

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russians are retreating at various points. The Bulgarians continue atrocities in the plain of Arda. The Mussulmans are fleeing to the mountains. It is said that nineteen villages have been burned, several men crucified, and many women violated.

In consequence of a storm, the departure of the Ottoman plenipotentiaries to the Congress has been delayed.

It is announced that six divisions of the Austrian army will be placed soon on a war footing.

The Herald's Berlin despatch states that it is rumored Bismarck has elaborated a complete programme for the solution of the Eastern problem, and intends submitting it to Congress, insisting upon its adoption en bloc.

A Bucharest despatch reports that it is feared the Russians intend to interrupt the march of the Roumanian troops, and occupy Bucharest.

The Chamber of Deputies has decided that Roumanian representatives at the Congress should inflexibly protest against the retrocession of Bessarabia.

Caratheodori Effendi is now appointed first Ottoman delegate to the Berlin Congress. Mehemet Ali second, and Sadoukh Bey third. They started on Saturday. Caratheodori Effendi is also appointed Minister of Public Works, Samih Pasha Prefect of Police, and Said Pasha Governor of Angora. Mehemet Ali has been replaced in command of the troops by Fud Pasha.

A St. Petersburg despatch says it is believed that Russia will set more importance on the guarantees for the state of things to be established by the Congress than on the question of frontiers.

Correspondents at St. Petersburg and Vienna report a sanguine feeling as to the peaceful result of the Congress.

A Vienna despatch says the Russians lately occupied Djuma and Ekistamboul, south and south-west of Shumla. These places being beyond the line of demarcation, Fazly Pasha threatened forcibly to expel the Russians, being apparently ignorant of the reported arrangements for the surrender of Shumla.

Caratheodori Effendi, first plenipotentiary of Turkey to the Congress, is a Christian.

The Daily News publishes sensational despatches from Constantinople, stating that the Sultan has completely lost his head; that a change of Sovereign, and possibly of dynasty, is imminent; that the party which wants to make Midhat Pasha dictator is the strongest; that the Turkish army shows a mutinous spirit; and that great excitement exists in Stamboul.

A Pera special says it is stated that a recent council of Ministers decided not to surrender any fortress pending debates in Congress. A correspondent at Bucharest declares that there is nothing in the movements of Russian troops in Roumania to give ground for apprehensions of a conflict.

A despatch from Constantinople says great uneasiness continues to prevail.

Osman Pasha has been appointed Governor of the Palace, but still retains command of the army.

The appointment of Caratheodori, a pure Greek, and a Christian, as the first, and a Prussian, Mehemet Ali, as the second plenipotentiary, is unprecedented in the history of the Porte, and is regarded as a clever move on the part of the Turks to demonstrate the equity of all Ottoman subjects under the new constitution. Pressing demands reach Constantinople from Plovaok camp, in Rhodope mountains, for aid in behalf of over a hundred thousand refugees, who fled thither from the Russians and Bulgarians.

A Berlin correspondent says:—At the first sitting the Congress will decide whether Greece is to be invited to take part. The only points expected to cause grave difficulties are the war indemnity and the annexation of Antivari to Montenegro.

Said Effendi, chief of the military household of the Sultan, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

A Vienna correspondent says a meeting of the three Emperors is expected after the recovery of the Emperor William.

A Berlin correspondent says the Grand Duke Nicholas is disgusted with the pacific nature of affairs, and intends to retire to his estates.

The Marquis of Salisbury, accompanied by his eldest son and Geo. Linton Simmons, left for Berlin to-night.

Gortschakoff accompanied by Barons Domini and Fredericks, and several secretaries, has started for Berlin.

A Berlin despatch the appointment of Rosetti, President of the Chamber of Deputies, as acting Premier during Bradianov's absence at the Berlin Congress, has created a bitter feeling against Roumania and Prince Charles, because Rosetti is a well known Socialist and Democrat agitator.

Count Corfi, Italian Plenipotentiary to the Congress, has started for Berlin.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

A despatch from Vienna says:—M. Ristic, who is en route to Berlin, urges the claims of Servia upon the Congress, and will stop at Vienna to confer with and induce Count Andrassy to waive his objections to Servia retaining territory now actually occupied by her.

