A SNOW SONG.

Marketing . . .

BY GEORGE SIGERSON. The heathery hills are covered with snow, The flakes are floating and falling slow, The tame, wee robin is chirping low—Bare hedges give no cover; The fee pond crirps, the cold winds sweep, I pity the poor little mountain sheep. So slumber, baby slumber and sleep 'Till Winter days are over.

The bore-trees creak, the woods deplore,
Long icicles hang the panes before—
I wonder what sound moves up to the door,
Or who may be this rover—
Thou shivering snow-child come to the heat—
I pity all poor, little naked feet
That wander and tremble thro' snow and sleet—
"Till Winter days are over.

Now, baby, dearie! what think you
To clothe each poor cold foot in a shoe?
You need not crow, for yours will not do,
My merry little lover!
Your one, lost brother, my baby fair,
His shoes will never and never wear,
Thoy'll be this little one's gladd'ning share
"Till Winter days are over.

For swine are housed and kine are warm, The dog by the fireside dreads no harm— And oil to see Christ's child in the storm, A wanderer without cover. "Tis sweet to have, but not all to keep, And the good sometimes to know to weep,

And I pity the heart that would slumber and
sleep

'Till Winter days are over.

ON THE TRACK.

Mmc. Anderson Commences a Remark able Pedestrian, Feat at Mozart Hall. Brooklyn-Record of a Wonderful Woman.

Mme. Anderson, the celebrated English lady walker, commenced a feat of endurance on Monday night at Mozart Hall, in Brooklyn, that has never been attempted before in this country. The task that Mme. Anderson has imposed upon herself is a walk of 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours, commencing each quarter mile within three minutes of the commencement of each quarter. Mme. Anderson was born in England in 1842 and is now in her thirty-sixth year. Her father was Gorman and her mother English, and from the earliest days of her childhood she has always displayed a great fancy for walking exercise, and before she was twenty years of age she accomplished several feats that gave her quite a reputation as a walker among her friends. In September, 1877, she accomplished her first wonderful feat in the Cambrian Gardens, in Wales, walking 1,000 half miles in 1,000 half hours, beginning each half mile at the commencement of each half hour. Shortly afterwards, at Plymouth, England, Mme. Anderson walked 1,250 miles in 1,000 hours, making 11 miles at the commencement of each hour, and walking the last 1} miles in 131 minutes. She attempted to walk 100 miles in 28 hours, in a circus ring of 40 laps to the mile, and fainted on the completion of the eighty-seventh mile. Mme. Anderson attributed her failure on that import a cargo ?-Mail. occasion to the wretched place in which she walked and the vile music that was furnished by the proprietor. Afterward, at Leeds, she walked 1,500 miles in family shall have the means of making its 1,000 hours, making 1½ miles at the commencement of each our, and finished her last triffing physical exertion. Edison claims for 13 mile in 143 minutes. Her last performance before leaving for this country was at Peterborough, England, where she walked terial, and Gary comes forward with a propo-2,688 quarter miles in 2,688 quarter hours. Mme. Anderson is a pupil of Gails, a well

known English pedestrian. Promptly at eight p.m. Mme. Anderson stepped on the track and commenced her first quarter of a mile. She was dressed in a red chief obstacle in the way of its substitution and white striped satin tunic, pink tights and a pair of stout laced walking boots. Her power required to produce the electricity. hair hung in a braid down her back, and she walked with an easy, springy gait that impressed one with the idea that her task really light made available for general use. amused her. After completing her seven laps she retired to a small room to the right of the stage that has been fitted up for her accommodation and lay down on a small camp bed. covering her limbs with a rug. A reporter of he Herald was admitted to this sanctum and had quite a pleasant talk with the lady.

WHAT SHE LOOKS LIKE.

Mme. Anderson is stoutly built, weighing 140 pounds, and is five feet one inch in height Her arms and lower limbs are well developed. She has a pleasant face and bright eye, and inspires one with confidence as she talks. She told the reporter that during the progress of the walk her diet will be confined to rare beef and mutton, beef tea, some farinaceous to see a joke. No New York paper published food and port wine. Towards the close of the walk she generally drinks champagne instead cept the Herald, and in our interview there of port wine. She said, in response to the query of the reporter, that she never experienced any very great difficulty in waking up, and if her feet lasted out she would not have the slightest difficulty in performing the feat that she had commenced. The conversation was just then interrupted, as a bell was rung that warned her to return to the track.

