

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6. Colored Sox, 1 to 6. Children's White Sox, 1 to 6. Colored Sox, 1 to 6. Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy. Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 25c per pair.

Underclothing.

Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck and Long sleeves. Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves. Ladies' Merino Vests. Boys' Merino Vests and Pants. Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.

Canadian Hosiery.

We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hosiery, of Canadian manufacture. We desire our customers to examine these goods carefully, and give them a trial, for the following reasons:

FIRSTLY—They are manufactured in Canada. SECONDLY—They possess great merit, and deserve attention. THIRDLY—We recommend them.

Small Wares—Linen Goods—Cotton Goods—Gloves—Black Gloves—Dress Goods.

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side) Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (East side).

Spendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth. For Tailoring, go to CHEAPSIDE.

Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cord, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green. Plain Cord, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc. Debraes, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 10c. Homespun, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up. Cassimere, all wool, 20c up. Lustrous and Brilliant, all colors, 12 1/2c, 20c, 25c to 50c.

Grenadines.

Plain Black Iron Grenadine, 20c to 40c. Black Gilt Grenadine, all prices.

Small Wares.

Pins, Needles, Buttons, Braids, Thread, Tape, Silk Spools, Silk Twist.

Corsets—Crompton Make.

Queen Dress Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt supporters. Corsets for Children. Children's Corsets. Corsets, French Goods, at 50c each.

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6c to 15c per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c up. White Cotton from 7c up. An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 15c per yard.

Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per yard.

Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each.

Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are in splendid value.

We believe in the best goods always! White Shirting—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.

A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.50 each.

Our 7 1/2 White Shirt is the best value in the trade.

Regatta Shirts, assorted.

Oxford Shirting, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two colors, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Chintz and Alexander Quilts, at greatly reduced prices.

A good 10 1/2 Quilt for 85c.

Gents' Ties and Scarfs.

Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

Gloves.

The best assortment of Gloves, all kinds and makes at CHEAPSIDE.

ALEXANDRES!

JOUVINIS!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

Silk Thread Gloves, all colours, 5c up. Plaid Silk Gloves, all colours.

Pure Silk Gloves.

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanite, 30c up. Alpaca, 30c up. Silk, 30c up.

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

GO TO CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT VILLA ANNA, LACHINE.

The annual distribution of premiums at Villa Anna took place on the 1st of July at 1:30 p.m., and was witnessed by a large number of the clergy. Among those present were the Rev. Canon Lesage, Rev. N. Piche, Superior of the Community; Rev. F. X. Gagnon, Director; F. X. Geoffroy, R. Descaire, and others. The programme was as follows:— Grand overture from "Fra Diavolo." A quartette was executed with artistic taste by the Misses Leblanc, Barrett, Rogers and Rives. The prizes for wisdom were then distributed to the following young ladies: Misses Leblanc, Rogers and Gauthier. Miss Leblanc was the winner of the beautiful gold medal, due to the generosity of Coun. Norton, of Lachine. The ribbons of merit, next to the prizes of wisdom, the highest testimonial of conduct, were awarded to a great number of the young ladies. A dialogue, entitled "L'Etude de la Pieté," was rendered by the Misses Dubrill, Barrett, de Grandpre, Durain, and others. A song, which immediately followed, was sung by a chorus of over forty voices with the greatest precision and brilliancy. Miss L. McMahon, St. Rose; Miss A. Tougas; St. Isidore; Miss M. E. Rogers, Montreal; Miss M. Barrett, St. Ann's Bout de l'Isle, and Miss C. Ryan, New York, completed their course of studies at Villa Anna on the 1st of July, 1878. After having gone through a serious examination, they were found entitled to receive the diplomas and medals of the Academy, and attained by their good conduct and industry, the esteem of their kind teachers and love of their companions. The 1st prize of Vocal Music was awarded to the Misses H. Barrett, H. Vinn, and C. Benaucire; 1st prize of Instrumental Music to Miss P. Leblanc. "La Norma," a very fine piece of music, was then performed by Misses E. McMahon and P. Leblanc. The prizes of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th French and English classes were next distributed. Address were then delivered in English and French, to which the Rev. Canon Lesage briefly responded, and was followed by the Rev. N. Piche, who availed himself of the opportunity to shower his praises on the institution. The whole concluded by the loud and grand chorus "A Revivir."—Com.

