BY FATHER RYAN.

Forl that Banner, for 'tis weary;
Round its stail 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it, fold it, it is best;
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not one left to lave it,
And the re's not one left to lave it,
In the blood which heroes gave it,
An it its foes now scorn and brave it,
and it, hide it—let it rest.

- Take that Banner down, 'tis tattered;
 oken in its staff and shattered,
 id the valiant hosts are scattered
 over whom it floated high.
 I 'tis hard for us to fold it;
 it rd to think there's none to hold it;
 it rd that those who once unrolled it
 Now must furl it with a sigh.
- Carl the Banner—furl it sadly;
 there ten thousands wildly, madly,
 ad ten thousands, wildly, madly,
 awore it should for ever wave;
 vore that foeman's sword should never
 arts like theirsentwined dissover,
 il that flag should float forever
 ()'er their freedom, or their grave!
- furlit! for the hands that grasped it, and the hearts that fondly clasped it. Cold and dead are lying low; and that Banner—it is trailing; While around it sounds the walling Of its people in their woe.

For, though conquered, they adore it! Love the cold, dead hands that bore it! Weep for those who fe!! before it! Pardon those who trailed and tore it! But, oh! wildly they deplore it, Now who furl and hold it so.

Furl that Banner! true tis gory,
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glovy,
And 'will live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust;
For its fame on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shail go sounding down the ages—
Furl its folds though now we must.

Fold that Banner, so'tly, slowly, Trent it gently—it is holy— For it droops above the head. Togch it not—unfold it never, Let it droop there, furled for ever, For its people's hopes are fled!

IRISH NEWS

Stephen's Green, Bublin was opened on August 3rd without any ceremony, for use as a public park. Its transforfation cost £20,000. and was effected at the expense of Lord

On the 30th July there was found posted on the entrance pillars of Cloulara Chapel, about four miles from Limerick, a notice which caused great excitement in the village. It was signed in official terms "By order of the Local Branch of the Land League," and stated that any person who dare to take the grazing or tenancy of a farm at Trugh, from which a tenant had been evicted for nonpayment of four years' rent, would be shot and it added: "Let him prepare his coffin!" The constabulary are in possession of the do-

Among the colonels who received the flags for their regiments on the 14th of July, was a descendant of one of the beroes of the Irish Brigade-Colonel O'Brien-the brave officer who fought so gallantly in Algeria, and in the late Franco German war, and who, in the retreat to Switzerland, brought his regiment bravely back to France, was also made Commander of the Legion of Honour, an honor generally conferred on generals. Colonel O'Brien, who is proud of his origin, and worthy of his glorious name, is likely to be made a general in the next promotion.

Charles Dunne, Esq., Ballycumber House, King's County, has received the following threatening letter, which was headed with an engraving of a coffin :- "Dunne,-I ask you for the first and last time to repair the injury you have done. I am much surprised at your stupidity for daring to presume in that return they allowed him to proceed. The audacious act. Is it possible that experience will teach you, or must it be that you are satisfied to have your days ended like those of your neighbors? Do not have your mind the outrage was reported to the police. Conpuffed up with the idea of the constabulary | stable Fallon and a party of police proceeded protection, or those of your two agents who are to the house which was nearly two miles disliving with you, for they will share the same fate as your unfortunate self, for so long as we are capable of transacting our own business we are incorporated, and cannot stand by unmoved and remain neutral spectators of the great agitation caused by such an iniquitous bigot as you are. Again I say to you, hasten and repair the damage you have done. or else your days will be ended by Rory or

With the return of the month of August the revival of rloting in Lurgan has commenced. From an early hour on the 2nd. numbers of Roman Catholics from the surrounding districts began to assemble in Shankhill street, a place famous for rowdy ism. It will be remembered that it was in this miserable locality that the riots of the 13th of August last year orginated, when there were three persons killed and several badly wounded, and a large number of houses wrecked. About eight o'clock in the evening they commenced beating drums and playing fifes, and at nine o'clock they proceeded through Edward street, wrecking eight Protestant houses, thence through Church place and down North street, and proceeded to the Roman Catholic chapel, and, when returning, wrecked several Protestant houses on their way home. There are not the slightest opposition given to them by the Protestants, and they were only stopped in their course by the extra exertions of Head-Gonstable Hayes and the force under his command.—Daily

