manhood suffrage; but do feel that there is enough intelligence in the minds of the people, in the mind of every man who earns his dollar a day, in the mind of every man who is laboring for the interests of his country as well as for the interests of himself and family, that there is enough intelligence among the people of Canada to know whether they fall into one or another of the classes mentioned in this bill. I think the hon. gentleman's argument is an insult to the intelligence of Canada, and that he rates their intelligence far too low. (Cheers.) No, Sir, I do not imagine the hon. gentleman supposes that I am going to follow him through his long dissertation with regard to the affairs of the United States; I do not suppose that any hon. gentleman on this side of the House, at all events, will follow him in that field. The hon. gentleman can never stand up in this House, he can never speak upon any subject, he can never deal with any branch of the public affairs of this country, without dragging in the United States, without dragging in the practice of the United States, without dragging in all the great and glorious beauties of their constitution, without holding up to us as models the great men of the United States, as if we had not men in our own country, whose example is worthy of being followed, as a bright shining light to guide us in the way we would go. I do not have any great respect for this land; we have had names to which we can appeal with a proud patriotism; we have names beyond any sentiment that would be evoked by the names he has called upon us to admire here to-day. "There are great men in his eyes, and they are great men in our eyes; but whilst we admire these

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

PARIS, May 26.—The French press generally condemn the decision of the government in its conduct towards the Communists. The revolutionary organs are jubilant over what they term the triumph of the communists over the authorities. The attitude of the revolutionists has provoked such bitter feeling among the law and order classes that it is believed it will give rise to an important debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Many propose an attempt will be made to overthrow the ministry. Not since 1870 have the lower classes in Paris been in such a restless state; thousands have been out of work for months, with small prospects of getting any for months more, and their numbers, swelling the large idle class all ways to be found in the metropolis, ready for any chance to create trouble, makes the situation a most dangerous one.

The ministers to-day discussed yesterday's Communist riots, and approved the police prefect's ordinance forbidding heretofore public display in the Department of the Seine of any emblem except the national tricolor and a number of flags of foreign nations. In the Chamber of Deputies this evening there was a stormy debate concerning the Pere la Chaise riots on Sunday and the government's leniency towards Communists. Lacroix accused the police of provoking disorders. He denied the right of the Government to interfere with the display of red flags. The Minister of the Interior replied, accepting all responsibility for the action of the police. Lacroix's motion declaring that no law existed preventing the display of flags and emblems, and condemning the violence of the police on Sunday, was rejected by 423 to 44. A motion of confidence in the firmness of the Government in enforcing respect for the national flag was adopted by 388 to 10. Four thousand men, including members of the municipal council, to-day followed the coffin bearing the body of Amoros, Communist leader, to the grave in Pere la Chaise. Twelve rations were delivered over the grave. The Revolutionary committee displayed a red flag and the assembly was greeted with cries of "Vive la Commune."

After the announcement of the vote of confidence, Allain-Farge, minister of the interior, fainted and had to be carried from the chamber. Lacroix, referring to the communistic disturbances, declared that the anarchists are neither strong nor numerous enough to gain anything by the movement, and that property or security of peaceable citizens is not threatened.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—The readiness with which Holloway's ointment removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should be hermetically dried and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give relief to the foot, hand, and strength to the prostrated nerves, the only condition necessary for the cure of all those alterations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Ointment's protective powers exerted than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive business begins—new, healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