THE OKA INDIANS.

The second trial of Lazare Okoweto took place Wednesday last at Ste. Chelastique. It will be remembered that this man was tried before Lent, was acquitted by the jury, notwithstanding that the evidence against him was very strong, and was this time tried on another count in the indictment. The court opened at 10 a. m., and after great wrangling a jury was empanelled, consisting of ten French and two British Canadians. The agreement was to have six of each element, but the British could not be found, and the trial went on, a protest from Mr. McLaren, counsel for the defence, being noted by the Judge.

JEAN FRANCOIS LACAS, cure of Oka, who went over the evidence already published in the report of the trial of the Indians at the last session of the court, as to hearing the cannon fired on the morning of the 15th of June, 1877; his encounter with the prisoner, who missed the axe to kill him, and that the property burned was valued at \$50,000.

BERNARD LACASSE was sworn, and his evidence was corroborative of that of the previous witness as to the identification of the prisoner. When Father Lacas accented the prisoner in the yard he said to him, "You are doing a bad thing." Prisoner replied, "Go away or I will kill you." Examined the Indian carefully to see who they were; recognized prisoner by his face; when prisoner threatened Father Lacas he was about fifteen feet from him. He said, "Do not come near me or I will kill you." Prisoner then went on cutting the hose, which was from Montreal, and had been in excellent condition on the day previous to the fire, and which could send the water up to the steeple of the church. There were a great many keys in the possession of people in the employ of the Seminary whereby they could open the gate leading into the yard.

JOSEPH PERILLARD, at one time forester of the Seminary, now carpenter, was sworn, and deposed as on the previous trial, that he had seen the Indians in the act of setting fire to the buildings.

ALEX. CARIBRE, testified that on the morning of June 15 saw about 20 men going toward the Seminary and saw prisoner striking at the gate with an axe; about two minutes or more after the cannon went off, saw flames come from the building; did not see Perillard on that occasion.

JEAN DEK. LEBLANC, mason, being sworn, testified that on the night before the fire at Oka he had been unwell and was up at an early hour, when he saw some Indians on his gallery, and among them Chief Joseph, son of the prisoner, to whom he spoke. Chief Joseph said he must have the cannon, and witness allowed two Indians to go in and get it, which they did; saw the fire about 20 minutes after the cannon shot.

OCTAVE BRANT was sworn, and said that he had heard the cannon shot 15 minutes before he saw the fire; went toward the fire; saw about 15 or 20 Indians about the Seminary, among them prisoner, in the yard, cutting the hose; saw two Indians coming out of the hay loft, after the fire had been burning some time, and several standing about; they all belonged to the same gang.

CATHARINE ANABSON (Whiteflower) testified that she heard the cannon; got up; went round the Seminary to near the second tree, where she saw a crowd of armed Indians. After the fire was burning she heard them say, "Come away, the fire is set." After the examination of Catharine Anabson, Felicite Poupel, and a few other witnesses for the Crown, and James Harper the first witness for the defence, the court adjourned till to-day (Thursday).

The Court opened at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and the case of Lazare Akoweto proceeded with for the defence.

H. E. BUON, photographer, Montreal, sworn, —Know Oka. On Saturday, went out and took a picture of the ruins of the fire from the locality of the tree from which the witness Perillard said he saw the roof of the building. (Photograph produced.) The position to the right of the tree from which the view is taken is the only one from which the building can be seen, on account of the position of the trees, and even from there the roof of the building before the fire must have been hidden by the leaves.

The Rev. Mr. PARANT testified to the same effect. GEORGE HUBSON testified to having been crossing the river in a skiff, with Gordon Clarke, when the cannon was fired. He had a telegram for the Rev. Mr. Parent. Heard the cannon shot, and saw smoke from the seminary building. Was hailed by Chief Joseph, who got into the skiff, and they rowed down the river opposite the fire, and watched it for some time.

