

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, 81-10 PUBLISHED.

SUMMARY.

THE THREATENED STRIKE of the Staffordshire collieries has been averted by a compromise.

A COMPANY has been formed in Minnesota to establish railway communication with Manitoba.

FREDERICKA CAVILL swam across the English Channel from Cape Gris Nez to Dover on the night of the 20th inst.

THE HEAVIEST RAINS in forty years have seriously damaged the crops in Scotland during the past week.

GEN. GRANT has sent word to Garibaldi that he should be glad to visit Caprea during the autumn.

A PETITION from the Chinese in Cuba, complaining of the cruelty of the Spanish planters, has reached England.

THE FREEDOM of the City of Cork has been extended to Chief-Justice Shea, of the New York Marine Court.

FATHER VINET has been removed from his pastorate in Vineland, N.J., because of the trouble over the internment of Maglioli's body.

A BANK of magnitude has been discovered 135 miles eastward of Espirito Santo, Brazil, directly in the course of vessels from Rio Janeiro.

THE FIRST BALE of new cotton was received at Memphis, Tenn., on the 21st, from Colfax County, Miss. It was classed good middling, weight 600 pounds.

THE ARBITRATOR settled the dispute over the reduction of wages between the Northumberland coal owners and their operatives in favor of the latter.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON at Cherbourg recently was greeted with shouts of "Vive la République" and "Vive Thiers" and the singing of the "Marseillaise."

SEVERAL EARTHQUAKES are reported, August 1st, at Cochinabado Parana, in Chili. The cable south from Callao is broken; it is supposed by earthquakes.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY having re-established satisfactory arrangements with the Turkish Government, have resumed work on the contract for the manufacture of arms with full force.

THE DEPUTY-MAYOR of Enniscorthy has been removed for telling Marshal MacMahon, on the latter's recent visit, that the people of Normandy were attached to the Republic, and desired the present crisis to terminate.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION in Washington, from Paris, announces that the great Exhibition buildings are approaching completion, and that the foreign commissioners are entering upon the possession of their places.

THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF HOBART," running between Sydney and Tasmania, founded July 24th. The crew were saved. The steamer belonged to William Sumner, the unfortunate owner of the lost "Yara Yara."

THE N. Y. TIMES announces that Capt. Eads, engineer of the St. Louis bridge, has made elaborate plans for an iron bridge over the Bosphorus, connecting Pera in European Constantinople with the Asiatic shore. The Herald states \$25,000,000 would be the cost.

THE OUTLOOK is now desperate in Gujarat and Kattywar, and seriously threatening in Central India, Rajpootana, the Punjab and Burmah, the latter in consequence of heavy exports of grain. The Council of Bombay is determined to construct or extend several railways as relief work.

DR. W. F. COOPER, living near Charleston, W. Va., has been arrested for poisoning his wife. She was his third wife, both the former having died suddenly under suspicious circumstances. It is now supposed he poisoned them. The bodies will be exhumed. Cooper had a violent temper, especially when intoxicated.

GERMANY, on account of the attack on the German Consul, Eisenstuck, at Leon, in his private character, demands of Nicaragua thirty thousand dollars indemnity, and a salute to the German flag, threatening otherwise to send a squadron and army to enforce the demands. The matter is now before the United States and England.

JUDGE BLANCHFORD, in the United States District Court at New York, gave an important decision recently against the ship "Niagara," for carrying bags of salt and arsenic on the same voyage. The salt became impregnated with arsenic, and was poisonous and unfit for use. The Court decides that the owners of the vessel are responsible.

M. ROUBEN'S ORGAN, the *Orphe*, published recently an eulogium of him. This self-praise, with Rouben's departure for Chislehurst before the 15th inst., the anniversary of the late Emperor's *fete*, which has always hitherto been celebrated by a gathering of Bonapartists at Chislehurst, strengthens the theory that the Prince Imperial sides with M. de Cassagnac.

THE APPOINTMENT of the following Royal Commission to examine the extradition law and treaties is announced in London:—Chief-Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Selborne and Blackburn, Sir Richard Baggallay, William Brett and John Rose, and Messrs. Russell Gurney and McCulloch Torrance, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and James Fitz-James Stephen.

ADELINA PATI has brought suit in Paris for nullity of marriage against the Marquis de Caux, alleging that the marriage was null and void, because the priest who performed the ceremony in England had no license from the Archbishop. The writ repeats in bitter terms the charges contained in the plaintiff's suit for separation against the Marquis, which the court recently held not proved.