Maximilian and Carlotta.

With all the external facts of the attempt to establish an empire in Mexico under the patronage of the Emperor Napoleon the world is well acquainted; but it has always been felt that there was a less familiar side of the story yet to come out, and that we should have some day a record of the inner facts, of the less evident motives, of the wretched weaknesses, vanities and chicaneries that would have made the whole story a pitiful farce but for the savage brutality with which the Mexicans gave it in the end a tragic turn. Mr. Masseras, well known as a former editor of the Courrier des Etats-Unis, of this city, who was well acquainted with that experiment in imperial structure—all of which he saw and part of which he was-has recently recounted his observation at some length. He decidedly reduces the historical proportions of Maximilian and does not enlarge those of Carlotta. In his story the would-be Emperor appears as a sufficiently pitiful prince, concerned more with the frip peries of regal show than with the more serious obligations of sovereignty, vacillating and helpless at great emergencies, while poor Carlotta's" reason was clearly astray before the ruin came. It is a tragic story and well worth a fresh reading in this new light.— New York Herald.

England's Commercial Struggle.

"Every great interest in the country complains, and the complaints of some grow louder day by day," says the London Telegraph.

"Journals trade circulars, private letters, common conversation and business arrangements supply evidence of one discription, almost uniformly unfavorable; and a dark list of failures provides confirmation different in kind, but even more likely to produce conviction,"

"The depression," says the report of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce dated last February, "Is great and almost universal, and probably few years during this generation have opened with more gloomy prospects. Moreover, it is to be feared that we have not yet reached the worst point. To the United States, formerly our most valuable customer, the exports are constantly diminishing, and to such a serious extent that in a few years, unless a change takes place, the American trade in this district will-be altogether extinguished." J. B. Deakin, a cotton manufacturer of Over-Darwen and Manchester, who runs 600 looms, has suspended. England's Commercial Struggle.

The Egyptians were certainly acquainted with the art of glass-making. Beads have often been found in the mummy-cases with the preserved bodies.

Accident to Captain Bogardus.

Captain Bogardus arrived yesterday morning from Montreal, where he met with an accident while shooting pigeons by spraining his ankle so badly that he is confined to his room at the Astor House. He was much better last night, and will be able to fill his engagement at Jersey City on the 19th inst.-N. 1'. Herald, Tuesday, December 17th.

Irish Soldiers Wanted.

The Court Journal of November 30th is responsible for the following:-We are authorized to state that the colonel

of one of Her Majesty's regiments of Foot Guards has urgently requested to be furnished with 100 Irish recruits for his battalion; and that Captain Milman, T.A., has applied for special authority from the War Office to enrol volunteers in Tipperary.

The Russian Cruisers.

The Russian steamship "Asia," it is expected, will go to sea on Tuesday, and the Europe" probably on Friday or Saturday next. The Europe has received no ammunition, as stated, and no guns have been placed on board. She is supplied with gun carriages. The "Africa" will make a trial trip to-morrow. The remaining vessel—the "America" -cannot be in readiness inside of seven weeks.

Trade with the Northwest.

There is no doubt that a movement is being made in the States to monopolise the traffic of the Canadian Northwest, and Duluth is again asserting its claim to the commercial entrepot not only of Minnesota but also of Manitoba and the Saskatchewan Valley. Meantime our Government ought not to be behind hand. Paramount in importance is the building of a canal on the Canadian side at Sault St. Marie with a depth on the sills similar to that of the Welland. Unless this be done there is danger of the main traffic being diverted to New York-the canals of which State are likely to have expended upon them millions of dollars .- Ottawa Free Press.