This evidence was corroborated by Gordon Clarke. JAMES MATHESON, merchant, Montreal, de-

posed that he saw the prisoner mentioned in the evidence the evening after the fire, and in his opinion it had been burned. He had examined it carefully because, having been a fireman at one time, he desired to see what facilities there were for stopping fire. He did not know of any one having been accused of having cut the hose at the time he examined it.

JOHN MCCORMACK, of Caughnawaga, who acted as interpreter, sworn, stated that a word in the Iroquois language which the witness Perillard had stated in his evidence meant "come away the fire is set," correctly translated meant "come away," or words to that effect without any reference to fire.

This closed the evidence for the defence. In rebuttal the Crown called

ABRAHAM SATAGORAT, sworn.—On the evening of the fire saw the prisoner near the cannon before it was fired. Did not see any axe in his hands. J. BRE. LACASSE was prisoner and two others coming from the fire, prisoner had an axe in his hand. This was about ten minutes after the cannon fired. Was within 150 feet of him.

NOE SEIGRE, a boy of thirteen, and his mother gave evidence also to that effect. BERNARD LACASSE testified there was no latch on the gate going into the Seminary yard. Perillard, from where he was stationed, could have seen the roof of the building and even seen persons on the roof.

JOSEPH PERILLARD, ex-Provincial policeman, testified also that that was a fact. JULIE FATEUX, wife of Joseph Tessier, sworn.—Live next house to Perillard. Ten minutes after the cannon was fired saw him coming to his own house from the direction of the fire.

THEOPHILE MARIN and EMILE TREPIERRE corroborated this evidence. JOSEPH TESSIER swore that about two weeks before the fire Mr. Parent told him that if the Seminary people would break down the Indians' gate for the third time there would be trouble at the lake.

There being no further evidence, Mr. McLAREN proceeded to address the jury in English for the prisoner. He reviewed the evidence for the defence, pointing out particularly the mass of evidence there was to show that the accused had gone to the Seminary yard only after and on account of the fire. He spoke for over an hour, giving a full digest of the evidence on both sides. Mr. CHAMPEASE followed in the same strain in French.

Mr. CARTER, Q. C., then addressed the jury in English for the prosecution, Mr. PAVOIR doing the same in French. They urged the threats that the Indians were known to have made, and showed what evidence there was to believe that the burning of the building was merely the carrying out of these.

Judge JONSSON, in charging the jury, gave an able and impartial resume of the evidence, giving it as his opinion that the case for the prosecution rested mainly on the evidence of Perillard. With regard to the hose, he thought it would have strengthened the evidence if it had been produced, so that it might have been examined in Court.

The jury then retired, and as they had not returned a verdict by half-past five o'clock, they were locked up for the night. The Court adjourned until morning.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The lobster canning business is very brisk in the Lower Provinces. Shipments are being made direct to France. Till recently all that were put up were sent to New York and London, from where they were re-shipped to foreign ports. The Halifax Herald makes mention of a valuable cargo which cleared at the Custom House in that city, the 14th inst. It consisted of 14,632 cases of lobsters, weighing 702,632 lbs., and valued at \$36,153. The value of the entire cargo was \$86,571.

QUEBEC, July 3.—It is reported that a B' Battery and half the 8th and 9th battalions will be sent from this city to Montreal on the 12th inst.

LONDON, July 2.—Sir John Macdonald, Mr. J. B. Plumb, M.P., Mr. J. J. Foy and Mr. J. S. McDonnell arrived here this evening, and are the guests of Hon. J. Carling. They go tomorrow morning to Park Hill, where a political meeting will be held in the Grove of the Agricultural Grounds. On Monday, the 8th, they go to Stratford.

QUEBEC, July 5.—The police are enquiring for the whereabouts of one Henry Withnall Greatorex alias Thomas Patterson, etc., who it seems some time ago fled from Glasgow, a forger, and has more recently been taking to himself more wives than the laws of the country allow. He is now wanted at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where the latest helpmate is living, and from which place he disappeared last May.

Mr. P. J. Marin has been appointed Vice-Counsel for Spain at this port, vice Chevalier de Navarre Ayala who has been promoted to Bordeaux, France.

