

Isaac Butt.

"Let us build up a country strong and free!"
The patriot cries with his eyes flashed fire:
Let freedom be better to me and to thee
Than the empty warmth of a poor desire!
Let us build upon men prepared to die,
For the blessing which only freedom give;
Not only ready to suffer and die,
But for Liberty's sake content to live!

Ah! sometimes it is harder to live than die—
Harder to live when our fields and farms
Are filled with the sound of a nation's cry:
And the dumb appeal of poor broken hearts!
Is life a boon when the man lies chained,
While the eagle soul struggles there within?
Shall he wait till his last life's drop is drained,
And let the victor consume his sin?

Where is the nation? It is you and I,
Wherever one heart is part is prepared
To strike for the holy cause or die
In daring what others have nobly dared!
Not by words, but deeds, is fair freedom won,
She is ransomed by the soul's imparts;
O stronger than cannon or needle-gun,
Is the strength of united, fearless hearts!

The patriot soul, sincere and pure, arose
With many hearts to back his dear intent
And sure their fate in one against the foe:
By whom the bonds of the soul were rent:
The tempter strove to lure him from the cause
By evil fires that haunt the bog and fen
Of traitor hearts, whose being other laws
Dethrone, than the code that rules true men!

He would not sell his manhood for base gold—
He scorned the sycophant who would debate
Great Caesar's glory with his power untold
Could never hurt him from his vantage place:
And yet he failed; for, though he breasted well
The furious tide of promises and pelf,
He left his country's health to tyrant's spell,
Because he would not rule one life himself.

FR. GRAHAM.

Striking in the Right Quarter.

There is no class of culprits so dangerous
to society as the receivers of stolen goods.
The laws should be made additionally stringent
in order to render receivers impossible
in this community. Without their assistance
robberies would be rendered unprofitable,
and would soon cease to afford occupation
to a large class of our resident criminals.

Condemned to Death.

NAPLES, March 7.—In Passanante's trial
yesterday, Passanante made repeated efforts
to direct the course of the trial into a discussion
of the principles he professes. Once,
when called to order, he excited great amusement
by declaring that if he was not allowed
to speak, he might as well go away. To-day,
counsel for the prisoner asked that the trial
proceed in the absence of the prisoner, as he
was overcome by the excitement of yesterday's
proceedings. The request was refused.
The accused appeared weeping, and endeavored
to screen himself behind a pillar from
the gaze of the public. After hearing
the testimony, the report of the medical examiners
(showing Passanante to be sane), and
the speeches of counsel, the jury returned a
verdict of guilty. Prisoner was condemned
to death.

Sir John A. Macdonald "Cold-Blooded and Fishy."

[From the Irish Canadian.]

Sir John Macdonald has never been true to
any one. Cold-blooded selfishness, enameled
it is true by a rare, if not an admirable, skill
in imposture, has ever characterized his
conduct to his supporters. Wrecks of fortunes,
personal and political, mark in this Province
his progress through public life. Ever ready
to drag a trusting supporter through the
ruins of a Pacific Scandal, and having placed
him in a false position, to abandon him to the
consequences without a twitch of feeling or
conscience, for a successor more available for
use, Sir John Macdonald is one of the last
men in Canada who, if he ought to receive
any trust whatever from his party, ought to
receive it without limitations making it
somewhat safe to his followers.

HELL.

[New York Sun.]

The native converts to Christianity in Grahamstown, South Africa, are likely to be
convinced as to what to believe about the doom
of the wicked. The Rev. Mr. Impey is their
religious teacher. He was until lately a
 Wesleyan Missionary, and as such taught
the following from the Wesleyan Catechism:
"What sort of place is Hell?"
"Hell is a dark and bottomless pit, full of
fire and brimstone."
"How will the wicked be punished there?"
"The wicked will be punished in Hell by
having their bodies tormented by fire, and their
souls by a sense of the wrath of God."
"How long will these torments last?"
"The torments of Hell will last for ever and
ever."

Mr. Impey became convinced that the
 Wesleyan doctrine of literal eternal fire was
false, and withdrew from the Church; but
he continues his missionary work, although
he doubts it hard to make the negroes renounce
what he has himself induced them to believe.
They have regarded hell fire as the principal
feature of the Christian religion, besides being
a particularly fitting punishment for their
sinful enemies, and they are loath to give
it up.

