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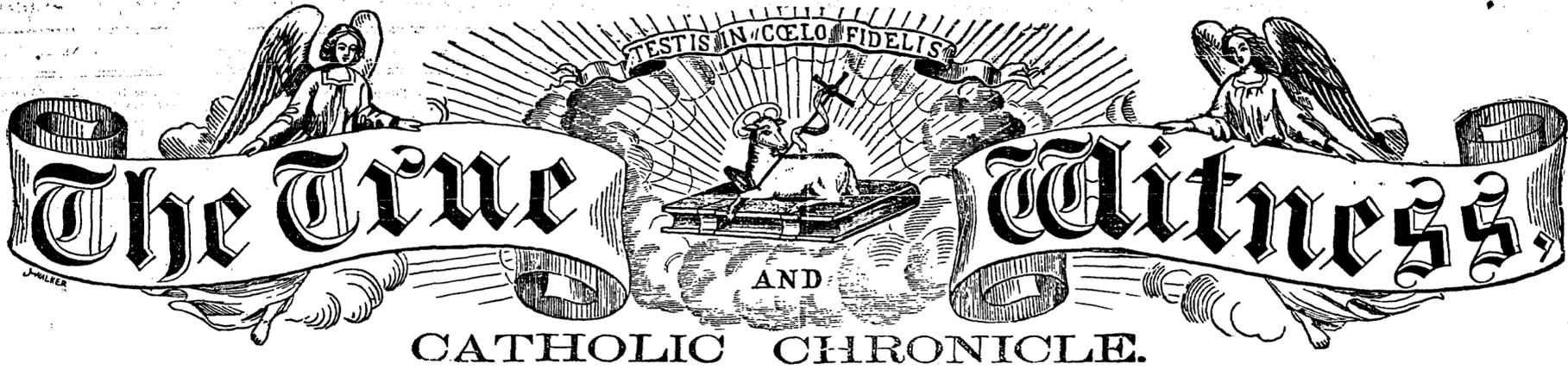
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The English Crisis.

THE PROBABLE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICAL FACTION.

HOME RULE PROMISED FOR IRELAND—IMPORTANT SPEECHES BY DILKE AND CHAMBERLAIN—NUMEROUS COMBINATIONS OF TORIES AND LIBERALS.

LONDON, June 14.—The annual dinner of the Cobden Club took place last night. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were the principal speakers. It is thought their speeches will make a great sensation. They are regarded as a direct bid by the Liberals for an Irish alliance against both Whigs and Tories. Sir Charles Dilke said although England had great interest in Egypt, other European powers were also entitled to a voice in the settlement of the future of that country. These powers, however, ought to give a guarantee for the neutrality of Egypt similar to that establishing the neutrality of Belgium. He believed the co-operation of the powers and the Porte would ensure tranquility in Egypt. He urged Englishmen to give Irishmen the same municipal and imperial franchise enjoyed by themselves. Englishmen, he said, have no conception of the imperfections of municipal government or the meaning of the grand jury system imposed upon the people of Cork, Limerick and Belfast. These people are compelled to obtain the sanction of England for every small private bill affecting local interests. These abuses, he continued, were a source of weakness and danger to the English connection.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. Mr. Chamberlain agreed with the sentiments expressed by Dilke. He said: "We are unable to congratulate ourselves on any great recent conversion to free trade principles, but that is to be regretted more for protectionist countries than for our own. Despite exceptional depression in business, he ventured to state that England's general trade was more prosperous than that of any country in the world. Comparing the trade of England with that of America, he read extracts from the report of Secretary McCulloch on American over-production, and referred to the marked increase in failures in America compared with the decrease in England, and quoted from a commercial agency's report on the reduction of wages to show the disadvantages of the protective system. The shipping trade, he said, was almost entirely in the hands of English ship owners. The American iron trade is most heavily protected, yet there are in that country 80,000 unemployed iron-workers. The English boot and shoe trade is also increasing and has driven American and French goods from every neutral market. American traders being burdened by heavy duties on leather. Even in cloaks and waxes, which are considered indigenous to America, our exports to the United States have equalled the imports to England, while in the British colonies and elsewhere English goods are pushing American goods out of the markets. In regard to the woolen trade, Mr. Chamberlain stated that there was no reason on earth why America should not compete with England, except for the high tariff. In America the number of persons employed has decreased and wages have fallen 25 to 30 per cent. American exports had largely decreased, while English exports of textile and woolen fabrics to America have doubled.

PROMISES FOR IRELAND. Turning to politics, Mr. Chamberlain said he could conceive no nobler nor more general task of a reformed Parliament than to carry out the legislation expounded by Sir Charles Dilke. It must also deal with the obstruction of parliamentary business, which resulted in saddling the Government with petty details that ought to be referred to other bodies. What was wanted was a remedy for the deep-rooted discontent which is the natural result of one nation trying to interfere with and control the domestic life and social economy of another whose genius and requirements are not understood. He looks to a new parliament to accomplish this great work, which will win the hope to pacify Ireland and maintain the strength and integrity of the Empire.

LORD SALISBURY'S TALK. LONDON, June 15.—The *Courier Circular* contains the statement that Lord Salisbury is to form a Conservative ministry. He is in active negotiation with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Rowton and others. He will come to London to-day when a consultation of leading members of the Conservative party will be held. The *Telegraph* this morning states that Lord Salisbury's acceptance of the office of Premier is unconditional. The *Standard* says it is unable to conceal its apprehension as to the result of Salisbury's attempt to establish government with affairs in the present state, with Conservatives in a minority in the House of Commons, and with the Liberals and Radicals openly refusing to lend assistance. The *Telegraph* says Salisbury will have the sympathy of the country, and warns the Radical leaders, Chamberlain and Dilke, not to make the mistake of obstructing elections in the provinces. Lord Salisbury went to Hatfield yesterday and was greeted with ovations at all stopping places. Mr. Chamberlain will shortly visit Scotland on a political tour to develop his views of local government for Scotland and Ireland.

LORD SALISBURY'S PROGRAMME. NEW YORK, June 13.—A London cable letter, dated to-day, says: "The Queen is said not to be displeased over Mr. Gladstone's downfall. The Marquis of Salisbury, every body begins to see, looks self-confident. It is understood he will refrain from forming a cabinet till after he has held conferences with all the Conservative leaders. On the way from Balmoral to London he passed through Edinburgh this evening, and was met at the station by a large crowd of enthusiastic Conservatives, who vainly clamored for a speech. The impression prevails that the Parliaments will not have as much influence with the new Government as they expected. The Conservative party is largely controlled by the prevalent opinion of Tory clubs, and the Carlton and other leading clubs all favor the theory advocated by Earl Spencer, that there is an absolute necessity for the continuance of the coercion policy in Ireland. On this point the Tories and a majority of the Liberals will agree, and on it they may combine against Radicals and Parnellites. If they do, the Home Rulers will be in such a pitiable minority that their voice will count for nothing in Parliament. It is not believed that Lord Salisbury will seek assistance from any of Mr. Gladstone's ministers in forming his policy towards Ireland. His plan will likely be to split the Liberal party completely by proposing a measure of coercion, based on Lord Spencer's report, to measure the same as Lord Hartington and a majority of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet insisted on continuing. Such a line of policy would be almost certain to lead to at least a temporary coalition between the moderate Liberals and Tories against the Radicals and Parnellites and give the new Government a tremendous majority. Sir Stafford Northcote has already been in consultation with the Irish executive officials concerning the real state of affairs in Ireland, and it is understood that nearly every one has stated that no English Government could afford to be responsible for the government of Ireland during the coming winter without the continuance of the Crimes Act. Lord Randolph Churchill is probably the only one of the men likely to form the Conservative Cabinet who is at all likely to advocate the abandonment of coercion. Telegrams from Bismarck indicate that in the conferences which have taken place between the Queen and Lord Salisbury, Her Majesty has shown that she is concerned most about the foreign policy of the Government.

IN COURT CIRCLES. There is no concealment of rejoicing over the fall of the Liberal Government. Mr. Gladstone, officials admit, was never in harmony with the Queen on any subject and Her Majesty and the Premier generally disagreed in their discussions about England's foreign affairs. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, rarely consulted the Queen or informed her of the designs of his Government. In well-informed circles it is thought the Queen's courage strongly favors a renewal of the Sudan campaign, the retention of Egypt, the settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute on the basis of the Grauville Declaration, a renewal of the alliance with Germany, an *entente* with Turkey and no special cultivation of *entente* with France. A policy embracing all these principles has all along been approved by all the permanent officials in the Foreign office, amongst whom Mr. Gladstone's regime had become intensely disliked.

LIBERALS VS. RADICALS. Gladstone's intimation of his determination to retire from public life has for the present utterly disorganized the Liberal arrangement for the electoral struggle. Desperate efforts have been made to secure from him a number of engagements to make campaign speeches, but the only engagement admitted by him is one for Midlothian. Liberal election agents generally report great difficulty in obtaining candidates to contest seats on the Liberal platform. Radical candidates are, however, plentiful. The Birmingham Liberal caucus has adopted in its programme for the campaign the proposals formulated by the recent party conference. These call for the re-formation of the House of Lords by the exclusion of the bishops from seats, and by a specific limitation of the power of the peers to delay or prevent necessary legislation.

(Continued on el. 11th pag.)

The Dead Prelates

MONTREAL'S FIRST BISHOPS BOURGET AND LARTIGUE.