we have loved, respected, esteemed and veneration for the great names and the memories of the Canadians that adorn the pages of our history. (Loud cheers.) And, now, before sitting down, allow me to say one word through you, Sir, to the honorable members of this House generally, and to the members from the Province of Quebec in particular. I feel that those hon. gentlemen who have been sent here by the electorate of the Province of Quebec, are, not in respect, but equally as patriotic, equally as desirous of maintaining the rights and privileges of that Province, as are the members who compose the Local Legislature of that Province. (Hear, hear.) And, for my part, I am satisfied they will believe me when I say to the people of the Province of Quebec, who now know I am supporting this measure, that I would rather sacrifice anything in this world, no matter how dear it may be to me, rather than forfeit their confidence, rather than be unjust in depriving them of one single right guaranteed them by our constitution. (Loud cheers.) Our Local Legislatures are above the influence of this Parliament. We cannot interfere with those legislatures; we cannot, by any act we pass, interfere, in any material degree, with the right of the provinces to manage their own affairs, with respect to the franchise or anything else. But every man in this House must feel, and every man in this country does feel, that when Confederation was established it was established for a purpose, not merely to keep alive provincial institutions, but to foster and to fortify those great natural forces which are the progress and prosperity of this country, it was to bind all these great provinces together into one great nation. And what means can be better adapted than by meeting upon the floor of this Parliament as men, sinking the miserable, petty jealousies that are sought and have been sought to be raised since the beginning of this debate upon questions of provincial rights and provincial prejudices—(hear, hear)—I say what nobler spectacle can be presented than that of seeking to adopt one general line of policy in regard to the franchise, as far as the circumstances of our country will allow. In conclusion, allow me to say to you, Mr. Chairman, and to those of different origin, among whom I was born, educated, among whom I have grown up, the men with whom I have been living in the strongest bonds of brotherly affection up to the present time, that knowing, as they do, that so far as I am concerned, the words *non servavi*, *Je suis Canadien*, arise in my breast as a feeling of patriotic exultation as fervent as anything that may be said with respect to the land of my forefathers, for which I cherish so fond a love, I trust the day will never come when I shall be found supporting a measure which in any way or in the slightest degree invades the rights or trenches upon the privileges of the Province in which I was born. I say this in all sincerity; and in supporting this measure and opposing the amendment of the hon. gentleman, I do so because I conceive that amendment to be nothing more than an appeal to provincial prejudices, and we should seek in this general Parliament of Canada, whilst preserving the rights of the Provinces, to look forward to the great future of this Dominion in which we live. (Prolonged cheering.)

THE COMMUNIST RIOTS.

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FIGURES WON'T LIE.

The figures showing the enormous yearly sales of Kidney-Wort, demonstrate its value as a medicine beyond dispute. It is a purely vegetable compound of certain roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in kidney troubles. Combined with these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It is because of this combined action that Kidney-Wort has proved such an unequalled remedy in all diseases of these organs.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—The readiness with which Holloway's ointment removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should be hermetically dried and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give relief to the foot, hand, and strength to the prostrated nerves, the only condition necessary for the cure of all those alterations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Ointment's protective powers exerted than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive business begins—new, healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(By our own Correspondent.)

After some remarks as to the genuineness of certain signatures on a petition, the House went into committee on the Franchise Bill.

Sir John Macdonald moved the adoption of a sub-paragraph regulating the Indian vote. By the amendment he proposed to add to the list of those who shall not vote Indians "Indians, Kewatin and the North-West Territories, and Indians on any reserve elsewhere in Canada, who are not in possession of distinct and separate and distinct tracts of land in such reserves, and whose improvements on such separate tracts are not of the value of at least \$150." He proposed that the Indian on a reserve who has a distinct separate belonging, and who has made improvements to the value of \$150, should have a vote just as much as any other occupant of tenancy.

Mr. Blake said the objection to this enfranchisement of the Indians was not enforced by the statement just made. He thought that many years would be needed before the Indians could be trusted with the franchise.

After some discussion, Mr. Wilson alleged that numbers of Indians were Orangemen. The object of the government in proposing to enfranchise them evidently was to increase Orange influence. Not only was this the fact, but Dr. Ormohy had been an Orangeman and a Tory of a most rabid kind. If the Quebec members permitted these Indian Orangemen to be enfranchised they would get very sorry for it.

Mr. Dawson supported the amendment and said it covered all objections. It merely gave the franchise to those who certainly should not be prevented from exercising it. The amendment differed but slightly from the Ontario clause dealing with the Indian franchise and the opposition to it was illogical and absurd.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) said that the Conservatives would not get the Indian vote in Brant.

Mr. Somerville (Brant) said they would.

Mr. Trow (Perth) said in his County the bill was unpopular.

Mr. Hesson (Perth) said that he knew the County well and there had been no petitions from Conservatives against the bill. He had recently been a week in Western Ontario, and he found that there was some indignation there, but the indignation was aimed at the Opposition for its gross obstruction, its waste of time and its waste of public money.