St. Petersburg, June 10.

The Czar's physicians have ordered him to go to Kissingen for his health.

London, June 10.

A despatch from Constantinople says that great uneasiness continues to prevail there.

UNITED STATES.

A special from Washington to the Tribune says, some of the Republicans who take an interest in matters, expect to prove to Butler that the investigation originated directly with Tilden. Among other stories about it is one that Mr. Sypher, acting for Anderson, visited Tilden in New York last fall, and offered to sell him documents which recently had been presented to the committee.

The interest which Tilden and his friends take in the progress of the investigation is believed to be manifested by the presence here of some of his most intimate advisers. Among them is Manton Marble, who, in his conversation is reported to express the hope that the present investigation will result in creating such public excitement that it will prepare the way for the easy removal of Hayes. He is said to maintain that the 44th Congress had no right to surrender its constitutional duty of counting electoral votes, that it did not do so, and that it is still within the power of Congress to count votes.

The Potter Committee has been informed, through the newspapers, that George Alfred Townsend received a letter from Secretary Sherman dated Treasury Department, Feb. 19th, 1878, containing the following paragraph:—

be misconstrued into wrong. I believe the element in Louisiana that is endeavoring to stir up these prosecutions now acknowledge that they cannot assail me except by forgery or perjury; they sought to do this through Anderson and Jenks, but it utterly failed. I have now letters from each of these that no such letter was received, or was ever written. The committee has summoned, or will summon, Townsend as witness to testify whether he received such letter, and will ask him to produce it.

Evarts received a telegram yesterday afternoon signifying acceptance of invitations for international monetary congress by both France and Italy. Evarts said in a conversation last evening, that the acceptance of those two great powers makes the holding of congress a fact.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, June 10.

Special to the Post.

His Excellency the Governor-General, the Countess of Dufferin and family, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Littleton and Captain Hamilton, A.D.C., arrived by the steamer "Quebec" on Saturday morning from Montreal. The steamer was gaily decorated from bow to stern with bunting. Their Excellencies were accompanied on board the mail S.S. "Scandinavian" by the following members of their family, who sailed for Liverpool:—Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Heroine Blackwood, Lady Victoria Blackwood, Hon. Basil Blackwood, and Hon. Fred. Blackwood. Having left on the steamship shortly before she sailed out of port, their Excellencies and party embarked on board the Government steamship "Druid," which had been fitted up for their reception, and sailed at 11.30 am for Gaspe and Tadoussac.

Hon. Mr. Howells, the former American Consul at this port, left for his new appointment at Toronto on Friday night.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a servant man, lately employed by Mr. Botterell, of the St. Foye road, who died from injuries sustained by him by a kick from a horse. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A Mrs. Rochette, of St. Johns suburbs, had her pocket picked of \$23 on the Finlay market on Saturday, while doing her marketing. Detective Flynn, of the Grand Trunk, arrested a man named Hall at Levis on Friday on suspicion of his being the author of the accident to the train some time since at Somerset.

A grand ceremonial was held in the Basilica yesterday. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop, who gave the Papal Benediction according to the new Pope, Leo XIII. The sermon was preached by the distinguished pulpit orator, the Rev. Louis Paquet. A large number of members of the Legislature were present, and also students of Laval, wearing their gowns. The strike on the Government works is not yet ended. The men are peaceable, but determined.

It is rumored that Mr. Irvine will enter the Ministry.

Mr. St. Jacques, from Ste. Hyacinthe, won the Dufferin gold medal at the Law examination in the Laval University on Saturday. The silver medal was taken by Mr. Fremont.

The election at Portneuf is contested; a counter claim will be brought.

The City Council is working hard to reduce the expenditure, so that the civic credit may be restored. In this work Councillor McWilliam is most prominent.

Mr. Watson, the new American Consul, assumed charge here on Saturday.

Bishop Williams is now on a confirmation tour.

It is said in high places that the Government will not resist if the vote on Mr. Molien's amendment be adverse. The pretension is that they have no reason to resist unless beaten on a measure introduced by them. Excitement on the vote is increasing, but no one can tell what the exact result will be.

Rowdiness prevailed here on Saturday night. In St. John street there was a good deal of fighting, the parties in most cases being strong political party ones.