THE DECORATIONS AT THE SAULT, ALONG THE ROUTE, AND AT NOTRE DAME—HOTEL DIEU—THE SERVICES—THE CELEBRATIONS AT NOTRE DAME CHURCH—BUSINESS SUSPENDED—THE BOWTIE LAY IN STATE IN THE CATHEDRAL—THE FINAL FUNERAL RITES—THE DIFFERENT SOCIETIES OF THE CITY ASSEMBLED AND PASS RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Thursday morning an immense concourse of clergy started for Sault au Recollet to escort the remains of the lamented Archbishop Bourget to Montreal. They included bishops and priests from several parts of Canada and the States, who knew the venerable prelate during his lifetime, and who made use of this opportunity to manifest their regret for his recent decease. The body of the venerable prelate lay in state in the pretty little church of Sault au Recollet, which was heavily draped and brilliantly illuminated. On the four columns which support the canopy, erected over the casket, were placed urns containing incense and perfume, while around the casket were, tastefully arranged, immense golden candelabra containing innumerable lights. At the foot of the catafalque, on a cushion, were placed the insignia of his office, such as the mitre, crozier, &c. The curtains and drapery of both sides of the canopy were of black cloth and silk, with fringes of silver and gold. The base was of violet silk, with rich bordering of lilacs and roses. The church was in total darkness and the obscurity was broken only in the centre, where the catafalque was placed, amid one hundred and fifty lights, illuminating the splendid figure of the deceased prelate. It is very difficult to witness a more impressive scene in a church. The construction of the magnificent catafalque and the decorations were completed by Mr. B. Beaulieu.

As the afternoon wore on the number of visitors increased largely along the road to the Sault, which in many places was tastefully draped for the solemn event. About half past twelve a deputation of reporters left Lepointe's office, on Notre Dame street, and were accorded an excellent opportunity of viewing the decorations along the proposed route of the funeral.

The preparations for the procession down St. Lawrence street were especially imposing. There were few stores without a good display of flags wreathed with mourning or with black and yellow arc suspended, and at the corner of Craig street a very fine arch has been erected and ornamented in black and colors, with wreaths of *immortelles*. A festoon crosses the street at the foot of St. Lambert's Hill, consisting of a highly designed scroll. In the centre a floridly decorated portrait of the deceased prelate is placed, and the festoon bears the appropriate and suggestive inscription: "Te Jux nota pere in cœlis; non nota perire in terra cœteris." At the Mile End also have the inhabitants exerted themselves to a great extent, with the result that a very creditable display of black streamers and other appropriate articles has been made. The Papal Zouaves in uniform, several of the members of the St. Jean Baptiste Cavalry in black suits, and representatives from numerous other societies of the city, in which the deceased prelate took a lively interest, also assembled at the Mile End this afternoon to meet the funeral cortege from the Sault. Shortly after two o'clock the immense concourse of clergy at the Sault au Recollet began chanting the solemn masses of the *Liberia*. The scene was a most imposing one, and one to be long remembered. At the conclusion of the *Liberia* the *Te Deum* took place, and the solemn funeral procession, comprising clergy and lay, began its formation and slowly vented its way to the Hotel Dieu, where a halt was made and another *Liberia* was chanted. The display of floral tributes was simply grand, wreaths, crowns, and other appropriate emblems being blended together in rich profusion, and being a memorable indication of the love and esteem which was entertained for the venerable Archbishop.

It would be very difficult to attempt to describe the crowd of citizens and strangers which lined the main street at the time of the funeral procession. At Notre Dame Church it was all that a serpent and posse of police could do to prevent the throng from blocking the main entrance to the church. Shortly after six o'clock the solemn procession made its appearance at the head of St. Lawrence street, and from the top of St. Lambert Hill, presented a grand and imposing aspect as it slowly wended its way along. The following was the order:

Grand Marshal: Fifty Members of St. Jean Baptiste Society, mounted, Condon of Police. Band of the Montreal College. Former Students of Montreal College. Students of Montreal College. St. Joseph's Choir. HEARSE: Drawn by four horses. Formed by the Grand of Honor around the Hearse. His Lordship Bishop Fabre, and visiting Bishops. The Catholic Clergy of the city and Grand Seminary, The Christian Brothers. Pupils of the French Schools. Former Students of St. Mary's College. Students and Professors of St. Mary's College. Citizens on foot and in carriages.

Immediately after the remains of the lamented prelate had been fixed upon the immense catafalque, the clergy, assisted by the students of Montreal College, began the recitation of the Office of the Dead. Mr. Lafèche presided, assisted by Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial of

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the memory of the venerable Archbishop. Flags floated at half-mast from all the banks and other public buildings, while in many places the display of crape and black and gold cloth was both profuse and tasteful. Notably among these places was the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific depot, Business College, Victoria City and District Savings Bank, Mechanics' Hall and other places. The streets were lined with people, who pronounced the procession one of the most imposing that has ever taken place in the city. (Continued on fifth page.)

HOW GLADSTONE'S COERCION WORKS. London *Truth* has the following: "The 'valuable and equitable' clauses of the Irish Coercion Act are, Mr. Gladstone's clause to be re-enacted. These valuable and equitable clauses are two. The first provides means for cooking the evidence in criminal cases; the second provides means for packing the jury. Between them they work round the British constitution very cleverly. The mode of procedure is this. When crime is committed, and you have not the faintest notion who did it, you arrest the inhabitants of the district generally, some as 'suspects' and some as 'witnesses.' You tell the witnesses you regard them in the light of suspects. You tell the suspects that it only rests with them to become witnesses. You also arrest a certain number of your own men whom you instruct (and pay) to represent themselves as suspect witnesses. You shuffle the mass together for a month or so; let them talk to each other; listen to what they say; cross-examine them until they don't know whether they stand on their heads or their heels; tell Patrick Doonan that Michael Murphy has informed upon him; invite Michael Murphy (or, better still, Mrs. Murphy) to return the compliment; offer him a couple of hundred pounds and a free passage to America, if he will; and promise to hang him if he won't. This is the first stage of the 'valuable and equitable' method.

Having then applied for a change of venue and a special jury, you go to trial. The 'valuable and equitable' tribunal before which you proceed is thus constituted. It consists of a judge who, if he has repented of the sins of his youth, and is no longer on the climb, may be honest and impartial, and of a jury whose members may be and very often are honest, but who must of necessity be partial. Your jury consists of Irish shopkeepers and merchants and big Irish money-lenders, most of whom have suffered more or less from the late legislation, and if there happens to be a Catholic among them you quietly tell him to 'stand aside.' Then you tell the (probably) Irish-speaking prisoner to look at the jury as they come to the book to be sworn, and object to any of them if he pleases, and then Dame Justice, fairly seized of the case, begins to sharpen her knife.

Witnesses are of two kinds—the informers and the 'uncontaminated' witnesses necessary to corroborate the informers. The 'uncontaminated' witnesses are mostly policemen. If there are any witnesses who can speak an English, their evidence is translated by an interpreter. The interpreter is convicted. In this way the prisoner is convicted. The interpreter-politician explains to him what has happened. The prisoner, being his innocence, and is in due course hanged. Then all the policemen are rewarded, in one way or other—by promotion, good service pay, &c.—and the informers are settled with, and then, when the money is pocketed, the informers come forward and say that they perjured themselves, and that an innocent man has been hanged. Such are the 'equitable' methods and such the 'valuable' results of the measure over which the British Parliament will wrangle between this and September.

BIG BEAR SAID TO BE A COUSIN TO THE POET LAUREATE. QUEBEC, June 15.—A woman named Mrs. Dubois, living in St. Sauveur, claims to be a cousin of Big Bear, and says that his proper name is Edouard Laubert, son of Louis Lambert, farmer, and Marie Fréchette, of St. Nicholas, County of Louis, and is, therefore, a cousin of the poet laureate, L. H. Fréchette. She states that when Edouard was twenty years of age he left St. Nicholas for the United States with two friends. Nothing was heard of him by his family for 20 years, when a letter was received, stating that he had been taken prisoner by the Cree Indians and they guarded him so strongly that he was unable to escape. He afterwards stated that by acts of bravery he won the admiration of the braves and was consequently obliged to accept the daughter of the chief as his squaw. Upon the death of the chief he was chosen to succeed him by the tribe. To substantiate the above statements Dubois states that one of Edouard's brothers subsequently visited the North-West and recognized Big Bear as being his brother. He said Edouard was very rich and had two daughters being educated in a convent. He adds: "The identification is unmistakable from certain life marks, which, despite the Indian paint, were discernible."

BISHOP OF KERRY'S RETURN. DUBLIN, June 3.—The Right Rev. Andrew Higgins, Bishop of Kerry, found a most ungracious welcome on his return to Killarney, from the Council of Irish Bishops at Rome. The Killarney town commissioners formally refused to present an address of welcome, and the people about their houses and abated from meeting the bishop at the station or escorting him to his palace, as was done in the case of Archbishop Croker and most of the returning prelates. The cause of all this coldness is that Bishop Higgins fails to show sufficient sympathy for the National cause.

The Princess Louise is to be married with a good deal of pomp and ceremony. The wedding cake will weigh 250 pounds, and will repose on a pedestal of gold.

Parnell's Victory.

DENOUNCING COERCION. REJOICING OVER THE DEFEAT OF MR. GLADSTONE.