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objection applied with unequal force to the judiciary of the country. He defended the general principles of the bill, and stated that as to the officers who were to exercise this judgment, it would be the effort of the Government to obtain the services of men in judicial positions, whenever they could be obtained, and it would be only where unwillingness to act, ill health or old age prevented the appointment of a judge that power to appoint officers from the Bar would be exercised. The measure would provide that wherever the officer was not a judge there would be appeal on questions of both law and fact. It was true that appeals were expensive, but where officers attended carefully to their duties and were honest and straightforward, appeals would be the exception. It was true that the expense of appeals might give the rich man an advantage over the poor man, but that was an incidental advantage to the rich man which could not be avoided. He would only be too glad to receive suggestions from the House.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) protested against the institution of the leader of the opposition that the bar of Ontario was so lost to sense of honor, that those appointed to act as revisors would not only neglect their duties but violate their oaths. He was surprised that the leader of the opposition should so insult his profession.

Mr. Mills objected generally to the bill. The last speaker seemed to think that professional men could not go wrong. He had no such confidence in their probity.

Mr. Langelier objected to the appointment of revising officers on the ground of expense. The new system would cost at least \$2,000 a county, making a total of \$500,000.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Cameron (Middlesex), Fleming and Cameron (Inverness), and the House adjourned at 2 1/2 p.m.

Boys and Girls who are growing rapidly should to ensure strong and healthy constitutions be given regularly Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, to keep up the waste that is continually going on in the system during the growing period.

Immense swarms of grasshoppers have appeared in Panola County, Texas, on the Louisiana border.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Grove's Worm Extirminator.

Matthew Arnold will soon issue a new volume, with the title "Addresses Delivered in America."

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain.

A Continental paper says that England's wars in remote regions at least promote the study of geography.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

In India the barbers charge 12 cents for thirty shaves. This is two and a half times for a cent.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Address in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

N. Y. PIANO CO., 228 & 230 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. Have in stock some beautiful PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright; the celebrated N.Y. WEBER, BECKER & SON, VOSE & SONS, HALE, and other well known and popular makers, which are selling low for cash, or on time to approved parties. The NEW YORK WEBER (their leading piano), is now almost universally used in the finest mansions of New York and other musical centres. Orders for special styles of this superb instrument, in Zebr, Satin and other costly woods, to match the interior decorations, will have prompt attention. Apply to NEW YORK PIANO CO., 228 St. James Street, Montreal.

TUNING AND REPAIRING of Pianos and Organs in the best manner, by competent men. Charges reasonable. 121-C N. Y. PIANO CO.

BIRLOCK BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREDERICK'S WORM POWDERS. CURES WORMS IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

ENGLISH WORKMEN DIS-FRANCHISED.

BITTER PROTESTS FROM THE COUNTRY. LONDON, May 27.—Members of Parliament are...

The rock on which many a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves...

FERRIBLE CRIME COMMITTED IN THE CHARLOTTETOWN CEMETERY.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 27.—A Charlotte town, P. E. I., special to the Halifax Herald gives details of a brutal murder at that place...

The Manitoba troubles are stimulating an increased acreage of wheat on the Dakota side of the line...

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda...

Mr. W. M. Mearns, merchant at Franklin, Wis., writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my waist for eight years—almost hopeless..."

The management of the Theatre Francais has announced that on the 1st of April the receipts since January would cover all the expenses for the current year...

Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes: "My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism..."

National Pills will not gripe or sicken, yet are a thorough cathartic.

Guernsey County, Ohio, produces some instances of the old way in rearing families. Three men and their wives in one township...

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy...

There are unclean bread bakeries in New Orleans, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, but in no other cities in the Union.

The best blood cleanser known to medical science is Burdock Blood Bitters. It purifies the blood of foul humors and gives strength to the weak.

The sugar export trade of Brazil has fallen off fully 30 per cent this year as compared with last, and the coming crops are in danger, owing to the severe droughts.

It Can Do No Harm to try Freeman's Worm Powders when your child isailing, feverish or fretful.

A GANG OF THIEVES.

EVIDENCE IN THE CASE OF CLUTCH DOYNE. DONOHUE FALLS, Ont., May 26.—John, alias "Clutch" Donohue, the notorious burglar...