The demolition of the old Jesuit barracks is gradually approaching completion. Medical men state that St. Roch is threatened with a small-pox epidemic on account of the reckless manner some recent cases have been allowed at large there.

The Inland Revenue department collected over \$23,000 during the month of June.

HAMILTON, July 2.—Geo. Tessier, who is represented as having defaulted from Banton, Ohio, with fully \$60,000 of funds belonging to Stark county, of which he was Treasurer, is still at the Royal Hotel. He is under the surveillance of the police, who have been in communication with the authorities in the States, but he declines to go over the border voluntarily, although he says he is prepared to treat with the County Treasury Board if they like to come here. It is said if the greater part of the \$60,000 defaultation cannot be recovered, his sureties will be ruined. Tonight it is rumored that a determined effort will be made to get him arrested and extradited on a charge of bringing stolen goods into Canada.

St. Jons, N.B., July 3.—The trial of the Osbornes for the murder of Timothy McCarthy, of Moncton, is to take place at the next term of Westmorland Circuit Court, which opens on the 18th. Some new developments are now promised. It is alleged that a man, who has just come out of the woods, says: "That, having a horse to trade with McCarthy, he was with him on the night of the murder as late as 12 o'clock. He found him on the street in company with a woman whose likeness he had recognized as that of Annie Parker, and with two other men; one of whom he has identified. He left about midnight; it was raining; the other parties went in the direction of Soudon bridge.

TORONTO, July 4.—About two o'clock this afternoon three men entered the Receiver-General's office, Toronto, and engaged the Teller in conversation. A contending then slipped into the vault, which was open, and stole three packages of money, containing in all \$12,600, namely, \$10,000 in \$2 bills, \$2,400 in \$1 bills that had never been issued, and \$200 in silver. The gang escaped. The Teller was the only bank-officer in the room at the time, the messenger, who usually sits near the vault door, having gone to dinner. The detectives have hunted the town, but there is no trace of the thieves.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Trocadero Concert Hall opened—More Music wanted—The show of our Colonial Cousins—Coming Celebrations—Fourth of July in Paris—Laughing Gas—The French Hospitality—Hotel-keepers, Cabbies and Apothecaries.

(From a Regular Correspondent.)

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris, June 12, 1878.

For the fair sex, the rotunda, or concert hall, the Trocadero, has been opened. So far as acoustic effect and elegance of decoration are concerned, it cannot be surpassed. The official concerts will never have a higher price per place than four francs, a hint that other establishments might take, and prefer to become bankrupt rather than try modern prices. The exhibition and grounds sadly want the enlivening stimulant of military bands; it is no secret that the distant annexes—called "Nova Zembla; or, the Lord Knows Where," have to make their whereabouts known by the exhibitors in their out-of-the-way regions, engaging the Tziganes to execute some of their strange music, which is not only fascinating, but the rage. The outlying agricultural section has, since a fortnight, been subjected to a course of military music, thanks to which, its latitude, longitude and special population, have been revealed. Indeed, cynics say, that the bull which strayed a few days ago very nearly into a "chais-shop" in the French ceramic section, without presenting either his *carpe de caille* or a franc ticket, was purposely "let go" as a means to draw. It was a Spanish wine merchant who captured the runaway, by throwing a horse rug over the animal's head, and which proved as effective as a wet blanket. The science of bull fighting has its useful side also, apart from the killed animals being converted into soup for the poor.

The English Colonies will be officially opened by the inauguration of the "Canadian trophy," which has grouped around the pedestal, and up the sides, specimens of the natural products of the Dominion; the Australian colonies filling up the corners of the court with bales of wool, sheaves of corn, jars capable of containing enormous big drinks, and specimens of ores. I suppose all trophies must be of the Tower of Babel proportions, the top reaching heaven. I confess this mass of wood work, a miniature under a glass case, is the least prepossessing feature in the otherwise beautiful English collection. The English flower gardens commence to blossom like the rose, and some neighboring fountains are being fitted up with tall lamps, suggestive of conical elective marvels. The 30th of July will be a national holiday; no bills are to be paid on that day, every one is to eat, drink, and be merry. In the evening the Government will supply Paris with fireworks that will put the memory of the 15th of August into the shade. The Americans intend to fetter the 4th of July with all honors; the Committee will invest largely in illuminations and a pantagruelian banquet; it is time as there has been no Independence Day publicly celebrated since the Republic took possession of France.

