Steamship Notices.

ALLAN LINE.

Have a Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS

1879. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1879.

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered Clyde-built, Double-Engine, Iron Steamships:—

	Tons.	
Sardinian	4100	Capt. J. E. Dutton
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown
Sarmatian	4000	Capt. A. D. Aird
Circassian	3800	Capt. Jas. Wylie
Moravian	3650	Capt. John Graham
Peruvian	3600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson
Hibernian	3200	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3200	Capt. M. Trocks
Austrian	2700	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Nestorian	2750	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. McDougall.
Canadian	2800	Capt. Neil McLean.
Phœnician	2800	Capt. James Scott
Waldensian	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. Legallais.
Lucerne	2800	Capt. Kerr.
Acadian	1500	Capt. Cabel.
Newfoundland	1350	Capt. Mylins

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

Peruvian		Saturday, July 12
Polynesian		Saturday, July 19
Sarmatian		Saturday, July 26
Circassian		Saturday, August 2
Sardinian		Saturday, August 9
Moravian		Saturday, August 16
Peruvian		Saturday, August 23

RATES OF OCEAN PASSAGE.

Cabin, according to accommodation, $70, $80
Intermediate $50 00
Steerage $25 00

The steamers of the Glasgow Line will sail from Quebec on or about each Thursday.

Corinthian	July 11
Manitoban	July 18
Lucerne	July 25
Waldensian	August 1
Phœnician	August 8
Canadian	August 15
Corinthian	August 22
Manitoban	August 29

The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line will leave Halifax for St. John's, Nfld., and Liverpool, as follows:—

Hibernian	July 22
Nova Scotian	August 5
Caspian	August 19

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:

Cabin ..... $20 00 Steerage $6 00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each Vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada, and the Western States.

For Freight or other particulars, apply in Quebec to ALLANS, RAE & Co.; in Havre to JOHN M. GUNAN, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to ALEXANDER HUNTER, 7 Rue Scribe; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam to RUYS & Co.; in Hamburg to C. HINGO; in Bordeaux to JAMES MOSS & Co.; in Bremen to HEINR RUPPEL & SONS; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to LEMS & ALLAN, at Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; in Chicago to ALLAN & Co., 72 La Salle Street.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Corner of Youville and Common Streets
July 10 14

NEW ROUTE.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS AND SHIPPERS.

THE

Great Western Steamship Line

Montreal to Bristol.

(AVONMOUTH DOCKS.)

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, composed of the following New and First-class Steamers:—

GOVINO	2 632 Tons Register.
BELSIZE	1,768 " "
RIVERSDALE	2,069 " "

The Steamship RIVERSDALE is intended to be despatched for Bristol about the 21st JULY.

This Line of Steamers will open to the Canadian Shippers the Midland, Southern and Western Counties of England and Wales, and other large markets hitherto monopolized by the Americans. The Importer will also find it a more economical and quicker route for London or Liverpool for many kinds of Goods, but especially Iron, Hardware, &c.

These steamers will have special facilities for the carriage of Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, and other perishable goods, and the greatest care in handling same, will be taken at both ends of the route. They have also first-class facilities for the carriage of a limited number of Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

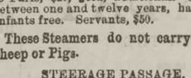
Intending Shippers should make immediate application, considerable engagements having already been made.

Good accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Or DONALDSON BRO.,
67 Great Clyde St., Glasgow.
July 17 81

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS



Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

	Tons.		Tons.
Ontario	3,200	Quebec	2,227
Mississippi	3,300	Berosia	2,150
Teutonia	2,150	Brooklyn	3,500
St. Louis	2,000	Building	
Dominion	3,200	Montreal	3,200
Texas	2,350	Toronto	3,200

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows:—

FROM QUEBEC.

DOMINION	11th July
MISSISSIPPI	19th July
BROOKLYN	26th July
QUEBEC	2nd Aug.
TEUTONIA	9th Aug.
TEXAS	16th Aug.

Rates of Passage for the Summer Months.

CABIN.—Quebec to Liverpool, $50 and $60; Return, $90 and $100.

No Steerage taken.

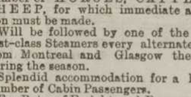
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.
July 3 89

1879. LONDON, 1879

Quebec and Montreal.



TEMPERLEY LINE.

Composed of the following First-class Steamships:—

SCOTLAND	2,645 Tons.
MARK LANE	2,095 "
SOUTH TYNE	1,519 "
THAMES	1,687 "

The Steamers of this Line are intended to be despatched from

QUEBEC for LONDON

AS FOLLOWS:

Mark Lane...Thursday, 12th June.
Scotland.....Saturday, 21st June.

Passage Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London, for all parts of Canada and the Western States.

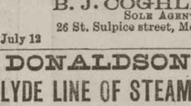
For Freight or Passage, apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter street, London, E.C., ROSS & CO., Quebec.

DAVID SHAW,
Montreal.
May 31 95

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL



City of Richmond, Sat., July 12, 11.30 a.m
City of Chester...Thurs., July 17, 3.00 p.m
City of Brussels, Thurs., July 24, 9.00 a.m
City of Berlin.....Sat., Aug. 2, 3.00 p.m
City of Montreal, Thurs., Aug. 7, 8.30 a.m
City of Richmond...Sat., Aug. 16, 3.00 p.m
City of Chester.....Sat., Aug. 23, 9.30 a.m

And every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—$80 and $100 gold according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Bel fast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.

For Freight and Passage apply at the Company's Office No. 4 Bowling Green

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
Or to
THOS. WILSON,
58 St. Francois Xavier Street
July 19 91

ROSS LONDON LINE OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN SERVICE

VIKING	2,588 Tons Register
OCEAN KING	2,449 " "
EKLKING	2,178 " "

The splendid new first-class full power Screw Steamer EKLKING, A 100 (Highest Class at Lloyds), is intended to sail from

MONTREAL FOR LONDON,
ON
The 1st AUGUST Next.

Taking Goods at LOWEST THROUGH RATES from all parts of Canada and the Western States of America.

Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

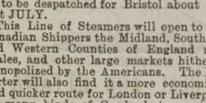
Will be followed by one of the above first-class Steamers, as advised, from Montreal and London alternately, during the season.

Splendid accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Or W. M. ROSS & CO.,
3 East India Ave., London.
July 17 81

CUNARD LINE.



NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the Steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat., or nothing to the North of 43.

On the Homeward Passage, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the North of 42.

The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL calling at CORK HARBOR

FROM PIER 40 N. R. NEW YORK.

ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, July 23, 7.30 a.m
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, July 30, 2.30 p.m
GALLIA	Wednesday, Aug. 6, 7.00 a.m
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1.00 p.m
SCYTHIA	Wednesday, Aug. 20, 7.00 a.m

And every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—$80 and $100 gold according to accommodation.

ROUND TRIP—$135 and $160 Gold.

Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris, $15 and $20 additional, according to route selected.

STEERAGE (including Railroad Fare between Montreal and New York) $26.50.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Offices, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
In Montreal, to COX & GREEN,
13 and 15 Hospital street.

Where plans can be seen and Berths secured.

Or to Charles C. McFall, Ticket Agent 143 St. James street,
July 5 184

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXI.---NO. 171 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879. Price 2 Cents

Steamship Notices.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland,

CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.

PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—

BALTIC	Sat.,	July 19, at 4.00 p.m.
BRITANNIC	Sat.,	July 26, at 10.30 a.m.
ADRIATIC	Thurs.,	July 31, at 3.00 p.m.
CELTIC	Sat.,	Aug. 9, at 10.00 a.m.
REPUBLIC	Thurs.,	Aug. 14, at 2.30 p.m.
BALTIC	Thurs.,	Aug 21, at 7.30 p.m.
BRITANNIC	Sat.,	Aug. 30, at 4.00 p.m.
ADRIATIC	Thurs.,	Sept. 4, at 7.00 p.m.
GERMANIC	Sat.	Sept. 13, at 8.00 p.m.
REPUBLIC	Thurs.,	Sept. 18, at 6.30 a.m.
CELTIC	Sat.,	Sept. 27, at 3.00 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $80 and $100 gold. Return Tickets, $145 and $175 gold. Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $20, gold, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free. Servants, $50.

These Steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

Montreal to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $26.50. Prepaid $28.50.

Passengers taking the "White Star Steamers," as a rule, arrive in London in 9½ days from New York.

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage, apply to R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 37 Broadway, New York. Or to

B. J. COGHLIN,
SOLE AGENT,
26 St. Sulpice street, Montreal.
July 12 155

DONALDSON'S CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN SERVICE

COLINA	2,000 Tons Register
EIRENE	2,000 " "
CYBELE	2,000 " "

The splendid new first class full power Screw Steamer CYBELE, A 100 (Highest class at Lloyds), is intended to sail from

MONTREAL FOR GLASGOW,
ON
The 28th of JULY Next.

Taking Goods at LOWEST THROUGH RATES from all parts of Canada and the Western States of America.

Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

Will be followed by one of the above first-class Steamers, as advised, from Montreal and London alternately, during the season.

Splendid accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Or DONALDSON BRO.,
67 Great Clyde St., Glasgow.
July 17 81

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

	Tons.		Tons.
Ontario	3,200	Quebec	2,227
Mississippi	3,300	Berosia	2,150
Teutonia	2,150	Brooklyn	3,500
St. Louis	2,000	Building	
Dominion	3,200	Montreal	3,200
Texas	2,350	Toronto	3,200

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows:—

FROM QUEBEC.

DOMINION	11th July
MISSISSIPPI	19th July
BROOKLYN	26th July
QUEBEC	2nd Aug.
TEUTONIA	9th Aug.
TEXAS	16th Aug.

Rates of Passage for the Summer Months.

CABIN.—Quebec to Liverpool, $50 and $60; Return, $90 and $100.

No Steerage taken.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.
July 3 89

1879. LONDON, 1879

Quebec and Montreal.

TEMPERLEY LINE.

Composed of the following First-class Steamships:—

SCOTLAND	2,645 Tons.
MARK LANE	2,095 "
SOUTH TYNE	1,519 "
THAMES	1,687 "

The Steamers of this Line are intended to be despatched from

QUEBEC for LONDON

AS FOLLOWS:

Mark Lane...Thursday, 12th June.
Scotland.....Saturday, 21st June.

Passage Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London, for all parts of Canada and the Western States.

For Freight or Passage, apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter street, London, E.C., ROSS & CO., Quebec.

DAVID SHAW,
Montreal.
May 31 95

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

City of Richmond, Sat., July 12, 11.30 a.m
City of Chester...Thurs., July 17, 3.00 p.m
City of Brussels, Thurs., July 24, 9.00 a.m
City of Berlin.....Sat., Aug. 2, 3.00 p.m
City of Montreal, Thurs., Aug. 7, 8.30 a.m
City of Richmond...Sat., Aug. 16, 3.00 p.m
City of Chester.....Sat., Aug. 23, 9.30 a.m

And every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—$80 and $100 gold according to accommodation.

ROUND TRIP—$135 and $160 Gold.

Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris, $15 and $20 additional, according to route selected.

STEERAGE (including Railroad Fare between Montreal and New York) $26.50.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Offices, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
In Montreal, to COX & GREEN,
13 and 15 Hospital street.

Where plans can be seen and Berths secured.

Or to Charles C. McFall, Ticket Agent 143 St. James street,
July 5 184

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MAIL STEAMERS SAILED.

Britannic, July 10, for New York, 9 days out.

Bothnia, July 12, for New York, 7 days out.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

From	To
Mississippi	Liverpool, July 19
Polynesian	Liverpool, July 19
Baltic	Liverpool, July 19
Abyssinia	Liverpool, July 23
City of Brussels	Liverpool, July 24
Lucerne	Glasgow, July 24
Brooklyn	Liverpool, July 26
Sarmatian	Liverpool, July 26
Britannic	Liverpool, July 26
Bothnia	Liverpool, July 30
Celtic	Liverpool, July 31

Montreal, July 18.

—Wheat at Chicago experienced a sharp decline to-day, and the Liverpool market is also weaker. At Chicago Pork and Lard were again lower.

—The Allan mail steamer from Liverpool has again made a good run, the "Circassian" being reported off Fox River at 9.30 this morning.

—The shipments of dairy produce by the outgoing Allan mail steamer to Liverpool are very heavy, amounting to 21,501 boxes of cheese and 1,830 packages of butter.

—A despatch from London, England, says that at a meeting of Atlantic and Great-Western bondholders to-day, resolutions were passed in favour of re-organization by the present Trustees in conjunction with Captain Tyler's Commission, recommending that any fresh scheme of re-organization be submitted to the bondholders, and that the independence of the Company be preserved. It is stated that Captain Tyler has the support of the bonds.

FINANCIAL.

Sterling Exchange is dull and lower; a small business was done in 60 day bills at 9 between banks and 9¼ over the counter; the drop is in sympathy with the New York market, where the posted rates have been lowered ½, being now $4.86 for 60 days and $4.88 for demand. Drafts on New York are quiet at par. There is no change in the rates of interest and discount; Money is loaned on collaterals at about 5 per cent. on time and 6 on call; good commercial paper is discounted at 7 @ 8 per cent. The Stock Market is quiet; there was nothing doing in Bank of Montreal, which is quoted at 134½ for buyers, 135½ sellers; Ontario is inactive at 61½ bid 62½ asked, and Consolidated quiet at 26; Molsons changed hands at 77, but immediately after there was a sale at 76; Jacques Cartier is rather firmer at 59½ @ 60, the last sale being at the higher figure; Merchants' is quiet and fairly steady with transactions at 73¾ and 74; Eastern Townships was dealt in to a small extent at 96 and Ville Marie at 50½; Commerce is steady at 103½; Exchange is offered at 39, but there are no buyers over 38; Montreal Telegraph is steady at 90; Dominion Telegraph is offered at 70, which is 5 per cent. lower than yesterday, but even at this reduction no buyers can be found; Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. is quiet at 42¼ @ 43 and City Passenger Railway firmer at 82½; City Gas is nominal at 113¾ @ 115½; M. W. W. 6 p. c. bonds were enquired for at 103½, but there were none forthcoming at the price. The sales to-day were as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.

Jacques Cartier	10 @	59½
	25 @	60
Merchants	28, 50, 8 @	73¾
	25, 10 @	74
Commerce	25 @	103½
Montreal Telegraph	25, 15, 60,	
	20, 10 @	90
City Passenger Railway Co.	25, 25 @	82½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Consolidated	9 @	26
Molsons	100 @	77
	25 @	76
Eastern Townships	8 @	96
Ville Marie	4 @	50½
Montreal Telegraph	25 @	90

At New York the Stock Market closed with an advance in almost all securities. Nor'-West and St. Paul common again showing considerable strength. The fluctuations of the day were as follows:—

	Cl'g. prev. day.	Op'g.	1.30	Cl'g.
West. Union	90½	89½	89½	90½
Lake Shore	76½	76½	76¼	76½
Pacific Mail	15½	15½	15¼	14½
Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½
Ohio & Miss	15½	15½	16	15½
Nor-West	69½	69½	70¾	71½
Do. pfd	97½	97½	97½	97½
St. Paul	56½	56	57½	58½
Do. pfd	93½	93½	93½	93½
Mich. Central	79½	...	80	80½
Jersey Central	52¾	52¾	53¾	53¾
N. Y. Central	118¼	118	118	118
Del. Lack & West	58½	59½	...	59½
Del. & Hudson	48½	...	48½	48½
St. Joseph	20½	20½	20	19½
Rock Island	...	139½	139	139
C. C. & I. C	6½	6½	6½	6½
Tol. & Wabash	35½	36	35½	36½
Union Pacific	76½	76½	76½	76½
A. & P. Tel	...	...	...	...
Exchange	486¼	486	...	486¼
Money	...	...	...	2½

THE PROVISION TRADE.

