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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889

The Anti-Jesuit Meeting.

It is hard to understand what precise object the promoters of the anti-Jesuit agitation seek to obtain by holding mass meetings at Toronto and this city. If their purpose is to arouse Protestant feeling, they should have some definite ideas as to how that feeling is to be directed into effective action.

Here we have a legal opinion, which may be accepted as perfectly sound. We gladly submit it to, and are not less anxious than Mr. McLaren himself that those who believe they have a grievance should be given the most ample opportunities to obtain redress.

It is particularly worthy of note also that none but persons, who may be described without invidiousness as professional Protestants, took leading parts in the meetings at Toronto and Montreal—men whose business is to abuse the Catholic Church and who would find their occupation gone were it banished from the country.

Another exception, by the way, but of a different sort, is Mr. Dalton McCarthy. He is a politician and his speech at Toronto presents a somewhat curious physiological study. Without apparently knowing it, he laid bare the character and constitution of his crafty but shallow intellect.

But what we are principally concerned with at present is the agitation itself. In this city, as at Toronto, the speakers allowed themselves a wide range, with the anticipated result that they fell into the accustomed grooves of anti-Popery platform platitudes.

under British institutions. Take away that liberty and that security, which is really the purpose revealed by the agitators, and erect Protestant supremacy in place thereof, and there would be a different story to tell.

Other speakers at Queen's Hall made still greater mistakes and certainly succeeded in impressing Catholics of all nationalities that their agitation was directed less against the Jesuits than against the Catholic Church and the Catholic people.

He intended to present the matter before Her Majesty's courts in such a way as to prevent any mistake. Fortunately through the enterprise of a newspaper this door had been opened to him, by which the act could be assailed, if only in an indirect way.

But we would tell these ministers, perhaps at the risk of being misunderstood, that they are a long way off the track—that they do not even grasp the first principle in the movement which they have blindly risen to combat.

Sir Charles Russell's Speech.

Sir Charles Russell's great speech in defence of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Nationalists has been published in pamphlet form and has met with an enormous circulation. It is pronounced by leading men in England to be one of the greatest speeches delivered during this century.

The occasion was a grand one and Sir Charles Russell proved himself equal to it. For seven days with matchless eloquence he laid bare the history of shame, sorrow and heroism suffered by the Irish people.

On all hands victory is conceded to Mr. Parnell, and whatever interest now attaches to the investigation is merely curiosity concerning the foul conspiracy entered into by the landlord party and the Tories.

hall the dawn of a still more glorious day when the hereditary wrongs and oppressions they endure will be swept away forever.

Barrel Organism.

Ministers of the several Protestant sects who spoke at the Queen's Hall meeting last Thursday night harped upon one string—the alleged unfair distribution of school taxes.

To more attentive observers, however, these ministers betrayed the persistence of that inveterate mental process described by a modern psychologist as barrel-organism.

But we would tell these ministers, perhaps at the risk of being misunderstood, that they are a long way off the track—that they do not even grasp the first principle in the movement which they have blindly risen to combat.

Where is all this going to end?

What have they to say to this indignant standing against them for forty years unanswerable? They lay great stress upon the possession of an open bible. Let them keep it open at the Gospel according to St. Luke.

They are terrified lest the Jesuits should subvert their Anglo-Saxon civilization and Protestantism, as if that were something sacred and to be preserved as dearer than life. But what is this system which they so passionately strive to retain?

leaves to the blind working of demand and supply the equation of the conditions of life for the great mass of human beings; society vainly striving to correct with the left hand of charity the wrongs which the right hand of injustice is creating.

Such is the system of Protestant civilization which these solemn-faced pulpiters are afraid will be overturned by Jesuit machinations. Is it within the competency of man to formulate a worse doctrine of devil than this?

In all kindness we would say to these—go do the work of the Master you profess to serve. For though the crowd in Queen's Hall may cheer you on, when it comes to the day of trial they will not follow you, because you are not their leaders.

Turn, therefore, your eyes to this earth, to highways and byways close about you, and see whether you may not find something better to do than that which you are doing.

The gigantic grab contemplated by the government in the railway subsidies, proposed in parliament on the eve of prorogation, shows how recklessly audacious in plundering the country the party in power has become.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The St. Patrick's Society held a special general meeting last night at the hall in McGill street, Mr. H. J. Oloran, the President, in the chair, when there was a large attendance.

DEAR SIR.—The members of St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, desirous of manifesting their personal esteem for you, and their appreciation of your services to the Society during the five years of your presidency, avail themselves of the opportunity of your retirement from that position, to ask your acceptance of the accompanying silver tea service as a memento of the cordial relations which have existed between you and them without interruption during the past period.

ALL the Catholic prelates of the United States have issued pastorals to their clergy and people for the observance by special services of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of General Washington as first president of the United States of America.

Judge Barry, in responding, was very affected by the mark of recognition from the members of the society. He thanked them, one and all, for their kindly sentiments toward him. Remarks were also made by Ald. Cunningham, B. J. Coghlan, P. Wright and P. Kehoe.

estates) in the Dominion, which is saying a good deal." It is indeed saying a good deal, seeing that the article reproduced is an editorial stolen bodily by Mr. Sefton from the Toronto Mail.

Mr. RUFUS HENRY POPE has been nominated by the Conservative convention in Compton as the party candidate for the representation of that county in the House of Commons, made vacant by the death of his father, the late Minister of Railways and Canals.

It is announced that after Mr. John Dillon, the distinguished Irish M.P., completes his trip through Australia, he will visit Canada and the United States, and address meetings in leading cities.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The May number of the Magazine of American History brings another entertaining chapter of our Centennial information, "Washington's Historic Luncheon in Elizabeth," with very unique pictorial attractions, including a sketch of the Bondinot mansion, in which the luncheon took place; portraits not before published of some of Washington's contemporaries who were present, with engravings of pieces of the beautiful china table service and silverware that was placed before the "Father of His Country" on that memorable occasion a century ago.

Published 743 Broadway, New York City. THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A Monthly Magazine. May, 1889. New York: John J. Farrell, Business Manager, No. 6 Park Place, For sale by D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

The table of contents for the May number is as follows:—Easter; Religion in Spain; Slighted Grasses; Extinct Reptiles and Mammals of North America; Will Congregational Singing Profit Faith and Morals? A Gloria; The Eucalyptus Culture at Tre Fontane; The Supernatural; Paul Ringwood—An Autobiography continued; A Forgotten Catholic; Sancta Catharina; The Late Father Hecker; The Educational Grievances of Catholics; A Seigneur of Hearts; Talk About New Books; With Readers and Correspondents; New Publications.