THE ELECTIONS for members of Councils General will be held in the beginning of November. A special session of the Councils will be ordered at the end of that month, so that they can apportion among the arrondissements the direct taxes for 1878, which the new Chamber of Deputies will then have had time to vote.

THE BRITISH RIFLE TEAM arrived in New York on Saturday, and were welcomed in the harbor by the committee of the National Rifle Association and distinguished gentlemen. Practice began on Tuesday.

The visiting party consist of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the team, Lieut.-Col. C. Lennox Peel, Lieut.-Col. Fenton, G. Grant Perkin, H. S. Evans, R. S. Greenhill, Wm. Riggby, J. K. Milner, A. P. Humphrey, F. T.

Piggot, A. M. Frazer, William Ferguson, and William H. Gilder, comprising the team and reserves.

THE MINING COMPANIES of the Sorocaba section have now paid the miners for July. The D. L. & W. RR. Company paid \$18,000 instead of \$100,000, which the miners would have received had they not struck and lost several days. It is estimated the miners of the D. L. & W., Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal Company would have received in September for work in August, \$250,000, which is lost by them through the strike. To this may be added \$50,000 from smaller operators, making a total loss to the men of \$300,000. This tells upon the business men of this region as well as the miners.

GENERAL SHERIDAN transmits to Washington a telegram from General Ord, enclosing one from General Beneville, stating that the Mexican commander at Camargo was informed by the commander of the Texas State volunteers that he has been ordered by the Government of Texas to pursue criminals wherever found, even though on Mexican soil, in case they are not promptly delivered up. The Mexican commander replied he should obey his orders from the Mexican Government. Ord's orders prohibit his crossing on trails after any sort of raiders who are Mexican troops to arrest and pursue outlaws. Ord added that if the State volunteers cross they will not be aided by him, and that the talk about 25,000 State troops was calculated to stop the efforts of Mexicans to extradite outlaws.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE INDIAN FAMINE DISTRICTS to London are still bad. Slight rain fell in Madras last week. In Bombay there is no sufficiency of rain, except in Carnarot district. There has been no rain in Berar or Central India. Reports from Bengal, Assam, Oude and the Northwest Provinces are fairly good. From the Punjab accounts are bad. The Madras famine must last till January, and if the October rains fail, till next August. In view of the probable scarcity in Gujarat, the Northwest Provinces and Rajpootana, the Government will curtail expenditure. The Madras famine has cost \$8,000,000 sterling, and costs £500 per month. A deficit is expected in the next budget, necessitating additional taxation. From Bombay it is reported that rain fell in Khandesh, Deccan, Gujarat and Kattywar. Prospects are better.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR does not promise any new developments. The Turks remain on the defensive, and are apparently quite able to maintain their positions, for in a recent battle the Russians got so badly frightened that although they were able to hold their ground they had everything all ready for a retreat. A few days ago a despatch stated that both the Russians and the Turks had withdrawn forces from the European conflict, but it does not seem probable, whatever the Turks may have done, that the Russians did so. The Turks having command of the Black Sea, can easily transfer their troops from the seat of war in Asia to that in Europe, but the Russians would have to bring back their troops by such a round-about and difficult way that they would hardly think of it, while fighting was actually going on in Asia, as it has been. Besides, all the other reports have been of reinforcements to the Russian armies in Armenia, and not of drafts upon them, for the European conflict.

