

## CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1810.)

437 &amp; 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

## HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL.

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.  
Children's White Sox, 1 to 6.  
Boys' Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.  
Girls' White Hose, nicely varied assortment of colors, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.  
Girls' White Hose, 7c up to 65c per pair.  
Girls' Brown Hose, 8c up to 30c per pair.  
Girls' White Hose, 10c to 60c per pair.  
Ladies' White Hose, 10c to 81c per pair.  
Ladies' Unbleached Hose, 10c to 81c per pair.  
Ladies' Black Hose.  
Ladies' Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.  
Ladies' Fancy Hose in great variety.  
Gents' Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair.  
Gents' White Sox.  
Gents' Unbleached Sox, 10c to 80c.  
Gents' Colored and Fancy Socks.  
Gents' Ballerina Half-Hose.  
Gents' Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

## Underclothing.

Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves.  
Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves.  
Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.  
Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.  
Men's and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.  
N.B.—Our lamb's wool Underclothing is so packed away, that we can sell it during the entire summer season.

## Canadian Hosiery.

We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hosiery, of Canadian manufacture. We desire our customers to examine these goods carefully, and give them a trial, for the following reasons:—

FIRSTLY—They are manufactured in Canada.  
SECONDLY—They possess great merit and deserve attention.  
THIRDLY—We recommend them.  
Small Wares—Linen Goods—Cotton Goods—Gloves—Black Gloves—Dress Goods.

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side).  
Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (East side).  
Splendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth. For Tailoring, go to CHEAPSIDE.

## Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cord, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.  
Persian Cord, all colors, 15c, 25c, 30c, etc.  
Debeiges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 60c.  
Cashmeres, all wool, 20c up.  
Tartan, all wool, 20c up.  
Lustre and Brilliantines, all colors, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c.  
N.B.—Our Lustres, quite new, 25c, 35c and 30c.  
Seal Brown Lustres, all prices.  
Silver Grey Challis.  
Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

## Grenadines.

Plain Black Grenadine, 25c to 40c.  
Black Gilt Grenadine, all prices.

## Small Wares.

Pins, Needles, Buttons, Brads, Thread, Tape, Silk Spools, Silk Twist.

## Corsets—Crompton Make.

Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and lacing supports.  
Corsets for Children.  
Children's Bands.  
Corsets, French Goods, at 30c each.

## Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6c to 15c per yard.  
Brown Cotton from 5c up.  
White Cotton from 7c up.  
An extra bargain in 30 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 15c per yard.  
Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 30c.  
Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per yard.  
Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each.  
Oxford Stripes, from 10c to 40c per yard; are all splendid value.  
We believe in the best goods always!  
White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.  
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 50c to \$1.25 each.  
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.  
Regatta Shirts, assorted.  
Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two colors, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.  
Chinzz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced prices.  
A good 10-4 Quilt for 85c.  
Gents' Ties and Scarfs.  
Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

## Gloves.

The best assortment of Gloves, all kinds and makes at CHEAPSIDE.

ALEXANDER'S!

## IOUVIN'S!

## JOSEPHINES!

## Best Makers.

Silk Thread Gloves, all colours, 5c up.  
Plaid Silk Gloves, all colours.  
Pure Silk Gloves.

## Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up.  
Zanilla, 40c.  
Alpaca, 50c.  
Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

## Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

## GO TO

## CHEAPSIDE,

437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

## A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

(ESTABLISHED 1810.)

## CITY NEWS.

**ORANGE ASSOCIATION.**—The members of the Supreme Grand Lodge, who were in this city to watch the case of the arrested Orangemen, left for their homes Friday. They held a meeting previous to starting, at which, it is said, it was stated that a fund of \$10,000 could be easily raised for the purpose of pushing their case to the utmost limit.

**THE PARTISAN VOLUNTEERS.**—A well known and respected merchant of Valleyfield called upon us, and stated that the 50th Battalion while returning home, after spending the 12th in Montreal, waved Orange handkerchiefs, while the band played such soul-inspiring tunes as "Croppies lie down," "The Protestant Boys," "We'll kick the Pope before us," and other choice productions.

**SINGULAR.**—According to the *Witness*, the fact of a man having been shot by an Orangeman should ever prevent him coming forward as a promoter of the peace. It cites Harney as a case in point. Of course, if the man who wanted to commit murder was sworn in as a special object of the *Witness* would immediately vanish. This reasoning is rather tortuous, but still it is reasoning.

**THE PUGILISTS.**—About 800 of the party who left West Farnham lately on a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, arrived here Friday morning, in charge of his Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, on their return home. Three remarkable cures have been effected among this number, viz.: Mrs. J. B. Anger, of Carleton Place, who, before the pilgrimage, had not the power either to walk or to stand; a little girl named Laurette, from St. Alexandre, with the same complaint, was cured in like manner; and Mr. Charles Beauchemin, of Windsor, who had been heretofore dumb, had his speech completely restored.

**HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.**—At a meeting of the Commission Merchants' Union, on the 17th inst., the following resolution was adopted:—It was moved by F. P. Dupuis, Esq., seconded by W. Arsenault, Esq.: That the Commission Merchants' Union approve of the conduct of His Worship, the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal, on the occasion of the anticipated troubles on the 12th of July, and they congratulate him at the same time in having, by his rare energy and activity, maintained intact the honor of the civic chair of Montreal.—*Minerve*.

**COMPLAINT.**—In the *Witness* of Thursday, a complaint appears that one of the men of the city police had been taken off his duty, and placed about the premises of Mayor Beaudry. It seems somewhat strange that such objection should be made to a man who had no other duty than to maintain the peace, and who, when Mayor Beaudry was in power, had nothing to say, although there were four men detailed for duty around his premises at the time of his mayoralty. The man on duty at Mayor Beaudry's house was sent there on account of some damage having been done to that gentleman's property a few days ago. Mr. Beaudry never asked for any such protection, and it was furnished by the police authorities because they considered it their duty to do so. During the term of office of Mayor Cousin, Workman and others, police were placed about their premises, but strange to say, no objection was ever made. Mayor Beaudry, however, has made himself obnoxious to some of the "Civil and Religious Liberty" loving residents of this city, and of course, must expect exceptional treatment.

**ORANGISM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.**—On the 12th of July, 1877, Mr. J. R. Thomson, one of the employees of the Government, and drawing salary as a clerk in the warehouse-keepers' department of the Custom House, exhibited on his desk a pot of Orange lilies. The matter was then referred to in the columns of the *True Witness*, but the Collector and other persons interested did not seem to think the matter of sufficient importance to warrant any investigation into the circumstances. Since that event the employees of the warehouse department of the Custom House have a box, which, though moveable, is continually made to register the 12th of July. The article is thus virtually of no use whatever for the purpose for which it is intended, and a few days ago, about the eleventh instant, a picture of King Billy was affixed to the wall of the office, where it to-day can be seen by any person desiring to gaze upon it. It would be well if the authorities took some action in the matter and enforce the law, which prevents the exhibition of patriotism in any shape whatever.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

A number of cattle have died in Belleville from the effects of the intense heat.

The ship laborers of Quebec hold their annual procession on Wednesday next.

Charters, the man sunstruck at Toronto, is in a dangerous state.

Dr. Conroy, the Delegate Apostolic, is seriously ill, in Newfoundland.

Archbishop Lynch has received information that Dr. Conroy, the Papal Ablegate, is improving in health.

It is said Larkin & Co's. tender for the graving dock is the lowest, and Mr. F. B. McNamee's second lowest.

The Quebec Customs authorities have seized two large oil paintings which came from England in the barque "Irene."

A farmer, named Wm. Holden, living near Whitby, was sunstruck on Saturday while working in the fields and died instantly.

OTTAWA, July 18.—Bishop Duhamel has issued a pastoral forbidding the holding of public or political meetings at church doors on Sunday.

The by-law to grant a bonus of \$20,000 to the Stratford & Huron railway was defeated on Saturday last in the township of Brant by a majority of 17.

Heavy gales and thunder storms are reported as having taken place on the upper lakes Sunday. Some damage to shipping is expected.

A reward of \$300 is offered for the recovery of the body of the late Mr. Frank Howland, who was drowned in Toronto Bay a few days ago.

The officers of the Inland Revenue Department at Goderich seized a distillery and malting establishment in Culross township, for illicit traffic.

**BURNING IN EFFIGY.**—*L'Union des Cantons de l'Est* of the 18th inst. says:—The Orangemen of Sherbrooke burned Mayor Beaudry in effigy on Monday evening. They regret, no doubt, that they were not in a position to burn him in person.

TORONTO, July 18.—Fancy bills, advertising an excursion of the Young Irishmen, being extensively posted through the city, has excited the ire of "Protestant," who published a letter in last night's *Telegram*, asking if it was not this same Society that brought the "Fenian rascal, O'Donovan Rossa," here. It was by means of letters (evidently written in the *Telegram* office) that the Rossa riots were

brought about, and many now feel sure that the same journal is resorting to the same means to get up some sensational news. The publication of this letter, and others may be expected daily, will soon for the Orange and Green flame into vast proportions, thus affording ray hopes for the Orange proprietor of the *Telegram*.

