

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN RAFTER & CO. 450 NOTRE DAME 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, 17c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 31c, 35c, 38, 40c, 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17c, 20c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 33c. Scarlet Lincashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, 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.

Blankets For Man And Beast.

- Dozens 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 Linen Department.

- Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 27c 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, 12c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 12c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8c, 12c, 14c, 16c. Hook Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

White and Grey Cottons.

- Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 3 1/2c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

- Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wool 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 Hosiery, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1.00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.37. Basket Coatings, only \$2.20. 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, 9c, \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35. Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c.

Underclothing Department.

- Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 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. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flannel 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

JAMES FOLEY,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery. Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets In great variety. Also, a large assortment of Gents' Shirts and Drawers. Dec 27, 1877 46-52

STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADYS, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Dec 20, 1877

BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES. HOUSE IN FRANCE: GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS

BURY & McINTOSH, ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Street. Entrance on St. Peter Street. GEORGE BURY, Official Assignee. JOHN McINTOSH, Accountant. Aug 8, 77

P. A. MURPHY & CO., IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ELASTIC WEBS, &c., &c., &c. No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. May 2, 77 1-38-y

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Address Jan 30 '78-25 TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. \$66 a day in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan 30 '78-25

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Jan. 12th 1878:— 3,523. Corresponding week last year:— 3,918. Increase..... 395.

INFORMATION.

Our mail orders have increased so much of late that we think it well to publish the following information.

In sending orders by mail, we would thank our customers to Register Letters containing money, or send a Post-Office Order for the amount, as the Express charge extra for collecting the money.

Should the money sent be more than goods ordered, we return the balance in the parcel, or through Post. When ordering from advertisement, please cut it out, and forward it. Should the goods wanted not be advertised, please give us full a description as possible, stating for what purpose they are required, as it enables us to select the most suitable goods. We have customers as far East as New Brunswick, and West as far as Express will deliver. The fact that these constantly favor us with their orders is a proof of the satisfaction given in executing orders.

This branch of our business has so much spread itself over the country that seldom a day passes without receiving several orders. Should the remittance not accompany the order, we forward an invoice of the goods ordered and invariably receive the amount of bill by return mail.

To save time, trouble and expense, we beg to say that we

DO NOT SEND SAMPLES.

as it involves too much labor, and, besides, samples are more likely to mislead than give a fair representation of the goods. Therefore, customers must place confidence in us, or it useless sending their orders.

Our business has steadily increased ever since we commenced, which we consider a positive proof that we give the best possible value for ready money and that our goods give general satisfaction.

We sell for PROMPT CASH ONLY, and having a buyer always in the English market, we are in a position to sell retail at regular wholesale prices.

All orders to be addressed to S. CARSLBY, 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

P.S.—Parties at a distance wishing to avail themselves of our cash system will do well to send us a small order and compare prices.

JUST IN TIME.

A large lot of New Dress Silk, for the Windsor Ball has just arrived at the right moment, and will all be sold very cheap.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1800. CAPITAL TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING. CANADIAN BRANCH Head Office Montreal.

MANAGING DIRECTORS: D. LORNE MACDOUGALL, Esq. THOS. DAVIDSON, Esq. DIRECTORS: R. R. ANGUS, General Manager Bank of Montreal. DAMASE MASSON, Esq. GILBERT SCOTT, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Property insured at Current Rates. Special arrangements may be made for the insurance of private dwellings and public buildings.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Tables of rates and prospectuses may be had on application at any of the Company's offices. WM. EWING, Inspector. MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, General Agents for Canada. GEO. R. ROBERSON, Sub-Agent. Oct 31st-12-6m

INSURANCE.

DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL. FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P. President. HENRY LYE, Secretary. C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector. June 6, 1877.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ROGARTY & BRO., BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St. Lawrence Main Street, CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET, Dec 5, '77. W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chabouillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL. WE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES.

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, 333 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand May 2, '77 1-38-y

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal. ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

W. STAFFORD & Co., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q. May 23, '77. 1-41-y

MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. May 2, '77. 1-38-y

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan 30 '78-25

FARMERS' READING.

