A Tribute to the Memo y of Maisonneuve.

A movement is now on foot for the erection of a monument to the memory of Maisonneuve, the founder of Ville Marle. Mr. Bourassa, a well known painter and sculptor, has made the designs of a statue to Maisonneuve, and under his directions the execution thereof is being carried out by a distinguished pupil of his—Mr. Hebert. The statue of Maissonneuve may be said to be complete, as far as the modelling is concerned, and ready to be east in bronze. It will be of heroic size, as is fitting, measuring about 5 feet in height. The founder of Montreal holds in his left hand a white flag of the Bourbons, adorned with the lily; his right hand is extended in a majestic gesture and his attitude is that of a conqueror taking possession of a new land. The face reflects the energy, austerity and asceticism, which distinguished the life of this great man. It is intended that this statue shall be set on a pedestal of Ohio sandstone. The whole monument will attain a height of 25 feet. The site chosen for its erection is Place d'Armes, at the centre where now stands the fountain. This spot, the most historic within the limits of Montreal, clustering with memories of the ancient days, is especially memorable as the scene of a victory by Maisoneuve over the Indians, who threatened the very existence of the infant colony. This monument will, of course, have to be creeted by subscription. We are certain that a large and influental committee of citizens, irrespective of creed and nationality, will take the matter in hand and not desist until they have carried it through to completion. Montreal owes this to her founder and is further bounden to encourage the talents of her native artists. A Tribute to the Memo y of Maisonneuve. the talents of her native artists.

THE P. A. P. B'S.

First Grand Annual Concert-Glittering Uniforms-Poor Attendance-Despondency-The Programm.

On Thursday evening last a lodge of the society known under the above initials, gave a concert in the Mechanics' Hall. The doors were opened at 7:15, and the concert commenced at 8 o'clock, at least so said the programmes and advertisements. The interior of the hall wore its usual aspect, with the exception of the platform, which was gally decked with yellow and blue. The exterior of the building did not present an exciting appearance, the streets were not thronged, and only the ordinary number of passers-by wore observable. Now and then an odd figure dropped into the doorway of the Mechanics Hall and slowely vanished up the staircase. The ticket-seller, or money-taker, looked blue, glum and despondent at the apparent lack of business, and gazed expectantly into the vacancy before him. Now and then his eyes flashed as some odd creature ascended towards him, but they as suddenly became dim, when the object turned to the left and entered the reading room. The ticket collector at the head of the staircase was equally despondent. His hands were filled with gaudily-decked programmes, but they were almost devoid of tickets. We have seen other concerts where the collector had several assistants with ready hands to relieve him of the over-abundant, receipt of tickets which he received. But, alas, on this occasion they were not needed. The assistants were, however, on hand, but they had nothing to do; they were superfinous matter; they kept their hands in the pockets of their glittering pants and gazed shiveringly at the chiefcollector. Eventually despairing of their services being required, they silently sat down and added to the number of the audience present. Gradually the visitors dropped in—very gradually indeed—until, at last, the sum total of those who paid for their ontrance amounted to the number of twenty-five souls, by exact count. They waited for some time, and the performers looked anxiously through the slits of the outrain. Every one looked at his or her neighbor, the Post reporter smiled, the audience bec On Thursday evening last a lodge of the societa

B. Band. FIRST GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT
of the St. George's Lodge, P. A. P. B., No. 26.
The members of the band had neatly trimined uniforms, and were almost alike, with the exception of the big-drummer, who was, to say the least, a most remarkable character. The way he thumped the unfortunate drum, the wild manner in which he flashed his arms around, the horrible din he made and his martial strut drew the admiration, or, perhaps, attention, of all present. He was one of the flaest eights of that entertainment. They marched around and around playing a tune, but it was some time before the majority of the audience discovered that that tune was called the "Protestant Boys." However, it was so. A general sigh of relief was given when the music ceased, and the musiclans vanished.

