

A SPY'S ADVENTURES

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A Remarkable and Mysterious Personage—Was He Serving Two Masters.

Some time in February or March, 1864, a slender and prepossessing young fellow, between twenty-two and twenty-six apparently, applied at the War Department in Washington for employment as a spy within the confederate lines, says Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, in the August number of the North American Review. The main body of Army of Northern Virginia was then lying at Gordonsville, and the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac were at Culpeper Court House. General Grant had not yet come from the West to take command of the momentous campaign which finally opened with his movement into the Wilderness in the beginning of May. The young man who sought this terrible service was well dressed and intelligent, and professed to be animated by motives pure y patriotic. He was a clerk in the Treasury Department of the Interior Department, or possibly in one of the bureaux of the War Department; I don't remember which. All that he asked was that he should have a horse and an order which would carry him safely through the federal lines, and in return he undertook to bring information from General Lee's army and from the Government of the confederacy in Richmond. He understood perfectly well the perilous nature of the enterprise he proposed. Finding that the applicant bore a good character in the office where he was employed, it was determined to accept his proposal. He was furnished with a horse, an order that would pass him through the union lines, and, also, I believe, with a moderate sum of money; and then he departed. Two or three weeks later he reported at the War Department. He had been in Gordonsville and Richmond; had obtained the confidence of the confederate authorities, and was the bearer of a letter from Jefferson Davis to Clement C. Clay, the agent of the confederate government of Canada, then known to be stationed

not far from Niagara Falls. Mr. Clay had as official associate Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, who had been Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Buchanan, and like Mr. Clay had been serving the confederate government ever since its organization. The letter from Mr. Davis the young man exhibited, but only the outside of the envelope was examined. The address was in the handwriting of the confederate chief, and the statement of our young adventurer that it was merely a letter of recommendation advising Messrs. Clay and Thompson that they might repose confidence in the bearer, since he was ardently devoted to the confederate cause and anxious to serve the great purpose that it had in view, appeared entirely probable, and the young man was allowed to proceed to Niagara Falls and Canada. He made some general report upon the condition of the rebel army at Gordonsville, but it was of no particular value, except that in its more interesting features it agreed with our information from other sources. He was not long in returning from St. Catharines with a dispatch which was also allowed to pass unopened upon his assurance that it contained nothing of importance. In this way he went back and forward from Richmond to St. Catharines once or twice. We supplied him with money to a limited extent, and also with one or two horses. He said that he got some thought it prudent to accept from them anything more than very small sums, since his professed zeal for the confederate cause forbade his receiving anything for his travelling expenses beyond what was absolutely necessary. During the summer of 1864, the activity of Grant's campaign and the fighting which prevailed all along the line impeded our young man's expeditions, but did not stop them. All his dispatches, however, whether coming from Richmond or Canada were regularly brought to the War Department and were opened, and in every case a copy of them was kept. As it was necessary to

break the seals and destroy the envelopes in opening them, there was some difficulty in sending them forward in what should appear to be the original wrappers. Coming from Canada, the paper employed was English, and there was a good deal of trouble in procuring paper of the same appearance. I remember also that one important dispatch, which was sealed with Mr. Clay's seal, had to be delayed somewhat while we had an imitation seal engraved; but these delays were easily accounted for at Richmond by the pretense that they had been caused by accidents upon the road, and by the necessity of avoiding the federal pickets. At any rate, the confidence of the confederates in our agent and in theirs never seemed to be shaken by any of these occurrences. Finally our dispatch bearer reported one day at the War Department with a document which he said was of extraordinary consequence. It was found to contain an account of a scheme for setting fire to New York and Chicago by means of clock work machines that were to be placed in several of the large hotels and places of amusement, particularly in Barnum's Museum in New York, and to set off simultaneously so that the fire department in each place would be unable to attend the great number of calls that would be made upon it on account of these confederate conflagrations in so many different quarters, and thus the cities might be greatly damaged, or even destroyed. This dispatch was duly sent up again and was taken to Richmond, and a confidential officer was at once sent to New York to warn General Dix, who was in command there, of the confederate project. The General was very unwilling to believe that any such design could be seriously entertained, and John A. Kennedy, then superintendent of police, was equally incredulous. But the Secretary of War was peremptory in his orders, and when the day of the incendiary attempt arrived both the military and

the police made every preparation to prevent the threatened catastrophe. The officer who came from Washington was 'odged in the St. Nicholas Hotel, one of the large establishments that were to be set on fire, and while he was washing his hands in the evening preparatory to going to dinner, a fire began burning in the next room to his. It was promptly put out, and was found to be caused by

