file (Bally D. Left)

14

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

HOW THEY SEE US.

which are Dead

The British Mercury and Daily Post, of the 15th of July, and published at Bristol, England, has the following about the present

much talked of question:-"Owing to the timely precautions taking by the authorities at Montreal the feared Orange riots on Friday were prevented. The Orangemen attempted to form a procession with the intention of parading the town, but the police promptly stopped the foolhardy proceedings, and, with the aid of the military, succeeded in averting a collision with the Catholic crowd. Several leading Orangemen were arrested. The pugnacious Protestants, disappointed of a fray, talk about making a Donnybrook demonstration on the 16th instant, on the occasion of the unveiling of Hackett's monument. The legality of the Orange organization is to be tested in the Canadian courts.

DIZZY IN TANCRED.

The London Spectato says :- There is a story going about, founded, we believe, on good authority, that when some one quoted "Tancred," two or three months ago in Lord Beaconsfield's presence, the Prime Minister remarked, Ah i I presume you have been reading ' Tancred.' That is a work to which I refer more and more every year, not for amusement but for instruction." And if any man will take the trouble just now to refresh his memory of "Tancred," he will see how much Lord Beaconsfield has borrowed from it cred, 'I would not pass my life in schemes to govern mere mountain tribes.' 'I'll tell you,' said Emir, springing from his divan, and flinging the tube of his nargilly to the other end of the tent, 'The game is in our hands if we have energy. There is a combination which would entirely change the whole face of the world, and bring back empire to the East. Though you are not the brother of the Queen of the English, you are nevertheless a great English Prince, and the Queen will listen to what you say, especially, if you talk to her as you talk to me, and say such fine things in such a beautiful voice. Nobody ever opened my mind like you. Go back to England and arrange this. You see, gloze it over as they may, one thing is clear, it is finished with day the Baron placed a cheval-glass in the England. . . . Let the Queen of the Eng- middle of his room, to see what the cut would lish collect a great fleet, let her stow away all | do. She had never seen the back of any her treasure, bullion, gold plate, and precious mirror, and she at once began running around arms; be accompanied by all her Court and this one, in vain attempts at catching the cat chief people, and transfer the seat of her em-pire from London to Delhi. There she will she beheld in the glass. After becoming con-pire from London to Delhi. There she will find an immense empire ready-made, a firstrate army, and a large revenue. In the meantime I will arrange with Mehemet Ali. He | tle while, when all of a sudden she put out her shall have Bagdad and Mesopotamia, and pour the Bedoueen cavalry into Persia. I will take care of Syria and Asia Minor. The only way to manage the Affghans is by Persia and the Arabs. We will acknowledge the Empress of India as our suzerain, and secure for her the Levantine coast. If she likes she shall have Alexandria, as she now has Malta. It could be arranged. Your Queen is young. She has an avenir. Aberdeen and Sir Peel will never give her this advice; their habits are formed. They are too old, too ruses. But you see! the greatest empire that ever existed; besides which she gets rid of the embarrassment of her Chambers. And quite practicable; for the only difficult part, the conquest of India, which baffled Alexander, is all done." Who can avoid seeing that Lord Beaconsfield has been quite recently referring to this passage, "not," as he said, "for amusement, but for instruction." These are all the ideas of his recent policy in germ, especially the treatment of the British Empire as having its true centre of gravity in the far East, the use of the Indian Army for conquests to be made in Western Asia, the acquisition of the Levantine Coast for Great Britain, the active alliance between the British Power and the Mohamnedan Power, and last, not least, with the help of Indian leverage, of "the embarrassment of the Chambers." For the last eight months, at least, our policy has evidently been borrowed from "Tancred." The monarch, for anything we know, has been "magnetised." The Cabinet assuredly have been magnetised. Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon have been treated much as the Emir in "Tancred" would have treated "Aberdeen and Sir Peel"-thrown aside as two ruses. An Oriental policy has been inaugurated. The possession of India has been made the orgin of a new start in British history. From first to last Parliament has been completely ignored, and gasped: the future determined for us without even sounding its wishes, much less asking its will. How this marvellous vision has been translated from the dream of the wildest of rhodomontade and and romance writers into the accepted policy of the stolidist and most practical-minded of all European States, is a

GREAT BRITAIN.

strictly political explanation.

question to our minds, rather for the philoso-

phy of magnetism to determine than for any

The shooting of the English volunteers at Wimbledon this year is reported to be wonderfully good.