New York, June 15.—The members of the Irish National League of New York have passed the following resolutions:—

When the infamous Gladstone government, by its suppression of public meetings, by its assaults on the freedom of the press, by its murder through legal power of men against whom no valid evidence could be found—in a word, by its coercion laws, known as the Crimes Act—had firstly earned the sternest opposition from all lovers of Ireland; and whereas, even though English statistics exhibit a remarkable absence of crime in Ireland, the same ministry had decided to continue for two years longer the system of oppression we now denounce, to be it

Resolved, That the Municipal Council of the Irish National League hereby tender to Mr. Parnell and the other nationalist members our hearty congratulations on the great victory achieved by them.

Resolved, That we had this victory as an omen of far greater triumph in the future when the Irish mill-millitary ranks shall number eighty or more members, and be it

Resolved, That we urge all desiring the success of the Irish people to once more aid the League in this city by enrolling in it and thus prepare for the combat approaching and be partakers in the victory sure to come. A victory that will recreate Irish industries so long dormant; that shall give the people their national and inalienable rights of making their own laws.

SOU DAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS. LONDON, June 13.—The city newspaper men have appointed a committee and are raising funds to erect a suitable monument in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of the special war correspondents of the London press who were killed in the Sudan. The list includes Edmund O'Donovan, of the *Daily News*; Frank Vassalli, of the *Graphic*; Col. Barlow and Mr. Herbert, of the *Morning Post*; John A. Cameron, of the *Standard*; and Frank Roberts, of Ruter's Telegram Company.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK. MARSEILLES, June 13.—Since the two deaths supposed to have been caused by cholera were cited, no new cases were reported. The progress of the disease in Spain, however, is watched with the greatest anxiety. Almost everybody is convinced that there will be a fresh outbreak this summer. All vessels from the infected ports are quarantined. There are three now anchored at Trioul. The population is much excited. The *Sole* of the Sacred Heart and the anniversary of the delivery of Marseilles from the plague, which destroyed 40,000 inhabitants in 1720, were kept yesterday with unexampled fervor. Special prayers for protection from the pestilence were offered up in the presence of an immense congregation.

MARSEILLES, June 15.—The cholera is spreading all along the Mediterranean. There are several cases now in Tonal, Alicante and Cartagena. Twelve thousand persons left Madrid during the past week in consequence of the cholera scare. The epidemic is increasing. At Castellon yesterday 114 new cases of cholera and 36 deaths were reported. At Cartagena 214 new cases and 60 deaths.

AN IMPORTANT CASE. QUEBEC, June 12.—In Leonard vs. the Count de Primes Real, Judge Caron has given judgment postponing the case until it has been heard by the Court of Review. The decision is one of some importance to creditors, as, according to it, any debtor desiring to postpone his case, can, by depositing \$20 or \$40 in court on an appeal for a review of judgment rendered in the case, obtain a delay from June to November, there being no court from the 1st July to the 1st October. This question will be argued at the end of the month by Hon. Mr. Irvine and Mr. Tessier for the defendant, and Mr. Levery, with Mr. Languelet as counsel, for the plaintiff.

THE BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES. LONDON, June 14.—The Bonapartist manifesto recently issued by the supporters of Prince Victor Napoleon has fallen flat. The ex-Empress Eugénie has stopped the annual pension of 24,000 francs which had been settled on Victor, because the young man has been leading a riotous and vicious life. The ex-Empress and Princesses Clothilde and Mathilde are, it is reported, engaged in a conspiracy to supplant Victor as pretender to the Bonapartist succession by his brother, Prince Louis. The latter refuses to be a party to the conspiracy.

CONCEALING A MURDER. SAUNTON, Va., June 13.—Last week a boy living with an uncle named Jack Huffman, a mountaineer, died from the alleged effects of a fall and was buried. Suspicion was aroused and the body exhumed, the autopsy disclosed that death resulted from a knife wound in the intestines and epines. Huffman disliked the boy and it is believed murdered him. Several years ago a little girl mysteriously disappeared in the same house. Lynching is threatened.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1885

It is understood that the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill differ in regard to the necessity for the re-enactment of the infamous coercion measures for Ireland.

The Tories are "making up" to the Parnellites. It is a singular piece of wooing. Whoever imagined that the great Conservative party of England would one day seek the companionship of Irish "rebels" and "ruffians" and demand their aid to carry on the government of the British Empire.

The London Globe announces that the notorious James McDermott, who filled the dangerous position of spy and informer under the English Government, died some time ago of cholera in France.

COMPLAINTS continue to pour in against the scavengers. The work of removing each day's refuse is being done in a most negligent manner. At the meeting of the Board of Health Ald. Grenier ventured to say the citizens themselves were sometimes to blame in putting out their refuse too late or after the scavengers had passed.

A RELATIVE of Mrs. Delaney, who has been a prisoner of Big Bear, writes a letter to the Times denouncing those special war correspondents that have harrowed the feelings of respectable people by their lying and sensational accounts of the indignities practiced upon the female prisoners of the Indian chief.

THERE are some people who are in the habit of asserting that education in Ireland is at a low ebb and that ignorance is more prevalent there than in the rest of the United Kingdom. A couple of our Ontario contemporaries are very much given to repeating the untruthful statement, in and out of season. There is no foundation for it in fact, and it is nothing better than a calumny.

THE recent action of the Dominion Government in seizing \$5,000 worth of American carriages because the axles were made by convict labor does not appear to have pleased the United States press. They assert their inability to see how the Canadian authorities can discriminate as to where goods shall be manufactured in the United States or by what hands or machines.

MEMORIAL TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the banquet tendered to the deputation of Toronto Aldermen at the Windsor last evening by our City Council, Mayor Beauregard, in proposing the "toast of the Volunteers," called attention to the fact that our city regiments would soon be on their return home from the North-West, and that as yet no action had been taken to prepare a reception which would be a credit to the Canadian metropolis and worthy of the noble sacrifices of our brave volunteers.

Besides their fellow-citizens will do to honor the volunteers on their return, the Government must not neglect to compensate them with something more material and lasting than the echo of a cheer and a toast to their health. Substantial rewards should be conferred on all who have suffered, and especially on the families of those who have fallen in the defence of their country. The orphans and widows, or the aged folks, should receive ample provision from the State for their maintenance.

"CHIPS" PEN-PICTURE.

THERE is at least one writer on the Montreal press who is both willing and able to do justice to the character and to the deeds of the Irish leader, Mr. Parnell. The writer, who is a man of professional standing and of high scholarly attainments, is attached to the Gazette, and contributes, weekly, a column of bright sparkling sketches and judicious comments on the passing events of the day.

strange man fields, and is to wield in English politics, was predicted to me in the House of Commons by two members, one of whom sat on one side, and the other on the other side of the House. To-day he is within twenty of the number of votes that was then, by these men, predicted to be his, if he lived.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. PARNELL'S victory over the coercion government of Mr. Gladstone has had the strange effect of drawing the defeated Premier's colleagues more closely to the policy and programme of the Irish party. Instead of estranging them and embittering their feelings against the Irish cause, the action of the Parnellites has caused Sir Charles Dilke and Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to sing in sweeter and at the same time more emphatic terms of self-government for Ireland.

This was sending the truth home to the assembled lights of the Liberal party with a vengeance. It was a plain unvarnished tale, and coming from the lips of a prominent statesman, must open many eyes and largely dispel the darkness with which the English press has so persistently enveloped the Irish question. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was even more forcible and outspoken. He said he could conceive no nobler nor more genial task of a reformed Parliament than to carry out the legislation expounded by Sir Charles Dilke. It must also deal with the obstruction of Parliamentary business which resulted in saddling the Government with petty details that ought to be referred to other bodies.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE ON THE HALF-BREED REVOLT.

No other man in the Dominion has a more intimate and a fuller acquaintance with the affairs of the North-West than the distinguished Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Taché. Information coming from His Grace can be relied on, and his opinion of recent events can be accepted as revealing nothing but the truth, and as throwing an impartial light on the situation. The Archbishop is at present on a visit to Montreal in the interest of his diocese. He has communicated his views on the North-West troubles to a reporter in answer to a series of questions which cover the whole subject. Being asked whom the half-breeds had to complain of, and against whom did they want to execute vengeance, His Grace said there were three categories of persons who had incurred their displeasure: First, the Government, which, according to their declaration, had robbed them and maltreated them in every possible way; secondly, the Hudson Bay Company, who speculated on them at immense profits; and finally, the priests, who prevented the people from revolting and taking the law into their own hands.

His Grace was next asked what he thought of Riel and Dumont, the two half-breed leaders? In the opinion of the Archbishop, Riel is extremely excitable, sometimes very intelligent, but often deprived of his reason. What renders him very dangerous is the great influence he exercises over the half-breeds and a state of mind which allows him to dare what no other sane man would attempt.

Dumont, added the Archbishop, is a hero of another age, brave as a lion, fearless, disinterested, strong as Hercules, knowing the country as no other one does, he is truly the type of the old trappers of bygone days. The cause of the half-breeds having excited widespread sympathy in the Province of Quebec, the Archbishop, in answer to a question if he believed that sympathy to be justified, said: "The cause of the half-breeds is in many respects worthy of all our sympathies; they have been severely maltreated and even scoffed at by the employes of the Government, who, for the most part, are ignorant of the French language, and who have robbed the half-breeds and speculated on the spoils. This is a serious charge, and it is an imperative duty that the crime be brought home to the guilty parties. The half-breeds revolted to prove that they were not cowards, and that they did not

come from a race of slaves. They only fought for their rights, foully trampled under foot. The Archbishop, on being asked what he thought would become of the half-breed leader, said that Riel was a renegade and acted very badly towards the priests, who tried to maintain order among the Indians and the half-breeds; as to what would happen to Riel, His Grace avowed his inability to say, but considered that for many reasons it would, notwithstanding his criminality, be a matter of regret to hang him.

GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.

At last have the Irish National Party had their revenge upon the uncompromising coercionists of Ireland. These men, whom a great party and a strong Government endeavored by all the resources of Parliamentary warfare to crush out of existence or to choke into silence, have by their indomitable pluck risen to be masters of the situation, and to dictate the terms upon which English Ministries may hold life and prosper or be condemned and die. The Parnellites, who nearly one and all occupied plank beds in English prisons a few years ago, are to-day judges in appeal of which party should rule the destinies of a large Empire.

"We might well have the authority to command you to do so in the name of Jesus Christ (by bringing forward the law of charity), but we prefer to let the motive of love—always the most powerful in tender and generous hearts to operate. Thus, the prayer that we address to you is for those children that we have begotten in the bonds and sufferings of a terrible epidemic. We entrust them to your charitable care; receive them as objects of our most tender compassion. "Receive them without considering that at first they may be a charge to you, for you know very well that charity, to be meritorious, must be bestowed freely and for the love of Jesus Christ.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE IRISH PEOPLE TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS MEMORY OF ARCHBISHOP BOURGET.

The Irish people of Canada owe a debt of gratitude and of honor to the memory of the departed Archbishop Bourget, which it would be well to acknowledge over his closing tomb. It was in the year 1847, when the Irish race were suffering from famine, extermination and epidemics. Montreal was enjoying a profound calm. One morning several thousand of Irish exiles were landed on the banks of the St. Lawrence opposite the city. But they had brought with them the horrors of a terrible scourge and contagion. The greatest alarm spread throughout the city with the news of the danger which threatened the public health. The exiles were gathered in a field in Point St. Charles, but the dread of the pestilence was such that but few ventured to wait upon the dying. Among those few, and among the first to fly to their assistance, was the venerable Bishop Bourget. He saw eight priests and ten sisters as well as a number of laymen fall victims to the scourge, and finding that the city clergy could not suffice for the task, the Bishop addressed himself to those of the country. "I am convinced," he wrote, "that no one will recoil before the glorious sacrifice that religion demands of each of us; and if the justice of God demands yet another victim, I pray with all my heart that I may be chosen before all others."

Mgr. Bourget himself made his words fruitful; he hastened to these poor unfortunates, he visited them one by one, cared for them, consoled them and encouraged them. It was too much for his strength, and he, in his turn, yielded. The thought of the sufferings endured by the poor emigrants caused him more pain than his own sickness. The grave of God raised him up. Again he went to work. The plague had taken away the parents, but the children were left. His Lordship wished to save these orphans; the difficulty was great. A house of refuge was built for them and the Bishop went in search of the children at Point St. Charles, which had been the scene of so much misery and mourning. Covered with rags, pale, emaciated, the poor orphans, with His Lordship at their head, traversed with slow and weary steps the streets of Montreal to their new home. But

Mgr. Bourget knew that the asylum and the refuge could not offer a perpetual shelter and the promise of a career to all the orphans, he appealed to the French-Canadians to come to his assistance by adopting the orphans into their families. Nothing more eloquent, touching and urgent than this expression of his great loving heart. We give it in full:—"Our first movement, in favor of these innocent victims of the devastating scourge, was to raise our voice to describe as well as we could their unspeakable sufferings; or, rather, to make the plaintive and moaning voices of several hundred orphans, through us, heard by your hearts, always so sensitive, as they said to you in accents of grief: 'O ye who pass by this spot, consecrated by the sufferings of our fathers and mothers, and where their tombs sadly rise, think whether there is a grief like unto our grief. Do unto us, poor orphans, as you would wish others to do to your own children, if they, like us, had had the misfortune to lose you in a distant land; if, like us, they were without parents and without friends upon a foreign shore; if, like us, they were exposed to all the horrors of want, which follow the orphan everywhere.'

"We write you to day, dearly beloved brothers, to exhort you to receive these orphans in your houses, and to bring them up as your own children. Full of the great confidence that your charity in the past has inspired in us, we address ourselves to day to your accustomed goodness, and pray you to cause these poor orphans, who are so dear to your hearts, to reap the fruits of it. "We might well have the authority to command you to do so in the name of Jesus Christ (by bringing forward the law of charity), but we prefer to let the motive of love—always the most powerful in tender and generous hearts to operate. Thus, the prayer that we address to you is for those children that we have begotten in the bonds and sufferings of a terrible epidemic. We entrust them to your charitable care; receive them as objects of our most tender compassion. "Receive them without considering that at first they may be a charge to you, for you know very well that charity, to be meritorious, must be bestowed freely and for the love of Jesus Christ.

"In adopting these poor children, we make them sharers in our faith, good priests, fervent sisters, good fellow-citizens, who, brought up among us, will always make common cause with us. "Receive them, Ministers of the Lord, and adopt such of these children as have received from Divine Providence happy dispositions. "Receive, seminaries and colleges, and adopt some of these tender infants whom nature and grace have adorned with great talents expressly, it seems, to recompense you for the charity you are about to exercise. Receive, communities consecrated to education or charity, and adopt these poor orphans, who hold out to you their little supplicating hands. You will make of them for the most part worthy spouses of Jesus Christ, who will work everywhere to call down upon your holy institutions the blessings of the people. "Receive, pious and charitable laymen, and adopt these tender children with that cordial joy which characterizes true charity. "Let us do then, all together, this beautiful deed of love, to honor our faith in receiving Christ, who said to us, in presenting us these poor children: 'I am a stranger and I know not where to lay my head; you will not refuse me a place in your houses. Whoever you shall do to one of these little ones is done unto Me.'

Accents so profound, so touching, did not rest without an echo. Doors opened before the poor orphans, and the heart of the good Bishop was abundantly consoled.

LA PATRIE AND THE IRISH PARTY.

As a general rule, the French-Canadian press discuss Irish affairs not only from an honest, but from a sympathetic and enlightened point of view. On rare occasions some of our esteemed French contemporaries are led into error over the very complicated questions of Anglo-Irish politics, and are liable to work an injustice against the friends of the Irish cause. This is the result of an inadequate comprehension of the political situation on the part of our Canadian writers; and particularly is the result of drawing their information from poisoned and unreliable sources. We regret to find that our confrere La Patrie is the victim of this want of comprehension and of misinformation. It has published an article which does grievous wrong to the leader of the Irish people and to their representatives by misrepresenting their action and their motives in defeating the coercion government of Ireland. Our contemporary calls the "Irish members party" of Mr. Parnell, who, after having been elected to support the Liberal administration, turned around suddenly to the side of the Conservative opposition, giving it a "majority of six against the Government."

In these few lines are some errors which betray an ignorance of contemporaneous history which is almost unpardonable in a public writer. Instead of being elected to support the Liberals, the Irish members, under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, were, on the contrary, distinctly pledged to hold an independent position in Parliament and to vote with the party for or against the Ministry, as occasion would demand. Consequently, there was no treachery, no violation of pledge by the Irish members in following Mr. Gladstone, as La Patrie would seem to insinuate. The Irish members had but one aim, one duty and one ambition, and that was to remain loyal to Ireland. Thirty-nine of them remained true to the cause, and struck the grip of the tyrant from off the throat of the nation. La Patrie is, therefore, in error in

charging the Irish party with suddenly turning round to the Tory opposition, as they have constantly opposed the coercion cabinet. Mr. Parnell, in an interview yesterday, thus explained the situation:—"We should have expelled the ministry long ago, said he. "Except for the secession of twenty members who were elected on the same principles as ourselves, it would have been impossible for the Government to pass the first coercion act and use it as it did, or pass a second one, if renegades had not broken the unity of our party." By Monday night's decision we have taught a lesson to all future cabinets. We have saved the only remaining industry of Ireland from a permanent burden, and we have put an end to coercion forever."

La Patrie next proceeds to comment on the issue. It remarks it was never a passionate admirer of the Gladstone Cabinet, and adds:—"But we are much less an admirer of the role played in that affair by Mr. Parnell and his partisans. That role lacks assuredly in grandeur and dignity. Mr. Gladstone has done more than any of his predecessors to redress the grievances of Ireland. * * * That is what history will say. And history will also say that the children of Ireland, forgetting the services of the one and the hostile antecedents of the other, came coolly, without reason and without justification, and kicked the sick lion. That is assuredly not a fine role, and we will not be surprised if the prestige of Mr. Parnell does suffer from a blow unfavorable to the cause of which he has made himself the champion."

What La Patrie seems unable to admire, the Irish race at home and abroad has acclaimed with enthusiasm and delight. The part which Mr. Parnell has played with so much effect stamps him the ablest parliamentarian the world has produced, and the truest champion of national rights Ireland ever gave birth to. For four years Mr. Parnell and his party have pursued and fought the coercion rulers of their country against tremendous odds. They have at last turned the strongest government England ever saw out of its strongholds thoroughly whipped and defeated. If that is not an achievement to be proud of, then liberty, right and justice are not worth championing and fighting for. La Patrie is grossly mistaken if it imagines that Mr. Parnell's prestige will suffer in consequence and that the Irish cause will be hurt thereby. Mr. Gladstone's defeat means "an end to tyranny and coercion for Ireland," and that is victory enough for one day. La Patrie thinks Mr. Gladstone has done a good deal for Ireland and that he should have had the support of the Irish party. This is a view all the admirers of the Grand Old Man take of the obligations of the Irish people. Is he a friend who gives you bread in the morning and a stone in the evening? Is he a friend who pats you on the back and then tramples you under his heel? Is he a friend who poisons the wine he gives you to drink? Assuredly not! Well, Mr. Gladstone is such a double dealer.