THE EQUAL NATURE of the FIGHTING in Bulgaria may be judged by the nature of some of the despatches from correspondents at the seat of war. People get tired of mere accounts of hard fighting, and want something definite about the results or prospects. An equal conflict does not suit them. Correspondents are anxious to satisfy this craving, and the recent battles, they draw on the imagination, and gravely write about the Turks having an idea of driving the Russians back across the Danube, and of the Russians, now on the defensive in most places, clearing Bulgaria of the Turks by driving them south of the Balkans. Both these deliverances occur in less than twelve lines, and they are about equally valuable. It is simply impossible for the Russians to drive the Turks south of the Balkans, when three of the great Turkish fortresses are as yet entirely untouched, and there is complete control of a railway to bring up provisions and supplies from the Black Sea. If the Russians are driven back across the Danube, it will be from the failure of their supplies, and not by the Turkish arms. The Russians yet hold Shipka Pass, but they seem to have been very near losing it. In fact it appears as if the Turks and Russians are both encircling it, for Russian attacks upon Turkish positions are reported in connection with the battle there.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON seemed prepared for very severe measures, and matters looked rather alarming, when a day or two since it was announced that there was a determination to prosecute M. Gambetta for his speech at Lille, and that all the newspapers which published it, probably every Republican newspaper in France, were to be prosecuted also. At first it appeared as if it might be a violation of the law which was contemplated, as it protects deputies in their utterances; but the Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, and, however really a deputy, for he is certainly not re-elected, M. Gambetta is not legally one. But none the less would the prosecution of him be an indication of a design to resort to very extreme measures, for he is the real head of the Republican party, who he deeply resented any such action against him as the one proposed for his speech at Lille. Especially would this be so, as there was nothing in the Lille speech but what was entirely proper and even necessary in the interests of the country for him to say. It now appears as if the former despatch was a mistake. Gambetta himself has as yet received no notice of his prosecution, and it is stated that only the first paper which published his speech, the *Republique Francaise*, is to be the subject of the gentle attentions of the French Government. As the *Republique Francaise* is Gambetta's own paper, it is very probable that the report that he personally was to be prosecuted arose from a decision of the French Cabinet to prosecute it. The De Broglie Government have gone to great lengths in political persecution, attacking newspapers and dismissing mayors and other municipal officers for political actions, but the prosecution of M. Gambetta would be a very great step in advance.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BODILY TRAFFIC, although generally a most sensible body has its little and great aberrations, like other institutions and people. If the telegraphic report is correct, they have passed a resolution recommending Congress to take steps to secure the appointment of an international commission to fix a permanent relative value between gold and silver, and provide for the unrestricted coinage of both. This is a very great aberration, indeed, and as a wise-by-law requires a two-thirds majority for the affirmation of any resolution, the Board must have been pretty unanimous. It seems easier to believe that the report is wrong than that the Board could have made such an absurd recommendation. Gold and silver are commodities produced and consumed like wheat and corn. They have been adopted as standards of value, simply because they have been more trustworthy and reliable as such than any other commodities which could be coined. For a long time these two great standards maintained a close relative value, although steadily receding in their general value as purchasers of other great natural commodities. But latterly it began to be evident that their relative value was liable to fluctuation, and gold being the most suitable standard, because most easily transferred from place to place, several nations have adopted it as a single standard. Any silver coinage being entirely subsidiary. This, with a great increase in the production of silver, by the discovery in Nevada of very rich veins, decreased the value of silver relatively to gold, by increasing its abundance, as compared with that of gold. This proves emphatically that these two standards cannot both be an accurate measure of value. As both cannot be utilized, one must be chosen, and we do not suppose that that being admitted, the most violent silver man in the United States would contend that silver was the best standard to adopt. Although some nations may adhere to the double standard, they will only be doing so make it more easy for other nations to discard it and adopt the single one of gold. This the United States did some years ago, when, as now, there were no specie payments—an act which many Americans are now seeking to reverse, when there is definite prospect of resumption. No congress, no international commission, nor all the congresses and legislative bodies in the whole world, could fix a relative value for gold and silver. That must be decided by the supply and demand for each. No devices of men can set aside the workings of great economic laws.

THE GOOD FAITH of the SOUTH in its acceptance of the constitution and all its amendments, was strongly insisted upon by Mr. Key, an ex-Confederate soldier, and now Postmaster-General, in a speech in Vermont a few days ago. Very recently Governor Wade Hampton, expressed similar opinions. There is no reason to doubt the earnestness and sincerity of these utterances. An unprejudiced consideration of the United States constitution with its divisions of power between the Federal and the State Governments almost inevitably forces the conclusion that when the Union was first formed, it was as a league or federation, and not as a nation. The United States had no power to levy an army. The Central Government has only the right of calling on the State Governments for the troops when they are wanted. The States have the sole power of raising militia, like New York and Pennsylvania, were of one mind, they could easily organize a revolution, the provisions for such an organization being at their disposal, as there can be little doubt that, as a people, there can be little doubt that the civil war, although the founders of the constitution did not make specific provisions for secession, they organized a system which practically gave that power to the States. Before the question had to be decided, however, several generations had passed away, and the national feeling in the United States had become very strong. This national feeling swept aside the spirit of the constitution, as if it had not been, and when the Southern States seceded armies were raised which overcame the armies gathered by the seceding States to oppose them. The question of secession was decided by the war. The national feeling in the United States is too strong for any such action. The Southern leaders have never admitted that they were wrong in going to war. They could not be expected to do so. But it may be readily believed that they have no desire to try and enforce their political doctrines again. This was made clear during the late Presidential struggle. The Northern Democrats might bluster and talk of fighting, but the Southerners soon gave them to understand that if they wished to fight they would have to do it themselves. Whatever resistance there might be to Republican State Governments, the present generation of Southerners are growing up under the influence of the supremacy of the Federal power. Those who came through the civil war had it impressed on them in the strongest way. Whatever difficulties are in store for the United States, and they are likely to be many, they will not again be troubled with civil war for the old ideas.

