

THE CONSTITUTION.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense.—Dieu et mon droit."

ONLY ONE CENT EACH.



QUEBEC

Monday, 29th April, 1878.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PROVINCE.

You now stand face to face with the greatest problem of your life-time. A great issue is presented you for solution. You are called upon to decide for the first time an important question of constitutional policy. It is this: will you hold to the inestimable principle of self-government secured to you by the practice and traditions of the Empire, or will you surrender that right with all that is therein implied to the single head that may for the time be appointed to rule over you from the lordly halls of Spencer Wood?

The great central principle of the British Constitution is that the King or his representative does not rule in fact, but must at all times be under the advice of the administration of the day that may be selected by him, subject to the approval of the people's representatives, and who, therefore, must have the confidence of parliament. He is bound to take that advice without reference to his own political or personal views of policy; and though he may under the constitution have the right to change his advisers, he is bound to take them from the majority in the legislature, or if none are in his opinion fitted to be his advisers, that he must appeal to the people to ascertain which party it is their wish shall govern the country; and this he must do before dismissing an existing government; otherwise he insults the people who, through their representatives in parliament, have allotted to him these advisers.

Lieut-Governor Letellier refused to act upon the advice of his cabinet, dismissed them of his own motion in the closing hours of parliament, at a time when they possessed the confidence of a large majority therein and were stronger in that confidence than they had ever been at any previous time, and replaced them by ministers selected from the minority:—then, and not till then, did he appeal to the people. The statement of facts, as they appeared to the Lieut-Governor, and the answer to them, are before you,

you have had ample time to digest them; and the House of Commons, the highest court of reference in the nation, to which you appealed have by a majority vote of 12 declined to set right or pronounce any opinion upon the merits of the question at issue between you and the Lieut-Governor; and have sent the question back to you for settlement at the polls. Have a care how you decide it.

We have justly admitted that the power or right, as contended for, may reside in the Lieut-Governor, that is, the right to set aside by an arbitrary exercise of the prerogative the decrees of the people constitutionally pronounced in parliament, and to reject the advice of his ministers acting in concert with your representatives; but it is contrary to usage to do so, as in practice it is obviously a dangerous power to invoke. Your endorsement of the principle contended for by the Lieut-Governor may prove disastrous to your rights and liberties in the future; as thereby you will be affirming the dangerous doctrine that a Lieut-Governor is not bound to be the executive of your wishes, and is at liberty to reject the advisers you may appoint to him and to choose his own, when and wherever he may. You will thereby surrender and set aside parliamentary institutions and every recognized principle of responsible government. Charles Stuart contended with the people for this prerogative right, and he lost his head in the attempt; his son revived the claim and had it allowed; but the people paid a fearful price for their apathy, and it took many years before they won back what they had lost.

You will remember that the gravamen of the Lieut-Governor's complaint against Mr. de Boucherville's administration was that they had been extravagant and prodigal to recklessness in their financial policy, that they had plunged the Province into debt, mainly by undertaking public enterprises beyond the ability of the province to pay for. Admitting for the sake of argument, what we do not in fact admit, that this pretension is well founded, we insist that the Lieut-Governor went beyond his privileges in pronouncing any opinion upon that point, he may have an opinion as any other subject may, but he has not the right to express it nor take action thereupon. But the same charge may be made, and with much greater truth, against the Dominion Government. They, too have largely increased the public expenditure, converted a surplus into a deficit and laid upon the country additional taxation; they have also added to the debt.

Their majority in parliament is relatively very much less than that which supported Mr. DeBoucherville. The Lieut-Governor contended, however, or perhaps pretended, that the majority in parliament did not represent a majority of the people of the province, notwithstanding that since the general election they had never lost a seat at any special vacancy created since then; while the federal government have lost 18 in the same space of time, and had some ministers rejected and others barely saved at the polls. What would the liberals say if Lord Dufferin were suddenly to send Mr. Mackenzie to the right about as Mr. Letellier did Mr. DeBoucherville? would they not protest as the conservatives are doing, and would not these same conservatives join in that protest surely, they would.

