

[For the Post.] THIS CANADA OF OURS.

Mid-hearts praise the standard raise Of Canada our glory— Bid her "God-speed"—she who's decreed To live in song and story!

Where, where's the land whose hopes expand In brighter hues or purer— Whose future lies in wealth and smiles, Whose march to fame is surer?

What aims so high as to defy Her native pluck and patience? May she not even one day be queen Amongst the foremost nations?

Has she not youth and health, forsooth, A nature self-reliant— Limbs lithe and free as limbs can be, The frame, too, of a giant?

Then look around! what wealth is found— What subterranean treasure— In mines that store the rarest ore, Mines rich beyond all measure.

Rich is her soil, the yeoman's toil! In crops of promise budding; From farm and field the richest yield In streams of wealth keeps flooding.

Let the Swiss boast his wild glens most, His mountains, his cascades, His grand and sublime, upward still climb, In clouds and disappearing.

That matchless place for every grace, Killarney lakes invite us— Thy heart and eye the magic sky And woodland charms delight us.

But Celt and Swiss may vaunt the bliss Their "lakes" and mountains tender— Canadian, too, can proudly view Their scenery's scenic splendor.

Their "Thousand Isles," where nature smiles, The tourist who so fondly, Or Richelieu's enchanting views And vistas opening grandly.

While far away, her realms and sway From ocean sweep to ocean, And to her throne brave millions own Allegiance and devotion.

Thy young in years, her history cheers These millions by example— Shows how 't oppose ill death the foes, Her freedom will would trample.

Thus, fought and bled her dauntless dead, Her trusted sons and cherished, A Christ-unity and "Lamb's Day" Where her invaders perished.

What glory crowned her sons renowned— How valiantly they bore their, As for their rights on Queenston Heights, They bore down all before them!

There, side by side with England's pride, In pluck and prowess vieing, Canadian stout, none fiercer could, Danger and death defying.

But see! their foes now round them close, On crushing odds relying, Quick sabres flash—loud cannon crash, Carriage and bloodshed flying.

Mad war steeds plunge, fierce swordsmen lunged, Main riders reel and tumbled, But still they stand, the patriot band, Cool mid onslaught and slaughter.

But they hurled back on each attack, The enemy undaunted, Forward once more dash to the fore, With bravery unwounded.

Yet, British steel and native zeal, Despite the foe's number, Show that in vain that foe's slain The battlefield encumber.

Like some cliff fixed and serene, In conscious strength despoising, The lightning and thunder's crash, And storm-swept billows rising.

Thus, firm of nerve, sworn never to swerve, Their patriot bosoms swelling, The home-phalanx close up their ranks, Charge after charge repelling!

Until the cry is heard: "They fly!" And "victory" is shouted, As from the field, compelled to yield, The foe lies, crushed and routed.

Then, "mid loud praise, the standard raise Of Canada, our glory; Bid her "God-speed"—she who's decreed To live in song and story!"

W. O. FARMER.

Montreal, August, 1878.

IRISH NEWS.

The new rules in Irish prisons compel prisoners to sleep in their clothes and on a plank for the first month of their incarceration.

In the event of a general election it is reported that is the intention of Mr. Robert Webb, J. P., Quarterstown Park, Malloy, to seek the representation of the borough of Malloy on Conservative principles.

The extensive grain stores of Messrs. Bannatyne, Limerick, were totally destroyed by fire. After burning for about three hours the whole of the building fell to the ground. The grain destroyed is valued at £50,000.

At a meeting of the Belfast Town Council in committee, it was resolved to appoint Mr. Samuel Black, Town Solicitor, to the vacant office of Town Clerk, thus amalgamating both offices, the salary to be £1,500 per year.

It is said that Henry Villiers Stuart, son of the late Lord Stuart de Decies, has intimated that he will, in the event of a general election, contest the county of Waterford in opposition to Mr. Delahanty.

The Lismore cattle show took place recently and was in most departments in advance of its predecessors. The tenant farmers put in an excellent appearance as exhibitors. There was a large attendance, and the weather was most favorable.

Mr. Barnett, of Whitehall, London, will, it is said, contest Portlinton at the next election. He has a conditional promise of the support of the English Home Rulers, and only waits the decision of the Dublin branch of the party. Another is said to be in the field.

The fishermen of Kilkeld have just made some large takes of herrings off the Mourne coast. The largest sum for one "spot" was obtained by Wm. McKee, owner of the "Guiding Star," who disposed of his cargo in Houth for \$122—not a bad result of one night's fishing.