CANADIAN SUMMARY.

THE HARVEST in Manitoba is progressing with satisfactory results.

THE COST to the city of Toronto of taking the vote on the Dunkin Act amounts to \$173.

THE REMAINS of another victim of the fire in St. John, N. B., have been found in the ruins of a factory.

THE OPENING of the Quebec Parliament will, it is generally understood, take place on or about the 10th October.

SINCE the appointment of the Government's Gas Inspector for Toronto the illuminating power of the gas furnished has improved by one third.

THE CROPS in the Saginaw district promise a magnificent yield, and are being harvested in good order. At Lake St. John the hay crop has been specially heavy, and well saved.

A PROMINENT REAL ESTATE AGENT in Ottawa says property has decreased in value during the past year from 20 to 35 per cent. During the year he has sold \$170,000 worth of property at reduced rates.

ARCHBISHOP LYONS of Toronto says the report of his resignation is premature; that he has not yet resigned the See. His Grace, however, does not explicitly say that he is not resigning.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT are going to levy a duty of 15 per cent. on the fees of registrars of all registration divisions of the Province received for the renewal of hypothecs, the same as is now paid by registrars of Quebec and Montreal.

IN A DRUNKEN ROW on section 14 of the new canal at Thorold, Ont., a man named Mangin stabbed another man named Wyne with a large cut knife, inflicting about ten nasty gashes about the back, breast and face, and nearly cutting his nose off. Mangin was arrested and remanded by Mayor Palmer.

A MAN named Joseph Macdonald was found in Ottawa recently swimming in a pool of blood, at the corner of Bolton and Dalhousie streets, having been struck three violent blows on the head with an iron bar by one Belanger, who has been cleared out. The quarrel arose through drink. Macdonald will recover.

IN THE EASTERN CONFINES of London, Ont., on the 24th inst., an elderly man, named Drummond, shot his wife Elizabeth, causing her death a couple of days afterwards; they quarrelled about money matters. It is supposed the wound will prove fatal. Drummond was taken into custody and conveyed to the county jail.

AMERICAN THIEVES visited the stores of the principal jewellers in Quebec lately, and, under pretence of wanting to buy lockets and chains, managed to purloin articles in some instances. The trick was discovered in Duquet's store, and one of them was arrested, but the other managed to get away.

A MISS PATTERSON of Toronto plotted with a young man whose name is at present unknown, from her mother's house on Crickchack street, early on the morning of the 21st inst. The couple were married in the City, after which they departed on the C.P.R. excursion to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

DEALERS say there are probably 80,000 tons of coal wanted yet to arrive at Toronto, which will make about 20,000 tons more than last year's imports when all in. There is a notable barrenness of vessels about the docks in the harbor at present, which must be taken as an evidence of business elsewhere.

CAPTAIN CROMER'S COMPANY, of the 15th Battalion, Belleville, has been filled by the arrivers and students at law of the town. They have secured the Ontario Hall as a drill room, and met for the first time on the 22nd inst. Efforts are being made to fill other companies with merchants and mechanics, with every prospect of success.

HOS. P. FORTIN has arrived at Halifax from the Magdalen Islands. Since leaving Quebec on July 28th to obtain information for the Canadian members of the Fisheries Commission, he has sailed over 1,400 miles of coast, landed and visited fishermen at over forty different fishing stations, and obtained about 100 affidavits from leading merchants, fishermen and others.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION of the Maritime Provinces opened in Wolfville, N.S., on Saturday; about two hundred delegates were present, representing three hundred and fifty churches, and 37,000 members. Rev. George Armstrong, of St. John, was chosen President. The reports represented are of an encouraging nature. The next meeting will be held at Fredericton.

RECENT REPORTS from the Magdalen Islands in Halifax state that the weather for the past fortnight was very stormy, causing much damage to hay and grain crops. The cod and mackerel fisheries were good on the "shore grounds. About twenty small American mackerel men have been in Pleasant Bay, and report the inshore fisheries good.

