FATHER BURKE

The Great Dominican in London

PANEGYRISES ST. IGNATIUS.

A MAGNIFICENT DISCOURSE.

On Saturday, July 31st, the feast of St. Ignatius was observed with extraordinary solemnity in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street, London. The Right Rev. Dr. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus, was the Celebrant of the High Mass, at which an everflowing congregation, including the élite of Catholic Society in London, a large number of Irish M.P.'s, and a host of clergy, Secular and Regular, from all parts of the metropolis, assisted. The decorations of the church were conceived and executed in a spirit of artistic taste, whilst the musical portions of the service were faultlessly rendered. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, the tamous Dominican, whose masterly discourse was grounded on the following words from the 9th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles :--

And the Lord said: this man is a vessel of election unto Me, to carry My Name before the Gentiles and kings and peoples of Israel, for I will show him how great things he must suffer for the sake of My Name.

THREE GREAT CONVERSIONS.

The three great conversions recorded in the history of the Church, said the rev. preacher, are those of St. Paul, St. Augustine, and St. Ignatius. Paul of Tarsus was a fictce persecutor of the Church of Jesus Christ-he was made one of the greatest of her apostles and labored most abundantly in her service. Augustine of Hippo was a leader amongst the Manichean heretics—he was made the Father of scientific Catholic theology. Ignatius Loyola was a soldier, always a fervent Catholic, always filled with the spirit of chivalry, but given to thoughts of worldly honor and glory-he was made the greatest of the Church's warrior-saints in modern times, a soldier still, the martial spirit within him still unbroken, but clad in the armor of God, his loins girt with truth, having on the breastplate of justice, his feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel, having the shield of faith to empower him to turn aside the fiery darts of the most wicked ones, the helmet of salvation on his head, and in his good right hand the sword of the spirit which is the Word of God. There is no reading or study more interesting than that of

THE LIVES OF THE SAINTS.

There we find an answer to all the great questions that concern us most. There we learn to understand all the important mysteries of life. There we learn the practical lessons of how we are to conquer our own passions, how to achieve victory over our soul's enemies, how we are to atone for our sins, how we are to grow perfect in the practice of virtue-in a word, there we find a practical answer to all the important questions that affect our eternity. But all this interest in the lives of the saints is increased a thousand fold when we come upon a saint who represents the spirit of the age in which we live-a saint who was one of the masterspirits guididg the age-a saint who is perhaps the most powerful influence at work in the Church of God for many a day-a saint whose name is on every man's lips-a saint who is either loved and revered devotedly or else hated and reviled by reason of his honors and success—and such a saint is he whose deeds the Church to-day celebrates in her sanctuaries upon earth and whose glory fills the heavens, and whose praises are hymned by the nine choirs of God's angelic spirits-St. Ignatius of Loyola.

CONDITIONS OF THE AGE,

The 15th century may be said to have closed with three most remarkable events. Just as it was expiring Christopher Columbus discovered the mighty continent of America and so opened up new worlds. In 1483 Martin Luther came into the world, and in 1491 St. Ignatius was born in the castle of Loyola in northern Spain. We thus find the 16th century commencing its course in the light of those great events. The discovery of Columbus would alone have been sufficient to change the whole face of society. New worlds were opened up by it and men's minds were filled with the spirit of adventure and restlessness. But a far greater change was imminent. For the first time in the history was to call in question, and as far as possible destroy, the Church's unity, authority and government—a heresy which was to seek to supplant authoritative teaching by the dictates and suggestions of individual and private judgment-a heresy which was to appeal to man's pride on the one hand, whilst on the other it let lose his passions removed the restraints of the sacraments, and sought | health. (Laughter.) to abolish that beautiful idea of a united Christendom in which all were bound together by the golden bond of a common faith and yielded willing obedience to the guidance of the Papacy and of the Church. The very genius of Protestantism was to separate the Church entirely from the State and to isolate the State from the Church. Kings. governments and peoples very readily divested themselves of the Christian character which had previously been the foundation

