OUR LONDON LETTER. (From our own Correspondent.) 12 (12) London, July 15

A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Biggar, the patriotic member for Cayan, has just been formed to agitate for a full and unconditional amnesty for our political extles. We have an example set to us by the French Republic which has just amnestied the Communists, including the Marquis de Rochforte. the editor of the Communist paper Le Lanterne. On his return to Paris, he was met at the On his return to Paris, he was met at the the public cost for that mighty soldier railway station by a crowd of at least ten the Duke of Cambridge to shoot over. He is also ranger of Hyde Park at a large thousand persons who cheered themselves hoarse, clearly showing that a large portion of the French people believe in the man and his principles. Remarkable it is, but nevertheless a fact, that it is only as we advance towards Republicanism that Governments are good. Take Turkey, China, Burmab, and we may say Russia as types of the despotism of the one man power, and look at their condition. Then let us glance at the United States paying off her national debt, and receiving into her capacious bosom the emigrants from Europe, and welding into a mass of good citizens, men who if they had remained in the countries of their birth would be paupers or criminals. Canada is another example, her free institutions which from the very force of circumstances are in their tendency more or less Republican making her progressive and happy; what would she be under the family compact—under the rule of third rate aristocrats sent out from Englandlet poor wretched Ireland reply. England is only great and good in preparation to the freedom her people enjoy, and every step they take towards that freedom is one away from despotism, and nearer to the Republic, which is every day gradually creeping on. It may there is every likelihood that the pensions to the descendents of William Penn. The not take a sudden jump into life, as it did on three occasions in France, but the idea is quietly settling in the minds of our most intelligent thinkers, especially the younger section, that it is the only form of Government passible in the future. Intelligence is marching on, and men will bow to it instead of bowing to some individual, whose only claim to superiority may be the accident of birth or the wearing of a jewelled diadem, in many instances won by the most cruel and terrible means. The present party now holding power in England came into it largely with the assistance of the lrish vote, and the ladder by which they reached the housetop they cannot afford to kick away, and the probabilities are that with a little gentle pressure they will concede an unconditional amnesty. Biggar is just the man to put on the pressure. He is not an orator, but he can say some extraordinary good things, and once he has conceived an idea of right it is not an easy job to make him shift his position. During his parliamentary career he has never been known to lose his temper, notwithstanding that aristocratic noodles have on several occasions attempted to howl him down. A number of the Irish members have given their adhesion to the movement, and as it travels on it will gather volume and force sufficient to compel our rulers to grant to Ireland's exiles an am-

nesty to enable them to end their days in that land they loved so well. Our friends, THE ORANGEMEN, have recently been blowing off a little of that extra gas which they hoard up from one July to another. Strange people these Orangemen. I do not wish to say one word to pur-Ireland and endeavour to cling to England, but England spurns them; they talk of liberty, but what liberty—who will be to the control of Demosthenes and England spurns them; they talk of liberty but what liberty—who will be to the control of Demosthenes and England spurns them; they talk of liberty but what liberty—who will be to the control of Demosthenes and England spurns them; they talk of liberty but what liberty—who will be to the control of Demosthenes and England spurns them; they talk of liberty but what liberty—who will be to the control of the liberty, but what liberty—why liberty in Ireland to shoot down their Catholic fellowcountrymen-people with whom for eleven months and a fortnight they are good friends, but whom, when the fit comes on in July, they look upon as the Turks a century age did on the Christians. Orangeism is the most meaningless society established among white men. Its object is to carry back the human mind to a period of cruelty and slaughters, and this it does by inflamatory. speeches, offensive processions and the annual shooting of a few Catholics. Its apostle William the Third, was in every way. a man of small parts. The victory he gained at the Boyne, was in reality no honour, supplied as he was with every requirement from England, while James had not a keel afloat, and the Irish army was deficient of everything but bravery, William who in the critical moment when Schomberg and Calimotte had fallen, swam his horse through the rivers, exclaimed when word was brought to him that Walker of Derry, was mortally wounded, "serve him right, what brought him here." I do not in the least wish to underate this Dutchman, but I unhesitatingly say he was a man without a particle of principle, and as for his orthodoxy in the Protestant faith, it sat as light upon him as it does on "Father Chiniquy." A man who could be almost a sycophant to the Pope at the Leagus of Augsburg, and to further his own ends, who could issue an order to massacre the Scotch Catholic Macdonnells of Gloun Coun (Vale of Sarnon) commonly called Glencoe, and then deny it, notwithstanding his signature to the warrant when it was produ ed at the trial of Stars and Glenlyon. The civil articles drawn up at Limerick on the 24th of October, 1691, he violated almost immediately, and notwithstanding that the first article of the treaty which altogether consists of thirteen clauses, guaranteed freedom of worship to the Catholics, yet in the following years he sanctioned the establishment of the horrible, penai laws. As a soldier he was beaten by Luxemburg at Steinkirke, at the bloody battle of Neervinde and at Landen, where in the moment of victory Patrick Sarsfield (Ghrd, Bawn Erin) fell mortally wounded. As a husband he was unfaithful to his wife, in fact he was a profligate of a very low type. As a statesman he was a failure as the Stewarts, that he wanted to keep out were brought in, in the person of Queen Anne, yes by the Marlborough faction, the very faction that for their own unacrupulous purposes placed him on the throne his wife, as daughter of James the Second, against whom he conspired and by the aid of the Misses Marlborough drove from the Throne. This is the man our Orange friends would make a saint of-a curious one truly, however, they have a right to their opinion, but on account of their gulibilities some of them are to be pitied. In Ireland, they have just been holding meetings galors, and passing resulutions without numbers, upon nearly all conceivable subjects, and brightening up the monotany with a little socoting. They have condemned Liberalism, Badicalism, Bradlaughlem, Gladstonism and Popery sm. Then they had a slap at the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon, of the Earl of Kenmare, of Mr. Chamberlain and of Sir Charles Dilke. They also in strong terms condemned Gladstone for disselablishing the Irish Church and the Govern-