He disestablished the Protestant church in Ireland—that was the bread—but he persisted in giving Irish Catholic youth a godless or Protestant education, that was the stone.

He gave Ireland a land act—that was the pat on the back; but he accompanied it with a fiendish piece of legislation, the coercion act, which had still more fiendish administrators, such as Buckshot Forster and Earl Spencer—that was the pressure of the iron heel.

He wanted to give Ireland a Land Purchase Bill, that was the wine; but he desired it to be taken with a renewal of the infamous Coercion Act, and that was the poison.

What is there in all that to be thankful for? What is there in it to show that Mr. Gladstone is entitled to Irish homage, support and gratitude? There is no other choice but to bless or to execrate. It would not do to follow the Premier's example and flatter him to his face, and then kick him from behind. His shuffling conduct deserved nothing but execration and ignominious defeat. He has got both at the hands of the Irish people and their representatives.

A MODERATOR WHO IS NOT MODERATE.

It is something strange and inexplicable to see how a religious question can call forth from persons who are otherwise sane and intelligent a display of asinine behavior, which is as puzzling as it is discreditable. No one will question the fact that the Rev. Prof. McLaren, D.D., is an intelligent, sane, and able man. He is the retiring Moderator of the General Presbyterian Assembly, now holding their annual sessions in this city. Well, this worthy Presbyterian minister, in his opening sermon to his enlightened audience, had occasion to touch upon the Church of Rome. It was too much for him, and he broke forth as follows:—"In the Province of Quebec a large and gifted section of population had indeed heard of Christ, but were enslaved by Rome, debased by her idolatries, worshipping Mary more than her Son."

Now if that is not *asinine behavior*, we don't know what is. Enslaved by Rome! Debased by her idolatries!! Worshipping Mary more than her Son!!! And that uttered by a man well advanced in years, high up in position and knowing how to read and write; and addressed to a large body of men equally aged, well to do and educated. Why, it is enough to make one sick. If Rev. Prof. McLaren, D.D., cannot provide something more wholesome, more respectful of the truth and more entertaining for his hearers than such rubbish, we would humbly suggest that the General Assembly superannuate their ex-Moderator. Surely the Assembly is entitled to something better than their annual "convention" than second-hand conditions of Christ's traders. He who is not moderate is not fit to be a Moderator.

6 THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT LAID AT EARL SPENCER'S DOOR.

LONDON, June 9.—Mr. Gladstone, a few minutes after four this afternoon, entered the House of Commons. His appearance was that of a firm man, perfectly undisturbed. He at once proceeded to the Speaker's desk and entered into conversation with Mr. Peel.

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AN ADJOURNMENT. 5 p.m.—The House of Commons and the House of Lords have adjourned until Friday.

Mr. Gladstone's announcement in the Commons to-day is understood to mean that the Cabinet's resignation has been formally tendered to the Queen. The Conservatives are divided on the question of the expediency of assuming power.

Lord Randolph Churchill said this afternoon that the Conservatives would certainly form a government. Lobby gossip mentions the Marquis of Salisbury for Prime Minister; Sir Stafford Northcote for Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Randolph Churchill for Secretary of State for India, and that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will have a prominent place in the new Cabinet.

Sir Charles Dilke, at the Liberal Club this evening, referring to the events of the last 24 hours, said there was one event so gratifying that it was hardly possible to mention it without emotion, namely, the extraordinary reception the Liberals in the House of Commons gave their great leader this afternoon when he (Gladstone) made the announcement all expected he would make. (Cheers.)

The following is a portion of the new Cabinet—Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons; Sir Stafford Northcote (who will go to the House of Lords), Lord President of the Council; Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India; Colonel Frederick A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War. The new Ministers will recast the budget in accordance with the votes of the House, and when estimates are passed, will dissolve Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone still wishes to abandon political life, and if he continues at the head of British political affairs, it will be the last of his political career. Lord Salisbury, at an informal meeting with a number of Conservative members, said he would refuse office unless assured by the Liberal leaders that the factions of the Opposition would not hamper the administration. Without some such understanding it would be impossible for the Conservatives to undertake the Government.

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THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND. (Continuation of text from the previous block, detailing the political maneuvering and the positions of various leaders like Lord Salisbury, Sir Charles Dilke, and the Marquis of Salisbury.)

LONDON, June 11.—The Queen has summoned the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, to Balmoral. It is not known whether he is summoned as a representative of Mr. Gladstone or is to be invited to form a new cabinet. An official order has been issued closing Windsor Castle to the public after to-morrow.

LONDON, June 11.—A royal courier arrived this afternoon with the Queen's reply to Mr. Gladstone's letter. It is understood that the reply contained an imperative summons for Mr. Gladstone's attendance at Balmoral, and the Premier left for Scotland immediately. The Queen is in telegraphic consultation with the Prince of Wales and several members of the Privy Council.

It is reported that he has advised the Queen to follow the constitutional practice, and call the Marquis of Salisbury to form a new cabinet. Lord Hartington, who was telegraphed to Balmoral yesterday, is here, the royal command having been countermanded. This morning the rumor was that the Marquis would be asked by the Queen to reconstruct a Liberal ministry and that Mr. Gladstone would retire; then came a report from apparently authentic sources indicating the return of Mr. Gladstone to office at the head of a reconstructed anti-coercion cabinet.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND. (Continuation of text, discussing the possibility of a coalition and the positions of various political figures.)

DUBLIN, June 9.—The Freeman's Journal, commenting on the defeat of the Government, says:—The defeat is due to the action of the Parliaments in refusing to uphold the Cabinet from which they received nothing but promises, and from which England could expect nothing but injustice, as was foreshadowed in the proposed attempt to again saddle upon Ireland the iniquitous provisions of the Crimes Act.

DUBLIN, June 12.—The Standard believes Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote are willing to form a ministry, provided they receive an assurance that both sides of the House will support a bill for the prevention of crime in Ireland. Without such a bill they hesitate to be responsible for the government of Ireland during the war.

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IRLAND, and his influence in the Cabinet, Gladstone would have sought the friendship of Parnell and his followers instead of provoking their hostility by such arbitrary measures as proposed by the renewal of the Coercion Bill.

LONDON, June 10.—Mr. Gladstone remains in London. Yesterday he received a message from the Queen, in which she said she would not come to London, and requiring his presence. He pleaded illness and sent an official messenger to her. Some feeling is expressed at the Queen's attempt to compel political leaders, even when they are men of advanced age and delicate health, to make a journey of several hundred miles to save her trouble.

The chief difficulty encountered by the Conservatives in their discussions regarding the formation of a ministry, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is the problem of what to do with Lord Randolph Churchill. He claims to have done much in the work of destroying the Liberal Government, and demands his share of the spoils. It is apparent that the old leaders regard him as troublesome and somewhat dangerous to have around in the National Councils. The Pall Mall Gazette intimates that a polite effort will be made to get rid of him if the Conservatives form a Government. He will, it is said, be requested to go to Ireland, if not to succeed Lord Spencer, then as Chief Secretary.

MR. PARNELL is elated at the success of Monday's movement. He says the result is a signal proof of the advantages of the policy of boldness and honesty. "We should have expelled the ministry long ago," said he. "Except for the secession of twenty members who were elected on the same principles as ourselves, it would have been impossible for the Government to pass the first coercion act and use it as it did, or to pass a second one, if renegeades had not broken the unity of our party."

It is rumored that the Queen has sent a telegram to Mr. Gladstone requesting him to reconsider his decision to resign. It is believed Mr. Gladstone, under existing conditions, will not consent to resume office. A deputation of Conservative members of Parliament waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Salisbury to-day, and urged them to refuse office. Lord Salisbury stated that if the Queen called them they must form a government. He would support Sir Stafford Northcote as Premier, and expected the Queen would place Sir Stafford in that position.

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GLADSTONE in the Commons, will make brief statements and move a further adjournment to-day. Both sides have arranged to read the Seats bill a third time in the House of Lords to-day.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVERTED. The Standard says it is understood the Queen has requested Mr. Gladstone to transmit to her his views in full on the political crisis, in order that arrangements may be made to avert an immediate change in the ministry. It is not expected that the Queen will accept the resignation of the ministers, or that a final decision will be reached concerning the question of changing the government until Her Majesty's return to Windsor castle. The Conservatives can do nothing until the Queen's wishes are made known, and meantime it is doubtful if the Liberal Cabinet can hold together, so great are the differences at present existing between its members.

There exists a suspicion, which daily deepens, that Mr. Gladstone's ministry courted their defeat for the purpose of concealing behind its excitement their own dissensions. Statements made since the defeat by some of the Liberals who absented themselves from the vote on the fatal division, show that the Government might have saved themselves if they had cared seriously to do so.

In contradiction to this, however, Lord Richard Grosvenor, the senior Liberal whip, says he sent an urgent summons and did more than usual to bring in the government supporters on Monday, and that the defeat must be attributed to the apathy of the members.

A CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM. John M. Gould, a well-known lawyer of Boston, a son of the Rev. M. Gould, a Methodist clergyman, now in charge of a church at Newton, Mass., came to New York last week for a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and on Saturday received conditional baptism at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. The Rev. Father Hecker officiated. Mr. Gould was admitted to his First Communion on Sunday, and is now a guest of the Paulist Fathers. None of his family or friends know of the step he has taken, nor were they given any information that he intended to leave Methodism and embrace Catholicism. Mr. Gould is a man about 36 years old. He was graduated at Brown University in the class of '71 with second honors, being the salutatorian of the class. He studied law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. He has achieved success in his profession, and has a large practice. He has written several legal volumes. Mr. Gould was married to a Boston lady. They have a little girl of six years, who is with her mother and the husband and wife not having lived together for some time. While saying nothing to Boston friends of his intentions, Mr. Gould consulted with priests there, and some time ago wrote to the Rev. Father Hecker, of the Paulist Fathers. The result was his visit here. In being received into the Catholic faith Mr. Gould having been a Protestant, professed the creed of Pius IV, denouncing his heresy. Mr. Gould contemplates giving up his practice in Boston and settling in New York. It was intimated by a Father last evening that had Mr. Gould not been a married man he would have entered the priesthood.—New York Times.

LACROSSE IN IRELAND. The Belfast News Letter gives a report of the fifth match at lacrosse between the representatives of England and Ireland at Belfast on the 23rd of May. The Irish proved victorious by six goals to none. Sides: Ireland—Drill, Chislin, McLaughlin, Cotton, Ritchie, Wheeler, Ross, McWha, Wetherington, Montgomery, Snaidair, and Kelly (field captain). England—Briggs, Canadian, Barrett, Newman, Clendinning, Swallow, Alderley, Cheeliam, McLellan, Whitehead, Jackson, Estill, and Norris (field captain).

GOALS. 1881—Ireland..... 7 England..... 4 1882—Ireland..... 7 England..... 3 1883—Ireland..... 12 2/3 England..... 6 1884—Ireland..... 4 England..... 0

The same paper adds in comment, "On comparing the English and Irish teams which have met in the various international matches, one is struck by the fact, that it is Ireland who maintain the lead she has already gained. This is the question which Englishmen ask themselves also. 'We don't win,' they say, 'but why?' It might seem something like a boast if we were to stretch our fingers across the Atlantic and point to the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, the undefeated champions of the world. They are all Irishmen, so we are bound to come to the conclusion that the old legend is true which tells how the old Celts were in the habit of playing the ancient game of lacrosse in the prehistoric ages of the green island, and that it was by them imported and taught to the Indians of Canada, who in their turn taught it to the haughty Saxon."

THE WINE TRADES REVIEW'S correspondent at Rheims states that the number of bottles of champagne exported from April last year to April this year was 18,189,296, against 18,206,956 in the same period of the year previous, and 17,642,821 in the year before.

IT CAN DO NO HARM TO try Freeman's Worm Powders when your child is ailing, feverish or fretful. Martial law has been declared in the state of Panama. The city is quiet.

DELICATE diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send three letterstamps for large illustrated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND. At all seasons, when the system is out and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Purifiers are required.

INK STAINS OUT OF MARCHES.—In a spoonful of water put a few drops of spirits of nitre; with a quill pen let a drop fall on the spot of ink, and immediately it disappears rub the place with a wet cloth, or there will be a white spot, which will not easily come out.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. For all purposes of a family medicine, Hayward's Yellow Oil is the best. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and externally. Cures Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites; relieves and cures various Astringents.

AN Eastern mathematical genius has ascertained that if all the people of the world were brought together at Boston and stretched along the railroad track they would only extend as far as New York. To accomplish this he hunched them together at the rate of three to a square yard and allows them to extend a half mile on either side of the track.

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU? Are you troubled with biliousness, dyspepsia, liver kidney troubles, or a bad blood? If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock Blood Purifiers.

A SINGULAR BOOK.

SOINTILLATING WITH BARCASM AND BRILLIANT WITTE TRUTH. (New York Correspondence American Rural Home.)

Chap. I. "Has Malaria" goes to Florida. Chap. II. "Overworked," goes to Europe. Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism," goes to Rome. Chap. IV. Has a row with his Doctor.

The above chapters, Mr. Editor, I find in a book recently published by an anonymous author. I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day, but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm herein contained. I suspect the experience portrayed is a personal one; in short, the author intimates as much on page 31. Let me give you a synopsis:

"Malaria," as it states, is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill-feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for such diseases as they cannot cure. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked and needs rest and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance or of inability. The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings, and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings.

That would hurt his business! It is awful, in his back. Articular,—in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart! Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bleats; cannot breathe; has pneumonia; cannot walk; cannot sleep on his left side; is fretful; very nervous and irritable; is pale and flabby; has frequent chills and fevers; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; musters up strength and demands to know what is killing him!

"Great heaven," he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?" "Because," said the doctor, "I read your late five years ago. I thought best to keep you comfortable and ignorant of the facts." He dismissed his doctor, but too late! His fortune has all gone to fees.

But him, what becomes of him? The other day a well known Wall Street banker said to me "it is really astonishing how general bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now dying of it. But it is not incurable I am certain, for my nephew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one." This gentleman formerly represented his government in a foreign country. He knows, appreciates and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable when the remedy, Warner's safe cure, was begun. "Yes," said his father, "I was very skeptical, but since taking that remedy the boy is well."

I regret to note that ex-President Arthur is said to be a victim of this terrible disease. He ought to live but the probabilities are that since authorized remedies can not cure him, his physicians will not advise him to save his life, as so many thousands have done, by the use of Warner's safe cure, which Gen. Christiansen, at Dr. Drexel Morgan & Co.'s, told me he regarded "as a wonderful remedy."

Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The internal evidence points very strongly to this conclusion. I cannot close my notice of this book better than by quoting his advice to his readers:—"If, my friend, you have such an experience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over diseases, and I personally know that many of them are so very 'conscientious' that they would far prefer that their patients should go to Heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'unauthorized' means."

And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet rescued, as he was, can personally testify?

THE COSTIGAN TESTIMONIAL. An Ottawa correspondent writes as follows:—"The Hon. John Costigan is about being the happy recipient of a handsome testimonial, not only at the hands of his political friends, but shared in by the larger circle of his warm personal friends, embracing in its wide circumference Conservatives and Liberals, Catholics and Protestants. The testimonial consists of a \$7,500 house, beautifully situated and pleasantly surrounded in a central portion of the city of Ottawa. In a few days hence, as soon as the painters have finished the internal decorations, it will be handed over to the honorable gentleman."

"The testimonial is a fitting one to a worthy public man, who, while a representative Irishman in high places, yet by his uniform urbanity and ruling principles of fair play in the discharge of official duties by his warm-heartedness and genial sociability towards all with whom he comes in contact, irrespective of creed or nationality, are the characteristics that won for Mr. Costigan such a breath and depth of public esteem. The testimonial is not only handsome and appropriate, it is moreover, a standing rebuke to the ultra Grit faction that never ceases from misrepresenting him."

"In addition to this the Irish Catholics of the civil service have raised a testimonial to Mrs. Costigan of \$1,000, for the purpose of furnishing the mansion. Had these gentlemen thrown the lid open to the civil service in Ottawa, generally, the amount would have been as readily triped."

The correspondent is, we are credibly informed, quite correct as far as he goes. We are in a position to add that Mr. Costigan will enter his new dwelling during the current month of June. It is a handsome three story mansion, built about three years ago in Cooper street, and the committee who have had the management of the affair have put it in perfect order. The furniture purchased for Mrs. Costigan by the Irish Catholic members of the Civil Service is very recherche. We are proud to be able to say that the Quebec employes stand forth in a favorable position in the affair.—Quebec Telegraph.

AS SWEET AS HONEY IS DR. LOW'S Pleasant Worm Syrup, yet sure to destroy and expel worms.

General Baron de Chabaud La Latorre, member of the French senate, is dead aged, 81.

REMARKABLE. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dye, and they give a finer and more brilliant color. 10c at all drug stores. Write for samples. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION.—FIFTH PARLIAMENT. (From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, June 9.

After some preliminary business the house went into committee on the Franchise Bill and passed a number of clauses.

On motion of Hon. J. E. Pope, a bill to provide for a fitting representation of Canada at the Colonial and Industrial exhibition in London in 1885, was read a second and third time. The bill guaranteed the exhibition against loss to the extent of £10,000. Canada, in making this proposition, was acting in concert with other colonies. At the exhibition the Dominion would have a space of 54,000 square feet.

On motion of Mr. McLellan a bill providing that fourth engineers on board steamers be certificated was read a second time and passed through committee.

Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Liquor License Act of 1883. The bill suspended such portions of the act as had been declared ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada until they had been pronounced upon by the Privy Council.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) said that liquor dealers obtained licenses under the McCarthy Act in Scott Act counties.

Sir John Macdonald said that such a condition of affairs was never contemplated by the law.

The bill was read a second time. Sir John Macdonald moved that the House pass into committee on a resolution relating to the Mounted Police, having for its chief object the doubling of the force. The increase was not introduced in consequence of the outbreak in the North-West, but it was mentioned in the speech from the throne, and was proposed in view of the increased work of the police, which the present force could not at present perform satisfactorily.

Mr. Blake said the result would mean an annual expenditure of the interest on a capital of thirteen millions.

Mr. Caron said that he had found on all such occasions as he had appealed to the House for grants of money to keep up the militia force he had invariably met with opposition by the honorable gentleman and his friends. At the very outbreak of the disturbances in the North-West, the hon. gentleman, who had opposed every vote for military purposes, rose in his place and warned the Government that he would hold them responsible for the lives of every man of the force who would not be properly provided for. They had objected to the Winnipeg force being provided for only recently.