of all legislation. THE CHUCKH OF GOD WAS TO BE ASSAILED, her sanctuaries were to be desecrated, her treasury to be plundered, her religious to be banished and persecuted, her public worship to be altogether put aside, her very ritual to be travestied and mocked at. We who live to-day taste it all in bitter maturity the fruit of the tree which Martin Luther planted 300 years ago. In the year 1517 the unhappy heresianch first broached his errors, and immediately France, Germany-most of the north of Europe—was plunged into confusion and disdorder. Kingdoms and states—nay, even families-were forthwith divided by an impassable gulf; men took one side or the other in the deadly fend which now distracted Europe and which was to end in the turmoil and bloodshed of a religious war. Then it was that .

ST. IGNATIUS APPEARED ON THE SCENE.

putation for his bravery and success in the field. In 1821 he had commanded the gar-rison of Pampeluna in their heroic resistance fell almost mortally wounded; he was carried off the field, made a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, but covered with glory. In the enforced idleness of his periods of sickness, Ignatius took up the "Lives of the Saints," and for the first time gave serious consideration to the glorious deeds of these heroic servants of God As he read the soul inspiring record with that grand, simple, Spanish faith of his, he felt his heart moved. "Were not these," he asked, "the same flesh and blood as I? Can I not do what others have done?" Thought followed upon thought, grace folworld, to renounce all thing and to consecrate himself to God which he immediately did by vow. It would seem as if

HELL HAD SOME FORECAST OF THE DANGER to which its dominion was exposed for this new antagonist. After he had made the vow of consecration a terrible earthquake shook the building, the walls of the saint's chamber were rent, the windows were broken, and it seemed as if the powers of darkness were trying to crush him. At once the work which he took in hand he began to accomplish in all its fullness. We read of others who retired from the battlefield, but they sought the sanctity and retirement of the cloister whilst still the halo of victory encircled their brows. But here is a man, naturally as proud as the proudest amongst them-a man whose ruling spirit was that of chivalry and bravery -a man who up to this time would have sacrificed his life on a point of honour; yet he now retires, a beaten soldier, one who has been trampled down in the fray; he hangs up the sword which before brought him fame and with which he doubtless could have won still greater glory; he is deaf to the advice and suggestions of friends, crushes under foot the instincts of a man of honour, and barters all hopes of earthly reward for the happiness of serving God for whose Glory he has now resolved to labour. Flesh and blood bade him not to retire yet, to postpone his conversion for a few days in order that he might achieve something grand, something which would fill the world with his name, and cover him for undying glory. But he had already learned to trample on the promptings of human ambition, to crush the pride within him, tread under foot the world's maxims and principles of honourand glory, and therefore he turned away, a poor, ragged medicant in men's sight, but already a victor in the sight to Montserrat, and the incidents therewith connected, the eloquent preacher sketched that portion of his life which was passed at Manresa, particularly describing the awful austerities which he there practised. The visit of Ignatius to the Holy Land was next dealt with. The year 1524 found him at Venice on his return from his pilgrimage.

[Continued on sixth page.]