The authorities of Birmingham have taken steps for the suppression of street cries, including those of newsboys.

The telephone has been brought into use of a glorious future. This is an account with the most satisfactory results at the great furnished by a reporter of the New York press annual rifle-shooting contest at Wimbledon. on Friday of the last moments of a happy It is no longer necessary to stop the shooting | marderer. when any communication between the firing points and the butts is necessary.

Some officers of a Jewish synagogue in Liverpool were lately tried for cruelty to animals in allowing a bullock to bleed to death, instead of slaughtering him in the usual way. Professional experts testified that there was no cruelty in it, and the charge was dis-

There was an Orange riot of a serious cha-There was an Orange riot of a serious character in Glasgow on the 12th. It was started by a Catholic shouting "To hell with King the business of shouth of the control of t William," as the procession passed along the the throne of God. He ate very heartily and street. In the fight that followed over 40 persons were injured, some of them seriously.

"Why are we to be left utterly without any self-government in external affairs? Why should one man, or two men, or a dozen men, exercising what they are pleased to call the powers of the Crown, be able to plunge us into anything so monstrous as an engagement to fight for the Turks under any circumstances? And what can Parliament do when Ministers go in the dark and pledge us to commit this or that national crime, of all stand must be made and a principle maintained, for such scandals as the secret treaty cannot go on forever. In this work he aske the aid of "Vcrax," the author of the remarkable letters on 'The Crown and the Cabinet," which have appeared in the magazines.

e Madda . . . h diin .

MISCELLANEOUS COOKING.

CHEAP RICE PUDDING.—Boil a pound of rice n three pints of water, till it is thoroughly soft. Stir in a small teaspoonful of powdered allspice, if agreeable, on a blade or two of cinnamon. It may then be served out in plates and a little syrup poured over each, or, after the rice is soft, two tablespoonfuls of flour may be stirred into a pint of milk' and put into the rice and stirred up. Let it boil for a few minutes, and sweeten to taste with brown sugar.

POTATO Sour MAIGRE. Take large, mealy potatoes; peel, and cut them into small slices with an onion; boil them in three pints of water till tender, and then pulp them through a colander; add a small piece of butter, a little Cayenne pepper, and salt, and, just before the soup is served, two spoonfuls of good cream The soup must not be allowed to boil after the cream has been put into it. This will be found a most excellent soup, and, being easily and quickly made, is useful upon an emergency, when such an addition is suddenly required to the dinner.

A NICE DINNER OR SUPPER.-Cold meat, especially if rather underdone, may be readily made into a savory dish, as follows: Cut the meat into slices, spread them out on a dish and sprinkle them with pepper, salt and flour. Chop an onion, and sprinkle that over also. Put the pieces into a deep dish, and add water in the proportion of a small teaspoonful to a pound of meat. Add, to make it more savory tablespoonful of vinegar or ketchup, or any gravy that may be in the house. Cover the whole with mashed potatoes, and put the dish in relation to the policy of the day. Turn for in the oven, about half an hour before mealinstance to this passage:—"'If I were an Arab in race as well as in religion,' said Tansionally; or, for a workingman, who has to go out to work and does not get his dinner regularly, his wife will, no doubt, get smiles and commendations if she thus prepare a supper for him.