THE QUEBEC CORPORATION has negotiated a loan in England through Messrs. Reman, Gordon & Co., to the amount of \$35,000 sterling at 95 net, the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of the Corporation in the London & County Bank, London, on the receipt of the bonds. The amount so borrowed is to pay for the paving of streets, Fire Department, and renewal of debentures.

THE QUEBEC CITY PRESS is much exercised over the prevalence there of typhoid fever. It is reported that nearly 300 cases of this disease exist in town, one physician alone having thirty-five. In some instances seven or eight members of one family are sufferers by it. Symptoms of gastric fever are also reported. The fever has also made its appearance in Charlebourg and New Liverpool.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "SPEEDWELL" has arrived at Halifax, N.S., from Salem, Mass., and will be employed for several weeks in dredging the harbor, Bedford Basin, and the adjacent coast under direction of Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, who is in Halifax with his family. A wharf has been secured for their accommodation, and also a room for microscopic and other examinations.

A MARINE belonging to H. M. flag ship "Bellerophon," who was accidentally killed on board, was buried in Quebec last week with naval honors. A firing party composed of sailors preceded the body, which was placed on a gun carriage and draped with the Union Jack. Horses were dispensed with, the sailors dragging the carriage to the cemetery with hand lines. The splendid band of the ship accompanied the funeral cortege.

A MEETING of the Ottawa School Management Committee, in connection with the Public Schools' Trusts, was held recently to decide on the placing of teachers after the summer vacation. A number of female teachers having failed to obtain second-class certificates at the recent Normal School examinations, it was agreed to recommend their re-engagement until the Christmas holidays, after which time none but holders of second-class certificates will be employed.

IN THE TORONTO GOLD MINING COMPANY CASE, Mr. Andrew Robertson was recalled and cross-examined as to some details by Dr. McMichael, for the prosecution, after which counsel for respective interests addressed the Court, and the acting magistrates gave their decision. They said they had come to the conclusion that the defendants, Messrs. John Rankin and W. E. Murray, were entirely innocent, and that if they had any doubt they would give the prosecution the benefit of it, but they had no doubt. The case was, therefore, dismissed.

MR. TURGEON, who recently opposed Hon. Mr. Anglin for Gloucester, N.B., having applied to Bishop Rogers for leave to protest the election on the ground of undue clerical influence, the Bishop, after enquiry and consultation with the Apostolic Delegate, refused Mr. Turgeon his authority, stating that there had been no undue interference by priests in the election either from the pulpit or in their clerical capacity. The priests had confined themselves to voting on both sides in the exercise of their rights as private citizens simply.

A YOUNG WOMAN, named Coulter, a school teacher in the 5th Concession of Thorow, who, during the past week, has been bereft of reason, has been brought to Belleville for safe keeping. It appears the unfortunate girl was a teacher with Miss Curlett, who poisoned herself recently, and since the sad calamity Miss Coulter has taken the matter so much to heart that her reason has been unseated. For several days she has utterly refused to eat or drink from the hand of any one, believing that the whole neighborhood had conspired against her to poison her.

MURRAY, who attacked the Hon. Mr. Blake in the corridor of the House of Commons last session, because he would not listen to his alleged claim upon the Government for lands in Manitoulin Islands, has been heard from again. He writes to Detective O'Neil, Ottawa, reminding that official that the time for an appeal in his case has expired, and says unless the Governor-General makes Hon. Mr. Mackenzie come down with the two million dollars claimed, he will make it hot for them. He says he is not going to trifle with the matter any longer, as he has seen Her Majesty the Queen, who agrees with him that his claim is good.

AN INTERESTING MATRIMONIAL EVENT took place in Ottawa lately, the parties to which move in respectable circles. The marriage had been publicly announced through the press to take place at St. Patrick's Church, but the father of the bride changed his mind during the day and determined to forbid the proceedings. He drove up to the church, which was lighted up, but locked. In company with the bridesmaid, he then waited to get a man, many stop to the proceedings, while the bride and bridegroom had quietly slipped down to the Bishop's Palace on Church street, and were married, immediately afterwards leaving by train for the United States on their wedding trip. A large crowd had gathered at St. Patrick's Church and were badly shy.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY spending her summer vacation at the Congregation Convent, Sorel, Que., was found missing on the morning of the 22nd inst., under very strange circumstances. At first a torn shawl was observed hanging from the open window of her room, on the second story. On her room being forced open, the young lady was found missing, and on her toilet-table a letter addressed to the Lady Superior in her own handwriting, advising her of her determination to take away her life by drowning, and that she had good reasons to do so. The missing lady was found a few days afterwards at Riviere du Loup en route, she having paddled to that place in a small skiff by herself. The whole affair has been kept very secret so far.

