

Notices of births, marriages and deaths... otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS. CRATHERN.—At Newbie Villa, Cote St. Antoine, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Thomas Crather, of a daughter.

MARRIED. BAIN—TAYLOR.—At the residence of the bride's father, 533 Sherbrooke street, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Jas. Roy, M. A., Hugh A. Bain, to Elizabeth Douglas, eldest daughter of Robert Taylor, Esq. No cards.

DIED. DOUGALL.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Marion Hastie, widow of the late Mr. John Dougall, of Beech Ridge, aged 88 years and six months.

DAVIS.—In this city, on the 1st inst., Laura Bell Maria, beloved and only daughter of Mrs. Hannah Davis, aged 13 years and 2 months, beloved by all who knew her.

REICHERSON.—In this city, on 1st inst., Sarah Watson, wife of the late William Richardson, aged 85 years, a native of Yorkshire, England.

BOND.—At St. John's Newfoundland, on 1st Aug., after a long illness, Henry Bond, aged 23 years, formerly of Montreal.

SINGER.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Esther, aged 13 years and 6 months, second daughter of Wm. Singer, carpenter.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SELECTIONS.

A clothier had excited public curiosity by having a large apple planted on his sign. When asked for an explanation, he replied, "If it hadn't been for an apple, where would the ready-made clothing stores be to-day?"

CAMP STOOLS and folding chairs in cane and carpet seatings. Brace arm dining chairs in new designs, and at low prices for cash. Wm. King, 514 Craig street.

FERRISIM.—Squire (at the gate): "Well, Mr. Dibbles, not much to complain of this year. I never saw the farm look so well. Things grow as in a hot-bed!" Ferrer: "Sad weather for weeds, sir."—Punch.

BUY YOUR UMBRELLAS

At S. CARSLY'S. This being the season when the American citizens visit this Canada of ours, let us simply remind our visitors that

is the leading Dry Goods House in the city. We beg respectfully to call the attention of American visitors to this city to our large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, representing the latest styles from Europe.

SEE OUR PRICES. Excellent Quality French Twill Umbrellas, with patent cups and chains, only 25c.

Superior Quality Brazilian Silk Umbrellas, carved handles, with patent cups and chains, only 75c.

A splendid Quality of All- silk Twilled Umbrellas, superior finish, with mounted handles, patent cups and chains, only \$1.38, \$1.45, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$2.

GENTS' UMBRELLAS. Beautiful Quality Large Size Patent Twill Umbrellas, with patent cups and covers, only 60c.

ASK FOR OUR 10 RIBS. Navy Blue All-silk Twilled Umbrellas. They are worth \$3. Reduced to \$1.50.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. Washing Challis, reduced to 5c per yd.

Washing Moline, reduced to 10c per yd.

Good Quality of Scotch Debelges, reduced to 16c per yard.

Good Quality of German Twill, reduced to 14c per yd.

Washing Moline, reduced to 10c per yd.

Splendid line of Snowflake, in all colors, reduced to 19c per yard.

Special line of American Serges, in all the new colors, reduced to 25c per yd.

Extra Good Quality of Brilliantine, reduced to 17c per yard.

Very Good Quality of American Cashmere Debelges, reduced to 25c per yd.

Extra Good Quality of Basting, only 25c per yd.

BERLIN MIXTURE. Special line of Berlin Mixture, in all the newest shades, reduced to 27c, worth 35c per yd.

Splendid line of Tusk Mixture, reduced to 16c per yd.

Special line of Berlin Debelges, in all colors, reduced to 24c per yd.

S. CARSLY, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Having increased our capital and working facilities for job and mercantile dyeing, although under the same management, we shall be known in future as the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING COMPANY (Late T. Parker & Co.), 16 and 221 St. Joseph street, and 693 St. Catherine street.

VERANDA CHAIRS, HAMMOCKS, FOLDING CHAIRS, &c., &c., At S. R. PARSONS' FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, 603 and 605 Craig street.

FINE SOFT FELT HATS. Just received by express, some very fine Soft Hats, just the thing for this season of the year. The best hat to wear in travelling. Fine Fur now on view. JOB C. THOMPSON & CO., Opposite Bond's Shirt Store.

DRAWER PULLS. Latest Patterns, Nickel and Gold. Per sale to the trade. W. GROSE & CO., No. 672 William street, west.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA RIFLES. ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE REGIMENT.

The Battalion will muster in Camp for Annual Inspection, on SATURDAY next, 3rd inst., at 9:30 p.m. Every member on the roll of the corps must be present.

Uniform—Full Dress—With Bussie. By order. C. A. HANDYSIDE, Lieut., Acting Adj.

VICTORIA RIFLES. The Regimental Athletic Games will take place in Camp, on SATURDAY next, the 3rd inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. sharp.

PROGRAMME. 1. Race in Heavy Marching Order, 300 yds. Medal.

2. Running High Jump. Medal.

3. Standing Long Jump. Medal.

4. One Mile Race (Open to Volunteers of the Brigade). Medal.

5. One Hundred Yards, in heats. Medal.

6. Officers' Race. Medal.

7. Three Legged Race. Medal.

8. Non-Com Officers' Race. Medal.

9. Greased Pig Race. Medal.

10. 1/2 Mile Race. Medal.

11. Consultation. Medal.

The Camp will be illuminated in the evening, when the Band and Glee Club of the corps will be in attendance. Ladies and Volunteers in uniform free. General admission, 25c.

W. J. HANDYSIDE, Lt.-Col.

THE REV. J. J. SCULLY will have vacancies for two pupils the beginning of next term—September 2nd. Boys prepared for the Royal Military College, Kingston, the Universities, Business, &c. Place remarkably healthy, and beautifully situated. All the comforts of a home. The Glebe, New Glasgow, P.Q.

DR. DAVIES REQUESTS THE Choir of Emmanuel Church to meet in the Church on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for rehearsal.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE. THOMAS MAY & CO. Have just received the following Goods, which have been very scarce, and are much in demand:

Fancy Feathers—all prices. White Ostrich Tips. White Ostrich Plats. White Gros Grain Silks.

Black Gros Grains, low priced. Black Turquoise—all prices. Black Silk Velvets—low and medium. Black Velvetines—all prices. Millinery Ornaments. Fan Girdles and Dress Holders. Fancy Flowers for Hats. Mourning Flowers.

All the above lines are now in stock, having arrived by last steamer. Our great display of FALL and WINTER Novelties will be duly announced.

THOMAS MAY & CO., 137 St. Peter st.

THE RAILWAY AND NEWS-PAPER ADVERTISING COMPANY (Limited).

In accordance with a requisition from shareholders representing more than \$20,000 of the capital stock of said Company, the shareholders of the above Company are requested to attend a Special General Meeting of the shareholders, at the office of the Company, No. 199 St. James street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering an offer from Thomas E. Foster and H. Esion Irvine for the purchase of the business of said Company, and for other purposes.

Signed, P. J. MacNAUGHTON, A. W. OGILVIE, Sec.-Treas. President.

WHITE LEAD.—James Brandram's & Co. OILS—Linsseed, Lard, Cod and Olive. TURPENTINE.—Best Wilmington, sound barrels. WHITING—in stock and to arrive.

For sale by COPLAND & McLAREN, Corner W. Blignon and Grey Nan streets.

POULTRY FOR SALE. A consignment from Ontario of Light and Dark Brahmas and Grade Fowls, all good stock. J. TEES, 31 and 35 Canning st.

WANTED, a Clerk, for a Banking and Exchange office; must be thoroughly reliable and competent to take full charge. Apply to BANKER, Box 274, P.O., stating experience and references.

WANTED, immediately, a General Servant; must be able to milk, and have good city references. Apply at 1,744 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, a General Servant, Protestant. 85 Bleury st.

WANTED, Girl that understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; Protestant preferred. Apply 85 Mansfield st.

WANTED, a General Servant, at 20 Tupper street.

WANTED, a good General Servant Girl; good wages to a respectable person. 197 Mansfield street.

WANTED, a Table Maid, at 93 Jurat street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Good General Servant (Protestant) wants a situation. Mrs. GARDNER, 40 St. Antoine street, Registry Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—To Printers.—Wanted, a situation at case; \$7 per week or piece work. Address TYPO, this office.

EMPLOYMENT wanted, as Nurse to children, or attendant on a lady going to Europe, by one who has been thirteen months head nurse in a gentleman's family; services given in return for passage. Mrs. MANSON, 145 Yonge street, Yorkville, Ontario.

BOARD.—Table Board at 11 Belmont street.

ROOMS, double and single, with or without board, at 52 St. Alexander st.

ROOM.—Furnished Bedroom with breakfast. 293 St. Antoine st.

ROOMS, furnished, to let, with or without board. 26 City Councillor street.

ROOMS.—Furnished Room to let. Apply at 13 Fernhill Lane.

ROOM.—Wanted, a Double Room (furnished); 10 minutes' walk from P.O. Address, stating terms, COMFORT, this office.

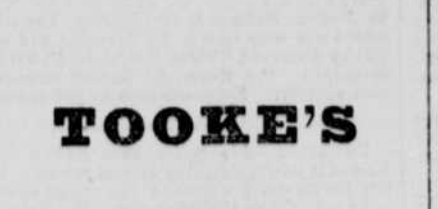
ROOM.—Wanted, a double Room, with board, near the Windsor. Address O, this office.

LOST, Thursday, 1st Aug., Grey Parrot with red tail. Any person returning it to 29 Mackay street will be rewarded.

LOST, 1st August, Yellow Canary Bird. Finder will be rewarded on returning it to 129 Durocher st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOOKE'S



FASHIONABLE SHIRTS

MADE ANY

STYLE, SHAPE OR QUALITY,

WITH

SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

FIT GUARANTEED.

R. J. TOOKE,

167 ST. JAMES ST.

BRANCH,

WINDSOR HOTEL.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON, Are now showing a large and most carefully selected range of new and elegant designs of CARPETS, of every style and description, comprising: BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY in all qualities. AXMINSTER, with borders or plain. YARD-WIDES, in All-wool, Hemp, Union, Dutch, &c. Lace, Muslin, Rep and Damask CURTAINS, in great variety of patterns and price. Stock of FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS of HARES, & other cheaper makes, complete and attractive. Stair-roads, Cornices, Paper, Window Shades, &c., &c. Orders by mail carefully filled. Address NOB, 459 and 461 NOTRE DAME STREET.

UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT QUALITY has made the COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER To be sought after by Dealers and Consumers from HALIFAX TO WINNIPEG.

Manufactured only by W. D. McLAREN, 55 College street, Montreal.

FOR SALE. St. Paul street.—Lot 45 x 90, only 90c per foot. Sherbrooke street, west of Bleury.—Lots 25 x 125, \$1. Sherbrooke street, near Mansfield.—Lot 33 ft. at \$1.10. Leinster st.—Lot 129 x 125, only 40c.

Dwellings and Lots. St. Hubert st.—Elegant Stone Front Cottages, \$3,500. St. Hippolyte street.—Nos. 200 and 202, semi-detached. Price \$2,000. Essex Avenue.—Semi-detached Residences, only \$5,000. Tupper st.—Two Elegant Stone Cottages, Price \$3,200. Sherbrooke street.—Fine Stone Residences, exceedingly cheap.

St. Andre st.—Substantial Brick Cottages, \$2,000. Victoria st.—Good Stone Front Houses, only \$4,000. To Let. Houses, Tenements and Stores to Let, in the very best parts of the city.

PARENT BROTHERS, Real Estate Agents, 97 St. Francois Xavier st.

BUY YOUR POSTAGE AND BILL STAMPS At the Stamp Office, situated in the PUBLIC LOBBY OF POST OFFICE BUILDING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

12TH JULY.—A few copies left of the WEEKLY WITNESS, containing a full account of the 12th July celebration in Montreal. Price, done up in wrappers ready for mailing, 4 cents.

—Mr. Shaw offers two magnificent new Checking pianos for one-half the price. Wholesale Piano Agency, 728 Craig street.

—Call at the Royal Arcade, Bernard Bros, 266 and 268 Notre Dame street, east of French Cathedral, for the confection of your dresses and mantles. This department is under the management of first class competent ladies from Boston (United States). Orders executed within 12 hours' notice. Fashion books and plates weekly received from New York, Boston, London and Paris.

ISSUED LAST WEEK. Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS 27,000 DAILY WITNESS... 86,747 Total... 113,747

The Daily Witness. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 2.

LATEST TELEGRAMS. CABLE. THE DEBATE ON LORD HARTINGTON'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Post says an attempt will be made to get the debate in the Commons protracted until Tuesday, but this does not find favor, and a division is expected about two on Saturday morning. Considerable pairing is expected. It is also stated every effort is making to end the session of Parliament on the 17th.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES AT CONSTANTINOPLE. Regarding the rumor that Russia refuses to withdraw before the withdrawal of the British fleet, a despatch from Berlin says Gortschakoff made a solemn promise at Berlin that the Russian forces should be withdrawn upon the evacuation of Varna and Shumla.