DEAR SIR.—The members of St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, desirous of manifesting their personal esteem for you, and their appreciation of your services to the Society during the five years of your presidency, avail themselves of the opportunity of your retirement from that position, to ask your acceptance of the accompanying silver tea service as a memento of the cordial relations which have existed between you and them without interruption during the past period.

They have invariably found you not only courteous, but practical in your methods of dealing with the interests of the society, and they willingly recognize your endeavours to advance its prosperity.

Judge Barry, in responding, was very affected by the mark of recognition from the members of the society. He thanked them, one and all, for their kindly sentiments toward him. Remarks were also made by Ald. Cunningham, B. J. Coghlan, P. Wright and P. Kehoe. Afterward, at the invitation of the judge, the party visited his residence on Calcutta street, where was made the occasion of a pleasant reunion.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.

The Mechanical Majority gets in its Work at Ottawa—Huge Backlogs—Expenditure Exposed by Sir Richard Cartwright.

When the House went into conference on the votes for capital expenditure, Sir Richard Cartwright moved the following amendment: That in the course of his budget speech it was stated by the Minister of Finance that the expenditure of \$12,000,000 would be required to meet the engagements of the Dominion on capital account up to the first of July, 1892, and would secure a 14-foot canal system from Lake Superior to Montreal; that it now appears from subsequent statement made by the said Minister of Finance, and by other members of the Government, that the requirements of the Dominion on capital account must be estimated for as follows:—For canals, as aforesaid, \$18,551,119; for the Intercolonial Railway and subsidiary lines, \$5,000,000; for subsidies to railways, \$6,000,000; for annuities capitalized, \$4,000,000; for road from Harvey to Moncton, not less than \$3,000,000; for minor public works, \$1,000,000, being in all about \$38,000,000; that the Government have further agreed to spend \$100,000 per annum for terms of years to subsidize certain lines of steamships, less the amount now paid to the Allan and Dominion lines; that the said annual charge for subsidies and interest on the said \$30,000,000 will involve an addition to the fixed charge on the revenue of \$1,700,000 per annum; that the estimated expenditure for the year ending March 30, 1889, is \$97,338,384; that the inevitable effect of a large portion of this expenditure on capital account will be to diminish traffic and further increase the heavy deficit now existing in working the Intercolonial Railway; that under such circumstances the conduct of the Government in assuming these other and further obligations is reckless and imprudent. This was lost by a vote of 40 to 73.

On the vote for the Oxford and Glasgow Railway, Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment, reciting the statement of Sir Charles Tupper when asking the first vote for this purpose, that the new line would shorten the distance between the two points by forty to forty-five miles, stating that it had only shortened the distance five miles, and condemning the Government for inducing the House to undertake the building of this line by false representations. Lost by 70 to 38.

On the vote for the International, Mr. Davies moved that inasmuch as the superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway states in his annual report that the chief part of the large deficit incurred in working that road is due to the carriage of coal below cost, the raising of the price in favor of a small and wealthy class of coal owners should cease. Lost by 59 to 72.

The vote for administering North-West lands, Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment recalling the absurd predictions once made concerning that country by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, stating the fact that the cost of administration exceeds the revenue derived from sale of lands, and condemning the extravagance of the Government in this particular. Lost on the same division.

On the vote for immigration, Mr. Somerville moved an amendment securing the Government for employing officers of this department in by-elections, as proved before the Public Accounts Committee. Lost on the same division.

The vote for the \$2,350 salary of Mr. Chipman, secretary—and "drum major," as one of the members called him—of Hon. Charles Tupper, was objected to by Mr. McMullen, who moved that it be struck out, on the ground that Mr. Tupper had promised that the expenses of his department would not be increased by this sum, though the estimates proved this statement to be untrue. Lost by 38 to 65.

There was a pretty lively row just before the adjournment of the House, on the proposal to advance \$30,000 at 4 per cent interest to the Exhibition Bridge Company. Parliament has already advanced \$300,000 for this bridge, and has a mortgage on it. The chief promoter of the company is Mr. Temple, member for York. On being pressed for information, he told the House that the promoters of the bridge subscribed \$15,000 towards its construction, and that it cost altogether \$375,000. He expected the Government to advance the balance of \$300,000. This provoked the storm. Members of the Opposition pointed out that the interest payable to the whole country amounted to \$13,000 on the entire \$380,000, so that the promoters would get \$17,000 return on their \$45,000 investment. Evidently the company had never been in need of the advance money, as it would have paid a good return to the promoters if they had borrowed the money in the ordinary course. Mr. Temple was practically accused of getting the money advanced him as a bribe, and Sir John was told that he was turning his attention from debauching constituents to buying up members. After a good deal of angry recriminations from the Opposition, Mr. Laurier announcing his intention of dividing the House on it at once.

WHOLESALE PLUNDER.

More Millions for Subsidies.

LAND AND MONEY FOR RAILWAYS.

A Grand Grab for the Boys.

OTTAWA, April 24.—Hon. Mr. Dewdney has given notice that, in committee of the whole, the following resolution will be considered:—

That it is expedient to authorize the Government in committee to subsidize the construction of land hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:— To the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, in addition to the grant provided for by section 1 of the act 48 49 Victoria, chapter 50, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding two thousand six hundred acres for each mile of the company's railway from the company's station on the Canadian Pacific railway to Letbridge on the Belly river, the present terminus of the said railway, a distance of one hundred and nine and a half miles, such additional grant to be made only on condition that the gauge of the railway be made of standard width.

Also to the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the company's railway from Letbridge to the international boundary, a distance of about fifty miles; To the Red River Valley Railway Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding 6,400 acres for each mile of the company's railway from Chadzie station on the Canadian Pacific railway to its terminus at a point in or near township 29, range 23, west 4th meridian, a distance of about fifty-five miles; To the Alberta and Great Northwestern Railway Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding 10,000 acres for each mile of the company's railway from a point on the North Saskatchewan river near Edmonton, a distance of about two hundred and ten miles; Also to the Alberta and Great Northwestern Railway Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding 10,000 acres for each mile of the company's railway from Calgary to a point on Letbridge, a distance of about 130 miles; To the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamship Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding 6,400 acres for each mile of the company's railway from the present terminus of their road at Long Lake to Prince Albert, a distance of about 240 miles; To the Lake Manitoba Railway and Coal Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding 6,000 acres for each mile of the company's railway from Portage la Prairie to the southern boundary of Lake Manitoba, a distance of about seven-and-a-half miles.