THE SILVER MEDALS to be presented to the standard-bearers in Montreal, and to the leader of the Ottawa Young Britons band, have been prepared. They are of heavy silver, and on the clasp of each are the words "No Surrender." The medal to be presented to the leader of the band has a bugle and the first bar of the "Protestant Boys" on the one side, and the words "Hackett memorial; Protestants of Ottawa to John Hackett, leader of the O. Y. B. band, 10th July, 1877," on the other. The medal to be presented to Mr. Birch, the standard-bearer, has a Union Jack on one side, and Mr. Hugh Hinde's medal the banner of Lodge No. 227, the one carried on that day. They will be presented at a public meeting, the date of which has not yet been determined upon.

LORD DUFFERIN made an eloquent reply to the address presented by the Mennonites in Manitoba. He said: They would not be called upon to stain their hands with human blood, but he invited them to join the Canadians against the brute force of nature, not in a war of annihilation, but in advancing the standard of civilization westward. In the name of the Queen he welcomed them to Manitoba, adding, "You are as welcome to our affections as to our lands, our liberties and our freedom." The address was listened to with the greatest interest, the entire crowd of about 1,000 removing their hats every now and then in token of approbation, many men, as well as women, being affected to tears. The entire Mennonite population of the Province is now estimated at about 6,000.

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THE ANTI-DUNKINITE PROCESSION in Toronto is regarded by all respectable citizens as one of the most disgraceful and humiliating events which has ever taken place in that city. It was almost entirely composed of the lowest rowdy element, whose conduct along the route was such as to disgust all decent people. Brewers' wagons loaded with casks formed a considerable part of the procession, and two or three immense puncheons were elevated on trucks. Several men on wagons ostentatiously drank liquor from bottles, and frequently drunken fellows mingled such hymns as "Hold the Fort" and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," with their revels. By the character of that procession, Anti-Dunkinites confessed that they regard their victory only as a triumph for whiskey and drunkenness.

MR. VERNON, who with a staff of geological surveyors has been exploring in the vicinity of White Fish Lake, Pemecobing and St. Mary's Lakes, on the Upper Gt. Lakes, reports that he has discovered an immense mountain of pure crystalline phosphate of lime, showing on the surface hundreds of thousands of tons that will yield an average of 90 per cent. He says the two great phosphate rivers appear to meet, about 150 miles north of Ottawa, at this mountain, and the phosphate is thrown up to such an extent that the show is enormous; he believes also that the Lake Superior silver-bearing rock runs across the head waters of the Gt. Lakes. This would corroborate the statements frequently made by Indians regarding the discovery of silver in this district.

THE PRESENTATION OF PRIZES to the successful competitors at the matches of the Provincial Rifle Association was made lately at the drill shed Halifax, by Sir A. T. Galt. The Minister of Militia and several leading citizens were present. Col. Lawrie made a speech giving a brief history of the volunteer force of this city. At the close Sir A. T. Galt addressed the volunteers, highly complimenting them. He stated that it had been said it was not safe to leave the maintenance of law and order in the Dominion entirely to volunteers. He thought that wherever the English flag floated, those under it, be they citizens, soldiers or regulars, were to be trusted to defend it. The militia, even now two thousand miles away, were doing duty and bringing credit on themselves and their companions. Sir Alexander was frequently applauded.

THE FIRST HUNT with the new hounds received by Mr. C. V. Temple, of the Highlands, Quebec, was a most successful one. Between twenty and thirty gentlemen well mounted assembled at the back of the Engineers' Camp, Levis, where the throw-off took place. Amongst those who took part in the sport was Major-General Sir Selby Smyth and his aide-de-camp, Major H. Smyth, Lieutenant Colonel Strang and a large force of the "B" Battery, besides a large number of gentlemen from the Quebec side of the river. The hounds were hunted, in this river, their first throw-off in the District of Quebec, by Mr. Drysdale, huntsman of the Montreal

hounds, who went down purposely for the occasion. After a run of over two miles after a drag, during which the hounds kept the scent remarkably well, a fox, which had been let out of a bag, was scented, when an exciting chase took place, resulting in the capturing of poor Reynard. The brush was presented to Gen. Selby Smyth and the mask to Lieut.-Col. Strang, President of the Club. During the chase some very good jumping occurred, but there were also some very bad spills.

