WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending May 18th, 1878 :-Corresponding week last year:-Increase 15.

THIS WEEK,

Commencing Monday and the following days, we will make a special show of the Summer Fancy Dress Goods just received.

We are looking forward to a very good season in the Dress Department, and have imported largely; therefore we can assure our numerous customers and the public in general, that we are in the best position to give a large choice as well as good value.

S. Carsley's Dress Goods.

A new lot of Plain Colored Lustres, at only 16 c per yard. A new lot of beautiful Grey Mohairs, at only 162c

per yard. A new lot of Fancy Kars Suiting, at only 18c per

A new lot of Colored Lustres in all the leading shades

of the sesson, at only 20c per yard. A new lot of Colored Summer Empress Cloths, in the best colors, at only 24c per yard. A new lot of Snowflake Debeiges, at only 17c and

A new lot of beautiful Snowflake Debeiges, in all 24c per yard. the leading colors, at only 27c per yard.

A new lot of Chenille Cloth, in quite new colors, at only 33c per yard. A new lot Fancy Mohairs, in various colors, quite a

novelty, at only 30c per yard. A new lot of beautiful quality All-wool Estamere Cloth, at only 41c per yard. A new lot of good quality Colored Lustres, in all

the best colors, at only 18c per yard. A splendid line of Broken-Check Matelasse Cloth, in the leading colors, at only 22c per yard. A very good line in all-wool Plain Colored Debeiges,

at only 24c and 29c per yard. A beautiful line of new All-wool Striped Debeige, at only 43c per yaid.

New Goods for Next Week.

Four cases of Fast Color Prints, at 51c and 10c per yard. Two cases of Bleached and Unbleached Towels.

commencing at 4c for Unbleached, and 8c for Blesched Huckaback Linen. Two cases of Ladies' Silk 'Twilled Umbrellas, at

from 75c. Three cases of beautiful Black Lustres, commencing at 9c per yard.

S. CARSLEY. 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

G. PARKS

PHOTOGRAPHER,

and publisher of

STERCOSCOPIC AND OTHER VIEWS,

LANTERN SLIDES, &c. 1951 St James Street, Montreal.

Catalogue of views sent by post; prompt attention to plargements. Mr. Parks has the negatives taken by Mr. enlargements. Mr. Parks has the negatives taken by an enlargements. Mr. Parks has the negatives taken by himself for the last twelve years. Photos can be had from the same Grystal Ivory paintings made, and proces taught, photographs made especially adapted for the same. Six first prizes was awarded for various styles of work at the last Provincial Exhibition, also a number of first prizes at various other Exhibitions. [may 16, 77-1y

WILLIAM HODSON,

ARCHITECT. No. 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

BARRY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street, Montreal.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTERAL BIRRTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOMERTY, A.B.B.C.L T. J. DOHRRTY, B.C.L.

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET,

(Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal. --:0:---ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

> W. E. MULLIN & Co, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

WE KEEP IN STOCK and MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCE, ENGLISH and AVERICAN STYLES.

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No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q. May 23, '77.

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May 2, '77. FOGARTY & BRO.,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St Lawrence Main Street, CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET,

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46 BONSECOUR STREET.

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Done on shortest notice at moderate prices. Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEANING early.

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· MONTREAL. GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS and OTHER MANUFACTURES.

House in France:

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE. 16 Bue DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS | bance from older ones.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POLICE discovered the barrel-pieces of nine needle breach-loading rifles near Trales, in the bed of the river. Strange to say, the sight is perfect, and the needle works as well as in a new rifle.

THE Pore has recently received a magnificent present. The Marquis Duplessis Bellieri has presented his hotel at Paris to him for the Papal Nuncio at Paris, and besides that given him lands to the value of two million francs.

Activity in war preparations continues in England. Few orders for provisions are daily given, and tons of supplies are being received, many of them from the United States. Over 35,000 soldiers have taken their places in the ranks.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER, M. P., lecturing at Liverpool on behalf of the discharged Fenian prisoners, said he would prefer to resign his seat than that the Irlsh party, now as indestructible as in the days of Strongbow, should labour in the house with as little result as in the past.