next day the great organs of public opinion in London laughed at them for their trouble: In and around London there are twelve or

h publica bristach res nother sere

thirteen for the use of royalty and the birds of Some Signs of the Steady Growth of paradise who flitter around it, and every year to keep those establishments running. Parliament is asked to vote away an immense sum. In the last Parliament when those estimates came up, there was no trouble about getting them through, but the machinery in this one does not run quite so smooth. The preparations, amounting to downright corruption may be seen from the fact that two hundred and fifty acres was railed off at the cost of the country to preserve the game also at salary, his duties consisting of taking the money. Recently, the daughter of the blind on in this country destined to be not less King of Hanover, was married to another German, impecunious Baron with whom she professed to have fallen in love, and as he was after the word great may be more fittingly too proud to work, and too poor to keep his Queen very generously gave them a portion of Hampton court palace to live in, and thing would go on much as it did before, that annual vote from his parliament. The esti-would suffice to prevent any sweeping mates it is true were passed by a whig changes, and that Mr. Gladstone's Governmajority, which calls itself liberal, but, the Grants were by some of the Irish and English members boldly challenged, and a deal of rotteness and corruption unmasked. This net of which Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright throughout the country has set the workingmen's clubs thinking, and the estimates will rational man to disregard the Democratic be a subject of discussion for many a night to forces which had proved their right to govern come. In this way public opinion is the country. Nor was there any ground for moulded, and I shall be very much mistaken the belief that Mr. Gladstone would shrink between now and the next session if a strong popular feeling is not created against the self when in opposition. The territorial and feudal corruptions of our system of Govern-. ment. By the bye there is now a capital opportunity for loyalists, Quakers and Orangemen, to show their fidelity to principle because

Duke of Marlborough, and deSchomberg, killed at the Boyne, will be soon cut off, and what could be better than for the followers election. "It is," he said, "where wealth is and admirers of those heroes to see that hand- most concentrated—in the city; it is where some purses are made up for their heirs present and future. The intelligent people of England, feel they have been keeping those leeches long enough, and now those who be-lieve or fancy they believe in the worthies I have mentioned, should put their hands in their pockets to keep their descendents in

luxury, among them the Duke of Marl-borough, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who receives four thousand pounds per annum, as descendent of that Duke of Marlborough, who brought in the Prince of Orange. CELTO-CANADIAN.

Review of Books.