Beautiful Forever. A substitute has been found for Madame Rachel's "beautiful forever" specific in Serkys tea, which is described as the rage in Europe. It is claimed that it will give the armness and freshness of youth to the oldest face, if drank copiously and regularly. It is, report says, the colour of amber, resembles no other tea, is drank with or without sugar or cream, and is a very agreeable beverage. For recommendation, it has an endorsation of its virtues by Louis XIV.'s physician, who speaks of it in his travels, asserting that he had seen women of seventy who, having drank Serkys all their lives did not seem more than twenty or twentyfive. Now, after this advertisement, who will

Edison.

American inventors promise that every his incandescent light that it will burn for ever with absolutely no consumption of masition to generate the electricity required, without limit and without cost. If the Gary magnetic motor should prove all that it is claimed to be, it greatly simplifies the question of the general use of electric light, the for gas having been the great cost of the The minor difficulties remaining will, no doubt, soon be overcome, and a cheap electric

Hoaxing the British Admiralty.

[From the New York Herald.] In the cable despatches it is reported from ondon that the British Board of Admiralty has made an official declaration of the falsity of "an interview with the Duke of Edinburgh while at Halifax, published recently in New York, in which His Royal Highness is made to say that he looked upon the author of England's peace with honor policy with feelings of the utmost disgust." Alas! we are afraid those solemn and fearfully respectable men are destined to be laughed at, and are the victims of their incapacity an interview with the Duke of Edinburgh exwere no expressions such as are referred to by the Admiralty. But a lively little paper published in this city, and which puts forth happy skits from time to time, published a somewhat pithy parody on our interview, and in that parody His Royal Highness was made to say many startling things, for it is the privilege of wit to make things piquant without regard to the proprieties. Alas! that the British Admiralty should be fooled by our neighbor's drollery.

Distress in Great Britain. London, December 18.-At Birmingham a meeting was convened by the Mayor yesterday, to consider means to relieve the distress which prevails among the laboring classes, and which is increasing daily. At Sheffield 2,000 children and 3,000 adults received aid last week. The Mayor's relief fund amounts to \$30,000. At Stockton distress is increasing. Hundreds of families of iron workers are destitute. An influential committee is canvassing for contributions. At Stoke-upon-Trent the great distress is enhanced by severe cold. The distress committee is unable to keep pace with the demands. At Burslem a meeting was called by the Mayor yesterday to alleviate the distress. Great want is felt by laboring classes in North Staffordshire. At Edinburgh a deputation of unemployed men waited on the magistrates, and asked for employment. The magistrates authorized the street inspector to give them work. At Glasgaw the distress is unexampled. The streets are swarming with starving men, women and children. The Lord Provost and magistrates are organizing very thorough relief for the most urgent distress. A Dundee despatch says there is much misery in that part of Scotland. No adequate means for relief have been organized in the northern part of the country, where fishermen and agricultural laborers are destitute. In Aberdeen, Forfar and Dunfermline private charity and the efforts of the magistrates are actively employed. At Manchester vast numbers who will not appeal to charity and the middleclass poor are suffering keenly. Vigorous and combined efforts of the authorities, churches and private organizations are being put forth. A Liverpool despatch says it has been many years since the working classes endured such distress and privation. An excellent system of relief is being organized. At Bristol there are large numbers unemployed, and no organized relief beyond the ordinary parochial fund. Wigan advices say there is considerable distress among the better class of mechanics and workmen. Wolverhampton reports much distress throughout Staffordshire, and relief is being distributed.

It is not a little curious that Hindoo idols are manufactured at Birmingham, England, | be appointed ensign or midshipman in our own for exportation.

Naturalists' Portfolio. CURIOUS HOUSE GUARDIANS.—In Ceylon the inhabitants of the bungalows are very much troubled by rats, which infest the roofs, and are nearly as venturesome as the celebrated rats of "Hamelin town." However, they have one deadly enemy which does something to keep them in check. That enemy is the rat-snake, which darts upon them unexpectedly, and after a short combat the rat is overpowered and forthwith eaten by the snake, which is indeed found invaluable and is a very good substitute for a cat.

cat.