Let us now look at those features of the DeBoucherville policy against which liberals so loudly declaim. First and chief, the debt of the province is an article in the indictment. We dispose of that objection by simply denying that as a matter of fact, the province is in debt. What we understand by a public debt is a very different thing to a mere ledger account in which Dr. and Cr., balance each other.

If a nation go to war, and spend in its prosecution the money borrowed therefor as well as its own funds, at the close of the conflict for the first named sum she is so much in debt, inasmuch as she has nothing to show as a set off for it. In our case we have for the larger part of our pretended debt a railway to show for it, which will be more or less remunerative and will ultimately redeem its own cost; and for the rest we have it, invested in fact, in other railways owned by private companies; the sum advanced to which will of necessity come back to the province in the profits from increased business, and through the augmented population, which will follow. The capital of the province is in its wild lands; they are worthless until occupied; railways will promote their settlement. The money borrowed, therefore, for these railways is, strictly speaking, not a debt. You will also bear in mind that this debt, if debt it be, was incurred at your request. You were unanimous in urging upon the successive governments of Messrs. Chauveau, Ouimet, and DeBoucherville the policy of fostering railway enterprise and you have from first to last sustained them in doing so; and it is only the truth to say that if all your petitions and demands had been granted the debt would have been many millions of dollars larger than it is.

The city of Quebec should be the last to complain of the railway debt, mainly she has had the largest measure of advantage from it in the building of the North Shore line, which she had asked and obtained attempts for 20 years to do by means of local effort. The people who have the best right to complain in regard to this debt are those on the South Shore, who have to bear their proportionate share of the liabilities incurred, mainly for the advantage of Quebec and Montreal, and they have not complained.

The cry of extravagance is equally unfounded as truth. Quebec compares favorably in this respect with Ontario. What is called extravagance results of necessity from circumstances over which government can have no control. The entire charge for all public services, not strictly municipal in their character and even for some of them, is paid out of the Provincial Treasury, while in the other provinces it is borne in part by the municipalities. We are obliged by law to use two languages necessitating double work and two sets of services.

The great area over which our population is scattered causes the outside public service to be far more expensive than the number of our population would seem to justify.—Civil administration is based on the old French model, thereby rendering the legal machinery cumbersome, and of course, more expensive, and finally we have two houses of legislation—the upper being a contrivance in the interest of the minority which they will not give up, except by having substituted for our present system a Legislation Union, which again the majority will not consent to. The adoption of direct taxation for supplementing our present fixed and inflexible revenue is only a question of time. It is bound to come—we have simply anticipated that time by undertaking now, instead of postponing our railway projects; and if the obligations imposed upon us thereby have already overreached the limits of our inadequate revenue, it is you, and not the government, who is responsible for bringing upon the country the present necessity for direct taxation. The system is in practice in every province of the Dominion except Quebec; and to this circumstance is referable the greater vigor and more solid prosperity of our sister provinces.

QUEBEC WEST.

Great Mass Meeting Yesterday.

The meeting on Champlain market wharf yesterday was the most magnificent demonstration that has

occurred in this city for many a year there could not have been less than 4000 to 5000 people present. It was an orderly gathering and it reflects creditably upon the electors of Quebec west that they should not only have turned out in such numbers, but that they listened so attentively for three hours to the speakers, who were never once interrupted except by the repeated cheering which rent the air whenever a good point was made. Precisely at three o'clock, Mr. Alleyn came on to the ground accompanied by Messrs. Cosigan and Caron, M. P., Thos. Casgrain, esq., and others, who were received with the wildest cheering. Mr. Alleyn was the first speaker. He descanted chiefly upon the Railway and tax Bills which he explained and defended, as well as the votes he had recorded in their favor.