Not many days since no small consternation was caused in one of the leading hotels in this city at the rather unusual spectacle of a fox chase through the house. A young gentleman who holds a commission in a crack cavalry regiment, and whose exploits of late have given rise to much club and other gossip, was the originator of the run. It appears he managed to get a fine young cub into his bedroom, and having ordered his servant to bring two brace of terriers (of which he is the owner) to his apartments, he quietly pulled | versions among the aristocracy of England. the "varmint" from his concealment, and, having unbagged him at the top of the staircase, gave him the length of a flight of stairs "law" before laying on the terriers. The moment the quarry heard the notes of his pursuers he made the best attempt he could at descending, and having tried various devices to baffle the small and strangelyconstituted pack, he was compelled to leave the upper regions of the premises, and finally longer engaged in the industries of the land, sought refuge in a plate bucket in the coffeeroom. The occurrence, as may well be imagined, created an extraordinary sensation. At all events it is the most remarkable run of which we have ever heard .- Irish Times.

Unseemly Squabble in a Church.—Messis. .f. P. White, G. Blennerhassett, and Captain Hatchell, R.M., had before them on Monday 2nd August, at the Rathkeale Petty Sessions, two respectable people, Mrs. Louisa Scanlan his conversion will give a new impetus to the and Mr. William Teskey, a member of one of work of the Church.—Liverpool Times. and Mr. William Teskey, a member of one of the county palatine families. The lady, through her solicitor, Mr. Cosgrave, alleged that she was assaulted in Rathkeale Church, transported, the list of killed and wounded transported of Grant Reitain is exceed. committed. Her family had occupied the the Tay Bridge.

pew for the last forty years. For the defeudant, Mr. M'Namara, solicitor, asked—Did you catch hold of defendant and pull his hair No, I only put my arm around his neck to prevent him assaulting me. (Roars of laughter which the Court did not relish.) Did you kiss Mr. Teskey? No, but I have kissed better men. (Great laughter.) I told him he would not assault me as he did his wife. He was bound to the peace for that performance. magistrates concluded that, to prevent the re-petition of such scandalous conduct, all the would not be able to tide them over their parties should find securities to keep the peace .- Cork Herald. THE PARTY IN LAND

The following graphic sketch by a landlords sister, will draw copious tears from the eyes of those who sympathize with the unfortunate landlords, in their harsh and cruel treatment by the tenant. It is taken from the Irish Times St. John Aruton's paper :-"Like many Irish landowners we are very anxious just now about our affairs. My brother's agent is quite unable to manage these unruly tenants of his, and as my brother is away with his regiment in the North of India he cannot look after them himself, and as for the last year and more he has not received any rents, he is not able to come home on leave. No one knows out of Ireland the terrible mischief Mr. Parnell bas done, nor how the landlords and their widows and orphans are suffering. So many do not receive their jointures. My sisters and myself have not had a penny for a year and a half from a tenant of ours. The man was well off, and was ruining the land, and spent his time in training horses instead of cultivating his farm, and was at last persuaded to leave on receiving a sum of money, but not before he had smashed every window in the house, and unroofed all the farm buildings. My brother-in-law had to go to the scene of action, armed with a revolver. I fear you are tired of this account, but I wish England knew how much more the landlords are to be pitied than the tenants." Poor dear!

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE AT CLONEEN. - On Saturday morning, 31st July, a sheriff's bailiff, named David Fennessy, reported to the police at Cloneen that at about half-past four o'clock that morning six men with blackened faces entered Kilburry House, in which he was stationed as caretaker and that after subjecting him to great torture they drove him out of the place. It appears that the farm of Kilburry was occupied br a man named Henry E. Meagher, who was evicted for non-payment, the amount of cent due at his eviction being over £450. The eviction of the Meaghers created a great deal of excitement at the time, police, who, in turning them out, were attacked and beaten, the result being that several arrests were made, and the parties reputting in Fennessy, a sheriff's bailiff, who was guarded by a body of police. As usual their barracks. Scarcely had they gone when the house was attacked both in front and rear. by six men with blackened faces and black veils, who quickly effected an entrance. Once in they seized Fennessy, made him go down on his knees and raise his hands to heaven. At the same time two of the party presented a pistol at each ear, and in that position they made him swear that if his life was spared he would leave and never again return to the house. Fennessy swore as they dictated. Tying his hands behind his back they escorted him as far as the high road, when, after making him again kneel and swear never to coolness of the outrage may be surmised when | present instance. it is stated that they escorted him to almost tant, where they arrested Henry E. Meagher, the late tenant, and on searching him they found a revolver unloaded. Later on they arrested Robert Meagher. Thomas Meagher. and John Kane, farm labourer. prisoners were taken before Mr. Jerome Guiry, J. P. During the investigation Henry E. Meagher stated that during the night four men, whom he did not know, as they had blackened faces, came to his place and forcibly made him leave the house, and accompany them to Kilburry House, for the purpose, as they stated, of putting out the landlord's caretaker and putting him again into possession of his farm. The result of the investigation was that Thomas and Robert Meagher were discharged, but Henry E. Meagher and Kane were returned fos trial, but were admitted to bail, themselves in £50 and two sureties in £25 each.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Catholic Peers who voted to evict the Irish tenants are :- The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Denhigh, Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Bury, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Beaumont, Lord Braye (fervent | hunted here and presented there, they would Liberal though he be!), Lord Dormer, Lord Gerard, Lord Gormanston, Lord Granard, and Lord Vaux of Harrowden. The Catholic peers who supported the Bill were Lord Emly, Lord Kenmare and Lord O'Hagan.