The increased activity in the Cheese market, which we recorded early in the week, appears to have died out; the ½c @ ¾c advance in prices which then occurred is still nominally maintained, and we quote from 5c @ 6c as to make, but the sales during the past two days have been few. There is no doubt that the temporary improvement was merely caused by a movement on the part of shippers to obtain the balance of the June make; July Cheese is never much sought after, and in the face of the large production this season is likely to be in less demand than usual. In fact, there is nothing in the situation to warrant the assumption that we are likely to see better prices, except it be on finest fall makes, and even for these it seems at present that factorymen will have to accept lower rates than in the past. The stock of Cheese held in Liverpool on June 30 was more than double of that at the corresponding period of the previous year, being 47,742 boxes as compared with 18,779 boxes in 1878 and 21,476 in 1877; prices continue low, finest white and coloured being offered at 30s @ 34s. A comparison of the highest prices on June 30 in the past three years shows a great shrinkage, being 34s in 1879 against 46s in 1878 and 52s in 1877. Butter is very dull and trade generally confined to small lots; we hear of a few sales of Eastern Townships and Morrisburg and Brockville at prices ranging from 11c @ 12½c, the outside figure for selections. There is no change in the price of Creamery, and while an occasional fancy lot is disposed of at 16c there is little done at over 15c @ 15½c. The stock of Butter in Liverpool on June 30th was 18,722 packages against 8,765 at the same date in 1878 and 11,690 in 1877. The best descriptions of Canadian and American Butter are quoted at 60s @ 70s as to quality. On 30th June, 1878, the highest price for Butter was 90s, and at the same date in 1877 100s. The further great decline in Hog products at Chicago has had little or no effect on prices here, the smallness of the stock causing a steadier feeling than would otherwise have been the case. Mess Pork is quoted at $13.50 for Chicago and $14.50 for Canada packed, but of the latter there is now so little left that Canada Thin Mess is held at $13.50. Lard is about steady at 9½c @ 9¾c for Canada tubs and pails, and 9¾c @ 10c for Fairbanks. Hams are dull at 11c @ 12c for uncovered, and about 13c for canvassed, and Bacon at 8¾c @ 9c. Eggs are dull but steady at 11½c @ 12c; strictly fresh stock is scarce. The stocks of Provisions in store at Liverpool on June 30, for the past three years, and the highest prices at that date are given in Messrs. Hodgson Bros. circular, as follows:—

STOCK OF PROVISIONS IN LIVERPOOL 30TH JUNE, 1879, 1878, 1877.

	Pork, Bris.	Bacon, Boxes.	Cheese, Boxes.	Butter, Pkgs.	Lard, Tons.
1879	4,300	41,134	47,702	18,722	4,896
1878	8,546	43,920	18,779	8,765	6,917
1877	9,665	42,291	21,476	11,690	3,366

COMPARATIVE HIGHEST PRICES PER CWT. 30TH JUNE, 1879, 1878, 1877.

	Pork, Per 200 lbs.	Bacon, Long Cr	Ch'se.	Butr.	Lard.
1879	82s	57s 6d	34s	70s	32s 6d
1878	46s	29s 6d	46s	90s	45s 3d
1877	70s	34s 6d	52s	100s	44s 0d

THE CANADA GUARANTEE CO.

The Canada Guarantee Company, organized a few years ago by Mr. Rawlings, has been one of the most successful of our public institutions. Like most other concerns they have had their losses, and been obliged to pass through a very trying period. The claims which they have honoured exceed $100,000 without any legal contestation. As is usual now under the recent Act, Superintendent Prof. Cherriman made a thorough investigation of the Company's affairs, and it will be gratifying to those who have a substantial interest in the Company to know that they have been given, what we may plainly say, a clean bill of health. Not the least important fact in connection with the Canada Guarantee Company is their ability to pay the usual dividends of 8 per cent. per annum out of actual earnings, official notice of which is given in another column.

CONSOLIDATED BANK.

A letter, which we publish below, in reference to this institution reveals, we believe, the actual state of affairs, even from the most severe standpoint. As far as we can learn the Bank's assets will realize the figures quoted, and as the Bank really has a good business connection interested parties should not in the meantime sacrifice a property which may prove much more valuable than it now appears to be. The letter speaks for itself and those who know the Rev. Mr. Green, Chairman of the Committee who waited on the Directors, will put all confidence in any document signed by him. We, therefore, commend it to the serious consideration of the shareholders, and in a day or two we will refer to it again with the care which, we believe, its importance demands:—

To the Committee of Shareholders:

We have, according to your request, interviewed the Directors of the Bank this morning. We beg to inform you that we were met with open friendliness and candour on the part of the directorate and every information given us that we desired.

In view of the multifarious reports in circulation, we cannot but think that any information of a certain nature must prove satisfactory, though it may not be as encouraging as you could desire.

That information has assured us, without doubt, that there has been no actual accrued bad debts made by the Bank since the annual meeting on the 10th of May last. It is a fact, however, that in the revaluation of securities since that time considerable reductions have been made by the two new directors then appointed. These have gone over all the accounts of the Bank, and not only by their personal knowledge of business, but by the aid of the inspector and the new manager, have carefully scrutinized each account and pruned therefrom everything that could in any way be considered at all doubtful, and though by this process they have considerably reduced the Bank's assets, yet there is an unquestionable capital left. The two directors went over the amounts and individually made separate memoranda, and both arrived at almost the same conclusion. Both agree that there will be a probable loss in the Branches of..... $ 316,000
And in the City of..... 1,104,000

Making a total of..... $1,420,000 to be deducted from the assets, as laid before the last annual meeting.

There is a slight difference of opinion between the Directors and the General Manager as to the amounts to be allowed for contingencies, to place the Bank upon a perfectly sound basis. The Directors name..... $103.000
the Manager says..... 253,900

If we take the mean of these sums, say $175,000, and add it to the estimated loss, we then have a total of $1,595,000, which, taken from the capital and contingent, fund of the 10th of May, will leave an undoubted capital at the present time of $1,428,000, or the contingent fund inclusive, $1,603,000, equal to fully 75 per cent. on the present basis, and, without the contingent fund, 68 per cent. on the reduced capital. For the above figures we hold the statements of the Directors and a certified letter by the General Manager, Archd. Campbell, Esq.

JAMES GREEN,
J. H. JOSEPH,
E. L. BOND.

Montreal, July 18, 1879.

LARGE SALE OF LUMBER.

The auction sale of sawn lumber, which took place on Thursday last, at the Pierreville Mills, near Sorel, resulted in the disposal of the whole stock on hand, amounting to five and a half million feet, and realizing about $18,000. There was a good attendance both of American and Canadian buyers, and the prices obtained fully realized the expectations of the sellers. The sale was made for account of the Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga Banks, the joint owners of the property, and was conducted by Messers. Benning & Barsalou of this city.

GRAIN STATISTICS.

IN STORE AT CHICAGO.

	July 12, 1879.	July 5, 1879.	July 13, 1878
Wheat, bu	3,649,080	3,822,035	265,476
Corn, bu	3,378,373	3,199,922	630,421
Oats, bu	367,127	330,281	34,938
Rye, bu	61,683	92,890	17,442
Barley, bu	81,387	78,203	254,860

Total of all grades in store, 6,737,552 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 6,846 bu. oats, 3,125 bu. barley, and a decrease of 172,955 bu. wheat, 621,644 bu. corn, 31,201 bu. rye. Total decrease, 815,779 bu.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Wheat.	Corn.
July 12, 1879	12,434,652	11,259,973
July 5, 1879	12,091,676	10,682,398
July 13, 1878	4,425,000	6,447,000

FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

The Chicago *Commercial Advertiser*, says:—

The intelligence received from the fruit raising sections is not promising for an average yield. In fact, the crop of apples and peaches has been seriously injured by the early frosts, and the cold, dry weather of spring. In the Gulf States the yield of apples will be about one-half an ordinary crop. In the Western States, north of the Ohio River, the yield will be below an average, except in Wisconsin and Minnesota where a full crop is anticipated. In the New England States advices are favorable owing to the retarding of the bloom by the late spring, until the frost was over. As to peaches the crop in the Eastern States is good, but in the Atlantic States, below Virginia, it is a failure. The same is true of the Gulf States, except Texas. The Ohio River States will lose their crop from the causes we have alluded to. West of the Mississippi the crop is badly injured, but in California it is generally good.

ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.

[FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1879.]

Since our last report there has been a good trade in pine lumber. The sales include some round lots of 200,000 feet and 800,000 feet, and also cover several parcels of clear lumber at full prices. One and a quarter inch common box is very scarce with large sales at the outside quotation. There is a good attendance of buyers in the district to-day including representatives from some of the largest houses in New York. Prices are firmly held and the stocks are fairly assorted.

The receipts at Albany by canal from the opening of navigation to July 15, are:

Boards and Shingles M.	Timber, c. f.	Staves, pounds.
scantling, feet.		
1878.. 108,450,200	1,782	16,075	130,099
1879.. 94,095,794	1,925	....	....

Freights from Bay City to Tonawanda are placed at $1.50 per 1,000 feet; from Tonawanda and Buffalo to Albany, $2; from Oswego to Albany, $1.45. Lake Ontario freights to Oswego, 60c. From Ottawa to Whitehall, $1.90, and from Whitehall to Albany, 85c.—*Argus.*

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

The movement last week and since Jan. 1 with comparisons is given below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Week, 1879.	Week, 1878.	Since Jan. 1, 1879.	Since Jan. 1, 1878.
Lumber, m ft	40,066	24,069	548,016	430,987
Shingles, m	18,750	11,837	279,847	270,131

SHIPMENTS.

Lumber, m ft	12,958	10,923	327,3 3	277,951
Shingles, m	2,313	3,832	34,645	60,501

The Lumbermen's Exchange furnishes the following statement of the stock of lumber on hand on July 1, with comparisons:—

	July 1, 1879.	June 1, 1879.	July 1, 1878.
Lumber, m ft	328,238	225,749	310,043
Shingles, m	135,715	128,351	126,991
Lath, m	21,892	18,790	26,727
Pickets	539,381	520,780	734,220
Cedar Posts	206,278	197,330	309,052

As compared with the stock on July 1 a year ago, there is a falling off of nearly 28,000,000 ft. of lumber. There is also a decrease in lath, pickets, and posts.

The stocks of lumber on hand at the principal Western points of manufacture and distribution on July 1, as compiled from reliable estimates, are as follows:—

	Lumber m ft. 1879.	1878.
Mississippi Valley	298,468	383,050
Lake Michigan Points	482,168	491,458
East Michigan and Lake Erie	426,750	439,350
Oshkosh and other interior towns	41,000	65,000
Total	1,348,326	1,383,758

The cargo market was steady and moderately active. About 25 loads were offered, and 12 were sold. The demand was local, buyers taking hold slowly. Piece-stuff was quoted strong at $6.12½ @ $6.25, and long lengths at $6.37½. Choice was firm, and common dull and irregular. Coarse culls were held at $6. Following are the quotations of cargoes:

Choice strips and boards	$11 50 @ 13 00
Good mill-run inch, green	10 00 @ 12 60
Medium inch, green	8 50 @ 9 50
Common inch	7 00 @ 8 50
Piece-stuff	6 00 @ 6 25
Piece-stuff, dry	7 50
Lath	1 10 @ 1 15
Shingles	1 40 @ 1 75

—*Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BACON—The demand has been quiet, and we must quote prices a shade easier. Although holders are firm in price they have to make a small concession to effect sales. We quote Clear Middles, 30s. @ 34s.; Rib-in Bellies, 28s. @ 29s.; Short Middles, rib-in, 26s. 6d. @ 29s.; Long Middles, rib-in, 29s. @ 35s. Shoulders are offered more freely at 21s. 6d. @ 22s. 6d. Long and Short Clear has been very little enquired after—Long Clear is offered at 27s. to 27s. 6d., and Short Clear at 27s. 6d. @ 28s.; there are sellers for future delivery of Long and Short Clear at 27s. 6d.

HAMS—Have been less enquired for, and must be quoted slightly easier. Prime Long Cut is offered at 41s. @ 45s., and light sizes choice brands at 48s. @ 49s., and Staffordshire Cut at 44s. @ 50s. Manchester Cut still scarce and wanted at 43

butter; J T Warrington 122 pkgs butter; A A Ayer&co 200 do 845 bxs cheese; J T Brill 219 pkgs butter; A Hodgson&son 4,231 bxs cheese 142 pkgs butter; G T R 51 tcs meat 16 brls do 5 kegs linings 321 bxs bacon 3 cs (buggy) 6 cs carpet 1 cs moose head 219 pkgs machinery 709 pkgs buttgr 7,55[illegible] bxs cheese; H & A Allan 19,226 bush corn 893 bxs meat 432 bxs cheese.

IMPORTS.

FROM SEA.

Per Ship ARENA, Grosart, from Liverpool. H & A Allan, agents—Geo Childs &co 266 cases bath bricks; M Fisher, Sons &co 7 pkgs 32 cases 2 bdls 1 case; Order, 1467 steel rails; Crathern & C 62 chains; Montreal Rolling Mills co 3849 bars puddled iron; Verret, Stewart &co 435 sacks salt; Frothingham & W 150 tons pig iron; H A Nelson & Sons 92 cases toys &c, 7 pkgs glassware 86 do toys, &c 7 do glassware; Order, 1 0 bls copperas; J G MacKenzie & co 6 cases mds; Benny McPherson &co 1 cask vices 12 anvils.

THROUGH GOODS—Ogilvy &co 14 cases mds; Laing, Sutherland &co. 5 cases mds.

LACHINE CANAL.

Per prop AFRICA—Lord, M&M 12,100 bush wheat

Per steambarge NIAGARA—Gerrard 12.000 bush red wheat

Per BOHEMIAN—Thos Gordon&co 1 brl potash; J McRae 3 tubs butter; McGibbon& B 2 do; P McCaffrey 26 cs eggs; T Gauthier 2 do

Per prop PERSIA—Norris&R 2,300 brls flour 49 tons bran; J E Jacques&co 39 bdls hides 10 brls tallow 4 tons mdse

Per str CORSICAN—Merchants Bank 300 brls flour; J R Clogg&co 83 brls fruit; J Dougall&co 3 brls pearlash; H&A Allan 36 bxs cheese; J T Warrington 150 do; J T Sawyer&co 23 brls apples

Per str ST FRANCIS—J Kerr 10 bgs oats; A G McBean 38 tubs butter; Geo Wait 10 cs eggs

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Order Heath & F 400 bush wheat; V & Frere 400 bgs flour; T W Raphael 200 do 100 brls do; J E Hunsicker 100 do; A & Cockson 400 do; E Judge &co 100 do; Order Merchants Bk 50 do 100 bags; J E Hunsicker 200 do; Crane & B 200 do; Order 240 brls; W T Bryson 7 brls ashes; Robertson& L 1 do; Mackay Bros 4 do; J Jack&co 2 do; K&Cockson 4 d.; Merchants Bank 4 do; G Gosselin 2 do; J Campbell 25 do; A Garlichin 17 kgs butter; T S & J Vipond 8 do; McLaurin & McN 27 do; Order 90 do; W S Robertson 325 do; T Shaw 3 do; A & Ayer &co 297 do; Lord, M&M 40 do; Fuller &S 40 do; A A Ayer&co 682 bxs cheese; Order 300 do; A Johnson 285 do; A Hodgson &Son 820 do; M Laing 317 do; J T Warrington 51 do; Order 337 do; Order 298 do; Order 312 do; Order 25 do; Hudon &co 2 do; H Chandler 23 do; Black&L 29 rolls leather; S F Calloway 12 hhds tobo; W C McDonald 7 do.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Dom Oil Cloth Co 1 bx; F R Cole 2 brls 1 bx; T Robertson&co 1 brl 38 pcs fittings; J & R Bell 1 cs; G Lemire 10 bxs tin; Hodgson, M&S 1 cs; Lyman, S&co 2 do; D Crawford 2 do 2 bxs; Wilson, P&co 20 brls; C C Snowdon&co 1 bx; J W Walker &co 1 do; O Lebeuf 1 do; W Butterfield 1 machine; J A Mathewson 15 cs; S Greenshields, S&co 1 do; Hodgson, M&S 1 do; S B Fish 1 do.

Q., M., O. & O. R. R.

Mile End—O Maisonneuve 16 cords wood; A Charbonneau 16 do; R Graham 10 do; M Kinsella 2 kegs butter; J Morrice 3 do; N Forgette 13 do; J Gauthier 2 do; A Daoust & Bro 9 do; E Millejour 2 head live stock; W Martin 1 car do; C Gravel 1 do; H Joly 14 head do.

Hochelaga—J Brodie 200 bags flour; Steel Bros 1 car roofing felt; J E Larean 1 car straw 1 do hay; C Marion 1 pkg poultry; J Brisbois 1 do; S Chaput 1 brl ashes; Dufresne & M 2 kegs butter; A Gaboury 2 do; C Marion 1 do; S H Cox 2 do; J Dougall & co 9 rolls leather; Simeon Delorme 7 do; Dupre & Freres 30,397 feet lumber; J Ethier 4 head live stock; J Brisbois 3 do.

VERMONT JUNCTION.

Dawes&co 2 brls; Viau&F 10 bgs; E Boucher 5 do; R Miller 1 cs; S McCall&co 1 do; J Y Gilmour&co 3 do; Hodgson, M& S 1 do; McLachlan Bros&co 2 do; Gault Bros&co 3 do; Cunningham Bros 110 pcs marble; A Lafiamme 1 keg; Geo Barrington &son 3 do; C Williams&co 1 bx; F&F 2 do; Washburn&M Mfg Co 10 kgs; P Hemmah 1 sack; Kerry, W&co 1 brl; E Jacobs 4 do; Benning&B 3 do.