CARDINAL FRANCHI'S OBSEQUIES. ROME, August 2.—The funeral of Cardinal Franchi will take place next Monday. Meanwhile audience at the Vatican will be suspended.

A GENERAL THANKSGIVING RECOMMENDED. LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate, has issued to the clergy of his diocese a recommendation that they who during the past few months prayed for peace should now through general thanksgiving return thanks that their prayers have been thus far answered.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL PRECAUTIONS. TRIESTE, Aug. 2.—It is reported that men belonging to the Austrian navy on leave will shortly be ordered to rejoin their posts. Torpedoes have been placed at Klek and other points on the Dalmatian coast, and extraordinary precautions taken in the waters of Pola and in the roadstead of Zassana.

A BIG SWIM. LONDON, Aug. 2.—Captain Webb has commenced swimming thirty-six hours continuously without rest in the Thames. He dived off the parade at Woolwich at six this morning and is swimming towards Gravesend, on reaching which he will turn with the tide, and swim back to Woolwich, expecting to reach there at six in the evening, when he will again turn with the tide and repeat the trip.

DULLNESS IN THE COTTON TRADE. LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Echo states, owing to a prostrate condition of the cotton trade, Hornby & Son, of Brookhouse, the largest mill owners in Blackburn district, have given a fortnight's notice to the operatives that they will close the mills.

THE TURKISH MONARCHY. LONDON, August 2.—A Constantinople despatch of Thursday says there is no foundation for the report that Safvet Pasha is to be superseded as Grand Vizier. The Ministers were deliberating several hours to day on the Bosnian question. The Porte has not yet protested against the occupation, and the negotiations are still proceeding.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN. ROME, Aug. 2.—It is stated in clerical circles that Monsignor C. Aloisi Masello, Papal Nuncio at Munich, has arrived at an understanding with Bismarck relative to a modus vivendi between Germany and the Vatican.

THE "NAUTILUS" IN ENGLAND. LONDON, August 2.—The "Nautilus" arrived yesterday in Mount's Bay, on the coast of Cornwall. The two brothers from Boston who brought the craft across the Atlantic were greatly fatigued. After leaving America they experienced pleasant weather for a few days, but fog, winds and rain prevailed a considerable time, and even their bed clothes got quite wet, and for four weeks they slept in wet clothes. Many days they could not sleep at all and could hardly spare time to eat and drink. They passed in dangerous proximity to many schools of whales.

AMERICAN. A DEAR SMOKE. ALTA, Utah, August 2.—A fire which destroyed this place yesterday originated through Judge Varnes lying down on a lounge in the Swan House and falling asleep with a lighted cigar in his mouth. His charred remains were found in the building. The place contained about two hundred wooden buildings; all are now in ashes. Loss, \$100,000 to \$200,000.

A DEFAULTER. NEW YORK, August 2.—Isaac Richman, Secretary of the New York Optical Company, has disappeared with a large amount of money belonging to the firm.

LOOKING AFTER A NEW BUILDING FOR THE HERALD. The World reports Mr. Bennett as negotiating for the purchase of the Union Dime Savings Bank building in Thirty-second street and Broadway for the Herald and Telegram building. It is valued at half-a-million dollars.

MURDERED. BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Ed. R. Higgins died in Denver on July 1st, under suspicious circumstances. An autopsy discloses that death was caused by arsenic. H. G. Marston, his partner in Denver, who years ago figured here as the keeper of a notorious gambling den, murdered him.

ORIT. JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS, Va., August 2.—The Hon. Waldemar Rostand, the Russian Consul-General at New York, died on Wednesday.

CANADIAN. OTTAWA. (Special to the Witness, Aug. 2.) PERSONAL.—Messrs. D. Macdonald, Manager of the Q., M., O. & R. Railway, Walter Shanly, C.E., W. H. Chisholm, Superintendent of the Q., M., O. & R. Railway, and Starke, C.E., arrived in town yesterday by special train on the above named line. An inspection of the line is being made. Mr. Shanly goes to Aylmer this morning. Hon. A. G. Jones will leave town for Halifax this afternoon. Hon. Mr. Laffamme, Minister of Justice, will return to the capital to-day.

THE DINNER by the Premier to the boundary arbitrators takes place to-morrow evening.

A FIRE broke out in Tallion's block on William street this morning, and McCaul's grocery store was pretty well cleaned out. It had no insurance, but there was an insurance on the building.

IN THE DOMINION-ONTARIO ARBITRATION this morning the Hon. O. Mowat opened the case on behalf of Ontario, contending that the Hudson Bay Company was confined by the charter to the immediate regions of the Bay; that the French had always traded over this intermediate section, and that it eventually became a part of Ontario; that the Hudson Bay Company never claimed until long after the charter that the boundary line was the height of land which was claimed to be exhibited by their own maps, which were produced. All the arbitrators are present this morning. Mr. Mowat finished his argument this morning, and Mr. Hodgins is addressing the arbitrators this afternoon on the same side.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—L. Z. Mallette, of Charlebois & Co., has been awarded the contract for constructing the Dufferin Gate, Quebec. Charlebois, Flood & Co., have taken the Georgian Bay Branch contract at Ald. Heney's figures.

MR. ALLAN GILMOER returned from the Gulf in his yacht this morning, and leaves to-morrow for a trip over the western lakes.

TORONTO. (Special to the Witness, August 2.) A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.—The Globe founds Mr. Galley's claim to a seat in Parliament more strongly on what Mr. Platt is not than on what a liberal candidate is.

THE RATE OF TAXATION has been fixed at twenty-six mills, but of this the exhibition buildings only furnish two. Mr. Turner, the leading Alderman, chairman of the Executive Committee, indulged in some anticipations of getting the rate down to fourteen mills next year, but it will be in the face of all precedents if any such reduction is or can be made, although there are extra charges besides the exhibition buildings this year. Mr. Turner also said good was done by the delay in turning the people's attention to the high rate of taxation. The good he seemed to think would chiefly be in making them more willing to vote money by laws.

COMING HOME.—The Globe cable says Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, who has been on a visit to England in connection with the scheme for securing for that road direct and independent communication with Chicago, sailed for home to-day.

QUEBEC. (Special to the Witness, August 2.) SUPERANNUATED.—Mr. Muir, Chief Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, has been superannuated. Mr. B. Turcotte, brother of the Speaker, has been appointed clerk. The salary is \$2,000 a year.

(Press Despatch, Aug. 2.) CATTLE EXPORTATION.—The Chronicle says two most successful trials have been made at Point Levis of embarking live cattle on the steamers for England. The SS. "Dominion" steamed up to the wharf of the Grand Trunk Railway at Levis early on Saturday morning last, where eighty-four head of cattle intended for the English market were successfully placed on board by ten o'clock, the ship sailing at eleven a.m. Another lot of one hundred and ten head of cattle and twenty horses has been similarly embarked on board the SS. "Mississippi" without the slightest mishap or delay of any kind. It is of the utmost importance to shippers of cattle in Montreal, Ontario and elsewhere that their attention should be drawn to the success of the above experiments. By sending their cattle by rail to Quebec to be shipped at this port on the morning of sailing, the condition of the live stock will not only be much better when landed upon the other side of the Atlantic, but their owners will profit by the reduced insurance, since cattle shipped in Montreal must remain several days longer confined on board ship, than those embarked in this port on the day of sailing.

COMMERCIAL.—The number of sea-going vessels entered inwards at the Quebec Custom House from the opening of navigation up to yesterday is 463. The clearances to the same date are 365, leaving 38 vessels in port and in the small outports. There are also 13 vessels in the port of Montreal. Since the opening of navigation 153 vessels have been licensed by the Quebec Custom House for the local trade of the province. Since the opening of navigation, 1,612 schooners and market steamers have arrived from the lower ports and parishes, being 190 more than at this date last year.

KINGSTON. (Via Dominion Line, Aug. 2.) LAUNCH.—To-day Mr. Power launched from his shipyard a new Baltimore clipper vessel with a capacity of 13,000 bushels.

ALLEGED BURNING.—To-day a man named George E. Davis alias Clarke, was arrested here for bigamy. He married a young woman here about six months ago, while at the same time he had a wife and five children living at Cornwall. He was conveyed to Cornwall for trial.

A SHOOTING MATCH was yesterday shot between teams representing Nos. 5 and 6 companies 14th P.O.W. Rifles, resulting in a victory for No. 6 Company by 62 points.

WEATHER REPORT. METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, MONTREAL, Aug. 2, 10 a.m.—In the lower lake region the pressure has remained nearly stationary, with moderate to fresh southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with thunder storms in some localities. In the St. Lawrence the pressure has decreased, with moderate to fresh winds, and cloudy to partly cloudy weather, with rain areas. In the Maritime Provinces the pressure has decreased, with moderate winds, and partly cloudy to cloudy weather, with light rain areas in some localities. Probabilities for the next 24 hours.—For the lower lake region, north-westerly to south-westerly winds, fresh to brisk during day, and partly cloudy to clear weather. For the St. Lawrence, fresh to brisk south-westerly to north-westerly winds, and to brisk south-westerly to north-westerly winds, and to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds, and cloudy weather, with rain areas.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

A Berlin despatch to London says Count Bismarck, son of the Chancellor, who was a candidate for Parliament, has been defeated in the election at Luneburg.

THE TIMES ON MR. GLADSTONE—THE BANQUET TO THE PLENI-POTENTIARIES—THE DEBATE ON LORD HARTINGTONS RESOLUTION—AUSTRIAN TROOPS FIRED AT WHILE CROSSING THE SAVE—LORD DUFFERIN TO GO TO ASIA MINOR AS BRITISH COMMISSIO-NER.

The Times vehemently attacks Mr. Gladstone, and says of his speeches: The House of Commons listened with bated breath for his contribution to the great controversy, and for some prophetic glimpse into the future.

AMERICAN.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN CUBA.

On the night of the 30th of July a heavy storm prevailed at Batabano, in the south-western part of Cuba. Nine vessels reported lost and six ashore.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A POLICE-MAN.

S. Smith, a policeman of Jersey City, N.J., retired on Wednesday night, and at four next morning his wife awoke and found him lying beside her with his skull crushed.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

THE CONTRACT for the Georgian Bay branch was let on Thursday, to John Heney, of this city, who has, it is understood, sold out to a company composed principally of Americans.

TORONTO.

THE EFFECT OF BAD READING.—William Grupp, on Wednesday went into a store on King street east, and while one engaged the attention of several articles, the other snatched up several valuable articles, and ran off.

OSHAWA.

MAYOR BEAUDRY CONDEMNED.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held in the Drill Shed to give expression to public opinion with reference to the Montreal troubles.

ST. CATHARINES.

DRINK'S DOINGS.—A stone-cutter, named W. Herin, was found dead in bed on Wednesday night. He had been drinking for some time past, and it is supposed, died of paralysis of the heart, superinduced by weakness.

WELLAND.

IS IT A MURDER? About eleven o'clock on Thursday morning the bridge tender here discovered a dead body in the forepart of a raft of timber going down the canal.

marks were greeted with loud cheers from the Liberal side of the House.

Lord Salisbury, in receiving a deputation of south-east Lancashire Conservatives, who congratulated him over the success of his mission to Berlin, and invited him to Manchester, said he did not object to having the Government's policy submitted to searching criticism, but complained that while their policy was subjected to hostile and acrimonious criticisms in the House of Commons, protocols which record the work of the plenipotentiaries passed the House of Lords without comment, so that the plenipotentiaries have no opportunity to explain them, though they alone are able to do so minutely.

It is stated in Belgrade that the Austrians were fired at for two hours in crossing the river Save by united Mohammedan and Christian bands. It is also said that these will fall back and concentrate in the defiles leading to Herzegovina as the Austrians advance.

Orders have been received by officers in charge of various stations in Bulgaria and Roumania to prepare supplies for part of the Russian army, which will shortly return home.

Alluding to the delay of Turkey in ratifying the Treaty of Berlin, a Vienna correspondent mentions a telegram from Constantinople saying that intrigues had been discovered aiming at the overthrow of Saffet Pasha, and a return to the San Stefano treaty and a Russian protectorate. The despatch says the Sultan was at one time inclined to yield to the project.

The Edinburgh Scotsman's London correspondent says it is reported that Lord Dufferin will probably be required to go to Asia Minor as British Commissioner.

A despatch from Vienna says it is rumored that Gen. Todleben refuses to withdraw his men from the vicinity of Constantinople before the withdrawal of the British fleet. Difficulties are also reported to have arisen in regard to the return of Turkish prisoners of war.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, virtually admitted that some other secret document was signed on the 30th May as well as the Anglo-Russian agreement. The Chancellor merely denied that anything was signed relative to Greece.