Messrs. Joseph G. Biggar, M.P., and Charles Stuart Parnell, M.P., have been invited to a public meeting which is to be held in Ballinasloe. The day of meeting is not fixed. Those two earnest and indefatigable members will receive a hearty ovation from the people of Ballinasloe.

The shareholders of the Munster Bank met in Cork to receive the half-yearly report. Mr. Shaw, M.P., who presided, remarked that the effects of the general depression of trade had been felt by the Bank, but that the worst now seemed to be over, and that the ordeal had left the earning powers of the Bank unimpaired. With respect to the losses sustained by the Bank through two local firms, he said the statements in circulation as to the amount were exaggerations. A satisfactory account was given of the general condition of the concern both in Dublin and the South. The report and balance-sheet were adopted unanimously.

A melancholy boat accident happened on Thursday evening on Lough Croghan, near Shercock, county Cavan. The children who were drowned were as follows:—Two daughters of John Reilly, two daughters of John McCabe, two of Robert Driffin, one of a man named Thompson, one of Dempsey, one of Bernard O'Brien, one of Owen Reilly, one of Thomas McCabe, one of Bryan Murray, and one of James Nulty. Dr. McFadden, the

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Post says Parliament will not be dissolved.

The Thousand Islands' Sunday School Parliament is busy in session.

The charities of Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, who died in Bombay the other day, are estimated at \$2,500,000.

The Tramway Company of Edinburgh pays a dividend of 8 1/2 per cent. Street railways in that city have been very successful, and have completely driven out of the system of omnibuses.

Miss Beckwith, daughter of the ex-champion swimmer of England, has succeeded in swimming twenty miles in the Thames, from Westminster to Richmond and back. She was in the water six hours and twenty-five minutes.

Oneb Usher, a lime-burner of Farnham, Surrey, not liking the flavor of the beer taken to him at his dinner-time by his twelve-year-old daughter, brained the child with a sledgehammer, and threw her body into a lime-pit.

A man was fined lately in London for insisting on riding on a platform of the street car instead of going inside, but no instance has been recorded of the fining of the company for providing no adequate accommodation inside.

In the House of Commons on the 13th, Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to an interrogation, stated that it was impossible for the Government to say where the Russian forces in Central Asia were stationed. The Government was quite willing to take the responsibility of sending a mission to Cabul, as it could not regard with indifference what had been passing in Central Asia during the last two months. Sir S. Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also pointed out that it was always understood that England had a greater interest in Afghanistan than she had in Russia, and was therefore bound to send thither a mission of equal weight and influence with that of Russia.

The Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco deny the report that they have contracted to supply Chinese shoemakers for Chicago.

Professor Dwight, of Wheeling, Va., made 39 consecutive bulls-eyes at 800 yards.

Unacclimated foreigners are the principal sufferers from yellow fever at New Orleans, and children come next.

There has been an extraordinary increase of yellow fever in New Orleans within the last twenty-four hours. Things are getting very bad there.

The Tribune's letter from Reading says that city is the headquarters of the Knights of Labor; that the order is secret, and now numbers over 500,000 members, oath-bound; and their object is to secure work for its members, and assist them when out of work; organize strikes; and make themselves felt in politics. In order to include Catholics, the latter are given to understand that the oath is not binding at the confessional.

The vernacular press in India is enthusiastic on the subject of Lord Beaconsfield's policy, and is full of most loyal protestations of native eagerness to fight for the Empress of India.

The Archbishop of Paris has promised Madame Thiers that a special funeral service shall be celebrated in Notre Dame on the 3rd of September, the anniversary of the death of her illustrious husband.

Captain FRED. BURNABY, he of the ride to Khiva fame, after surmounting innumerable perils, has met his match. He is to be married to a young Irish lady, young, beautiful, accomplished, and with \$50,000 a year.

It may interest some persons to know that the association of Cyprus with the goddess of beauty is perpetuated to this day, the great fair of the place being held on the traditional anniversary of the birth of Aphrodite.

The island of Cyprus at one time contained nine different kingdoms, and more than a million inhabitants. Owing to the alleged peculiar temperament of its people, it was called "the home of love and beauty."

La Semaine Financiere reports that the Spanish Government is expected to make arrangements with a Paris banker for a loan of \$26,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, to run 15 years and to be guaranteed by the customs receipts of Cuba.