A CLOCK WORK APPARATUS which had been left in that room by a lodger who had departed some hours before. In every instance these fires were extinguished without much damage and without exciting any considerable public attention, thanks to the precautions that had been taken in consequence of the warning derived from Mr. Clay's dispatch to Mr. Benjamin in Richmond. The plan of setting fire to Chicago proved even more abortive; I do not remember that any report of actual burning was received from there. Later in the fall, after the military operations had substantially terminated for the season, a dispatch was brought from Canada signed by Mr. Clay and addressed to Mr. Benjamin, as secretary of state in the confederate government, conveying the information that a new and really formidable military expedition against northern Vermont, particularly against Burlington, if I am not mistaken, had been organized and fitted out in Canada, and would make its attack as soon as practicable. This was after the well-known attempt upon St. Albans and Lake Champlain, and promised to be much more injurious. The dispatch reached Washington one Sunday morning and was taken to the War Department as usual, but its importance in the eyes of the confederate agents had led to its being prepared for transportation with uncommon care. It was placed between two thicknesses of the pair of re-enforced cavalry trousers which the messenger wore and sewed up, so that when he was mounted it was held between his thigh and the saddle. Having been carefully ripped out and opened, it was immediately carried to Mr. Stanton, who was confined to his house by a cold. "This is serious," he said. "Go over to the White House and ask the President to come here." Mr. Lincoln was found dressing to go to church, and he was rapidly driven to Mr. Stanton's house. After discussing the subject in every aspect and considering thoroughly the probability that to keep the dispatch would put an end to communications by this channel, they determined that it must be kept. The conclusive reason for this step was that it established beyond question the fact that the confederates, while

behind the British government in Canada, had organized and fitted out a military expedition against the United States. But while the dispatch afforded evidence that could not be gainsaid, the mere possession of it was not sufficient. It must be found in the possession of the confederate dispatch bearer, and the circumstances attending its capture must be established in such a manner that the British foreign office would not be able to dispute the genuineness of the document. "We must have this paper for Sewall," said Mr. Lincoln. "As for the young man, get him out of the scrape if you can." Accordingly the paper was taken back to the War Department and sewed up again in the trousers whence it had been taken three hours before. The bearer was instructed to start at dusk on the road which he usually took in passing through the lines: to be at a certain tavern outside of Alexandria at 9 o'clock in the evening, and to stop there to water his horse. This information was sent through Major-General Augur, commandant of Washington and the surrounding region, to General Wells, of New Hampshire, the military governor of Alexandria, directing him to be at the tavern at 9 o'clock in the evening, and to arrest a confederate dispatch bearer concerning whom authentic information had been received at the War Department, and whose description was furnished for Wells' guidance. He was to do him no injury, but to make sure of his person and all papers that he might have upon him, and to bring him under a sufficient guard directly to the War Department; and General Augur was directed to be present there, in order to assist in the examination of the prisoner, and to verify any dispatches that might be found. Accordingly just before midnight a carriage drove up to the door of the War Department with a soldier on the box and two soldiers on the front seat within, while the back seat was occupied by General Wells and the prisoner. Of course no one but the two or three who had been in the secret was aware that this gentleman had walked quietly out of the War Department only a few hours previously, and that the paper which was the cause of the entire ceremony had been sewed up in his clothes just before that. While the prisoner

was very violent and outrageous in his language, and he boasted fiercely of his devotion to the confederacy and his detestation of the union. During the examination which now followed he said nothing except to answer a few questions, but his bearing—patient, scornful, undaunted—was that of an incomparable actor. If Mr. Clay and Mr. Benjamin had been present they would have been more than ever certain that he was one of their noblest young men. His hat, boots, and other articles of his clothing were taken off one by one. The hat and boots were first searched, and finally the dispatch was found in his trousers and taken out. Its nature and the method of its capture were stated in a memorandum which was drawn up on the spot and signed by General Augur and General Wells and one or two other officers who were there for the purpose; and then the dispatch bearer himself was sent off to the old Capital prison. The dispatch, with the documents of verification, was then led over to Mr. Seward for use in London, and a day or two afterward the warden of the dispatch bearer an opportunity of escaping, with a proper show of attempted prevention. One afternoon he walked into my office. "Ah," said I, "you have run away!" "Yes, sir," he answered. "Did they shoot at you?" "They did,