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dict of the Coroner's Jury was that deceased came to his death by a wound on the head from a sharp instrument or from drowning.

LESLIEVILLE.

LIGHTNING FATALITY.—Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, during a storm, a young man named Wm. Peary, a brickmaker, was sheltering some bricks from rain when he was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

DESTRUCTIVE THUNDERSTORM.—Thursday, during a violent thunderstorm, the barns and sheds containing nearly the entire crop of this year, with a wagon and clover mill, belonging to Joshua Wellwood, in Norwich Township, near here, were struck by lightning and completely destroyed.

THREE RIVERS.

ROWDYISM.—The police have had a lively time of it lately, arresting several rowdies. This city for its size has more of the rowdy element in its midst than any other city in the Province.

GRAVE COMPLAINTS are being made against the Corporation and the Chief of Police for permitting people to sit on chairs on the sidewalks, and the young members of the Conservative Club here, who sit before their building every evening, preventing pedestrians from passing at their ease, and filling the sidewalks with tobacco juice.

POLITICAL.—In political circles here it is currently reported that Mr. McDougall, M. P., at the next Dominion elections here will not only be opposed by Mr. Malhot, but that the Young Conservative Club intend bringing forward either Mr. Denoncourt or Mr. Houde, advocates of this city, as their candidate, having become disaffected with Mr. Malhot and with the aid he affords their club.

LETTERS FROM READERS

MAYOR BEAUDRY'S ACTION ON THE TWELFTH.

SIR,—Freedom—what is it? "La liberte est le droit de faire tout ce que la loi permet." So said a Frenchman. Taking it for granted that the law did not allow the violation of domicile or person which was perpetrated by Mayor Beaudry and his gang on the 12th ult., or the arrest of the Orangemen in the street without warrant, I wish to know what is to be done to prevent the outrage thus made on the liberty of the subject by those bound to keep the peace in our midst.

THE GOFF CASE.

Q. From the commencement of your examination of the books in September, 1877, up to the time of your making your interim report in December following, is it not true that Mr. Goff was in the office almost daily, and that you never asked him for any explanations whatever regarding the Company's transactions, or the books of the Company? A. Yes, I had the Company's book-keeper and auditor to apply to, and did apply to them.

GREATLY TO BLAME.

Had they exercised the supervision they ought to have done, I believe the Company would not have been where it is to-day. Apparently, they seem to have sanctioned the majority of the acts of the Managing Director, until the financial difficulties of the Company were beyond control.

WHAT NEXT?

SIR,—The following reached me through the Post Office: "MONTECAL, July 24, 1878. "If you notice you have something unbecoming a business man your window and your head broken in your window."

ST. CATHARINES.

DRINK'S DOINGS.—A stone-cutter, named W. Herin, was found dead in bed on Wednesday night. He had been drinking for some time past, and it is supposed, died of paralysis of the heart, superinduced by weakness.

WELLAND.

IS IT A MURDER? About eleven o'clock on Thursday morning the bridge tender here discovered a dead body in the forepart of a raft of timber going down the canal.

them good, I certainly never threatened to break the widows or the head of any man who differed from me. I hold that every one is responsible to God alone for his religious opinions; that every one has the right to follow his religious convictions unhindered, as long as these do not interfere with the rights and liberties of others. The man who is always swearing and resorting to violence in defence of his religion, has no religion at all.

Q. Referring to your statement of account against Mr. Goff, showing him indebted to the Company to the amount of \$208,690.12, please say independent of the calls on the stock which you claim is due from him, interest on notes, which he claims he does not owe (never having received any value for), and the Company's acceptance in the Bank of Commerce and the Quebec Bank, which he claims were authorized by resolution of July 17th, 1877, and which is the subject of this suit, and over-issue of paid-up stock which you claim, how much does he owe the Company? A. The balance referred to as Mr. Goff's indebtedness would be \$7,612.20, but I consider all the other items to be due by Mr. Goff. This refers to an account subsequently made on the 6th of December last, when appointed trustee.

Q. Do you know anything personally regarding the charge upon which this action is based, or your statement regarding the affairs of the Company, except what you gather from the books of the Company, and have been told by a few of the directors? A. No.

BOOKSELLER.

ORANGEISM IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—From the remarks of some of your correspondents and city officials, those of your readers and the public generally, who are not in a position to know to the contrary, may possibly be led to believe that the "Loyal Orange Association" is not tolerated in England. I am happy to be able to state that such is not the case, but on the contrary it is acknowledged by the Government of Great Britain (as I am prepared to prove), and its membership is increasing very fast in that country, and can count in its ranks many of the first families, including noblemen and members of Parliament.

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SPORTS AND GAMES.

QUOITING.

A match was held on Saturday, the 27th inst., between the Montreal Quoiting Club and the G. T. R. Quoiting Club, on the grounds of the latter club. The match was an exceedingly interesting one, and had been well contested if we are to take the result in consideration. It was a tie, as will be seen from the following score:—

CRICKET.

VICTORIA RIFLES VS. LONGUEUIL CRICKET CLUB.

The Island Cup yesterday afternoon presented quite a gay appearance, on the occasion of the first cricket match played by the Vics. against the Longueueils. The Vics went in first, scoring 41. Private Bowen and Sergt. Ingersoll making 15 and 10 each towards the score. Longueuil then took the wicket, and run their score to 50. Messrs. Carter and Matthews running double figures in very good style. The Vics in their second innings were not as successful, and fell for 21, and the Transvaalians easily won the match, with eight wickets to spare. Private Bowen of the Vics having made the largest score was presented with a bouquet by the ladies of Longueuil, who were present in great numbers. Lt. Col. Handyside and officers, as usual, exerted themselves to see after the comfort of their guests. The band was in attendance, and performed some choice pieces during the afternoon. We believe the Vics intend to get up a return match. The following is the score:—

VICTORIA RIFLES—FIRST INNINGS.

Table with 3 columns: Player Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes names like Pte. Bowen, Pte. C. McLaren, Pte. Malie, etc.

LONGUEUIL—FIRST INNINGS.

Table with 3 columns: Player Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes names like Langland, Hawkesley, McMurray, etc.

VICTORIA RIFLES—SECOND INNINGS.

Table with 3 columns: Player Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes names like Pte. Norman, Pte. Selwyn, Pte. Drew, etc.

LONGUEUIL—SECOND INNINGS.

Table with 3 columns: Player Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes names like Mackenzie, Pte. Bowen, McIntyre, etc.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEES.

This being the fiftieth year since Temperance Reformers began their noble work, it has been thought advisable to celebrate this Anniversary by a series of meetings to be held at the Rink, and a Grand Procession of the Temperance Army through the town.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.—1878.

The Members of the Liberal Conservative Association, the Junior Conservative Club, and all Electors favorable to the election of Mr. M. H. GALT for the West, and Mr. M. P. RYAN for the Centre Division of the city, are requested to attend a meeting at Perry's Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing committees. JOHN BIRCH, Assistant Secretary, Liberal Conservative Association.

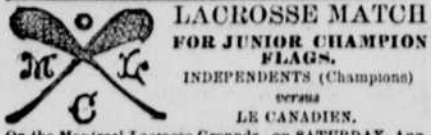
HANLAN THE CHAMPION!

A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT WILL BE GIVEN BY THE CITIZENS OF MONTREAL

EDWARD HANLAN, The Champion Oarsman, IN THE SKATING RINK, On MONDAY EVENING, 5th August, At EIGHT o'clock, On his return from New Brunswick.

The Band of the Victoria Rifles will be present. Mr. THOMAS WHITE has kindly consented to introduce the Champion to the audience. Admission, 25c.

Tickets may be had at the leading hotels and bookstores.



LACROSSE MATCH FOR JUNIOR CHAMPION FLAGS. INDEPENDENTS (Champions) versus LE CANADIEN. On the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3rd, at 3.30 o'clock. Admission, 10c. GEO. R. STARKE, Hon. Sec. M.L.C.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending 27th July, and the corresponding week of last year

Table with columns for July, 1878 and July, 1877. Rows include Daily, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Total, and Weekly circulation figures.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table listing subscription rates for Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, Northern Messenger, and L'Autour, with prices in dollars and cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Five lines and upwards, 10c per line first insertion and all other insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8; 5c per line each after insertion on pages 3 and 7. Annual Contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

10c per line, each weekly insertion.

MONTREAL ALMANAC.

Table showing Sun Rises, Moon Phases for Aug., and other astronomical data for Montreal.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878.

THE STERN OPPOSITION which the German Government met with at the elections on the 30th is evidenced by the fact that Count Von Moltke and Count Bismarck, son of the Chancellor, were both defeated, the former by large majorities in two constituencies.

THOSE WHO DO NOT APPROVE of torture will hardly like the idea of a sensitive prisoner being subjected unceasingly to the gaze of the curious. Most criminals are not extremely sensitive, and rather glory in publicity. In such cases it is neither to their own moral advantage nor to that of the community at large that such a taste should be too much indulged. Another question which it is natural to raise is the propriety of permitting reporters to interview prisoners prior to their being brought before a magistrate. Newspaper reporters and interviewers know no bounds to their enterprise in obtaining news, and with them the main consideration is whether or not the information they send to the printer will interest the public. As intimated by a correspondent in Wednesday's WITNESS, it certainly is the duty of the Crown to prevent any occurrence which would either prejudice the case of the prisoner or defeat the ends of justice, and interviewing, as in the Costofrolaz case, is likely to have an influence either one way or the other. There is an impression that a prisoner cannot be communicated with before being cautioned by the magistrate, but we are not aware of any law bearing on the matter.

BISHOP LAFLECHE has passed his veto on the adoption of the close-fitting costumes which no fill the latest fashion plates, and that are being or have been universally adopted by the fashionable ladies of all countries which look to Paris as their guide as to what they must wear. This is not the first time that the attention of high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada has been directed to the important subject of ladies' dress, and that they have endeavored to sweep back the ocean tide of fashion. He will not allow the ladies of his diocese to appear in church dressed in the manner they consider most suitable to them, and, of course, they must wear their best at church. While we have always acknowledged the widespread power of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy we never suspected that they were capable of vying with Mr. Worth on this particular subject. Now that so much attention has evidently been given by His Lordship to this matter, we would mildly suggest that he extend his objections to high-heeled shoes, tight-jacket corsets, and, moreover, that he should recommend the ladies of his diocese to wear their garments suspended from their shoulders, as is strongly recommended by the leading lady writers on dress at the present time, such as Mrs. Woolston and

Mrs. Cobbe. His Lordship would thus be the means of doing much good to the ladies of the present and future generations.

THE BOUNDARY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO is at last about to be determined. At the first meeting of the arbitrators held yesterday, two only were present, Sir Edward Thornton and Chief Justice Harrison; the third, Sir Francis Hincks, being absent. The case extends over a good deal of ground, physical and historical, as Government of Ontario claim that that Province is only limited on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the east by a line in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, and on the north-west by a line north of the Saskatchewan river; the first and last limits based upon the discovery of the whole of that section by the French, and the third upon the right of England against the Hudson's Bay Company. The amount of territory claimed by Ontario is very great, and would make that Province both unshapely and unwieldy. The inconveniences attending the governing of and legislating for widely separated territories, with interests entirely different if not antagonistic, would be much felt. The Dominion Government contend that the meridional line is drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, ascertained to be eighty-nine degrees nine minutes and twenty-seven seconds west from the western boundary of Ontario, and that the land's height of the watershed of the St. Lawrence is the northern boundary. The North America Act merely constituted the old Province of Upper Canada the new Province of Ontario. As will be seen, the question is an extensive one, and the arguments will be very short in proportion if it be concluded as expected on Saturday night. The one point as yet decided is that the arbitrators and counsel will dine at the Premier's, but the question is not one raising animosities enough to allow of hope for an easier solution because of that: it is a mere matter of argument.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

The Canadian quoting the WITNESS with its usual candor, tells its well-informed readers that the WITNESS confesses that the Orange Bill of Mr. Tallon was the first attack of the majority on the rights of the minority, which has made its way through the Quebec Legislature. It would have been correct if it had said the first direct attack. Indirect attacks there have been enough, but these we are not supposed to see. Protestants may watch the passage of an education bill intended to hand over the whole shaping of the minds of the rising generation of Roman Catholic voters to the bishops, and of a burial bill meant to hand over the votes of Roman Catholic electors and members of Parliament to the priests, and of repatriation measures meant to fill Protestant constituencies with Roman Catholic voters, and if they make any objection are only told to hold their tongues and not cry till they are hurt. They are, of course, not supposed to see that all these things are mere preparations for measures that will be direct attacks upon them. They are not supposed to see that a popular vote managed by an oligarchy of men practically aliens, owing their first allegiance to a foreign power, is not popular government at all. Even when Monseigneur Lafleche, of Three Rivers, unfolded to his followers the whole "programme," down to the point of total suppression of Protestantism, Protestants were still supposed to shut their ears, and not listen to what was said. What objection can we possibly have to the suppression of the Orangemen? We are surely not going to say that Orangism is Protestantism. Was there not a party proposition bill once passed by the Protestant Parliament of England, and was not this one voted for, or at least not voted against, by Alderman Nelson, M.P.? Then what have Protestants to complain of? Oh nothing; we were only permitting ourselves to wonder what move would come next. To-morrow we will hear of a bill for the suppression of seditious newspapers, and perhaps some Protestants will vote for that, supposing it to apply to Mr. Tarte's paper, and one here which devotes itself to attacking the volunteers, while all the while the list of the proscribed is published by our Ultramontane contemporaries. Here it is, from the Courier de St. Hyacinthe: the Witness, Star, Herald, Globe, Leader, (the omissions are edifying); and we should have our good Mayor, with his five hundred, besieging us in our office, and asking Protestants what they had to complain of. Next will be a measure to suppress fanatical orators, publicists such as the Hon. Mr. Huntington and Sir Alexander Galt, and every Protestant who went so far as to say boo to it would be added to the list of outlaws, and published as a fanatical Orangeman, who wishes to murder all Catholics. We are not drawing on our imagination at all. Monseigneur of Three Rivers told us all this years ago. We are only paying tribute to the exactitude of its prophecy. We heartily wish the Liberal Government had had grace given to it to keep its hands unstained from aiding forward this march of priestly power, even at the expense of giving up its own. But men do not always by attaining to rule attain to greatness of soul, and the cause of freedom will have to suffer for its mistake. We are well pleased, however, to know that there are good independent men among the French Liberals who dared to vote right on this question. May their tribe increase!