G. P. Sanderson, the officer in charge of the English elephant catching establishment in Mysore, says that elephants travel in herds and in strict Indian file. When a calf is born, the herd remains with the mother two days; the calf is then able to march and can ford rivers and climb hills with the assistance of its dam. They are fine swimmers. Mr. Sanderson says that a herd of seventy-nine which he sent across the country had the Ganges and several of its tidal branches to cross. In the longest swim they were six hours without touching bottom. After a rest on a sand-bank, they completed the swim in three more. Not one was lost. Twice around an elephant's foot is said to be his height, and generally this measurement is correct. Their size is generally exaggerated. The largest Mr. Sanderson ever saw was nine feet ten inches high at the shoulders.

A bill for the purpose of preventing the spread of Socialism has been submitted to the German Federal Council. It prohibits associations, meetings and publications in furtherance of Socialistic or Communistic objects. The Central authorities of the Federal States are declared competent to deal with all offences against this law. An appeal will be made from their decisions to the Imperial Bureau, to be created for the purpose of considering questions concerning public meetings and the press. The penalties range from five months to a year's imprisonment. Socialistic agents may be expelled from town, and forbidden to pursue their trades as printers, book-sellers and inn-keepers. The Central authorities may, with the sanction of the Federal Council, in districts where the public safety is endangered, prohibit public meetings for a year, unless the meetings are sanctioned by the police authorities, prohibit the sale of interdicted printed matter in the streets, restrict the sale or possession of arms, and expel unemployed persons.

ABOUT THE FARM.

DAIRYMEN should raise their own cows, whether they be engaged in butter or cheese making. The same is true if you are making milk for the city or village market. This should be done, because of the increasing difficulty of buying good cows. Cows that are faulty, and are nearly or quite worthless, may be and are purchased at nominally low prices, but such are really high, no matter how low you may have bought them, as milk cows. No dairyman can afford to keep a cow that only gives milk enough just about to pay the cost of keeping. Yet many such cows are kept and milked wherever cows are milked. A man who bought two cows, and paid \$99 for one and \$100 for the other, got the best, the most profitable cows he ever purchased. Keep, therefore, none but the best cows.

The Cost of Keeping a Good Cow is but little more than that of keeping a poor one. The difference in product in a single year is enough to pay the price of a good cow rather than to accept a poor milker as a gift. The time that a cow will go dry is often a matter of great importance. Some cows which yield a fair mess at first will not milk more than six or seven months per year. Such a cow is scarcely worth owning except to fatten for beef. The length of time a cow may be milked depends much upon previous management. If a heifer be milked after her first calf as long as possible, and has good milk producing food to stimulate the flow of milk, she will retain this habit through life. More care should be taken in feeding and milking heifers after the first calf on this account. Give them roots, and milk them as long as a drop can be got. Heifers should be milked in the first time when not over two years old, and a little younger if possible. Then let them go in dry several months, so that the heifer may get greater size and also to let the milk secretion run on as soon as possible unchecked. In this way, if the heifer be naturally a good milker, she has the best chance to test her capacity and also to increase it.

FEEDING MILCH COWS.—The art of feeding milch cows in one that is not generally well understood by dairymen. Cows accustomed to a variety of food are good eaters, and almost always heavy milkers. Thus the best cows in a neighborhood are usually those of poor men whose one cow is made a pet of, and has all sorts of food. Such cows are usually a good bargain at almost any price, though they will rarely do well when taken from their old homes, and turned in with the less varied fare accorded to larger herds. Milkmen have learned that it is important to give cows a variety of food. Hence their purchases of bran, meal, roots, and oil-cake. It may not pay farmers to take so much pains, but they can promote the thrift of their herds and their own profits by changing the animals' food as often as possible. Every man who keeps a cow, or a herd of cows, should heed this suggestion and limit a bit about feed.

BREEDING HORSES.—As to breeding this kind of stock both East and West, there is much uncertainty. For farm stock good mares may be used more profitably than geldings, as they may rear a foal every year, without incurring much with their work. But here, more than in any other department of stock breeding, we must be careful in our selection of breeding stock. In breeding cattle, or pigs, we want proper size, form and quality, but in breeding horses we must have, in addition, stamina, action and endurance. No mare in regard to which there is the slightest suspicion of unsoundness or weakness of constitution should be thought of for a breeder. Here, too, as with cattle, pigs, and sheep, there is more accurate discrimination made every year between the good and the indifferent; and for this reason a breeding mare of good form and size with sound constitution and endurance, and properly bred, is worth, or should be worth, a great deal more money than a gelding of the same excellence; and we are very confident that our farmers will find it to their profit to use such mares and breed from them, and from such only.