and didn't hit me; But I didn't think that would answer the purpose. So I shot myself through the arm." Heshowed me the wound. It was through the fleshy part of the forearm, and due care had been taken not to break my bones. A more deliberate and less dangerous wound could not be; and yet it did not look trivial. He was ordered to get away for Canada as promptly as possible, so that he might explain the loss of his dispatch before it should become known there by any other means. An advertisement offering \$2,000 for his recapture was at once inserted in the New York Herald, the Pittsburg Journal and the Tribune. No one ever appeared to claim the reward; but in about a week the escaped prisoner returned from Canada with new dispatches that had been entrusted to him. They contained nothing of importance, however. The wound in his arm had borne testimony in his favor, and the fact that he had hurried through to St. Catherine's with having it dressed was thought to afford conclusive evidence of his fidelity to the confederate cause. The war was ended soon after this adventure, and his services had been of great value a new place with the assurance of lasting employment was found for the young man in one of the bureaux of the War Department. He did not remain there very long, however, and I don't know what has become of him. He was one of the cleverest creatures I ever saw. His style of patriotic lying was sublime; it amounted to genius.

The Tally Sticks. Very few members of Parliament, and still fewer of the general public, are aware that a singular duty is imposed by statute this autumn upon the Speaker of the House of Commons. This is the examination of the standards of the British yard measure and pound weight, which, for security, are built into the wall at the side of the central staircase in the Palace of Westminster. When the old legislative palace was destroyed by fire, the former standards perished, and a Royal Commission sat to consider how the new standard should be preserved. It was decided that they should be buried in the wall within a fire-proof safe or rather coffin. But the law provides that once in twenty years this coffin must be opened and its contents officially inspected, lest they might have been tampered with or removed. The time for this periodical examination of the standards arrives in two or three months.

A New Ship Model. LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Captain Saunders, of the new American steamer Charles W. Wetmore, which sailed from Duluth, Minn., June 11th, arriving here Tuesday, said during the voyage between Cape Breton and Liverpool the vessel averaged nine knots an hour. She was much less susceptible to the action of the wind and waves than a vessel of the ordinary type. She experienced strong winds, sending waves over the port quarter, and this, perhaps, was the severest test to which she could have been subjected. The fact that the steamer neither pitched nor rolled heavily, the motion being much less than that of an ordinary steamer, he thought, was proof of the superior sea-going qualities of whalebacks. The Wetmore has been inspected by numerous shippers and shipbuilders, many of whom have expressed the opinion that the new type of vessel will revolutionize the freighting commerce of the ocean. Shipowner Ismay said: "This type of a vessel is admirably fitted for the Manchester ship canal." The Wetmore's cargo is in the finest condition.

Crofters in Canada. LONDON, July 23.—Major Clark, formerly of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, and Colonel Englewood, of the Royal Engineers, sail on the "Etruria" to-morrow as commissioners appointed by the syndicate formed in connection with the new Crofters' settlements on Vancouver Island under the auspices of the Imperial and British Columbia Governments. They will make overtures to the Provincial Government to carry on a fishery and other commercial undertakings in connection with the settlement.

A Disappointed Man. DUBLIN, July 23.—Prof Koch has resigned all the public offices held by him. This step is associated with supposed disappointment over the unsatisfactory results of his discovery of "tuberculosis." The Academy senate will bestow an honorary office upon him, permitting him to lecture whenever he chooses.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing it, and by their gentle action stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured...