Sensation Names for Sermons.

[New York Sun.]

"Satan's Gun Often Kicks him Over" was
the Rev. Mr. Momen's sensational subject
Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd exhibited "The
Devil Impressed." The Rev. Mr. Virgin uttered
a "Cry of Pain" in the morning, and a
"Cry of Joy" in the evening. The Rev. Mr.
Pullman invited his hearers to "Pulpit and
Theatre." The Rev. Mr. Hull offered them "A
Christian's Pleasures." The Rev. Mr. A. Fieck
treated them to "Milk." The Rev. Mr. Seales
gave them a "Rest." The Rev. Mr. Goss was
for "Young People Helping Each Other."
"Under What Yoke?" asked the Rev. Mr.
Martin. "Bond or Free?" was the Rev. Mr.
Evans's theme. "Light and Duty," the Rev.
Richmond's. "Constitution and Character,"
the Rev. Mr. Newton's. "Is Christianity a
Failure?" demanded the Rev. Mr. Seales.
"Say No," said the Rev. Mr. Guilbert; and the
Rev. Mr. Ackerley found "A Christian." The
Rev. Mr. Frothingham preached on "The
Pulpit," the Rev. Dr. Fulton on "Ministers,"
while the Rev. Mr. Harris asked, "What shall
I Preach About?" The Rev. Mr. Nelson prepared
a "Royal Feast," and the Rev. Mr. Graves
gave an "Invitation to a Feast." The Rev.
Dr. Buckley found "The Rev. Methodist
View of Lent." The Rev. Dr. Root introduced
"The Young Man," and the Rev. Dr. Smith.
The Concluding Girl—"Come Away from
Her!" cried Bishop Snow. The Rev. Mr.
Walker advised "Laboring in the Vineyard";
but the Rev. Mr. Milne counselled Moral
Accumulation. H. H. Brown looked through
"Human Crystal," the Rev. Mr. Clark furnished
"The Sight" in the morning and "Sight-
seers" in the evening. The Rev. Mr. Davis
described "A Blind Soul." The Rev. Dr.
Elder discussed "Judson," the Rev. Mr. Alder,
"Spiness," the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, "Samson's
Looks." The Rev. Dr. Hanna brought out
the Living Dog and the Dead Lion. The
Rev. Mr. Vanderveer advocated "Children's
Rights." The Rev. Dr. Lord glanced at
"The Antediluvian World," while the Rev.
Dr. Wild fished up "The Folks who Lived
Under Water before Adam's Time."

Housewives Corner.

BEF HEART.—Wash it carefully and
stuff it nicely, with dressing as for turkey;
roast it about one and a half hours, and
serve with the gravy, which should be
thickened with some of the stuffing. It is very
nice hashed.

MEAT CROQUETTES.—Use cold roast beef,
chop it fine, season with pepper and salt, and
one-third the quantity of bread crumbs, and
moisten with a little milk; have your hands
floured, rub the meat into balls, dip
it into beaten egg, then into fine pulverized
cracker, and fry in butter; garnish with
parsley.

OSTER PIE.—Allow one can of oysters
for two pies, roll out your paste and put
in your pie-pan or dish, then put in
oysters and cut up a piece of butter
the size of an egg for each pie into small
pieces; season with salt and pepper, sprinkle
a tablespoonful in each, and roll out a top
crust; bake from three-fourths of an hour to
an hour.

CORN SOUP.—Twelve ears of corn scraped
and the cobs boiled twenty minutes in one
quart of water. Remove the cobs and put
in the corn and boil fifteen minutes, then
add two quarts of rich milk. Season
with salt, pepper and butter and
thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Boil
the whole ten minutes and turn into a tureen
in which the yolks of three eggs have been
well beaten.

FRIED CHICKEN.—Joint young, tender
chickens; if old, put in a stew-pan with a
little water, and simmer gently till tender;
season with salt and pepper, dip into flour,
and fry in hot lard and butter until nicely
brown. Lay on a hot platter and take the
liquor in which the chicken was stewed, turn
into the frying-pan with the browned gravy,
stir in a little flour; when it is boiled, stir in
a teaspoon of rich, sweet cream, and pour
over the chicken.