WEST WARD.—(Editor Witness)—SIR,—While all lovers of good government will much regret the retirement from the City Council of Alderman Stephens, yet it is pleasing to learn, from your columns of the 24th inst., that there is a prospect of obtaining the services for the West Ward of our well-known and highly respectable citizen, Mr. H. H. Geddes. The great business ability and thorough knowledge of real estate, together with fluency of speech, and above all, sterling integrity of character, possessed by Mr. Geddes, would render him a valuable acquisition to our City Council, and I trust every exertion will be made to induce him to accept the nomination, and feel assured there will be no difficulty as to the election. A LARGE REAL ESTATE PROPRIETOR.

THE ROUSE'S POINT MURDER.

CONTINUATION OF INQUEST.—THE PRISONER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ALL THE STATEMENTS MADE BY HIS WIFE AND BY OFFICER SPIERS ARE TRUE.—BLOOD FOUND ON HIS SHIRT.

(From Our Own Reporter.)

After the inquest of Wednesday evening, the prisoner was taken to Ennis' Hotel, and after having partaken of a hearty supper was shown to his apartments for the night. All of the movable, such as the mirror, crockery, &c., were taken out of the room. The room being situated in the centre of the building, it contains no window or outlet of any kind except the door, which was securely locked, and a lounge, upon which the Sheriff slept, was placed in front of the door. The prisoner was very quiet this morning. The Sheriff had some conversation with him, during which the prisoner said everything that was said by the witnesses.

HE ACKNOWLEDGES TO BE TRUE.

The evidence given by Madam Costofrolaz corresponds with that given by some of the other witnesses: As yet, not a particle of evidence has been taken that seems to touch on the possibility of the prisoner being innocent. The only thing in the evidence that seems to clear him of even a small iota of the heavy load of suspicion resting upon him is that the rings found in the possession of the prisoner, and formerly supposed to have been the property of the murdered man, have been proved by Mr. Spiers as the property of the prisoner. The one thousand inhabitants of the pretty village of Lacolle are on the qui vive for news relating to the evidence given. The hall in which the Court is held being too small to hold the large number of persons that would like to be present, those who have to stay out-side button-hole the first person coming out of the hall for news. The inquest opened at an early hour, eight o'clock, on Thursday morning, the first witness examined being Madam Costofrolaz.

Wm. A. CANFIELD, Jr., aged 21, who deposed as follows—On Tuesday, July 30th, in company with Detective Cullen, Chief Officer Spiers, of Rouse's Point, and a young man by the name of Mandago, from Rouse's Point, passing near the place where the murder was supposed to have been committed, we made search in order to ascertain if anything belonging to the deceased had been secreted there. In making search among the bushes I discovered under the branch of a small bush, lying upon the ground, the hat, lining and band, which is now shown me by the Coroner, and which is marked by the letter "E" (and the lining of the said hat is also marked "E"); the said hat was apparently forced under the branch of the bush, the lining of the hat and the band being rolled up together, and covered by the hat; the limb of this bush was in such a position that the hat was held by it firmly to the ground; after having found the hat, I first showed it to officer Spiers, of Rouse's Point; the hat I found in a low, marshy place, situated about half way between Fort Montgomery and a place called Sandy Point; to the best of my belief the place at which the hat was found is in the United States; the distance from the shore and the place where the hat was found was about 100 feet; the place where the hat was found is a quiet place, no houses being in the immediate vicinity, and I think any

DEED OF VIOLENCE.

could easily be committed there without detection; the hat was without doubt placed there by some person intentionally; it could never have lodged in the position found by accident; it would be impossible for the body of the murdered man to have drifted to the shore in front of Mr. Walter Peters from the point where the hat was found, unless the body had been taken some distance out into the lake, when it might have drifted to Peters' Point.

JOSEPH TREMBLAY, aged 25, jeweller, of Lacolle, testified—On the 26th day of July I saw the body of the man Mathewson; I have known the man Mathewson for about two years; he was a dealer in silk goods, and resided in Montreal; I have seen the said Mathewson several times since I first knew him; saw him at the village of Lacolle on Monday, 22nd July, between the hours of ten and twelve, in the company of Mr. Costofrolaz de Mirabel; at the request of Costofrolaz I went in company with Mathewson to the hotel; remained at Ennis' Hotel with these gentlemen for about one hour; before leaving the hotel Mr. De Mirabel gave me a revolver all in pieces; the revolver now shown me by the Coroner is the same as the one given me by the prisoner to repair; the same day at about two or three o'clock in the afternoon I returned to the prisoner; the revolver now shown to me is the same one as that which I repaired for the prisoner; the centre pin upon which the chamber revolves is not the same; the revolver in the state in which it now is

CANNOT BE USED AS A FIRE-ARM.

only as a blow-dealing instrument; the three of us leaving the hotel went to the store of Mr. Edmonds, where I left them; at about two or three o'clock in the afternoon I came across De Mirabel, and he told me that at about five o'clock he and his friend Mathewson were going on the Richelieu River to the place where they were left; before leaving the hotel Mr. De Mirabel gave me a revolver all in pieces; the revolver now shown me by the Coroner is the same as the one given me by the prisoner to repair; the same day at about two or three o'clock in the afternoon I returned to the prisoner; the revolver now shown to me is the same one as that which I repaired for the prisoner; the centre pin upon which the chamber revolves is not the same; the revolver in the state in which it now is

LEFT VERY SUDDENLY.

to which he replied that the deceased did not have much business at Rouse's Point, so had gone West to try and make some sales, and that he was to return to the house of the prisoner in eight or ten days; I then went into Ennis' hotel with him, where I remained with him for the space of ten minutes, and then we separated for about ten minutes; a few minutes later we again met at the hotel, and from there we went to the shoe store of Mr. Featherstone; on arriving at the store he asked the clerk for the pair of shoes which they had been looking at some time before; she (the clerk) handed them to him, and he paid for the shoes in my presence, with paper money, the price of the shoes was \$2, to make the payment of which he took from his pocket a \$1 American bill and a Canadian bill of the value is a \$4 bill; the young girl then said to him, "Here is a \$4 bill," Mr. De Mirabel replied, "Excuse me, I did not think I had that bill in my pocket;" I noticed at the same time that he had two or three other bills of the value of \$4 each; the prisoner seemed surprised at the remark that the girl had made; De Mirabel left at this time his pair of shoes when he took away the new pair which he had purchased; he and I then left to go to Carpenter's Hotel; I then asked him if he would be at his home the next day for certain; he told me that he would, and that at about five or six in the evening I would meet him in his place; we then went into the hotel and each partook of a glass of wine; Mr. De Mirabel seemed

IN A HURRY TO LEAVE.

and I asked him what necessity there was for him to leave so suddenly; he said that he wanted to take the freight train to Stottville, from whence he would return to Rouse's Point, and he then told me that he did not know whether he would stay over night at Stottville or not; he told me also that he would stop at Mr. Welsh's to purchase a small loaf of bread; he also said many other things which I could not understand, owing to the excited way in which

he was speaking; I have known the prisoner for twelve or fourteen months, and during this time I have had occasion to speak to him several times, but never remember seeing him in such an excited state as he was in on the 24th; when I met Mathewson in the village of Lacolle, he carried a valise like the one now shown me, which I have now marked with the letter "P"; while at Ennis' Hotel the man Mathewson took from his pocket a roll of bills which seemed to me to contain about \$20, more or less; on the 26th day of July last I saw the body of the man Mathewson lying dead in the barn of Mr. Walter Peters; I recognized it as the body of the same man that I had seen in the company of De Mirabel on the 22nd day of July last; when I returned to De Mirabel the revolver which I had repaired for him, it was quite bright and clean, now it bears rust marks in several places; I think that the revolver has been put out of order by being placed against some solid body, and pressed with sufficient force to give it the curved form which it now bears, or to have been used as an instrument to strike with, striking hard enough to curve the centre as it now is; this revolver could be used to strike the head of a man with, and with sufficient force to cause his death; on Thursday last I went to Rouse's Point to get my watch movement from De Mirabel, but he was absent; said movement is still at the store of the prisoner; it was not said in my presence by the prisoner that he thought he had changed the \$4 bill; among the number of bank bills that I saw in the hands of De Mirabel was an American \$1 bank note, which was returned him by the girl, as well as the \$4 Canadian bill; he had besides two or three Canadian bills of the value of \$1 each; when the revolver was returned to De Mirabel by me, it could be used as a fire-arm.

The prisoner here spoke a few words about the revolver, in which he stated that when returned to him by Mr. Tremblay it was not in a perfect state; he (the prisoner) accordingly tried to make a pivot himself, but could not do so.

The witness then continued—I saw De Mirabel carry the valise before mentioned from Ennis' Hotel to the store of Mr. Edmonds; when they left Ennis' Hotel Mathewson wished to carry the trunk; the prisoner would not let him do so, but carried it himself.

ONLY FIRED ONE SHOT THEREFROM.

The first witness examined after dinner was THOMAS HEWSON, 64 years of age, of the G.T.R. Station, who deposed as follows: I am the Station Agent, and in that capacity am obliged to receive and deliver freight, check freight, &c.; a week ago last Monday, that trunk and valise arrived, which had been marked in my presence by the letter "E," and also a valise already shown to me, and on which I saw the letter "P," and upon which I made the marks "T.H.," at 8:42 on Monday morning, by the train from Montreal; after the trunk arrived, I called out for the owner, whereupon a gentleman stepped forward and claimed the trunk, and as he was not going to take it with him, I asked him to help me to carry it into the station, which he did; it remained there in my possession until about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th July; on that day Costofrolaz called with the check, and claimed the trunk; he wanted to ship it to Montreal by freight; I said I would check it as baggage, and that it could go along with him if he was going as a passenger; he said "No, I am only going to St. Johns, and would send it to Montreal by freight;" I told him he would have to address it, and give me a consignment note for it; when I asked him who I would consign it to, he looked very excited and at last said he would

SEND IT TO "HENRI SAUVÉ."

I told him to give me the name of the street, and the number of the house; after again hesitating for a moment he said he would address it to the depot at Montreal; when he came to do so, he had a valise, which I recognized (being here now, and already showed to me and marked by the letter "P" and by the initials of my name, "T.H.," as the one brought from Montreal by Costofrolaz and Mathewson, and taken away by them the same day, Monday, July 22nd; I said to the prisoner, "Your young man repaired my clock, and it did not strike right," and that if he was going to remain for the train, I wished him to look at the clock; he said he would be back in a day or two, and that then he would look at it; he then started for the village of Lacolle, and returned about ten minutes to six o'clock, stepped into the office and asked for a ticket to Stottville; I gave him one, and he went on the train immediately; I noticed that when the prisoner was doing the above business he appeared to me to be

VERY MUCH EXCITED.

his eyes wandering around in a restless manner, not settling on one object for more than a minute at a time; I have seen the prisoner C. Costofrolaz many times, and have never seen him in such an excited state before; the likeness shown me by the prisoner I should judge to be that of the man I saw in company with the prisoner at the Lacolle depot on Monday, July 22nd; the portmanteau now shown me Costofrolaz said contained his working tools.

FOREMAN of the jury—Did you suspect anything when you saw the prisoner so excited?

WITNESS—No; if I had heard anything of the murder, I should have suspected something.