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

JENNINGS, N. M., May 27.—A full-blooded man from Alma came through to Silver City...

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES...

The will of General Gordon was proved in London, the 23rd ult., by his brother, Sir Henry William Gordon, K.C.B., the value of the personality being under £11,500.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

A good name, good health, a good companion and a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil are among the first requisites for human happiness.

Buffalo manufacturers are equipping with full machinery several flouring mills located in the interior of Australia.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, Dixie, P. O., was cured of a chronic cough by Hagar's Peppermint Balm.

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HOW TO GAIN Health and Happiness.

Are your Kidneys disordered? Are your nerves weak? Have you Bright's Disease? Suffering from Diabetes? Have you Liver Complaint? Is your Back lame and aching? Have you Rheumatism? Ladies, are you suffering? If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, take KIDNEY-WORTH THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in curing indigestion, constipation, and this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...

ACHE.

ache they would be most precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but those who do not suffer from it, should take them, and those who do, they will find that these little pills will do in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head...

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING LIGHT LEAVENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. It is a simple and safe remedy, and will cure the disease in all cases. It is a simple and safe remedy, and will cure the disease in all cases.

PATENTS!

Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D.C. No. 1000 Broadway, New York. Write for inventor's Guide.

GORPULENCY.

Receive and note how to be cured of this disease, without the aid of any medicine, by the use of a simple and safe remedy, and will cure the disease in all cases.

DR. J. L. LEPROPHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON.

C.M.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colburn's street.

CHEAP PRINTING at the office of 'The Post.'

STATUTES OF CANADA.

The Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef.

is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

Burlington Route.

GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS.

ALLAN LINE.

1885—Winter Arrangements—1886. This Company's lines are composed of the following Double-Deckers, etc., etc.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean to cure them for ever.

3600 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, etc., etc.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubs on the Neck and Chest, as salt to meat, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, etc.

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALM.

FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Throat, Chest and Lungs. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we have arranged for the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawing themselves, and that the same are conducted with honor, integrity and in good faith towards all parties, and that the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1838 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes...

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1885.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

Approximate Prizes of \$250,000, \$100,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10, \$0.05, \$0.02, \$0.01.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, etc., etc.

MEENEY BELL COMPANY.

The Largest Foundry of United States. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CITY BOND.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is entitled to FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.

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ADVERTISING CONTRACT MADE FOR THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LOUIS & THOMAS, McCORMICK BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE NORTH-WEST

GABRIEL DUMONT RELEASED BY THE U. S. AUTHORITIES

WINNIPEG, May 29.—There was great rejoicing here over the confirmation of the report that Gabriel Dumont and a companion, one Dumais, had been arrested and were in the hands of the U.S. troops at Fort Assiniboine...

cost an enormous sum of money. He thought when the papers came down it would be found that every possible precaution had been taken by the department to carry on the campaign as economically as possible...

BIG BEAR SHOWS FIGHT

THE 65TH, UNDER GEN. STRANGE, BEARS THE BRUNT OF THE BATTLE.

WINNIPEG, May 30.—The excitement over the recollection, which has been dying out, was again revived by the news of a battle between Gen. Strange's force and the Indians under Big Bear...

TAKING THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS

The feeling in the country over the news of the mutilation of the bodies of Mrs. Gowanslock and Policeman Cowan is one of intense horror. The apprehension is prevalent that the government are going to be too lenient in making example of the perpetrators of such fearful crimes...

ANOTHER MILLION ASKED FOR

OTTAWA, May 29.—In the House of Commons to-night the Speaker read a message from His Excellency the Governor-General, submitting to the House the expediency of granting one million dollars for the purpose of meeting the expense now being incurred in connection with the troubles in the North-West...

Hon. Mr. Bowell moved the reference of the message to the committee of supply. It was absolutely necessary that the government should be furnished with the sum asked for in addition to the \$7,000,000 formerly voted to meet the expenses connected with the unfortunate troubles in the North-West...

Hon. Mr. Caron said he was glad that the circumstances under which he made this second appeal were much more favorable than on the first occasion. Through the pluck of the Major-General and his officers in command, the troubles, which at one time it appeared might continue indefinitely, were now pretty well overcome...