AUSTRIA is said to have asked the Porte to permit Austrian troops to escort the returning Bosnian refugees, otherwise disturbances endangering the tranquility of Turkey and Austria are probable Austria, one in Bosnia, will probably remain there

REVIEW OF THE ARMIES OF PARIS .- During the second fortuight in June the annual review of the armies of Paris and Versailles will be held. The number of troops under arms will be about 65,000. foreign soldiers in Parls will witness the march They will be formed in a batallion of honor

in front of the official tribune. A HARD CASE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- Imprisonment for debt is still allowed in Prince Edward Island, where till a year or two ago the pillory and whipping-post were in vogue, and burglary was a capital offence. Last month a poor man residing in Strathalbyn, whose wife had just died, leaving family of eight small children, was arrested for debt, and without time being allowed him to arrange for his children being cared for, hurried off to Charlottetown Jail. The distress and anxiety respecting his family safety and welfare unhinged his mind, and he is now a helpless maniac.

THE CHINRSE IN QUEENFLAND .- The white inhabitants of Queenslaud have at last recovered from their fears of a Mongolian invasion. The recent legislation to regulate Chinese immigration and to exact from Chinese miners and storekeepers increased fees has had the effect to greatly diminish the number of arrivals and to disperse to other districts many who had apparently settled down for an indefinite period. The gradual exhausting of the gold fields has also done its part in driving away the Chinese, many of whom have been compelled to turn their attention to agricultural pu suits-which is a direct advantage to the colony.

Another Frarful Visitation in China -Arrived at San Francisco last week steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, with advices from Hong Kong to April 13, and Shanghai 10th, as follows: There was a great tornado in Canton April 11th; thousands of houses were destroyed or seriously injured by wind, and an enormous water-spout from the river broke over the city. Many lives were lost and the foreign settlements suffered severely. In the midst of the confusion four fires broke out, which were supposed to be incendiary, as many rob-beries followed. The latest advices report that 500 edly pay in a large milk dairy—that is, steaming Chinese were killed. No foreigners were seriously injured.

A Hour or Hore-The beautiful residence and demesne of Marino on the edge of Dublin Bay, at the point where King Brian Defeated the Danish invaders, have become the property of Cardinal Gullen. The purchase money was £8,260. It will be used as an educational establishment, where young girls will be taught the ordinary branches of education, and in addition will be taught those domestic duties so necessary for house-keeping-such as being taught them to cook, to bake, to superintend the washing, to look after the wardrobe, and check the tradesmen's accounts—fitting them, in short, to take the place of housekeepers. There is nothing menial in this; but, on the other hand, perhaps these parents were in good pecuniary circumstances when their children were young, and never foresaw that they would be dependent on their own exertions for their existence.

THE EXTENT ON ROUMANIA .- The area of Roumania is little under that of England and Wales, extending, as it does, over soma 48,000 square miles extending, as it does, over some 48,000 square miles which are, roughly speaking, divided in the proportion of 7-12ths to Wallachia, and 5-12ths to Moldavia. The soil, with the sole exception of the forest clad slopes of the Carpathians, is fertile and productive, and is capable of supporting at least four times the present inhabitants, who now number 5.673,000 persons. This population is divided as follows: 4 203 000 Roumnians—2. of Latin as follows :- 4,303,000 Roumanians-i.e., of Latin as 10110ws:—4,303,900 Roumanians—1.2., or Latingrace, and employed almost entirely in agriculture; 400,000 Jews, the great majority of whom are of the fair-haired type, while many are descended from and some still retain the language of their Spanish ancestors; 260,000 Gypsies, formerly, till 1849, slaves; \$5,000 Slaves, Bulgarians in Roumanian Researchies and Sharks who inhabit the country. Bessarable and Slovaks who inhabit the country between the higher Screth and the mountains; 39,000 Germans, mostly artisans and shopkeepers 29,500 Hungarians, while the full tale is made up 8,000 Armenians, 5,600 Greeks, 2,000 French, 1,600 English, 500 Italians, and 2,700 of other nationallties.