THE DATE—Without the date the Sahara would be uninhabitable. In every spot where there is any water this tree flourishes, furnishing shelter to the traveller from the flerce rays of the tropical sun, and food for himself and camels. Very many varieties, differing much from each other in colour, size and shape, are cultivated, each known by its own particular name. Some travellers mention as many as forty-six, and twenty-six distinct varieties are exhibited in the New Museum. The date is fast disappearing from the Holy Land where at one time it seems to have been very abundant.

HALCON DAYS.—The expression "baleyon

dant.

HALCYON DAYS.—The expression "halcyon days," so frequently employed to denote a senson of special security and joyousness, is derived from an old fable that the halcyon, or king-fisher, made its nest on the surface of the seas, and possessed some innate power of the seas, and possessed some innate power of charming the waves and winds to rest during the time of its incubation. Fourteen days of calm weather were in the power of the king-fisher, or alcyone, the fabled daughter of Abolus, wearing a feathered form in token of terrif for the loss of Ceyx, her husband, and deriving her authority from her father, the lord of winds. There is a singular idea concerning the king-fisher which seems to have its orgin in the same mythleat history. In the rural districts a king-fisher is sometimes seen suspended by the point of the beak from the beams of the ceiling, the notion being that the bird turns its breast towards the quarter from which the wind is blowing.

towards the quarter from which the wind is blowing.

THE MUSK-OX.—The musk-ox measures only about five feet and a half from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail, closely approaching in size the smallest of Highland cattle, but is much slouter in proportion and more compactly built, its structure differing in the shortness and strength of the bones of the neek and length of the dorsal processes which support the ponderous head. Its weight is usually greatly overestimated by travellers and writers, being placed approximately at seven hundred pounds. Three hundred pounds would probably be nearer the weight of the largest. This error is doubtless due to the apparent size of the animal, which owing to the huge mass of woolly hair with which it is covered has given rise to the common statement that it rivals in size the largest of English bullocks. The outer hair or heece is long and thick, brown or black in colour, frequently decidedly grizzled, and prolonged to the knees, hanging far below the middle of the leg. Underneath this shabby coat, and covering all parts of the animal, though much the heaviest upon the neck and shoulders, is found a fine soft wool of exquisite texture, of a bluish drab or cinerous hue, capable of being used in the arts and of forming the most beautiful fabries.

A Wolf Story.

A remarkable wolf story is that told by Mr. Chr. Pahl, of Buffalo township. He brought a wolf's skull into the county auditor's office, and said he had prepared it for the zoological cabinet at the academy. He stated that the wolf was captured when a cub, had been raised at his house with a dog and a cat, and that these three were as friendly as could be. In fact, the wolf seemed as tume as though he belonged to a tribe of domestic animals, except in one particular. He would devour chickens, and no amount of punishment that would leave him alive could cure him of his love for live poultry. Mr. Pahl had a son ten years of age, between whom and the wolf there was almost a constant intimacy and warm friendship. They would wander all about the farm together and frolic every day; but love for the boy had no effect on the wolf's taste for fowls. was shot in a hind leg. He crawled into a thicket, and the hunters thinking he was done for, went home. The very next morning the wolf came to the kitchen door of the farmhouse, when the family were at breakfast, and scratched for admission. The boy was descratched for admission. The boy was delighted, ran out, and boy and wolf had the happiest kind of a time all day. Mr. Pahl resolved to spare the wolf for the boy's sake; but the very next morning the wolf was at his old trap for the chickens, and devoured two roosters, and he was killed instantly. He had grown to nearly the size of a Newfoundland

A Policeman's Philosophy .-- A policeman having been called upon to shoot a dog in a yard on Brush-street one day, took a seat on a fence, drew up his legs out of danger, and remarked to himself, as he took aim: "The seat of all vanity is the heart, and here goes." A cow in the lot beyond them threw up her head and went galloping around, and the dog trotted over the yard as if perfectly at home, The officer got a good "ready" and observed: The beasts as in man, and their dying agonies have been known to bring tears to the eyes of their executioners." Bang! A woman who was working up an old knot in the alley flung down the axe, put her head over the fence and warned the policeman that she didn't want to be bothered any more, though she wouldn't object to his shooting up in the air if the police re-gulations required it. "Natural history asserts that the average life of a canine is four years," resumed the officer as he brought the revolver down again, "and that they are subject to fourteen different diseases. I will now take that chap right behind the ear, penetrating skull and brain and causing death in from two to four minutes." The smoke had scarcely lifted when a melon peddler, whose horse was coming down the street at a slow pace, rose up in his wagon, and called out: If you boys don't stop shootin' beans at me I'll wallop the hull crowd, rich ones and all! That 'ere last one just tickled my nose!" "Natural hist--" began the officer, when the dog discovered a hole under a tence and slipped into the street and off. "Natural history," repeated the bluecoat as he dropped off the fence, "explicitly states that dogs must stand still when being shot at, and if I didn't hit him it's the fault of education.