He said that under the same circumstances he would repeat those votes, as he deemed the legislation embodied in those measures to be not only necessary but just to the province at large. He challenged the record of the liberal party as well in Ottawa as Quebec, and showed by reference to numberless instances that they had been neither patriotic, honest, nor economical. In the course of his speech he referred to the attempted sale of the Three Rivers Registrars, and challenged the liberal party to cite against the conservatives one single instance at all approaching in infamy to this, and in conclusion he told the electors that if he should be elected to parliament, as he confidently believed he would be, his first vote would be given to drive from office the Joly administration, which he regarded as a provisional and revolutionary government forced upon the country by the brute force of the Lieut. Governor's pretended prerogative.

He spoke for an hour, and then introduced Mr. Cosigan M. P., for Victoria N. B. Mr. Alleyn was loudly cheered on retiring. Mr. Cosigan then presented himself and had such a cordial reception from his countrymen as he had made the hon. gentleman feel greatly flattered. It is impossible for us to do justice to this well delivered, moderately expressed, and logical speech. He reviewed the policy of the liberal party at Ottawa and expressed himself as having no confidence whatever in the honesty of their professions; citing the history of the New-Branswick school question and the O'Donoghue amnesty in proof of their hypocrisy. He characterized the rank and file of the liberals as unreasoning men, bound hand and foot to their party, and ever ready to falsify their most vehement professions for the retention of power. The audience manifested a very deep interest in the two subjects named, and during the disclosure of the facts pertaining to the discussion of these questions when before the House of Commons and the subsequent conduct of the Government in reference to them, he undoubtedly carried the conviction to the mind of every one of his hearers that Irishmen had nothing to expect at the hands of liberals, either from Ottawa or Que-

bec. He held firmly to the opinion that the conservatives were their true friends. This had been proved by the generous and unwavering support he had received from them in his efforts to obtain redress both for his co-religionists in New Brunswick on the school question and the O'Donoghue amnesty. The granting of the amnesty during an election contest when the fate of one of their colleagues trembled in the balance he deemed an infamous proceeding on the part of Mr. MacKenzie, since they had only yielded as a matter of expediency what they had scornfully denied them as a matter of justice. In this connection he denounced the conduct of Mr. Davlin, M. P. for Montreal Centre, who had abandoned his persecuted countryman in order to save his party.

(The mention of Mr. Davlin's name was received with hisses by the audience.) Referring to the constitutional question he said that every province in the Dominion was looking with intense interest upon the drama now being enacted in Quebec. They felt that Quebec was going to settle for the whole Dominion, perhaps for all time, for weal or for woe, a question affecting the liberties of all, the principle of responsible government. Upon the result of Wednesday's vote would depend the question whether this province was to be governed in the future by the people themselves or by the one man power under the pretended right of prerogative.

He did not know but perhaps it would be their turn next in New Brunswick to pass a similar ordeal, and, hence, he felt a deep interest in the verdict the people would pronounce on Wednesday next. All the points touched upon by Mr. Cosigan were well taken, and argued with great clearness. On retiring he was loudly cheered.

Mr. A. P. Caron, M. P., followed, speaking first in English and afterwards in French. He also, besides the constitutional question, which was handled with very considerable skill, reviewed the policy of the Ottawa government in reference to their pretended economies, making many capital points as he went along. The speech bristled with facts throughout, and was an exhibition of eloquence rarely shown upon the public platform. He spoke with vigor, and the arrangement of his points and the order of their presentation was as perfect as though the speech had been written, instead of as it was, one uttered without previous preparation. Mr. Caron is certainly a singularly felicitous and eloquent speaker, and it is needless to say that he produced a very favorable impression upon the meeting, which will assuredly tell upon the vote of the 1st May.

He, also, was enthusiastically cheered on conclusion—Mr. Thos. Casgrain, in response to a general call, then took the stand and made a rattling anti-Joly speech, first in English and afterwards in French; in which he mercilessly dissected the rouge programme, closing with a very eloquent vindication of conservative policy and strongly

appealing for support for his friend Richard Alleyn. M. Alleyn having thanked the assembly for their attendance the meeting dispersed at 6 p. m.

QUEBEC COUNTY.

We receive the following information from St. Felix du Cap Rouge:

"The rouges are at their favorite work in this locality: Garbbling the electoral lists to suit themselves and intimidating the electors. The names of rouges are added and those of conservatives are struck off in the most arbitrary manner. Here is an example: A Bourbeau, esquire, justice of the peace: "H's a district magistrate, says a rouge wiseacre, and consequently his name cannot be entered on the list."