The Holy See (according to the Tablet) has been pleased to grant a dispensation for the use of butter, cheese and milk at collation on all fast days, except on Ash Wednesday and on Good Friday, throughout England. This has been granted upon a petition from the Bishops, in order to enable a much larger number of persons to observe the law of tasting than were able to keep it when these condiments were strictly prohibited at colla- nothing more sacred than a man's individu-

The Catholic Church has made many conand many also among the poor. It is the great manufacturing and commercial classes, men of hard heads and sound sense, on whom she has made least impression; because we suppose they are too much occupied with business to have time to turn attention to those studies which lead the religious heart to seek the Communion of the Saints. Mr. William Arkwrig, who, though perhaps no nevertheless represents a family who made fame and fortune out of the discovery of the 'spinning-jenny," has set an example, by joining the Church, which we hope to see followed largely as time goes on among the wealthy classes whose skill and enterprise have made England the power it is. Mr. William Arkwright owns large estates at Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, where, no doubt,

on Sunday, the 11th of July. On entering on the railroads of Great Britain is exceedthe church she found her pew occupied by | icgly small. Last year there were only 160 Mr. Teskey, his wife, and family. She re-quested them to leave, when the assault was included 73 who were killed by the falling of the greatest writers and one of the most

FATHER BURKE IN LONDON.

[Continued from third page.]

A great change had taken place in the mind of Ignatius. On going forth from his solitude, he found that a mighty change had come over the minds of all men. He heard their conversation, he saw the principles of their A cross-case having been heard at length, the lives and aims, and he knew that the time was coming when the old order of things difficulties; and accordingly he resolved

TO GO FORTH FROM HIS SOLITUDE

to study and prepare himself for the priesthood, and so qualify himself to act on the age and society in which he lived, and, through the medium of the society which he was to found, on the world for all time. This resolve did not cause him to forego the practice of the austerities which had become habitual with him. It did not cause him to don finer garments or feast on more sumptuous fare. The iron chain still rankled the wounded flesh; the haircloth still clung to him. He did not lay aside the blood-stained discipline; he did not take longer hours of repose; he only added to the sacrifices and anguish of a living martyr the humiliations of the student. Let them picture to themselves that grown man as he now appears—the man who in his old soldiering days cared not to advance himself in the study of either languages or arts; he is now 33 years of age, but he goes to learn the first rudiments of the Latin tongue at a little boys' school. So accustomed was he to spend his time in prayer, so filled was his soul with the though of God, that the very months. But the Jesuits obeyed the Pope words of the grammar which he sought to and died without a murmur. This is a wonmaster lifted him into an acstacy of prayer, and after a long time and great efforts he found he could learn nothing. After having for this act. Clement took care that the supstudied at Barcelona, the saint next went to