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. St. Vitus Dance Cured! SAN ANDRAS, CAL. CO., CAL., FEB. 1889. My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by it, that he could not go to school for 2 years. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored his natural health, and he is now attending school again. MICHAEL O'CONNEL. Extract From a Letter of the Rev. W. C. Kampeier, Lowell, Wash. Co. O. I ordered for my little son upon the advice of Rev. E. Koenig, the spasms disappeared and no symptoms shown since four weeks. Although the attack came from 15 to 20 times each day before the child was so delicate that it could hardly stand or walk, now it is playing in the yard and has gained 34 lbs. in weight. Although the Rev. Koenig had expressed but little hope that the Nerve Tonic would help, I thank God, that I followed his advice and shall recommend the remedy to all sufferers. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 114 AGO, ILL. GOLD MEDALS: 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5. Price 25 per Bottle. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

Children always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION. of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and Milk. It is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cod easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Crispi Defends Italy Against France. LONDON, July 24.—Signor Crispi has an article in the Contemporary Review in which he defends Italy against the attacks of the French press. He says France has in late years opposed any reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government and has exploited the Vatican in order to create difficulties for the Quirinal. One reason of Italy's adhesion to the Dreibrund was the need of obtaining a guarantee against the claims of the Pope and of giving the country insurance that France would not again send expeditions to support the Papacy. Signor Crispi advocates the sinking of all differences between France and Italy.

An Election in England. LONDON, July 24.—The election yesterday in the North or Wisbech division of Cambridgeshire for a successor in Parliament to the late C. W. Selwyn (Conservative) resulted in another victory for the Liberals. The result was:—Arthur Braud (Liberal), 3,979; Duncan (Conservative), 3,719. At the last election Selwyn received 4,169 votes to 2,082 for Rigby (Home Ruler). The victory is a surprise to both sides. The Gladstonian candidate was opposed by powerful local trade interests and it was hardly calculated that he would do any more than reduce the Conservative majority to such a minimum as would justify a re-contest at the coming election. Among the elements of the Conservative strength, long dominant in the constituency, these were thrown in their full strength against the Gladstonian, whose victory is, therefore, all the more significant. But neither this nor the result of any of the by-elections will alter the determination of the Government to try to complete its scheme of Irish legislation before dissolving Parliament. Certain influential Conservatives in constant communication with the electoral headquarters are pressing Lord Salisbury to remodel the Cabinet and to dissolve Parliament at once. They plead that the strength of the Gladstonian reaction is growing constantly, and that another year's delay will probably result in an overwhelming Liberal majority. These tactical reasons, though supported by the opposition of the officials of the electoral executive, have not shaken Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour in their resolve to face another session.

Always Patriotic. DUBLIN, July 23.—The League convention met here to-day with a large attendance. Mr. Parnell, who was the presiding officer, was warmly cheered. Referring to Mr. Balfour's promise, as outlined, of a local government bill for Ireland, Mr. Parnell said he would join with Timothy Healy in making it as comprehensible as possible. The convention adopted a programme which included non-honour suffrage, land law reform and the re-instatement of the evicted tenants. During the debate Parnell charged the Healyites with anxiety to take office and urge the Irish members of Parliament to take the most strict pledges not to accept office until Ireland had the most complete powers over her own destinies.

Protection and Reciprocity. LONDON, July 27.—In an interview published here Chauncy M. Depew deprecates the suggestion that he is likely to be the man to champion the Republican cause in the next presidential election in the United States. He believed Mr. Harrison would carry the election as the Republican candidate. "Mr.

Blaine," he continued, "is the strongest man politically and the most popular, but still, in my belief, Mr. Harrison will be renominated." Mr. Depew believed that Mr. Cleveland would most likely be the Democratic candidate, but that the Democrats would not be as unanimous for Mr. Cleveland as the Republicans would be for their candidate. Bad times, Mr. Depew said, would disappear under the assured prosperity of the farmers.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN.—The markets are, if anything, showing an inclination to be weaker. We quote: No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, nominal; No. 2 Manitoba hard, \$1.10 @ \$1.12; No. 3 Manitoba hard, 97c; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01 @ \$1.08; feeding do, 62c @ 65c. Peas, 89c in store; 90c afloat. Oats, Manitoba, 53c @ 53 1/2c; Upper Canada, 55c @ 55 1/2c. Corn, 72c @ 77c, duty paid. Barley, feeding, 60c; malting, nominal, at 65c @ 67c. Rye, nominal, at 88c @ 84c.