But every-body knows that Mr. Bourbeau is a farmer, that he was not ever a lawyer, much less a district magistrate. No matter, he is a conservative and as such has no right to vote.

Certain Rouges of the parish are threatening their workman with loss of employment if they vote for the conservative candidate. But these means will not succeed, the electors of Cap Rouge will not allow themselves to be imposed upon and will vote for the Hon. Mr. Garneau.

QUEBEC WEST.

To the Editor of the Constitution.

Sir, What faith can we have in a "News" paper which completely ignores events, passing before its eyes—at its very door—which if reported truthfully would tell against the ministry of usurpers now in office.

Such is the conduct of this day's Morning Gazette with reference to yesterday's Mass Meeting on the Champlain market. A meeting of the solid electors of Quebec West to the number of about five thousand who expressed by their presence and gentlemanly conduct, their determination to uphold their own principles and liberties, by supporting Mr. Alleyn, does not elicit from the only English morning paper in this city a line of notice! Has that electoral division of Quebec, which furnishes the paper in question its greatest support become so insignificant in the eyes of that journal as to be denied (if only as an item of news) a notice of one of the most important meetings held within its limits for years? Yet better silence, possibly, than a tissue of lies.

However the electors can judge of the good faith of such a paper, and will know how much reliance to place in the reports which appear in its columns.

Your obedient servant,
AN EXCERPT.

MR. ALLEYN FOR QUEBEC WEST.

The following are the signatures to Mr. Alleyn's nomination paper:

J. B. Bonard, D. C. Thompson, Hon. John Hearn, Hon. F. O. Grouseau, John Sharples, R. R. Debel, Wm. Conroy, F. Carley, Gaspard Lemaire, V. Chateaufort, I. L. Renaud, F. E. Hume, Adolphe Hamel, James Shea, Timothy Shea, Jas. Patton, Daniel McGie, Theo. H. Oliver, Thos. A. Patton, A. D. U. Toussaint, Jean Blanchet, M. McLaughlin, Louis P. Demers, Thos. Burns, Francis Gunn, John Giblin, P. Valliere, Ollien Gignere, John Hallacy, Richard Eardon, Michael Graham, J. B. Forsyth, Francois Delisle, Francois Laroche, Benjamin Page, Cyrille Tessier, S. A. D. Bertrand, Didier Dionne, Marcelin Marcoux, Nicolas Rouillard, Etienne Potelaine, Augustin Lacombe, Prudent Noel, Simon Robitaille, Proceese Paradis, Louis Simard, A. P. Caron, D. B. Garneau, Jos. Humeau, J. S. Beaud, J. Abdon Gobe, Alphonse Hamel, Jean Roy, Wm. Carrier, P. G. Basadre, Napoleon Archambault, Edmond Groux, Victor Groux, J. A. Charlebois, Siméon Gregan, John Ferguson, John A. McConnell, Thomas Lane, John Sheridan, Robert Jeffery, John Donnelly, John Fomer, Jas. Walsh, Louis Brindamour, Peter McCauley, Pat Grogan, Jas. Tucker, George Manning, John Kelly, Daniel O'Connell, James L. Caccoran, Phillip Farrell, John McLeair, J. P. Hankins, John Cooper, Joseph Hogan, Thomas Butler, Edward Brown, Michael Hickey, Wm. Fitzgerald, Patrick Kennedy, Thomas Fitzgerald, John Sullivan, Wm. Carley, Thomas Doyle, John Donoran, Denis Sullivan, John Dunn, John Keen, David Power, Pat. Frawley, Joseph Rooney, Wm. McGrath, John Canty, John Hagerty, Michael Shalton, Michael Boyce, Thomas Murphy, P. S. Stapleton, Peter McCarty, Jas. Kelly, John O'Connor, John Martin, Edw. Martin, Edw. Boyce, Thomas Croitor, John Coote, John Howard, John Carroll, Frena Martin, James Gramary, Pat. Millina, Garret Doyle, John O'Flery, John Webster, D. H. Glavin, Wm. Bradford, Fern Tumble, Jas. McCallen, Michael Joyce, Jas. Knox, P. Bouchard, Hugh O'Donnell, Austin Roman, Jas. O'Donnell, Jas. Cosgrave, Wm. Nicholson.