PRISONER—Did the prisoner and stranger come to Lacolle together?

WITNESS—I don't know; I never see people get off the trains, but they (the prisoner and deceased) came to the baggage office together; I asked the conductor, and he said they travelled together.

WALTER PETERS, aged fifty-eight, farmer, of Lacolle, deposed as follows: I know that the prisoner goes by the name of Costofrolaz; he told me the first time I saw him that he was a jeweller from Rouse's Point; I saw him first on the 11th ult. at one o'clock; I was helping a neighbor drawing hay; had just finished dinner, and had come out and was unhitching my horse, when the prisoner came by with a valise in his hand; next saw him on Monday the 22nd, also, in company with a gentleman; they came in a boat and landed opposite my house between five and six o'clock in the evening; never saw the companion of the prisoner before; saw a trunk in the boat they came in; the one produced marked "P." is very similar to it; a trunk with handle on top is generally called a valise; the prisoner and stranger did not remain at my house for more than one hour, but during that time they took their supper; they both spoke French; on one occasion, however, the prisoner spoke English to me; the prisoner did not tell me where his companion was going; they left my place between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, got into the boat and I pushed it off the shore; there is in front of my house

A BED OF FLOWERS.

which they seemed to admire; I accordingly gave them each a few sprigs of a flower called "Southern-wood"; the stranger placed his sprig in his watch pocket, leaving the flowers exposed above the top; the prisoner pinned his to the lapel of his coat; the next time that I saw the gentleman that was with Costofrolaz was on Thursday, the 25th day of July, at about two o'clock, lying dead in the water in front of my house; when some of my neighbors had assembled to my assistance we took the body out of the water, and carried it to my barn, and covered it over with a sheet; he was dressed in the same clothes as when he left my house with the prisoner; he had

THE SAME PIECE OF SOUTHERN WOOD.

hanging from his watch-pocket, where he had placed it; the hat which the murdered man wore when at my house was what I called a silk beaver hat, of rather low dimensions; it

was of a style not much worn by him now; the hat worn by him resembles the one shown me now; the band of said hat was rather broad, which I noticed particularly; the band now shown me seems to be the same as the one I noticed; altogether I should say that the hat is the same one as that worn by the murdered man; I found several wounds on the head of the murdered man, which led me to believe that he had been murdered; I recognized the man as soon as I saw him in the water, to be the body of the man that was at my house on Monday, July 22nd; I did not know his name, never having heard it pronounced in my presence the first time I heard the name was at Rouse's Point on the evening that he was found dead; Mr. Cuddy, of Montreal, who said he was particularly acquainted with the dead man, also the jeweller at Lacolle, Mr. Tremblay, gave me his name as Mathew Mathewson; I have seen no accomplice, or any hired person doing any deed of violence to the man Mathewson. On the body of the dead man, I found a letter, and some pieces of paper with figures upon them; to the best of my belief these are the same papers and letter found upon the body of the murdered man. The following is a copy of

THE LETTER.

"Mr. MATHWSON.—These few lines are addressed to you, to tell you that I have received your letter, but not the papers. I have some very satisfactory news for you. I will wait for you on Monday. I will be at Lacolle, and we will commence there to attend to business. If I am not there at eleven, wait for me at Carpenter's Hotel. Nothing more to present. Your devoted friend, always interesting himself to make you a good trip, and hope that you will have a kind remembrance.

"Your devoted,

(Signed), "C. C. DE MIRABEL."

"Dated at Rouse's Point, July 19th, 1878."

The papers and letter above described I recognize as being the ones taken, together with the sprig of southern-wood, out of the pocket of the murdered man; these papers and sprig of flowers were the only articles which I found on his person; the above papers are deposited in the hands of the Coroner, duly marked; when the prisoner and his companion left my house, they went in the direction of Rouse's Point, and I saw them going in that direction as far as one-half mile from my house; I saw the prisoner, who had been rowing, change places with the murdered man; the body, when first seen floating in the water, was coming from the south, impelled by a strong wind from that quarter; when standing on the shoal in front of my dwelling, his head was pointing to the west; his feet and hand touching the bottom prevented the body from coming in any further; the body was lying some two and a half or three rods from the shore, face downwards; when these gentlemen were at my place on Monday,

THEIR CLOTHING WAS WET.

by the rain, which fell rather heavily; I dried them in and made a good fire and dried their clothes; the murdered man and the prisoner stood around the stove; the prisoner did not seem to feel at all concerned at the dampness of his clothing. The boat that the prisoner and his companion used was impelled by what we call swivel oars; there were no sails that I could see in the boat; the distance from my house to the boundary line is about 44 acres; from the boundary line to Fort Montgomery the distance is about seven acres.

GILES L. SPIERS, Police Officer, of Rouse's Point, was re-called, and testified: I have a shirt which the prisoner's wife gave me; she picked it out from under the bed, and told me it was the shirt worn by the prisoner last Wednesday, the 24th ult., at about eleven o'clock in the morning, which was shortly after he returned without his friend; I asked if she would have the assistance of the prisoner's shirt; he replied, "Yes, I know it by the holes worked in it; I found on the shirt about ten spots, which appeared to me

SPOTS OF BLOOD.

The shirt is marked "U. G. L. S.," the latter three letters being the initials of my name. The shirt exhibited by Chief Officer Spiers, and which bore several stains, supposed to be blood stains, the prisoner states is his, but that such marks can be seen on all his shirts, as he, being a jeweller, was apt to receive drops of acids used in his business upon his shirt sleeves; he therefore told the Coroner that if the shirt that was taken from off his person last night was examined he was quite sure that marks would be seen upon it also. This shirt was accordingly sent for, and after being minutely examined by the prisoner, he pointed out several marks upon it; when these marks were examined through a strong and powerful glass, they looked more like the marks which would be left by paint or grease, whereas the first shirt found by officer Spiers has several spots of a lightish red-brown color, and such marks as would be left by blood which had afterwards been partly washed off. The centre of the spot is a little darker than the outside, looking as if the blood was still wet when the shirt had been washed, thus causing the blood to run and blend with the fabric.

The Coroner stated that if the prisoner really wished to try and prove that the stains were not caused by blood, he would have the assistance of the court when he would be brought up for trial.

The inquest then adjourned until this morning at eight o'clock.

On coming out of the Hall the rain fell quite heavily, making altogether a dismal scene. The prisoner was hurried off to the Hotel, where a plentiful supper was in waiting, to which every one did justice.

In reference to the hat of the murdered man, which was found in the bush by Mr. Wm. A. Canfield, Jr., it is regarded as an important link in the chain of evidence against the prisoner, and Mr. Canfield deserves great credit for the sagacious way in which he ferreted out the article.

SPECIMENS OF THE "SAMIA CECROPIA."

A LARGE CATERPILLAR FOUND IN A TANNERIES GARDEN.

Caterpillars of Samia cecropia, a large moth not uncommon in the neighborhood of Montreal, were found in the garden of Mr. Powers, at the Tanneries. The animal is about 3 1/2 inches long, beautifully ornamented with pea green, orange, yellow, and purple protuberances on the dorsal parts of the body. This insect is fully illustrated in the annual reports of the Entomological Society of Ontario as one of its principal food-plants being the leaves of apple trees, although it feeds on other plants of a like nature. The moth is nocturnal in its habits. It measures in some specimens 4 1/2 inches in extent of wing, and is very handsome in the distribution of tints. There are two other congenic forms found on the Island of Montreal, viz: S. promethes and S. Columbia; they are, however, of very rare occurrence; in fact, the caterpillar of the latter was only lately figured and described. The first specimen caterpillar and cocoon found in the Dominion was discovered at Quebec by Mr. Wm. Couper, of this city, and the moth from which was figured in the Canadian Entomologist, by Mr. G. J. Bowles, of this city. There is some doubt as to the proper food plant of late feeding on the common red wild cherry (Prunus Pennsylvanica). The other species, S. promethes, feeds on elm, but it is of such rare occurrence that no opportunity has presented itself to decide the matter. The caterpillars of this genus spin a strong bright silk, which on one or two occasions was manufactured into fabrics, almost equal to Japan silk. Another species has lately been introduced into the United States, where it is now thoroughly acclimatized; it is closely allied to the caterpillar producing the silk of commerce. Whether our neighbors will make efforts to multiply it

COL. DUNWODDIE, MILLIONAIRE.

(Harper's Library of American Fiction.)

CHAPTER I.

CHARLES DUNWODDIE, COLONEL, C. S. A., OF CLAIRVILLE, CLAIR COUNTY.

"One of the Maker's earliest plan, A fall, primeval, Adam man, Whose appetite had preferences nice; A relic which discriminates Pomegranates from the sugary dates Among the fruits of Paradise: Who mourns at his tremendous cost, An Eden, but this morning lost."

Certain remarkable events are herein to be related. The fact that they befell such a person as Col. Charles Dunwoddie makes the telling of the really wonderful story much the easier; the Colonel being a man whom to know at all was to know perfectly. There was a time when he was not a Colonel. That was in the days—it now seems long ago—before the war between the South and the North. In those Arcadian times he was simply a tall and talented young lawyer, who was known to write for the papers. Everybody said that it was his poetry, rather than his eloquence at the bar, which won him his wife. There was a great deal of talk about it at the time, because the lady, Miss Eliza Allen, the only daughter of Gen. Allen, was acknowledged to be not the most beautiful so much as the nicest and best young lady in all Clair County. He began his conflict with the world immediately on leaving college, at which he had taken the highest honor of his class, by fighting a duel—firing into the air himself, but being badly "winged." On pretty much the same impulsive principle, he had got up, during his courtship, twenty miles after supper to leave a bouquet upon the front porch of the lady's residence, informing her of his success in his first case at the bar that day, riding back in time for breakfast. The road through the post-oaks there and back was bad, and the night was stormy, but he went as upon wings, one of which was love and the other ambition, and little he cared. True, his horse was neither hippogriff nor Pegasus, and, therefore, was as dead as Julius Caesar half an hour after he entered his stable, but his rider was never quite as alive before in his life.

Having married his only daughter to his satisfaction, the General died, leaving his plantation and a few dozen negroes to his two children, Eliza and her idle brother, Alexander. Then came secession. The young husband did not believe in such a remedy for acknowledged wrongs at all. He made powerful speeches against it: one in the brick court-house in Clairville, where he lived, wherein he reached a pitch of eloquence which inspired him with the first hope he ever had that he really possessed genius. As to poetry, you cannot open any decent collection of the best authors which does not have at least one or two of his most stirring lyrics written at that date, he had so put his very soul into them.

But they did not prevent the war. With many others, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, he had abandoned the impending epidemic of civil strife; yet when it came, with all others from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence, he also took the terrible fever. Precisely two months after his great speech, he made, and in the same court-house, another speech, the reverse of the former and far more vehement; and on the strength of it a company was raised, of which he was unanimously elected captain. He had been a Whig of the school of Henry Clay—of Washington, rather. During the war he carefully shrouded himself in the smoke and deafened himself with the cannon to everything like deliberate thought or theory, making the fighting the exclusive business of his head as well as his hands.

The end of the war saw him back again in Clairville. He was a Colonel indeed, but of a regiment which he had so led that, with some severe scars himself, he was almost the sole survivor. The instant he became his own man again by the arrival of peace, as he had leaped into the war from a point dozens of years previous to it, so he forsook as in an instant his temporary sojourn in the strife of the time, and all that was to follow immediately upon it, and passed into the days that were to be, say twenty years after.

Practically speaking, however, he was glad to get back to his family—the more especially as it was about all that was left him. His slaves had vanished like a flock of blackbirds. To save his life he could not have got five dollars per acre for his land. His wife had a genius for economy more wonderful in results than even his for poetry; and Horace, their eldest child, the manliest of boys, had been of the greatest help to her. None the less it did seem as if the Colonel and his household had reached the utmost edge and end of the world. It did not matter so much that the Federals had burned his law-office and every law-book he had, during a raid into Clair County; the whole State was too poor, as well as too sick unto death of strife for a while, for any one to go to law with anybody as to anything whatever.

His wife had been, so to speak, the good sense, and for years before his death, of her father Gen. Allen, and she suggested that the Colonel should establish a paper. He did so, and named it the "Clair County Clarion." By sheer force of vigorous writing, he made it the ablest journal in the State. This led him into active politics. Only for a brief and bitter time, however. Upon the whole, he preferred camp-life at its worst and guerilla fighting at its deadliest to the sort of things he found at the capital of the State. He published meanwhile a valuable book or two upon the resources of the State, which had quite a circulation, and entered again, in addition to editing his paper, upon the practice of the law, as people became rested enough from war to quarrel once more in the old-fashioned way of which they never grow weary. Clairville was still his home.

