THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FURS AND FACTS

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Respectfully informs the public that they have the past seasor MANUFACTURED A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK of

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Which they are now offering at

The Very Lowest Possible Prices. As we mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES and have

but ONE PRICE, the purchaser does not have to help make Dyfor bad debts a credit store must make.

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LADIES' SEAL MUFFS \$12 00 \$13 50 and \$15 00 PERSIAN LAMB \$8 50 and \$10 LADIES' SEAL CAPS 80 and \$10 up \$9 and \$10 up GENTS' ďο do \$7 50 BOYS do

P. LAMB BLACK MUFFS \$2 \$2 50 \$3 00 and \$1 00 Our RUSSIAN BLACK MUFF at \$S is a Beauty

\$7.50

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS AS YOU PASS. Nov 7, 1677

HE MAMMOTH.

JOHN A. RAFTER & CO. 450 Notre Eame Street.

The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto-" Value for Value Received:"

CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.

Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17½c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c,

White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, Scarlet Sixony Flannels, 171c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c,

.30c, 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flanuels, 300, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Ambor, all

selling at 29c and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures

7-8 of a yard wide. Rlankets For Man And Beast. Ricks of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to

\$6.50. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25.

Table Linon Department.

Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 27½c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen.

Roller Towelling.

Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 12}c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 12½c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c,

Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12 c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 39c, 35c. White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cotton Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundus, Cornwall, Eng-

lish, price from 3 le.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all woods for Boys, only 30c.

Large lot of all wood Tweeds, only 50c.

Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.

Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, orly \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00.

Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35.

Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,33.

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Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15.

Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 9.c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1 30, \$1,35.

Overceatings in Beaver, Witney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c.

Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 34c, 50c

65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1,00 to \$2,00 each. Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Man's A'weed Shirts, price 75c.

Men's Flaunel Shirts, price, 75c. Endless variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts. Gloves, &c., prices low.

Call early and secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-ly

STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON!

The are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

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A150, a large assortment of

Gents' Shirts and Drawers.

In great variety,

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week 4,590. ending Dec 8th, 1877 :-Corresponding week last year :-3.939. Increase.....651.

S. CARSLEY'S GREAT REDUCTION. This morning we have thoroughly gone through the Dress Department and have reduced the prices of all those new and beautiful Zebra, Soowflake, Chenille and other Dress Goods, to a mere nominal

All Reduced.

The balance of that new double width Chenille Cloth for Ladies' Costumes and Polonaises, formerly sold at 95c, is now reduced to 87c per yd. Brautiful twilled Snowflake Dress Goods, reduced from 35c to 25c per yd.

Good Quality Strong All-Wood Homespun Dress Serges, reduced from 50c to 35c per yard.

A splendid lot of Heavy Scotch Marl Dress Goods in all the leading colors, reduced from 43c to 32c

That new French All-wool Snowflake is now reduced from 65c to 50c per yd

The balance of the New All-Wool Zabra Cloth (so much worn in Europe) is reduced from 44c to 38c

per yd. Reduced Prices. The New Double Width Hail Storm Cloth, a yard and three quarters wide, suitable for Polonaises and Costumes, really splendid quality, reduced from \$2.50

to \$2.35 per yd. The very best quality French Reversible Snow flake Cloth, reduced from 75c 65c per yd. A large mixed lot of Fancy Dress Goods of several qualities and various patterns, all reduced to 19c

Extraordinary Low.

per 5d.

A large lot of good Scroll Matelasse, reduced from 27c. to 19c per yd. The balance of Camels' Hair Cloth, formerly sold

at 63c now reduced to 59c per yd.

The very soft and beautiful make Peal de Chamois Double Width Cloth, in a few more colors, reduced to 85c per yd.

A large and good lot of Osborne Dress Serges, in all colors will be sold at 13c per yd. A good lot really splendid quality Homespun for Dresses, regular price \$1 per yd, now reduced to 38c.

Ask For Them.

Ask to see the beautiful quality Homespun of which the price was 85c per yd. and now reduced

Ask to see the very best quality Checked Homespun, with silk finish, reduced from \$1.10 to 50c per yard. Ask to see the best Dress Goods, reduced this

moining, from 59c to 38c per yard. Very strong Twilled Homespua reduced from 35c

to 27c per yard.