The Worshipful Master then read the opening address. His name is a dark mystery, but he appeared a youthful and becoming man. He was dressed in such a variety of colors that would have even celipsed a rainbow. He bowed gracefully and read — Well, it is of no importance to state what he did read, and the less said about it the better. Songs of varied descriptions then followed. The Rev. C. A. Doudlet arose, and with his benevolent countenance created quite a small impression among the small mudience. He addressed them in gushing tones.

SECOND PART OF THE ENTERTAINMENT
was opened by an address from one of the
five martyrs, L. O. A. C. M. D. X. Y. Z. Grant.
This gentleman was modest, and referred
chiefly to hismartyrdom. We were, however,
glad when he concluded. More songs, cornet
solos, reachings, and what was termed a "vocal
duet" followed. Then a grand tableau, "Derry
wall," was exhibited. Then the enthusiasm becamegreat, guns were fired, the Prentice Boys
dusted gallantly on the stage, their hands
grasped swords and daggers, they shouted
"come on," "come on." It is hard to say how
mey would have finished up, but the amount of
powder exploded caused such a smoke that they
disappeared unknown to any of the audience.
We arose and departed a silent, if not enlightenel, man. Thus terminated the concert. SECOND PART OF THE ENTERTAINMENT

An Avaricious Pig.

On Thursday last, whilst a milkman was having a quiet little chat with a housemaid of one of our up-town houses, a Mr. Pig came quietly jogging along. Seeing the milk cans, he could not resist the temptation to test and sample the quality of the fluid for himself. Placing his snout against a huge can he soon satisfied himself of its contents. Quietly placing himself in that same perpendicular position peculiar to his race, when reaching anything above their horizontal line, his snout was soon buried far and deep into the delicious liquid. The milkman by this time having got through with his little chat, turned with a beaming countenance to his sleigh. A glance soon revealed the process by which his stock was being reduced. Not recognizing Mr. Pig as a regular customer, he proceeded with considerable alacrity to intercept his quiet repast. Seizing him by the ears, he tugged and kicked, and kicked and tugged; the only response was a squeal which echoed in the can. Mr. Pig finding things getting too hot resolved on a retreat, when on bringing himself on all fours, horrors of horrors, the can came too. He and the can were inseparable, the struggle became more desperate, and raged with fury until the pretty little housemaid came to the rescue, selzed the pig by the tail, and whilst the milkman laid hold of the tin can, by one grand tug, the two were separated.

A Feather in Our Cap.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Our Irish contemporaries sometimes complain that the Irish are set aside in Canada, and that Irishmen never get a chance to shine, simply because they are Irish. But this is a great mistake. The Irish do shine—on the Bench, at the Bar, in Parliament, and in the social and commercial walks of life. The Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator declares that the belle of the ball at Rideau Hall the other night was an Irish girl -"a young, warm-hearted, charming, unaffected Irish girl"-with a superb figure and classic face. She is of Irish patrician blood, her home is in Ottawa, and she has lived in Canada from early childhood. What more could our Irish friends ask for than that?

-For filteen years no Governor of North Carolina has served out his full term

OUR MANITOBA LETTER.

Sig,-From information received no doubt a large number of people of the Eastern Provinces will be seeking homes in the Prairie Province the coming season; therefore, we purpose laying before your numerous readers ome facts respecting the Northwest, etc.

Having arrived in Winnipeg carly in December last, we think observation, inquiry and newspaper reading, has enabled us to form correct opinions. One would hardly all possible growth before the drouth of sum-expect a place of so limited a history as the mer comes on. Capital of Manitoba to number a population of over 8,000, and present so many fine public buildings, mostly of white brick manufactured in the edge of the city, and behold extensive stores, well filled with a variety of merchan-Already we have churches, colleges schools and hotels, creditable to much older cities. We need hardly name the Canadian Pacific, Grand Central, or any of the other hotels, for they are now familiar as household words, more especially the former, since the arrival of Lord Dufferin, who expressed him-self astonished and well satisfied at his accommodation.