THE HARP:

The contents of this popular Canadian magazine for August are:—Hymn to Liberty; portrait and blographical sketch of Mr. M. P. Ryan, M. P.; Work of the Jesuits in France; Famine Scenes in Ireland; Canadian Essays, &c. THE CATHOLIC WORLD:

THE CATHOLIC WORLD:

This magazine for August contains a first class article from the pen of Mr. John McCarthy, headed "Is it Carrosso?" It relates to the difference between Germany, or rather between Bismarck and the Vatican, and is a powerfully and logical written argument against the man of "blood and iron." The other articles are, "A group of Roman Sanctuaries, Elementary Education in England, The Count of Hapsburg, Non-Catholic School Books in Catholic Schools, Irish Famines, Genesis of the Catholic Oburch. &c. For sale by the Messrs Sadlier, Montreal. Price perannun, \$1.00; single copies, \$5 cents. coples, 35 cents.

FROUDE'S AGRESTES, OR READINGS OF MO-DERN PAINTERS, by the same publisher; price, 15 cents. This work is by the famous English essayist, Ruskin, and enjoys a world-wide fame.

price, 20 cents.

JOAN OF ARC, by Alphonse Lamartine, President of the French Republic of '48. Lamartine, author of the History of the Girondists, is one of the most wonderful writers France ever produced. The price of this work is but 10 cents the Mesers Funk & Co, are suprising the world by the cheapness of their editions of celebrated authors.

duced. The price of this work is but 10 cents. The Messrs Funk & Co. are suprising the world by the cheapness of their editions of celebrated authors.

We have received the first number of a new enterprise called La Salle Journal. It is a weekly Catholic paper published in Philadelphia, contains twelve pages of four columns each, and is very well printed and shows a good face. But it is better still, it is well written, and its columns are filled with good and useful reading. We wish it all success.

About forty years ago Mr. John L. Stephens published two works on Central America and Southern Mexico. So eager was the public to obtain information in regard to numerous ruins of ancient cities which he described, that though each of the works comprised two exexpensive volumes, ten editions of the first work were sold within the first three months. and the success of the second was quite as remarkable. Other travelers, American and European, have visited the ruins and have written deeply interesting volumes in revard to their immense architectural monuments, their elaborate decorations, their singular, uninterpreted bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic tablets, but as yet no light has been thrown upon the origin of the people who built these cities. All the knowledge we can ever except to obtain of the history of these people must be drawn from the ruins. Recently a well-equipped expedition has been despatched to Central America. charged with the work of systematically searching for everything that may tend to place within the domain of history the facts connected witt a people whose career must have been one of the most interesting in the general development of the world's civilization. The founders of these cities were our predecessors on this continent; their peculiar civilization and their aeathetic development are of the highest interests as regards the question of the explorations of the party comprising the expedition is to be published from month to month in heaving an article by the edditor introductory to the se

SOLID COMFORT.

Those who have not tried the Lock-Spring Mattrass, manufactured in this city by Mr. Sullivan know not the comfort of a good night's sleep. They are particularly adapted for Invalids, as they shape themselves to the body, so that the bearing is equal on all parts, resting the person more than anything of the kind ever known. Springs can be seen in old post office building, corner St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets.

A bashful young man could defer the momentous question no longer, so he stammered: "Martha, I—I—do you—you must have —are you aware that the good book says—er —that it is not g.g.good that a m-man should be alone?" "Then hadn't you better run home to your mother?" coolly suggested ment for repealing the Coercion Act, and the Martha.

Democracy During the Last Forty Years.

(From the Resident Correspondent of the New York World.)

London, July 10.-The present condition of English parties cannot but be a subject of profound interest to all students of politics and of contemporary history, in whatever part of the world they may be living. For the fact is that another revolution is going momentous in its results than what is called the "great" revolution of 1668, though hereapplied to the one which is now in progress. wife, they came over to England, and the After the last general election there were many who flattered themselves that every-Johnny Bull has to pay the expenses, by an the "conservative instincts" of the country ment would be essentially a reproduction of Lord Beaconsfield's. That was a very foolish idea, as I pointed out at the time. are members could not be expected by any the country. Nor was there any ground for from the work to which he had pledged himwealthy classes have never been his friends. He owes them nothing In constituencies where they are powerful, he has been scornfully rejected. Why should they imagine that he would protect their interests as soon as he was returned to office? His feeling toward them was significantly expressed in a speech at Hawarden, soon after the general luxury is most prevalent—in Westminster; it is where property is most represented-in the county, that the verdict has gone wrong." He is, above all things, a minister created by the working classes, and he has recently declared that the working classes constitute the nation. It is only the infatuation of the landlords and the wealthy classes generally which could have led them to suppose for a moment that Mr. Gladstone would sacrifice the interests of his real supporters to their wishes and desires. The alarm which they now begin to show is not less contemptible in its way than the blindness and cowardice which have characterized the management of their cause ever since 1832.