A VOICE FROM ST. COLUMBA.

To the Editor of the Constitution,
S,

According to the lying Telegraph it would appear to outsiders as if the staunch old Conservative Parish of Saint Columba had all at once turned Liberals, and Rouges, with their backs to their good, zealous, honest member, the Hon. P. Garneau late Minister of Crown Lands, and that Mr. Ross was going to ride over and carry the Parish with flying colors, the Orange flag included. Indeed, according to that sheet the conservatives are so few and cowardly that when Mr. Ross or his friends hold their meetings—attended always by hundreds it says—young and old, all electors of course—of the Parish, or from different Parishes, no matter, they the poor insignificant Conservatives dare not show themselves or say one word in favor of the man who has done more for the encouragement of industry and public enterprises in the country, as well as city, than Mr. Ross and the three-

fours of those who come here to support him, put together.

It is really surprising, Mr. Ross being so sure of carrying St. Columba, that he and his friends give themselves so much trouble about it, and that in addition to our home made orators they import so many to enlighten the poor benighted St. Columba. They seem so anxious to instruct us that they think it necessary to hold meetings in some part of the parish almost every day and night. But wait a little Mr Editor, time will tell whether constitutional government or unconstitutional government will triumph in the parish of St. Columba.

I hope the Irish Electors of the country will not allow themselves to be bluffed by the party who knows, but too well, that to conquer, they must first divide. OUR GREAT O'CONNELL, spent a life time in trying to get for dear Old Ireland, what we have had for several years, up to a few weeks ago a Constitutional Government, a Government ruling by the will of the great majority of the people, so different from what it was in Ireland, as we who had to leave it, know alas, but to well; when the majority were ground to dust by the minority, and dare not lift their heads.

Let my countrymen, the true Irish Electors, see to it, now in time, and vote for the Hon. P. Garneau and constitutional Government, so they may not commit a fatal mistake, and only see or understand it when too late. A mistake, which will surely effect them, and their children, if made. But we, in Saint Columba, believe that they will not commit so grievous an error and that they will with us, hand in hand, give the lie, by their votes on the first day of May 1878, to the hoisting of the Rouge or Liberal, Liberal for soch? Party. Garneau and Constitutional Government, then, for ever.

Yours truly,
THOMAS BLISS,
St. Columba of Sillery,
27th April, 1878.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST MAIL STEAMSHIP.

The Allan steamer "Sarmatian," Capt. Aird, from Liverpool, April 18, via Derry, the 19th, arrived in port at 11.40 a.m. yesterday, having landed the mails at Rimouski, with 39 cabin, 283 steerage passengers, and a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal. Capt. A. Reports, April 20, passed the "Manitoba," in lat 55, long 111 bound West. 27th, passed 6 vessels off Cape Rosier, bound up. The pilot, Mr. A. Gohier, reports having passed the bar "Point of India" and ship "Cavala," off the Pilgrims, and a barkentine of St. Denis wharf, all bound up.

A GREAT SHAME.

The Montreal ministerial press spells the name of the publisher of the Telegraph Carroll when it is well known that gentlemen dropped the O years ago and anglicized it with an E.

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY

The *Chronicle* regrets to learn that an unworthy cry has been raised against Mr Murphy because if elected at all it will be by the Protestant vote.

If there is any religious prejudice against Mr. Murphy in the division he has himself to blame, as he was the first to introduce religion into the contest. The *Chronicle* however will not succeed, and Mr. Alley will have the votes of the intelligent Protestant electors as heretofore.