THE SAGACITY OF CATS .- The sagacity of cats has been greatly commented upon by naturalists and observers of animals. Baron Von Gleichen, a distinguished German diplomatist, relates this anecdote; He had a favourite cat, which he was fond of watching in all her sports. He noticed that she was in the habit of renning up to every looking-glass about the house, and would sniff, scratch at one for hours together. There seemed to be a peculiar fascination for her about mirrors, and she was particularly bent on gnawing off the frames. One this one, in vain attempts at catching the cat vinced that she was the only cat outside of the glass, she began to think there was one inside. She seemed to be lost in conjecture for a litfore-paws, and carefully felt the glass, on both sides, apparently to find out how thick it was. She evidently realised that, even if there was a cavity, it was not deep enough to hold a cat, and she gave up the whole thing as an unfathomable mystery, and never afterwards was she attracted by any looking-glass what-

TIM'S KIT.

[From the Detroit Free Press.] It surprised the shiners and newsboys around the Post Office, the other day, to see "Limpy Tim" come among them in a quiet way, and to hear him say :

"Boys, I want to sell my kit. Here's two brushes, a hull box of blacking, a good stout box, and the outfit goes for two shillin's!" "Goin' away, Tim," queried one.

"Not 'zactly, boys, but I want a quarter the awfullest kind, just now."

"Goin' on a 'scursion?" asked another. "Not to-day, but I must have a quarter, he answered.

One of the lads passed over the change and took the kit, and Tim walked straight to the counting room of a daily paper, put down his money, and said:

"I guess I kin write it if you'll give me a

With slow-moving fingers he wrote a death notice. It went into the paper almost as he wrote it, but you might not have seen it. He wrote:

Died-Litul Ted-of scarlet fever; aiged three years. Funeral to-morrer, gone up to Hevin; left won bruther.

"Was it your brother?" asked the cashier. Tim tried to brace up, but he couldn't. The big tears came up, his chin quivered, and he pointed to the notice on the counter and

"I-I had to sell my kit to do it, b-but he had his arms aroon' my neck when he ddied !"

He hurried away home, but the news went to the boys, and they gathered in a group and talked. Tim had not been home an hour before a barefooted boy left the kit on the doorsteps, and in the box was a bouquet of flowers, which had been purchased in the market by pennies contributed by the crowd of ragged, but big-hearted urchins. Did God ever make a heart which would not respond if the right chord was touched?

A JOYFUL MURDERER.

NEVER SO HAPPY IN ALL HIS LIFE.

Strange to say, the murderers of the present age are never so happy as when they are going to die. The Saints are trembling and shaking, but the murderer is always expectant

At ten o'clock last night Bresnahan was left alone with the clergymen. During the remaining hours of night he spent his time reading the Bible, talking and smoking. The clergy-man left at seven this morning, when the Sheriff sent in Brosnahan's breakfast by the two guards. The Herald reporter also entered the cell at the same time, where he had a little private talk with the murderer while he was taking his last meal. Bresnahan said he only stopped to tell how happy he felt. He

reiterated the statement that had it not been Edward A. Freeman ends a powerful letter | for Tupper he would not have been where he in the Manchester Examiner by putting these is. When asked if he ever sang since he be-blunt questions before English readers: come a Christian he said "No, that there was not much music in him. All he could do," he said, "was to apply himself diligently to his Bible." He said he "longed to get to heaven," and that he was "ready to go." At the con-clusion of the meal he was told that there was a number of reporters outside who would like to speak to him. He said, "Let them in." The party remained with him till nearly ten. when the spiritual advisers returned. He welcomed them heartily, saying he had been lookwhich nobody hears anything until it oozes ing for them for half an hour. The apartments out in the Telegraph?" He exclaims that a were then vacated, and the doomed man was again left alone with the clergymen. They

> The summer every day suit of a Madagascar are laid out for a cane.

engaged in prayer for half an hour.

· MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

"What is a billberry?" Why its old Elder Berry's second boy. Did'nt you know that? And now the physicians say that holding up the long dress trains make ladies crookshouldered.

How sadly true it is that many a man who knows his own mind" does'nt know so very much after all.

It is said that Major Walker talks about himself in his sleep. He persists in saying he is M. P. 'Tis all a dream!