Business is very dull in the lumber trade; there is a complete stagnation, and crowds of ship carpenters are idle.

Rev. Mr. Henning, C.S.S.R., lectures this evening on "Total Abstinence."

Captain James of the ship "Amoor," from Rotterdam, April 25th, which arrived in this port at 10 a. m. on Saturday, reports that on Wednesday, May 22nd, an ordinary seaman named John Todd, a native of Scotland, aged 20 years, fell on deck from the foretop-gallant yard, while unfastening the sail, and died instantly. He was buried at sea the same night.

Captain Pier, of the barque "Lily," from Barbados, April 26th, at this port on Saturday, reports, on May 18th, strong breeze from the west, in latitude 35.55 north, longitude 61.40 west, saw a vessel at some distance, apparently in distress; bore down and found her to be the fore-and-aft schooner "Louisa Bird-sall," of Thomas River, Maine; her mainmast was gone twenty feet above the deck, water-logged and abandoned; the boats were gone and no one was on board.

A LUCKY MAN—THE O'KEEFE LEGACY.

(From the London Correspondent of the Globe.)

A romantic case seems to be that of Mr. McCarthy, an Irish architect, who has just made five times a millionaire by having five millions sterling and much other property left him by the will of his first cousin, Mr. Charles Robert O'Keefe. These magnificent windfalls occur so seldom to mortals that they deserve to be recorded over and over again, and so handed down in all their splendor of glittering detail to an admiring posterity. It is twenty five years ago since Lionel Hawkins was the keeper of a small public house in Westmoreland, from which he was just on the point of being ejected for non-payment of rent, when the news reached him through a firm of solicitors that he was the lucky heir to £1,500,000, besides a life interest in a large amount of real property.

Another case of comparatively recent date is that of Daniel Lettridge of Dundee, a chimney sweep, who earned on an average seventeen shillings a week the year round. One morning Mr. Lettridge was astonished to hear that an old lady named Ronald had left him her whole fortune of £40,000, in acknowledgment of her gratitude to him for having always "swept and cleaned her chimneys so well." We have heard, too, of the case of Mr. Josiah Wells, of Friesco, who left his immense fortune of four millions sterling to the Baptist Minister who could be proved to have preached the shortest sermons all the year round.

Again, a few months ago a family named Buckley, in the county of Limerick, received as heirs a sum of £200,000 left by a relative who, many years before, had in very indigent circumstances emigrated to Australia. And about the same time a poor shoemaker in the town of Clure was discovered to be heir to about £100,000 under somewhat similar circumstances.

But all these cases seem of small weight when considered by the side of Mr. McCarthy's

good fortune. A few days ago Mr. D. P. McCarthy, a native of Cork, architect, of Barrington-street, received a letter signed G. A. Stanley, New square, Lincoln's Inn, informing him as follows:—"I am directed to apprise you that the first instalment of the O'Keefe legacy has come to hand in your favour for £200,000. The whole of the greater portion of the five millions left by the deceased will come to you, except the portion allotted to your brothers, about which the Crown will decide." Mr. McCarthy has furnished the following brief account of the history of the cousin who has left him this colossal fortune in cash, and about \$150,000 a year, it is said, in other property. Charles Robert O'Keefe, the maker of this fortune, was the son of a merchant in Cork. His parents both died before he came of age, and his constitution being delicate, he was recommended to go to a warmer climate. Accordingly he proceeded to India, engaged in the opium traffic and other branches of trade connected with native produce, and by his ability and good luck made one of the greatest fortunes of modern times. Mr. O'Keefe died unmarried in February, 1876, when Messrs. Carrington & Whigley, solicitors at Calcutta, advertised for heirs, of which apparently there was no lack, no fewer than 175 applicants putting in claims the next of kin; but they were all put aside on investigation in favour of Mr. McCarthy, of Limerick, who has four brothers, each of whom will come in for a 25th part of the five millions and estate, but Mr. McCarthy will be the recipient of the great bulk of the fortune. This gigantic windfall of Mr. McCarthy's shares with the Dago, case the attention and interest of Irish society at the present moment.

THE SOCIALISTS.