FLOUR.—There is an easier tone in the market. We quote:—Patent spring, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; patent winter, \$5.25 @ \$5.35; straight roller, \$4.90 @ \$5.05; extra, \$4.60 @ \$4.70; superfine, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25 @ \$6.00; strong bakers' (Man.), \$5.00 @ \$5.15.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is steady and barrelled pork is in demand. Prices are firm. We quote to-day:—Canadian short cut, \$16.50 @ \$17.00; Western clear mess pork, \$16.50; short cut, western, \$16.50; hams, city cured, 10c @ 11c; do, city-cured, 10c @ 11c; lard, in pails, Fairbanks, 8c @ 8 1/2c; bacon, 8c @ 10c.

CHEESE.—The market is steady and firm. We quote at 8c @ 8 1/2c for finest white, and 8c for finest colored. Extra fine cheese are selling at 9c.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet and the export business is reported quiet on account of high prices. We quote:—Creamery at 19c @ 19 1/2c; Townships, dairy, 16c @ 17c; Western dairy, 15c.

Eggs.—The market remains as before. We quote 12c @ 13c.

FARMERS MARKETS.

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from \$1.20 @ 1.30 per bag; peas, 90c @ \$1 per bushel; buckwheat, 65c @ 70c do; beans, \$1.50 @ \$2.00 do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 75c @ \$1.00 per bag; cabbages, 30c @ 40c per dozen; cauliflower, 75c @ 1.50 do; celery, 30c @ 40c do; cucumbers, 25c do.

FRUIT.—Lemons, \$4.50 @ \$5.50 per box; oranges, \$3.00 @ \$4.00 the case; apples, \$8 @ \$4 per barrel; bananas, \$1.00 @ \$1.75 per bunch; raspberries, 8c @ \$1 per pail; red currants, 35c @ 40c per gallon; black currants, 40c do; gooseberries, 50c @ 60c do; blueberries, 75c do; tomatoes, 75c per basket, containing about a peck.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Tub butter from 14c @ 17c per lb; prints, 20c @ 20; packed eggs, 14c to 20c per dozen; fresh, 22c @ 23c.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 60c @ \$1 per pair; turkeys, 90c @ \$1.25 each; young ducks, 75c @ \$1 per pair; spring chickens, alive, 30c @ 50c per pair.

FISH.—Fresh salmon from the Lower Ports, 12c @ 15c per lb; halibut, 10c @ 12c; haddock and cod, 5c @ 6c; trout and white fish, 8c @ 10c; dore, 10c; pike, 8c; pickerel, 8c @ 10c; lobster, 10c @ 12c; sturgeon, 10c; perch, rock bass and little white fish, 15c @ 30c per bunch.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$7 @ \$9.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, 50c @ 70c per 100 lbs; straw, \$4.00 @ \$5.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

Live Stock.

The receipts of Live Stock at these Yards for week ending July 25th were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs. Left over from previous week: 386, 270, 117, 219. Total for week: 425, 320, 108, 219. Left on hand: 199, 319.

Heavy receipts of cattle for week at these yards. For export cattle trade was dull and with higher ocean freights than warranted by cables from English markets prices have declined. The scarcity of good cattle and large supply of inferior gave a dull tone to the butcher market, but few animals realizing 4c cents, a number remained unsold. Large receipts of export sheep for which there was little inquiry, values lower. Hogs, fair supply, prices unchanged. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 4c; cattle butchers good, 4c; cattle butchers med., 3 1/2c @ 4c; cattle butchers culls, 3c; sheep, 3 1/2c @ 3c; Hogs, \$5.20 @ \$5.25; calves, \$2 @ \$6.

The Crops in Alberta.

CANARY, July 22.—The spring having opened unusually early, many of the farmers began their seeding in the latter part of March, but the very dry weather and high winds in May and the beginning of June, which are generally our rainy months, so retarded the growth that the prospects for both the hay and grain crops looked gloomy. Latterly, however, the weather has been showery, and farmers report that the improvement has been remarkable. Wheat has been shown from this neighborhood 39 inches in length and the heads fully shot out. Oats and barley look healthy, and if the autumn is favourable an average crop may be expected. Hay will be short, but as the cutting does not begin till about the middle of August there is time yet for improvement. The annual rounding up of the cattle in the different ranches is now completed, and the calf crop is reported as being the largest known in the country, and all the animals in splendid condition. Last winter, owing to its mildness and light falls of snow, was a very favourable one for the anching interests, and the losses among the cattle and horses were almost nothing. In Edmonton and eastern parts of the districts of Alberta the early rains were more plentiful, and the crops are reported as likely to be above the average. The iron has been laid on the Calgary and Edmonton railway to within about 10 miles of its northern terminus at Edmonton, and the contractors are moving down their plant to commence work on the southern extension to McLeod.