The coming season is likely to witness the erection of a suitable Government House, as that the inserted buds have "taken." All well as a noble structure for the increasing above the bud is to be removed, that this bud congregation of St. Mary's Church, where the | may have the whole nourishment supplied by English speaking Catholics attend divine ser- the root. Remove the stock with one cut of a vice. The building now occupied by the sharp knife, leaving about half an inch above congregation is only temporary, and insuf-ficient for the 113 families and their children Spring Work in the Orch now constituting the congregation, to say nothing about the numerous strangers frequently in the city over Sunday, and especially the large addition likely to be made to the congregation the coming season. Of course the French Catholics have their commodious Cathedral, where the illustrious Archbishop Tache oficiates to a large attendance. St. Boniface has, also, fine educational and charitable institutions worthy of the zeal of Catholics.

The prospect for the prosecution of the C. P. R., and the Railroad from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, or at least Portage la Prairie before next winter, together with other enterprises will, doubtless, encourage many persons to turn their steps this way the coming summer.

We fear, however, that the accommodations over the American railroads and the notorious Red River boats may prove a little expensive and unpleasant. Yet the boats need only be dry place where the soil is light, open a trench, utilized from St. Vincent to Winnipeg, about and lay in a slanting position—at an angle of a ten hours' sail. As to the Pembina Branch, we cannot count much upon it, as the late Government tied up for a time by giving the contractors until next fall to complete it, and it may be undergoing a slow process of ballasting, etc., next season. It has not been a success so far. The great drawback to this city so far, and

likely to be for some little time to come, is the scarcity of wood, and of a very inferior quality at that, although varying from \$4.40 to \$6.50 per cord. Until coal can be had at a reasonable rate (at present \$18 to \$20 per ton), cither by American lines or Thunder Bay, where in quantities it is less than half prices this winter; or, perhaps, still better, brought from the Saskatchewan, we have little inducement to encourage manufacturers to settle among us. No interest does more to make a place prosperous than successfully carrying on a manufacturing business, where a healthy population can be built up, scattering the earnings of the workman around his own neighborhood instead of sending the money abroad among absentees. Of course a manufacturing population causes a local and then damp straw or other litter-whatmarket for the farmer, and so on to the benefit of all concerned. Manitoba is in its isfancy in this particular as yet; but with "cheap coal" brought from the Saskatchevan, and lumber from the pineries along the C. P. Railroad and inland streams, a new dement to the growth and wealth of this whole country will be felt.

As to our flour milis, so far we have not and with his benevolent countenance created quite a small impression among the small impression among the small includence. He addressed them in gushing tones, the words poured rapidly from his mouth, his gestures became animated, his utterance incoherent, and wildly his eyes burned. But what it was all about is more than any one listening could tell—most likely the usual tale of bigotry, etc. More songs, and another row from the O. Y. B. Band—"selections" is what they called it son Bay store, at the south end of the city, on the programme. The laid idle of late; but is nowstarted up again under the control of the Hudson Bay Company, and is turning out from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty sacks of flour per day. We learn the intention is to double its power by adding four more run of stones to the capacity. We know of no better opening for enterprising millers than is to be found in this Province. Here is to be found the grain in abundance, and also the market, which is likely to continue for years; so long, at least, as our public works are progressing, and after they are completed, an opening will be had for shipment via the C. P. Railroad and Thunder Bay route.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 18, 1879.

An Eccentric Individual.