Hon. Mr. Blake—And the purchase of animals.

Hon. Mr. Caron—No. Hon. Mr. Blake said that according to the Minister's estimate about one million expenses have been incurred during the period of about two months since the trouble began. There was then over seven hundred thousand dollars of the expenditure of which he thought the House should have some detailed information...

Hon. Mr. Caron said when it became necessary to send at a moment's notice some five thousand men he felt it incumbent upon himself to make every possible provision for the comfort and well being of the volunteers. In organizing a commissariat it was impossible at the moment to make anything like perfect arrangements, and the department was obliged to avail itself of every help to secure the most rapid conveyance of troops, ammunition and supplies possible...

NARROW ESCAPE

Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain! Which made me delirious! From agony! I took three men to hold me on my bed at times! The Doctor tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose. Morphine and other opiates! Had no effect! After two months I was given up to die!!!

When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain. The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months...

That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, or Quaker! Can't bear the picture of health! With a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

A fair business is being done here, but there is no rush because manufacturers and traders have suffered in the past from anticipating the requirements of the trade, and, as a rule, are pursuing the policy of only buying as the necessities of the case demand.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The sorting trade has been a good one. The fall trade will be late, but it is hoped satisfactory. Some salesmen have left for the Lower Provinces.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—In butter there has been no transactions to speak of. The jobbing demand for good fresh stock has been fair.

GRAIN.—The market this week on fresh butter has been difficult and declining, and closes weak, with 22c for the quotable top, and 18c to 20c, accepted for a good share of the arrivals, and poor hay-make, either creamery or dairy, selling at from 10c to 15c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—The tendency has been towards lower prices for headstuffs all week. Flour closes weak and depressed. Superior has been offered at \$4.70. Manitoba Strong bakers is held at \$5. Grain has been quiet, and prices are down all round.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—The 8,000 packages of oranges of lemons on the Escalons were found to be in fair condition, and the auction was a success. Prices realized were as follows: Messina oranges, \$1.25 to \$3.02; but the bulk of these realized \$2.75 to \$3; Palermo oranges, \$2.37 to \$2.50; Sorrento oranges, \$2.25 to \$3.25, about 90 per cent. of these brought close to \$3; Messina lemons, \$3.25 to \$4; principal portion about \$3.75 to \$3.87; Palermo lemons, \$3.75 to \$3.87; Sorrento lemons, \$3.75. A good business has been transacted in fruits this week.

GRAPES.—Business as a whole has been fair. Sugars close firm, a slight easing off being followed by a sharp re-action. Tea.—Cable advices this week from Japan report the market firm at \$19 for medium up to \$35 per picul for choice.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Unchanged and unimpaired city hides have been in moderate demand at the rate of \$7.50 for No. 1. Sheepskins are higher, and have been bought at 50c to \$1; clips and lambskins, 20c; calfskins, 12c per lb. Tallow was scarcely so firm; quoted at 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c for rendered and 8 1/2c to 4 for rough.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The enquiry this week for pig iron was fair. The actual business done was not large. The uncertainty as to the future of ocean freights continues, and has an unsettling effect.

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LEATHER.—Business has been fair, but during the past month it is expected to be only of a bond-to-month character. Imported French calf has been sold at 80c to 85c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. The wholesale markets continue in a quiet state, farmers are generally busy, and retail storekeepers are buying sparingly. In dry goods there is a thing new to report; the dry goods business has been moderately active. Hardware is reported as fair. The money market has been quiet and rates unchanged.

with a moderate demand. Corn quiet, and prices steady. Flour and wheat—This business has been quiet of late. Travellers are returning, payments are higher, slow. Flour and wheat.—The demand for flour has been over-ruled. Wheat has been dull and prices lower; No. 2 fall offered at 92c with 1/2c bid; No. 3 fall at 91c with 1/2c bid. Barley in dull and prices purely nominal in absence of transactions.

PROVISIONS, ETC.—This trade continues very quiet, and prices generally are unchanged. Bacon sells in small lots at 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c. Hams are in moderate demand and firm. Lard unchanged; trade is quiet and prices steady. Mess pork is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50. Hops dull, with a few small sales at 10c to 12c. Beans dull at 75c to \$1 a bushel in lots.