ROUSES POINT.

Gault Bros&co 1 cs; S McCall&co 2 do; J Johnson 3 do; T Turgeon 1 do; J Vinebergh 1 do; G T Slater 4 bdls; A D Porcheron 2 tcs; Fisk&W 2 bls; G Barrington 2 bdls; T Davidson 3 cs; Hodgson, M&S 1 do; A Wills&co 1 csk; Bennett&co 1 bl 1 bdl; F Beattie&co 10 bxs.

Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMINION.

—South Huron, Ont., had its reaping match yesterday.

—The potatoe bug has been doing some damage in Madawaska.

—The total amount subscribed for the Episcopal divinity school of Toronto is $2,256.

—Edward Thickpenny, the Markham murderer, whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, has been placed in the Kingston Penitentiary.

—The Governor-General and H. R. H. Princess Louise have given permission to have their profile struck on medals to be awarded at the Industrial Exhibition.

—W. Atmore, of Middlesex, Ont., exhibited at Parkhill, yesterday, the yield from one grain of fall wheat, 85 stalks, the largest head having 54 grains and the smallest 18.

FOREIGN.

—The Chilian fleet is still blockading Iquique.

—The Belgian exploring expedition, under M. Duclos, is nearly ready to start.

—The Senatorial Committee in Paris on the Educational Bill have elected M. Jules Simon, President.

—Hasenclever, Socialist, has defeated Bonhardt, National Liberal, in the election for member of the Reichstag.

—Garibaldi's suit for the annulment of his marriage with Signora Raimendi reserves to him the right of producing further evidence in support of his plea.

PASSENGERS

Per Allan Royal Mail steamship "POLYNESIAN," Robert Brown, commander, from Quebec to Liverpool, July 19, 1879.—Mr Allison, Mr P Anderson, Mrs Anderson, Miss Benson, Col A R Bethune, Mr C W Black, Mrs Brough, Mrs G Harrington Brown, Mr Brownlee, Mr A Carlyle, Mr Raoul Deetgen, Judge Dennisteun, Miss Dennistoun, Mr J W Down, Mr John H Durham, Miss E M Durham, Mr F Drake, Mr T B Drake, Mr J Evans, Mr Wm Ewing, Mr W C Fitch, Rev Thos Gales, Mr James A Gillespie, Mrs Hamilton and child, Mr George Hardisty, Miss Harris, Mr H M Harvey, Mr H Heigham, Mr C S Hoare, Mr Hogg, Miss Keefer, Mr F W Lacey, Mr A W Lander, Mr J Mather, Mr H Maxwell, Miss Meredith, Mr Thos R Merritt, Mrs Merritt, Mr John T Middlemore, Mr Murphy, Professor J Clark Murray, Mr McDougall, Mr J Rivett, Mr D Roberts, Mr Alex Robertson, Mr W Russell, Mr Seidel, Mrs D A Smith, Miss Smith, Mr George M Smith, Mr H L Stephen, Mr A Trench, Master Welton.

Per S.S. "CIRCASSIAN," from Liverpool, July 10th, arrived at Father Point, July 18th, 11.17 p.m.—Major Bird, Mrs Bird, Miss Bird, Master Bird, Master H Bird, Master W Bird, infant and servant; Mr Bourdeau, Mr W Braid, Mr Frank Brown, Miss Budd, Mr G A Cameron, Rev J Conty, Mr W H Chignell, Mr T J Claxton, Mr R Densmore, Mrs Densmore, Mr A G Gold, Mr Robert Gray, Mrs Gray, Mr Jacques Grenier, Mr E Haeusgen, Mr J B Hickman, Mr Howcroft, Mr C E Levy, Mrs Levy, Mr Donald Mackay, Mr John MacLean, Mrs MacLean, Archdeacon McMurray, Mr James Nelson, Mr R J Nixon, Mrs Peake, Mr R T Quirk, Miss T E Read, Mr J Roundtree, Mr R Service, Mrs A Sheppard, Mr J B Sutherland, Mr Teesdale, Mr H E Walcot, Mrs Walcot, Miss Walker, Mr F Webb, Mr F Wild, Mr E L Wilkes, Mr T Wilkinson. Total, 48 cabin, 9 intermediate, 259 steerage.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

Mr. Irvine's motion to abolish the the property qualification now required on the part of members of the Legislative Assembly will not become law this year, but nevertheless it will not be very long before a law to that effect will find its place upon the statute books. Quebec is a more than cautious Province, and is apt to stand shivering upon the brink of any reform long after her sisters have taken heart of grace and plunged in, but even Quebec must sooner or later see the folly of requiring upon the part of her representatives at the Provincial Capital a qualification that is not required of those other representatives who are charged with the conduct of the much more important affairs in which she is interested in Ottawa. If the advocates of the present system could show any visible advantage which the possession of real estate to the value of a couple of thousand dollars has conferred upon the members of the House of Assembly, or could point to any deterioration in the character of Assemblymen in other Provinces or of members of the House of Commons since such a qualification has been abolished with regard to these, they would have a solid ground upon which to raise their barricade against the progress implied in the adoption of Mr. Irvine's proposition. No one, however, that we are aware of, contends that they can do so, and the only arguments which they can bring to bear in favour of their resistance are those which the experience of the other Provinces and of the Dominion as a whole have shown to be without value. We would be the last to wish to deteriorate in any way the standard of legislative capacity, and we are content, since the opponents of Mr. Irvine's bill appear to desire it, to accept wealth as in some degree the best means of determining that standard. But while, for the sake of argument at least, we may admit this, we entirely fail to see how the legal possession of that property qualification, the retention of which is demanded, entrusts legislation to men even of wealth. The candidates for legislative honours, supposing that the property qualification were abolished, would consist of two classes, those who had the amount of property required by the present state of the law, and those who had not. The first class, it is obvious, would not be affected by the change in the law, and it is only with the other that we are called upon to deal. What the opponents of the measure practically say is this, that while it is right and proper to allow a certain class of men to take part in the administration of affairs by choosing as their representatives those who share their opinions, it would be dangerous to the interests of the Province to allow them to be chosen themselves as representatives. This certainly does not appear to be logical reasoning, and we are unable to see why, if a man be permitted to influence legislation by voting for others, it would be improper to allow him to influence it by being voted for by others. The only real reason which can be given for the maintenance of the property qualification is that it places the public affairs in the hands of men who have a property interest in the country and whose presence in the Assembly could not be assured without the maintenance of this qualification. But is this in fact the case? Does the average in wealth or intelligence of the Dominion members of Parliament fall below that of the members of the Quebec House of Assembly? Does the average in wealth or intelligence in the House of Assembly in Ontario, for instance, fall below that in the House of Assembly in Quebec? To both these questions the answer must be in the negative, and yet there is no property qualification required of members in Ontario or in the Dominion at large. Lastly, it is a well-known fact that the property qualification not only does not secure the choice of representatives from among those classes which have the greatest material interest in the welfare of the Province, but even does not really compel the *bona fide* possession of the amount of landed property which it demands. In every Legislature since Confederation there have been members who, no matter how skilfully they might have brought themselves within the pale of the law, were not in reality the actual owners of two thousand dollars worth of real estate, although we fail to remember any case in which their usefullness was impaired by any deficiency of this kind. During the course of the debate something was said about the property qualification which this city requires of her aldermen, but it is a notorious fact that the majority of our aldermen is not chosen from anything like the wealthiest tax-paying and property owning classes. The plain truth is that, no matter how desirable it may be to select members of representative bodies from among the propertied classes, the imposition of a necessary property qualification does not promote that design. There is, however, one measure which would do so, and this is a measure looking to the abolition of the indemnity to members, which has become more of a salary than an indemnity. But this, we fancy, would be the last proposition that would commend itself to those gentlemen who opposed Mr. Irvine's motion.

BANKING IN SCOTLAND.

The Scotch papers say, and apparently with much reason, that the annual exposition of the condition of their banks, taking them together, does nothing to discredit the national boast of the excellence of those institutions. The banks have, it is said, cash reserves, in money or securities, realisable at a moment's notice, of from 25 to 34 per cent., beside other reserve funds independent of the bills under discount, advances, collaterals and bank premises. These "other reserves" range from £330,000 in the case of the Union Bank, to £750,000 in that of the Bank of Scotland. Such resources, it is remarked, are practically inexhaustible, if the statements may be relied upon at all. As to that some assurance is afforded by the details, of which those of the Bank of Scotland is given as an example. The deposits of this bank have increased from 7½ millions to 8½ millions sterling during the twelve months; but of this enormous sum about half has been incorporated in what are considered cash reserves, viz., Government and Bank of England Stocks, short loans in London, and bank balances. Only half of it has been employed in ordinary advances. At the same time the business, profitable but risky, of granting its own acceptances, has been reduced during the twelve months from £250,909 to £155,204. Of course, this strengthening of the position could not be accomplished without some sacrifice of profits, and in the case of the Bank mentioned, which has been taken as an example, this loss has been nearly one per cent. That, at least, represents the reduction in dividend; but something larger than usual has been added to the rest account. It is especially noticed that this year all the Scotch Banks have submitted their accounts to an independent audit, by which we do not understand merely a book-keeper's examination, but a verification of the values put upon the assets. This must be always more or less a matter of opinion as to the portfolio of discounted paper, and even, though to a less extent, of securities. But it is incredible that such a list of assets as those of the City of Glasgow Bank could be placed before any first-class British accountants, for report thereon, without something of the true inwardness—which in that case would mean the true hollowness—becoming apparent. The *Glasgow News*, from which we take most of the hints used in the preceding remarks, comments somewhat forcibly upon the strangeness of the fact, that this audit is a concession to public opinion by the directors, unasked by the shareholders. Notwithstanding everything which has taken place, it thinks the apathy of bank shareholders in these respects is something wonderful; and it advises these owners of large properties to remember that directors are their paid servants, not their masters, and, with a sense of that truth to get rid of the shyness and indifference which now prevails in dealing with their own interests. They must insist on an independent audit, if it should not be voluntarily continued, and ought not to be influenced by the false representations under which the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank took refuge, that the demand for this kind of examination casts any imputation on directors or officials.

THE HOODLUMS BEATEN AGAIN

An action instituted by a Chinese, named Ho Ah How, against Sheriff Mathews in San Francisco, has just been decided in favour of the plaintiff. The wrong complained of by the latter consisted in the shaving off of his queue during the time of his imprisonment. This was done in accordance with an ordinance of the Supervisors, a body which exercises some or all of the rights usually vested in Municipal Councils; and the defendant Sheriff pleaded it in justification. But the Court held that the Supervisors had no right to make any such by-law; in first, because, in any case, it was in excess of their general powers, and, secondly, because, if it were within the scope of these powers, they would still be unable under the American constitution to impose a degrading and cruel punishment, specially upon any one class, because all classes were entitled to equal laws and equal protection. No one, he said, would pretend that, for the mere breach of a municipal regulation, a man could be deprived of his right to vote, could be ducked, flogged, paraded through the streets, or exposed in the pillory, or have his head shaved, or ears clipped. And, again, laws must be equal for all. This ordinance was not intended to apply, and never was applied to others than Chinese, and a law made to touch them only, would be as bad as a law levelled exclusively against the Jews. This is a very interesting case, as showing, in spite of our alleged, and to a great extent real, advance in humanity and respect for the rights and prejudices of all classes, how much there remains of the old Adam of tyranny which a caste, dominant either by number or otherwise, will exercise over a weaker caste. But it also shows, in a very consolatory manner, that usually these attempts at oppression are kept in check by the power of the Courts and the enlightenment of modern jurisprudence, and of the broader acts of modern legislation. A petty municipal authority may choose to set itself up in opposition to statutory law, universal jurisprudence, and natural equity. But it finds a repressive power in the Judges, and rational men will be glad that this is so in places nearer home than San Francisco. If, however, the Supervisors of that city and county have a legal adviser as well acquainted with his duty as some Canadian lawyers, who are the oracles of Municipal Councils, he will post off to Washington as soon as Congress meets again to ask for a bill to declare that, notwithstanding the judgment, the ordinance declared invalid by the Courts, is valid, and always has been valid. So far, we see no indication that this last and best refinement in law and jurisprudence has dawned upon the mind of the Californian lawyers.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE

From Our Special Correspondent.

Quebec, July 18, 1879.

No business of importance was transacted in the House to-day, but loud demands were made by the Opposition for a number of financial statements which they claim to be necessary to a proper understanding of the public accounts, and which they desire to have before the budget speech, apparently with a desire to postpone the latter, and thus have another cause of complaint against the Government.

In the Gowen Investigation Committee to-day Mr. Bickell was examined at great length as to the value of the Gowen property. Having had a deadly feud with Mr. Gowen, some of Mr. Bickell's statements as to the value of the land, which two uninterested parties in Quebec valued at $4,500, are rather interesting. In the course of his evidence to-day, which is very long, he said that in his opinion the property ought to be worth $50,000, at one time he thought it was worth $15,000, and it might be worth that yet. He had no doubt, if sold by judicial sale in lots, as it was the intention of Mr. Gowen to divide it, the property would fetch $30,000; the rents are unfortunately not regularly paid. He considered the property would pay all it owes if sold by judicial sale. He had sold a few by bailiff's sale, and it cost only $15 or $20 to do so. Any building that he saw on the lots that would cover the costs of Sheriff's sale he always got deed of concession of. The average price the lots would fetch at Sheriff's sale should be $300. He thought the constituted rent, if sold by Sheriff's sale, would bring $60 or $80 a lot. The reason of the non-payment by some tenants was owing to the dispute between Gowen and himself. The trouble took place since his connection with Gowen—since the time Gowen rather than witness had got the rents. Did not collect them himself, and told the people not to pay them. Some of the more sensible of them, however, did pay them to witness; he was proprietor for more than 10 or 12 years before Gowen became interested; during that time he received on an average about one-half of the amount of the rents, the other half has since been paid us; in some instances he kept a memorandum of the money paid by each person; he lost the principal book into which he carried the balances, but that book was deposited in Court in 1875, and passed out of his hands. He had only received a trifle since 1875; two or three persons paid him regularly since; when he closed the matter with Gowen he destroyed all the papers, but Gowen has a copy of all the arrears which are sold to him. In 1874-75, when he sued some of the tenants and got judgment, they got something on account since 1878, he did not think he had collected any of the rent except the two or three who paid regularly. Mr. Gowen took up the defence of the tenants witness had sued and, so kept the suits going on for two or three years. He considered there was about $1,508 or $2,000 of arrearages that he sold to Gowen in May last that was collectable, and, if they did not plead prescription, about $500 more.

On application of the Solicitor-General, he was ordered to search for and bring any book he could find referring to the amount of arrears. On the question of adjournment, Hon. Mr. Marchand said he was under a serious charge, which he wished to see cleared up as early as possible, and therefore trusted the Committee would proceed as rapidly as possible.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

It must be remembered that the cost of bringing to sale the immense number of lots into which the property is divided would have to be reduced from the value of the land sold.

Nothing of importance occurred in the Private Bills Committee to-day outside of the discussion on the City Bill. The clause respecting the validity of the special assessment rolls for city improvements being strongly opposed by Messrs Barnard, Q C., and Monk, and in the interest of private clients, as an effort to obtain retroactive legislation. The discussion on this point was adjourned till Tuesday.

Mr. McShane opposed the collection of sewerage rates with other taxes; the section respecting the new city plan was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau's Bill respecting Lunatic Asylums in the Province of Quebec, subsidized by Government, provides that only lunatics who are paupers, and whose want of means shall have been satisfactorily established, shall be admitted into asylums at the expense of the Government. In order to obtain the admission of a pauper lunatic into one of the asylums of the Province at the expense of the Government, it shall be necessary that a relative, friend or guardian of the patient make application therefor by a letter addressed to the Provincial Secretary, which must be signed by three citizens residing in the same place as the lunatic, by a physician establishing the state of the patient's mind and declaring whether or not it be a case of idiocy or imbecility, and by two citizens residing in the same locality as the patient, and they shall personally be responsible to the Province of Quebec for the payment of the lunatic, if it be established that the declarations therein contained are unfounded. On receipt of such letter and such certificate, the Provincial Secretary shall submit them to the visiting physician of the asylum into which it is desired that the patient be admitted, and, on his report, the Provincial Secretary shall grant or refuse such request, and shall give notice thereof to the parties introduced. It is provided that idiots and imbecile persons shall not be admitted as Government patients into asylums, unless they be dangerous or a source of public scandal; that at the commencement of each month the visiting physician of the asylum shall send in a report to the Provincial Secretary as to the patients who, in his opinion, should be discharged, either because they have recovered the use of their intellect, or because they are harmless. On this report of the physician, the Provincial Secretary shall forward to the proprietors of the asylum an order to set such patients at liberty, and such order must be carried out within eight days of the receipt thereof, and at the expiration of the said eight days the patients shall no longer be kept at the Government's expense; and that the relatives, guardian, or friends, of a patient in an asylum may obtain his release by addressing to the Provincial Secretary, and a petition accompanied by a declaration, by which he shall bind himself to take care of the patient.