COAL ASHES.—I consider coal ashes one, if not gather the best fertilizer we have got all I could for several years, but few some others speak well of them. A professor in Miami University his walks in his garden; with the ashes from the college, he found that when he dropped the turpentine or other seeds they grew finer than any other. I had a pile of anthracite ashes three feet high in my garden, hauled there in May, 1875; there was ice on the bottom of the heap I thought it would save ice better than tan. On top of the heap, there grew a number of pumpkins which had been thrown in when rotten in the village. I thinned him to three vines, and they were the finest and largest I had that year; they were three feet from the ground, that is the Crown. The vines covered more than 150 square feet.—J. McHannon, in Fruit-Cultivator.

SHRINKAGE OF CORN.—The very common advice to farmers to sell their grain as soon after harvest as it can be marketed, is certainly sensible as regards corn. No grade shrinks so much from November till May, and the advance in price very nearly pays the loss. It is generally poor policy for Eastern farmers to sell corn, and at present prices especially, but if the corn must be sold, by all means do it now. From some experiments I have made, I am satisfied that a cent per bushel in November, even with dry corn, is fully equal to 80 cents per bushel in May. By that time, if well housed, the corn is thoroughly dry, and the purchaser gets grain that will hold out weight after grinding. There is as much proportionate advantage to the farmer in feeding old corn as to the dealer in buying it. There seems to be something deleterious to stock in imperfectly dried corn, as farmers have often noticed in changing from old corn meal to new. One bushel of old corn is worth two of new for feeding to hogs, cattle or horses.—Correspondent country Gentleman.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER.—In this cold and changeable climate, it shows a sad lack of forethought and economy to neglect such repairs and improvements as will secure proper shelter during the rigors of winter for the farmer's own family, his stock and the crops he has gathered. A board off, or a pane of glass out, here and there, may cause a long doctor's bill, the loss of a young animal, or a part of the potatoes, roots, or apples, and of the labor and money bestowed on their cultivation. Moreover, if the places where animals are kept in winter are cold, windy or damp, a large portion of the food that would otherwise contribute to the increase of the bulk of the carcasses, or to the yield of milk in the case of milch cows is diverted for these purposes in order to make good the waste induced in meeting the severe demands for animal life. Experiments have proved that for an animal exposed to the cold, from one fourth to one-third more food is required to maintain the proper degree of animal heat, than for one protected from the elements by suitable shelter. To provide proper protection against inclement weather for the animals on the farm is therefore, to consult economy quite as much as humanity.—Rural New Yorker.

EVERGREENS AND BIRDS.—Few persons who are not in a position to notice it, are aware of what an interesting harbor for a great many varieties of birds, is a cluster of evergreens near a house. They are objects of interest for several reasons, and are frequented by birds at one time of the year for one purpose, and at another time for another; so that they are visited at all times by a number of different birds. In the winter the thick, green boughs of balsam fir, Norway spruce and pine, afford an excellent shelter to such birds as stay with us during the inclement season. Among these are the common sparrow, song sparrow, ground and tree chipmunk, snow bird, and sometimes the lesser redpoll of the far north, will, during extreme cold, visit us as far south as the northern part of New Jersey, and eat the seeds from the cones of such trees. During the breeding season, most birds that build a hanging or bag nest, besides many others, visit these trees to get the gum for sticking the threads of their houses together. While thus engaged in gathering the gum, they are so busy that they allow one to approach very close to them. The trees are also a great resort for birds that make their domicile in the branches, particularly robins and cat-birds. Such trees are kept clear from insects, and afford a fine shade in summer and are very beautiful also in snowy weather, affording a pleasing contrast in color to the pure white snow. A cluster of them near a farm house or rural home affords much pleasant interest to the family, and to those who are fond of bird life.—C. r. Rural New Yorker.

STRAW AS A MULCH FOR FALL WHEAT.—We have observed of late several paragraphs in our exchanges on the above subject, all commendatory of the expedient. Among the rest is the following from a correspondent to the Country Gentleman resident at Goderich, Ont.:—"Straw, as a mulch for fall wheat has been tried here, and proved of great value. On a hill side it saved the crop from winter-killing, and last harvest that part gave a third more of a crop than another part where the straw was not used. I believe this mulch did as much good in the scorching weather of early summer, in protecting the roots of the growing grain from the effects of excessive heat, as it did in winter by warding off the biting frosts. And I believe it would well repay the farmer to distribute surplus straw over his grain fields in the spring."—So many uses present themselves for straw, that few farmers can count on a 'surplus' of it in the spring or at any other season of the year. In reality, it is too valuable as a food to be consumed for bedding, or spread on fall wheat as mulch. We have no doubt whatever of the utility of straw as a mulch for winter wheat, but while the supply to come from? Dry swamp muck, forest leaves, and saw-dust are being used by some farmers for bedding purposes, and still the supply of straw is deficient. There is a growing conviction among the best farmers that the soiling system is the true one. This, fully carried out, involves the stabling of cattle all the year round, and doubles the demand for straw wherewith to be them. We are inclined to think shelter must be provided for wheat by timber delts and evergreen screens, rather than "surplus straw." It is more than doubtful if straw can be spared for such a purpose on any well-managed farm, since all and more than all is demanded for stock keeping and manure-making.