The foregoing land grants to the seven railways represented above show that for the 602 miles the whole grant amounts to 5,892,700 acres. PRINCE ALBERT TO HAVE ITS RAILWAY. Sir John Macdonald gives notice that in committee of the whole he will move to consider the following resolution:— That it is expedient, in order to enable the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamship Company to complete their railway from Regina to some point on the South Saskatchewan river at or near Saskatoon, thence northward to Prince Albert, to enter into a contract with such company for the transport of men, supplies, materials and mails for twenty years and to pay for such service during the said term \$80,000 per annum, in the manner following, that is to say, the sum of \$0,000 to be paid annually on the construction of the railway to a point at or near Saskatoon, such payment to be computed from the date of the completion of the railway to such points, and the remaining thirty thousand dollars annually on the extension of the railway to Prince Albert, such payment to be computed from the date of such last mentioned completion, provided that in case the said railway is not completed within two years after its completion to the South Saskatchewan as aforesaid, the payment of \$50,000 shall cease until the whole railway is finished to Prince Albert.

OTHER SUBSIDIES IN MONEY. The final batch of railway subsidies came down to-night. All the roads hereinafter mentioned are to receive the usual subsidies of \$3,200 a mile, except the subsidy to the St. Clair Tunnel company, which is to be 15 per cent. of the cost of construction:— For a railway from some point on the Joggins river near the Herbert river to Young's Mills, N.S., distance five miles, not exceeding \$16,000; To the St. Clair Frontier Tunnel company, for the construction of a tunnel under the St. Clair river, from Sarnia to Port Huron, a subsidy not exceeding \$375,000; To the Pontiac and Renfrew Railway Company, six miles of railway from the north bank of the Ottawa, opposite Braside, to the Pontiac and Renfrew railway, near the Guion river, Quebec, not exceeding \$13,200; To the Quebec, Montserrat and Charlevoix Railway Company, for thirty miles of their road, from the east bank of the St. Charles river to Cape Tormente, Que., not exceeding \$96,000; To the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Company, for a bridge over the St. John river at Fredericton, N.S., not exceeding \$30,000; To the Napawan, Tamworth Quebec Railway Company, ten miles, from New Moscow to Harrowsmith, not exceeding \$32,000; For a railway from a point near Sycamore on the Canadian Pacific to a point on Lake Okanagan, five miles, not exceeding \$15,200; To the Cornwall Junction Railway Company, for one mile of road from the end of the line to Kingsport, N.S., not exceeding \$3,200; To the Lake Temiscouing Colonization & Railway Company, 15 miles, from Mattawa station on the Canadian Pacific towards the Long Sault, or vice versa, not exceeding \$48,000; To the Maskinonge & Lake Nipissing Railway Company, 15 miles, from a point on the Canadian Pacific at or near Maskinonge or Louiseville towards St. Michel des Saints on the river Mattawan, Que., not exceeding \$48,000; To the Kingston and Smith's Falls Railway Company, 20 miles, from Kingston towards Smith's Falls, not exceeding \$64,000; To the Thousand Islands Railway Company, 4 miles from Gananoque village to Gananoque Junction on the Grand Trunk railway and for 13 miles from the latter place to a junction with the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie railway, not exceeding \$54,400; For a railway from Cape Tormente towards Murray bay, Que., 20 miles, not exceeding \$64,400; To the Amherstburg & Lake Shore Railway Company, 20 miles, not exceeding \$64,400; To the Hereford Railway Company, 15 miles, from Cookshire to a junction with the Quebec Central at Tadoussac, Que., not exceeding \$48,000; To the Massawippi Junction Railway Company, 15 miles, from Ayer's Flat to Coaticook, Que., not exceeding \$48,000; To the Brookville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, 20 miles, from Westport to Palmer's Rapids, Ont., not exceeding \$64,400; For a railway from St. Osaire to St. Paul d'Abbotsford, P.Q., 5 miles, not exceeding \$16,000; To the Great Eastern Railway Company, 20 miles, from their line at St. Gregoire towards

the Chaudiere Junction on the Intercolonial not exceeding \$54,000; To the Drummond County Railway Company, 4 1/2 miles, from their line at Hale's wharf, not exceeding \$14,400; To the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company, 20 miles, from their line at St. Catharines to Hamilton, not exceeding \$64,000; To the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, 20 miles, from Lake St. John towards Chicoutimi, not exceeding \$64,000; To the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Railway, 15 miles, from the village of Tars to Owen Sound, not exceeding \$48,000; To the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, 4 1/2 miles, from Woodstock to Hamilton, not exceeding \$14,400.

The foregoing subsidies are granted in on the usual conditions of commencement with two years and completion within four years.

THE BALS DES CHALEURS ROAD.

A further resolution provides that so much of the subsidy of \$3,200 per mile which under the provisions of the act 49th Vic., chap. 17, and of any subsequent act, may be paid to the Bals des Chaleurs railway in respect of the last twenty miles of their railway eastward from Metapedia shall be applicable to the section of the said railway between the fortieth and seventieth miles thereof eastward from Metapedia, instead of the first-mentioned section of 30 miles, making \$6,400 per mile applicable to the second-mentioned section of thirty miles; but these provisions shall be subject to the condition that the said company undertake to complete the thirty miles of their railway from the seventh to the fortieth miles eastward from Metapedia without any further subsidy from the Government of Canada, and that they deposit with the Minister of Railways and Canals as security to the Crown that they will carry out their undertaking, their bonds to the amount of \$200,000.

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT.

Chamberlain's Opinion of the Chamberlain Party.

LONDON, April 23.—Lord Randolph Churchill's outburst is the cause of much heartburning among Liberal Unionists. His angry letter to Mr. Chamberlain, full of reproaches for the want of magnanimity after the Conservative sacrifices in Birmingham, and justifying his own action, is almost brutal, but it is quite just in the plainness and heartiness with which it states the facts. He says that if the Conservatives chose to test their strength throughout Birmingham the result would certainly be the political annihilation of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, and he advises them, if they have the cause of Unionism at heart, to conciliate and not provoke. The Conservative Unionists recognize that there is a great deal of truth in Churchill's last estimate of their numerical value. Churchill's threats concerning the annihilation of the Liberal Unionist party is simply a foreshadowing of what is bound to take place, not only in Birmingham, but all over England. Lord Hartington would, if he found it absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Salisbury Government, enter the Cabinet. He would thereby, greatly strengthen the Unionist position in its relation to many individual members of the third party, who, like himself, would virtually become Tories, and so be backed by the Conservative party. But on the other hand, he would destroy the Liberal Unionist party; since there are many who would not follow him, but who would immediately return to Mr. Gladstone's leadership, as they are half inclined to do already, or who would settle into an insignificant faction of uncertain alliance. The sooner Lord Hartington takes this step, indeed, the better will it be for the Liberal party.