The 12th clause of the bill is as follows:—"The present Commission of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum has probably abolished all law Orders-in-Council, agreements to the contrary notwithstanding, and all documents, registers and papers regarding the insane, and which are now in the possession of the Secretary of the said Commission shall be handed over by him after notice to that effect in the Provincial Secretary's office. The proprietors of each of the said asylums must have a resident physician.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr Fred. E. Lucy-Barnes', R. A. M., organ recital at Emmanuel Church last evening was the finest ever given in the city. There was a large audience present who were delighted with the pieces played. We are glad to hear that, although Mr. Barnes has severed his connection with Christ Church Cathedral and become organist of Trinity, New York, we shall not altogether lose hearing him at times in our concerts.

BIRTHS.

At Cote St. Antoine, on the 17th instant, the wife of Marshall B. Atkinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 18th instant, Louis Napoleon Duvernay, Esq., Registrar for the Eastern Division of Montreal, at the age of 46 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 8.45 a.m., from his late residence, No. 67 Dubord street.

At Cote St. Antoine, on the evening of the 17th instant, Ann Brodie, the dearly beloved wife of Marshall B. Atkinson, aged 28 years and 4 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Rosemount Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2.30 p.m.

At Inverness, P.Q., on the 10th instant, James Whiteman, a native of England, aged 50 years.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

By a young man who has had 12 years experience in the Wholesale Grocery and Wine and Spirit business, a situation as Book-keeper or General Clerk. The very best references can be given. Address "Book-keeper," this office.
July 12 165

CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND No. 11.

A DIVIDEND OF

FOUR PER CENT.

for the Half-year ending 30th JUNE, 1879, has been declared, and is now payable at the Head Office of the Company, 260 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

Montreal, 17th July, 1879 171

FOR SALE, AT ST. CUTHBERT, P. Q.,

In one of the richest centres, one mile from the Railway, a fine

FLOUR MILL,

furnished with all the modern appliances, Leffell Water Wheel, three Run of Stones, and situated on a fine water privilege, with, among the other appurtenances, a 24 Horse-power Engine; also, two new Carding Machines, in perfect order, a Fulling Machine, and a Press for Cloth (l'etoffe) with a House, Hangards (Store Houses) Stable, &c., &c.

Title perfect. Possession immediately. Conditions extremely liberal.

Address, on the premises, to

Hon. A. H. PAQUET, St. Cuthbert, P.Q.

St. Cuthbert, July 16, 1879 1m 170

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CRANE & BAIRD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MONTREAL and TORONTO.

We have this day admitted Mr. JAMES CARRUTHERS a partner in our business. The name of the firm will remain unchanged.

CRANE & BAIRD,

Toronto and Montreal, July 1, 1879 r 169

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, at Montreal and Toronto, under the name of THOMAS MAY & COMPANY, was dissolved, by effluxion of time, on the

Fifth day of July, instant.

The liabilities of the late firm have been assumed by the undersigned, RICHARD WOLFF and FREDERICK ALBERT MAY, carrying on business, at Montreal, under the style of THOMAS MAY & CO., who alone are authorized to receive payments and grant discharges for all debts due to the late firm.

Dated July Fifth, 1879.

RICHARD WOLFF. FREDK A. MAY. JAMES PATERSON.

Witness, GEO. KERR, Jr.

July 16 b 168

New Advertisements.

CITY ITEMS.

—As Americans drive down from the Windsor Hotel to the city they get a very unfavorable impression of the business prosperity of Montreal, when they see the fine block of warehouses, lately occupied by Messrs. Winks, McMaster, and others, for sale or to let.

—It is said that S. Carsley is selling English Prints at lower prices than the same goods can be bought in most Dry Goods establishments in England.

—Reports say that the new Tariff is having a telling effect on some importers.

—S. Carsley intends removing the partitions from between his stores, which, with the new premises, will make his establishment by far the largest Dry Goods concern in Canada.

—European shipping houses expect that the new Canadian Tariff will have the same effect as high duties have had in the United States, namely, of turning the importing trade into a partial monopoly by a comparatively few leading retainers, and wholesalers becoming merely jobbers of domestic goods.

—We learn that S. Carsley has moved his London (England) Branch fron Paternoster Row to much larger premises in Bartholomew Close, near the General Post-Office, where he is doing quite a snug and increasing wholesale trade, for prompt cash.

—The public confessions lately made by some Montreal bank managers, speak badly for the directors. Can shareholders have no redress when their money is being carelessly squandered or lost.

—What a boon it would be if the cash system could be introduced into the wholesale business. Rumor has it that S. Carsley is going to make a determined effort to do a wholesale Dry Goods business for prompt cash, or on a ten-day time. We wish him success.

A GREAT MANY GENTLEMEN

Object to the Color Grey, for Wearing Apparel, for instance,

HALIFAX TWEED,

Consequently we have to please all Tastes.

A FINE LOT OF

LIGHT TEXTURE SERGES,

IN BLACK AND BLUE, (ALL SHADES),

That we are taking orders for at remarkably LOW PRICES, considering the fine work and material that our Suits exhibit when finished.

OUR CUTTER IS KEPT CONSTANTLY BUSY

Which we attribute, not only to the Low Price of our Suits, but to the superior quality of the Goods, the Fit and the Workmanship. It is only equalled by one or two of the first Tailoring establishments in the city.

☞ Please remember our Tailoring Department is under special management and entirely separated from the Dry-Goods.

CLAGGETT & TAIT, 226 & 228 St. James Street.

July 5 170

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE, Newport, Vermont.

CHARLES A. GLEASON, MANAGER.

July 18 3m 170

ACKERMAN-LAURANCE.

SPARKLING SAUMUR WINE

Dr. Druitt, of London, who is recognized as the first authority in Britain on Wines, concludes an article to the *Medical Times* and *Gazette*, on the above brand, as follows:—

"If a man who desires a Sparkling "Wine, whether for merriment or health, "can afford one of the Grand brands of "Champagne, he may please himself. "He gets, or *believes* he gets, value for "his money. But for the middle classes "who cannot afford this, and yet who "want Sparkling Wine, it surely is foolish to pay for a second rate Champagne, "when a Wine that is better may be had "for less money."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a report of the Wines of the Loire, speaks of Ackerman's vast establishment as follows:—"Here *Ackerman, Laurance & Co.*, the extent of whose business ranks "them second among the Sparkling Wine "Manufacturers of the world, store some-"thing like *10,000 Casksand several "Million Bottles of Wine.*"

As Dr. Druitt remarks, "*It surely is foolish.*" to pay the exorbitant price Champagne now costs, when *Ackerman-Laurances'* brand, which is as pure and wholesome, and less fortified, can be had for half the money. Consumers have only to try this brand to be convinced of the correctness of Dr. Druitt's decision in the matter.

July 19 ws 102

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'Y. (LIMITED).

Have purchased all the Rights and Interests of the DECASTRO SYRUP COMPANY, and assumed all their Liabilities.

All Claims against the DECASTRO SYRUP CO. will be settled by the

St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co'y. (LIM).

and parties indebted to the DECASTRO SYRUP CO. are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. R. ELMENHORST, President.

A. BAUMGARTEN, Vice-President.

THEO. LABATT, Secretary and Treasurer

June 19 1m rst 145

GEO. HORNE & SON, IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, Nos. 71 & 73 St. Frs. Xavier Street MONTREAL.

ORDERS FOR ACCOUNT BOOKS RECEIVE STRICT ATTENTION.

SELLING AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES

June 18 144

New Advertisements.

COTTON, CONNAL & CO., No. 2 Corn Exchange MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

WILLIAM & J. GRAHAM & CO., OPORTO.

Have now on hand a complete assortment of this Firm's well-known Port Wines—as follows:

Ex. Mo
R
F F
THREE CROWN
V
F O
O
D
O O
D
O O O
D
O O O O
D

In Pipes, Hhds., and Qr. Casks, which we offer to the trade ex Store, or free on board in Oporto.

July 16 168

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—SEASIDE EXCURSION.

Tickets will be issued on the 1st August next, GOOD FOR THAT DAY ONLY, from Montreal to Portland, by the ordinary trains, but available for return any day up to the 5th August, inclusive. Fare—Montreal to Portland and back, $5.00; Montreal to Old Orchard Beach and back, $6 60. Corresponding Fares from Intermediate Stations. Trains leave Montreal 7.30 a.m. and 9.00 p.m., arriving at Portland 5.35 p.m. and 12.25 noon. For further information, apply to the Company's Agents.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, July 16th, 1879 tst 1A 169

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

Eastern Division.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS.

Tickets to all Points on this Road as far East as THREE RIVERS, good to go on SATURDAYS and return on the following MONDAY, will be sold

AT SINGLE FARE.

N.B.—These Tickets will, under no circumstances, be extended, and if presented on any other day than those specified, will be taken up and full fare collected.

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Agents, 202 St. James Street, and 458 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

J. T. PRINCE, General Passenger Agent.

Quebec, 10th July, 1879 sf 1S 165

Q. M. O. AND O. RAILWAY.

Western Division.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, 19th,

The Train for ST. JEROME will leave Hochelaga Station at 5.30 P.M., instead of 6.15 P.M., and the

SPECIAL SATURDAY EXCURSION TRAIN

at 2.00 P.M., instead of 11.10 A.M., as at present.

All other Trains remain the same.

C. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent.

July 17 b 169

Q.M.O. & O. Railway

WESTERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL SATURDAY EXCURSION

On and after SATURDAY, 19th instant, a Special Excursion Train will leave Hochelaga at 2.00 P.M. and Mile-End 2.10 P.M., stopping at the beautiful Villages of St. Laurent, Riviere des Prairies, St. Martin, St. Rose, St. Therese and St. Jan-vier, arriving at St. Jerome at 3.25 P.M. Returning, leave St. Jerome at 7.30 P.M., arriving at Mile-End at 8.50 and Hochelaga at 9.00 P.M.

One Single Fare for double journey, Tickets good to return by Regular Train following Monday.

C. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent.

July 15 du 167

Q. M. O. AND O. RAILWAY.

Western Division.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

TENDERS are called for 7,000 tons of 2,240 lbs per ton of Steam Coal required by this Railway, in equal monthly instalments, deliverable at Hochelaga, on the wharf immediately facing the Railway track, duty paid and free of all charges, delivery to commence during July month, and to be completed

On or before 1st November, 1879.

The Coal to be screened over a screen of not less than one inch mesh, and free from all foreign substances. Parties who may tender must give the name or kind of Coal. Payments cash.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Steam Coal," for the above quantity or for any part thereof, but of not less than 1,000 tons, will be received by the undersigned, on or before 19th July, inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent, Western Division, Montreal.

Montreal, July 8, 1879. 19J 163

SPECIAL NOTICE.

QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY.

Eastern Division.

Travellers to Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Tadousac and the far-famed Saguenay River, can purchase through Tickets and obtain other conveniences by applying to STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents, 202 St. James street.

J. T. PRINCE, Genl. Pass. Agent.

July 1 155

DAWES & CO., Brewers and Maltsters.

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE.

EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER (IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.)

Families Supplied.

Office, 215 St. James St., MONTREAL.

April 10 85

WINDSOR HOTEL, MONTREAL.

This Magnificent New Hotel, situated on DOMINION SQUARE, is within ten minutes walk of the Post Office, and, from its high and isolated position, is much more cool and airy than any other hotel in the city.

Tourists and Travellers will find all the comforts and luxuries of the best New York Hotels at THE WINDSOR, at moderate charges, graduated according to floor.

Tourists are warned against misrepresentations by parties in the pay of other interests.

JAMES WORTHINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

R. H SOUTHGATE, MANAGER.

July 4 3m 158

THE WEEKLY SUN.

A large Eight Page Sheet of Fifty-six broad Columns, will be sent Post-paid, to any Address, till Jan. 1, 1880,

FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

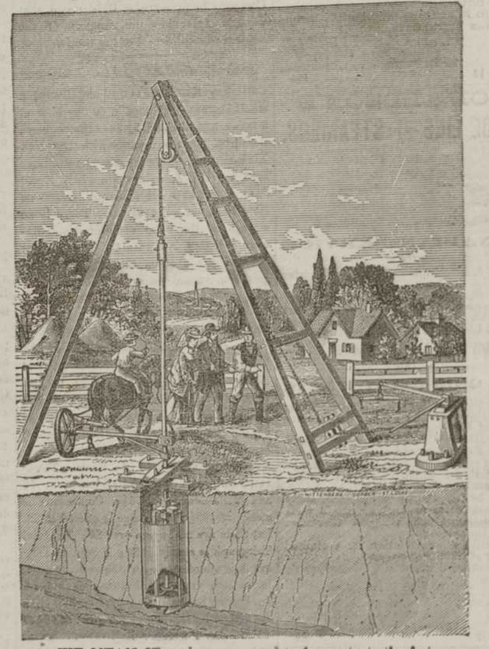
Address THE SUN, New York City.

June 21 W 36 1m 147

$25 to $50 PER DAY

CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER!



WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

☞ OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and GUARANTEED to bore at the rate of 10 to 15 FEET PER HOUR.

They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMINOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable! The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World!

☞ MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in Every County in the United States and Canada, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, Prices, Terms, &c., proving our advertisement *bona fide*.

ADDRESS GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS, Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa.

☞ State in what Paper you saw this Advertisement.

June 28 9m DW 153

New Advertisements.

La Banque Jacques-Cartier.

DIVIDEND No. 27.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

THREE (3) PER CENT.

has been declared upon the Reduced Capital of this Institution for the half year ending 31st May, 1879, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the said Bank on and after

Wednesday, the 6th day of August next,

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st JULY instant, inclusive.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES

QUEBEC

TROUT FISHING.

A NEW FIRE ALARM.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S STATE DINNER.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

QUEBEC, July 18.—Bishop Williams has appointed Rev. Charles Hamilton, M.A., as his commissary during the latter's absence in Europe.

Trout fishing in the various country lakes hereabouts is in full blast, and good sport is had in some of them.

A new and simple mode of fire alarm has been put in operation in the adjoining municipality of St. Sauveur, and it was tried for the first time to-night.

At the Three Rivers law examinations, which have just terminated, two candidates were admitted to practice and nineteen to study the profession.

A heavy rain-storm came on about 11 o'clock this morning, and for about half an hour the rain came down in a deluge. Large hailstones accompanied the storm.

The Governor-General gives a State dinner in the Citadel to-morrow. Invitations have been issued to the Lieut.-Governor, the Local Ministry, and the members of Parliament.

An American was in town to-day endeavouring to pass off a quantity of bogus legal-tender notes.

Intelligence has just been received here of a frightful accident at Pointe-aux-Trembles (*en bas*), caused by the overturning of a yacht. A party of 15 put out from the village at 8 o'clock to-night, composed of people from Quebec and from Pointe-aux-Trembles, and, about half an hour, when in the middle of the river, were met by a gale of wind which completely overturned the yacht, and of its occupants eight sank to rise no more. The steamer "St. Antoine," which chanced to be approaching, quickly steamed out to the spot, and by putting out her boats, succeeded in saving seven out of the 15. The list of the drowned is as follows:—Miss Octave Delisle; Miss Emily Larue, 21; Louis Lefebvre, 40; his son, 14; Louis Gauvin; Xavier Garneau, 29; Ferdinand Blais, 26; Dr. Ernest Delisle, 32.

OTTAWA

THE PEMBINA BRANCH RAILWAY.

APPOINTMENTS.

THE LETTELIER MATTER.

OTTAWA, July 18.—Tenders for the erection of station houses on the Pembina Branch have been received, and will be at once decided upon.

During the absence of Sir Charles Tupper Hon. Mr. Langevin will discharge the duties of both branches of the Public Works Department.

Mr. Whitehead, contractor, says that the work on Section No. 15, Canada Pacific Railway, has been a good deal retarded this summer by the wet weather.

Mr. G. P. Featherson has received the position of Clerk of the County Court rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Frazer.

The Dominion Board of Arbitrators will assemble in this city towards the close of the present month to decide upon several claims of importance. Mr. Compton is expected back from British Columbia in time to be present at the sittings of the Board.

It is said that the Letellier matter will be disposed of to-morrow, and that the Governor-General has decided to sanction his dismissal. Your correspondent, however, cannot vouch for the truth of the statement.

Mrs. Rayne, of this city, gave birth to triplets. All three died several hours after birth.