FINANCE. The New York stock market opened strong and remained so up to noon. In London consols sold at 99 1/16; Erie, 10 1/2; New York Central, 84 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 40 1/2; Illinois Central, 126 1/2. The local stock market opened weak, caused by the failure of a broker's firm. The market declined 4 p.c., but regained afterwards, and is now strong.

THE FARM. Guano if pure is too concentrated to be used in direct contact with seed grain. If sown early and well cultivated into the seed bed it will make the soil so rich in contact with it that grain roots will extend in all directions with great rapidity.

FARMERS who grow only a few tomatoes in their gardens do not generally know that this vegetable is more successfully grown in fields with moderate fertility. There is less exuberance of vine, but earlier and higher flavored fruit, with less tendency to rot.

It is not desirable to pasture cows in woodlands, especially in early spring. The grass grows under the shade is less nutritious, and the animals are apt to find many wild plants, the flavor of which spoil the milk for any use.

Valuable as ammonia is to crops, it is too expensive in commercial manner to be used on a large scale, or except as it is made on or in the farm itself. We say in the soil advisedly, for all fairly fertile land has in it the elements from which cultivation will develop nitrogen and other forms of plant food.

Soil with any clay in it should not be ploughed when thoroughly saturated with water, which may be known by water standing in the furrow after the plough has passed. Some degree of moisture is desirable, not only for ease in ploughing, but because stirring the soil when moist aids in the development of plant food.

It used to be thought that only sand was suitable for garden purposes. For very early forcing some mixture of sand is advantageous. But heavy soils, even clay, are good when well drained, and by some practical gardeners are preferred for the bulk of their plantings.

A hand hoe which is never ground will wear much longer than one which frequently comes in contact with the grindstone; but the extra amount of labor that can be performed with the sharp implement will be sufficient to pay for a new one every three days, to say nothing of the saving of muscle. It is poor economy to work with a dull axe, scythe or hoe.

There are many excellent ploughs, and all are needed, as no one can take the place of others. Some have better adaptation for ploughing hard, dry soil which others will not penetrate, while these latter will clear themselves in mucky, wet soil.

On a good sized farm every farmer should have two ploughs of different patterns, one to use in spring and the other in fall.

of danger by the condition of your blood, as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Itching, scalding, or burning? Swelling of the ankles? Watery feelings of the eyes? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? One-sided headache? Backache? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then...

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

THE HOME.

HINTS TO CAREFUL HOUSEWIVES

It is too often the case that abilities are allowed to run waste, talents to lie fallow, and all former cultivation of the mind to be as nil in the absorbing attention which is given to domestic affairs. The butcher, the baker and the grocer are far more important to us than the poets; we cannot give our minds to music or painting or steady reading. It is all housekeeping and the things thereto appertaining—very praiseworthy, no doubt, but unsatisfactory to minds which are capable of taking in something more than the continual round of meals. Surely a little time, if only one hour a day, fenced in religiously from interruptions, and given to the pursuit of any favorite art or study, would be very beneficial to the mind, and would give far more freshness and vigor for other duties, which become so wearisome when spread abroad over the whole twelve hours with no cessation. A common interest, like an ambulance class, or a choral society, or a course of lectures once or twice a week, is a great boon, as many wearied housewives find, and a delightful incentive to "fresh fields and pastures new," instead of always grinding on in the old groove. We are very far from thinking that any department of the household should be overlooked or neglected, but it would be much to the advantage of the housewife to keep her exertions within proper limits and to reserve to herself some special time in the day for her own pursuits, which should be kept free from the intrusion of things domestic.

BEF or MUTTON A L'ITALIENNE.—Roasted or mutton, cut in halves, should be placed in the middle of a dish and surrounded by mashed green peas, mashed potatoes and mashed carrots, placed alternately. It is a very pretty dish and extremely good. I first tasted it in Corsica, where it was served up as *brinf a la national*. When beef is used, spinach may be substituted for green peas.

STUFFED TOMATOES.—Take some full sized, ripe tomatoes, cut them in half and extract some of the interior. Prepare stuffing with breadcrumbs, cheese, chopped onion, parsley and other sweet herbs, and mix with a couple of eggs. Stuff the tomatoes, sprinkle breadcrumbs over them, place a small piece of butter on each and bake in a quick oven. To be served up and eaten quite hot.