NO COURTESY TO BRITISHERS.

Mon. Oliver and Mrs. Mowat Placed in an Awkward Position at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—In the Senate today Mr. Pierce asked the privileges of the floor for Hon. Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario. Senator Murphy objected. He said under the rules a friend of his from New York had been refused admission to the floor yesterday, and he objected to any courtesy being extended to any dependant of the British crown. Mr. Erwin also thought the rule should be strictly observed. The chairman of the senate stated that the senator had violated the rules by compelling the door-keeper to admit to the floor Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, and that owing to his act both were present when the remarks incident to the courtesies asked for Mr. Mowat were made. It is said by his action had put both the Senate and the visitors in an unfortunate position. Senator Murphy said he was not aware that the gentleman and lady were present when he spoke, otherwise he certainly should not have spoken as he had. He thought the senator who compelled the doorkeeper to admit them should be the person censured. Senator Pierce said he recognized that he made an error. He had forgotten about the rules made yesterday, and disclaimed all intention of violating the rules.

THE FULL RETURNS WILL BE HUNTED AFTER.

The returns of the 226th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company on Tuesday, March 12, 1899. The record will interest many readers. No. 2,887 drew the First Capital prize of \$300,000. It was sold in fractional twentieths at \$1 each, and was held by Messrs. J. S. Owens, La.; two to Isaac Lowmyer, 70 S. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to L. K. Flynn, Newark, N.H.; one to Miss A. Emery and Banj. Nussbaum, 103 State st., Chicago, Ill.; one to Jas. B. Commons, Chicago, Ill.; one to a correspondent, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Wellington A. Griffin, 521 Clay st., San Francisco, Cal.; one to Fred A. Young, Providence, R.I.; one to E. Neubaum, 614 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to Jno. Schwenk, 1421 N. 24th st., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to Chace & Butts, Providence, R.I.; one to Continental Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; one to First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; one to German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; one to Fred Schrade, Chicago, Ill., etc., etc. No. 10,420 drew the Second Capital prize of \$100,000; it was also sold in fractional twentieths at \$1 each: two to Denton S. Hamilton, Ham-burg, N.J.; one to Henry Jessel, 154 Essex st., New York City; one to A. J. Scott, 86 South Ave., Chicago, Ill.; one to Jno. A. Martin, 45 Ave. A, New York City; one to Geo. Barshclough, 179 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.; one to a depositor Union Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Adone & Lobli, Galveston, Tex.; one to Lorenz Shelest, 313 Summit st., Toledo, O.; one to Ketcham Nat'l Bank, Toledo, O., etc., etc. No. 29,823 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, and Ticket No. 19,890 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000. The next occasion of a similar kind will occur Tuesday, May 14th, 1899, of which full particulars can be had on application to M. A. Daughlin, New Orleans, La.

PARNELL TO THE FORE.

Preparing for the Examination.

Irish Bishops to Testify—Unmitigated Contempt for the Times.

Mr. Parnell is preparing for a severe ordeal in the witness-box when the commission meets again. Attorney-General Webster is girding on his strongest armor for this contest with Mr. Parnell. Everybody laughs at the idea of such a stoic, slow man as Sir Richard Webster being able to shake Mr. Parnell's evidence one hairbreadth, but the Attorney-General means to try hard to do so. The members of the Irish party express complete confidence in the result of Mr. Parnell's appearance in the witness-box. Their leader's self-confidence and native strength of character never appear to better advantage than when under such trying circumstances as he is now called upon to face and fight within the next few weeks. One of the busy workers on Mr. Parnell's staff of lawyers, who has gone to the assize with him, says the testimony to be put in for the defence will include a complete history of the Irish movement, and its transformation through Mr. Parnell's influence from Whiggery and desecration to the present stage of hopefulness and constitutional agitation. It will also comprise a detailed description of Mr. Parnell's whole political career. Some of the more prominent Irish members will be called, but not all. Mr. Michael Davitt's testimony is expected to be also as important as that of Mr. Parnell. One of the most remarkable features of the evidence for the defence will be the appearance of several high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, who will be called to describe the scenes of famine and eviction which they witnessed. It is understood that these prelates will appear with the full sanction of the Vatican.

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT.

As the Times conducted their side of the case with so little scruple, the lawyers for Mr. Parnell have decided to give The Times no assistance whatever. No information will be given beforehand as to the names of the witnesses to be called. The great feature of the case will be the summing up of the counsel for the Irish members. Sir Charles Russell will speak again, of course, though not in so elaborate a manner as at the opening of his case. Mr. Robert Retn, a keen Scotch lawyer, will deal with the evidence solely as it concerns the relation between England and Ireland. Mr. Lockwood who is a clever and witty man, will handle the American aspects of the case, and will discuss the assistance given to the National movement from America. All the counsel for the Irish members speak with unmitigated contempt concerning the hollowness of the case for The Times, and it has been found to leave a very small sediment of real accusation. Taking all together, the Parnellites are in a state of jubilation, almost as high, in fact, as when the Pigott forgeries were detected. They look forward to the final result on all charges with exultation. The Judges are reported to be in a much more favorable mood than they were when the case was first presented to them, and the apprehensions that their prejudices would carry them away have largely disappeared.

GLADSTONE'S GOOD WISHES.

He Sends an Assurance of His Participation in Our Celebration.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—The Courier prints the following:— "A little over four weeks ago John J. McBride, of this city, wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone enclosing a list of names that had been signed to the memorial circulated by Mr. McBride, expressing sympathy with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. This additional list included the names of President Harrison, Cardinal Gibbons, Speaker Carlisle, Vice-President Morton, Archbishop Ryan, Secretary Blaine and a large majority of the members of the House of Congress. Yesterday Mr. McBride received from Mr. Gladstone his letter published below. Every word of it, from the address to the signature, was written by his own hand. It is of interest to all. His high tribute to Washington will at this time attract general attention.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 12, 1893. MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 22d of March and the remarkable list appended to it of those distinguished citizens of the United States who have testified, through the memorial you mention, their interest in the condition of Ireland and their desire for its restoration to the knowledge of her National claims and aspirations. I rejoice not only to think but to know that throughout the wide confines of the race to which we all belong there is an overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in favor of that acknowledgment. As the judgment has been judicially recorded by Ireland herself, by Scotland and by Wales, the representatives of all the three being in favor of Home Rule by a majority of three or four to one. And, founding ourselves on the evidence of the elections in England which have taken place since the general election of 1885, we firmly believe that England herself would not less readily now afford her by a dissolution, would record a verdict decisively in accord with those of the other portions of the United Kingdom and of the Anglo-Saxon race at large. Encouraged by these indications at home and abroad and by the wise advice of their representatives in Parliament, the people have an indisputable right to insist on not less remarkable than their determination to carry forward their cause to its successful consummation, now retarried by the votes of men who do not represent the real sentiment of the country.