The motion passed. A bill to amend the acts respecting the inspection of gas and gas meters, to provide that gas manufacturers shall not be notified of the intention to inspect gas, was read a second time. The house adjourned at 12.30.

OTTAWA, June 10. Sir John Macdonald moved the concurrence of the House in the resolutions increasing the mounted police force, and stated that the increase was necessary to protect the southern boundary, generally, which at present was liable to be raided by lawless bands of cattle thieves.

Mr. Blake stated that the Government had commenced to increase the number of the police without securing authority from Parliament to do so. This was an offence against the honor, dignity and independence of Parliament.

Mr. Mitchell said he thought the whole Indian question should be considered and was of opinion that the arrangements had been unfortunate. Beyond a certain point in the North-West it was impossible to visit a station without seeing bands of Indians there living on charity, in idleness and misery. The Government should lay before Parliament a policy in relation to the Indians. The Government policy should be announced. At present to allow the Indians to remain south was simply driving them to plunder. They should be removed to the north, where they would be able to hunt, and where they would not be subject to the dangers to them which civilization brought with it.

Sir John Macdonald, after some remarks soliciting the volunteers, said to send the Indians north would simply collect to the north of us an immense hostile Indian nation, which would require a Chinese wall to keep back. We must treat the Indians in the North-West kindly, but firmly, and have patience, and in the course of time they will become as the general population.

Mr. Hector Langevin moved the House into committee on resolutions to authorize grants of 3,500 acres per mile to the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, from Medicine Hat to Hudson River, 110 miles; of 4,000 acres per mile to the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway company, from Winnipeg to Whitewater Lake, 150 miles; of 6,000 acres per mile to the Manitoba & North-Western Railway company, from Portage La Prairie to the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, 430 miles; and of 6,400 acres per mile to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat company, from Regina to the navigable waters of Long Lake, the companies to pay 25 cents per acre for the cost of surveys.

After some debate the motion was carried and the committee reported the resolutions.

The house went into committee on a resolution to authorize the raising by way of loan of money for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of the Dominion, and for the carrying on of public works authorized by Parliament.

The resolution having been passed the house resumed and adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Scaling sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of uneasiness? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-sided headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the blues? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitting 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 kidneys poisoned and 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 ailment, 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 TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

We have received from Mr. Hill, Secretary of the Toronto Industrial Fair, which is to be held this year from the 7th to the 19th of September, a copy of the prize list, in which is offered over \$25,000 in premiums, a large proportion of which is for live stock and agricultural products, &c. The directors announce that they are preparing an immense programme of special attractions, which they promise will eclipse any of their previous efforts. Any one desiring a copy of the prize list or other information in connection with this exhibition, will secure it by dropping a post card to the secretary, at Toronto.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts.

Detroit barbers are agitating the Sunday question.

Another Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults.

Georgia has a colored Moody in the religious field.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail, 150 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that has done me so much good."

An influx of bad men, gamblers from Chicago, is reported in Detroit.

J. H. Earl, West Street, N.Y., says: "I have been troubled with such a complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would advise any one who needs it, since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried and would advise any one who needs it, since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried and would advise any one who needs it, since with the best effect. No one should be without it."

Five hundred policemen in citizen's clothes are still employed in guarding the public offices of London against dynamites.

Mr. John Langwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which causes good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both."

The Abyssinian alphabet consists of 208 characters, each of which is written distinctly and separately.

MARKS YELLOW OIL. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. See pleasant taste. Contains their own recipe. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children and Adults.

WALSH'S PEPPERMINT BALSAM. CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS, ETC.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, AURDICE, RYNEURIS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRIZZLES, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.

"THE BOOK OF KELLS."

HISTORICAL TREASURES IN IRELAND—THE WORK THAT IS BEING DONE BY PATRIOTIC IRISH SCHOLARS.

DUBLIN, May 25.—In what I wrote to you some two months ago about that wonderful illuminated manuscript copy of the Gospels, known as "The Book of Kells," I intended to introduce to American readers the rich remains of that ancient Irish literature which form a link between the old pagan culture in the British Islands and the Christian civilization of the middle ages.

It is the ardent wish and the hope of the best Irish scholars to multiply copies and translations of these great works, and to enrich with them the public and private libraries in both hemispheres. There was, then, at 4 p. m. yesterday, a general meeting of the members of the Royal Irish Academy.

Now, the fact that I explain in connection with the Royal Irish Academy and its labors is this, that such men as the three professors I have mentioned are patronized by a powerful ring, who have no sympathies for Ireland, and feel no interest in searching for and setting before the world the monuments which are the sources of Irish history.

Much has already been done, as anyone may see who can spend a few hours in glancing at the magnificent series of imperial folios containing "Fac-similes of the National Manuscripts of Ireland," or who will even peruse the catalogues of works published by the Irish Archaeological and Celtic societies.

O'Donovan and Eugene O'Curry have passed away all too soon for Ireland, much as they have left behind them to help the learning of the present and the future. But others are taking their places, and foremost among these indefatigable toilers is Mr. John T. Gilbert, the editor of the great collection of fac-similes. His first work was a history of Dublin, in three volumes, now classic.

Two splendid volumes of this second series have already appeared, and the third is now ready for publication. These gigantic works, a labor of love for the author, have not brought him wealth, though they have won him fame and the admiration of his countrymen.

Thus, step by step, Irish scholars, aided particularly by the indefatigable writers of Germany, are getting at all the great facts of their country's history. In Italy—in the Etruscan museums of Bologna, Florence and Rome—you see how a nation with a minute literature extending like an unbroken chain of gold from Cantu to Varro are establishing the records of their prehistoric race. In Ireland, where a hostile conquering race has for more than 700 years done everything that could be done to stamp out the aboriginal inhabitants, with their religion, their language, their literature, and almost every monumental record of their existence, the means of the Royal Irish Academy and the literary labors of the representatives of both races within its hall, reminding you forcibly of this terrible and seemingly unending struggle, Celto-Irish and Catholic scholars working to build up painfully, stone by stone, the edifice of their national history, as if their race belonged exclusively to the prehistoric past; the others laboring to maintain their political and religious ascendancy, and scarcely half willing to bring to light the scattered fragments of a story which tells of anything but humanity, Chris-

Hall's VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair to its original color; makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors; prevents the hair from falling out, and renders it soft and brilliant.

Renewer about ten years, with satisfactory results." E. G. Perkins, Oberlin, Ohio, writes: "I consider Hall's Hair Renewer the best hair preserver in use. I have used it for the past twenty years, and my hair is in as vigorous and healthy a condition as when I was 20 years of age."

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., U. S. A. Sold by all Druggists.

The advance of time is heralded by bleached, thin, and falling hair. By the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, the hair may be restored to its original color, lustre, and vitality.

And yet Irish scholarship is succeeding in its apparently hopeless task of reconstructing the past of the nation, and restoring to the light and to proper shape the long-buried forms of native literature and native art.

THE CASHMERE EARTHQUAKES. LONDON, June 11.—The British Resident of Cashmere reports that earthquake shocks of great severity continue. The towns of Baramulla and Sopoh have been utterly ruined and four hundred persons killed.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN. MADRID, June 11.—Cholera in Spain is spreading, and the increase in the number of cases causes great alarm. In a recent fortnight, new cases are reported almost daily.

MICHAEL DAVITT TO RUN FOR PARLIAMENT. DUBLIN, June 11.—Michael Davitt received an ovation last night on the occasion of the expiration of his "ticket-of-leave."

THE CABINET'S COLLAPSE. LONDON, June 10.—The whole European press express the greatest surprise at the sudden collapse of the British cabinet; the majority of the papers dwell on the enormous difficulty of assuming a management at this time.

AN ELECTION MANIFESTO. PARIS, June 10.—The supporters of Victor Napollion have issued an election manifesto. It declares war against "Republican anarchy," proclaims "to community with revolutionists," and appeals for the "support of all who are opposed to the Republic."

The following are the ages of the well known women named—Mrs. Adam, 49; Mary Anderson, 26; Sarah Bernhardt, 41; Mrs. Besant, 38; Rosa Bonheur, 63; Miss Braddon, 48; Miss Gordon Cumming, 43; Lady Eastlake, 69; Empress Eugenie, 53; Emily Faithful, 50; Mrs. Gladstone, 78; Julia Ward Howe, 60; Mme. de Novikov, 47; Jenny Lind, 64; Pauline Lucca, 45; Helen Modjeska, 41; Florence Nightingale, 60; Nilsson, 42; Christina Rossetti, 45; Ellen Terry, 37; Mrs. Weldon, 48; Mrs. Henry Wood, 65.

The Glasgow Philosophical Society has demonstrated that at about 122 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, the flesh of animals becomes so hard as to ring like porcelain when struck, and also to be capable of being crushed to a fine powder.

and now rejoice in the possession of hair as abundant as ever." E. J. Adams, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "A diseased scalp caused my hair to fall out, and after using a number of preparations without avail, I finally tried Hall's Hair Renewer, which caused a vigorous new growth."

Readers of the Little Liver Pills are equalled in their praise, curing and preventing the various ailments of the liver and bowels, and restoring the system to its normal state.

THE DECIDED alternative action of ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION upon the blood, adapts it in a remarkable degree as a blood purifier well worthy of the trial of those suffering from a diseased condition of the circulating fluid.