PIGEON COMPOTE.—Truss six pigeons as for
boiling. Grate the crumbs of a small loaf
of bread, scrape one pound of fat bacon, chop
thyme, parsley, an onion and lemon peel fine,
and season with salt and pepper, mix it up
with two eggs, put this force-meat into the
cavities of the pigeons, lard the breasts and fry
brown; place them in a stewpan with some
beef stock and stew them three-quarters
of an hour, thickened with a piece of butter
rolled in flour. Serve with force-meat balls
around the dish and strain the gravy on to the
pigeons.

CLAM SOUP.—Select five large, plump clams,
and after chopping them finely add the
liquor to the meat. To every dozen add a
quart of cold water, and putting meat, liquor
and water into a clean vessel allow them to
simmer gently, but not boil, about one and
one-half hours. Every particle of meat
should be so well cooked that you seem to
have only a thick broth. Season to taste
and pour into a tureen in which a few slices
of well browned toast have been placed.
If desired, to every two dozen of clams allow
a teaspoonful of new milk and one egg.
Beat the latter very light, add slowly the
milk, beat hard a minute or so, and when the
soup is removed from the fire stir the egg and
milk into it.

The Amnesty Bill.

PARIS, March 7.—The Amnesty bill, which
has now become law, confers upon President
Grevy power to pardon between this date and
the 5th of June next any one who has been
condemned for acts relating to the insurrections
of 1871, or condemned for crimes or
offences relating to political acts, as well as
persons sentenced to punishment by default.
Persons thus pardoned shall be fully restored
to enjoyment of their political and civil
rights. The political prosecutions which are
now pending are to fall if they are not con-
cluded within ten years from time of com-
mission of the alleged offence, but pardon is
not to be given to anyone who, besides being
a political offender, shall have been con-
demned in person or by default for crimes at
common law.

Wanted to See Life.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Henry Howes, aged
11, was arrested in Jersey yesterday as a run-
away. He says: "I was tired living at
home and ran away to see the world and
make my own living. I have been on the
tramp now over a year. I went to Worcester,
Mass., by stealing a ride on the cars, and from
there to Norwich, gentlemen, whom I met on
the street, having given me money to pay my
fare. I told the Chief of Police at Nor-
wich that I was making a tour of the Union,
and a lot of other lies about myself, and he
lodged me in his house for two nights. When
I made up my mind to go away I got another
gentleman to pay my fare to New York. I
have lived there for some time, doing nothing
and sleeping out at night. I like my way of
living, and mean to keep it up." Henry is
liberty in New York now.

TOBOGGANING AT OTTAWA.

(London Truth.)

Here is an extract of a letter from Canada,
which gives an account of tobogganing:—"The
Governor General tried his hand at it and
a bit of his coat got loose somehow under
the toboggan, which is always fatal. Over he
went in the steepest part of the second plunge
but luckily the snow was so soft to hurt.
Then he took it into his head to try going
down a shorter hill with a jump right on to
the skating rink. We tried hard to dissuade
him, for if persons are shot off with such an
impetus on, the ice is a very different land-
ing to the soft snow, and we knew what
would happen if the Princess caught sight of
him. However, off he went; the toboggan
rose straight in the snow as a horse does at a
fence, shot on to the ice, and right across the
rink all safe. Then several gentlemen fol-
lowed him. By this time up came the Prin-
cess, who, we had hoped, was safe at the bot-
tom of the big slide, and too busy hauling up
her toboggan to notice us. Of course nothing
would suit her but she must try at that in-
stant herself, so all that could be done was to
launch the toboggan a little, so as to make
the toboggan jump a little less violently, and
put some one to catch her on the other side,
and off she went. Luckily she kept the to-
boggan quite straight and sat like a rock, so
she spun across right to the curling rink,
where the long-stop, as he was christened,
caught and broke her shock which might
otherwise have damaged the toboggan. She
is wonderfully plucky, but His Excellency
would not let her try it any more. You have
no notion how popular the Princess is. She
and His Excellency and her ladies go out on
a snow tramp on Sunday afternoons, and she
has invented such a pretty walking costume.
It is a dark blanket cloak, with hood lined
and piped with red, red sash round waist and
petticoat to match; and the gentlemen wear
a dress something like it, only without the
petticoat."