ROMANCE AND HYPNOTISM.

The Serpent-Eyed Mme. Christich Criticized Ex-King Milan. A Vienna despatch says: It would be a strange thing if that tangle of occult phenomena variously called mesmerism, hypnotism, thought-reading, etc., should disturb the balance of European politics, but it is altogether impossible. The latest advances from Serbia now begin to show the true inwardness of Queen Natalie's expulsion and King Milan's abdication, and read much like the Disraeli trial in New York. Mme. Artemisia Christich, the wife of the Prime Minister, has been doing a great many things to the King in the last year until it is the accepted belief of Serbian court circles that he has no will left of his own. She is a big, dark woman, with a low forehead and no external evidences of much intellectual capacity. Her eyes are very sharp and penetrating, and, being quite close together, have given her the soubriquet of the serpent-eyed, and her possession of feminine cunning is very marked. She and her sister are enthusiastic students of hypnotism, and the seances held at the palace have been numerous, with spiritualistic tricks included. Now it appears that King Milan has been her chosen subject. Her influence over him has long been known, but it was not suspected that it had been obtained in this extraordinary way. When he was urged not to abdicate, however, his manner was so strange and his answer, "It is no use, I must do it," coupled with similar occult-trickeries on a former occasion, gave rise to a general conviction that Mme. Artemisia has been running the Government by hypnotism. A new and highly interesting departure in the art of mesmerism, by the way, is taking such an important part in public affairs late-



Bless Your Souls!

My brother James... for a seed catalogue... when you receive one containing... it is a very valuable... it may have less point about... but it is a very good... it is a very good... it is a very good...

BISHOP O'CONNOR.

Tokens of Esteem from his Barrie Parishioners. BARRE, April 22.—Yesterday Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop-elect of Peterboro', concluded his labors here as pastor of St. Mary's Church, after having worked for eighteen years in this charge. The rev. gentleman very feelingly referred to his long service at the conclusion of his Easter sermon in the morning. After vespers in the afternoon, amidst a thronged congregation, a lengthy illuminated address was presented to him, being accompanied with a purse containing \$500. The address expressed gratification beyond measure at his Lordship's elevation to the dignity of a Bishop and his appointment to the vacant See of Peterboro'. His people regard it as a fitting tribute to his worth and a suitable reward for his exemplary life. The address refers to his long residence among them as a pastor and refers to the fact that he came here when the financial affairs of the parish were at a low ebb, and to the handsome church, the beautiful new Convict and the school building, which he leaves behind him as monuments of his untiring energy. It expressed profound regret that they now bid him farewell, and in conclusion wished him a long life of usefulness in the new sphere of action to which he has been called. In reply, the rev. gentleman thanked them most cordially for the expressions of love and esteem which they used toward him as their pastor for nearly a score of years. He regretted that the new honor had not fallen on more worthy shoulders. "If," he said, "I had my choice, I should have preferred to remain here, amongst the people of Barrie, from whom I have received so many marks of affection." He ascribed the honor and success he had met with to the generous co-operation and the untiring together of the people of his congregation, and also from those who differ from them in their religious beliefs. "If," he says, "my days amongst you have been pleasant, if they have been years of quietness, years of pleasure, it is owing to the kindness I have experienced, not alone from my own people, but from the people of every denomination in the town." He thanked them most sincerely for the generous purse with which he was presented. Many of the congregation were moved to tears. To night the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, No. 51, presented him with an address and a gold-headed cane, and to-morrow he takes his departure from Barrie.

SALISBURY AT BRISTOL.

He Praises the Primrose League and Eulogizes Home Rule.

LONDON, April 23.—Lord Salisbury delivered an address at Bristol to-day. He spoke of the growth of the Primrose league which, he said, was of transcendent value in the solution of any current political question as it was a noble instrument with which to blend the classes and the masses. He hoped that ere long the Government would settle the troubles which were menacing the internal peace of the nation. The Government was confronted with a combination of political opposition, with predatory greed such as no Government has ever faced before. The Government relied upon the continued confidence of the country to enable them to overcome this combination. Lord Salisbury ridiculed the agitation in favour of Home Rule in Ireland. He declared that the county of Cornwall by its distinct racial origin, its language, its tradition and its history had as much claim for a separate parliament as Ireland. The national argument was insincere. It was more fruitful of sophistry and clap-trap, and more barren of solid sense than anything that was ever before the country. It would sacrifice the first interests of industry and commerce to a mere empty sentiment. The Unionists, were confronted with two plianxes—one political, the other criminal—both converging to a common end, and that is to make the execution of the law in Ireland impossible. It was a miserable spectacle to see members of Parliament standing up to defend embezzlement and fraud. The Unionists, conscious of their high calling, ought not to allow personal considerations to enter into electoral questions. They should not poach on each other's grounds, but should combine in support of the man most likely to win.

Fatal Fire at Prescott.

PRESCOTT, Ont., April 23.—One of the most disastrous fires that ever visited this town occurred last night, when a lady, named Miss Kate Gainsford, lost her life. The fire, which started about 8 o'clock, originated in the Gainsford property on King street, and is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp. Nothing was known or observed until the fire burst forth in a volume of flame from the roof when it rapidly made headway and soon enveloped the adjoining building, used by Mr. McGlory as a bakery, taking in the dwelling houses in the rear. A handsome brick building to the right of the fire was barely saved. Everything was done by the citizens to save Miss Gainsford, but she could not be discovered in time. The fire started again this morning, but was speedily extinguished. The total loss is about \$13,000.

For Quiet Moments.