Wanted by the School Trustees of the Township of Hemmingford, P. Q., 3 Female Teachers, holding diplomas for both English and French, term of engagement 10 months, commencing 1st September next. Salary, \$15 per month. Address: THOMAS McALEER, Chairman, Hemmingford, June 1st, 1885.

TEACHERS WANTED. Wanted by the School Trustees of the Township of Hemmingford, P. Q., 3 Female Teachers, holding diplomas for both English and French, term of engagement 10 months, commencing 1st September next. Salary, \$15 per month. Address: THOMAS McALEER, Chairman, Hemmingford, June 1st, 1885.

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Because it cleanses the system, and therefore cures all the ailments of the liver, bowels and kidneys at the same time.

IT WILL SOBERLY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND RHEUMATISM. By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs of the body.

CLEANSING THE BLOOD. Restoring the system to its normal state, and curing all the ailments of the blood.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., New York City.

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. Ottawa, March, 1885. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P. 33-C

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef

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

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

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 a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study.

\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Constiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the diagnosis are strictly complied with.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Remedies of the World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Killing Properties Known Through-out the World.

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.

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.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

DR. KANNON, O.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colburne street.

BAKERS' MANDRAKE BITTERS THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

DOWN'S ELIXIR VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Throat, Chest and Lungs.

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northcote, F. R. S. E., containing the Evidence of Christ's Divinity and original answer to Colonel Ross's "Emotionally Deserving favorable reception and patronage."

FARM FOR SALE 300 acres 100 of which are under cultivation. 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, 12 miles from H. Ross, and Saw and Grind Mills.

Patents THE LITTLE PATENT CO. BIRMINGHAM. BIRD'S PATENT. BIRD'S PATENT. BIRD'S PATENT.

Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and Atchison, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and Topeka, Chicago and Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Sioux City, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, Kansas City and St. Paul, Kansas City and Omaha.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacturers of those celebrated Ontario and Belle for Churches, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

ALLAN LINE.



1885—Summer Arrangements—1885. This Company's Line are comprised of the following double-ended, Clyde-built Iron Steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, and fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made fastest time on record.

Table with columns for destinations (London, Liverpool, etc.) and ship names (Allan, etc.).

FROM QUEBEC: Sardinian, Saturday, June 13; Cornwall, Monday, June 15; etc.

FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotia, Monday, June 22; etc.

FROM BOSTON: Pennsylvania, Monday, June 29; etc.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, a pure, delicate and economical beverage is prepared from the richest materials of the West Indies."

WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond ISSUE OF 1871.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of July is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 100 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from first page.)

LONDON, June 15.—The leaders of the Conservative party, including the members of the late Cabinet, met at noon today at Lord Salisbury's residence. The names of the new Cabinet selected will be submitted to the Queen upon the arrival of Her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation of the Conservative party, the sending of Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Commons and excluding the other members of the old Cabinet. Lord Salisbury had another conference with Sir Stafford Northcote late to-night.

THE REINTEGRATION BILL. Mr. Gladstone was in his usual place in the House of Commons this afternoon and was greeted with cheers when he rose to make an announcement.

Mr. Fabouchere (Radical) asked Mr. Gladstone if there was any truth in the report that Lord Salisbury had only consented to form a Conservative ministry when assured of assistance by the present Liberal Government.

Mr. Gladstone assured him that he was ignorant of the existence of any arrangement whereby the present Government was formed by any promise to assist the Conservative Government.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (Conservative) moved the adjournment of the House.

Sir Charles Dilke (Radical) explained that it was the desire of the Marquis of Salisbury that the amendments should be made to the bill.

The House of Lords also adjourned until Friday when Lord Salisbury will announce his programme and probably his ministry.

A HOME RULE WARNING.

DUBLIN, June 15.—Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. for Dungarvan, in a column in the Freeman's Journal, says Lord Salisbury executed a majority of 50 in Parliament for his own sake.

SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL. A VILLAIN OF THE DEEPEST DYE. PARIS, June 12.—The trial of Albert Pel, watchmaker of Montreuil, began yesterday.

PEL'S TRIAL. The trial of Albert Pel, watchmaker of Montreuil, began yesterday. The Palace of Justice was crowded, and thousands of people were unable to gain admittance.

PATRICK FORD'S STATEMENT. SUSAN GALLAGHER'S DEMAND FOR £500 OF THE O'DONNELL FUND.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mr. Patrick Ford has made the following statement in regard to Susan Gallagher's demand on him for £500 of the O'Donnell fund.

BRITISH OFFICIALS MADE PRISONERS BY RUSSIA. TEHRAN, June 16.—Some British officials traveling on the Russo-Persian frontier with their servants crossed the frontier casually at Coati.

FAREWELL TO KENMARE.

Oh, bright are the peaks of my own native mountains, And soft is the verdure on valley and hill, And doubly dear is the laugh of its fountains.

Beyond is the church, by the oaks softly shaded, Its portal seems thronged by the friends of the past, They sit to and fro with the old book unfaded.

FIRE IN A MUSEUM.

LONDON, June 12.—The vast building in which is being held the international exhibition of inventions is on fire.

NORTH-WEST NOTES.

FILE HILL INDIANS LEAVING THEIR RESERVES—PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO REGINA—THE CHIPPEWYAN INDIANS ABANDONING BIG BEAR.

WINNIPEG, June 13.—A despatch from Col. Strauchman, dated Beaver River Mission, the headquarters of Gen. Strang, states that Father Legif, who has been a prisoner with Big Bear, came into camp today.

THE NATIONAL TREASURER HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING LETTER:—

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICES, PALACE OF COMMONS, BRIDGE ST., LONDON, S.W., May 15, 1885.

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QUEBEC, June 12.—Messrs. Fitzpatrick and F. X. L. L. have been defrayed to get to Montreal in their railway carriage.

MICHAEL DAVITT BANQUETTED. DUBLIN, June 13.—Mr. Michael Davitt, the eminent Nationalist and orator, was banquetted in the House of Commons last night.

SCOTCH NEWS. THE REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.—The Glasgow Association of the West Division of Edinburgh Liberal Association agreed on Wednesday night to recommend Mr. Buchanan, M.P., as the Liberal candidate for the division.

THE CROFTERS' BILL.—At a meeting of the Crofters' Association of the Highlands, held on Monday evening, it was resolved to petition Government to have the Crofters' Bill extended to crofters.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.—Orders have been issued to the other commanding officers of the Seaforth Highlanders to despatch all available recruits to join the 1st Battalion.

AVONSHIRE WILLS.—The personality of the late Mrs. Avonshire, Cassius House, near Avon, has been recorded as of the value of £150,000.

THE TOWN OF KIRKCOBRIGHT.—The Council of Kirkcobbright has made a proposal to erect a monument to the town.

MARCH OF THE RUSSIANS. SHANGHAI, June 16.—It is stated that the Russians have crossed the Chooan frontier, probably to occupy the port of Zareff.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets. There are no changes of importance in any department. Payments are slowly improving in some lines and are fair in others.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Butter is much the same as previously. Desirable lots coming in sell pretty readily, selections in a jobbing way doing slightly better.

FLLOUR AND GRAIN.—A moderate local trade has been passing in flour; export business is dull, and prices are lower than last week.

GREEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—The demand has been fair. Messina oranges sold today at \$3.50 to \$4 per box.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Iron is practically in the same position as last week, business being moderate.

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THE FARM.

The grass which grows on rich, dry soil, with first sunlight warming it, is much more nutritious than that grown on land filled with stagnant water.

A heap of stones after lying two or three years will leave the soil beneath much richer than before.

It is quite common, when a farmer keeps three, four or more cows, that the best milk brings more profit than all the others, and often what is made from her goes to defray losses on the others.

A very good feed either for green forage or grain is made by sowing oats and peas together.

We cannot burn stubble where land is seeded with clover or grasses without injury to the soil.

There was some excuse when the country was new and the first land cleared was planted with fruit trees.

In many parts of France turkeys are very largely used for the hatching and rearing of chickens.

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KID GLOVES.

The best quality in Ladies' and Children's Kid Gloves and the best value will be found at S. CARSLY'S.

BLACK AND COLORED. The largest stock of first-quality Ladies' and Children's Kid Gloves, the best of each guaranteed fast and will not rub off, at S. CARSLY'S.

PRINTS. GINGHAMS SATENS, LAWNS MUSLINS. Ladies who have seen the above-named goods say that such a variety of pretty and useful washing goods has never been shown in Montreal before.

PRINTED MUSLINS. Every piece of these pretty Printed muslins, Nainsooks and French Lawns are reduced in price. S. CARSLY'S.

GREAT SALE. This will doubtless be the largest sale of fine Muslins ever offered in this city. S. CARSLY'S.

KID GLOVES. The far-famed Kid Glove House of Canada is S. CARSLY'S.

NEW JERSEYS. New Jerseys just to hand, in plain and brocade. Also very choice stock of CHILDREN'S JERSEY FROCK.

CHILDREN'S SILENT FROCK. In pretty and useful shades, which will be sold at prices much lower than you could make up material materials for. S. CARSLY'S.

S. CARSLY'S, 165, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street.

FIRST ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC PARISHIERS OF ST. ANNE'S PARISH, MONTREAL, TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and under the personal direction of the Rev. Father BOURGEOIS and an experienced Committee of Management will take place on SATURDAY, 4th July, 1885.

Capital Prize, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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GRAND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE!

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