Having seen Dr. Berg's various contrivances for the prevention of cruelty to animals in New York, I could not refrain from calling at the pavilion containing similar exhibits here. The various improvements by which the animals are allowed to shake off their mortal coils are numerous. By means of winkers, and a hole in the centre, a child can fix a marble spike, and drive it with a blow into the brain of an ox; this is equivalent to painless extinction. A Dutchman exhibits a cart for conducting cattle to the slaughter-house it is far more luxuriously fitted up than that in which Marie Antoinette was conveyed to the scaffold. The guillotine has also been reformed by the abolition of the steps. There is exhibited a special travelling bag for cuts; there are files to blunt the teeth of dogs, and so prevent the virus of hydrophobia entering the flesh; from London there is quite an Oriental process for getting rid of uncleaned wandering dogs; here they are simply strung up; the new process is to invite the dogs to walk into a parlor, like what the spider used to fly, then allow the condemned to play for a while, and when the animals are dreaming of mutton bones, as fishermen dream of fish, they turn on an extra stream of laughing gas, and in a twinkling of an eye the batch of vagabond friends of man enjoy the sleep that knows no waking.

Everyone is loud in their praise at the noble manner France is maintaining her hospitality; the ministers must be cash out of pocket, despite the extras noted by the parliament; they can have no savings. At a glance, the invited can perceive that cheese paring is not the order of the day; the decorations are costly; the refreshments of the most superior quality and come in right line from cornucopias. There is but one drawback to all their brilliant gatherings, they are oppressively hot; though windows are kept wide open, the gas lights and wax lights do the business. The electric light but is partially introduced to play on a piece of staturary; this was witnessed with supreme elegance at the ball given at the Louvre by the Minister of Finance last week. It is rumored that ladies are death upon the electric light in ball rooms; if so, what women wishes the gods wish. The ball just given by the Minister of Public Works was charming also, the wall of the room framed a series of grotesque the entrance to which were veiled by tiny cascades of ice water. France is truly able to pay for all her glories. I notice at these balls and receptions, that the royalists are slowly coming round to mix with the Republicans.

Visitors may remain satisfied, that the press by its determined attitude, has stamped all attempts on the part of hotel-keepers to revel in extortion. If a visitor knows how to go about the matter, he can live just at the same rates as formerly, which at no time was cheap. The safe rule is, to secure the tariff of prices, and act accordingly. The only nuisance connected with the exhibition is, the want of transport services; it is the thought of coming back, and the inability to find a cab that tries the temper and one's patience. Nothing better than to take the train resolutely, the run is long, but it is a rest, and on arriving in Paris, a car is certain to be obtained. It is proposed that every vehicle for hire, when disengaged, shall expose, as in Vienna, a little flag, or sign board, announcing that fact.

The apothecaries now supply on the wrappers for their bottles the addresses of the doctors in their immediate vicinity, and the civil officer to apply to in case a death is to be registered—a sad company altogether. Louis.

WILBER'S Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this and other fine goods, manufactured by W. C. Wilber, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrophulous Humors, and all Consumption Symptoms, has now surpassed all former records. It is a medicine which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBER, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Congress will terminate its labors in four, or at most, six sittings. To-morrow, besides the Greek question, several minor frontier questions already set by the commissioners will be brought up and disposed of. The questions of Asiatic Turkey and the navigation of the Danube and the Dardanelles, still remain to be settled. The final proceedings of the Congress will consist of the presentation of the main treaty, which the commission appointed to draw it up will submit clause by clause. A rumour which was current to-day that the Turkish plenipotentiaries intend to withdraw from Congress, is apparent by unfounded. Carathodari to-day attended the sitting of the commission of frontiers.