Ask to see the best quality Basket Pattern Homespun, reduced from 39c to 38; per yard. A Splendid Lot

of the very best quality Homespun, in Brown, Fawn, Grey, and other good colors, reduced from 85c to 33c per yard.

The very best quality Striped Homespun, formcrly sold at \$1,25 per yard, is now reduced to 50c.
The very best quality Striped Fancy Dress Goods to be sold at 25; original price 85c per vd.

More Mixed Lots.

A splendid lot of good quality Dress Serges to be sold at 17c per yard. A splendid lot of good quality Russel Cords to be sold at 19c per yard.

A beautiful lot of splendid quality Ulster Serges to be sold at 50c per yard. A good lot of Scroll Matelasse, to be sold at 23c

per **yard**. A good lot of heavy brown striped Dress Goods, to be sold at 25c per yard.

A good mixed lot of Fancy Dress Goods to be sold ut 25c per yard. A large mixed lot of Easket Cloths in several colors to be sold at 50c per yard.

> S. CARSLEY. 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

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MONTREAL. P. B. McNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT, JAS. WRIGHT. May 30, '77 1-42-y

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The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels

46-52 May 30 '77

THE CRUSADES OF THE 12TH CEN-TURY.

TEXT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

GRAND SACRED CONJERT AND LECTURE BY REV. FA-THER PIOUS, OF CLIFTON, IN AID OF THE ST. VIN-CENT DE PAUL SUCIETY'S FUNDS, HAMILTON.

Last week St. Patrick's Church was crowded with a congregation of from 800 to 900 people assembled to hear a concert and a special lecture and at the same time assist in contributing to the charitable funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which is establishing a home for aged persons. In every respect was the entertainment a success and it reflected great credit upon all concerned. Among those who were present were the Rev. Fathers L-nnon (Parish Priest), Maddigan, Forster and Mc-Guire, of this city, and Rev. Father Cleary, of Calc-donia. His Lordship the Bi-hop was absent in Toronto. The concert was exceptionally fine, and as the full round notes of the sivgers and of the excellent piano, used for the accompaniments, resounded through the lefty and handsome building the effect was really grand. The acoustic properties of St. Patrick's Church have now been thoroughly tested and found most satisfactory. The programme of vocal and instrumental music comprised "Andes," a piano solo by Miss Minnie Filgiano, very creditably rendered indeed; Salva Maria," a solo by Mr. Power sung with vigor and taste and very well; "Ave Maria" a solo by Mirs Egan who acquitted herself with more than usual ability; "Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone," a solo by Mr. F. A. Filgiano very effectively sung; a second piano solo "Rose de Perome" was played by Miss Filgiano; Pro Peccatis" by Mr. James F. Egau, very finally rendered; "O Salutaris" by Mr. D. Audette was fairly given. A very fine duet set down for the Mesars. Filgiano was omitted owing to the sudden indisposition of Miss Filgiano the lady accompanist and organist for the Church and the programme somewhat shortened. The feature of the evening was the lecture as announced above which was delivered by Rev. Father Pious, a Carmelite Friar stationed at Clifton. The subject was The Crusades of the 12th Century."