THREE YEARS ago a gentleman residing on the Aymer road, Ottawa, went up the river to Lake Nipissing on a fishing expedition with some friends. Whilst out on the lake one day a storm overtook them, and they were obliged to put into shore; the wind blew such a furious gale that they could not venture out for some time, and in the absence of anything else to do, they went around on a prospecting tour. They came across a vein of something that looked like lead, and, knocking a piece off with an axe, brought it home. Nothing further was done in the matter until a few weeks ago, when the Aymer road gentleman thought he would have the specimen analyzed. He sent it to Professor Otagawa, of St. Louis, and was much surprised to learn that it yielded an extraordinary percentage of silver. As soon as this information was obtained, the lucky man paid a second visit to Lake Nipissing, and succeeded in striking the same spot, where he has purchased the mining right on four hundred acres. He feels quite satisfied that he is a millionaire, and will shortly proceed to unearth the hidden treasure.

ATTENTION has been drawn to the fact that there has been more than mere apathy in reference to the attempt made last June to wreck a train on the North Shore Railway. On the 23rd inst. another most diabolical scheme was laid to smash a ballast train on the same line, with about thirty people on board. During the previous night some malicious wretches cut all but through the timbers of five or six trestles supporting the portion of the line near Port Neuf, which crosses a ravine forty-five feet deep. A habitation accidentally discovered the deed before the train passed to stop, this morning, and signalled the engineer to stop, thus avoiding a terrible calamity, as the weight of two men would have caused it to give way. It is a remarkable fact that at the present moment strikes men's minds very vividly, that two months ago a solemn curse was uttered by Father Wynn, from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church, against the North Shore Railway, its cars, their wheels, the rails, the platform, the ground they stand on, and everything connected with them. This occurred just after the announcement of a picnic over the line, proposed by the Emerald Independent Brass Band, which had been the displeasure of the fathers. The curse was expressed in no surer terms than by some of the most ignorant and debased of the people, mistaken as a warrant to upset and pillage the trains under the idea that they were deprived of the divine protection, and given over as spoil to the destroyer.

PARIS GREEN has been a great deal heard of late, especially in connection with the potato bug, it being much recommended for sprinkling over the leaves, to keep away the destroying insect. It may be safe enough in connection with potatoes, for it is not the tops, but the tubers, which have to be eaten, but it is said that even with them, there is a danger of the ground becoming so impregnated that the roots are unfit for food. Some people have not been satisfied with using the Paris green on potatoes, but tried it on their cabbages and cauliflowers. The result was quite marked at a recent dinner party in Ottawa. A number of the guests, perhaps those who had not been accustomed to take Paris green with their cauliflower, became quite sick, and a medical man had to be sent for. The illness is not spoken of as if it were anything very serious, and probably the slight of a stomach pump may have materially assisted the process of recovery; but still such an incident was not an altogether agreeable feature in a festive gathering. Those enjoying the privileges of a garden and they are a much larger proportion of the population in Ottawa than in Montreal, ought to keep a separate patch of cauliflowers, in which they do not sprinkle Paris green for use as dinner parties. If they do not, it will become necessary for diners out, who are not accustomed to Paris green at home, to ask if it has been used in connection with the vegetables before they venture to partake, thus asking questions not for conscience, but for stomachic sake.

THE ANTI-DUNKINITE VICTORY in Toronto is not a matter for any excessive astonishment. It would have been much more surprising if the by-law had been adopted, notwithstanding the confident anticipations of success amongst the Dunkinites, which were so prominent in our Toronto telegrams. In Toronto, and in every city like Toronto, there are very large classes who would have voted against any law curtailing or prohibiting the liquor traffic, almost by instinct, not natural instinct, but instinct acquired through the habitual use of intoxicating liquor, creating an unnatural craving for it and denuding all right moral ideas. Then there is the purchasable class; the anti-Dunkinites raised a fund of sixty or seventy thousand dollars for these, and sent carriages to bring them up to the polls. The Dunkinites relied merely upon the right feelings of those who, knowing the tremendous evils arising from the liquor traffic, were determined to aid in putting it down. Their organization consisted in a call upon their voters to attend and vote on a certain day. No tens of thousands of dollars for any purchasable element and no carriages. The liquor-sellers were fighting desperately for the heavy profits of their iniquitous traffic, and they have been successful for the time. The earnestness with which they fought proved their own belief in their danger, and notwithstanding weak organization, the Dunkinites polled nearly three-fourths of the number of votes that were given against them. If character were to count for anything, we fancy that the liquor-sellers would have given up without a struggle. They have secured a respite, but it is only a respite. It will not be very consoling to them that they have to fight so hard in what is probably their greatest stronghold in the great Province of Ontario.