But all his life Col. Charles Dunwoddie had one serious trouble. His social standing was of the highest, there being, as all the world knows, no better blood in the South than that of the Dunwoddies. Nor was his affliction in bodily health, his being the wiry vigor which belongs to men of dark complexion and spare build. No man could desire a better wife, girls nicer than his Alice and May, or four finer boys than Horace and George, Harry and little Charlie—this last gentleman, of two years old, having already seated himself, in the estimation of the household at least, upon the supreme bench, and being always addressed, by reason of his sobriety of demeanor, as "Judge." Col. Dunwoddie was a person of commanding presence and ardent temperament, and his trouble did not lie in any physical defect. By reason of the restless energy, as well as the ability of the man, no one was, in certain senses, quite as well known as he, in his own State especially, and throughout the South. Not that he was ever thought of

as a possible governor or member of Congress. In addition to his well-known detestation of the politics of the day, he was considered as altogether too conservative as well as independent. At the bar he was successful by reason of his personal magnetism with the jury, but chiefly on account of his reputation for integrity and an almost Quixotical sense of honor. No one in the South stood higher as orator and editor, and no name even comported with that of Col. Charles Dunwoddie as author and poet. Upon the whole, he was considered as a somewhat impracticable gentleman, whose talent, however, amounted to genius; even his bitterest enemies were proud of him. He was somewhat lofty in manner as well as in stature, rocky and angular in fact. This made it that much more natural that he should be volcanic at times, and more than one eruption in the past revealed reserves of force in the man, and fire. Never at rest for a moment, neither he nor any one else could tell what might happen next.

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANY.

A CATTLE HUNT IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

We were to have had a grand cattle-hunt yesterday, beginning at 6.30, but the horses were all lost. Often out of fifty horses all that are worth anything are marauding, and a day is lost in hunting for them in the canyons. However, before daylight this morning Evans called through my door. "Miss Bird, I say, we've got to drive cattle fifteen miles; I wish you'd lend a hand,—there's not enough of us, I'll give you a good horse." I rode the horse which I am to take with me, a strong Indian pony, thoroughly trained to hunt cattle, but she signalled her first canter by bucking seriously, which turned out to be her resentment of a crupper. She can double like a hare, go round on her hind legs as on a pivot, "turn on a cabbage-leaf," and go over any ground however steep or rough. We hunted the various canyons and Indian "camps," driving the herds out of them, and until we had secured 850 head in the "corral," some hours afterwards, we scarcely saw each other to speak to. Our first difficulty was with a herd which got into some swampy ground, when a cow, which afterwards gave us an infinity of trouble, remained at bay, tossed the dog three times, and for an hour resisted all attempts to dislodge her. She had a large yearling calf with her, and Evans told me that the attachment of a cow to her first calf is so great that she sometimes kills the second that the first may have the milk. I got a herd of over a hundred out of a canyon by myself, and drove them down to Thompson with the help of one badly broken dog, which gave me more trouble than the cattle. The herding was most troublesome; a few took to the water and went readily across, but others smelt it, and then doubling back, ran in various directions, while some attacked the dog as he was swimming, and others, after crossing, headed back in search of some favorite companions, and the same specially vicious cow attacked my horse over and over again. It took an hour and a half of time and much patience to gather them all on the other side. It was the first grey day I have seen here, and fearfully cold, and as we often had to sit motionless on our horses as sentinels at the mouths of canyons to prevent the cattle from going up them, hands and feet were benumbed. It was getting late in the day and a snowstorm was impending before I was joined by the other drivers and herds, and as there were only three of the former with two dogs it was very difficult to keep the cattle together.

You drive them as gently as possible so as not to frighten or excite them, riding first on one side then on the other to guide them; and if they go in a wrong direction you gallop in front and head them off. The great excitement is when one breaks away from the herd and gallops madly up and down hill, and you gallop after him anywhere, over and among rocks and fallen trees, doubling when he doubles, and heading him till you get him back again. The bulls, though formidable-looking, were quite easily managed, but the cows, specially those with old or young calves, were savage and incorrigible. I admired Evans for his patience and gentleness with the beasts. There was no shouting, hurry, or cruelty of any kind. By accident I rode between one cow and her calf in a narrow place, and the cow rushed at me and was just getting her big horns under my mare, when the latter reared, and spun deftly round on her hind legs. A very handsome red cow became quite mad; she had a calf with her nearly her own size, and thought every one its enemy, and though its horns were well developed and it was quite able to take care of itself, she insisted on protecting it from all fancied dangers. One of the dogs, a young, foolish thing, when the cow became excited took a foolish pleasure in barking at her, and she was eventually so infuriated that Evans said he must shoot her. She turned to bay forty or fifty times, tore up the ground with her horns, tossed the big dogs, and killed the calves of two other cows. She rushed at me several times mad with rage, but these trained cattle horses kept perfectly cool, and nearly without guidance, mine always jumped aside at the right moment, and foiled the assailant. Just at dusk we reached the corral, an acre or two of grass enclosed by stout post and rail fences seven feet high, and by much patience and some subtlety lodged the whole herd within its shelter without a blow, a shout, or even a crack of a whip, though the cattle were of the long-horned Texan breed, and nearly wild. It was fearfully cold. We galloped the last mile and a half in four and a half minutes, reached our cabin just as the snow began to fall, and found strong, hot tea ready.—Isabella L. Bird, in Leisure Hour.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

AUGUST 3. He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding.

The Lord passed by before him, and proclaimed, The Lord, The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering.—The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but is long-suffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.

Be ye . . . followers of God as dear children; and walk in love.—The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law.—This is thankworthy, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. If, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God. Christ . . . suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps; who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threat-

ened not; but committeth himself to him that judgeth righteously. Be ye angry, and sin not. Pro[14]. 29. Ex. 34. 6.—2 Pe. 3. 9. Ep. 5. 1.—Ga. 5. 22, 23. 1 Pe. 2. 19-21, 23. Ep. 4. 26.

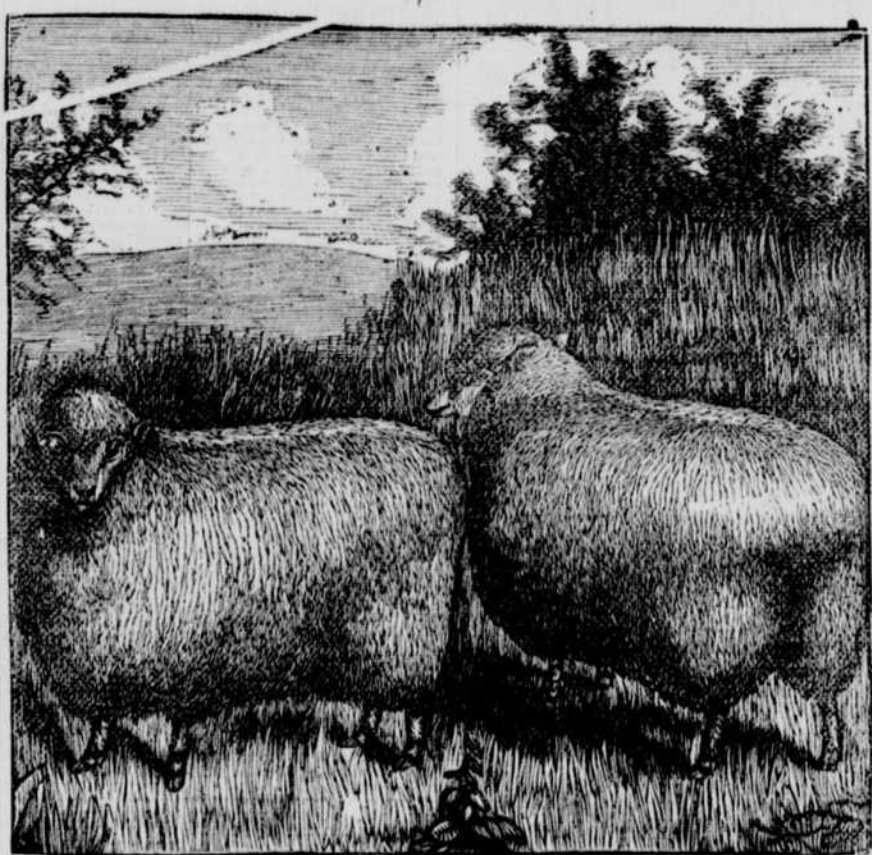
AGRICULTURE.

DETERIORATION OF VARIETIES OF THE POTATO.

SUBSTANCE OF A PAPER READ AT A MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE BY WILLIAM HUNT.

Varieties of the potato cease, after a few years' cultivation, to be as productive and as fair as at their first introduction. As the common phrase is, "they run out," and will be abandoned, finally, and newer varieties take their place, to have their day, also, and follow the others to oblivion. There are causes for this; and it is the object of this paper to point them out.

There is nothing in the composition of the plant itself, so far as known, nor in the tubers, separately considered, to cause this failure. The composition of the stems, leaves, and tubers of every variety remains always and everywhere the same. Nor is the cause to be found in the soil, so long as the necessary food is here in available forms and in sufficient quantity. The plant does not take up from the soil any materials, noxious or otherwise, that are not suited to its purpose of tuber-making. And other vegetables do not "run out." We have the same varieties that were grown fifty or a hundred years ago; many of them greatly improved. But there is this difference—the best of all others are saved for seed; while with the potato the best are sold, the next best used in the family, and the remainder—the refuse, are deformed, the discolored, the immature—are planted; with the expectation that the very worst will produce a full crop of the very best. In such a lot of seed there will be hundreds that bear no resemblance to the original. And, looking over a field planted with such trash, one may find hills in all stages of growth—some ripe and others that will grow till killed by frost. I have counted twenty varieties on a single acre, of all colors and forms; all the product originally of the Early Rose. Now, seed saved again from such a crop will have reached its end, as far as profit is concerned. And to make the thing still worse, this seed is almost always produced by poor crops, in which the habit of unfruitfulness has become constitutional. This latter fact has never received from cultivators the consideration to which it is entitled. For it is of great, very great importance, and no seed should ever be saved from an inferior plant or from other than a full crop.



COTSWOLD EWE LAMBS.

A growing potato plant, before it has put out any side-branches, sets from four to six tubers; generally four. These will be the largest, most perfect in shape, and the best ripened of any in the hill, and will contain more natural vigor than smaller tubers. As soon as the plant puts out side-branches more tubers will set, which are connected with these side-branches and fed entirely by them. But, as they are of later growth and less vigorous than the parent stem, so the tubers are smaller, weaker, and less mature. As the season advances, other side-branches are started, less robust and leafy than the last, producing still smaller tubers. These are the ones among which "sports" are generally found, and from which mongrels are propagated.

We come now to a more general cause of deterioration of varieties, and one against which it is more difficult to contend—namely, impregnation of the plant by means of the flowers. Many years ago I saw changes going on in the hills for which I could not account, and the very existence of which was stoutly denied by prominent cultivators; the changes being always ascribed by them to accidental mixing in landing. But I determined to find out for myself the cause, whatever it might be. I began by planting strong-growing varieties in alternate rows with others less strong; contriving to have both blossom at the same time. After two seasons, the result began to appear in numerous new and distinct varieties. In some instances entire hills would be changed; in others only a single tuber, and still in others only a single eye in a tuber. And these changes extended to the time of ripening, the color of the vines, and their habits of growth, and would be permanent. The first thing I learned was that the impregnation took place one year and affected only the buds or eyes, to be followed the next year by the changes in the tubers; and that, with very few exceptions, the quality of the variety thus produced is always inferior to that of the original. Without doubt, the laws that apply to particular breeds of animals apply also to particular varieties of vegetable; and the foreign substance enters into the circulation of the plant, and deterioration is the natural result of the introduction of bad blood. This deterioration is taking place continually, without the aid of man, and will take place in spite of him. Get-

ting seed from a distance does not remedy the evil, for the cause exists universally. The flower of the potato is what botanists call a "wind-flower." It has no attractions for insects. A bee never touches it, nor a fly. The pollen is carried by winds to a considerable distance, as the pollen of corn is carried; and impregnation takes place in the same way, whenever there are flowers to receive it.

There seems to be but two remedies, and they are partial. One is to select the ripest and most perfect tubers from the best hills and grow seed from them; rejecting from the product all the small and imperfect ones. This is my own practice, and from such seed-plots I am careful to pick all flower-buds before they open. The other is to procure new varieties, of undoubted excellence, and grow them as long as it is profitable.