Speaking at the Tower Hamlets Radical Association on the 30th of July, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., alluded to the probable action of the House of Peers on the Disturbance Bill in the following terms :- The fate of the bill now depends upon the House of Lords. Well, gentlemen, how many of you have ever seen the House of Lords when it is sitting? I really believe the most patriotic short time. As he did not come to dinner, duty a number of members of Parliament could undertake would be to take in the Eng- not found till the following Sunday, when it lish people by instalments to see the House of Lords at work-(laughter)-the House of about half a mile from the camp. He had Lords would not have one year of life left. tied his hands together with his braces, and (Laughter.) For what do we see? You see was on his knees in about four feet of water. a large chamber, into which a number of human beings steal very much after the manner of ghosts. (Laughter.) After awhile you hear a mumbling like the moan of the distant sea. (Laughter.) You look at some object at the table, and you are convinced by its motion that it is indeed a living being. (Laughter.) But you hear nothing but a murmur, and when this dim murmur has gone on for another few moments the spectres trail out again, and you are informed that the House of Lords has arisen for the evening. Gentlemen, I have given you a perfectly faithful photograph of the House of Lords, and you have laughed at the description; but do not forget that beneath all this frivolity and nonsense and impotence there lies a tragic reality. (Hear, hear.) It is that body which keeps back progress in this country. (Cheers) People say that the House of Lords won't dare to go against the wishes of the House of Commons on this bill. My information, I think, is more correct than the chairman's, for I can tell you that they will reject this bill. They will reject this small measure of relief to the famine-stricken people of Ireland, because it interferes with the smallest fringe of what they consider their rights. It is not what the House of Lords does directly. but what it does indirectly that you must consider in thinking over this problem. If Mr. Gladstone is devising some measure for the benefit of the English people he must of the Church a heresy was brewing which not regard what you think, or what a big majority in the House of Commons may approve, but he has to think what they will do in the Upper Chamber of whispering spectres. I think of it with scmething of the feeling with which you gaze upon a pool, useless, stagnant, and lifeless, which is yet gifted with a malignant omnipotence before which pales the modest rose of June and the ruddiest cheek of

Resolutions in favor of the bill, and pledging the meeting to join in any demonstrations that might be organize t on the subject, were passed at the Democratic Club and the Southwark Radical Club.

Gloomy Prospects in the British Islands.

The hereditary governors of England, the House of Peers, may perhaps, for a time console themselves by saying there is peace when there is no peace, but unless the signs of the times fail, England is about to engage in more gloomy conflict with a sister island then she has ever had. The Lords refused to pass the Irish Compensation for Disturbance bill, a measure clearly emergent, and possibly open to the charge of setting a precedent. The bill provided that no evictions of tenants who were unable to pay rent on account of the recent famine should take place this year or next, The Irish landlords, many of them absentces, protested against the invasion of the rights of property. It was a contest against the rights of property. There is no attempt to gainsny that fact. But it was the contest complaints, by which to gainsny that fact. But it was the contest some persons are seriously and permaneutof a higher and an indisputable right; a tight recognized in the Constitution of the United States us inglienable; the right to live, 'It takes precedence of all rights. The Commons Nobly-born, he had moved in the courts of recognized its superiority; the Lords, and that Tanner did not really fast. Impainable kings, and already secured a distinguished re- among them the Archbishop of Canterbury | spirits fed him imperceptible food.

and the spiritual peers, denied the right to life as taking precedence of the right of property. On that ground Englishmen must make their to the great army of the French. There he fight. The people of Ireland, grown desperate with suffering, are impatient of delay. They are arming and drilling. There will be a bitter struggle. Thousands will be shot and hundreds will be hanged as rebels. The landlords will be murdered; the worst forms of rebellion will be called into life. The smoking castles and mansions of the landlords, their neglected fields, a peasantry ripe for every form of violence, reckless of the life to which they have no right and preferring death from the bullet to the more agonizing one by starvation, will prove the value of property and of its rights. It will then have been lowed upon grace; he opened his heart to found that it would have been cheaper and the Holy Spirit that spoke to him, and at more economic to be generous. More than length he made up his mind to forsake the this, whatever may have been thought of Great Britain's course to Ireland in the past the sympathy of the world will not be with those who have starved a helpless people into armed rebellion, only to end the pangs of famine with the bullet and the hangman's rope. The dukes, earls and marquises whose millions are squandered in the rioteus living that correspondents and the press of their own country have so faithfully and abundantly pictured, may learn with dismay some day, as did the nobility of France, that the Commons of England do not share in the belief of the right of property to commit murder, and awake to find themselves stripped not only of their titles but of their property also. The feeling of resentment is not stronger in Ireland than in England, and a fire in one island may create a blaze in the other. The English and Scotch farmers have the right to life, too, and if it is not duly recognized in time they may find it necessary to affirm it with heavy hands .- Brooklyn Eagle.