A week before he attempted to assassinate the Emperor, Hodel had his photograph taken at Berlin. He advised the photographer to make as many copies as possible, for in a week he would be dead, but his name would be known all over the world, and his likeness in request wherever men took an interest in current events. His father is dead, his mother being now married to one Heinrich Lehmann, shoemaker, at Leipzig. Hodel was frequently called Lehmann, though he had no right to assume that name. As a boy, he was flogged at Leipzig for theft. Two prosecutions, one for forgery and another for coupling the Emperor's name with insulting language, are pending against him at Naumburg. He was a journeyman tinsmith, and began his Socialistic career as a constant frequenter of meetings. Attracting the attention of Socialistic leaders, he was subsequently employed as a member of the official clique, and did wonders in crying "Good!" or "Hear, hear!" as circumstances seemed to demand. He then rose to be a hawk of pamphlets, and led an easy life in taverns, beer-gardens and meeting-rooms. The leaders of the party, as he took pains to inform a friend, had once been poor devils of compositors, glaziers, and locksmiths, but were then gentlemen at large, with handsome incomes and nothing to do. They had certainly to undergo imprisonment every now and then; but what did it matter? Terms of imprisonment were very lenient, and the more persecutions the greater the stipends paid the victim from party funds. He was employed in the great Socialistic printing-house at Leipzig, where the Vorwarts, the leading organ of the party, is published. Three months ago he quarrelled with the foreman of the printing-house, and was expelled from the party. His difference with the Red Socialists seems to have induced him to go to Berlin, and attend the meetings of the Christian Socialists, a new sect endeavoring to combine Protestantism and loyalty with strikes and other less defined attempts at modifying the existing property laws. The scene of his attempt upon the Emperor's life was almost exactly the same as that of young Blind's pistol-practice in 1866, which nearly brought the life of Prince Bismarck to an end.

A TRAIN THIRTY FEET LONG.

The correspondent of a London newspaper, describing the Easter procession of the court at Vienna, says:—"The Emperor followed, in great anxiety, as it seemed, lest his flambeau should go out, and after him a canopy of gold cloth. Beneath it walked backward four acolytes, also in cloth of gold, who swung their censers with energy, to fumigate the Bishop, who read from a glittering book as he proceeded. At intervals along the march trumpets walked, sounding vigorously on silver instruments. Then came the Empress—the cynosure of all eyes. She wanted no Viennese enthusiasm to appreciate her majesty. There is not, perhaps, another woman in Europe who could take part in such a show, with such a dress, and be not a whit ridiculous. The train was full thirty feet long, upborne by two pretty pages, in red doublet and hose. The court threw off its mourning for this occasion, and her Majesty wore a robe of palest lavender silk, trimmed with tufts of floss silk, as they seemed to us above, of a darker shade. Her head-dress was a cap of the same stuff, encircled by a light coronet, beneath which fell the superb tresses famed throughout Europe. Though looped back to the head, they hung in massy plaits to the waist. The dress and train were covered in lace of the rarest and oldest manufacture. It would be easy to make a laugh out of this medieval grandeur; to tell how the little pages struggled with the volumes of silk and clouds of lace which fluttered in their eyes. But no one smiled who saw the Empress so attired. In riding habit and quiet country dress she has won English admirers, but her natural costume, so to speak, is the gala robe of this court, more magnificent than any left in Europe. Behind her Majesty, one by one, marched fifteen archduchesses and great ladies, dressed in every brilliant color of silk or velvet. They had trains, but a little shorter, borne by two footmen. More guards followed, and the Magyar gentlemen-at-arms in a glittering phalanx. So very slowly, the procession vanished through an antique door and the clangor of silver trumpets the roll of drums and the shouts of the people."

SPORTING.

The Annual Spring games held under the auspices of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, took place on Saturday afternoon and attracted a large and respectable assemblage. The first event on the programme was throwing the ball from Lacrosse. There were seven entries, was won by J. Davy, of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, who threw 352 feet 8 in. W. Cousins second, 349 ft. 9 in.

Three mile walk, was very well contested and won by W. Drummond, 27.35. J. Newall, of Toronto, being second.

100-yards Handicap (Heats): 1st heat, R. Sumerhays, scratch; J. Austin, 18 feet; Lockhurst. Won by J. Austin. Time 10.3 sec. Sumerhays second.