the University of Alcala, whence HE JOURNEYED TO PARIS, in whose great university we find him in 1528. Soon after the aroma of his sanctity spreads around, drawing around him the best and proudest of his fellow-students, but bringing down on himself persecution. The professors, unable to understand how a man could exercise such wonderful influence over those who were his equals and superiors, regarded him with suspicion, and at length decreed that he should be publicly degraded and scourged in the presence of the whole university. It was the strange fate of Ignatius, first to be suspected, then to be condemned unheard, then to be punished and then to be and was followed by the Meaghers taking full proclaimed a blameless man and a true serpossession and resisting the sheriff and the vant of God; but such was the blamelessness of the saint's life, such his manifest sanctity, that when the day of punishment came, and when the students had assembled to witness turned for trial to tee Clonmel Assizes. Since his degradation, the principal of the college then the landlord put one Robert Maher into | came forth, cast himself at the saint's feet, possession, but he did not reside on the farm, publicly begged his pardon, and proclaimed him a man of God and a true servant of the Lord. This necessarily greatly increased his the police on the night of the outrage remained with Fennessy until half-past four of God. The young men noted for their o'clock in the morning, when they returned to ability and genius flocked around him. Alphonsus Salmaron, James Laynez of Almaxan; Nicholas Bobadilla, Simon Rodriguez these are the names of men who have made themselves immortal in the history of the

world by their genius, as well as in the history of the Church by their sanctity. Never did that ancient university see gathered within its wall a group more illustrious than that which, on he feast of the Assumption of Our Lady, 1534, made a vow with St. Ignatius to dedicate themselves henceforth to "the greater glory of God." The difficulty of obtaining at Rome the confirmation of a new re ligious order, always very great, was vastly increased by exceptional circumstances in the

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE WAS DECIDEDLY ANTA

GONISTIC TO THE RELIGIOUS LIFE. Protestantism had declared war on the loister and on cloister-life, describing poverty to be idleness, the vow of chastity to be hypocrisy, the vow of obedience to be immoral and wholly destroying the idea of Christian perfection. No man ever lived who was more thoroughly impregnated with the idea of monasticism than St. Ignatius, but he recognized the new dangers which menaced Christendom, and therefore he resolved that his Society should be possessed of elements peculiarly its own, that the Jesuit should not confine his studies to religious books only, but that he seould take in the whole range of human and divine knowledge—that he should be, in fact, not only the best theologian but the best general scholar and teacher of his age. Difficult he knew his undertaking to be, and it was with an anxious heart that he set out with two companions for Rome. As he journeyed thither he went into a wayside chapel, where he was kept in an ecstacy, and suddenly

JESUS CHRIST APPEARED BEFORE HIM in all His glory, laden with a heavy cross, but shining more brightly than the sun, and said Ignatius, I will be favourable to thee in Rome." Ignatius revealed this to his followers, accepting it as a prophetic promise that whenever the cross would press heavily on the Society of Jesus, when they would be still find in Rome strong justice and love and mercy—that howsoever they might be de-nounced elsewhere, there they would find a voice to vindicate them to strengthen them, to protect them, to sustain them in the midst of their enemies. Soon the mighty oeganization spread unto the ends of the earth. Men began to marvel and cast about for a reason to account for its wonderful prosperity. They urged that whilst Ignatius stamped upon his followers one beautifut character of sanctity, he destroyed the individuality and personality of every man who came to him, id order that he might make him a Jesuit. There is ality, but to crush out his baser part, to teach him to curb his pride, to fill his mind with higher thoughts, to imbue his soul with loftier aspirations, to strengthen his will with higher andholier motives, to imbue his heart with a purer and more burning love for God -this is not to destroy or mar, but to elevate and perfect man's individuality, to make him something nobler than even nature made him! The founder of a religious order never dies, and when on the 31st day of July, 1556, St. Ignatius was called to receive the reward of his good works, 10,000 Ignatiuses sprang forward to take up his good work and perpetuate his name. He still lives, his name is known in every land, he will live as long as there is upon this earth a single Jesuit ta labour for the glory of God. His life is proved by this

that the Pontiff of Rome was saved by the Jesuits. No Catholic would think of saying that. The Papacy lives by its own life: no order or individual is necessary to sustain it, it is need of no human help, it is sustained by the right hand of Jesus Christ, and will remain for ever, but nevertheless the assertion goes to prove how great are the services which the Sons of Ignatius have rendered to the Church. The same writer accuses the Jesuits of smiling on the follies and sins of the great, for the promotion of their own views; but a few pages on records a fact which answerably refuses his own accusation, when he states that James the Second, King of England, was led into crime by those who were anxious to govern him through his passions, and admirs that it was the Jesuits those unsafe religious guides, who were ready to accommodate themselves to the sins of the great—who stood forward to rebuke the king. The enemies of the Church may indulge in sweeping accusations against the Jesuits, but when they come to speak of the part played by the order in particular instances, in other words, when they come to narrate facts, their own theories are completely answered. Three words sum up the work of the Society in every chime and in every period of its existence.