Teresto, February 27.-A singular and weird specimen of a human being has taken up his abode in the woods near Weston. There he lives without other shelter than an open bark shed, built beside a log, and before which he builds a fire. His bed consists of a few poles to keep him from the damp ground, and his only extra covering, beyond a worn, but not ragged, suit, is a common camp blanket. His utensils comprise only a tin cup and tin pail. A rude sled of his own manufacture is used for drawing bushwood for his fire. During the early part of his residence here, he begged about the neighborhood, but would never enter a house. Now he does less, if any, begging, being supplied by those who take pity on his forlorn condition. This odd mortal is a man of about fifty, of medium height and some-what stout of body, with dark, shaggy hair and beard, the latter inclining to grey be-neath the mouth, greyish eyes and nose a little flat above and quite sharp at the point. He converses readily with those who go to see him, and displays a good deal of shrewdness, though his mind is apparently of light cast. He amuses his visitors by rattling the bones and singing songs, some of them of his own com-position. He has a love song, medicine song, tea song, and one referring to the mode of life he has chosen. He says his name is George Williams; that he is a Canadian, though he has spent much of his time in the United States; that he was born at Hogsback Falls; near Ottawa; and that he has been a waiter. He talks of having walked from Philadelphia to New Orleans and back by the eastern coast; of having been nearly frozen and lying in hospital for some time. Then he states, what no one would imagine from his appearance, that he has a sense of cleanliness, and prefers to live by himself.

—It is proposed in Texas to sell enough wild lands to build a new State House.

-The Oberland Alpine Club propose to buy some of the ibex forming part of the attended one of these courses, to report the collection of the late King Victor Emanuel, for the purpose of restocking the mountains

AGRICULTURAL.

Orchard and Nursery.

It has been more than once stated, that so far as these Notes apply to the nursery, it is farmer's or orchardist's nursery, where trees

neighbors. Tree Seeds should be sown as early as the ground can be worked, as it is desirable to get mer comes on.

Peach Seeds that have been kept in boxes of earth or mixed with earth in heaps, should be planted in nursery rows, 3 or 4 feet apart. The stones are to be separated from the soil by means of a coarse sieve or riddle, and only those that have cracked the shells, are planted about 3 inches apart in the rows, and covered 2 or 3 inches deep. If the halves of the shell fall away all the better; the seed is to be planted the same. Crack the stones not loosened by a light blow on the edge.

Budded Stocks .- Those nursery trees that were budded last summer will need attention when the buds begin to swell, and it is known

Spring Work in the Orchard was noted last month. All pruning, and renovating old trees, may be done at a time when other work is not possible.

Do not Graft too Early .- Those who go about the country to do grafting wish to make their season as long as possible, and begin to set grafts in February. It should not be done until the buds on the tree to be grafted begin to swell, and show that vegetation is active. Make preparations and

Secure Cions it it has not been done. Cions when inserted, should always be dormant, and if not already cut, do it at once before the buds wake up.

Planting Trees is a job that should not be hurried. It is not fair treatment of a tree to put it into a hole with clods of wet, half frozen earth around its roots. If trees are received before the ground is ready,

Heel them in and let them wait. Select s 45°, one after another, carefully covering the roots and lower part of the stem of each with soil. See that each tree is properly labelled, or if there are a number of a kind, place a stake to mark them in such a manner that there will be no doubt about their names when they are taken out. Care now will save much trouble in future. When properly heeled in the trees are safe for a month or more.

Late Frosts are often destructive, especially to peach trees at the South. We advise those who fear frosts on the well advanced buds or blossoms to try the method found effective in the vineyards on the Rhine-i. e., to envelope the trees in

A Cloud of Smoke .- Every one has observed that frost is rarely deposited in a cloudy night: in fact, whatever prevents radiation, and the cooling of the tree below a certain point prevents frost. A thin paper or fabric will protect very tender plants, and even a cloud of smoke will do the same. In the vineyards referred to, when frost is feared, fires are built ever will make a dense smudge-is thrown upon them. As frost rarely occurs except on still nights, the smoke will not blow away. Moreover, it is found that the mischief is usually done within an hour or two of sunrise. and that it is not necessary to start the fires until then. This method so effective in vineyards should be equally so in peach orchards, and we hope it will have a fair trial this sea-

The Black Knot in Plum Trees.