NEW STORY.—"Redmond O'Han-
lon," an historical story of the Crom-
wellian Settlement, will be com-
menced in the TRUE WITNESS next
Week.

AGRICULTURAL.

Polled or Hornless Cattle.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS DESCRIBED.

The higher position that polled cattle are
taking in Europe, and frequent mention of
them in the *American Agriculturist*, have led
to several calls for a more particular descrip-
tion of the various families or breeds of the
class. The terms, "polled," "doddered," "hum-
bled," "mooley," "hornless," and "no-horn,"
are all applied to these cattle. In this coun-
try, where they are usually called "mooley
cows," specimens are frequently found in
many sections, and sometimes they are the
prevailing breed of a locality. It is com-
monly supposed here, that those hornless
cattle are descendants of the domesticated
buffalo of the West, the females of which al-
most invariably are hornless, the bulls having
these weapons of defence and doing the
fighting. Some of our polled cattle may
have had such an origin, but it is known that
many are the descendants of occasional im-
portations, which have become scattered
about the country. In Great Britain, where
their history for more than a hundred years
is familiar, it is an authenticated fact, that at
first the Aberdeens, for example, were a class
of cattle with and without horns, but evidently
with a tendency to the latter condition.
Sometimes animals are found with horns
hanging beside the head, quite loose in the
skin, there evidently being no development
of bone from the skull within to make them
firm. There are apparently three distinct
breeds of polled cattle in Great Britain: "the
Angus" or "Aberdeen," the "Galloways,"
and the "Suffolk" or "Norfolk." The "Angus"
breed, according to Low's "Cattle of the
British Islands," originated over a century
ago in the north of Scotland, when the agri-
culture of that region began a course of rapid
development. They are now thickly scat-
tered throughout the grazing regions of
Great Britain. By careful breeding they
have rapidly improved of late years, and with
the "Galloways" are now a favorite beef
cattle of the great English markets, for the
economy of their carcasses and the quality of
their meat. The country of Aberdeen breeds
more cattle especially for beef than any other
county in the kingdom, Galloway probably
ranking next. At the recent Paris Exhibition,
the "Aberdeens" carried off the highest honors
over all other breeds of beef cattle. In form
they are compact, well proportioned, straight
backed, larger limbed than the "Galloways,"
which they somewhat resemble in general
characteristics: hair soft and fine; skin soft;
color varied, but mostly black with white
marks; some are brindled, but solid black is
preferred. They have a gentle disposition,
mature early, and attain great weights. The
breed is not adapted to the dairy; it produces
beef rather than milk. The "Galloways"
originated in the country bearing that name,
and are particularly adapted to hilly districts,
having hardy constitutions, and being good
feeders. Black is their predominating color,
and is regarded as an indication of hardness
and purity of blood. In form, the "Galloway"
is a compact animal, well proportioned,
fine-boned, clean, round, broad; legs short;
neck rather coarse; back level from head to
tail; long in the quarter; deep in the chest;
hair long and soft, though coarser than that
of the "Aberdeen" or of the "Suffolks";
skin rather hard and firm. A century ago
the Galloways frequently had small horns,
but are now entirely without them, except an
occasional one hanging loose in the skin. The
"Galloway rib" is well known in the
London markets as especially delicate.
These cattle are hardy, docile, and indifferent
milkers, but are superior beef animals.

The "Norfolk" or "Suffolk" breed, which
we described in the *American Agriculturist* for
June and September, 1878, is descended
from the "Galloways," but now differs from
that breed considerably. In color it is a red-
dish brown or deep red. The neck and
shoulders, which are heavy in the "Galloways,"
are lighter and thinner in the "Suffolks"; the
ribs are shorter in the latter breed. The "Suf-
folks" combine the qualities of being excel-
lent beef animals as well as liberal milk pro-
ducers though the meat is not considered
quite equal to that of the other polled breeds.
They are heavy-bodied cattle, with smooth
quarters, and flesh laid on evenly; disposition
mild. This breed would be a desirable one
for parts of this country, especially where cold
winters prevail, on account of their hardy
constitution and heavy coat of hair, and their
being good feeders, thriving on coarse fodder.
The fact that the "Suffolks" are hornless, are
good dairy cattle, and finally make good
and economical feeders, renders them
suitable for a large class of farmers, and we
expect to see them, with the other two breeds
above mentioned, rapidly gaining a greater
popularity among our agriculturists, particu-
larly the beef producers of the West.