In Germany, where everybody drinks beer, tea is sold by all druggists; and the demand for it leads to anxious inquiries about your health.

A French metal-worker at Paris lately found that his hair had turned permanently green, from some mechanical cause to him unknown.

The Sun's Savannah, Ga., report says that Raymond and Ellen Osgood, brother and sister, were hanged in Liberty County on the 19th inst., for murdering Sam. Gauldin, while the latter was attempting to collect a debt from their father on October 12th.

The New York Tribune says: Braden, who refused a commission as midshipman in the British navy because it was coupled with a reuirement that he renounced allegiance to the United States, will probably, by a special law,

AGRICULTURAL.

Farmers' Items.

One great leak on the farm is found in the way stock is kept. Some try to stop the leak by seeing how small a quantity of food will sustain life, and often succeed by having their stock almost entirely leak away; while their neighbor who feeds bounteously does not have this leak to contend with, but generally has a profit to apply to the stoppage of other leaks.

SEED POTATOES FOR THE SOUTH .-- A COTTESpondent who sends seed potatoes largely to the Southern States, informs us that many are lost when sent in the spring by being frozen on the way, and suggests that the many readers of the American Agriculturist who send north every year for their seed notatoes, will consult their own interests if they order in the fall instead of delaying it until near their planting time, which occurs long before cold weather is over with us in the North.

No good farmer will neglect to cut wood the coming winter to be used a year hence as it is poor management to burn green wood, and it is always best to have your wood for your family's use under cover and so connected with the house that it can be got at from the kitchen without going out of doors. If your wood-house is of ample size it will afford you a place to do many little jobs in rainy weather, and your boys can split the wood under it and pile it up on wet days .-Exchange.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. YELLOW FEVER AND SCIENCE.

At a regular meeting of the members of the Academy of Science, Baltimore, held on the 21st of October, Professor Unier read a paper on the "Scientific Aspects of Yellow Fever." In his fartroduction he called attention to the various symptoms of the disease. Such were the yellow skin, fever, liquidity of the blood, and lesions found after death in the liver and kidneys. By aid of the microscope, yeast and fungi had been discovered in black vomit.

From these facts he maintained that the disease was a delicate one, which is confirmed by its being so quickly checked and destroyed by frost, Since a slight freezing puts an ead to its ravages, he reasoned from analogy that the cause of the disease must either be an animal or vegetable particle. Asit expends its force upon the liver, it

disease must either be an animal or vegetable particle. As it expends its force upon the liver, it grows at the expense of something in that organ of the blood.

By excluding all germs that are not killed by frost, the enquiry can be narrowed down to delicate growth, of which the best known resembles the yeast plant. Is there anything in the blood upon which such plants can live? Yes, there is sugar or glycogen. This opinion is strengthened by various facts, such as the large liver in children, producing an increased amount of sugar, and that the disease occurs at a season when the temperature is highest and sugar abounds in fruits.

fruits.

Professor Unler urged the most careful examination of the disease under the microscope and spectroscope, and explained how the latter instrument could be used with great advantage in examining the pores and the germs that may extend the control of the

MILK PRODUCING FOOD.