Rev. Father Pious in his opening remarks said it would be appropriate before dealing with his lecture proper to make a few preliminary observations as to the condition of things worldly antecedent to the period when the crusades from Europe to the East were begun. When Christ came into the world He found men so reduced by vice and Paganism that intellectually and physically they were lower than the beast creation. He preached a new religion, shed a new light abroad and in time the temples of the idolators were overturned that upon their foundations might be erected churches in His houor. The Christian religion flourished so generally that in the course of three hundred years there were no longer any powerful enemies with whom to struggle for supremacy. The lecturer said strife was very often a good thing and that it and as soon as that was accomplished the struggle was lograined in human nature. So long as there was stopped. He regretted to have to say that is a well-organized enemy so long will the opponouts of that enemy keep themselves in an effective condition to attack it or repel its assaults. When the enemy is vanquished and no opposition is any longer offered, then is one naturally compelled to become less careful of his defences and means of warfare. Perhaps, even more, he may look among his fellows for an antagonist. So it was with the Early Church. So long as she had opposed to her compact hostile forces so long she maintained her. watchfulness and presented a united front. But when she became supreme and met with no powerful outside foe, her people turned against each other and she was split up into factions and was rent asunder by internal dissentions. Heresy sprang up and so high did violence run that bloodshed was only narrowly escaped. False doctrine was taught and believed in and schism prevailed. I consequeace of this the Church in the East became demoralized through theological strife Nor were religious matters much better at Rome in the West, but from a different cause. There the prople had be-come corrupt and had deteriorated through the influence of sensuality. Both the Churches in the East and West, there, had forfeited the favor with which God regards His chosen people. In the East too, a new religion had leaped into life .--Mahomet had introduced a species of worship savoring of the Christian, Jewish and Pagan rites au doctrines. He excited his fanatical people beyond all bounds and in resistless hordes they poured westward towards Europe sweeping overything before them. Finally, Palestine fell and the holy places where Christ had lived were profuned by the infidels. The time had arrived when both the East and West deserved chastisement and at each other's hands. But out of the chaos which prevailed everywhere the old Church which was founded on a rock arose again in her might. Good materials were at hand and they were moulded into the proper form.
A better state of things was looming up once mere new churches were erected everywhere; the grand old chants were heard again and the approved doctrines of the true taith were again preached throughout the length and breadth of Europe. Religious fervor aud enthusiasm were awakened and the action became irresistible. The holy land was in the possession of infidels and when the intelligence was conveyed to the East that the Turks were destroying Christian churches everywhere, persecuting Christians and profaning the holy places in Jerusalem with their abominable origies, there arose throughout Europe a cry for vengeance coupled with the demand to be led against the Moslems. At this point, the lecturer glanced at the origin of the crusades, the spirited conduct of the Popes from about the year 1000 to about 1095, when by their vigorous example, their unbending resolution and the mighty assistance of Peter the Hermit and other eloquent preachers the people be-came clamorous to be permitted to drive the infidels out of Palestine. He described the first crusade which, after enduring dreadful hardships by the way, captured Jerusalem, after which a kingdom was there established. He also related how the Turks again took the city, how it was retaken by other crusaders, and how it fell back into the possession of the infidels. In brief, he referred to these and other matters which happened between 1096 and 1207, which are, however, to be found inscribed on the glowing rage of history and familiar to the student thereof. Father Pious then proceeded to discuss the results of the crusade, which have been condemned by some because Jerusalem, after all, was held by the Turks and is so to this day. He argued that the zeal which incited the valorous crusaders gladly to undertake the herculean task of marching through strange and unfriendly countries to the relief of Jerusalem and dying for its possession was proof of their deep faith and strong religious convictions. The first crusade was a grand tribute to the power of the Pope whose single voice was able to infuse such enthuiam into the breasts of the noble youth of Europe. Six hundred thousand armed men marched in that host and many of them were accompanied by their wives and families, so that no fewer than one million persons set out for the holy land in that mighty religious expedition. They suffered indescribable hardships and at the siege of Antioch there were left but 220,000 fighting men and when Jerusalem was

taken two years after the crusaders started for

home there were only 20,000 soldiers left alive, yet

as they were only 20,000 scholers left alive, yet to the last they were resolved to conquer and urged as they were achieved superhuman feats of valor and bore bravely up through everything. In order to make the pilgrimage to the burial-place of our Lord men sold all they had in the world and left their homes forever. Was not this irrefutable evidence of the mighty power sided at the beautiful and the state.