An Act has been passed in the Provincial Assembly to compel every occupant of land throughout the Province of Ontario to cut out and burn up all the black knot found on plum trees and dig up and burn all peach trees affected with the yellows; in the event of this not being rigidly carried out the delinquent, upon conviction, will render himself liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for every such offence.

Instructions have been given to overseers and inspectors of highways to give special attention to this matter, and they are further empowered, if the disease is not removed at the expiration of five days after they have notified the occupant of its existence, to enter on the land and destroy the tree or trees; in carrying out which duty they will be exonerated from any act of trespass. The cost and expense entailed by the overseer or inspector in burning out the complained of black knot or vellows will have to be defrayed by the owner, and in the event of the latter refusing to pay the costs it will be within the province of the Municipal Council to levy on the land. So stringent is the Act, that it enacts that any officer neglecting to discharge his duty will be liable to a fine from \$10 to \$20, and it also gives power to all Justices of the Peace to recover, by distraint if necessary, any penalty the owner may be liable to on conviction.

A New Hint to Housekeepers.

There is not the slightest doubt that if the science of nutrition and digestion, of the relative value of different kinds of food to supply nourishment and strength to the system, and the best methods of preparing various articles of diet, to make them palatable and attractive as well as economical, were better understood by the mass of housekeepers, there would be a great saving of expense, a great deal more of enjoyment, and that health would be largely increased. Miss Juliet Corson is doing very much to promote these most desirable ends. Her book. "Twenty-five Cent Dinners for Families of Six," which is being rapidly circulated through the country, has already accomplished a good deal, and will do much more hereafter. Her "Cooking-School Text-Book and Housekeepers' Guide" is a most excellent work, giving in plain, easily understood language, directions for dishes suited to any table, from the simplest and cheapest up to the most elaborate and expensive. This work details the cost of each article of food, taking the average through the country. Another of her books, her "Cooking Manual," gives "Practical Directions for Economical Every Day Cookery." These books, if in the hands of every housekeeper, would doubtless

improved appliances of cookery, with chairs PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. for:15 or 20 ladies. Miss Corson takes her place among her cooking apparatus very much as the Professor of Chemistry in a college does when lecturing to his classes, and at the same time conducting experiments with his retorts, not to the commercial nursery, but to the his test-tubes, beaker glasses, etc. Following the order of her text book, with copies of it are raised for the home use, or supply the in the hands of her students, for such they are, though matronly ladies and younger ladies preparing themselves to be worthy matrons in the future. Miss Corson thus not only gives her lectures or talks, but with her own hands goes through the various operations of preparing and cooking a great number of dishes, soups, roasts, vegetables, entrees, salads, desserts, etc., etc. The whole processes, from receiving the articles from the market to placing them upon the table, are gone through with, so that each "student" goes home with a clear, definite understanding of the ahole, ready to put in practice what she has learned. Necessarily but one dinner course is taken up each afternoon, in a lesson of 2 to

3 hours .-- Now for our

PLAN FOR THE HOUSEKEEPERS OF A NEIGHBORHOOD. In every neighborhood, small or large, let few of the housekeepers meet at the residence of one of their number, say once a week or fortnight, one of them being chosen as leader for the day—usually the lady of the house where the meeting is held. Let two or more articles of food be selected for that meeting, and let the whole operation of preparing and cooking, and eating them if you please, be gone through with, including discussions upon different methods and the best ones. Copies of Miss Corson's books to refer to will be helpful. Let the young ladies be present to see and learn. Can there be any question that such a series of meetings would result in great improvement? The ladies who meet in Miss Corson's room tell us they derive great pleasure and profit. These local meetings will be an excellent substitute for some other social gatherings. Whoever moves in this enterprise will do a very good work we are very sure.

ANOTHER GOOD THING TO DO.