It ill becomes our contemporary to attempt to prejudice any of the Protestants of the division against Mr. Alley. As to its remarks about Mr. White, we cannot see what that gentleman's views have to do with Quebec west and moreover, the *Chronicle* distorts the *Gazette's* complaint, which was that no member representing any of the English constitutions was taken into Mr. Joly's cabinet.

LOTBINIERE.

Mr. Editor,
Under the above heading I read in Saturday's *Telegraph*, a report of a speech said to have been delivered at St. Patrick's in the county of Lotbiniere by "Doctor Bendley. I would like to ask who is "Doctor Bendley? I have looked over the list of licensed medical practitioners in this province, and I find no Doctor of that name? This "Doctor," in his speech, acknowledges the authorship of the "false—meanly and contemptibly false"—to use his own words,—circular signed C. D. B. Pretty pass things must have come to with Mr. Joly when he allows a circular which he, knowing it to be a tissue of falsehoods declined to be responsible for, but which he allows to be used in bolstering up his broken down cause in Lotbiniere and elsewhere in this province.

Yours,
M. D.
Levis, 28th April, 1878.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY FERRY.



On and after the 20th instant the Ferry Steamer will

| QUEBEC. | LEVIS STATION. |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A. M. | A. M. |
| 7.30 Intercolonial Express. | 7.45 Mail from West. |
| 9.15 Mixed to Richmond and Mail to River de Loop. | P. M. |
| P. M. | 4.50 Mail from River de Loop. |
| 6.30 Mail to West. | 7.00 |

Ice and weather permitting.

For further particulars apply to
March 6th, 1878.



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CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAIL

77—Winter arrangements—78

THIS COMPANY'S LINES ARE COMPOSED of the undermentioned First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-engined, iron Steamships—

| Tons | Capt. |
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| SARDINIAN.....4100 | Capt J. E. Dalton. |
| CIRCASSIAN.....3600 | Capt J. Wyllie. |
| POLYNESIAN.....4100 | Capt H. Brown. |
| BAERMATIAN.....3800 | Capt A. Alrd. |
| SCANDINAVIAN.....3000 | Capt Barclay. |
| PRUSSIAN.....3000 | Capt Ritchie. |
| MORAVIAN.....3600 | Capt J. Graham. |
| PERUVIAN.....3600 | Capt Smith, R. N. E. |
| CASPIAN.....3000 | Capt Trocks. |
| HIBERNIAN.....3400 | Lt F. Archer, R.N.L. |
| NOVA-SCOTIAN.....3000 | Capt Richardson. |
| AUSTRIAN.....2700 | Capt H. Wyllie. |
| NESTORIAN.....2700 | Capt Wallace. |
| MANITOBIAN.....3150 | Capt McDougall. |
| CANADIAN.....3000 | Capt J. McLean. |
| CORINTHIAN.....2000 | Capt Menzies. |
| NOVA-SCOTIAN.....2600 | Capt Jas. Scott. |
| WALDESIAN.....2300 | Capt Stephen. |
| AGADIAN.....1340 | Capt Cabel. |
| NEWFOUNDLAND.....1200 | Capt Mylne. |

THE STEAMER OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE.

Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from HALIFAX every SATURDAY, calling at LOCH FOYLE to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| HIBERNIAN..... | Saturday 9th May |
| NOVA SCOTIAN..... | 16th " |
| SARDINIAN..... | 23rd " |
| POLYNESIAN..... | 30th " |

Rates of Passage from Point Levis.
Cabin.....\$31, \$27 and \$21, according to accommodation.
Intermediate.....\$45
Steerage.....\$31
The steamer "NEWFOUNDLAND" is intended to sail from HALIFAX for ST. JOHN'S, N. F., on 19th March and 2nd April.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's.

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Cabin..... | \$10 |
| Steerage..... | 6 |

Through Bills Landing granted in Liverpool and at Continental Ports until goods be cleared via Halifax and the International Railway.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
For further particulars apply to
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SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK.

In order to clear off the above Stock, and make room for our **SPRING IMPORTATIONS!** We will continue the sale for two weeks more at a

Further Reduction.