A lazy man's soliloquy:—" I would be quite willing to sit up at my meals if I could only lie down at my work." The quarantine regulation against freight

and passengers from New Orleans, and Vicksburg to Memphis, is rigidly enforced. Can temperance hotels live?" It was the opinion of the late Artemus Ward that

they couldn't, they always sold such poor whisky. Punch gets off a very good thing in saying that there is between European Progress and European Congress all the difference between

Pro and Con. A wilful sin is the synonym of misery. If you could only hide things from yourself as you can from other people matters would take a different turn.

It is about as hard in these times for some people to collect their bills as it for others to collect their wits, which is only another way of spelling bankruptcy.

"I wonder where these clouds are going," sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with delicate finger to the heavy masses that floated in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

An old citizen in a country village, on having a subscription list handed to him toward purchasing a new hearse for the place, thus excused himself:—"I paid \$5 for a new hearse forty years ago, and me and my folks hain't had the benefit of it yet."

"Grandfather's clock" did not believe in the "No trust" principle, as "Ninety years, without slumbering " it went on " tick, tick, tick, tick," and so it is no wonder that at last, It stopped short, never to go again, when the old man died."

Owen Moore run away. Owing more than he can pay.

He got up this morning feeling heavy at heart, without knowing the cause. He went to the back door and saw his garden, the pride of his waking hours and the subject of his dreams, looking like an editor's office. He sat down on the doos-step and said; "Of all the sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: I keep a hen!"

A young Mussulman who had abandoned the sect to which he had belonged, was murdered in the streets of Bombay on the 12th of June, by the Mookhee, a religious official whose duty it was to settle disputes among his caste fellows. He settled it in this case by stabbing the offender five times with a

Epitaphs do not always tell the truth. When a citizen, greatly given to beer, but otherwise worthy, was suddenly taken off, his friends erected a monument to his memory, and had inscribed on it, " Take him for all in all," &c. A surly critic objected, saying that it would be better to have it read, "Take him for halfand half we shall not look upon his like again.'

It is perfectly easy to my that you will do tomorrow what you know ought to be done to-day. We are all good natured enough to in-

should say anything that was not so, would you think it right?" "No, I'd think he told a lie." "Well, suppose you would say some-thing that was not exactly so, what then?" 'I'd say I's mistaken." They are telling now about a man in Du-

buque who buried two dozen bottles of whiskey mhis cellar twenty-three years ago and forgot all about them, and when they were accidently dug up last week the whiskey was found to be superb. How people will lie. The man may have buried the whiskey in his cellar, but if he forgot about it, it was because he was struck by lightning or hanged the

A minister's life has frequent disappointments. During the great revivala stolid, matter-of fact farmer went into the inquiry room, and was at once taken in hand by anxious and zealous workers. He seemed to be visibly affected by the hymn that was sung, and after the prayer one or two tears were ap-parently discovered. When asked, "Prother, do you feel any change?" he made a rapid and instinctive movement of his hand in the direction of his vest pocket, and then settling back in his chair with a sigh, replied, " Not a cent; that's just what I'm after."

the Russo-Turkish war are not bad-these, for example :

A Russian general rides forward to the Grand Duke. "I have the honor, your Imperial Highness, to announce a great vic-

"Very wall. Go and congratulate your

troops. "There are none left."

Another: A Turkish pasha is surveying the field with his glass. An aid-de-camp rides up:
"All our artillery has been captured."

The pasha strokes his beard philosophically, and says, "Fortunately it was not paid for."