## CLOSING OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, July 20.—This day at 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were presented to His Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, viz.:—

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction Railway Co.  
An Act to place the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway under the control of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.  
An Act to provide for the abolition of District Courts.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law to secure to wives and children the benefit of insurances on the lives of their husbands and partners.

An Act to amend Article 190 of the Civil Code.

An Act further to amend the several Acts incorporating the City of Quebec and to raise a further loan.

An Act to amend an Act respecting the indemnity to members of the Legislature and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to further amend the municipalities of the Province of Quebec.

An Act for the suppression of Party Processions.

An Act to amend the Quebec License law of 1878, 41 Vict., Chap. 3.

An Act to further amend the Act respecting the sale and management of Public Lands, 32 Vict., Chap. 11.

An Act respecting the publication of Orders-in-Council, Proclamations and Departmental regulations.

An Act to amend the Phosphates mines Act, 41 Vict., Chap. 4.

Then the Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and presented for His Excellency's acceptance a bill entitled "An Act granting to the Mayor of the City of Quebec, the sum of \$10,000, for the purpose of the financial year ending on the 30th June, 1879, and for other purposes connected with the public service." To this bill the Honorable assent was signified in the following words:

In Her Majesty's name the Lieutenant-Governor thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this bill, which His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to see the First Session of the Fourth Parliament of the Province of Quebec, with the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I have been deeply gratified by the legislative measures which you have passed during this session, and particularly by that which, ensuring to the Province the maintenance of an equilibrium between our income and our expenditure, has been proved by your important deliberations to be the wisest and the most beneficial to the Province. The constitutional system under which we are governed—a system which confers upon the people of this Province the inalienable right of being consulted in all matters connected with their interests.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies, and I shall take care that they are wisely expended with a view to the greatest advantage of the people of the Province.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I beg of you to accept the good wishes which I offer for your welfare and for the general prosperity of this Province, properly which can only be assured by the respect of all for constituted authority, and by the maintenance of peace and order of which you are the chief guardians.

Then the Speaker of the Legislative Council said:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It is His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August next, to be held at the same place, and the Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August.

On arriving at the Parliament House, His Honor was received by B. Battery drawn up as a guard of honor under Col. Montcalm, while the usual salute was fired from the Citadel.

His Excellency was attended in the Legislative Council Chamber by a brilliant military staff, while a number of ladies and official gentlemen occupied seats upon the floor of the House.

## SUNDAY AT THE PROTECTOR.

HOW THE TWO THOUSAND BOYS AND GIRLS PASSED THEIR WEEKLY HOLIDAY.

Sunday is always a welcome day at the New York Catholic Protector in Westchester to the Brothers, the Sisters of Charity, the two thousand boys and girls in their charge, and the skilled artisans employed to direct the industry of the latter. It is a pleasant change in their busy life. When the sunlight entered the windows of the boys' great dormitories yesterday morning, it found many wide-open eyes, for the first event of the day was to be a bath in Westchester creek. The creek empties its waters in the Sound, and gets a return of salt water when the tide changes. Three days in the week the Brothers take the boys to bathe, and on the alternate days the Sisters take the girls.

At about 6 o'clock the boys, carrying with them their Sunday clothes, set out for the creek. When the bath houses of the Protector were reached, the week day clothes were replaced by bathing tights in the twinkling of an eye. Then there was a mighty splash, and nearly fourteen hundred boys were swimming, diving, and splashing about in the creek.

When the Brothers thought that the bath had lasted long enough, they called out, each to his own section: "Boys, the time is up." Without murmur, the boys promptly returned to the bath houses and dressed themselves.

Then they marched back to the Protector, and at breakfast. At 8 o'clock they filed into the chapel and heard mass. Next they went to the class rooms, and were instructed in the catechism. Then they filed out into the quadrangle and formed long lines.

The prefect mounted a slight elevation, as a General who desired to inspect his corps might have done, cast his eyes over the body before him. The Sub-Prefects stood at the head of their divisions. As the silvery clock in the tower overlooking the quadrangle struck 10, the Prefect made a signal, and the Sub-Prefects led their divisions toward a great gate in the west wall. Through this gate most of the boys passed into the vast playground beyond. But some, who had stripes of yellow in their brown tunics, were turned back by the gatekeepers. They were allowed to amuse themselves as they pleased within the quadrangle, but not to go outside. The striped suit is the chief punishment of the offending boy in the Protector.