D. J. O'Donoghue, ex-M.P.P. for this city, has been appointed Deputy Registrar for Wellington, and will be stationed at Guelph.

TORONTO

ORANGE PRESENTATION.

PILGRIMAGE.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, July 18.—Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Belfast, Supreme Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, was presented on Monday night at the District Orange Hall, Yonge street, with a black sash, handsomely embroidered with the emblems of the Order, by Sir Knight James Allison, of the Royal Black Preceptory, No. 96.

On Monday next a Roman Catholic pilgrimage takes place from this city to the Church of our Lady of Peace, at Niagara Falls, under the especial guidance of Archbishop Lynch.

Meteorological Office, 10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Lower Lake Regions—Moderate to fresh winds; generally clear weather. St. Lawrence—Moderate winds, and clear to fair weather. Maritime Provinces—Rising barometer; fresh westerly to northerly winds; fair weather.

POINT DU CHENE

MARINER LOST.

POINT DU CHENE, N. B, July 18.—The barque "Mariner," Shurmot, of Sackville, N. B., from Greenock in ballast, which arrived yesterday, reports that on Friday p.m., July 11th, in lat. 47.10 N., lon. 60.55 W., John Owens, of Wales, G. B., fell off the stage when painting over the stern. The ship was immediately put about and a boat launched, but before it could reach the spot he sank to rise no more.

HALIFAX

AID TO THE WRECKED STEAMER.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM LABRADOR.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The Dominion Government steamer "Glendon" left at 3 p.m. for Sable Island to take off the passengers of the wrecked steamer "State of Virginia." She will probably get here on Monday, if fine weather continues. The steamer "Newfield," of the Dominion service, has been also ordered there; but, as she is new in the Bay of Fundy, she cannot reach Sable Island for several days.

The first arrival at this port from Labrador was the "Lahave' schooner last night, with 900 quintals of cod fish. The fishery has been successful.

The steamer "Nova Scotian," which arrived to-day from England, brought about 200 soldiers to fill up vacancies in the regiments here.

Afternoon Despatches

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, July 18.—The Marquis of Hartington, Liberal, writes a letter accepting the invitation to contest the seat in the House of Commons for North-Eastern Lancashire at the approaching general election. He says he cannot "deny that it would, from a party point of view, be a considerable advantage in my leading the attack upon the exclusively Conservative representation of the County of Lancashire.'

In the House of Commons, last night, the Marquis moved a resolution declaring any Bill contemplating the retention of corporal punishment in the army would be unsatisfactory. The resolution was rejected by 289 to 183, which is the largest majority Government has received some time.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Huntley last evening complained of Railway Companys for carrying American meats at lower rates than English, because of the larger quantities in which the former were sent. He pointed out such action was protection for American farmers, and asked whether the matter had been brought to the attention of the Board of Trade and the Commission on Agricultural depression?

The Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, replied that the granting of preferential rates was a violation of the law. Lord Selborne doubted it.

FOREIGN

LONDON, July 18.—A Constantinople despatch says that the Sultan has refused to accept the resignation of Khairedin Pasha, Grand Vizier. The crisis, nevertheless, exists. The firman appointing Prince Tewfik Khedive of Egypt has been submitted to the Sultan.

It is understood it confirms all rights formerly held by the ex-Khedive, except the right of concluding treaties.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, July 18.—The "State of Virginia," which ran ashore on Sable Island on Saturday, will prove a total wreck. She is an iron steamer, and was built on the Clyde in 1873. Dimensions:—350 feet long; 39 beam; 23 depth; head 3,500 tons burthen; engines, 600 nominal horse power. The agents claim nothing was wanting to make the vessel first-class in every respect. The estimated value is between $400,000 and $500,000. Capt. Moody, the commander, was a faithful, efficient officer, of long experience.

It is stated the will of Mrs. Dorsey, who recently died leaving an estate valued at a quarter of a million to Jefferson Davis, is to be contested by a brother of Mrs. Dorsey, S. Perry Ellis, residing in Brooklyn.

Fresh reports of yellow fever in the South have affected the produce markets here. Yesterday provisions fell 30c. per barrel; wheat 1 to 1½ cents per bushel; corn ¼ to ½ cent. Up to yesterday ten cases of yellow fever had been received in a quarantine hospital.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 18.—Scarcely any rains have visited the Upland Counties for eight weeks, and it is believed the early planted corn will not yield one-eighth average crop. Cotton also suffers much. Cholera has made its appearance among the hogs.

Midnight Despatches

GREAT BRITAIN

ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL PASSED.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons the Army Discipline Bill passed its third reading. The announcement of the result was received with cheers.

FRANCE

THE BONAPARTIST SUCCESSION.

ADDRESS TO PRINCE JEROME AND HIS REPLY.

VIOLENT STORMS.

LONDON, July 18.—A Paris despatch says a delegation of Bonapartists from Marseilles, Lyons and other cities of Southern France to-day waited on Prince Jerome Napoleon. They presented him with an address accepting him as the legal head of the Bonapartist family, and as the rightful leader of the Imperial party. The Prince made an address which had evidently been carefully studied and prepared. He declared himself head of the Bonapartist family and dynasty; this he said was by no act of his own. It was simply the result of the rules of succession established by Napoleon the first, and now brought to bear in his own case by the death of the late Prince Imperial. As head of the family and of the dynasty he would know how to fulfill his duties, and he trusted that in the end the verdict of posterity would be that he had discharged them well and faithfully, but, he continued, I must be allowed to choose my own time in all my actions and to await the course of events. The Republic is at present by right the legal government of the country, and, so long as its administrators preserve the confidence of the people by peaceable and legal means, it is the duty of Frenchmen to support it. As chief of the Bonapartist family, I emphatically oppose and discountenance every intrigue which may be set on foot for the purpose of placing Bonapartists in a position inconsistent with their origin, their duties, and their cause. The address was received with many expressions of approbation. The Prince entertained the delegates and conversed with them informally on the prospects of the party. It is understood the party of the Prince received important accessions, among them several ladies of rank and position, who heretofore have been ardent partisans of the immediate restoration of the Empire.

A correspondent at Paris reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon wholly disclaims any intention of becoming a pretender to the Imperial Throne.

Terrific storms are reported in the Provinces. The river Adreche has overflowed its banks and widely inundated the surrounding plains. The river Ceze, in the Department of Grand, has also overflowed its banks. The damage is immense. News of further disasters is expected.

A despatch from Paris says that Charles Gambetta, claiming to be an uncle of M. Gambetta, has just died in an almshouse in Milan. M. Blanqui has agreed to again stand as a candidate for Deputy for Bordeaux.

A despatch from Paris contains the statement that Prince Jerome Napoleon intends to visit Empress Eugenie as soon as she has recovered.

GERMANY

DISPLEASED WITH THE BIENNIAL BUDGET TERM.

LONDON, July 18.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that the Bill substituting biennial for annual budget, evoked an outburst of indignation from the Constitutionalists of the cities of Hamburg and Bremen, who informed Bismarck they are not willing to renounce their positions as free ports.

BELGIUM

AMERICAN DISEASED CATTLE.

DESCENT ON THE JESUIT COLLEGE.

BRUSSELS, July 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Minister of the Interior said the report of the existence of contagious diseases among American cattle landed at Antwerp was untrue. The Government, however, was exercising surveillance in the matter.

The clerical election agent, arrested for posting a placard threatening the life of the King, in consequence of the confession by Van Camme, the police have made a descent on the Jesuit College.

TURKEY

A NEW GRAND VIZIER.

LONDON, July 18.—A Vienna despatch announces that Kheiredin Pasha will be replaced as Grand Vizier by Mahmoud Edim Pasha. The new Khedive of Egypt will visit the Sultan and present his homage in November.

A correspondent at Constantinople reports Khairedin Pasha refuses to withdraw his resignation unless he is allowed to form a Ministry free from Palace intrigues.

ITALY

TRIAL OF AMERICAN COAL.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

A NEW GRIST TAX BILL.

BOURBON SCHEMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The Consul at Naples reports that trials have recently been made in Naples of Pennsylvania anthracite coal for smelting iron. The experiments proved successful. The Reading Company think they can compete with British coke now used for the same purpose. With the increase of the present importations of cotton goods from the United States and the addition of the coal trade of Italy with America there may become an extensive possibility of doing a profitable business in American cotton goods. The largest dry goods house in Naples is engaged in that trade, and American implements, agricultural, with proper efforts, may be extensively introduced. The American plough is already to be seen in the neighbourhood of Naples, and it is not to be disguised that great obstacles are to be overcome in exporting articles to Italy from the United States with success.

ROME, July 18.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, adopted a fresh Bill abolishing the grist tax, which is to cease in 1884. As Signor Depretis voted with Premier Carioli, it is probable that a modification of the Cabinet will ensue.

LONDON, July 18.—A despatch from Rome mentions that a report is in circulation at the Vatican that the French Legitimetists are trying to induce the Comte De Chambord to draw to himself the Clerical Bonapartists.

SPAIN

ANNULLING A DECREE.

MADRID, July 18.—A decree will be published shortly annulling the decree of 1867 relative to articles from the United States conveyed in Spanish vessels.

AUSTRIA

PUMPING SZEGEDIN DRY.

LONDON, July 18.—A despatch from Pesth says since June 6th, twenty-three millions of cubic meters of water have been pumped from Szegedin.

GREECE

PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, July 18.—A Vienna correspondent asserts that warlike preparations on the Greek frontier continue.

RUSSIA

STRENGTH OF THE TURCOMANS.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS ASKED AND REFUSED.

LONDON, July 18.—A despatch from Berlin says the Russian military authorities estimate the number of Tekeke Turcomans in arms at 160,000.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that the new Moscow journal, the *Russian Courier*, has been suspended for two months for urging the complete liberty of the press.

UNITED STATES

YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS CONVALESCENT.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.

WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC INJUNCTION DISMISSED.

THE DARIEN CANAL QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF THE FEVER.

SANITARY REGULATIONS IN CAIRO.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18.—The condition of the seven yellow fever patients, taken off the brig "Shasta," yesterday, have somewhat improved. The Consular Agent at Port-au-Prince, who gave the "Shasta" a clean bill of health on the 29th June, when the disease was raging there, is to be made the subject of Government investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Professor Peters, of Clinton, New York, announces the discovery, on the 17th of July, of a minor planet in 21 hours 31 minutes, right ascension, 17 degrees 47 minutes south declination, with daily motion 3 minutes south.

From information obtained at the Executive Mansion to-day, there is no doubt of the correctness of the assertion heretofore published in regard to the successor of Secretary McCrary. Ex-Senator Ramsey has been tendered the office of Secretary of War, and accepted. The change will not occur, however, until the present Secretary retires from his position to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Judge Dillon, 8th U.S. Judicial Circuit.

The returns to the Department of Agriculture to July 1st show continued depression in the prospect of the oat crop. While the acreage in June shows a decrease of four per cent. the condition of the crop is still lower. The potatoe acreage is three per cent. more than 1878 for the whole country, and the condition of the crop is more favourable than at the same time in 1878. The condition of the fruit crop for the whole country is bad.

Indications for the Lake Region:—Partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, slowly rising temperature, and during day falling barometer.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A special examination into the relations of the United States Government to the projected Darien Canal has been made for the forthcoming International Conference, London, by A. P. Sprague, Secretary to the American Committee. His report will show that the United States is precluded, by both national and inter-national law and policy, from claiming exclusive control over the enterprise. The treaty has exclusive control over the enterprise. The treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1850, and still in force, mutually guarantees the neutrality to and protection of any canal across the Isthmus undertaken by any parties, on fair and equitable terms, with the consent of the Government through whose territory it should run.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18.—Three new cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon. All reside in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hester families. These make 16, as the total number of cases reported since the 10th inst. The total number of deaths from fever to date is 17, which includes the death this p.m. Business is almost entirely suspended, and especially among wholesale merchants. Large crowds of citizens are leaving on every train. The Manhattan and Emmet banks are closed to-day, leaving their collections and deposits to the care of other banks.

CAIRO, July 18.—The Board of Health to-day adopted the system of quarantine regulations set forth by the National Board, and resolved that all boats touching Memphis or any infected point be not allowed to land here. Passengers by train or any other conveyance from the same districts are also prohibited from stopping in the city.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 18.—The Board of Health to-day adopted a resolution that no freight, mail, or passengers leaving New Orleans after 8 a.m., on 21st July, be allowed to enter this port. The mails will be allowed to come via St. Louis or New York, provided the same be fully fumigated at both cities. Travellers will be allowed to enter the city after the expiration of 25 days from leaving New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—Forest City and Arkansas City quarantined against Memphis to-day. The Board of Health here to-day agreed to allow freight trains to Forest City on Monday.

ST LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—The petition of the W. U. Telegraph Company, for an injunction to restrain the building of a new telegraph line by the Central Union Company along the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railway, presented to Judge Thayer, of the Circuit Court, several days ago, was dismissed to-day on the motion of the attorneys for the plaintiff, who have decided on another mode of procedure.

FIRE REPORT

Specially reported for the Montreal HERALD.

PERTH, Ont., July 18.—This morning, about half-past one o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear basement of Mr. Wm. O'Brien's boot and shoe store, Gore street. The fire was subdued by two hand-engines before it had spread to other parts of the building. The fire was close to the river, and water plentiful. About $100 worth of leather was destroyed, which was fully covered by insurance.

ORONO, July 18.—Last night Thos. Cronkhite's woollen factory, known as the Durham Mills, with all its contents, was completely destroyed by fire. As the wind was blowing strong it was only by most strenuous exertions that the fire was kept from going to other buildings. Had the flames not been subdued, the greatest part of the village must have been swept away. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss estimated at $12,000; only $2,000 insurance.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—At 2,15 this morning a fire at Seabright destroyed 20 small frame buildings, consisting of stores, lumber yard and dwellings, mostly occupied by fishermen. Loss, $50,000.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 18.—Last night the Davenport Gaucose Factory was burned. Loss, $175,000.

MACON, Ga., July 18.—Hy. Schall's shoe store, Hunt, Rankin & Lamar's drug store, and Rogers & Co.'s grocery were burned to day. Loss, $90,000. Incendiary.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

LONDON, July 18.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Colonial-Secretary, received a telegram dated Natal, June 30, announcing that the British forces were then within twelve miles of Ulundi. Major-General Marshall has reported that a messenger has reached him from Cetywayo bearing a tusk, which was a sign of message of peace from the King. This is the latest official information from the seat of war. The balance of opinion seems in favour of the belief in a speedy peace, and the submission of Cetywayo. One report even represents King Cetywayo would

COME FORWARD PERSONALLY

to treat for peace. General Sir G. Wolseley has instructed Colonel Lanyan not to recommence operations against Secocoeni, but to retrench his expenditures. General Sir Garnet Wolseley has received instructions to send the Prince Imperial home at the first opportunity. Fort Chelmsford and Fort Crealock were abandoned, so that the troops garrisoning them might join in the advance.

A telegram from the headquarters camp at Umvolosi, June 29th, confirms the report of the sending in of cattle and live stock to the British camp on the 27th. Cetywayo has promised the rest of the cattle, and that the two cannon captured at Isandula would follow. Tusk messengers were sent back on the 28th with a message to Cetywayo that Lord Chelmsford would delay crossing the Umvolosi one day, and consented to accept a disarmament of a thousand Zulus. During the day's grace thus granted the three great columns of Zulus were seen to leave Ulundi and occupy the bush between that place and our camp. The intention to make a night march on Ulundi was therefore abandoned. We stand fast to-day, hoping the Zulus will attack us. Gen. Sir G. Wolseley has sent an officer here asking for

FULL INFORMATION OF THE MILITARY POINTS,

but not prescribing any alteration of the plan of operations.

General Sir G. Wolseley telegraphs from Pietermaritzburg, June 30, to the War Office:—"I believe the war can be finished this season. I hope to reach Port Durnford on Wednesday. From there I will join Brigadier-General Sir E. Wood, near Ulundi. According to best information, Cetywayo can only muster 10,000 men. I promised that all Zulus joining us will be well treated, and many have already come in."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

AQUATICS.

LAKE GEORGE, July 18.—The paddling canoe race started at 5.30 last evening, 10 entries. The event caused considerable merriment. Course, one mile.

Cressey, Methodist Minister, of New Hampshire, in a peculiar craft, constructed by himself, took the lead. Atwood "Geo" won easily in 10 min. 39 sec. amid cheers. N. Putnam, New York Canoe Club, won the prize, in his class of boats, in 11 min. 45 sec. The College race was called at eight this morning. The water was in fine condition.—Columbia, 1st; Wesleyan, 2nd; Cornell, 3rd. Time, 8 min. 26 sec.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 18.—A telegram has been sent by Wallace Ross' backers to Smith, of Halifax, offering to row him on August 26th for $1,000 a side, either here or in Halifax, give or take $200 for expenses.