-Harper's. GROWTH OF WEALTH IN FRANCE.-From the Bulletin de Satistique of last month it appears that the capital value of the successions of all kinds in France on which duty was levied in 1826 amounted in round numbers to 53% millions sterling; thirty years later, or in 1856, it amounted to 88 millions sterling; and twenty years later still—that is, 1876—the amount has risen to 188 millions. It will be seen that in these fifty years the value of property which in a single year is ascertained ease has been aggravated by some "unfailing" to have passed by death to new owners was multiplied just three and a half times. In a to avoid a blemish, the veterinary surgeon is very able paper lately published, Mr. Griffin found that the capital of Great Britain had been almost quadrupled since Waterloo. If the Succession-duty returns in France can be | induce him to decry a plan which has for so taken as a trustworthy indication, it would therefore seem that the rate of growth on both sides of the Straits of Dover has been nearly the same. It will further be observed that the rate has become greatly accelerated in the latter part of the half century which we have taken. In the first thirty years the augmentation of the succession was only 64½ per in certain diseases of the joints, no remedy cent.; in the last twenty, therefore, the is nearly so efficacious. All sorts of attempts gentleman costs only 15 cents, and 12 of those rate of accumulation was nearly twice as are made to render the use of the hot iron less

THE HORSE.

BONE SPAVIN.

This disease, so frequently the cause of lameness in those horses which use their hocks severely (as for example race-horse's hunters, carriage-horses, and more particularly cart-horses), consists in exostosis from the adjacent external surfaces of the tarsal bones, always showing itself at the inner side of the hock joint, on the scaphoid and cuneiform bones, and extending to the head of the internal small metatarsal bone. As in the case of splint, the occurence of exostosis on the internal rather than on the external side of the book has been accounted for by the supposition that increased weight is thrown upon the internal small metatarsal bone, from the turning up of the outer heel of the shoe which is the common practice of smiths. It appears to me, however, that the contrary is the case, and that though more stress is laid avoid doing mischief by cutting into one of the upon the foot on that side, there is less weight on the inner side of the hock, which has a ten-dency to spring open in that direction. This will cause a strain upon the ligaments connecting the tarsal bones, and nature coming to their aid throws out bone, which ultimately substitutes anchylosis for ligamentous union between these bones. In all the actions of the hind leg, from the natural shape of the hock, and more especially in those horses which are naturally "cow-hocked," there is a tendency to yield inwards rather than in the opposite direction. The consequence is that there is more strain upon the ligamentous fibres which connect the scaphoid with the two cunciform and the internal metatarsal. than upon those uniting the cuboid with the os calcis and external metatersal bone. Hence, although exostosis does sometimes show itself in other parts of the tarsal bones, it here, as in the fore leg, is almost always confined to what is called the "spavin place," namely, the contiguous surfaces of the scaphoid, cuneiform, and internal metatarsal bones. In very bad cases the articular cartilage becomes involved, and there is not only an external casing of new bone, but the internal surface+ absolutely coalesce or anchylose.

The symptoms of spavin are a hard substance showing itself beyond the proper level of the hock joint. There may or may not be lameness, but if bone is thrown out the disease is established. In recent cases whenever the horse is worked he will after rest limp in his action, but the lameness soon goes off, and does not show itself again until the part has been suffered to become stiff by a rest of an hour or two. The lameness is very remarkable, and differs greatly from that shown in any other disease. The leg is drawn up with a quick catch, and yet there is a dragging of the limb, indicating notonly pain in the joint, buta want of action in it. In the early stages the latter is not clearly developed, but afterwards it is so well marked that a spavin may be pronounced to exist wilhout an examination of the joint. Where lameness is not established, great care should be exercised in pronouncing on the existence of spavin, for hocks are naturally formed with prominent heads of the internal metatarsal bones, and the inexperienced eye and hand are very apt to mistake these for exostosis. In such cases, by comparing the two hocks, it will generally be seen that they are both exactly alike, while in spavin, although both joints may be the seat of mischief, yet they will seldom manifest the disease to the same extent.

The treatment should be directed to the abatement of the inflammation which gives rise to the pain, and also to promote absorption of the new growth. Veterinary surgeons are very apt to assert that the disease cannot be day. We are all good natured enough to intend to do what is right; but the difficulty in to roll up our sleeves and go to work. The refrain of the darkey's song is appropos:

Wester dat sun, see how she run.

If you don't mind she'll exten you wild your work undone!