A wise man's day is worth a fool's life.—[Arah.] Love is satisfied only with love.—[Pythagoras.] Time will discover everything to posterity; it is a babbling and speaks even when no question is put.—[Euripides.] Sorrow for having done amiss is fruitless if it issue not in doing so no more.—[Bishop Horne.] Consistency is a jewel, because it is crystallized life, of which truth is the organizing principle.—[Com.] We little dream of the conflict Fought in each human soul, And earth knows not of her heroes Upon God's Honor Roll.—[Eben E. Rexford.] A little light too much, and you are blind; a little too much sound and you are deaf. Perhaps a little more knowledge of God and immortality than is allowed us here would do the reason. So I sit in the evening-time shadows, and say, "My God, give me patience to wait."—[Elizabeth Thompson.] The power to hate truly what is evil must be involved in the power to love truly what is good, and must, indeed, usually precede the growth of the highest kind of love.—[Newman.] The Christian is whose life-work glows and grows under his hand, who is conscious of an increasing call for strenuous activity, who takes for his watchword the great apostle's question: "Lord, what-wilt thou have me to do?"—[Rev. A. P. Feabody.] However good you may be, you have faults; however dull you may be, you can find out what some of them are; and, however slight they may be, you had better make some—not too painful, but patient—efforts to get quit of them.—[John Ruskin.] Each one of us is bound to make the little circle in which he lives better and happier. Each of us is bound to see that out of that small circle the widest good may flow. Each of us may have fixed in his mind the thought that out of a single house may flow influences that shall stimulate the whole commonwealth and the whole civilized world.—[Dean Stanley.] A Peculiar Ruling. TORONTO, April 23.—An amusing scene occurred before the Board of License Inspectors to-day. When Mr. Jas. Cusack applied for a license for the Montreal house he was asked if he was married, and on replying "no" the inspector said that the board considered he should be if he wanted to run a hotel. Chairman Ryan said that a "single man should not be put in temptation among the girl servants about a hotel. Mr. Cusack replied that he had been in just such temptation since leaving his parole, but if the inspectors would give him a license he would guarantee to be married in less than six months or forfeit his license. The inspectors advised him to get married before he ran any more, as if he ran any more would receive more favorable consideration.



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BISHOP O'CONNOR.

ly that it is rather startling. It has been used in the place of chloroform for some time in surgical operations at Paris, and when, in the recent murder case there, it was charged that the murderer had hypnotized the victim and forced her to kill herself, public opinion accepted the possibility of the fact as a way quite remarkable. McCarthy's Same. There may be some Ontario Liberals who, in the innocence of their hearts, believe that Mr. D'Alton McCarthy was influenced by conscientious scruples to vote against Sir John Macdonald on the Jesuits' Estate and Disfranchisement question. We cannot see it that way. Mr. McCarthy has about as much political conscience as a cat. His action on the Dominion License Law and on the Franchise Act show the nature of the man. He grab after the plucking in the St. Catherine's Lumbering Company show that his patriotism is not far from his pocket. If Sir John Macdonald had wanted him to vote with the 188; the minority vote on the Jesuit business would have been 12 instead of 18. Mr. McCarthy showed his hand at the Toronto meeting last night. He blathered about Wolfe and the Pope for hours, but the plith of his discourse lay in the earnest demand that Mr. Mowat should be turned out of office in Ontario. That's what he is working for. That's what Sir John Macdonald is using him for, and if that were done there would be no disagreement between Sir John and Mr. McCarthy on the Jesuits question or any other question. Think of it. The man who struggled before the Privy Council, with payment in his pocket from the Dominion Government, to deprive Ontario all the timber and minerals in the "disputed territory," now wants to be Premier of Ontario in the place of Mr. Mowat, who fought and whipped the intending thieves. He cannot beat Mowat on a political subject, so he takes up a religious theme. The Times may not be a competent judge, but it has about as much faith in Mr. Mowat's Christianity and Protestantism as in that of Mr. McCarthy. Mowat has not been distinguished in politics by doing Sir John Macdonald's dirty work. When Mr. McCarthy repents and confesses his sin in voting for the Gerry-mander and the Franchise Act; when he says he is sorry for trying to steal the licensing power and the timber of Algoma from the Ontario Legislature, it will be time to believe he has a conscience. Until then, his plea on the Jesuit question may be taken just as any speech in the Court by the same man would be taken. He has accepted a bribe, and he is trying to earn the fee.—Hamilton Times.

TORONTO THE GOOD.

An Evangelist Goes for the Queen City Without Gloves.

Toronto, April 22.—Evangelist Wolfe, in a sermon on "Toronto turned inside out" last evening, said—"Toronto is the greatest city in America has perhaps the greatest mass of morality and religion, yet look at its rottenness! On nearly every corner of a street stands a bar-room; gambling halls throng within its limits filled every night with youths ranging from 14 to 18 years; and the Government is satisfied because it derives a revenue from the same and cares not how many souls go to destruction while the police are bribed to keep their mouths shut about such dens of iniquity. Again, you have men in this city, members of churches, who cause many girls to go to perdition by robbing them of their hard worked earnings. It was only a few days ago that a poor orphan girl of the largest firm in Toronto as eighteen cents a week, and if any fault could be found with her work she got no pay at all. The prominent church member, and has donated thousands of dollars to the building of churches.

A novel feat in engineering was recently performed on the line of the Panama Canal. A steam launch which was too big to go under a bridge was lifted over it and safely deposited on the other side.

A Maine mechanic is the inventor of a sleigh which is to be run by steam. The model which he has built has capacity and motive power sufficient to carry 15,000 feet of logs. The sleigh has made a number of successful trips this winter.

Col. Majendle concludes as a result of his experience that one volume of liquid benzene will render 16,000 volumes of air inflammable.

Advertisement for FATHER'S BLOOD, a natural remedy for Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, brain and Spinal Weakness. Includes a circular logo with a figure and the text 'FATHER'S BLOOD'.

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 138 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

INFORMATION WANTED of one Ellen Elligott, daughter of John Elligott deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilmenny, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blackmill. The party who desires this information is James Elligott, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligott was that she left Ireland for Canada about twenty-three years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligott are requested to address: JAMES ELLIGOTT, Fremont, Ohio.

Advertisement for BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. Includes a logo of a bell.

Advertisement for CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY, SUCCESSORS IN BUNYON'S BELLS TO THE BLYMVER MANUFACTURING CO. Includes a logo of a bell.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 53. DAME ROSE EMMA SOULIERE, duly authorized to exercise the functions of a Plaintiff, vs. LOUIS SEARIN BARON, defendant of the same place. Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 1st April, 1899. D. C. DUMAS, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption in the old, vegetable Pulmonary Balm." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For a large bottle send 25 cents.

5 to 8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDERS CO., Holly, Mich.

Advertisement for ITS STOPPED FREE, Insane Persons Restored, DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Includes a logo of a figure.

For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

Advertisement for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, This Great Household Medicine Has Amongst Its Leading Necessaries of Life. Includes a logo of a figure.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND

Fat Wolves and Starving Sheep.

HENRY GEORGE'S REMARKS.

Abject Misery of the Creators of England's Wealth.

Mr. Henry George is having a busy time in Great Britain. He has been speaking nearly every night during the past few weeks.