THE FARMING THAT PAYS.—The following contribution, by a correspondent of the Duchess Farmer, is so suggestive of the causes of failure or success, as often observed among farmers under similar conditions, that we cheerfully reproduce it and commend it to the careful attention of our readers: This is not to discuss the general question whether farming pays, but to show why some farming brings wealth and some does not. It is plain enough that there is a great deal of wealth in the country that has come by labor on the farm, and that a large portion of those who work their farms get a comfortable living. It is true, also, that though we do not see those sudden failures which so often surprise men in other business, there are many in the business, of farming who fail—that is, they don't succeed. I have known within the range of my own observation a good many families run down that held good estates. Two principal causes are efficient in this—extravagance and indolence. It is generally from one of these that the family fails, but they often go down so gradually as not to attract very remarkable attention. Extravagance works quickest but indolence is as sure. It is not mere laziness in manual labor that brings a man down, but a lack of enterprise, a quiet resting on what he has inherited. He does not attempt to accumulate, and what he has gradually wastes away

I have examples before me of those who have made for themselves a good estate by their own ability alone; and also of others, who have not only not gained anything, but have gone down; and very naturally conclude that farming does not pay. And the difference in the management of these two classes is not manifested to ordinary observation. It would be a curious study, that should mark the details in the management which terminates in results so widely apart. If a farmer lacks good judgment in those matters which concern his business; if he does not gain the knowledge necessary to his profession; if he is out of season with his work; if he does not know how to manage his help, and they work to a disadvantage; if he is careless and something is wasted; if he does not know the value of time; if he does not attend to the details of his work himself; if he disregards the importance of small expenses; if he allows expenses in his family which he cannot afford; if he keeps an account; these are a few of the negative errors, any one of which will seriously damage the net profit of the business. Suppose an example. Here is a young man who undertook to manage a pretty large farm. But he had not the knack of managing his help to the best advantage, and his four men did no more work than three should. The cost of one man's wages and board was a pretty serious lock, and with one or two mistakes of that kind, the young man was not able to pay for his farm. I knew a family who were industrious—worked hard—and there was no extravagance in the house, and they managed their help well; but they failed to pay a moderate debt on their farm and it sank them, and all from a little carelessness. They didn't keep things up snug. There was a constant loss by a little neglect. The cattle got out for the want of a bar put up at the right time. The lambs died for want of care at the right time. Their wool sold for less than its market value, for the want of being nicely and attractively put up. They were always in a hurry and could not do anything nicely. Another man was left with a good farm and a moderate debt. He was a member of a large and respectable family, who had lived in a generous style, which he kept up. He was easy—he did not hurry. He paid seven per cent. interest on his debt many years, when he might have borrowed at six. He did not keep accounts with his farm, and his debt increased before he knew it, and became burdensome. This excellent citizen and good neighbor had less wealth in the end than in the beginning. One more example of this kind—I know a man who had inherited a very excellent farm which was provided with stock and tools, and he was out of debt. His family was not large, and he was very careful of expenses every way; was saving of labor and of seed and plants, and was very shy of new notions and book-farming. How can it be accounted for that, when he died, he left his family in debt? His fine farm is now owned by one who began by the month. Any one of two serious faults in the conduct of a farm may turn the scale of profit and loss which does not however contradict the truth that farming tolerably well conducted brings a fair profit. But if every part of it is well done; if the farmer has good judgment, is intelligent in his business, guides his workmen wisely, works himself, avoids unnecessary expenses, keeps things tidy, makes improvements, keeps accounts, has a good estimate of his profession, has a good helpmate in his house—is there anything that he can't do? The profit in other business, depends on what they call in Wall street a "margin," and a very small one it is in farming, as in all safe and well established industries. When we sold wool to the Bunnies, many years ago, one of the firm told us that they had been making cloth without a profit, and when they found a waste of about a cent a pound on their wool, and managed to avoid that waste, their business again became successful. A quarter of one per cent, received by a broker in a large financial transactions has made him a large fortune. And though in the limited transactions of the manufacturer and farmer so small per centage would not avail much, it is certain that the fortune of the farmer, no less than of the merchant and manufacturer, is made up of the small net profits of his business, accumulated by many years of labor and carefulness. This net profit is so small that it is liable to be impaired by any trifling error in management, the lack of force. Any serious defect in management, or any great degree of slackness, will spoil the profits altogether. There are so many things to be well done in order to succeed, that it is not strange that so many fail. When every part of farming is well done, there is no mistake about the profit.

OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL MATERIALS used in construction, wood is generally supposed to be that which has the least power to resist fire. This idea in general is correct, and yet, under certain circumstances, wood will resist fire longer than iron. Firemen are reluctant to enter a building on fire when it is known that the supports are of iron, yet do not hesitate when they are of wood. This apprehension of danger from iron supports, the growth of experience, plainly proves the superiority of wood over iron as to a fire resisting quality. Some hold brick to be better than either.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Eppe & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threepenny Lane, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL. NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts.) AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,) LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

EDUCATIONAL, &c.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL. MISS BALDWIN still continues her Day and Evening School, at No. 38 AYLMER STREET, where she is prepared to receive pupils as heretofore. Reference—The Rev. Jesuit Fathers. LORETTO ABBEY, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto; Dublin, Ireland. Board and Tuition—\$150 per annum. Send for circular and address to LADY SUPERIOR July 25-ly

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada. Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For further information and prospectus, address July 18-ly LADY SUPERIOR.

CONVENT —OF OUR— LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario. Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto. Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September. The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education. For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR, Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 26, 77-ly

CONVENT —OF THE— Congregation de Notre Dame, KINGSTON, ONTARIO. It is well-known that the city of Kingston, built on the shores of Lake Ontario, is one of the healthiest localities in the Dominion. The Convent, now completely remodelled and enlarged, can accommodate far more pupils than in former years. It imparts the knowledge of that which is suited to make a young female an accomplished lady. TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English.....\$50.00 Fancy Work and Plain Sewing..... 20.00 Music—Piano..... 20.00 Bed and Bedding if furnished by the Institution..... 10.00 Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year begins the 3rd September. N. B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges. Aug 22, 77

PRACTICAL GUIDE —FOR— CONFESSION AND COMMUNION. A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations on the most frequent sins. Prayers before Confession—Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion. Price, Bound—Cloth.....0.20 Paper.....0.12 1/2 By the hundred—Cloth.....\$10.00 Paper.....\$10.00 Any order sent to the Rev. G. P. E. DROLET, Parish Priest of St. Columban, Sillery, carefully attended to. Sept 26, 77

CONVENT —OF THE SISTERS OF THE— Congregation of Notre Dame, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT. The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work. TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English.....\$6.00 Music and use of Instrument..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing..... 1.00 Entrance Fee..... 3.00 The Scholastic year commences in SEPTEMBER, and closes at the end of JUNE. Nov 14, '77-ly

Stained Glass For Churches, Etc. A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for the inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows. Send for prices, &c.

PRIZES RECEIVED: London 1871. Philadelphia 1876—First Prize Late of London, Eng. Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. June 26, '77 PIANOS Retail price \$750 only \$235; \$650, \$175. Organs, 16 stop, \$120; 13 stop, \$85; 12 stop, \$65; 2, \$45—ORGANS Brand new, warranted, 15 days' test trial. Other bargains. 24-pp. Illustrated Newspaper all about Piano-Organ WAR, FREE. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J. Nov 14, '77-ly

THE BAR.

D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. J. JAMES KEHOE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office: Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ottawa. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L. JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77 9-8m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. } Dame Hermine Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles Bardette dit Lapierre, Collector, of the same place, judicially authorized to act herein, Plaintiff;

vs. The said Charles Bardette, dit Lapierre, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROUIDOUX, HUTCHINSON and WALKER, Attys for Plaintiff. 21-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. } No. 1649. Mary Peacock of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Chester alias William E Chester of the same place, Bricklayer and Builder, and duly authorized en justice (a ester en justice), Plaintiff;

vs. The said Plaintiff duly authorized en justice (a ester en justice) has instituted an action for separation of property (en separation de biens) against her husband the said Defendant. J. & W. A. DATES, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 9th January, 1878. 23-6