A bright little fellow of four years, whose correctness the futher questioned, asking "If Mary should tell you something that was not swered, "I'd say she told a lie." "If brother should say anything that was not so, would you think it right?" "No, I'd think he told you think it right?" "No, I'd think he told a lie." "Well suppose you would say some. cured, and that a spavined horse will always synovial membranes, which may and often does exist without the caries. Now as these are much more formidable diseases than exostosis, and far more difficult either to cure or palliate, it follows that although certain remedies will be generally successful with genuine bone spavin (exostosis), yet they will fail when the above complication exists. The treatment must therefore be adapted to the exact nature and extent of the disease. Prior to the adoption of any plan the joint should be rested, the outer heel of the shoe should be lowered, the corn should be taken away, and the system cooled by appropriate treatment. After these precautions are taken, the next thing is to decide upon the remedies which which will be suited to the case. They consist in-1. Blister, which have a tendency to cause absorption; 2. Firing; 3. Setons, with or without subcutaneous scarification: 4 Division of the nerve. Repeated dressings will be necessary, and the joint must have at least two months' absolute rest, the horse being placed in a loose box. This remedy is often successful, but it will fail utterly where the exostosis is extensive, or there is caries, or even severe inflammation of the synovial Some of the French jokes connected with membrane. Arsenic, sulphuric acid, and other caustic applications, have been counted as infallible cures; but while they are just as certain to produce a blemish as firing, the extent to which the inflammation and sloughing, caused by them, go is far more completely beyond our control. Arsenic has been known to destroy the joint, by producing a slough of the synovial membrane and it is said that the sulphuric acid, which, however, is often very successful, has had a similiar unfortunate result; but of its being followed by serious blemishes there is abundant proof. Firing is the safest, and, therefore, the usual plan adopted for spavin, and on the first intimation of the disease it is often adopted without any necessity for having recourse to so disfiguring process. Its chief advantage is, that while it is a certain means of establishing a strong counter-irritation, it has no tendency to cause any increase of inflammation in the structures beneath the skin, and therefore the good it does is unalloyed by any counterbalancing evil. It is now the fushion to deny its use, and horsemasters are often tempted to try some substitute for it in the hope of escaping a blemish; but too often they are compelled to submit to it at last, and probably after the dis-

perfectly warranted in doing all in his power

to effect a cure without the use of the irons;

but the mere fashion of the day should not

many years been proved to be successful. In

human surgery the same course has been

adopted, and for the last, thirty or forty years

the actual cautery has been voted "barbarous"

in this country. Now, however, a counter cur-

rent is setting in, and it is the general opinion

of the first hospital surgeons of the day that,

repugnant to the senses; but in the case of

the horse it is only necessary to measure its comparative utility and the amount of pain which it gives. The former has been already considered, and as to the latter, if the irons are properly heated, I much doubt whether their action is not less painful than that of any other counter-irritant. Setons, perhaps, gives less pain if skilfully inserted, and they are admirable remedies, having nearly the same beneficial effects as firing, and leaving a far slighter blemish. They should be passed beneath a considerable track of the skin, covering the "spavin place," and the tape requires to be smeared with blistering cerate to produce sufficient irritation. Their use by themselves is often sufficient, but when preceded by subcutaneous scarification they seem to act even more certainly than firing.

The method of operation is similar to that described for splints, but it requires more knowledge of the anatomy of the parts to joints.

Con. Forney says a dissipated public man is rarity in France; a drunkard in the French Assembly is unknown.

It is said that 1,000 workmen are still employed about the buildings and grounds of the Paris Exposition.

THE frightful exactions of the Paris coachmen would render industrious the most simple mortal. On Sunday, at the sortie of the Exposition, a good bourgeois hails a coachman and asks him most respectfully to conduct him to his domicile. "It will be ten francs, my master," says the coachman with a touching familiarity. "Ten francs? Listen, my friend let us split the difference! You get inside, and I'll get on the box, and drive you there for

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