FATALITIES.—A young man named John McPherson, while carrying a bundle of wood at Cardigan, P.E.I., stumbled and fell on a stump, which inflicted injuries that caused his death. —An old couple named Harvey, residing at Fort George, Niagara, were burned to death on the night of the 22nd inst., by their house taking fire. It is supposed that they were intoxicated at the time.—William Gregg, of St. John, N.B., fell dead recently; it is supposed from heart failure.—Catherine Cohn, of Hamilton,

Ont., was choked to death by a crust on the 24th inst.—A farmer named James Blackmore, of Malpeque, P.E.I., was drowned recently while bathing.—Ex-alderman Alid Wilcock, of Toronto, was accidentally poisoned last week by taking fly poison in mistake for medicine.—Charles Wood, aged 23, employed in the factory of Messrs. Hoesack, Wood & Co., Quebec, was immediately killed by becoming ent

rifles optional, small
00 yards for Sniders
bores; number of
for Sniders, and \$1
\$20. 2nd \$20. 3rd[illegible]

\$10; 5 prizes, each \$10,
\$15. In all, 13 prizes.
yards. Number of

.....	65
.....	63
.....	63
.....	63
.....	61
.....	60
.....	60
.....	59
.....	59
.....	58
.....	58
.....	57
.....	57

eted list of the win-

OLUTION MATCH

Slider competitors at
 15; 2nd do, \$12.90;
 each \$5, \$90; 19
 h \$3, \$30—in all 33
 government papers;
 number of rounds at
 on any.

.....	41
.....	41
.....	40
.....	40
.....	40
.....	40
.....	39

..... 39
..... 38
..... 38

[illegible]

32	46	63-	141
32	44	63-	139

prize was taken by
Hamilton, with a score of
two, being second, with
one.

COMPETITION.

Order of the ten highest
scoring candidates, from
the Montrealers carry off

G.A.
h Battalion.
M.G.A.
of W.
J.A.
N.R.
George Rivers Battalion.

64th Battalion.
Battalion.

es as follows regarding the well-known Scottish Dumfries, has adopted the name " In spite of the fact that a number of visitors interested in the sport prize first stage was the opening-point, and especially here Private McPherson ultimately proved the use of the attention by shooting the match rifle, especially de- tention. Only two of these men have yet come to the back of his head and drawing up his left his left arm beneath touched and firmly held to wit over the right was taken, of course, from which is nine inches in one, and acts back upon

ous scores at the two
made with an Ingram.

affiliated to gain him the
of 35; and his abandonment
arm for the new battle
for his faith in the

ING AFFRAY IN
MPTON.

THE CAUSE.

ships exchanges give ac-
of homicide, alleged to
took place near Windsor
uesday morning last, the
med Robert Colby, wood-
employed by Mr. Clark,
who, on Tuesday evening,
of William H. Jackman,
half from Windsor Mills,
night, drinking heavily
ark returned to the house
the morning, and after
giving some dinner by
eption a criminal assaul-
r husband, who is said
was trying to drive in another
gun called to her assistance,
gun and ordered Colby out
ening to shoot him. The
man, who then deliberately
knee, killing him instantly,
held an inquest the same
of which was a verdict of
which was "wilfully fired by

id to be residing in New

AT ST. ROMUALD. — On St. Hilaire *dit* Pichette, a by Mr. Villeneuve, sculptor, is Co., P. Q., while turning a lathe, was struck in the it, which broke and flew off rushing his skull. He died ards.

While the newspapers are to magnify the colossal for in San Francisco and New of other American cities ex- ch nothing is more certain

ormous amount of wealth
chiefly in Boston, Philadelphia

David S. Brown, of Philadelphia, never appeared in print at his death his fortune ap-
peared. So it was with Richard
Philadelphia journalists do not
the names of J. Gillingham
A. J. Drezel, Pratt McKean,
naires. But whenever any
ise is to be undertaken these
leaders with their great sub-

manufacturing operations of
reared immense fortunes

excellent hands and have
ticious liberality. The city
have gravitated into very
now begins to look as though
would follow the same course,
being monopolized by power-
d the manufactures have pro-
d of millionnaires.—*German-*