2nd heat, Snuggling, of Toronto, and Cousins, 5 feet; Slate, 22 feet. Won by Slate, 10.3 sec. 3rd heat, Stewart, 8 feet; Hubbell, 10 feet; Featherstonhaugh, 21 feet. Won by Stewart.

Final heat, won by A. McG. Stewart, 10.3 sec. Chas. Slate, second, 11 min.

3 Mile Handicap Club—Geo. R. Starke, scratch; E. H. Hanna, 70 yards. This was a very close race until the last round, there not being over three yards difference between both men, owing to Hanna having mistaken the ninth round for the last and used up all his strength, he allowed Starke to come in a winner by about thirty yards.

The mile dash was looked upon as to have been the race of the day, but owing to Mr. W. E. Allen, one of the competitors, being out of town, made quite a disappointment. Won by W. T. Arthur, Toronto, R. McG. Stewart a good second. Time, 5.5 sec.

Three Legged Race, 100 yards, won by Hubbell and Featherstonhaugh.

Half Mile Race, (open) brought forward only two competitors, H. Downs and W. Hubbell. Won easily by Downs. Time 2.19.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race, Handicap, (open). Won by J. Austin, Time 19 sec. R. McG. Stewart, second.

Fifty Yards Potato Race was next called, and proved to be a very amusing race. (Geo. R. Starke and Jas. P. Cooke started, but owing to the distance, Mr. Cooke gave up and left Starke an easy victory in 11 min. The distance to be covered in this race was 2,756 yards.

The next and last event was the One Mile. H. Downs and John Parrington, of Ottawa, were all that started. Won by Parrington. Time, 5.04. The prize in this race was not presented until Mr. Parrington produces certificates from Ottawa as to his being an amateur.

The band of the Sixth Fusiliers were in attendance, and played very choice music.

THE PRIEST WHO COMMITTED MURDER.

THE CHARACTER OF BLASIUS PISTORIUS IN EUROPE.

The Baltimore News of May 29th, contains the following letter from its European correspondent in relation to the early history of Blasius Pistorius, the Pennsylvania priest condemned to be hanged for the murder of Farmer Isaac Jaquette, near Norristown. The letter is dated Leibel, Germany, and is as follows:—

Blasius Pistorius was born in 1821, at Saarwellingen, a large village on the road from Leibel to Saarbrous. He belongs to a respectable family, but from his early youth he displayed a strange unsteadiness of mind. He was by turns a farmer, a winner, a school teacher, a man of business, and then for three years a soldier in the Prussian army. He was about thirty years of age when he began his learned studies, and having gone through the eight classes of a German village, he entered the clerical village at Treves to devote himself to the study of philosophy and theology for four years, at the completion of which, in the year 1871, he received the holy Order of Priesthood. He was first appointed to a parish in the district of Eifel, and thence he was removed after a few months' labors to the parish of Tholey, where he was stationed until he left Europe for America. During his stay at Tholey I became acquainted with him. I saw him several times at my home, and dined with him frequently. During his visits I had long conversations with him, and heard a great deal of him through other persons—his own pastor, his comrades and school friends.

ESTIMATE OF HIS CHARACTER.

"To give a just estimate of his character, I must say at first he was no hypocrite, but faithful and sincere in his convictions, and always zealous—perhaps over zealous—in performing his sacerdotal duties. He was abstemious as to drinking and eating. I remember very well he refused even at table to drink a glass of wine. His private life and morality were always unimpeachable. Such was Blasius Pistorius when he took his departure from Europe. I do not know all the circumstances under which the murder of which he has been found guilty took place, but I say, and all the persons in Germany who know the character of this unfortunate man agree with me, that deliberate intention cannot be thought of. He must have killed that man in a moment of overwhelming passion.

OVER HIS UNBILITY.