Butter Production East vs. West.

A recent study of the New York butter
markets has revealed some interesting facts
that possibly may be of value to dairymen.
The fact that butter is lower now than for
some years past, is doubtless due to the gen-
eral depreciation in value; but the apparent
falling off in the demand for the higher grades
of the "gilt edge" of the eastern dairies must
be ascribed to other causes. Dealers in fancy
butter tell us that where a few years ago they
had difficulty in obtaining as much "Phila-
delphia butter" as they wanted, now they are
continually being solicited for orders. There
is no actual falling off in the demands; on the
contrary there is a decided increase, as the
number of people who require good butter is
constantly growing. The lower prices are
due to the large number of dairies engaged in
the manufacture of "gilt edge" butter, but
especially to the recent rapid improvement
in western butter. People will no longer pay
75 cents to \$1.00 per pound for the fancy
butter, when they can get nearly as good from
the West at the price of ordinary eastern butter.
It is rather a puzzle to the eastern farmer,
that his western competitor can pay the
freights for so long distances and still under-
sell him in his own market; but it is this
very matter of freight that makes the differ-
ence. Most good dairymen feed considerable
quantities of corn-meal for the production of
first class butter in paying amounts; but the
eastern farmer, as a rule, feeds western corn,
paying the freight on it all the way from its
distant harvest fields. The western dairyman
saves this freight, which is 25 to 50 per cent
of the price paid by his eastern competitor.
In other words, the western dairyman only
pays freight on one pound of butter, instead
of on ten to fifteen pounds of corn, thus
enabling him to sell his butter that much
cheaper than those who pay freight on the
corn, to say nothing of the differences in the
value of land and other expenses. This feed-
ing of corn for butter production by the
western farmer is also a source of profit in
that it removes no fertility from the soil, but
increases its productiveness and permits grow-
ing still larger crops of corn to be converted
into butter at a continually advancing profit.
Previous to the feeding of cattle, and butter
production, the western corn grower had little
use for corn-stalks or other coarse fodder;
now he converts them into butter and beef,
so that, in comparison with the past practice,

the products from them are clear profit, and
can be sold at a low price.

The dollar-a-pound prices have been very
deceptive, and led to much dissatisfaction on
the part of producers, but when the method
of obtaining them is known, the gloss wears
off from the picture, and the gilt from the
butter. Take one noted dairy as an illustra-
tion of the methods of most of this class. The
owner, by a very great outlay, had got his
farms into splendid condition, some single
acres costing many hundred dollars for their
reclamation; then he purchased the best im-
ported stock, paying, it is stated, \$15,000 for
a bull. These animals, of course, took the
first prize at the "Centennial" and other pro-
minent cattle shows. A leading agricultural
weekly was employed to give the farm a
grand send-off in a supplement, of which it is
said there were 50,000 extra copies distributed,
mostly to wealthy New York families. When
the butter was ready to be put upon the mar-
ket, 3 one-half pound packages were given at
intervals to a great number of leading fam-
ilies. In addition to this skillful advertising,
the farm was made prominent in every way
possible; by excursions and feasting of city
friends, of Aldermen and other notables, and
by a splendidly illustrated magazine article.
At the farm every obtainable means is em-
ployed for the making of the best butter; yet,
aside from this, it was literally forced upon a
certain class of people who are willing to pay
almost any price for style. And in this case
they do pay 50 cents a pound for style only;
for without any disparagement to the product,
we know that about as good butter is every
day sold in the markets for 40 cts., 50 cts.,
and 60 cts. per pound, though under less pre-
tentious circumstances and claims. The
latter brands are, however, probably sold at us
large a profit.

It is now quite definitely settled, that aside
from exceptional cases, "gilt edge" butter is
not an attainable or profitable product. Bar-
ring this, then the question at hand is, first-
class eastern against the same quality of west-
ern butter. To the westerner we say, go on
in the same way and do as much better as you
can. The eastern dairyman, we advise to
raise as much of the grain he feeds as possi-
ble cows, so that it will turn out the largest
possible yield; to study the methods by which
his competitors beat him, and then to go and
do likewise.