Canadian News.

The friends and admirers of Mr. John Costigan, M. P., to the number of sixty, entertained that gentleman to dinner in the Canada Pacific Hotel, Winnipeg, on Wednesday. Dr. O'Donnell occupied the chair, and "mongst the number of the invited guests was the United States Consul, Mr. Taylor.

The tunnelling of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Longueuil is likely to be an accomplished fact. The company have made the necessary deposit with the Government, and the survey, which will cost about \$15,000, commences early this week under the direction of Mr. Walter Shanly, C. E.

Post-Office Inspector French, of Ottawa, is making vigorous efforts to suppress the growof God. Having dwelt upon the saint's visit ing practice of using cancelled postage stamps. The last victim is a militia officer at Prescott, who, within the past few days, has been convicted of the offence by two Justices of the Peace and heavily fined.

The trial of Wm. J. Mulholland for murder was commenced in the Circuit Court, St. John, N. B. on the 16th, before Judge Duff. The prisoner was second mate of the ship Lillie Soullard 'and shot James Lambourn, a sailor, while on a voyage from Philadelphia to St. John. The defence is that Mulholland The Lords and the Disturbance intended only to frighten Lambourn, and had no wish to shoot him when he presented the revolver. The trial will occupy all to-mor-

> Intelligence has just been received at Peterboro' of the death by suicide of Maurice Horrigan. Horrigan had been employed in the lumber shanty of Thompson, Smith & Son, on Black Lake, in the township of Ridout, and had been drinking heavily. Or the 6th inst. he was seen going towards the stables, and when called to dinner said he would be back in a search was at once made, but his body was was discovered in the lake close to the shore, He is supposed to have relatives in the in which there is at present an unusually large mended by the highest medical authority as vicinity of Omemee or Norwood.

A man named L. H. Desrochers, of Quebec, 62 years of age, committed suicide on Monday by poisoning. It seems that the deceased has for some time past sed an irregular life, and on Monday afternoon last, feeling, as he afterwards said to the doctors, tired of lik. he swallowed a full packet of Paris green, mixed in a glass of whiskey. He was removed late in the evening to the Marine Hospital. where the doctors did everything in their power to save the life of the unfortunate man, who, however, died yesterday morning about six o'clock. Desrochers told the docors that he had kept the Paris green by him for some time before taking it. He had been employed some years ago as a proofreader at the office of the Journal de Quebec. An inquest was held upon the remains yesterday, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

Two very sad cases of insanity have been received at Beauport Lunatic Asylum Quebec. An elderly gentleman of the Crown Lands Department, Mr. Dufresne, formerly of the Public Works Department at Ottawa, who had been somewhat addicted of late to liquor, was received into the institution at the solicitation of his friends owing to his apparently incurable idiocy Mr. Dufresne's father also died insane. Papers were also made out today for the commitment to Beauport of a mate named Levi Lewis, from Milford Haven, who arrived here this spring in a sailing vessel He sought and obtained admittance into the Marine Hospital for a sore leg, said to have been caused by his feet hanging out of his berth at sea. Giving way to melancholy he brooded over the presibility of losing his limb by amputation, and gradually became a confirmed bypochoudriac, imagining that he had lost his leg. Lately he has assailed his attendants, accusing them of having without just cause taken off his leg. On other subjects he appeared, until recently, to be quite sage. The unfortunate man has served in the Royal Navy and he also took part in the Franklin exploration expedition in which he becam boatswain. Subsequently he rose to the rank of captain, but having lost his ship on the English coast he shipped to Quebec this spring as mate.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills.-Coughs, Influenza .- The southing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respirato y organs. In comon colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when any one is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronso many persons ar- seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

-The Chicago Spiritual Journal explains

THE "PLOT" TO BLOW UP THE CORK BARRACKS.