AGRICULTURE.

THE QUANTITY TO BE USED.

After many experiments last season, we have fixed on 500 to 600 pounds per acre, where no other manure is used, and 200 to 300 when the soil does not need a full dose. It is not wise to half feed an animal.

POULTRY.

Young chickens should now be coming forward. As a rule, those hatched this month, if of good breeds, will begin to lay early in the fall, and continuing through the winter will brood early next spring. The profit of feeding laying hens, when eggs are scarce, is obvious. The loss in feeding dead heads" through the winter, to lay only when eggs are plenty and cheap, is apparent. HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS.

Many chemical fertilizers are highly concentrated, and should not be brought into close contact with the seed. We are using several tons

ARTIFICIAL MANURE.

Of some kind, should be used for the corn crop-It is very certain that an improved agriculture must be based upon the use of this kind of fertilizers; because, as we can not help taking something from the soil which, under the best system can not be returned to it, it becomes necessary for us to find something to replace the loss. This we may do by purchasing five or ten dollars worth per scre of artificial fertilizers, and gaining twenty or thirty dollars worth of extra product in the crop. Fertilizers, well applied, can be made to return their cost, and a hundred per cent profit; and this ought to be satisfactory.

COWS AND CALVES. Caution should be exercised in turning cattle on to the fresh grass. Young stock are especially subect to disease from over-feeding with succulent herbage. Black-leg. black-quarter, or carbuncular erysipelas, frequent at this season, is so caused. Where there is danger, a seton in the dewlap has been found effective to prevent it To change the feed gradually, however, is the better preservative of the health. In-coming cows that have been well fed should be watched to prevent garget. To reduce the feed before calving, and to regard the cows against lying out during cold rains, will be safe. Every owner of a cow should possess a good book on the care of cattle.

IMPROVED PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS. Peter Henderson described last winter in the Agriculturist an improved mode he was then using for the propagation of geraniums. His object was, in the first place, to avoid the exhaustion of the parent plants by the removal of cuttings abruptly; and secondly to make sure work. He takes the young shoot which is to be used as a cutting, and snaps it short, leaving it hanging by a small portion of the bark. This shred is sufficient to sustain the cutting, without any material injury from willing, until it forms a callus, which precedes the formation of roots. In from 8 to 12 days it is rather less shaded and watered than ordinary cuttings, and forms roots in about 8 to 12 days more. Last fall Mr. H. propagated about 10,000 plants of the tricolor class, without losing one per cent. With the common method; he thinks he would have lost five per cent. This mode is applicable to the Abutilon, Begonia, Carnation Cactes, Lantana, Oleander, &c., by using your unriponed shoots. If the shoot does not break, but simply bends to a knee, a knife may be used for cutting about two-thirds through.

STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK. The discussions which have taken place in regard to the best method of preparing food for stock, and cutting fodder have undoubtedly had the effect to lead to a general improvement in the care and feeding of cattle. In questions of this kind, as in most others, the truth is most commonly found in the middle course, and however applicable it may be to special cases it is not universal. Though the opinions of practical farmers differ as to the advantages of steaming food, for example it is surprising to find that so many dairymen who are raising milk for sale are either steaming their food systematically, or doing what amounts to the same thing essential ly, treating it with hot water poured upon it in tubs or feeding-boxes, which are covered and allowed to stand till the materials are completely softened. In this way they induce an enormous flow of milk, the quality of which depends chiefly upon the ingredients which constitute the mash subjector its equivalent-but it will not pay, as a general rule, except where the object is to produce a large quantity, with less regard to quality. It has the advantage of enabling the farmer to economize many feeding substances, like cornstalks, coarse hay and straw, since it softens and renders them easily digestible. But though it pays to cut and steam such materials, the same can hardly be said of good English bay. That cooking food improves it is perfectly well known to most careful feeders of stock. One bushel of dry corn, for example, made five pounds ten ounces of pork, while one bushel of boiled meal made sixteen to eighteen pounds, thus showing the great advantage of pre paring food for fattening stock so as to put it in perfectly digestible form. System and regularity in feeding are quite as important to success as the condition in which the food is given .- Massachusetts