The great mass of the poor and ignorant people pay more for the nutriment they actually get than many well-to-do, intelligent families. Their supplies are bought in drib-lets at double cost; they do not know how, or in what, they can obtain the most real nourishment for the least expense; and what they do get could be made to do much better service if they knew how to prepare and properly cook it. If in each neighborhood two, or three, or more of the intelligent ladies, or even one of them, would undertake the work of educating the class referred to, in the direction indicated, it would often be of greater service than the organization of charitable associations. The superintendent of one of the best Insane Institutions in our country told us recently that the largest percentage of his 500 patients came from a class of laborers who lived chiefly on poorly cooked bread and salt pork fried hard. They lose the balance of mind because they are not sufficiently nourished with digestible food.

Fireside Reading.

Scene-A draper's shop. Saleswoman (to matronly party from the country): "Are you getting attention, ma'am?" Matronly party: Na, mem, am gettin' a bannet!" This fairly nonplussed the usually voluble attendant.

At a social gathering in Wicklow the conversation turned by some accident upon marriage. One of the girls, addressing a handsome Paddy, quite unconsciously, as she explained, said, "If I were you, and you me, I would have married long ago."

A little boy weeping most piteously was interrupted by some unusual occurrence. He hushed his cries for a moment; the thought was broken. "Ma," said he, resuming his snuffle, "what was I crying about just now?"

The proprietor of a building site in Wisconsin advertises his land for sale in this wise :—" The town of Poggis and surrounding country is the most beautiful which nature ever made. The scenery is celestial-divine; also two wagons to sell, and a yoke of steers."

A young man who recently sent a manuscript play to a theatrical manager had it returned to him with the remark that if he would only work it over so as to make the heroine rob the bank instead of defend it, and afterwards climb up a cataract on a slack rope with a safe on her back while the detectives paused on the brink, it might do.

A lady who is no longer in the first blush of youth is summoned as a witness in some suit. The judge: "How old are you, madame?" She (hesitatingly): "Thirty-nine." The judge (in the most benevolent tone, after having contemplated her an instant) "Thirty-nine? Come, madame, have courage Go on and finish it!"

A party of gentlemen sought to make a display of their wealth. The first lighted his cigar with a ten-dollar greenback. The second "went him ten better," and consumed a twenty-dollar note in the same way. The third, not to be out-done, sacrificed a cool fifty. Then the fourth and last declared he'd beat the crowd, took a blank cheque from his pocket, filled it out for a round thousand, signed it, and then lighted his pipe with it. The other three "caved in" at once at his reckless extravagance!

I complete Course.

MULTION OR LAMU RECHAUFFE.—Cut some slices of cold undertone mutton or lamb; put into a fryingpan with enough gravy or broth to cover them. Or, if you have neither of them, make a gravy of butter, warm water and catsup. Heat to boiling, and stir in pepper and a great spoonful of currant jelly. Send to the table in a chafing dish, with the gravy poured about the meat.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S CODLIVER OIL AND LIME has now been be-

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hands of every housekeeper, would doubtless quickly save many times their cost.

But Miss Corson is working in other ways. She gives public lectures to the people and has organized classes for housekeepers, for regular cooks and house-help, including instruction among the poor, to children, etc. One of these courses of instruction is attended by ladies of the highest class, from Fifth avenue, Murray Hill, etc. A representative of the American Agriculturist has frequently attended one of these courses, to report the proceedings, which are after this manner:

At 35 East 17th Street a kitchen is fitted up with all needed apparatus, including various the street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

UPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

Rosanna Clovel, Plaintiff, versus Alphonse Derome, dit Decarreau, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause to-day.

F. L. SARRASIN

Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 12th February, 1879. 27-3

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(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY, Official Assignes. JOHN McIntosh,
Accountant. : 11

DAME PHILOMENE LEBLANC HAS, THIS DAY, sued, at Montreal, her husband, ALFRED FLEURANT, of Montreal, merchant, for separation of property. Montreal, 15th February, 1879. LONGPRE & DAVID.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

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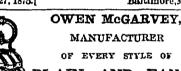
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