Suspicion that Landlords and Detectives have Something to do with the

mons this afternoon Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question, stigland meeting at Kildare, on Sunday, as wickedness and cowardice, and as an abuse of the liberty of speech. There was no intention, however, of prosecuting Mr. Dillon, who would probably desire nothing better. Mr. Forster confirmed the published reports of riots at Dungannon and elsewhere, and concluded by saying that all the clergymen in Ireland should set their faces against foolish religious processions, the only effect of which is to create disturbance. A despatch from Cork to the Times says:—"The case which was shipped from Milford for Cork, and which was seized by the police yesterday, contained one rifle and eight revolvers. It is consigned to a person having no ostensible connection with the sale of arms. The case remains in the officials." At Belfast yesterday the riots ing was renewed. The mounted police charged the mob and twenty persons were arrested. Some houses have been wrecked by

Dungannon, on Sunday, many police were wounded. Their ranks were several times broken. They finally fired buckshot into the The firing was returned from revolvers, and showers of stones fell, many of the rioters almost rushing on the points of the bayonets in their eagerness to attack. Subsequently a volley of ball was fired and many wounded. One man had the side of his head riddled with buckshot and received a bullet in the abdomen. He soon died. At Downpatrick, in the fight between Catholics and Orangemen, firearms were used incessantly from eleven o'clock on Sunday night until Ireland. They would have no coercion act three on Monday morning. Several persons were severely wounded.

A Dublin despatch says in consequence of the statement of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland, that a thousand marines would of the Times says:-"The Juno affair is bebe quartered in Mayo, attention will be engerly | ginning to be regarded as not altogether a directed thither, and a sort of confirmation scene belonging to a tragedy, and the splendid will be lent to the rumors that the Government expected an insurrection among the peasantry. The marines in that case will act as a substitute for the peace preservation law, and save the Government the humiliation of appealing to Parliament for special powers. There have, however, been no open indications of any intended disturbances, and to most people here the notion of a rising seems highly absurd.

that there is continued excitement at Dungannon and a renewal of the rioting at Bel-

this city and to kill hundreds of persons, as well as to destroy immense amounts of valuable property, has been discovered just in time to prevent its execution. The Great Southern and Western Railway leading into the city in passes directly under the Royal barracks, its pure state, scientifically treated, is recomgarrison of troops, the new reinforcements | the most nourishing and strengthening bevefrom England being among them. The Military Commander late last night received private information of a plot to blow up the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize tunnel, and thus destroy the barracks, with the garrison. Placing himself in instant com- markets that has passed the ordeal to which munication with the railroad officials, the running of trains through the tunnel was suspended, and a search was made. This resulted in finding two barrels of gunpowder in a recess of the tunnel just below the barracks, the barrels communicating with each other by means of a fuse, which was all prepared to be lighted. The fuse were cut off and the barrels were removed to the barracks. A large number of troops were then immedi ately placed under arms, and the whole neigh borhood was scoured, but nothing further was found. The guards are now doubled, and armed parties of soldiers and constabulary are patrolling outside the barracks. There is not the slightest clue to the conspirators. The information received by the commandant came in an anony mous letter. The Fenians and Nationalists are loud in declaring that it is a put-up job on them, devised by the secret agents of the Government for the purpose of exciting popular indignation and of checking the tide of sympathy in England for Ireland's legitimate demands for justice. They assert that Government agents placed the barrels of gunpowder in the tunnel, and then wrote They are just what the people want, saving the anonymous letter to the commandant.

there is not a word of truth in the reported plot to blow up the barracks, and no powder was found. All the alleged suspicious cir cumstances are denied by the police.

London, Angust 18 -The authorities at Cork are in a state of perfect and pitiable consternation in consequence of the discovery of the plot to blow up the railway tunnel and barracks. The military and contabulary are much alarmed, and although Government officials pretend to make light of the discovery, there is no doubt they are in a strte of great alarm and apprehension. Some of the precautions which are taken are ridiculously absurd. Even the newspaper reporters in the discharge of their duties are marched between a file of soldiers, and are vatched as narrowly as if they were Fenian conspirators in disguise.