CORN OR TOBACCO. Our agricultural exchanges notice the increase of acreage in corn raising last year in New England. No doubt one of the reasons for this is the low price of tobacco and the deterioration of the soil by tobacco culture, a fact, we believe, now generally admitted by those who have had experience in this doubtful crop Throughout the Connecticut Valley the change has been marked. Six or eight years ago, a person standing by the river of Northampton could see nothing as far as the eye could reach but the broad tobacco leaf, and farmers (descendants of the Puritans), hard at work to keep the cigar shops in stork; now, there is hardly a score of scres in the same region devoted to tobacco, corn and other staple crops having taken its place. A very large percentage of those farmers have passed through bankruptcy within four years and with this experience before them they decline to renew the experi-ment. At a recent meeting of the Franklin Harvest club, composed of Connecticut Valley farmers, it was stated that there was more corn raised in New England last year than in any year for the past ten., and it is believed there will be quite an increase in the acreage of the coming year. Improvements in the method of culture have been adopted, such as using the horse-hoe freely, and doing little hand-hoeing; also in the economy of fertilizers, so that by careful figures of cost and yield, corn has been and can be raised at a price to encourage the farmers to give more attention to its production. With economy in culture, corn can be raised in the Connecticut Valley at a cost not exceeding 50 cents per bushel, while we are now paying 60 cents per bushel for western corn. A new interest has been awakened in the advantages of raising corn, by Dr. Nichol's statement, that "a bushel of our sound northern corn in the ear, is worth as much, feft to stock as a bushel of shelled corn such as comes to us from the West and South, and the meal produced from grinding the cobs with the corn, (home grown), will produce as much milk, or fat, or muscle power as comes from the pure meal of ordinary western corn, pound for pound."-New York Observer.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Remittances received at this Office to 1st, May 1878.

Sarnia, D McC, 2; Renfrew, per TF, J W., 2; J H. O'S 2; J M. 2; Brechin, per W McR, A McIt, 2; Woodville, per W McR, J K C. 4; Martintown, D McD, 2; Markham, P C, 50c; Ottawa, M T, 2; Greenfield, A K, 2; Belleville, T H, 2; Almoate, M G, 3; per T J K, J F, 2; Cornwall, per M C, J D 2; I McD 2; Miss M J, 2; D & J B, 2; J & D McD, 1; D McR, 2; Dr R McD, 2; Wm T, 2; D McG, 2; Osceola, per T F, J Q, 1:50; J G, 1:50; T C, 1:50; E B, 1:50; Breaside, per T TF, M B, 2; J V M, 1; Iona, J T, 2; Woodstock, M A E, 2; Hamlet, J B, 4; [Lochiel, D McD, 2; North Liancaster, A L, 2; Uptergrove, J F, 2; Ottawa, per R R, D B, 2; Wm W, 2; R R 2; Brechin, per J J B, P G, 1:50; Woodham, per J W, T N, 150; Cornwall, per M C, D G McD, 2; North Liancaster, A L, 2; Uptergrove, J F, 2; Ottawa, per R R, D B, 2; Wm W, 2; R R 2; Brechin, per J J B, P G, 1:50; Woodham, per J W, T N, 150; Cornwall, per M C, D G McD, 2; Williamstown, A McL 4; Belleville, P McL 2: Perth, per P D N, C Lit Socy 1; Tweed, per P C, D G, 4: J W 0; Ambleside, J K, 1; Warkworth, Wm K, 2; Windsor, M B, 2; Lindsay; J G, 2; Perth, per T F, W N, 4: W F, 12; J McD, 4; Kingston, W C, 1; Osceola, per P H, D G, 2; Osgoode, Wm D, 1; Tamworth, J B, 6; Hastings, per J O'R, D McF, 1:50; F K, 1:50; P K, 1:50; J S, 2:10; Campbellford, per J O'R, M O, 1:50; Emsdale, per J O'R, J H, 1:50 Mayfield, Wm H, 2; Offia, M Q, 5; Lindsay, per W McR, J K, 2; C L B, 4: J P J, 2; M M 2; A O'L, 4; Loretto Convent, 2; R S, 2; J W P, 2; Ottawa, B Bros, 10:00.