A despatch from Berlin states that the territory granted to Roumania does not include Silistria. The Russians have abandoned all claim to Batoum. Lord Odo Russell, Count Schouvaloff, and Prince Hohenlohe, in conversation admit that fresh difficulties have arisen. It is said these difficulties concern the frontiers of Eastern Roumania.

A Berlin despatch affirms the report that difficulties have arisen on minor questions. The bitter comments of the English and Russian newspapers on the concessions granted or gained by their respective Plenipotentiaries have made the Plenipotentiaries indisposed to yield anything. Thus the question of the possession of Vranja and Pirof has been discussed four days without reaching a settlement. The discussion on the question as to the division of the Sandjak of Sop in has lasted a week, England desiring to secure the Ichliman line of defence for Roumelia.

In connection with those differences a correspondent gives an account of an interview with Bismarck on Tuesday night. Bismarck said he wished for peace, and had contributed to it as much as possible since he could clearly see his way. England had achieved magnificent success in limiting Bulgaria and in regard to the straits. Her preparations had also proved she had become a great military power; but war between England and Russia would menace every one. He said this because he was convinced there would be peace now that the Bulgarian question had been settled.

However serious, account must be taken of Russia's sacrifices during the war and the concessions since; despite the admirable disposition of Schouvaloff, there might yet be a limit to his desire for peace. He considered neither the English nor the Russians did justice to their representatives. It was after all, unhappily arose, Germany, having done all that was possible for peace, would be able to stand aloof on guard. He considered Batoum a real difficulty. The Russians had a good case. He should be delighted to hear they had made a concession, but he hoped matters would be settled outside of the Congress. He thought the Turks would yield to Austria, but not to Greece.

Rome, July 4.—The Opposition journals complain that Count Carle has not seized the opportunity to demand the rectification of the Italian frontier as compensation for Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A Berlin correspondent says a large and influential party in Italy support this view. The same correspondent reports that some sagacious politicians believe Bismarck's advocacy of Austrian occupation is part of a vast political programme, according to which Austria is to become a great Slavonic power, and leave her German provinces to Germany.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending June 22nd, 1878. 568. Same week last year. 121.

Increase. 117.

OUR ADDRESS.

Will hotel proprietors and others who are this season entertaining American visitors please give them our address.

TWENTY-NINE.

On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of selling twenty-nine costumes to visitors, and saved each purchaser a large amount of money, compared with what credit stores were asking for similar goods.

ALL ALIKE.

We serve all customers alike. Strangers are charged just as cheap as our regular customers.

SHOW-ROOM.

Our Linen Ulsters at \$1.00 are the cheapest ever sold in this city.

Linen Ulsters in great variety, all styles and qualities, prices from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Homospun Ulsters, only \$1.25.

All-wool Homospun Ulsters, only \$1.25.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

A large stock of Lace Shawls, only 90c.

A large stock of Black Cashmere Shawls, only \$1.75.

A large stock of Shetland Shawls, only \$1.

A large stock of Llama Shawls, in all the new colors, only \$2.35.

A large stock of Pashette Shawls, only \$2.25.

A large stock of Paisley Shawls, only \$4.25.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

Linen Costumes, only \$2.50.

Linen Costumes, with long Polonaise, only \$3.75.

Very stylish Linen Costumes, only \$4.75.

A large assortment of Percule and Galtona Costumes, prices from \$4 to \$11.50.

Stuffed Costumes at equally low prices.

SKIRT DEPARTMENT.

Without doubt we sell more Skirts than any other store in the city.

Only a few of our Washing Skirts left at 50c.

We have the largest stock of White Skirts in the Dominion. Our prices are as follows:

80c, 90c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, and so on up to \$4.50.

Striped Minkade Skirts, only \$1.00.

Splendid Camlet Skirts, only \$1.85.

Ladies' Busties, in all the new styles, 60c and 75c.

Ladies' Skirt Improvers, only 25c.

1878.

PREMIUM LIST

OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS, SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, SEPARATE SCHOOLS, CONVENTS, SUN-DAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We have marked the following List of Books, at the lowest net prices, which we have made expressly for the Premium Season of 1878.

Address all orders to