STUFFED ONIONS.—Take three or four large Spanish onions, boil them slightly and cut them in half. Take out the centres, and the rings of the onions will form small cups, which should be filled with the same stuffing as that used for tomatoes. Fry or bake.

STEWED LETTUCE.—Stew in milk, properly seasoned with pepper and salt; strain off milk and add to it two eggs, well beaten, and pour over vegetables; or, stew in a brown gravy or beef stock thickened with arrowroot. Celery is also excellent when cooked in this fashion.

ORANGE FLOWER PUFFS.—Prepare a batter as though for pancakes, add a tablespoonful or more, according to taste, of orange flower water; add a little powdered sugar, fry in butter or dripping, as with apple fritters, powder with white sugar and serve while hot.

WHOLEY—BOYLE.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Father Strubbe, Michael Dooley, to Lizzie, third daughter of Wm. Boyle, of Quebec.

RICE—GRAHAM.—On the 26th inst. at the residence of the bride's uncle (J. R. McFarlane, Esq.), by the Venerable Archbishop Evans, George H. Rice, of Jackson, Mich., to Elizabeth Eureka Graham, of Montreal. 125-2

WHELAN—LYNCH.—On the 1st inst., at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Strubbe, James P. Whelan to Mary Lynch, both of this city. 125-1

DOOLEY—BOYLE.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Father Strubbe, Michael Dooley, to Lizzie, third daughter of Wm. Boyle, of Quebec. 125-1

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BATHERS.

See S. Carsley's new stock of Ostrich Feather Pompons in every shade. Good value. Low Price.

OHENILLE! Just received, special line of new Black Dress Materials, with Chenille, new patterns, to be sold at special prices. S. CARSLY.

LLAMA! Just received, few pieces of new Black Striped LLAMA. New designs, and best Black, to be sold at 27c, worth 35c. S. CARSLY.

GRENADINES! Just received, two cases of new Black Silk Grenadines, in all the newest patterns, to be sold at special prices. S. CARSLY.

PONGEE! PONGEE! The proper place to go for the largest and best assortment of Pongee Silk in the city, at lower prices than any other shop, is at S. CARSLY'S.

BLACK SILK Just received, one small case of Rich Black Gros Grain Silk, best black, fast dye, and warranted to wear well, to be sold at low figures. S. CARSLY.

DRESS GOODS. Three lots of Dress Materials, in all the leading shades, will be sold from Monday, the 1st June, as follows:— First lot at 18c per yard, worth 30c. Second lot at 31c per yard, worth 40c. Third lot at 40c per yard, worth 50c. S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY, 1765, 1767, 1768, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street.

TEACHERS WANTED. Wanted by the School Trustees of the Township of Hemmingford, P.O. 3 Female Teachers, holding diplomas for both English and French, terms of equipment \$100.00, commencing 1st September. Salary, \$15 per month. Address, THOMAS MCALDER, Chairman, Hemmingford, June 1st, 1885.

FIRST ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC PARISHIONERS OF St. Ann's Parish, Montreal, TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and under the direction of the Rev. Rector, Messrs. Fathers of St. Ann's, who will accompany the Pilgrims.

SATURDAY, 4th July, 1885. The splendid Steamer "CANADA" has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave the Wharf, foot of Jacques Square, about FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., on the above date.

MARKET.—Adults, \$2.00. Children, \$1.00. Plans of the Boat will be on view at the St. Ann's Hall, corner of Ottawa and Young Streets, where the Secretary will be in attendance, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, for the convenience of those wishing to secure tickets.

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee.

FARM FOR SALE. 300 acres (50 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Burns, Drolling H. uses, and Saw and Glass Mills. TERMS EAST. Particulars at 249 COMMERCIAL STREET.

MARRIED. GUERIN—O'BRIEN.—At St. Patrick's Church in this city, on 1st June inst., by Rev. Father Dowd, James J. Guerin, Esq., M.P., of this city, to Miss Mary O'Brien, eldest daughter of James O'Brien, Esq., of this city. 125-2

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