evidence of the mighty power wielded by the Pope

ing that had taken place in an ungodly and sinful world? One of the benefits flowing from these crusaders was the lessening of the penaltics exacted by the Holy Church where crimes were committed. For instance, a murderer was made an outcast, he had to wear an iron chain about his neck, and had to fast three days every week, he was forbidden to enter a church, and not only thus was he compelled to do penance all his life long, but when he believed death was approaching he was, in addition, forced to set out for Rome to secure absolution from the Pope himself. But this changed entirely during the crusades. Indulgences were issued to those who would make pilgrimages to Jerusalem to rescue that city from the Turks, and upwards of 100,000 persons who had been condemned to pen-ances joined the crusade. This was a great thing, for these wretched outcasts were restored to the bosom and to the sacraments of the Church and to society, and they were given an opportunity to become good men. From this sprang the germ of the practice now observed in the Church in having the stations of the gospel depicted in the chapels. Before the crusades these were not known, but when the soldiers visited Palestine and saw the boly places where Christ Lad suffered and died they brought representations of them home, and in time it came to pass that the Pope granted indulgences to those who visited stations in the churches, the same as if thep had gone to and seen them at Jerusalem. Was not this also a great blessing, inasmuch as by it the penalties of the Church were lessened in their severity? Then, too, precious relics of the saints were brought from the East and whenever exhibited on the way westward, they worked miracles to the glory of God. These were means of roviving religion which then needed something of the kind; the bad elements in men were removed and the good ones were made still better. During the crusades the Franciscan and Dominican Orders were founded and the true faith generally become strengthened. Learning was transferred from the East to the West; the sciences were introduced, geography was studied more than ever before, peoples beceme acquainted, inter-relationship was established, commerce started, manners and habits of living improved, medicine and surgery practiced, new languages taught. new products imported and new fruits transplanted. Taken altogether in a general as well as in a religious point of view many and great benefits flowed from the crusades. Indeed, had it not been for them the world to day might have been far behind her present advancement. It was true that for the first time small-pox, the plague and the chelera were brought from Asia to Europe and that some disadvantages seemed o result from the crusades, but whatever they amounted to they were far exceeded and over-balanced for good by the benefits which had been enumerated. In closing his lecture, Father Pions said God had used the crusades to chastise both the East and the West was stopped. He regretted to have to say that Jerusalem is still in the hands of the infidels who the Municipality of the Village Outre-Mont, on the compel pilgrims to pay to see the holy places and defile them with diabolical practices, but the time would come when these things would no longer be and when the holy city would be restored to the Catholic Church. He believed another crusade should be prea hed but not such as those of olden times for they had passed away but a crusade of prayer and intercession for the relief of Jerusalem. It was difficult to foresee what the result of the present war will be but it was possible it will prove a step in the direction all good Christians are desirous to see taken. The lecture of which the above is an outline was

listened to with wrapt attention, and was highly spoken of as a very eloquent and interesting address. -Hamilton Times.

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149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Sevond Price. Mens' Linen Coats.....from \$1.00

Mens' Lustre " from Mens' Lustre Dusters Mens' Linen Ulsters Boys and Youths' Linen Coats.

Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats.

Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well. Youths' Suits ditto ditto

Mens' Suits ditto 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. May 30, '77.

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No 15 PLACE D'ARMES. Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77

NOTICE.

9-8m

Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for the passing of an Act to creet that part of the Municipality of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, called Mile End, into a new Municipality er Vil'age which will be bounded as follows: on the South West, by North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the South East by the Municipality of Village St. Jean Bapiste, and on the North East by the remaining part of the Municipality of said Village St. Jean Baptiste, which will be separated from the new Municipality, to begin at the line of Village St. Jean Baptiste, partly by Tancery Road of Carriere Street, partly by the rear line of the lots on the North East side of Robin Street, and thence by a straight line parrallel to Robin Street towards and up to the Municipality of St. Laurent. Montreal, 26th November, 1877.

AT the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. "THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF THE FABRIQUES OF THE DIOCESES OF MONTREAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," will present a bill to amend cap. CXLIX. 16 Vic, intituled: "An act to incorporate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec & Three Rivers, and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe," and the acts amending the same.
The object of this amendment will be to annex to

the said "MUTUAL ASSOCIATION OF THE FABRIQUES OF THE DIOCESES OF MONT. REAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," all the Fabriques, localities or missions of the diocese of Sherbrooke Montreal, 26th November, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the association called "LA SOCIETE DE SECOURS MUTUEL DES FRANCAIS, A MONTREAL" will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act of incorpora-

Montreal, 26th November, 1877.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for Lower Canada. No. 2533. On the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-

The Honorable Mr. Justice Rainville. Eustache Payment, farmer, and Dame Justine Bissonnette, his wife both of the Village of Rigand, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs:

PRESENT:

François Xavier Beauchamp, farmer, heretofore of Newton, in the District of Montreal, and now residing in the United States of America, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Longpre and Dugas of Counsel for the Plaintiffs in as much as it appears by the return of Ludger Croze on the writ of summons in this case issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Franc Parleur and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called the True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order of said Court), GEO. H. KERNICK, Dep. P. S. C.

CANADA; PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

this day instituted.

2-12-m.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Ann Jane Wright, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Rimi Gobier, of the same place, Merchant, and judicially authorised to esteren justice, Plaintiff;

The said Rimi Gobier,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been

LAREAU & LEBEUF,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. 15-5 Montreal, 16th November, 1877.

55 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Maine Maine . \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and letterms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Mains

Test 27, 1877