Joseph Arch.

Joseph Arch has fallen out with the
National Agricultural Laborers' Union. In a
letter to the press he denounces the Union
and its management in the strongest terms.
As more than 47,000 were spent last year by
the Union in managing £10,000, it would ap-
pear that Arch has good grounds to go upon.
He wants those who are in favor of a more
economical system to rally round him, and
either reform the present Union or make an-
other. These are just the times in which the
efficacy of a Laborers' Union could be tested.
Farmers' rents or laborers' wages must come
down; probably rents and wages will fall.
But there will be a stubborn resistance on
both sides, and indications are that the chief
loss must fall to the landlords.

Rats Suck the Blood of a Horse.

A prominent horse-dealer of this city (Mont-
real) told us a curious story this morning
about the fancy his rats (he calls them)
have for a change of diet.—He keeps a horse
and noticed lately that it showed symptoms
of lameness in his fore legs. He examined
him carefully, but could not discover the
cause. On going to the stable one day he
before entering, looked in through the win-
dow, then to his astonishment he counted
eleven rats stuck on the horse's legs sucking
his blood. He waited expecting every
moment that the horse would shake them off,
but instead of doing this he remained motion-
less and seemed to enjoy the strange visitors.
A rap on the window sent the rats scurrying
off. On examination of the horse's legs he
found 22 little holes from eleven of which the
blood was flowing. The horse was removed
to another stable and soon recovered from the
sores, but strange to say his appetite has
almost failed him; he refuses oats, and as a
consequence has fallen off in flesh, so much
so that now he is almost useless.

Adulteration.

Every few weeks there comes a report from
some quarter of new discoveries in the flour-
ishing business of adulteration. One of the
most cunning schemes was the importation
into England of what was supposed to be a
cargo of flour, but was, in reality, more than
three-quarters plaster of Paris. A baker who
tried to use some of it turned out stones in-
stead of loaves from his oven. But it seems
to have been intended more for swindling
the banks, by borrowing money on it, than
for use as an article of food. In this connec-
tion, it may be mentioned that the American
papers are just now discussing the numerous
baking-powders manufactured in the States
nearly all contain alum, which the leading
physicians declare to be injurious when cook-
ed up in bread. The alum is used to take the
place of the harmless cream of tartar in the
powder. It makes bread rise just as quick,
and costs about one-twelfth what the alum
costs. It is thus a good deal cheaper; but
when it makes a man dyspeptic it becomes
infinitely more expensive. Cheap baking
powders are risky articles.

Tea Wanted to Preserve Beauty.

(From the London Globe.)

The cup that cheers but not inebriates is
threatened with a rival possessing properties
which must render it first favorite among the
fair sex. The produce of the *Ilex Paragayensis*,
mate, or Paraguay tea, has often been
suggested as a substitute for the more ortho-
dox infusion of the leaves of the tea, or tea
plant, but this would stand no chance in
competition with the new candidate for pub-
lic favor. Paris, it is said, had just awoken
to the virtues of "a new kind of tea," called
Serkys tea, "which has the virtue of preserv-
ing the brilliancy and beauty of early youth
up to the ripest age;" it is composed "of ex-
quisitely refreshing and balsamic plants"—
the leaves of the plants are probably intended
—"growing on the foot of the mountains of
Mecca and Libanus." The beverage in ques-
tion claims an antiquity greater than that of
the modern tea, whose name it borrows. It
is said to have been discovered in the time of
Osman I., who introduced it to the ladies of
his seraglio, and it has ever since remained
the favorite beverage of the sultanas. In out-
ward application its effects are as marvelous
as when taken internally, if thrown into the
bath, will contribute to preserve the freshness
of the complexion in a manner which Mme.
Rachet's preparations could never equal.
Serkys, whatever it may be, will no doubt be-
come the rage in Paris, where its virtues are,
we are told, devoutly believed in. There is
only one little difficulty in the matter and
that is that the wonderful properties of the
drink should ever have been forgotten when
once known, as Serkys is said to have been
familiar to the ladies of the French court.
"In France it was known during the reign of
Louis XIV., and perhaps it was owing to this
preparation that all the women of that period
were young and beautiful!"

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