MULCHING FRUIT TREES.—The fact of suffering from drought is sufficient to prompt the doing of this work, and, besides, it prevents the bruising of fruit when it falls. Use damaged hay or straw, as they will do well for this purpose. The mulch should be from four to six inches deep. Much favors the growth of the trees, and also their productiveness.

SMOKING THE GRAPERY.—Burning of the odds and end of tobacco, to be obtained at some stores and at tobaccoists for two and three cents per pound, is the best thing to smoke out all the early vermin from the grapy; and just now is a delicate time to watch the vines to see they are free from these enemies. The smoking, however, should be done without regard to their presence. It is a protection. No one who knows anything about raising grapes under glass will water the vines while they are blossoming. But when this is fully over, the large syringe should thoroughly sprinkle everything inside, including vines, soil, glass, etc., twice or thrice a day. This must be accompanied with powdered sulphur, placed in the vicinity of every vine as a protection against mildew; and should mildew unfortunately make its appearance, the vines themselves should be sprinkled with it. But take care that you do not burn the sulphur, as more than one grape grower has done to his sorrow. The fumes will destroy the leaves and hence the crop.

HESS AND DUCKS IN THE FRUIT YARD.—Young chickens and ducklings will get a large part of their living from insects if they have the opportunity. It is a good plan to give up the fruit yard or a part of the orchard to poultry. Chickens and ducks want shade as well as sunshine, and thrive better for it during the summer. They are always on the watch for worms and millers, and greedily devour every insect that falls from the trees. They are fond of fruit, and consume the windfalls which harbor the insects that are so destructive to fruit. A brood of chickens left under an apple tree reduce affected with canker worms or caterpillars will reduce the stock, and finally exterminate them. One of the most successful fruit growers we are acquainted with keeps poultry constantly under his trees. The apples and pears are fair, and he has paying crops each year.

CARE OF HOES.—Some farmers never bed their hogs as to make any extra manure. This is a mistake, as in the hog-pen the best manure may be made, and plenty of it, too, if litter is freely used. The pig-yard is the place to dump all the weeds and green stuff which may accumulate. One load of hog manure is worth in the garden or in the cornfield, as much, some good farmers think, as three of common barnyard or stable manure. This would give it a cash value of at least \$3. Two loads of such manure can be made from each pig during the season, which is a very nice little profit. A home market saves the wear and tear of marketing the corn, and this is an item. So it is better to keep the pigs and feed and fatten them rather than sell them for a mere trifle. Young pigs do well on oats, and they are better for them than corn, as the latter is apt to founder them, while oats are not at all dangerous in this respect. We have known whole pens of pigs stiffened and spoiled by being fed too much corn. Barley is also nice and healthful food.

FEEDING HORSES ON NEW HAY AND OATS.

The question whether horses are injured by being fed on new hay and fresh oats has been made a subject of investigation by a French military commission who has been experimenting upon cavalry regiments. The results of the experiments prove that the health of the horses was not essentially injured by new hay if they received the ordinary regulation ration along with their fodder. Some animals were at first rather less active and more quiet, they sweated more freely, and the excrements were somewhat softened; but in a short time this ceased. In general, the horses ate the new hay more willingly than the old. They retained the same strength and corpulence as before. The hair kept bright; the health perfect. Of the one hundred and fifty horses from four to thirteen years old, with which the experiments were instituted, thirty-seven gained in fatness, and eighteen in strength and endurance. Only eighteen lost flesh and eight lost strength, whilst seventy-nine remained unchanged. A second series of experiments upon one hundred and fifty horses gave the same results. On the other hand, another series of experiments was less successful, where seventy-four horses, from four to thirteen years old, were fed exclusively with new hay, the quantity being increased until it equalled the regulation ration of old hay, straw and oats together. On this feed there was no real sickness, but a general weakness, frequent sweats, loss of appetite, digestion disturbed, diarrhoea, relaxation of the muscles, weariness, &c. The decision of the commission was that new hay can replace the corn in the regular rations without injury, and perhaps with advantage, but that to feed them exclusively on new hay is injurious to the horses. Experiments were made upon eighteen hundred horses by feeding them on new oats, and were attended with favorable results, in as much as the animals nearly all increased in bulk and strength, from which the commission concluded that new oats can be substituted for old ones with advantage, and hence it is useless to wait two months after the harvest before permitting the use of new oats. These experiments are refuted most positively the prejudices that still prevail in many places against feeding new hay and oats to horses. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that horses to which new hay is given are frequently exposed to colic. The danger is only present, then, when the horses receive no definite rations, but have put before them as much as they can eat. In this case, they do not eat much more new hay, but they also eat much more eagerly and greedily, which can be so much more injurious, as experience proves that those very horses which are most inclined to the colic eat most greedily.—Industrie Blatter

JOSH BILLINGS COUGH-DROPS. Prudes are coquets, gone to seed. Good examples among the rulers, are the best laws they can enact. A man who is good company for himself is always company for others.