We think dairymen have not sufficiently appreciated the value of the pumpkin as a food for producing milk. The prejudice against this food for mileh cows has arisen from the effect of the seeds when given in too large quantity. The seeds have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and this has sometimes lessened the flow of milk; but if a small portion of the seeds are removed, this danger is wholly overcome. Indeed, the cuses of ill-effect have probably occurred from feeding more than the due proportion of seeds.

boy had no effect on the wolfs taste for fowls. When the beast's food was brought to him he would scatter it about him, and then lie down with his face resting on his fore paws, feigning sleep. A company of hens would surround him to eat his food; and woe to the biddy that came within the reach of his paw. She wat devoured in a trice. There was no help for it. The wolf must be killed or poultry-raising must end on the farm. So Mr. Pahl fired a charge of large shot in the wolf; but did no more than wound him in the thick hide of his farmer and his men followed him two miles before getting another pop at him: then he was shot in a hind leg. He crawled into a thicket, and the hunters thinking he was done

Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, Mass. is becoming one of the famous farms of the country. Decrioot Farm pork is an esteemed delicacy on many hotel and private tables, and its 10,000 lbs. of butter finds a ready sale at high prices. How success has been obtained in these specialities, Mr. Edward Burnett, the proprietor, let the farmers learn for themselves, by holding a "Field Day" on Nov. 6th (previously announced for Oct. 25th), to which farmers generally were invited. After an inspection of the farm, the Town Hall was thrown open to visitors, and opportunity given for a discussion of the things observed under the suspices of the Southboro' Farmers' Club. Such "Field-Days" combine the features of a fair and farmers' club, and doubtless each fear of death is often as strongly exhibited in one of the large number who accepted the invitation received a full return for the time and expense.

> INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS -Professor Paul Bert, who has recently devoted a great deal of attention to the study of the influence of light on animals and plants, denies that the leaves of the sensitive plant close on the approach of evening, the same as if they had been touched by the hand. On the contrary, he finds that from nine in the evening, after drooping, they expand again and attain the maximum of rigidity at two in the morning. What is commonly called the sensitiveness" of plants is but the external manifestations of the influence of light. Professor Bert placed plants in lanterns of different colored glass; those under the influence of green glass drooped in the course of a few days as completely as if placed in utter darkness, proving that green rays are useless, and equal to none at all. In a few weeks all plants without exception thus treated died. It has been proved by the experiments of Zimiriareff that the reducing power of the green matter of plants is proportionate to the quantity of red rays absorbed, and Bert shows that green glass precisely intercepts these coloured rays and that plants exist more or less healthily in blue and violet rays. In the animal world phenomena of a directly opposite nature are found, and of a more complex character. Here the light acts on the skin and the movements of the body, directly or through the visual organs. M. Pouchet has shown the changes in colour that certain animals undergo, according to the medium in which they live. For instance, young turbots resting on white sand assume an ashy tint, but when resting on a black bottom become brown; when deprived of its eyes the fish exhibits no change of color in its skin; the phenomenon, therefore, seems to be nervous or optical. Professor Bert placed a piece of paper with a cut design on the back of a sleeping chameleon; on bringing a lamp near the animal the skin gradually became brown, and on removing the paper well defined image of the pattern appeared In this case the light acted directly, and without nervous intervention. If, however, the eye of the chameleon be extracted, the corresponding side of the animal becomes insensible

to the influence of the light.

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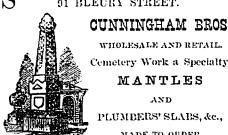
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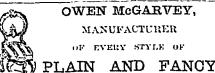


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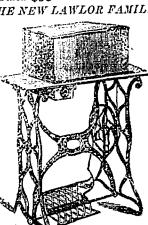


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CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEREC SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal.
Dame SUSAN A. CLEMENT, of the City and
District of Montreal, wife of Chillis S
Brown, of the same place, hotel-keeper, and
duly authorized to ester en justice for the
purposes of this writ,
Plaintiff.

The said CHILLIS S. BROWN,

An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this Court.

Montreal, 18th November, 1878.

GILMAN & HOLTON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Plaintiff.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2080.

No. 2031.

Dame THARSILE STE. MARIE, of the Parish of St. Hubert, District of Montreal, wife of Frederic Brais, farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a cster on justice, AND FREDERIC BRAIS, of the same place,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the 18th November instant. Montreal, 18th November, 1878.
ETHIER & PELLETIER,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

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