London, August 18 .- A despatch from Belfast says rioting was resumed to-day and continued until night. The police charged on both parties repeatedly, and many persons

At a land meeting held to-day at Leranee, the principal orator was Mr. Redpath, correspondent of a New York paper. His speech is stated to have been inflammatory, and

Dublis, August 19.—Every day now brings to light new evidences of the activity and zeal of the Fenians, Nationalists or Young frelanders. Last night over 200 men were discovered drilling along the side of the Spa Canal, Mallow, in Munster county. Upon the the constabulary's approach the pickets of the drilling party gave the alarm, and the men fled quickly and quietly in every direction to avoid pursuit and capture. No arrests were

Secretary for Ireland, whose sudden departure !

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND,

ANOTHER COERCION ACT RECOM-MENDED,

Revolution. London, August 17 .- In the House of Commatised the speech of Mr. John Dillon at the the Custom House store and is watched by

LONDON, August 18 .- During the riot at

A Dublin despatch this afternoon states

CORK, August 18 .- A diabolical and deeply laid plot to blow up the military barrack in

LONDON, August 18 .- A Cork despatch says

were injured.

greatly excited the audience.

made. LONDON, Angust 10 .- Mr. Forster, Chief

for Dublin in response to a telegram yesterday created so much surprise and speculation, has to-day held a long and earnest conversation with the heads of the Irish department upon the state of affairs in Ireland. The tone of feeling among the Dublin authorities is said to be such that it is expected the Government will ask Parliament to renew the Coercion Act. Mr. Gladstone's opposition to the renewal of this Act up to this time has been thoroughly understood. He has expressed himself as of the opinion that circumstances did not require the measure, and its only effect would be to alarm and needlessly exasperate the people of Ireland, and possibly put the Government in the attitude of bidding for an insurrection by appearing to anticipate it, but the news of the serious rioting at Dungannon and elsewhere, with the armed drilling taking place in different parts of Ireland and the affair at the Cork barracks, may, it is thought, have changed the policy of the Government, and induced the Ministry to favor the renewal of the Coercion Act. It is believed, if this extreme step is taken, the consequences are certain to be very grave.

LONDON, August 18.-Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on receiving the news of the plot to blow up Cork barracks, immediately started for Ireland to confer with the authorities in Cork and institute a thorough investigation of the out-

In order to defend the constabulary estimates from the attacks of Home-Rulers in Parliament, the Conservatives, under the leadership of Lord Churchill, have decided to induce the Government to renew the Coercion Acts in Ireland.

London, August 16.-Catholic demonstrations were made in various parts of Ireland yesterday, in connection with the 15th of August (Lady Day) celebrations. At Dungarvon the demonstration was attended with serious rioting. The police, who had been severely stoned, fired on the procession, and one man was killed and twenty persons wounded. There was also rioting in other parts of the country and several police were injured. A serious faction fight occurred at Portadown, county Armagh, between Catholics and Orangemen, during which many persons were badly wounded. The Catholics were routed. A despatch from Cork to the Press Association says a case of twenty rifles, which was shipped from Milford for Cork, was seized by the police to-day. Mr. John Dillon (home ruler), member of the House of Commons for Tipperary, speaking at a land meeting at Kildare yesterday, said that as soon as the Land League had 300,000 men enroled they would be able to strike against rent entirely if their demands were not granted, and all the arms in England would not be able to levy rent in and they could go out any hour of the night they pleased and carry rifles with them. No further discoveries have been made regarding the Juno affair. The Dublin correspondent prospect of the harvest must tend to ease men's minds. At the meeting of the Land League at Cork yesterday the Juno affair was condemned and the belief expressed that the raid must have been eff-cted by persons desiring to see a renewal of the coercion acts and wishing to give the government good value for their secret service money.

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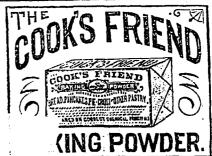
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