A telegram was received to-day from the Halifax Rowing Association stating that they were willing to match Smith against Ross for a three mile race, with turn, for $500 or $1,000 a side, the race to take place on Bedford Basin, about August 19th. A reply was immediately forwarded accepting the proposition, with the exception of date, which the St. John man want to alter to August 26th. Ross will be allowed $100 expenses. The race may be considered a certainty.

BROCKVILLE, July 18.—The long-talked of two-mile sculling match between Melville, of Prescott, and Fraser, of Brockville, took place this evening. Fraser took the lead, and won by 30 lengths; time, 16 mins. 30 secs. A great deal of money changed hands, as the Prescott people were giving odds on Melville.

LONDON, July 18.—A sculling match between Higgins and Boyd takes place on the 29th September.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The proposed trot on Thursday next, between Rarus and Hopeful, excites great interest, as the track is fast and in fine condition.

CRICKET.

OTTAWA, July 18.—The Toronto and Ottawa Cricket Clubs play a two days match at Ottawa on Friday and Saturday next.

SEAFORTH, O., July 18.—The cricket match between Seaforth and Clinton resulted in favour of the latter by one run and four wickets. Seaforth, 141; Clintons, 142.

BELLEVILLE, O., July 18.—A cricket match was played here this afternoon between the married and single members of the Belleville Club. The former won by 24 runs. Score, 111 to 81 runs.

BROUGHAM, O., July 18.—The cricket match, Uxbridge and Brougham, was won by the former by 68 runs.

LACROSSE.

WATERFORD, O., July 18.—The game of lacrosse between the Beavers, of Waterford, and the Lisgars, of Tilsonburg, on the grounds of the latter, resulted in a victory for the Beavers by three to one.

CANADIAN TURF.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 12.—The programme for the fall meeting at Moose Point Park has been arranged as follows:—First day, 2.50 class purse, $400; a running race, $300; a stallion race, $600. Second day, 2.40 class purse, $400; hurdle race, $250; free for all race, $800.

THE RIFLE.

LONDON, July 18.—In the prize shooting at Wimbledon, yesterday, Frank Hyde, the American, was ahead at the 1,000 yards range. Morse (American), Adams (Canadian), and 14 others have all made the highest possible score at 800 yards. F. Hyde and six others all made the highest possible score at 900 yards. All these competitions will have to be finally decided on Monday.

The match between the 16 Canadian and 16 Liverpool Volunteers, for the Silver Cup, was one by the former.

SALT

Bags Coarse Salt,

TEN TO THE TON.

WASHINGTON BRAND

FACTORY-FILLED SALT,

In BAGS, HALVES AND QUARTERS

For Sale by

VERRET, STEWART & CO.,

377 and 379 COMMISSIONER ST

June 30 mwf 15

CRYSTAL PALACE PROPERTY,

St. Catherine Street.

The above Property, containing about 76,000 feet, fronting on St Catherine, University and Cathcart streets, and McGill College Avenue, is open for LEASE OR SALE. It can be leased for a period of nine years or offers will be received for the purchase of any of the lots, according to a plan which can be seen on application to the undersigned, at No. 235 ST. JAMES STREET.

DAVID REA, Sr., Agent.

July 16 r wfm 168

SAVORY AND MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, Prepared by Savory & Moore, and Supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, Russia, &c., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth, and vigour of the child.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle, *it has only the sugar natural to milk*, and is consequently free from the artificial and injurious sweetness of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble.—tins, 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s. each.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and Chemists, &c., everywhere.

June 22 153

Insurance Notices.

DOMINION FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Capital, $1,000,000. JOVERNMENT DEPOSIT $50,000

Head Office, Province of Quebec,

119 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

JOHN F. NOTT,
CHAS. D. HANSON,
Joint General Agents.

March 26 3m wfm 72

THE

Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.

OF CANADA.

Capital, - - $500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Agencies in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the Dominion.

All Classes of MARINE RISKS accepted at Current Rates.

J. K. OSWALD,
General Manager.

May 31 129

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CO'Y.

1.—*Funds as at 31st December, 1878.*

Paid-up Capital	£350,000 Stg.
Fire Reserve Fund	794,577 "
Premium Reserve	305,065 "
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	57,048 "
Life Accumulation	£2,852,567 "
Annuity Funds	300,080 "

2.—*Revenue for the Year*, 1878.

From Fire Department: Fire Premiums & Interest	£976,160 "
From Life Department: Life Premiums and Interest £438,737	
Interest &c., on Annuity Funds 12,040	
	£450,777 "
Total Revenue	£1,426,937 "
	or, $6,944,426 73

WILLIAM EWING, Inspector.
GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector.

Head Office for the Dominion in Montreal.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
General Agents.

May 24 123

BOSTON MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

THESE COMPANIES CONTINUE TO INSURE

Ocean Marine Cargoes and Freights

AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM

Losses promptly paid in Boston, Montreal or London.

H. HERRIMAN,
MANAGER.

May 6 107

THE EQUITABLE LIFE

This Society continues to advance. Its Assets, soundly invested, are now nearly $36,000,000, and its business for 1878 was over $21,000,000, with a surplus of nearly $7,000,000, after returning to their Policyholders and Representatives, in Dividends and Death Claims for 1878, over $6,000,000. In these times such results are astounding, but one recognizes the true reason when the Dividends paid on matured Tontine Policies in the Equitable are learned. As an illustration of the benefits arising to parties who have invested in this system of insurance, the result of a few policies are mentioned, viz.:—

The holder of Policy No. 46,734, will have a reduction by dividend this year of between 84 and 85 per cent. of his premium, with every prospect of larger annual reductions hereafter. Another Policy issued in 1869 will, on the basis of dividends of 1878, have its next annual premium reduced from $77.63 to $12.03—equivalent to 84 per cent. Another issued in April, 1869, age 58 years, gross premium $244.37, has this year demanded a premium of $126.84, or a little more than half the original premium, and on the basis of present dividends, will next year be reduced to $55.30, a reduction of 77 per cent. Many Policyholders, after only eight or nine years' experience, are receiving profits of 80 and 85 per cent. on their premiums per annum, and with prospects of steady increase.

For further information, apply at the General Agency for the Dominion of Canada, 157 ST. JAMES STREET, HERALD Building, or any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

R. W. GALE,
General Manager.

WANTED—Two or three first-class Canvassing Agents for City and Eastern Townships.

June 12 45

British America

FIRE & MARINE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED 1833

ASSETS, - - - $1,100,876

All Descriptions of Property Insured Against Fire and Perils of Navigation at Current Rates.

OCEAN POLICIES MADE PAYABLE IN LONDON (Eng.) WHEN REQUIRED.

M. H. GAULT,
W. TATLEY,
Agents for Province of Quebec.

February 1 40

THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

Insurance Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Honorable HY. STARNES, *Chairman*
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
Sir A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.
THEODORE HART, Esq.
GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq.

CAPITAL,	$10,000,000
AMOUNT INVESTED IN CANADA	900,000
TOTAL INVESTMENTS,	27,470,000

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.

Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.

G. F. C. SMITH,
CHIEF AGENT FOR THE DOMINION

July 24 6

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Fire and Life

Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1809

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - £3,000,000.00 St
PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - - 250,000.00 "
REVENUE FOR 1869, - - - 901,561.01 "
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, - - 2,944,317.00 "

Insurances against Fire accepted at the ordinary rates of premium.

In the Life Department moderate rates of premium, and large addition to sums insured by way of Bonus.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
GENERAL AGENTS

W. EWING,
INSPECTOR,
73 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal.

July 19 170

ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - $10,000,000

Liability of Stockholders Unlimited:

FUNDS INVESTED, - - $18,000,000

Fire Insurances accepted on the most favourable terms. Life business transacted in all its branches.

M. H. GAULT,
W. TATLEY,
Chief Agents.

February 1

Hotels.

RUSSELL'S

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

ST. LOUIS STREET,

QUEBEC.

THE RUSSELL HOTEL COMPANY,

WILLIS RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel, having accommodation for 500 Guests.

June 28 153

RE-OPENING

OF THE

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

The above Hotel was opened on the

FIRST OF MAY

by the former Proprietor, so long and favorably known throughout Canada, the United States and British Empire, who has spared no expense in entirely REFURNISHING the whole House; also adding

All Modern Improvements,

which will considerably enhance the already enviable popularity of this First-class Hotel.

H. HOGAN.
Proprietor.

S. MONTGOMERY,
Manager.

May 5 106

1879. SEA BATHING. 1879.

SAGUENAY.

TADOUSAC HOTEL.

THE HOTEL will be ready for the Reception of Visitors on

Tuesday, the 17th June.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Monthly Rates for All

JAMES FENNELL,
Proprietor.

June 14 1m 141

POPULAR PRICES.

Congress Hall,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This Elegant Establishment has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished, and will OPEN for the accommodation of the public,

On the 20th of June.

Saratoga presents to the people of Montreal more attractions than any other Summer Resort, and is more convenient of access.

Parties can leave Montreal in the morning and arrive at Saratoga for early Dinners; also, leaving at 4 p.m., and arrive in time for Supper, making it very convenient for families and business men.

For prices and information enquire of R. H. SOUTHGATE, Windsor Hotel.

CLEMENT & SOUTHGATE,
Proprietors.

June 12 2m 139

BISHOP'S CROSSING HOTEL,

(Near Quebec Central Railway Station),

BISHOP'S CROSSING, P.Q.,

W. B. BISHOP, - - PROPRIETOR

June 14

SUMMER RESORT!!

Pure Air! Pure Air!

BELŒIL MOUNTAIN, ST. HILAIRE, P.Q.

IROQUOIS HOUSE.

This popular House, patronized by the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, will be opened on or about 15th of MAY. Parties requiring Rooms for the Season will please apply immediately. Business men called to the city daily, including R. R. and Bus Fare, from $45 per month. Telegraph Office in Hotel.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS,
St. Hilaire Station.

March 24 1O 70

AMERICAN HOUSE,

By George T. Batchelder, Proprietor

SWEETSBURG, P.Q.

First-class accommodation to Tourists and Excursionists. Best of attention to Boarders at the lowest prices. Conveyance to and from all Trains.

March 20 12F 67

MELBOURNE HOUSE

MELBOURNE, QUE.,

W. A. VENNO, Proprietor. Opened MAY 1st. The fine location of this House makes it a most desirable resort for city Boarders and Travellers. Buss to and from all Trains. First-class sample rooms for Commercial Travellers.

May 15 3m 115

Westminster Hotel,

On the European Plan, corner Irving Place and 16th Street, New York, one Block from Union Square and Broadway. The most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to all parts of the City by street cars or stages.

C. B FERRIN, PROPRIETOR.

November 46

Miscellaneous.

Water Coolers and Filters,

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
FLY TRAPS and WIRE COVERS,
ENAMELED SAUCEPANS & POTS
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS,
GAS and OIL STOVES,
GRANITE WARE

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Stamped and Japanned TIN, COPPER AND IRONWARE.

GEO. R. PROWSE,

No. 224 St. James Street

June 12 139

GIBB & CO.

Beg to inform their Friends and Public that they have received their

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

IN

TAILORING AND HABERDASHERY

—ALSO,—

Pattern Suits from Poole,

And respectfully invite inspection.

March 1

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Mount Royal Vale and the Proposed Victoria City.

One thousand acres of the richest land, in Villa Lots, with fifteen miles of frontage on the best macadamized roads partly surrounding, and all within a few miles of the centre of the city; several hundred acres of best Brick Fields, Sand Pits and Quarries; thirty valuable Houses, and elegant Villas, with Out-buildings, a complete Water Works, and no Taxes; one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of first mortgages, in sums of one hundred dollars and upwards; and all my well-known City Properties for sale at extraordinarily low prices.

THOS. F. O'BRIEN,
532 ST. MARY STREET.

January 1 15

Financial.

$10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything.

Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers,
17 Wall St., N.Y.

November 28 52t DW 252

Auction Sales.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION

of Furniture now on sale, cheap, at Shaw's Furniture Warehouse, 726 Craig street. Queen Anne and Eastlake Dining Chairs in leather, fine Sideboards, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Library Furniture, &c., all of the best material and workmanship. Several Pianos to rent and for sale. 132

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.

Having removed his place of business to those desirable premises,

No. 1 Beaver Hall Square,

the subscriber respectfully calls attention to his Large Stock of

Steinway, Chickering, Decker Bros., Gabler, and Emerson Pianos,

And his varied assortment of the world-renowned

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

All the above instruments are now offered at reduced prices and on most favourable terms.

Pianos for Hire as usual at all prices.

TUNINGS, REMOVALS, REPAIRS, &c., carefully done by experienced workmen, and all orders for same per post will receive immediate attention.

JOSEPH GOULD.

June 2nd, 1879. 132

MACHINE OILS.

Four first prizes and the Gold Medal awarded GEORGE B STOCK'S Machine Oil. A 14-foot Iron Planer run several days with one oiling at the Hall Works, Oshawa, Ont. No set-oiler nor Patent Cup used.

HALIFAX.—We are using STOCK'S Extra Machine Oil on our Flour Mills and other Machinery at Bedford Basin, and also in our Bakery here, and find it better than Olive or Lard Oils, and agreat deal cheaper.

MOIR SON & CO.

J. A. WILKES, Agent for Province of Quebec, No. 514 St. Paul street, Montreal

May 3 150

Metals.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

16 St. John street.

RAILWAY TURN TABLES
WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES
LOCOMOTIVE TIRES AND AXLES
STEEL PLATES AND CASTINGS
BOILER TUBES AND PLATES
STEAM, GAS AND WATER PIPE
INJECTOR BOILER FEEDERS
BOLTS, NUTS AND RIVETS
ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES
IRON BEAMS & GIRDERS
HYDRAULIC FORGINGS
GAS WORKS SUPPLIES
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

April 5 81

WILSON HAWKSWORT

LOCAL NEWS.

MONTREAL, July 18.

TEMPERATURE—In the shade by Standard Thermometer observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers, 242 & 244 Notre Dame Street:—

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
64°	72°	69°
MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
73°	65°	69°

BY STANDARD BAROMETER.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
29.80	29.90	29.94

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Visiting Governors to this Institution for the week commencing Monday, 21st July, will be Messrs. Henry Hogan and William Kinloch.

NEW FIRE ALARM BOXES.—A new alarm box has been set up at the corner of St. Christophe street, which strikes three figures—125. Another box is in the course of erection at the corner of Eleanor and Wellington streets; it will strike 126.

ACCIDENT.—Wm. Hampton, aged 16, lies in the General Hospital with two severe scalp wounds. He is employed in the Redpath Sugar Refinery, and was violently thrown to the ground by some portion of the machinery.

SAILOR'S CONCERT.—Mr. John Ritchie presided at the Weekly Seamen's Concert last evening, having 325 sailors and 80 citizens for an audience. The programme, as usual, was very good, and both seamen and citizens took part therein.

S. E. R. Co.—At the annual meeting of this company, held on Thursday, Mr. C. F. Sinn was appointed auditor, a position which he has filled for the past two years. Mr. C. W. Foster's name was mentioned at the meeting in connection with the office, in error.

LOST.—Sydney Wheeler, aged 14, left his home at Outremont on Thursday morning and has not been seen since. He is fair-haired, and wore a dark grey knickerbocker suit, and straw hat. He is a little lame, and of late showed great curiosity as to the motive power of steamships. The boy was found by Constable Choquette, at 7.15 last night, footsore, hungry and tired, wandering along Notre Dame street.

DEATH OF MR. L. N. DUVERNAY.—Yesterday, at noon, Mr. Louis Napoleon Duvernay, one of the two Registrars for this city, breathed his last, after a brief but painful illness, from an affection of the eye, which eventually caused inflammation of the brain. The deceased gentleman was part proprietor of the *Minerve* newspaper, of which he was editor for several years. The funeral notice will be found in another column.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION TO BE ENFORCED.—Dr. La Rocque believes that the present by-law with regard to compulsory vaccination will be made law during the coming fall. A certificate of vaccination will be required from all parents and guardians, and failing its production or the evidence that the child has been vaccinated, the parties will be summoned before the Recorder, who will have the discretion of imposing a fine not exceeding forty dollars for each offence.

BREVITIES.—The 65th Mount Royal attend Divine Service in the Parish Church of St. Joseph to-morrow morning. The Rev. Canon Moreau will preach..... Mr. E. C. Monk has been appointed a member of the Catholic Board of School Commissioners.....A seaman, after paying a visit to the St. Helen's Island yesterday afternoon, dropped his purse, containing $50 odd, into the river. He endeavoured to peel an orange and hold his purse in his hand at the same time—and failed..... Three more butchers were convicted by the Recorder yesterday of keeping unlicensed butchers' stalls. They appealed against the decision as in previous cases.