QUEBEO, Hemmingford, per D J S T Co, Rev J D, 2; L'Epiphanie, Rev F P, 2; Grenville, G G,2; St Marthe, per J D, B McD, 1; P McD, 1; St Jean Chrysostome, J J, 2; Lochiec, F F, 2; Barrington, Ed T, 1:50; Hinchinbrooke, per Rev P, Rev R P, 1; A T, 1:50; D McC, 1:50; H D, 1:50; Buckingham, P McF, 1:45; Richmond, per J W K, Rev F Q, 2; P R, 4: W F D, 4: J C, 2: Upper Wakefield, Rev B C, 2. Granby, J S, 2; St Jean Chrysostome, P R, 2; Chambly Canton, J P S, 2; Dunham Flats, Rev J B 1:51; Mile End, Rev M T, 2; Rigand, J D, 3; Cote St Paul T K, 50c;

P. E. ISLAND, Sumerside, per J T McN, St C C T A Scty 1.50 APE BRETON, L'Ardoise, D J McI, 2.
UNITED STATTES, Jackson, Neb., J L, 2., Providence, R
I, B L H, 25c., Philadelphia, N W A & Son, 7.56., Harverd
Neb. Wim McI, 1., Lowell Mass, D R, 2., New York, W
& G, 10., St Louis, Mo, per W H C, M D, 15., Watertown, N.
Y. M M, 1.

1. al M, 1. NEWFOUNDLAND, Harbor Grace, per J H, J H, 1.50 TS, 1.50., ATD, 1.50., Wm G. 1., G C. 1.



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Sent on 15 day's test trial. Money refunded and freight charges paid by me each way if not satisfactory. Retail Price \$330. ger For Cash with order, I will send this beautiful instrument in order to have it introduced at once, for only \$89.50. Beware of Imitation paper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

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READY MADE PANTS-\$1 50. READY MADE PANTS-\$1.75. READY MADE PANTS-\$2.00. READY MADE PANTS-\$2.25. READY MADE PANTS-\$2 50. BEADY MADE PANTS-\$3 00. READY MADE SUITS -\$6.00. READY MADE SUITS -\$6.50. READY MADE SUITS -\$7.00. READY MADE SUITS -\$3.00. READY MADE SUITS -\$9.00. READY MADE SUITS -\$10.50. READY MADE SUITS -\$11.50.

Please don't forget me, and an early call will be more satisfactory.

I. A. BEAUVAIS,

190 JOSEPH STREET. ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

All claims against the above Associa-tion must be placed, duly attested in the tion must be placed, duly attested, in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. M. C. Mul. larky, No. 8 St. Helen Street, within thirty days from date, and all amounts due to the Association must be paid within the same period, preparatory to a final closing of the

By order of the DIRECTORS.

affairs of the Association.

July 18-14

Montreal, May 8th, 1878.

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GLOBES. 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 16 and 30 in. in diam. Send for Catalogue. H. B. Nims & Co., Troy, N. Y. LORETTO ABBEY.

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Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle. Families Supplied.

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NOTICE.

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power: 1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment

society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force. 2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments.

3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as repects the holdings of present borrowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will be asked.

4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for

loans made by it. And generally for any other powers necessary for the proper working of the said Society.

H. JEANNOTTE, N. P. PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, ? SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. Dame Mary Donahoe, of the City of Montreal, wife of Henry McVittle of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice by an order of one of

Her Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court.

The said Henry McVittle,

Defendant

Plaintiff;

The Plaintiff has instituted an action separation de biens against the Defendant. CURRAN & COYLE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 23rd April, 1878.