One word about my method of planting. I use Pine Island Fish Guano, because it does not speck and scab my potatoes, as barnyard manure too often does; because it can be distributed over the land in any desirable quantity from a single hundred weight per acre upward; because it can be kept near the surface and fed to the plants as they appear to need it; and because the results are so satisfactory that I do not wish any other fertilizer. Even a light sprinkling just before a shower will speedily bring lagging plants out of a pale and sickly infancy, deepen their color, and give them an air of robustness very pleasant to behold. Then the saving of time in the spring is an immense gain, for I can go right on and plant my entire crop, and manure afterward at intervals, without having to delay planting for weeks, while barnyard manure is carted and spread and plowed in or dropped in hills from a cart or handed round in a basket. All this fussing set aside and the crop got in early adds largely to the yield, by giving the plants an early start. My general practice, and one which I have found very convenient and profitable, is to spread half of the guano on the newly plowed land and harrow it in. Then open the drills with a large plow, passing along and back, making a broad but not a deep furrow. I then sow half of the remainder of the guano along the sides and bottom of the drills, drop the sets, and cover them two inches deep, without at all covering up the open drills. When the shoots begin to crack the ground and before they are up I sow the remainder of the guano along the drills, and cover all up evenly.

And now for the reason. This method of manuring places food within reach of the plants during the entire period of their growth, but chiefly near them where it is most needed in the early spring and before their roots are spread. And when a potato is planted in the ordinary way it makes three joints in reaching the surface. If covered deeply, it makes no more; if lightly, it makes no less. When

our products at a profit as certain as the merchant's profit. But it is unreasonable to produce 100 bushels at a quarter of a dollar a bushel, and expect the guano that is sold off in that crop to be still left in the ground, to produce other heavy crops of grain and grass.

One good profit on one outlay ought to satisfy the farmer. It does satisfy the merchant. After one good profit on his flour, he does not expect to sell it again three or four times. He buys more in the hope of another profit. For myself, I never yet bought a ton of Pine Island Fish Guano that did not pay me two dollars for one expended.

But a farmer should study his business, particularly how crops grow and the mystery of manure, and so alternate his barnyard manure with his fertilizers so as to produce permanent improvement with the largest present profit. If the same amount of thought and care were given to his business by the farmer, the same watchfulness and study, the same determination to make a profit on all he produces, that the merchant gives, and must give, to the details of his business, the farmer would grow rich and the merchant poor. As it is, he who does the hardest work has the least pay; he who produces the best has the poorest both to eat and to wear; his wife has the fewest luxuries and his children the fewest indulgences. Scant manure and meagre crops are at the bottom of all this.

I have carted off how many weary loads of black stuff, thinking it was manure, and it wasn't; trusting it would make my crops grow, and it didn't. Life is too short to do any more of that, and I have found an easier and a quicker way. But it is not crowded at present and not likely to be. Many years ago I bought my first "fish on credit; sold a part of my crop and paid for it. That was my start, and any plucky man can travel the same way and reach the same end.—Waterford, Conn.—N. Y. Independent.

COTSWOLD EWE LAMBS.

The National Live Stock Journal contains the above plate of two lambs, eleven months old on May last, owned by T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill., whose farm has already acquired a widespread reputation, not only for one of the best breeds of Cotswold sheep in the United States, but for Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine also.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From the "Little Pilgrim Question Book," by Mrs. W. Barrows, Congregational Publishing Society, Boston.)

LESSON V.—AUG. 4.

THE DRAUGHT OF FISHES.—Luke v. 1-11.

- 1. And it came to pass, that, as the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God, he stood by the lake of Gennesaret.
2. And saw two ships standing by the lake; but the fishermen were gone out of them, and were washing their nets.
3. And he entered into one of the ships, which was Simon's, and prayed him that he would thrust out a little from the land. And he sat down, and taught the people out of the ship.
4. Now when he had left speaking, he said unto Simon, Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught.
5. And Simon answering said unto him, Master, we have toiled all the night, and have taken nothing: nevertheless at thy word I will let down the net.
6. And when they had thus done, they enclosed a great multitude of fishes, and their net brake.
7. And they beckoned unto their partners, which were in the other ships, that they should come and help them. And they came, and filled the both ships, so that they began to sink.
8. When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord.
9. For he was astonished, and all that were with him at the draught of fishes which they had taken:
10. And so was also James and John, the sons of Zebedee, which were partners with Simon. And Jesus said unto Simon, Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men.
11. And when they had brought their ships to land, they forsook all, and followed him.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And when they had brought their ships to land, they forsook all, and followed him."—Ver. 11.

- 1. Where do we now find the Saviour? Ver. 1.
2. What unto the people crowd about him so?
Ans. They had heard of all the wonders he had done, and of the power of his words.
3. Had he done in Capernaum?
Ans. "All they that had any sick brought them unto him; and he laid his hands on every one of them, and healed them."
4. How do physicians heal diseases, and cure sick people?
5. How does Christ's way of healing differ from that of physicians?
6. What is a miracle?
7. What did Jesus see on the beach by the lake? Ver. 2
8. What use did he make of it? Ver. 3.
9. Why would this situation be better?
Ans. He could preach to them better if they were not crowding about him.
10. Of what did he preach or talk to them?
Ans. We are not told; but probably of the love of God, and the way to heaven.
11. When he had done speaking, what did he tell Simon to do? Ver. 4.
12. Did they usually find many fish in the deep water far from shore?
Ans. They did not.
13. Give Simon's answer. Ver. 5.
14. What does this answer show?
Ans. Great faith in Jesus.
15. What is faith?
Ans. Belief,—trust.
16. When he let the net down, what did he show to Simon's faith?
Ans. Obedience.
17. How was he rewarded? Ver. 6.
18. Did the net break so much that they lost the fish? Ver. 7.
19. What did Peter say then? Ver. 8, 9.
20. Why did he say it?
Ans. He seemed to understand suddenly that Jesus was the Son of God, and to feel that he was not worthy to be so near to him.
21. Did he really wish Jesus to depart from him?
Ans. He did not, and Jesus understood him perfectly.
22. What did the Saviour say to comfort him? Ver. 10.
23. What did he mean by saying Peter should "catch men"?
Ans. That he should teach men the way of salvation.
24. What did the three men do when they had brought their ships to land? Golden Text.
25. Why did they follow Jesus?
26. How can we follow Jesus now, when we cannot see him?
Ans. We can do what we know will please him.
27. What must we leave?
Ans. Everything that is wrong.
28. Must we forsake all for Christ?
Ans. We must love him best, and be willing to give up all for his sake, if he commands it.
Command of Jesus, which I ought to obey now, "FOLLOW ME."

LAST EDITION.

A PRETTY EXTENSIVE BLUNDER.

THE ST. JAMES STREET ASSESSMENTS. An advertisement in another column of this paper, over the signature of Mr. City-Attorney Roy, will show the immediate result of the recent caucus of the Finance Committee with the principal officers of the Corporation upon the subject of the illegal and annulled assessments levied to defray the cost of widening Little St. James street in July, 1868.

of all those the trusted officials servants of the city. Moreover, our city fathers occasionally do not scruple to openly, and in the face of strong protest, violate the very laws enacted by themselves, as evinced, for example, in the case referred to in the Witness yesterday, of giving out a pretty large contract without asking for tenders in direct violation of the resolution of Council.

With regard to this St. James street assessment, it will be seen that MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY were involved, and an illegal and now absolutely annulled assessment was levied on all that property, which assessment might all have been fair and proper enough, but which was really illegal from the simple fact that the assessment roll was irregularly made out, the commissioners appointed for the purpose having performed their work after the time, for which their powers were imparted, had expired.

A NEW ASSESSMENT ROLL made, and have appointed Mr. David Brown, of this city, as their Commissioner for that purpose, and have ordered all proprietors interested also to appoint a Commissioner to act with Mr. Brown for such purpose.

ROBBERS AT POINT ST. CHARLES. LOMAS' HOTEL ENTERED—STEALING FROM THE PROPRIETORS—HOW THE THIEVES ENTERED. A most mysterious burglary, perpetrated last night, astonished the residents of Point St. Charles. Mr. Harry Lomas, the proprietor of the Point St. Charles club house, retired to bed rather earlier than usual last night, after having taken the customary precautions of securing the various entrances to the premises.

A SLIGHT NOISE DOWNSTAIRS, but as one of the boarders, a railway conductor, used sometimes to return home during the night, and come in without waking him, he turned over and fell asleep again. At about six o'clock this morning he awoke and on arising to dress himself could not find his trousers.

THE KEYS OF THE CASH DRAWERS WERE MISSING, and it soon became evident that the thieves had taken them, for on entering the bar-room Mr. Lomas found the drawer open and stripped of \$90 cash. A hasty reckoning revealed the fact that at least \$175 in goods and cash, had been stolen.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS. ABOUT FORTY SCOTCH IMMIGRANTS arrived by the Quebec train this morning, having come out in the SS. "Circassian." They left again this morning on the Western train for Paris, Ont., where they have friends, and purpose engaging in agriculture. So late as they came to the country, and they look well after their long voyage.

A COLONY OF ICELANDERS, numbering about 400 persons, who are now at Quebec, and will arrive at the Tanneries about midnight, preparations having been already made by Mr. Daley for their comfort while in this city. The colonists are on their way to the Province of Keewatin, where a large number of Icelanders have settled.

FOUND.—The body of Edward Bourque, the law student who was drowned at the Hochelaga wharf of the Longueuil Ferry boat, on Monday last, was found this morning about half-past

five o'clock in the river opposite Longue Pointe, by the men who were stationed there for the purpose of the deceased's father. Mr. Bourque, who lives at Van-oueil, was immediately telegraphed for. Nothing is missing from the body, his watch and chain and other valuables being found just as he had worn them when living.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—This morning between the hours of one and two o'clock a party of three persons attempted to rob the dwelling of Mr. Joseph Tiffin, jr., at 795 Sherbrooke street. They jumped over the fence and were in the act of removing the patty from a pane in the kitchen window, when the coachman, who had been watching their movements, fired a pistol over their heads, which had the desired effect of frightening them off.

THE ROUSE'S POINT MURDER. (Special to the Witness from our own Reporter.) LACOLLE, Aug. 2.

THE INQUEST opened again this morning at eight o'clock, in the City Hall. The first witness examined was Mr. Wm. Edmunds, who recognized the valise and goods found in the possession of the prisoner when he visited his store on the Monday previous to the murder. The goods, when shown this morning, were in a complete state of ruin, being completely soaked with water.

THE GOFF FORGERY CASE. The cross-examination of Alexander Allan Stevenson was proceeded with this morning. The minutes of the meeting of July 17, 1877, are not correct, the resolution referred to in my examination in chief was not submitted to or adopted by the directors at that meeting.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. FRIDAY, August 2. Before Hon. Judge COURSOUL.

A LONG LIST FOR ONE MAN. Charles Finlay, the notorious office thief, was arraigned on the charge of stealing the following goods: From Hope & Dawson, 1 looking-glass, \$2, and 1 clock, \$10; from Theodore Hart, 2 brass belts, 1 silver plated bell, 1 leather bottle with straps, 1 lot chains, 2 vamish brushes, 27 brass hooks, 2 brass collars, 1 pair of scissors; from James McNaughton, 1 umbrella, \$8; from Morin & Durand, 1 clock, \$7, 2 pairs gloves, \$2, 2 brass lamps, \$8, 1 set chests, \$3, 1 silk handkerchief, \$2, 1 eye glass, \$2; and from Haskett & Morris, 2 coats and 1 umbrella, \$4.

A HEAVY ACTION. A criminal action is pending against a prominent young broker for misappropriating trust funds to an amount in the neighborhood of \$30,000. Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., counsel for the defence.

CITY ITEMS. MR. M. H. GAULT has reluctantly accepted the Conservative candidature for the Western Division.

LARCENY.—Thomas Keefe, 25, laborer, was this morning sent to jail for three months at hard labor, for stealing a pair of shoes from Mr. Michael Heelan yesterday.

A LIQUOR CASE.—Thomas Healey was this morning fined \$20 and costs for three months, for unlawfully exposing a sign for the sale of liquor without a licence.

THE CROSS ACTIONS for assault and battery, brought by F. H. Fitzallen and Charles McCrae against Thomas Whittton and James Norton, was this morning discontinued.

SCIENTIFIC.—The elderly occupants of offices in an upper flat in the Exchange Bank Building way away their idle hours by experimenting with a telephonic instrument of rather primitive construction.

ANOTHER LARGE PILGRIMAGE.—The *Notre Dame*, which, by the way, has appeared as a one cent evening daily of 28 columns and very respectable appearance, states that 1,100 persons from St. Jean Baptiste Village and Coteau St. Louis left by steamer yesterday in a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beauspre.

AN ELDERLY NEWSPAPER VENDOR with two large bundles of evening papers under his arm, while passing Radebonne street towards Victoria Square yesterday afternoon, was charged on by one of a number of cows and knocked down. The man clung to the literature, however, and the enemy did not renew the attack.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT ST. HENRI.—About midnight last night thieves broke into the store of Mr. A. Labelle, dry goods merchant, St. Joseph street, St. Henri, and attempted to steal some web silk, but were fortunately overheard by the proprietor during their operations, and frightened away, carrying with them only one suit of clothes. The police were notified immediately, and are looking out for the culprits.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—The members of the Sunday-school in connection with the St. Luke's Church, went on their annual picnic yesterday, on board the steamer "National," to Cushing's Grove. The steamer was well filled, having over four hundred on board, composed of the children and their friends. The life and drum band of the Sunday-school played a selection of Sunday-school tunes, thereby adding very much to the enjoyment of those present.