THE LACROSSE MATCH TO-DAY.—Owing to the difficulty in appointing a referee for the match to take place to day, the following telegram has been sent to the President of the Association in Toronto:—Maltby, Stevenson, Frank Bond, Tees, Frank Wood, Colson, McElroy, Gibaud, McCallum, Martin, all nominated. Dead lock. Agreeable to accept Maltby, who refuses to act. We claim you have a right to nominate referee. Shamrocks say not. You have a precedent when Maltby appointed McNaught in match Toronto and Indians. Walker was Vice-President in Toronto, consequently I ask, as Captain of Montreal Team, that you appoint a referee at once.—F. C. A. McINDOE.

ON A TOUR.—Closely following on the footsteps of Dr. Melville Lyon and his party of fifty schoolmasters and teachers come some sixty lady teachers under the superintendence of Miss Mary Haggenbotham, Lady Principal of "The Friend's School, Philadelphia." These ladies have also been attending the Annual Conference of the American Educational Institute at Fabyan's, White Mountains, and, after visiting many places of interest among the mountains "did" the Saguenay and Quebec, and came *via* the North Shore Road to this city. The party visited the several points of interest in and around the city yesterday, and leave for the South this evening via the Central Vermont Railway. Of the accommodation afforded them at the Windsor they speak in the highest terms.

POLICE COURT—YESTERDAY.—Felix L. Deguire and F. S. Leger were committed for trial on a charge of stealing a sewing machine. Joseph Labossiere, aged 13, for stealing 18 cents from his widowed mother, was confined in the cells for several hours. The case of one Stephen Smith, charged with neglecting to provide for his wife, again occupied the time and attention of one of the clerks for the entire afternoon. Smith and the complainant have been married ten years, and the principal grounds given by him for his conduct appear to be that his wife is not a good cook. Another reason urged by him is as frivolous as it is distasteful to his wife, who complains that when he married her she was worth a considerable sum of money, of which he has had sole control. Adjourned to 21st inst. Five traders were fined $95 and costs for selling liquor without license.

INQUEST.—At 8 a. m., yesterday, Mr. Coroner Jones held an inquest on the body of MR. Wilford Smith, aged 69 years, who died on Thursday night from injuries received by a fall on the 19th of June last. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased, on leaving the restaurant of Mr. Edward Hinkel, 115 St. Paul street, fell backwards down the steps, receiving a severe blow on the head which eventually caused his death. He was received into the Hospital the following day. The evidence of the House Surgeon of the Hospital, Dr. Bell. jr., showed the cause of death to be fracture of the scull and meningeal hæmorrhage. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was accordingly returned. The deceased gentleman was well known and widely respected. He was for many years proprietor and editor of the St. John's, P. Q., *Daily News*, which position his son, Mr. G. E. Smith, now ably fills, and was for several years a servant of the Dominion Government.

A HEAVY RECKONING—BRUTAL ASSAULTS OVER PAYMENT FOR DRINKS.—John Burns, Edward Doran, and James Kelly were yesterday remanded by the Recorder until the 21st inst., on a charge of loitering. While they were left to their meditations in the cells the full particulars of the case were made known to the Clerk of the Court, and will lead to the lodging of a much more serious charge against them. It appears that all three parties and one Thomas Minogue, a plumber, of McGill street, met on Thursday evening in a saloon on William street, had a number of drinks and a quarrel, Minogue being the party offending. He deemed it wise to leave, and the prisoners, it would appear, had more liquor, resolved to wipe out Minogue, and proceeded to his store. Finding the door locked they entered an empty tenement next door, formerly used as a rag store, scaled the fence separating the two yards, tore off some tin which had been nailed over the rear window of Minogue's premises, and entering found the place under the sole charge of an old man named Thomas Cullen, whom they found reclining on a couch. They dragged him the full length of the room by his legs, and then left him in a corner, stating in not very choice language that he was not the man they wanted Cullen ran out into the street screaming murder, and returned with night watchman Farrel to find his assailants gone. Minogue arrived home a few minutes later, and to his surprise was followed into the store by the three ruffians, one of whom struck him several blows across the head. Another picked a soldering iron, struck Cullen with it, inflicting a severe scalp wound, and knocking him almost senseless to the ground. After a further tussle with Minogue, in which they administered several parting blows, they left, and were shortly afterwards arrested in St. David's Lane by Constables Reed and Prefontaine for loitering. Arrived at the Chaboillez Square Station it was noticed that their clothes were stained with blood.

—The watch found by the body of the late Prince Imperial had doubtless been left by the Zulus under the supposition that it was a charm, which, if taken, would render the holder liable to the ill luck of the previous wearer. It was an ordinary time-piece, and was purchased by Napoleon I. when he was a lieutenant of artillery. He wore it as First Consul, as Emperor, and until his last sickness at St. Helena. Napoleon III. became its owner, and wore it during his attempts at revolution at Strasburg and Boulogne. From the time that he became President to the hour of his death at Chiselhurst, he never separated himself from it. The ex-Empress subsequently gave it to her son, who wore it constantly. It often required repairs, even during the time of its first wearer. He looked at it one day while talking with Marshal Berthier, and found that it had stopped. Berthier asked why he did not procure a better one. "What can you expect of a watch?" said Napoleon. "We shall have to stop one day, ourselves." The locket worn by the Prince had been brought from Egypt by the first Napoleon, who also wore the sword taken by the Zulus. The gold chain had belonged to Napoleon III.

THE CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER (Cote St. Paul).—Morning prayer with sermon at 11 a.m.

ZION CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. A. J. Bray, will preach at both services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

SALEM CHURCH (Panet street).—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Rev. Samuel Massey, pastor.

THE REV. H. H. WATERS, will conduct Divine service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge on Sunday at 3 p.m.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgian), corner Dorchester and Hanover streets.—Rev. E. Gould, Pastor. Service at 11 a.m. only.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services to-morrow. At 11 a.m., Rev. James Allan, ; at 7 p. m., Rev. H. F. Bland.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian).—Rev. Donald Ross, B. D., of Lachine, will conduct Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (Reformed Episcopal, Beaver Hall Hill).—Rev. B. B. Ussher, M.D., Pastor. Divine service, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST JAMES THE APOSTLE.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning prayer with sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer with sermon at 7 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, Ont., will conduct both services.

ERSKINE CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN (corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets).—The Rev. J. S. Black, Minister. Union service in connection with Emmanuel Church to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J Hastie, of Lindsay, will preach.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational) will, during the month of July, worship in Erskine Church, St. Catherine street, corner of Peel street. Rev. Mr. Hasty, of Lindsay, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p. m.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH (Oddfellows' Hall, No. 662½ Craig street).—Meeting for communion and devotion at 11 a.m. At 7 p.m. Wm. W. Robertson will deliver a lecture in refutation of the arguments generally advanced in defence of the doctrine of Eternal Torments.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. J. L. MOSS.

Yesterday the case of the alleged burglars Moore and Williams and their alleged accomplice, James Birmingham, was continued before the Police Magistrate, Mr. C. A. Dugas, by the cross examination of Thomas Salter, watchmaker, lately in the employ of Mr. Moss. It will be remembered that in his deposition-in-chief, Salter, after narrating all that had passed between him and the prisoners and Peter Williams (still at large), concluded his deposition as follows:—"And I therefore state that the three strangers (two of whom he identified in the prisoners present), and said James Birmingham, being evil disposed persons, and wickedly devising and intending to break open the shop of the said Jacob Lawrence Moss and steal therefrom, did amongst themselves conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together feloniously to do the said act, and attempt to get information from me which would assist them to commit the said act, and to bribe me by means of promises to assist them in the said crime." This deposition was carefully read over to the witness, acknowledged by him to contain the truth, and was duly signed by him in the presence of the Magistrate. Yet, notwithstanding all this, yesterday, when cross-examined by Mr. E. Roy, counsel for the accused, he answered as follows:

Q. Will you state whether you believe now that the three prisoners here had any evil or felonious intent when you met them in Birmingham's place, and if it is not other parties who wanted to do wrong? A. As regards their intention I do not know, but I had no private conversation with them.

Q. Had you at any time any conversation with the three prisoners that would induce you to believe that they intended to conspire with intent to rob Mr. Moss? A. I never saw but one of the three, that is Birmingham. The other two are perfect strangers, and I never saw them before that morning.

Q. As to Moore and Williams, the two prisoners here, did you hear them say or do anything which would induce you to believe that they had some evil intent, and that they were conspiring to rob Mr. Moss? A. No.

Q. As to Birmingham, the other prisoner, do you know anything, or did he speak or act in your presence as a person that intended to do something wrong or that was conspiring to rob Mr. Moss? A. I never intimated anything of the kind.

Q. Did you ever inform Mr. Moss that these three prisoners were conspiring to rob his place? A. No.

Questioned by the Police Magistrate, Mr. C. A. DUGAS—What do you mean when you say in your information-in-chief, "While the other three strangers and Birmingham were in conversation they asked me what would be the best time to get into Mr. Moss' shop at night?" A. It is taken down wrong; instead of "them" asking, it should have been taken, he, Peter Williams, asked me.

Q. Did you point out the defendants as the two of the parties referred to in your information? A. I pointed them out here, and they are three of the parties referred to in my information with one Peter Williams (so called.) The others were in the room at the time, but I do not know if they heard the conversation or not; but I only had a private conversation.

Mr. ROY moved that his clients be released on bail, but the Court declined, being of the opinion that so far there appeared to be a strong case against them. His Honour also committed Salter to gaol in order to secure his attendance as a witness. The case was adjourned until Monday.

It is believed that since the arrest of the prisoners Salter has been tampered with by their friends.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT—SECOND SESSION.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, July 18, 1879.

The House met at 3 p.m.

A number of new Bills were introduced.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH presented the Report of the Committee on Standing Rules of the House. The Committee reported they had resolved on amending the 29th Rule by adding a clause that the replies of the Government to questions put by members shall be printed in the Votes and Proceedings. On motion of Mr. Church, the report was concurred in.

Hon. Solicitor-General MERCIER introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the issue of the Writ of Injunction. He explained that the object of the Bill was to extend the writ to all cases in which the English law allows of its being issued.

Hon Mr. CHURCH said that, as the Law of Copyright might be affected by this measure, he called the attention of the Solicitor-General to the 91st section of the Act of British North America, and suggested whether any trouble might arise with reference to an interference with subjects belonging exclusively to the Dominion Parliament?

Hon. Mr. MERCIER explained that his Bill was not to introduce a writ of injunction, but simply to remove doubts as to the cases in which it might be issued.

Hon. Mr. LANGELIER introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Bar of the Province of Quebec.

The questions put by members being called,

Hon. Mr. JOLY congratulated the Committee, on the Rules of the House, upon the change they had made, and asked that those on the Order Paper for that day should not be pressed, in order that the Government might be afforded an opportunity of preparing the answers and laying them upon the table.

Mr. Lafontaine's Bill to amend the Act respecting the improvement of water courses, chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statues for Lower Canada, was read a second time. The other second readings were:—Mr. Wurtele's Bill to amend Articles 2,093-2,098, and to repeal Article 2,099 of the Civil Code, and Mr. Audet's Bill to amend Article 505 of the Civil Code.

Dr. CAMERON moved for copies of all Reports made by the Government Inspectors relating to the Prothonotary's Office, Beauharnois. He stated that reports had been spread abroad that the Prothonotary had been guilty of actual dishonesty. Of course, he was unable to say whether those reports were true or not; but it was due, both to that gentleman himself and also to the district, that the reports in question should be produced. The Empress all but fainted at the sight of them, and then burst into a flood of tears. "Do not think me weak," she said; "but until I saw these terrible weapons I never realized the danger my son ran." At that very moment he had been killed by assegai wounds, seventeen in number. When the Zulus stripped the Prince Imperial's body, they would not touch the little medal of the Madonna which he wore around his neck, because it is an article of faith in South Africa that charms taken from a dead man carry with them the luck of their former owner. The poor Empress, I fear, will hardly ever get over the shock of her brave boy's death. The Queen tried to entice her to Windsor, and the Duchess of Roxburgh to induce her to go to Scotland. But she clings to Chiselhurst, and will hardly believe in the Prince Imperial's death until she gazes on his cold features. Heaven help her in her sorrow.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU asked for returns of expenditure upon Railways, which had already been moved for? In illustration of the absolute necessity which existed for these papers, he mentioned that he had read in the newspapers that money had been paid to the Corporation of Quebec by the Government, while it really owed a large amount.

Hon. Mr. JOLY said he was glad of the opportunity of explaining the relations which existed between the Government and the city of Quebec. The city had already paid the sum of $257,000, and he had the promise of the Mayor that another $300,000 would be paid shortly. The last report of the Government Engineers showed that 79 per cent. of the work upon the road had been completed, which showed the Corporation to be indebted to the Government to the amount of $790,000. Since that time a good deal of work had been done and accomplished, which entitled the Government to claim more from the city. One day the Mayor had met him and asked $110,000 or $120,000 for the city property at the Palais. He had contended, in speaking with the Mayor, that it was not necessary for the Government to pay the city, since they had the right to deduct the sum due by them from the amount owed by the city. The Mayor had raised a point of law that the Corporation of Quebec had the right to pay its subscription in debentures, and the Law Officers of the Crown, to whom the matter was referred, held the same opinion. On account of this decision the Corporation had been paid by the Government for the Palais property, after the Provincial Treasurer had taken the precaution to settle some old disputed accounts due by the city, and amounting to about $50,000.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU asked if the Corporation had given a title with the property?

Hon. Mr. JOLY said this was a matter of detail, which he was not now prepared to reply to; but there must be a title, as the Government had now been some time in possession of the property, and the arbitrators to value it had been appointed by the late Government. They were both good men, both Mr. Peters and Mr. Joseph Hamel, in their different vocations; but not qualified to decide points of law as to a title.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU said that the Government, three weeks ago, were not in possession of the Vcaherie property, which had been long ago paid for.

Hon. Mr. JOLY stated that the Government was in full possession of the property in question, and now had a quantity of material upon it.

The House adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

TWO LAUREL WREATHS AND TWO STATESMEN.

One of the laurel wreaths was of gold, fashioned into the semblance of laurel leaves. The other appeared to the vulgar gaze in the shape of a gold watch, but it was to all intents and purposes a laurel wreath. It was presented to Sir John Macdonald at the "Workingmen's Banquet." It is said that the watch was purchased out of the money subscribed for the purpose of paying for the viands at the banquet. Whether this be a fact or not, it is tolerably certain that the caterer's bill for the banquet has not been paid. Neither has the cost of the hall in which the feeding took place, nor have the demands of the brass band which discoursed sweet music on the occasion been satisfied. As the unreminded of law will shortly have something to say upon these points, it would not be becoming for us to comment upon them. And indeed they need no comment. Our sole purpose now is to mark a distinguished difference between the characters of the two men to whom these laurels wreaths have been presented. Each is a Premier, and both are celebrated for their resemblance to Apollo and to each other; and between their mental gifts it is a favourite recreation of Canadian Tories to attempt to trace a likeness—by which, of course, Lord Beaconsfield feels intensely honoured.

Lord Beaconsfield declined his wreath, and administered to the pestilent office-seeker who sought to achieve notoriety and reward as its originator a lashing which shows that age has not diminished either his lordship's powers of sarcasm or his foresight. Sir John, on the contrary, accepted and pocketed his gold watch, though he knew the persons who are supposed to have spent other people's money in buying it for him were nothing but office-seekers of the meanest stripe. True, some of these cormorants have not yet been provided for. Sir John has not been able to fill the maws of all his hungry supporters, notwithstanding the scores of Reformers whom he has dismissed in order to get room for his friends. But that is not Sir John's fault. The fault belongs to the office-seekers. There are too many of them. —*Toronto Globe.*

ALASKA FISHING GROUNDS.

A special despatch from Washington says: "The negotiations between Russia and the United States relative to the fisheries near Alaska have resulted in an arrangement by which vessels of the United States are allowed to fish in return for a money compensation."

It is probable that the American Minister may have obtained some privileges for American fishermen to land; but as the waters of Alaska within the jurisdiction of the United States abound with every variety of fish, there is no occasion for this Government negotiating to secure additional fishing-grounds. The value of the fish of Alaska is presented in an elaborate report made by Gouverneur Morris, a Special Agent of the Treasury Department. From this it is apparent that as fine cod-fishing banks as exist in the world lie along the coast of Alaska, and that the fish, in quality and size, are equal to those caught off the Banks of Newfoundland. Capt. White, of the Revenue Service, reports that he sounded along the shores for 700 miles, and found the entire length a codfish bank, with plenty of halibut. "One day," says Capt. White, wishing to lay in a store of codfish, I ordered the sails set back and prepared 20 lines, with four or five hooks to each line, and in two hours we caught 250 fish, weighing 30 to 40 pounds each."