Before you start out to attain a seat on the pinnacle of fame, fear in mind that it runs up to a pretty sharp point.

S. Carsley's Column.

Early Closing.

Our stores close at one o'clock on Saturdays during July and August.

A MORNING ANNOYANCE.

Among the worst business annoyances in Montreal is caused by one firm annoying another, in having their store windows and sidewalk swept and cleaned so late in the morning and at such irregular hours.

THE HOSE NUISANCE.

Between 6 and 8 a.m. is quite late enough to allow storekeepers to water the fronts of their premises. Americans are early people and come round shopping at from 8 to 8.30 a.m. The other morning, at 8.30, ladies found it difficult to get along Notre Dame street, because of the obstruction caused by a host of men and boys cleaning store fronts, watering hose, step-ladders, buckets, brooms, &c., being strewed in all directions.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The City authorities are largely to blame in not regulating things as far as possible, so as not to allow any individual or firm to become a source of annoyance to either their neighbors or the public.

THE PROPRIETORS WORST.

Proprietors must be held responsible for the management of their stores, so that they are the real culprits. Still, so long as people will not do the right thing, then we think the powers that be should enact such laws as will compel them.

ANOTHER NUISANCE.

Vehicles being backed up against the sidewalk and across the street on Notre Dame and St. James streets between McGill street and the Court House is a most intolerable nuisance and the cause of many accidents. It is, to put it mildly, great cheek on the part of any ratepayer in these particular parts of the streets referred to to compel anyone driving past to go out of their course across the car track, just because said ratepayer persists in having a vehicle backed up to the sidewalk, and which is quite unnecessary in said streets. Such selfish people deserve to be punished in some way who ever they are. The city authorities would confer a great favor on the public in regulating a few of these important details.

S. CARSELY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Manchester Department. White Damask Napkins, 45c doz. Unbleached Table Damask, 10c yd. Large Damask Napkins, 55c doz. White Table Damask, wide, 24c yd. Round and Square D'Oylies, 24c each. Linen Damask Napkins, 79c doz. Unbleached Table Damask, 15c yd. Fringed Linen D'Oylies, 44c yd. Fine White Table Damask, 85c doz. New Patterns in Damask Napkins, 85c doz. Unbleached Table Damask, 18c yd. Linen D'Oylies, Round and Square, 71c yd. All Linen Table Damask, 45c yd. Extra Quality Napkins, per doz., \$1.15. Best Quality Table Napkins, per doz., \$2.15.

S. CARSELY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Manchester Department. White Striped Muslins, 3c. White Checked Muslins, 3c. Fancy White Muslins, 3c. Colored Series, 5c. Extra value in Flannelettes, 5c. Flannelettes reduced to, 5c. Good Grey Fannel, 10c. Wide Grey Fannel, 11c. All-wool Grey Fannel, 12c. Very good Grey Fannel, 14c. Light and Dark Grey Fannel, 15c. Colored Saxony Fannel, 19c. Bed Ticking, 9c. Good Bed Ticking, 12c. Very strong Bed Ticking, 14c.

S. CARSELY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Manchester Department. Scullery Towels, 5c. Linen Scullery Towels, 6c. Large Scullery Towels, 8c. Honeycomb Towels, 8c. Heavy Honeycomb Towels, 7c. Honeycomb Towels, Fringed, 10c. Good quality Towels, 12c. Extra quality Honeycomb Towels, 12c. Fancy Colored Bath Towels, 14c. Large sized Bath Towels, 14c. Fine quality Bath Towels, 20c. Large size Bath Sheets, \$1.40. Bath Sheets for Sea Bathing, \$1.70. Very large Bath Sheets, \$2.00. Extra large Bath Sheets, \$2.00.

S. CARSELY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779. Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CLAIPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

S. Carsley's Column.