The position of the Conservatives at this moment is very much like that in which the Democrats found themselves in the United States after the war. They are without power in th Legislature and discredited out of doors-scattered, enfeebled and disheartened. The Republican party of 1864-66 deter-

mined to bring about a long exclusion of their antagonists from power by a series of measures which will be too fresh in the recollection of your readers to render necessary to recall them. These measures answered their purpose for nearly sixteen years, but probably no one but Mr. Thad Stevens and Mr. Sumner supposed that they would be permanently effectual. The Democratic party could be shattered, but not extinguished. In that respect its history will probably be found to differ from that of the Conservative party in England. The victory of the English Radicals last April meant something more than the temporary overthrow of their opponents. It rests with them to decide whether hose opponents shall exist any longer as party, and no one need doubt what their decision will be. It is in their power to carry out such changes in the present representative system as that in future a Conservative majority in five constituencies out of six would be next to an impossibility. There can be a redistribution of seats, in the course of which incureably Conservative constituencies would be swept away, and this would be accompanied by an extension of the suffrage to agricultural laborers, which would at once and for ever swamp the landlords. It is quite possible, moreover, to go beyond this, and to exclude certain classes altogether from the Legislature, as office-holders are excluded in the United States. By these or any other appliances which may offer themselves, the Radicals will endeavor to turn what their opponents looked upon as merely a temporary reverse into a fatal and irretrievable disaster. The Conservatives thought it was only a

for existence may still be made. It may, indeed, be said, without anticipating the future very largely, that both the old political parties of England are either absolutely dead or quickly passing away. The Whigs are no more, and the Tories, even under their changed form of Conservatives, are in the condition described by Lord Chesterfield: "Tyrawley and I have been dead these two years, but we don't choose to have it known. The Whigs began to take the name of Liberals after the reform bill of '32, but this appellation also is now to be rejected. Mr. Gladstone's followers have signified their wish to be known as a Democratic party, and it is under this title that you must soon look for an account of their proceedings. A few old Whigs, or representatives of the Whig families, still linger in the cabinet, but it is only upon sufferance. Already one of them, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has felt himself compelled to It is assuredly the last Radical, or "Democratic," administration in which they will ever play even the humblest part. We must look to the class of men represented by Mr. Chamberlain for the commanding officers as well as the rank and file of future govern-

ments. If the Conservatives had time they might, perhaps, regain some of their lost ground and stave off the coup de grace a little longer; but they have not got it and cannot get it.

They had their chance between 1874 and 1880, and let it slip through their fingers. Their old leader, for the first time in his life, had all his attention absorbed by foreign affairs, and could give no supervision to that indispensable work of organization which does more for a party in the long run than the most brilliant genuis. No one knew better than Mr. Disraeli the importance of organization; but when 'he went to the House of Lords—the cardinal blunder of his life—he left all "details" to be managed by his lieutenants, and they were incompetent for the task. The press was insulted or neglected, ing the blood, regulating the stom-ch and local committees were treated with contempt, bowels to prevent and cure the diseases

were ridiculous superfluities. Nothing whatever was done to satisfy the demand for domestic legislation, or to appease and perhaps guide that democratic spirit which few men in England estimate so rightly as Lord Beaconsfield. He has never shut his eyes to it, never underreated its power. He began life, as we all know, by professing himself a friend to it, just as Mr. Gladstone entered on his career as an "unbending Tory"—just as Fox began as a Tory and turned Whig, Pitt the younger as a Whig and turned Tory, Burke as a Whig and seceded from his party after the French Revolution. But Mr. Disraeli never lost sight of democracy; perhaps never entirely lost his sympathy with it. It was he who had the boldness to give the people household suffrage and vote by ballot. These were Conservative, not Liberal measures. Perhaps he would have entisfied the just claims of democracy if he had payed any attention to them in the critical years between 1874 and 1880. But he was doomed to follow the Russian phantom which stalks through Europe, and his day passed by and can no more return. Mr. Gladstone begins to praise him in the House of Commons and the Radical writers point Conservatives to his "illustrious" example—a sure sign that he is reckoned as good as dead. Public men only get justice from as dead. Public men only get justice from Every Table Cover reduced in price. Buy opponents when it is time to write their your Table Covers this week.