William S. Dodge, Mayor of Sitka, writing of the fisheries, says: "The banks extending all along from Kodiak to Behring Straits and the frozen ocean are shallow as compared with those of Newfoundland, the water averaging only from 60 to 120 fathoms. At Kodiak, Richard and Bache, fishermen, caught alone, with hook and line, within the last six months, 22,000 cod. This speaks a volume. The whole coast of Alaska, embracing, including the islands, 26,000 miles of sea frontage, is one grand reservoir of fish, sufficient to employ thousands of men in supplying the demand soon to increase immensely by the peopling of Washington Territory, Oregon and California, and the embryo States all along the great continental highway from the West to the East, as well as the Sandwich Islands, China and Japan."

Frederick Whymper, artist to the Russian Overland Telegraph Expedition, says: "There are extensive cod-banks off the Aleutian Isles, and on many other parts of the coast. Salmon is the commonest of common fish, and is rated food only fit for those who cannot get better. In Alaska, as in British Columbia, the fish can be obtained in vast quantities, simply at the expense of native labour. To this add the value of salt (or vinegar) barrels and freight, and one sees the slight total cost which would be incurred in exporting to benighted Europe that which would there be considered a luxury. In Petropaulouski a merchant told me that he had made in this way $6,000 in one season, at no more trouble to himself than that incurred in a little superintendence of the natives employed."

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND HER SON.

The Empress of the French, before Sir Garnet Wolseley started for the Cape, made him come and see her, and spoke to him long and earnestly about her son. "I do not like his being so far off," she said, "and in that climate. The climate is all that I am afraid of, but I do not like his being away. You must promise me that you will send him home directly you get there." A week or two ago a young gentleman, whose friends live near Chiselhurst, arrived from the Cape. It was intimated to the Empress that if she cared to see him he would wait upon her. She was delighted, and listened with rapt attention to all he had to tell. When he described the assegai used by the Kaffir and Zolu tribes she expressed a wish to see one. They were in the hall, and were forewith produced. The Empress all but fainted at the sight of them, and then burst into a flood of tears. "Do not think me weak," she said; "but until I saw these terrible weapons I never realized the danger my son ran." At that very moment he had been killed by assegai wounds, seventeen in number. When the Zulus stripped the Prince Imperial's body, they would not touch the little medal of the Madonna which he wore around his neck, because it is an article of faith in South Africa that charms taken from a dead man carry with them the luck of their former owner. The poor Empress, I fear, will hardly ever get over the shock of her brave boy's death. The Queen tried to entice her to Windsor, and the Duchess of Roxburgh to induce her to go to Scotland. But she clings to Chiselhurst, and will hardly believe in the Prince Imperial's death until she gazes on his cold features. Heaven help her in her sorrow.

THE EX-PRINCE IMPERIAL'S PRAYER.

The following is the translation of a prayer written by the late Prince and found among the papers in his desk:

My God: I give to thee my heart, but give to me faith. Without faith there is no strong prayer and to pray is a longing of my soul. I pray, not that thou shouldest take away obstacles on my path, but that thou mayest permit me to overcome them. I pray, not that thou shouldest disarm my enemies, but that thou shouldest aid me to conquer myself. Hear, O God, my prayer. Preserve to my affection those who are dear to me. Grant them happy days. If thou only givest on this earth a certain sum of joy, take, O God, my share and bestow it on the most worthy, and may the most worthy be my friends. If thou seekest vengeance upon man, strike me. Misfortune is converted into happiness by the sweet thought that those whom we love are happy. Happiness is poisoned by the bitter thought; while I rejoice, those whom I love a thousand times better than myself are suffering. For me, O God! no more happiness. Take it from my path. I can only find joy in forgetting the past. If I forget those who are no more I shall be forgotten in my turn; and how sad the thought which makes one say, "Time effaces all!" The only satisfaction I seek is that which lasts forever, that which is given by a tranquil conscience. O, my God! show me ever where my duty lies, and give me strength to accomplish it always. Arrived at the term of my life, I shall turn my looks fearlessly to the past. Remembrance will not be for me a long remorse. Then I shall be happy. Grant, O God! that my heart may be penetrated with the conviction that those whom I love and who are dead shall see all my actions. My life shall be worthy of their witness, and my innermost thought shall never make them blush.

HOW TWO GREAT ACTORS CAME ON THE STAGE INTOXICATED.

The play was "Richard III.," and at an early hour the theatre was filled almost to suffocation. It was almost time for the curtain to rise, and Booth was not in the house. Messengers were sent in all directions, but still he was nowhere to be found. The minute-hand went round the dial of the green-room clock with what seemed to the anxious watchers to be extraordinary rapidity; the manager was in despair; but still Booth did not come. At last it was time to ring up the curtain, and just as the stage manager was about to go before the audience and announce that an unforseen accident, and all that sort of thing, would make it necessary to postpone the performance, the back-door keeper cried out "Here's Mr. Booth!"

"Where, where?" asked a dozen voices at once.

"Here, at the door," was the reply, and in a moment the attention of everybody on the stage was directed to the back entrance.

It was true, the great actor was there, but in anything but a proper condition to play *Richard III.* In fact, he was so drunk —"unwell"—Mr. Gilbert charitably calls it, that he was not able to stand on his feet. Still the manager seized upon him with glad hands—the elder Booth drunk was worth a score of other actors sober—and he was hastily taken to his dressing-room. There everything possible was done to revive him. His head was bathed with *eau de Cologne*, he was rubbed with bay rum, and at last he was so much recovered that it was possible to slip him into the clothes of the hunchback *Richard*. Then the curtain was rung up, Booth was pushed on the stage. The magnetism of the great crowd revived him as was nearly always the case when he was "unwell." With a great effort he collected his thoughts, saw, from the clothes that he had on, that he was to play *Richard*, and went on with his part. All went well during the first scenes, and the manager and leading members of the company were just congratulating themselves upon what they believed to be the happy outcome of what might have been a serious difficulty, when suddenly Booth gave signs of again collapsing. There was no help for it, however; they must go on with the play.

John Gilbert, who was playing the sick *King Edward*, made his entrance with the *Queen, Dorset, Rivers, Hastings*, and the rest, and, as usual, was conducted to a couch in the middle of the stage. Then, after a few speeches by the *King* and other characters, it was time for *Richard's* entrance. As *Buckingham* spoke the line, "And in good time, here comes the noble Duke," Booth was pushed on the stage, but for once his wit failed him. He could not keep upon his feet, and, instead of making the speech beginning, "Good morrow to my sovereign King and Queen," he staggered over to where Gilbert, as the *King*, was reclining, looked at him for a moment, and, winking one eye good-humoredly, said, in a tone audible to most of the audience, "Get up, John, and let me lie down." Of course the scene closed amid great confusion and shouts of laughter, and the play, so far as Mr. Booth was concerned, was at an end.

An incident somewhat similar to this Mr. Gilbert relates in regard to an actor of the olden school named Foote. This gentleman, when he was sober, was a valuable addition to any company, but, like a great many other valuable men on the stage at that time—men of a class now seldom met with—he would sometimes drink more than his legs would carry. One evening when in this condition he came into the theatre, and announced, just as the curtain was going up, that he had not been able to learn his part, but that he was sure he could read it correctly if the audience would allow him to do so. In despair the stage manager went before the curtain, stated that Mr. Foote had been too unwell to learn his part, and asked if the ever-generous public, &c., would bear with him while he read it. The "ever generous public," represented by the gallery-boys, consented to bear with him, and the play commenced. When it was time for Foote to go on, however, he suddenly discovered that he could not see to read, and wildly called for a pair of spectacles. Again the stage manager, who seems to have been a rather innocent sort of person, went to the footlights, and asked if Mr. Foote might wear his spectacles while reading his part. The occupants of the gallery, who were particularly good-humored, cried "Yes, yes, let him have his spectacles," and the manager bowed his thanks and retired. But still Foote was not satisfied. He declared that the spectacles were not enough, that no gentleman could be expected to strain his eyes in the dim light of the stage, darkened as it would be during his scenes, and in all earnestness he vowed that he would not read his part unless he was allowed to do so by the light of a candle. This was more than even the easy-going stage-manager could bear, and the curtain was rung down, while arrangements were made to supply Foote's place. —*N. Y. Times.*

SARA BERNHARDT.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. World* writes thus:—

Sometime ago I made a solemn engagement never to write of Sarah Bernhardt again in your columns, and I broke it as soon as made because that many-sided genius was doing something or other—I forget what—that could not be ignored. In a postscript I entered into another engagement to the same effect, and—I am going to break it once more. The astounding news has just been flashed across the Channel that she has sent in her resignation to the Theatre Francais and has hired herself out for a starring tour in America at two million of francs. Of the particulars of this wonderful venture I can as yet say nothing, for she is not here to be questioned, and Paris knows no more of it than I do. An American is carrying her off at this high bid, but the name of the rash man, the nature and duration of the proposed tour, in fact all the particulars of the engagement are at present unknown. It is no doubt somebody who has seen her in London, and who has been dazzled by her extraordinary success there. Sarah is certainly the rage in that capital. She dines with dukes every day—that indeed would not be so very surprising—but the duchesses are at the table as well. English society is going to the devil—that is the general verdict on it on the part of the sober few, but the headstrong many think of nothing but how they may secure the honour of Sarah's company for an hour in boudoir or drawing-room. She has made the English trip of the great company of French players one colossal advertisement of her own personality. Rules were laid down in advance to restrain her. She has camly set them all at naught. The artistes were told that they were to live near the Gaiety Theatre; she took a house in Chester Square. They were forbidden to play at private entertainments: she has earned ten times her salary by representations at the houses of the "nobility and gentry." For this she may plead a charitable excuse How else are the bishops and clergy of all denominations to see her, bound as they are by their holy horror of the playhouse, and of course they are just as eagerly curious as the rest. "Gloucester and Bristol" was among her audience at Mrs. Knight's the other day, and his are by no means the only gaiters that have indulged in this profane delight. The society journals are calling out loudly for a little good old fashioned English shame and are wanting to know why, when so many of her social superiors are shut out of the heaven of high life for a single blot on their passports of respectability, this foreign woman should be admitted without so much as a demand for her papers? The Orleans Club (for ladies and gentlemen) has apparently seen the justice of this protest, and has inflicted about the only humilation Sarah has had to endure by declining to admit her as a guest to the institution. There is, indeed a party for her as well as a party against, but the ayes carry it by an overwhelming majority of fortune and position. The papers bark, but nobody minds them. This "*Mademoiselle*" Bernhardt, says one of them, has a son fourteen years old. We never hear of his papa. Will somebody produce Monsieur Bernhardt? Meanwhile she holds the exceedingly uneven tenor of her way under the impulse of a craving for notoriety that nothing seems to sate. The other day she held a reception for the private display of her paintings and statuary which was attended by Prince Leopold, Mr. Gladstone and a crowd of that mark. She likes it, and London likes it, and that seemed enough for both of them till Paris broke out into loud complaint. The *Figaro* especially took her to task for degrading French histrionic art and a great national establishment in the eyes of the foreigner, and asked with great bitterness when she would condescend to confine herself to her true part as a member of the company and nothing more. No sooner did this expostulation reach her than she replied to it by telegraph—her wrath being a great deal too impatient to wait for the post—threatening resignation and hinting that the paper had made itself the mouthpiece of the jealousy of a rival. The rival in question was clearly poor Croizette, whom Sarah has clean snuffed out in this London visit. Sarah's enemies admit that she has genius while Croizette's friends do not venture to claim so much for her. Sarah has played her down, and ever her trump card, the "Sphinx," has not brought her a single trick. The announcement of the American engagement comes as a sort of postscript to the telegraphed letter. It is Sarah's way of bringing Paris to its senses after driving London mad. It remains to be seen whether Paris will let her have it all her own way. Her resignation is one thing; the acceptance of it by the French Government, which holds her written bond to play for a term of years, is another. The best counter-stroke, however, would be to take her at her word and to let her go to one short season's success of curiosity among a people who do not speak her language and who feel no overpowering interest in her individuality—to return a humble supplicant for praise to Paris, which, after all, alone knows how to value her at her true artistic worth.

PROPOSED VOYAGE TO MELBOURNE IN AN ELEVEN TON SHIP.

The passion for navigating the ocean in miniature ships seems to be on the increase, for now comes Burrill and Coon, with the smallest boat that ever attempted to cross the ocean, who propose to sail to Melbourne to be present at the Industrial Exhibition next year.

Their boat is called the Golden Gate, 19 feet in length, 5 feet 4 inches beam at the water line, 2 feet 6 inches in depth; and 11 tons burden. She is schooner rigged, and carries seventy-five square yards of canvas. Her stern is of the old style "Pinkey" build. Not the least prominent peculiarity of her build is that, from the water line to her upper streak she tumbles in, leaving her breadth of beam across the deck 4 feet 11 inches. This is so as to conform with the deck, which crowns to an elevation of five inches and is intended to enable her to accomplish the feat of righting herself in case she is capsized. Her knees and timbers are of white oak, her deck of white pine and planking of cypress. She is well furnished with compasses, sextants and quadrants, and each of the hardy mariners carries a chronometer. They are also well provided with the best charts.

Her water tanks are of copper, lined with tin and can hold two and a half barrels. The ship's stores are all canned, and, if no accident occurs, are sufficient to last five months. All the spars, except the mainmast, can be unshipped and stowed away under decks, ample room for these as well as the sails being provided. The cabin is watertight in all weathers, and can accommodate two sleepers, who, by brass tubes, can have all the ventilation needed even with the hatches closed.

Burrill, who is commander, and who furnished the model, is a native of Falmouth, thirty-five years of age, and has had practical experience of twenty years in the whaling and merchant service, and also in the navy, from cabin boy to master. Coon, the first mate, is a native of Nantucket, twenty-eight years old. He was brought up among the hardy fishermen of the island; went to sea when he was quite young; had been round Cape Horn five times, and is confident of success in his perilous undertaking. The course will be from Massachusetts Bay to Cape de Verde, on the African coast, which, unless some accident happens, will be the first stopping place; thence to the Cape of Good Hope, where a short stay will be made, for rest, provisions and repairs; thence across the Indian Ocean for Australia, where the hardy Captain expects to enter as an attraction at the International Exhibition.

A large crowd gathered to see the little vessel start, and the tiny craft started on her journey, forced on by a good western breeze. She had one mast up and her jib and mainsail set. As she sped before the wind the spectators cheered.

TOO MUCH GRAMMAR.

The peril of employing highly educated young men as clerks was again illustrated recently. A woman stopped at a green grocer's on Woodward avenue and asked:

"Is them lettuce fresh?"

"You mean *that* lettuce," suggested the clerk, "and it is fresh."

"Then, you'd better eat it!," she snapped, as she walked on.

The grocer rushed out and asked the clerk what on earth had happened to anger her, and the young man replied:

"Why, nothing, only I corrected her grammar."

"You have turned away one of my best customers! Only yesterday she came in and asked me how I sold those white sugar, and I got an order for a whole barrel. Hang you, sir! but if them customers want grammar they don't expect to find her in a grocery! No, sir, and if you see she again you want to apologize in the most humblest manner!"

—Scott Hunter, a St. Louis negro, gave a party on his 49th birthday, and invited all the coloured folks of his acquaintance. The guests were a little surprised and indignant when they were compelled to pay an admission fee of ten cents at the door, but Hunter explained that the money would be spent for music and beer, and good feeling was restored. Dancing was kept up until two o'clock in the morning, at which time Hunter's wife thought the gathering ought to disperse, and she said so. Surprise and indignation again possessed the guests. Mrs. Hunter remarked that the gate had been broken. "De cow did it, I guess," said a young lady. "Yes, a two-legged cow," Mrs. Hunter retorted. That offended all the ladies present, and their gallant escorts took up their cause. Hunter was loyal to his wife on this emergency. He took down a gun and scared the company out of the house; but they learned that the weapon was not loaded, and remained in the yard. Then, he loaded his gun and killed Ben George, the dandy of the party.

THAT FAT PERSON CANNOT BE FOUND.

Not even Edison, with all his inventive genius and extensive research, can find a fat person that Allan's Anti-Fat will not reduce at the rate of from two to five pounds per week. Those having uselessly tried different anti-fat prescriptions, including "*starvation*," "horseback" and "saw-horse" "riding," may be skeptical, but a fair trial will convince them that Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and that it will speedily fulfill all promises. Sold by druggists.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelop to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D New York City. D787 W5

PRESCRIPTION FREE for the speedy cure of General Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address Davidson & Co., 78 Nassau street, New York. mwf D W

Steamship Notices.

Bermuda, West Indies & Porto Rico