HARD WORK, GREAT SUCCESS, TERRIBLE PERSECU

In 1773, such was the pressure put on the Sovereign Pontiff that he signed a decree suppressing the Jesuits. Clement XIV. did so with a heavy heart; his eyes were blinded with tears; he was never known to smile again, and he died broken-hearted within 12 derful passage in the history of the Church. It is not for us to inquire into the reasons pression was the result of no fault of theirs but that they died in order to avert the evile of heresy, schism, and universal persecution, to save others from their threatened sins against the Church of God. Perhaps too, Heaven wished to show men that no individual, no Order, and no society, is an absolute necessity in the Church of God. Ignatius told his children that though other Orders might excel them in the practice of long fasts, or in meditation and prayer, yet none should surpass them in the practice of the heavenly virtue of obedience, which is the highest form of bravery. And so, when the word went forth from Rome, the whole body gave a united example of heroic obedienco by their death. Like the Son of God, Ignatius "was obedient unto death." There was only one voice that could thus command him, and commanding it was observed. For more than 200 years earth and hell had raged against him, but when the word came from Rome Ignatius and his great society died. Heroic test of perfect obedience! Let the enemies of the Church now rejoice! Let them sound their preacs of victory afar! Let a mighty cry go forth that "the Jesuits are no more! Let it be proclaimed all round the earth-on the great continents of Asia, Africa and South America, on the smiling plains of Paraguay, amongst the poor children of far-distant India, about to be plunged again into the barbarism of savage life! Not Catholics alone, but all who love progress, and the triumph of Christian truth, mourn the destruction of their great Order. A terrible tempest of

ciety done greater things than since its restoration. Persecuted it has been, as of old, and at the present hour we are preparing to receive with the best welcome we may the sons of Ignatius, hunted and persecuted for their fidelity to Him whose name they bear. The orders of the Church of God all represent some phase in Christ's life; the Jesuits alone show forth His risen life-the life that come on that Easter morning when the rising sun beamed on the empty tomb, what time they came to seek for the living amongst the dead. Let those men beware who war against the Jesuits-they measure swords with the dead-with the risen from the grave, Whoever heard of a great general leading a mighty army into a great graveyard? Who can make war against the risen lite? Christ, risen from the dead, dieth no more. Ignatius, risen from the grave, lives a glorified lifeyes; Ignatius is immortal. Kings of the earth may rise against him, princes may assemble, the nation may rage and the people may imagine vain things; but their scoffs and fury shall pass away like the clouds of the morning and vanish and leave no trace.

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Coutu & Co., eow17-G 245 Notro Dame street.

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THE

LOCK-SPRING MATTRESS

their great Order. A terrible tempest of anarchy and revolution swept over the fair face of Europe, but the sword of Ignatius no longer gleaned in the fight. A war of infidelity passed over the land, and Ignatius lay in his grave, not dead but sleeping. Pius VI., a Pontiff glorious by reason of his sufferings, resolved

TO BAISE UP THE GRHAT DEPARTED.

He gave life to Ignatius. The links of the silver chain were not yet broken, some threads of the golden fillet still remained. Some old men were yet alive who had been trained in the great order, and now returned to work in it with redoubled energy. Never has the society done greater things than since its restormation. Parsented it has been a refold on the city and meneral selection of the public is respectfully called to the new Spiral Lock-Spring matters which for durability, cleanline specific to the heavier of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the most comfortable bed in use. Thousands are trying it and all pronounce it a great success. The spring is so constructed that a person weighing 50 pounds do not suffer any inconvenience by lying side by side. Unlike other mattresses, the LOCK-Spring never runs into ridges, but preserves its uniformity, no matter how much or how little pressure it may be subjected to. It is not elemanted. Supplied to the new Spiral Lock-Spring maters which for durability, cleanliness, elasticity and cheapness, surpasses anything of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the most confortable bed in use. Thousands are trying it and all pronounce it a great success. The spring is so constructed that a person weighing 50 pounds do not suffer now into ridges, but preserves its uniformity, no matter how much or how little pressure it may be subjected to. It is not elemanted. Supplied to the new supplied to the new supplie

Springs given on trial to parties residing in the city, and money reinuded if the aprings are not as represented. Springs made to fit all sizes of beds on short notice, but if made for bedsteads not of the ordinary size, the springs cannot be taken back.

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