THE MONTREAL COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A deputation from this Society, composed of Hon. Mr. Sheriff Chauveau, Messrs. Frs. Benoit, Nap. Bourassa, L. O. David, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle and Ald. C. Melancon, are in Quebec to-day, with the object of interviewing the Provincial Government, and asking for a grant of land and money to assist the poor unemployed inhabitants of this city to form a colony in the Ottawa Valley, where they may support themselves by farming.

THE "JESTER" of this week has an extremely vigorous, and some people will think a vigorously extreme, cartoon, illustrating the strangling of the Commerce of Montreal by the Genus of Commerce, represented by a very healthy-looking woman, is being strangled by the arms of discord, lawlessness, bloodshed and contagion; the arm of bigotry encircles the City Hall, the arm of Ignorance surrounds the shipping, and the arm of Riot is rooting among the bales and boxes surrounding Commerce. The crown has fallen from the head of Commerce, and the distaff is lying broken at her feet.

ERRATA.—In the article under the head "The Nomination of Political Candidates," which appeared in one edition of yesterday, our informant was made to say he "would have supported any person the Irish Catholic Conservatives of the Western Division selected," "Western" having been inadvertently substituted for Centre. Again, under the head "The Graphic Company," the word "by" was, by a typographical error, inserted before "Sir Francis Hincks," making the paragraph read as if the President movement referred to came from the President of the Graphic Company, which, of course, the public need not be informed is not the case.

LOITERING IN G. T. R. CARS.—This is becoming a very common offence now, and is owing to the fact that many people in the city are homeless, and wishing to get away in the hope that elsewhere "something will turn up" to better their condition, they seek by this means to effect the two ends of procuring shelter and a free ride, as the cars often leave in the night, and thus they are carried away, they know not, and are not particular, where. Two laborers—John Robinson, 34, and Wm. Brady, 25—were brought before the Recorder this morning on this charge, and were sent down for 15 days each.

THE 50TH BATTALION VOLUNTEERS.—(Editor Witness.)—SIR,—In reply to "A. B. C. D.," who no doubt are "respected" Protestant neighbors, I would state that I am the only Irish Catholic merchant in this town, and stand charged with being the Post's authority for remarks on the 50th Battalion. The accusation is unfounded; I had no knowledge directly or indirectly of the article in the Post of 20th July, until I saw its issue of that date. As requested, for your own information I now affirm, without hesitation that the volunteer band which passed here on the 13th July did play party tunes and wave Orange handkerchiefs, and what of it?—they were highly elated, and the fruit of their folly was reaped at Port Lewis.

POLICE COURT.—FRIDAY.—Before Mr. W. H. Brehan, P.M.—Francis Xavier Martineau, assaulting John Dunn, taken on a dilliver. Thomas Keefe, larceny, three months.

RECORDERS' COURT.—FRIDAY.—Edward Bouthillier, 23, cigar-maker, assaulting his sister, Marceline Bouthillier, wife of Augustus Desere, one month hard labor. Eustache Arcand, 22, laborer, drunk and breaking a pane of glass, \$20 fine and 25c, and two months. Ovide Allard, baker, driving without a number, had his license discharged.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Friday, August 2 1878.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 3 p.m.—Gold 100½; Exchange, \$4.82½.

GREENBACKS bought at 1 @ 99 dis; sold at 1/4 @ 99; Silver 6 to 8.

WRITS of attachment have issued against James H. Michael and Aime Bellevue.

AN injunction has been granted to prevent the assignee from handing the estate of Mr. G. R. Fabre, insolvent hardware merchant, to him.

MR. Robert W. Oliver, of Oliver & Miller, has been appointed assignee to the estate of C. R. McNaughton, of Dominionville, Ont., trader, by order of Judge of the County Court, Cornwall.

THE Journal of Commerce is responsible for the following statement: "Three hundred tons of Canadian phosphates have been sold in England at a price which allows the company producing it \$20 per ton as laid down on the banks of the Ottawa."

WHILE BUYING IF THE GOODS ARE UP TO THE MARK. A leading manufacturing firm received a letter yesterday from a customer in Ontario, in which the latter remarks that if the article supplied "turns out as good" as that he is using, he "may continue to buy."

FINANCIAL. New York Sterling Exchange has advanced to \$4.83. The quotation here is 108½ to 108¾ for sixty-day bills between banks, and 108½ over the counter. Gold Drafts on New York from 1-16 to 1/8 premium. Gold, 100½.

THE Stock market this forenoon was generally weaker as compared with yesterday afternoon's closing. Telegraph was, however, a fraction higher. A mail lot of Molasses sold at an advance. The sales

this forenoon were: 55 Montreal at 166; 25 Ontario at 78½; 25 do at 78½; 28 Consolidated at 74½; 4 do at 74½; 6 Molasses at 95; 20 Jacques Cartier at 43; 33 Commerce at 111½; 144 Telegraph at 114; 150 Richelieu at 59.

THE ADVANTAGE OF PAYING CASH. Our reporter has obtained possession of a circular issued by a Toronto house, in which the advantage derived from paying cash for goods is clearly set forth.

It is doubtful whether the majority of purchasers realize the annual profit to be made by availing themselves of the discounts for cash offered by most wholesale dealers and manufacturers. To make this clearly understood, and thereby induce a large proportion of their customers to buy for cash, a plan has been devised by a large manufacturing firm of St. Louis, viz:—To each invoice leaving the house is pinned a printed slip to the following effect:

TERMS.—Note at thirty days, or 5 per cent. discount for cash within ten days. We have you herewith invoice for \$250, also note for same amount at four months, which must be signed and returned to us within fifteen days according to terms of sale. If you prefer to pay cash you may remit as per statement. Amount of invoice if paid in four months... \$250.00 Amount saved by remitting in thirty days... 12.50 Amount to be remitted within thirty days... 237.50

GROCERIES.—Harvest reports from the West, notwithstanding injury from rains in some quarters, being very favorable, and in our own Province the rains having greatly changed crop prospects for the better, there appears as a result in view of our position a pretty solid basis for a good Fall business.

TEA.—Operations in one form or other for the week embrace probably 1,500 pkgs. Japan. Prices fairly steady for desirable Teas. Good Ordinary to good Japan are 25c to 33c, and Fine to Finest, 35c to 45c.

SUGARS.—In Britain and United States stocks accumulate, 80,000 tons in New York at latest published report, and over 180,000 tons in the United Kingdom, an increase there over last year. Market tone is easier, although the figure reduction is trifling for the week.

COFFEES.—Mocha, 32c to 35c; Java, 27c to 29c; Singapore, 22c to 25c; Maracabo, 19c to 23c.

PETROLEUM.—The Petroleum Market is firm, and stocks are said to be light. The prices are: 16½ for 7c for cars; 17c to 17½ for part cars, and 18c for small lots.

SPICES.—Crop 1877 Valencia Raisins is almost exhausted, prices nominally 6c to 6½c; new crop is likely to be very good and plentiful, with a moderate range in prices expected; within a week the first shipment is expected to be made for England.

OLIVE OIL.—47c to 53c for Cod and 48c to 54c for Steam-Refined Seal.

VIGOR CATTLE MARKET.—AUGUST 2. There were a few good milk cows offered to-day. David Kerr, of Port Lewis, sold an extra cow for \$62. A few other good cows were sold at from \$38 to \$42 each.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE MARKET.—AUGUST 2. The markets were largely attended by farmers and market gardeners, especially the latter. Produce of all kinds was abundant, and prices are generally without change since last Tuesday.

WHOLESALE PRICES. The Flour Market is very quiet, buyers still holding off. The quotations are: Superior Extra, \$5.05 to \$5.15; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.95; Fancy, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Spring Extra, \$4.75 to \$4.80.

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to 20c; Pork, \$12.75 to \$13 for Meas; \$11.75 to \$12 for Thin Meas. Lard, 9½c; tallow 10c for pale, \$12 for 100 lbs. Fat, \$3.75 to \$3.75, according to quality; Peas, few coming in; about \$5.40 to \$5.50. Freight: Steamer for Liverpool are from 4s to 5s 6d per 480 lbs for heavy grain; and 3s 9d to 4s per 320 lbs. oats.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 32,791 bushels; Corn, 84,575 bushels; Prax, 500 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bush; Flour, 5,147 bbls.; Meal, 100 bbls.; Ashes, 17 bbls.; Butter, 52 pkgs.; Cheese, 433 pkgs.; Beef, 22 bbls.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.—August 2. (Published by C. J. Meeker.) Opening and closing prices, 10.10 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Gold, 100½; North-West, 33½; 36; Pacific Mail, 105; S.W. Pac., 62½; 67; West U. Tel., 60½; Union Pac., 62½; 64½; Lake Shore, 61½; 62½; St. Paul, 33½; 34½; New York Cos, 107½; 108; St. Paul Pfd., 67½; 70½; Erie, 111½; 112; Exchange, 88; 89; Ohio & Miss., 78; 81; Del. & Lack., 67½; 67½; Erie, 17½; 17½; Jersey Central, 37½; 37½; Mich. Central, 62½; 63½; Wabash, 64; 64½; Money, 100; 100.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ROYAL ARCADE. BERNARD BROS. 265, 268 NOTRE DAME, East of the French Cathedral. Ladies' and gents' silk umbrellas, \$8 to 16 ribs, paragon frames, choice ivory handles. List of departments: black and colored silks, linens, umbrellas and parasols, velvets, poplins, cloths, gloves, muslins and lace works, hosiery, mourning, dress goods, haberdashery, mourning goods, trimmings. Ote price establishment. Goods marked in plain figures. BERNARD BROS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHOW ROOM.

ULSTERS! ULSTERS! ULSTERS! Linen Ulsters reduced to only \$1.90. Linen Ulsters reduced to only \$2.25. Linen Ulsters reduced to only \$2.50. Waterproof Tweed Ulsters reduced to only \$3.00. Check Homespun Ulsters reduced to only \$3.50. All-wool Homespun Ulsters reduced to only \$3.75. Macintosh Rubber Circulars reduced to only \$4.75. Waterproof Tweed Circulars reduced to only \$4.50. Waterproof Tweed Circulars reduced to only \$4.50.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

The balance of our Spring and Summer Costumes to be sold at desperate prices. Black Alpaca Costumes reduced to \$5.50. Black Alpaca Costumes reduced to \$6.50. Black Alpaca Costumes reduced to \$7.25. Black Alpaca Costumes reduced to \$8.00. Black Alpaca Costumes all at reduced prices. Handsome Staff Costumes reduced to only \$7.50. Stylish Staff Costumes reduced to only \$8.50. Linen Costumes at the following reduced prices: \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90. Remember these Costumes are this year's styles.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

White Skirts, trimmed, only 80c. White Skirts, unlined and embroidered, reduced to only \$1.50. White Skirts in all styles from 80c to \$3.50. Colored Skirts all at greatly reduced prices.

FOR THE SALE.

Just received, two cases of narrow and medium embroideries, excellent value, will be on exhibition to-day.

TABLES UP, GOODS DOWN.

Don't forget that all goods on S. Carsley's centre tables are marked down to one quarter their original prices.

GO! GO! GO!

Go to Carsley's for Men's Dress Shirts, 90c, \$1. Go to Carsley's for Youth's Shirts, 10c, 15c, 20c. Go to Carsley's for Ties and Scarfs, 7c, 5c, 10c, 20c. Go to Carsley's for Men's Regatta Shirts. Go to Carsley's for Youth's Regatta Shirts. Go to Carsley's for Ladies' Ties, 5c, 10c, 20c, 30c. Go to Carsley's for Vellings of every description. Go to Carsley's for Kids, 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c. Go to Carsley's for Corsets, 55c, 75c, 85c, 95c. Go to Carsley's for Handkerchiefs, all prices. Go to Carsley's for Buttons, 6 c each for 10c. Go to Carsley's for Stockings, Ladies', Men's or Youth's.

S. CARSLY, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

TOO HOT TO DO ANYTHING BUT READ.

During this hot spell, hundreds have availed themselves of the facilities afforded for cheap reading at HENDERSON'S Lending Library; terms 10c a vol. Thousands select from, and new books added soon as published. 191 ST. PETER STREET.

EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.

That Dresses, Jackets, Coats, Furs, Tables and Piano Covers, &c., &c. can be beautifully Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed equal to new, at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, 700 Craig st., between Victoria Square and St. Peter st.

STRANGERS, WHEN THEY COME TO TOWN, SHOULD GET THEIR CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY O'HARA & SON, 19 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 33 35 and 37 St. Bonaventure street, by John Dougal & Son, composed of John Dougal, of New York, and John Reidpath Dougal and J. D. Dougal, of Montreal.