epitaphs. The new Democratic party will do its work thoroughly, and not permit itself to be turned aside by any obstacles—of that much we may all rest assured. It does not disguise its aims, and there is no reason that it should do so, for it has nothing to gain by concealment. It has gained a new and powerful mouthpiece in the Pall Mall Gazette since Mr. John Morley became editor of that paper. Mr. Foster once boasted that he had been a Radical " from his cradle," and I almost think that Morley could say the same of himself. He is a very forcible writer, and there can be very little doubt that he will make the Pall Mall Gazette a greater power than it has been for years past. On Monday last he avowed frankly that the "Democratic legislation" at present demanded by the people could not be provided by a "plutocratic machine," and that Mr. Gladstone would find himself compelled to "bring Parliament, by a change in its construction, into harmony with what, rightly or wrongly, he believes to be the wishes of a great majority of Englishmen. These are cautious, and yet menacing words, and what they mean is probably this-the abolition of the House of Lords and the substitution of workingmen in the House of Commons for a plutocracy. These changes may once have been thought remote, but how far distant are they now? The bill affecting Irish landlords will pass the Commons and go to the House of Lords, and there be thrown out. What will be the consequence? An agitation for the abolition of the upper House, carried on under circumstances infinitely more favorable to its success than ever have been known before. Earl Russell, in his "Recollections," expresses the opinion that the fall of the House of Lords would only precede by a short time the overthrow of the monarchy. That is an event not beyond the calculations of a large section of the democratic party. It would perhaps be safer to predict that the future form of government in England will be a republic than that the monarchy will last forever.

As for the spirit in which the impending changes will be carried out, there is no excuse for misconception regarding that. The large landowners have very little idea of the bitterness and animosity entertained toward them by the people who live on or around their estates. In some cases there is little real cause for this hostility beyond the mere fact that possession of a large estate is regarded as an injustice to those who have nothing. But there are many instances in which the landlord has himself prepared the way for the agitation by neglecting every duty and systematically outraging the feeeling, if not the rights, of those who were in his power and unable to-help themselves. I could point to vast tracts of land, within a few miles of London, which are left in the state of a primeval wilderness, scarcely useful even for game preserves, simply because the owner will not let his property out in farms, does not want to cultivate the land himself, and is at a loss to know what to do with it. Unnecessary strictness in preserving hares and rabbits has also been the cause of deep exasperation in the minds of the poor in rural districts. Lord Stanhope, in his "History of the Reign of Queen Anne," remarks: "It may be said that in several of our English shires the rabbit is now the best ally of the radical." How many a rural family must have its history darkened by the story of father or son transported as a felon for snaring a rabbit or knocking it on the head with a stick as it ran across its path. It is true scratch they received last April: in reality, a stick as it ran across its path. It is true it was in all probability their death blow, althat a man is no longer transported for killthough spasmodic and intermittent struggles ing a rabbit, but he is severely punished, even though the rabbit may have been taken in his own garden. Moreover, the divisions between classes have become more and more strongly marked of late years, and it may be said with greater truth than ever that the rich and the poor in England practically constitute "two nations." grievance which the poor smarted under years ago, even if they have been redressed, will still be remembered against the class which is responsible for them. The "privileged classes" need not, therefore, long for generous treatment when the day of reckoning comes. What they hold now the law can take away from them, and it only needs a majority to make the law, and that majority is in the hands of the once despised and powerless class. A leading radical promises that a measure shall be introduced next session making it a misdemeanor for any one to hold uncultivated lands, the penalty on conviction resign, to the great satisfaction of the Radical members of the Cabinet, who would very much like to see all the Whigs thrown overboard. It is assuredly the last Radical, or says, Parliament will have to be brought, by a change in its construction, into harmony with the majority of Englishmen." Let no one say, "This cannot be done." Who or what is to p event it being done? Mr. Gladstone could dissolve the present Parliament at any moment, and he will probably take that course as soon as his plans are sufficiently matured. This session only opens up the game. The great stakes will begin to be played for next year, and I do not think there can be a shadow of a doubt as to what side will carry them off ultimately, although there

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.

L. J. J.

may be occasional fluctuations of fortune ..

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifynowhere could a Conservative who was will-ing to work for his party obtain encourage-ment or even recognition. The leaders be-ment or even recognition. The leaders be-lieved that providence would fight their battle. Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. for them, and that soldiers and ammunition | See other column.

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