While he is doing great work as a teacher, Mr. George loses no opportunity to learn. A couple of weeks ago he spent some time in a committee room of the House of Lords, where an investigation was held regarding the condition of the chain and nail makers in the Black Country.

And then, changing my position a little, it interested me, while listening to the testimony, to scan the faces at the other end of the room.

After describing the work done by the nail makers, and its injurious effect upon the health of the workers, Mr. George indulged in these reflections: "The lords were evidently sympathetic and seemed really desirous of doing something which would improve the condition of these down-trodden white slaves—anything in fact, as Tolstol has said, but getting off their backs."

Uses up Women in a Few Years. and in a few years more uses up men, yet who get so little of the produce of labor that even for the short years of their life they can barely maintain it.

The Disinherited Classes. not the lowest, indeed, for lower even are the chain makers of Cradley Heath, who are a class only saved from starvation by degrading charity.

and makes them so helpless in the struggle of the free competition, that they are bled and preyed upon by others of their own kind."

How Plain He Makes It! All the wealth of England is produced by the application of labor to land and land's products. A few men, who do not labor, demand a large portion of the wealth.

HELD BY THE EMEMY.

An Ex-Salvationist Captured by The Army.

How Commissioner Coombs and his Subordinates Effected the Suppression of a Book they had Cause to Fear

Toronto News.

Recent internal disturbances beneath the surface of Salvation Army circles have been of the most startling character. Inside glimpses of the organization in Toronto have palpably revealed a perturbed state of affairs behind the scenes.

The facts which have led up to this denouement must be briefly stated. Sumner left the W. Cry three or four months ago. During the past few months a series of articles appeared in the News criticizing the general management of Army work, and Commissioner Coombs and the other officers wrongfully accused ex-Staff-Captain Sumner of being the writer.

The New Papacy: Behind the Scenes in the Salvation Army. The intended publisher was Mr. A. Britzel, a Yonge street bookseller, and the printers were Inrie & Graham.

Presentations to the Liberal Whip. OTTAWA, April 24.—The Opposition this evening presented their senior whip, Jas. Trow, with a large portrait of himself in oils, and a handsome illuminated address, descriptive of the esteem in which he is held by the Liberal party.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Water the horse before feeding. There is a great deal of saving in a week. A horse will do with less feed on a walking gait.

Bring out the Morgans for the lasting rider. A Morgan mare and a Percheron sire will mix well.

The average farmer can rear a good colt and put faith and money in. Style is not so important as size and feet in the draught horse.

Soms horses have dyspepsia. Feed such ones bran with their oats. Europe wants lots of cavalry horses and as many more for artillery service.

It is all right to feed the horse hay only twice a day and the most at night. Feed a horse a little hay at a time. Five pounds is enough when any grain is fed.

Make a bargain to use the same stallion for two years. You might get a matched pair. A colt a year old to be sold will make a payment on a mortgage or buy some improvements.

The horse needs some coarse food for bowel distention. Straw is good when free from dust. The horse will lick salt every day if it has a chance, and this tends to promote digestion.

Mr. Dahlman, who owns the great horse market in New York, says a man can go home the next day with the money in his pocket when he brings draft horses. A splint may be rubbed off and the work aided by putting on a liniment, but few would persevere in the rubbing long enough to make a cure.

Sowing Grass Seed in Spring. It is nearly time for sowing the clover seed on the wheat, but the warm winter interferes with grass seeding rather than facilitating it, owing to the soft condition of the fields at this season and the unusual growth of the wheat.

Grass seed, like all other kinds, will not germinate and grow unless it receives warmth, moisture, and is shielded from the light. When the seed is sown broadcast over the growing wheat in the spring it rots over the covering of the straw that is washed upon it.

When to Discard Cows. It is not always a good principle, says the Farmers' Review, to get rid of a dairy cow just because she is old, or set a fixed rule for the time at which each cow must give place to a younger female.

Without Churning. The art of making butter is about to be revolutionized. That is, if a discovery just made by a lady in West Nyack, N.Y., can be successfully put in operation.

To Kill Potato Beetles. The last brood of the potato beetle, which usually appear late in summer, crawl into the ground or under old rubbish and remain there in a semi-torpid state through the winter.

Modern Heroes. TORONTO, April 24.—About 6.30 this evening a small boat with two young men upset in the bay just outside the harbor.

Coalbrookdale bridge, England, is the first cast iron bridge. It was built over Severn in 1779.

The covered bridge at Pavia, over the Ticino, was built in the fourteenth century. The roof is held by 100 granite columns.

The bridge at Havre de Grace, over the Susquehanna, is 3,271 feet long, and is divided into twelve wooden spans, resting on granite piers.

The cantilever bridge, over the Niagara, is built almost entirely of steel. Its length is 810 feet, the total weight is 3,000 tons, and the cost was \$900,000.

The bridge of Sigha, at Venice, over which condemned prisoners were transported from the hall of judgment to the place of execution, was built in 1589.

The Rialto, at Venice, is said to have been built from designs of Michael Angelo. It is a single marble arch 983 feet long, and was completed in 1591.

The bridge of the Holy Trinity at Florence, was built in 1569. It is 322 feet long, constructed of white marble, and stands unrivaled as a work of art.

Tay bridge, old bridge over the Tay at Dundee, destroyed Dec. 28, 1879. New bridge about two miles long; has 85 piers; height above high water, 77 feet.

The bridge at Burton over the Trent, was formerly the longest bridge in England, being 1,545 feet. It is now partly removed. Built in the twelfth century.

The new London bridge is constructed of granite, from the designs of L. Rennie. It was commenced in 1824, and completed in about seven years, at a cost of 7,290,900 dol.

The Niagara suspension bridge was built by Roebling in 1852-1855, at a cost of 400,000 dol. It is 245 feet above water, 821 feet long, and the strength is estimated at 1,200 tons.

Clifton suspension bridge, at Bristol, has a span of 703 feet, at a height of 245 feet above the water. The carriage way is 10 feet wide and the foot ways 5 1/2 feet wide. Cost 5,000,000 dol.

The Britannia bridge crosses the Menai strait, Wales, at an elevation of 103 feet above high water. It is of wrought iron, 2,511 feet long, and was finished in 1850. Cost 3,000,000 dol.

The old London bridge was the first stone bridge. It was commenced in 1178, and completed in 1209. Its founder, Peter Colson, was buried in the crypt of the chapel erected on the centre pier.

IRISH PRISON RULES.

The Irish Prisons Board has formed a series of new rules which practically concede the chief points for which Mr. W. O'Brien has contended from the first as to the treatment of political prisoners.