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

We invite special attention to our Stock of

- Sheetings,
 - Shirtings,
 - Tablets,
 - Napkins,
 - Towelings, &c., &c., &c.
 - Pure Irish Linens
- And Domestic Goods of every description. Carpets, Oil Cloth, Rugs, Mattings, &c. NO SECOND PRICE

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G. A. LAFRANCE, BOOK-BINDER.

Returns thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his new place of business at No. 1, Sault-au-Matelot street Lower Town, on the 1st February 1876, and has the pleasure of informing his patrons and the public generally, that he has enlarged his premises and added some of the latest machinery used in the book-binding business.

The large number of elegant master-pieces of workmanship turned out of this establishment, and acknowledged by a

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THREE FIRST PRIZES!

awarded by the Provincial Exhibition of 1877, are expected to excite public interest in the production of this City, of this new branch of the fine arts.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, LIBRARY WORK, POCKET-BOOKS.

PORT-FOLIOS, (as usual), PUBLICATION BUILDING, in the most No. 1m Style.

MAP MOUNTING, &c., &c., &c.

All executed in the best of workmanship by competent hands, and at VERY REASONABLE RATES.

Blank Forms and Bill-Heads Ruled to Order.

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No. 6 FABRIQUE TREET.

The Reverend Ladies of the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec declare that they are perfectly satisfied with the two HOME SEWING MACHINES bought of Mr. L. N. ALLAIRE, on the 15th Sept. 1877.

Go and buy your Sewing Machines at the most reliable place
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At Bernard & Allaire's piano show room.
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 **GO AND BUY YOUR DRY GOODS**
AT THE
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Where you are sure to suit yourself. The only place is at

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FOOT OF ABRAHAM HILL.

A remarkable chance will constantly be offered to purchasers till the 15th May

Owing to the great reparations that are now commenced we have to look "sharp" in the way of concluding our large Sale in such a short time.

CUSTOMERS' LOOK OUT!!

If you want to economize a few Dollars buy Goods when at half price, it yields you more than 30 or 40 per cent of Interest. Other Merchants do all wonder at our improvements in such bad years: for them there is the answer.

Let them learn the secret of commerce, that is to say, let them keep the latest novelties in all their goods and sell as cheap as we do.

This is the only cause of our great success. Our intention is no other than to make sufficient room to contain the great number of new customers, who is increasing every day, besides the great total of our regular customers, for want of space we only can mention a resume of the numerous advantages that we now offer, the following list is very incomplete.

Great Bargains in Dress Goods.

LATELY OPENED:

- 53 Pieces at 10c. a yard balance remaining 13 pieces.
- 40 " 12 1/2c. " " " "
- 27 " 25c. " " " "
- 32 Pieces Black Alpaca at 10c. same as other merchants sell 20 and 25c.
- 14 Pieces of Russell and Persian Cloths from 20c. per yard. We have bought 22 pieces of
- Black Capes at a Montreal Auction, our 40c. is beautiful. Our \$2.00 is worth \$3.50.

At the same Auction.

- 70 doz. of Ladies Entout-cas at 30c. a piece.
- 70 doz. Silk " " handles richly mounted worth \$1.50 for 50c.
- 203 pairs of Gents and Ladies Black Kid Gloves, different prices but specially call on these at 35c. per pair.
- 200 prs of Ladies colored Kid Gloves from 27c. to \$1.10 but you'll find our 50c. splendid.
- 25 doz. Ladies Silk Ties at 10c.
- 46 " " worth 25c. for 15c.
- 33 " " Superior quality at 25c. a piece.

P. S.—We have now on hand a large variety of White and Black Straw Hats, &c., &c., and the following department is now complete in Black Silks, Fancy Bonnet Trimmings, New Spring Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN.—Come and visit our Tweeds, Coatings, Trouserings, Vestings, &c., &c., and you'll not help from buying immediately, so cheap are our new importations, in those lines that we don't mention any prices. Come and you all see us fulfilling that promise. We will sell you a good spring suit for the price of a common one.

Remember that all the advantages above mentioned can be had now till the 15th of next month.

THOMAS McCORD.

233, St. Valier Str., St. Roch, Quebec