"I never knew a man or woman in my whole life of such irritability of character as Pistorius. He was here the enfant terrible of the society in which he made his appearance. Wherever he went there was quarrelling and disputing. A single word would throw him into an incredible passion, and it was by this feature of his disposition he made himself and all who were obliged to live with him wretched. His passionate temper caused many troubles in the two families where he officiated, so that Bishop Eberhard, now deceased, was glad to get rid of him when he asked his consent from the diocese. Certainly he would never have been ordained if that awful disposition of his

mind had been known to his superiors. What I have said here is abundantly proven by that which the papers have reported of his behavior toward the priest of Norristown, Archbishop Wood, and Judge Mitchell. I wonder that the judges have not taken into consideration that nobody but a madman could write to the Archbishop such a message as he is said to have written, demanding an answer to his communication. He has written in a similar strain toward his superiors in Germany, and it was recognized by all who knew him here as an acknowledged fact that his mental state was at times disordered. His superiors knew it, and treated him accordingly."

THE DOMINION REGIMENTS AND THE WAR.

The following is a list of regiments which have served in the Dominion, and are first under orders to proceed with the troops should hostilities break out in the East, viz:— The 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel C. Napier Sturt. Returned to England from Canada in 1842. The 2nd Battalion of Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel G. R. Fitzroy. Returned from England to Canada in 1842. The 2nd Battalion of the 4th Foot, under the command of Colonel E. W. Bray, C.B. Was quartered at Nova Scotia in 1868. The 30th Foot, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Futton. Was stationed in Nova Scotia in 1869. The 78th Highlanders, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Warren. Returned to England from Nova Scotia in December, 1871. The First Battalion Rifle Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Returned to England from Canada, in September, 1870. His Royal Highness will not proceed with his regiment to the East should it be ordered for service, but will in all probability be given a staff appointment in England.

A DESPERADO.

Two enraged duellists meet upon the dark and bloody ground. Just as their swords are about to be handed to them their first enraged duellist, in a voice trembling with suppressed bravery, says:—"One of us two must remain on this field." "You're talking," said the second enraged duellist. "And it shall be you," says the first enraged duellist, "for I'm going." (Goes with the velocity of a quarter-horse.)

POPULATION OF BERLIN.—Berlin has a population of 894,000 Protestants, for whom there are but thirty-four churches and ninety-five ministers—that is one shepherd to a flock of 8,463 sheep.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during week ending June 8th, 1878: 6215. Same week last year: 5000. (1875) 1200.

TO CRICKETERS!

Just received, a stock of best quality White Cricketing Flannel.

UMBRELLAS.

Several cases more Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, in Browns, blues and dark greens. Prices from 8-35 to \$5.50 each.

GALATEA.

One case New Galatea Stripes, for Ladies' or children's wear.

LIST OF NEW DRESS GOODS.

New lot of twilled Debelges only 14c per yd. New lot of Brilliantine, only 17c per yd. New lot of Kars Salting Cloth, only 18c per yd. New lot of All-wool French Cashmere, only 25c per yd. New lot of Scotch Debelges, only 20c per yd. New lot of Homespun Debelges, in all the colors, to be sold at 25c per yd.

DON'T SKIP THIS LOT.

New lot of Camel's Hair Cloth, in all the new colors, to be sold at 23c per yd. New lot of Scotch Debelges, in all the new shades, to be sold at 21c per yd. New lot of Mohair Lastings, in all the new colors, to be sold at 25c per yd. New lot of Washing Serges, in all the new colors, to be sold at 28c per yd.

DON'T SKIP THIS LOT.

New lot of Vienna Cloth, in the most fashionable colors, to be sold at 24c per yd. New lot of Mohair Lastings, in all the new shades, to be sold at 23c per yd. New lot of All-wool French Debelges, new shades, to be sold at 42c per yd. New lot of French Brilliantine, in all the new shades, to be sold at 23c 25c 30c 36c and 58c per yd. New lot of All-wool French Debelges, to be sold at 45c per yd.

SPECIAL LOTS.

Special lot of All-wool English Bunting, in all the new colors, to be sold at 34c per yd. Special lot of All-wool French Cashmere Debelges, new nicks, in all the newest shades to be sold at 40c per yd. Special lot of Camel's Hair Debelges, in all the new colors, to be sold at 26c per yd. Special lot of All-wool Empress Cloth, to be sold at 26c per yd. Special line of Irish Poplin, in all the new shades, to be sold at 26c per yd. Special lot of Silk Warp Empress Cloth, in all the new shades, to be sold at 84c per yd. S. CARSLBY, 303 and 305 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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1878.

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