Ambition will shine in everything if a sure way to put a man's kandel all out. There is no good substitute for wisdom, but silence is the best that has been discovered yet.

Sucking a whiff sillybub thru a rhy straw is a good deal like trying to live on buty.

A dandy in love is just about as bad as a stick of molasses candy that has half melted.

I have seen men who had worn out their vices and supposed, of course, that they were lying on their virtues.

What man is in the most afraid of he sez he don't believe in; this may account for sum men's unbelief in hell.

Sum people won't believe enny thing they kant prove; the things I can't prove are the very things I believe the most.

One of the saddest sights of all to me, is an old man, poor and deserted, whom I once knew living in ease and luxury.

Cunning is very apt to outwit itself, the man who turned the boat over and got under it, kept out of the rain was one of this kind.

The world owes all its energies and refinements to luxury—digging roots for breakfast and going naked for clothes is the virtuous innocence of a lazy savage.

There is lots of folks in this world who, rather than not find enny fault at all wouldn't hesitate to say tw an angle worm that his tail waz altogether too long for the rest of hiz body.

He who spends hiz younger days in disappahment iz morganizing himself tw disazaze and poverty, tw inexorable creditors, who are certain to foreclose at last, and take possession of the premises.

Bachelors are always a braggin on their freedom—freedom to darn their own stockings and polities their own shins? I had rather be a widower once in 2 years, regular than tw be a grunting, old hair dyed bachelor only for 90 days.

I never knew but one infidel in mi life, and he had no more courage than a half drowned kitten just pulled out of a will barrel, and waz as afraid tw die as the devil would be if he waz allowed tw visit the earth for a short season to recruit himself.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

THE CRUST for chicken or pot-pie should be always cut in small pieces, and placed in the steamer and steamed about 20 minutes; then placed around the meat on the platter, and the gravy poured over. Butter the steamer before putting in the dumplings, which should be made by the regular soda biscuit receipt.

REMOVING WARTS.—Take a tough stick, sharpen the point, and run it through a cork into a bottle of turpentine. Wetting the wart with what turpentine will adhere to the point of the stick from ten to fifteen times a day—being careful not to spread the turpentine over the skin—will cause the warts to grow out in about two or three weeks.

GINGER SNAPS.—Two tablespoonfuls boiling water, three of hot shortening, one heaping of ginger, one teaspoonful of salutaris; put all in a cup and fill up with molasses; repeat this as often as desired to make sufficient quantity; when all are mixed put in an extra spoonful of shortening and one-half cup of brown sugar; mix rather stiffly with flour bake quickly.

APPLES WITH BUTTER.—Peel and core good pippin apples; stew them for three quarters of an hour in water and sugar; drain them, fill the hollows with butter, lay them on a plate covered with a layer of apple marmalade mixed with apricot jam, powdered with sugar, and allow them to color in an oven. At the moment of serving up, fill the hollows with apricot jam.

HANDRESSING.—Whatever you use, avoid any kind of animal grease. All preparations made from bear's oil, hog's lard, beef marrow, &c., are invariably injurious, and incline the scalp to scurvy and dandruff. Vegetable oil only should be used, and that from the castor

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Both savage and civilized nations use it for the purpose, as it possesses most admirable properties. It does not dry rapidly, and after taking on the chemical changes which occur in it, on exposure to light and air, no gummy offensive residuum appears. It is best diffused by the agency of strong spirits, in which it dissolves. The alcohol evaporates, and does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the hair.

WATER FOR THE EYES.—Whatever hesitation there may be justly called for in recommending one or another of the various lotions now so popular, there need be no such doubt in respect to cold water or pure water. In cases of much inflammation or difficulty of opening the eyelids in the morning, experienced by so many, the water should be warm, and it may be mixed with warm milk; but in nearly all other cases it should be cold. All those who have been engaged in reading or writing during several hours at a stretch, and especially at night, should carefully bathe the eyes with cold water before going to bed, and the first thing in the morning's ablutions. All artists, too, who work at a blazing fire, ought often to wash their eyes with pure cold water, and so should all those who work in wool, particularly carders and spinners, and those likewise who are employed in woolen and cotton manufactures, the fine dust which such works disperse often producing cataracts, obstinate inflammation, swelled eyelids, &c.

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