Each male prisoner shall have his beard clipped or be shaved once a week, unless especially exempted by the governor or surgeon, and to this Mr. Balfour has now affixed the words, "on the ground that the same is not necessary for the purpose of health or personal cleanliness."

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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and is franchises made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING is held every month.

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawing process, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in all advertisements.

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay a Prize drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our office.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LAHAU, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 14, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is..... \$300,000. 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is..... 100,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 are..... \$50,000. 100 Prizes of \$300 are..... 30,000. 100 Prizes of \$100 are..... 10,000.

TERMINAL PRIZES. 999 Prizes of \$100 are..... \$99,900. 999 Prizes of \$50 are..... 49,950.

5,134 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,054,800. Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to Terminal Prizes.

For Full Terms, Rules, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence with State, County, Street, and Number. More rapid return and delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note, WE PAY CHARGES OF CURRENCY sent in Express in sums of Five Dollars or over.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans. The Prizes are drawn by the agent of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware all institutions or individuals who attempt to sell you DOLLAR tickets at the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

WANTED

A Teacher, to teach in school section No. 5 in the township of Montpelier, in the county of Essex. One holding a third-class certificate. Apply to WM. GLOSTER, Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 31-2



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street N.Y.

The Old Man Has Lost His Grip.

Stormy Caucuses at Ottawa—Quarrelling over the Plunder—Desertions from the Party—Members Kicking over the Tracks—Dissatisfaction with the Missing Link Policy.

OTTAWA, April 24.—The echoes of yesterday's stormy Ministerial caucus are still heard in the lobbies. It is learned to-day that the opposition to some of the Government measures was so strong that Sir John left the gathering in disgust.

THE HARVEY SALISBURY LINE. But the great storm across over the Harvey-Salisbury line and the grant of the use of that road and of the Fredericton bridge free of charge to the Canadian Pacific.

KICKING OVER THE TRACKS. It is not often that the feeling of uneasiness among the Ministerial supporters betrays itself in public.

ANOTHER LIVELY POLITICAL REUNION. OTTAWA, April 26. An emergency meeting of the faithful was called for to-day at 10.30, the notice only having been issued after 8 p.m. last night.

were naturally disappointed, but there were several subsidies, but only part of what they expected, and who declare that what they got was practically of no use to them.

A MOST INDETERMINATE TRANSACTION. Now it is being repeated in the case of the Charlebois road—a road has been completed and running to Montmorency, and for which a large sum was put on the resolutions brought down to Parliament.

and receiving something for a wet day. The amount proposed to be given is limited mainly to the line already built, which has also received a grant from the Province.

THE POCKETS OF A CABINET MINISTER. and some of his party associates, and that the railway will not be extended to his county.

DECLINING TO GO TO THE CAUCUS. did not go to the length Mr. Climon did, in voting against the Government. He expects the vacant seat for which he cannot afford to go the length of voting against them.

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down another supplementary estimate and another set of railway resolutions.

Mr. Climon, on being invited to the caucus, sent his resignation with the intention, "I have been invited to the caucus, but I have not time to go."

AND HE WOULD NOT STAND IT. Similar complaints were made by members from almost every province.

CLAIMS OF THE GRAND TRUNK. to corresponding advantages with the C.P.R. on the short line when the R.R. Sir John then said, after telling a couple of funny stories,

OTTAWA, April 25th.—On motion to go into supply Mr. Mulock said he proposed to move an amendment with regard to the management of the militia department.

GARON, THE GOD OF WAR.

Gets Badly Handled for Militia Mismanagement.

JOBBERY AND CORRUPTION EXPOSED.

OTTAWA, April 25th.—On motion to go into supply Mr. Mulock said he proposed to move an amendment with regard to the management of the militia department.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—The market has been very dull since our last report, the demand being almost nil except for the local trade.

THE CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS. Sir John found that it was necessary to concede the bill on the caucus and as the province held some of his "funny" stories, and with that inimitable bonhomie which characterizes him, he got the meeting into

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JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

—AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of color, and grandeur of execution, and so LIFE LIKE, that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground.

The administration of the Department is unsatisfactory to the militia and does not command public confidence.

Mr. A. Carson entered into an elaborate history of the Militia Department, He detailed the various experiments which he alleged was due to the increase of the permanent force.

As a reply to the indictment founded on the bad quality of the clothing, he had resurrected an old speech of his, about the National Policy.

Mr. Jones attacked Sir Adolph for the clap-trap of his reply and denied that the motive of the charges made against him was to reflect on French Canadians.

The vote was then taken and resulted in the defeat of the amendment by 95 to 64. It would have been a straight party vote, except that Wallace and Climon, Conservatives, voted with the Opposition.

A Manitoba Farmer Murders His Two Children and a Seducer.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—A horrible tale of murder and suicide comes from High Bluff, a parish between here and Portage la Prairie, the victim being a farmer named McLeod and his daughter, while another child, a boy of thirteen years, is so badly wounded that he cannot possibly recover.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—A number of cars of apples have been received from the West, sales of which have been brisk.

LEATHER. The chief feature of the market recently has been a better enquiry for black leather, sales being reported of about 1,000 sides of heavy upper at 27c, and several cases of low grade chaggs at 15c.

HIDES. The market has rather a tame aspect, the volume of business being disappointing.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR, &c.—The market has continued wild excitement for both raw and refined since our last report.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Sales of Canada short cut mess pork have transpired at \$16.50 to \$17 for small jobbing lots.

THE POTATO TRADE. The sale is reported of about 3 cars of potatoes in store at 25c per bag.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—The scarcity of fine new butter is still a feature of the market, enabling dealers to still have in the American market.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 688. MARTIN MURPHY, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Joseph Laforte, in his capacity of executrix of the last will and testament of the said late Joseph Laforte, vs. JACQUES WILCOX, BILLY BILLORE, heretofore of the said city of Montreal, at present of parts unknown, &c.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 689. MARTIN MURPHY, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Joseph Laforte, in his capacity of executrix of the last will and testament of the said late Joseph Laforte, vs. JACQUES WILCOX, BILLY BILLORE, heretofore of the said city of Montreal, at present of parts unknown, &c.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 694. MARTIN MURPHY, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Joseph Laforte, in his capacity of executrix of the last will and testament of the said late Joseph Laforte, vs. JACQUES WILCOX, BILLY BILLORE, heretofore of the said city of Montreal, at present of parts unknown, &c.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

GREAT EXHIBITION of new black dress goods at S. Carsley's. A large quantity of black dress goods now selling at very low prices at S. Carsley's.

Imperial Waterproofs in all Colors. SPECIAL NOTICE! \$2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH \$5.00 \$2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH \$5.00 \$2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH \$5.00

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