While the boys were at play, Brother Adrian, the rector, and Superintendent Dooley piloted a Sun reporter through the Protector. In the dormitories the hygienic rules of the British army barracks, probably the best in existence, are enforced. Every occupant has a separate cot and six hundred cubic inches of pure air. Watchmen are on the alert, at night to see that the air does not become tainted. White curtains only divide the alcoves in which the prefects sleep from the dormitories. Absolute cleanliness rules here, in the class-rooms, the refectories, and the kitchen, where food for more than a thousand mouths is cooked by steam. The shoe shop, which turns out upward of \$200,000 worth of

shoes, the printing office, which does nearly as large a business, the canning shop, where the best kinds of chairs and settees are caned; the tailoring department, which supplies clothing for all of the boys; the carriage shop and smithy; and the base ball factory were successively visited. Five boys were in the infirmary, and Dr. Purroy, ex-Alderman Purroy's brother, had just paid them a visit. Three of the boys were up and dressed, one of them playing checkers with a boy who was in bed. The fifth boy lying dozing in his white cot. He is dying of consumption. The four new infirmaries, mainly on the pavilion plan and isolated in gardens, and the ophthalmic hospital, contained only nine or ten boys, not more than five of these were abed.

About noon the waiters, boys detailed for the week to wait upon their companions, began to put dinner upon the hundreds of tables in the principal refectory. Wearing blue aprons they stood in a line and in turn approached the carver's table. The carvers, older boys, gave them great pewter dishes of Irish stew, roast beef, and string beans, broad platters of bread, and big pots of coffee, which they set out neatly on the tables. At noon the boys fell to after grace with keen appetites. When they wanted more, they called one of the waiters and asked for it. After dinner there was an adjournment to the play ground. The relatives of the boys then began to arrive, with baskets of good things. Whenever there was no objection on account of misconduct, Superintendent Dooley gave them permission to take their boys out of the limits for an hour or two, and spontaneous picnics were soon organized in every shady spot.

The earlier part of the day in the Girls' Protector was more quiet. After early mass in the chapel, which is adorned with an altar of white marble, decked with new-cut flowers, and surrounded with beautiful paintings, the sisters and the girls strolled in the grove, chatted in quiet nooks in the cool and still house, fragrant with freshly-gathered flowers, or read in the library. Many went to the play room, in the basement, and sang in chorus. Mother Regina, whose courtly manners reminded those who know her history of the day when she was a reigning belle in this city, went from one group to another. During the hotter part of the day the baby boys and girls, in their separate homes, played in the shaded rooms. In the neat infirmary in the upper story of what was the old Verrihan manston, the nucleus of the Protector, not even one cot was occupied. But at a window, hung with snow-white Swiss curtains, sat a young girl, who is dying of consumption.

Brother Adrian, the head of the Protector, the largest reformatory institution in the world with branches in Utica and Troy, is still young. He carries all the figures of the immense revenue and outlay of the institution at his fingers' ends, and his piercing black eyes are everywhere. He was the assistant of Brother Tellow, the founder of the Protector, for years. About five years ago they were invited to the Republic of Ecuador by the Government of Garcia Moreno, to establish a Protector in the city of Quito. A million acres of land were set apart for the purpose. Soon after this Moreno was assassinated.—*N. Y. Sun*.

## EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

New York receives the mass of emigrants arriving in the United States. The Superintendent of Castle Garden has lately prepared a statement, showing that the whole number of arrivals from May, 1847, to June, 1878, was 5,683,604. The principal nationalities were represented as follows, beginning with the highest figures:—

German	2,146,491
Irish	2,014,732
English	742,207
Scottish	159,519
Swedish	121,853
French	109,347
Italian	83,801
Polish	47,675
Austrian	39,957
Dutch	33,475
Spanish	26,692
Portuguese	26,688
Russian	25,083
Polish	11,291

The Germans have passed the Irish in a few years, and now hold the lead. German immigration, since January 1st, 1877, as recorded at Castle Garden, has been almost twice as great as the Irish, the figures being:—German, 25,471; Irish, 13,021. England is now sending nearly as many emigrants to this country as Ireland. Many of them go to Utah to join the Mormons. The Irish don't want.

## A RELIGIOUS MONOMANIAC.

STRANGE HALLUCINATION OF A MAN NAMED COLLINS—HE RUNS SAKED THROUGH A VILLAGE AND NEARLY KILLS THE JAILER.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16, 1878.—The people in the village of Rhea Springs were thrown into wild excitement on Sunday by the peculiar antics of a religious monomaniac named Collins. At five a.m. he went into a Methodist church and tore up all the books, as he said, to get the devil out of them. He then passed through and out of the town, a distance of two miles. Concluding the devil was in his clothing and that Jesus had commissioned him to go into the church as naked as he had come into the world he pulled off his clothing, and in a state of nature started back on a run, followed by a constantly increasing multitude of people, who failed to overtake him. Passing through the town he finally approached the church, then occupied by a Sunday school. A man attempted to stop him and was knocked senseless by a stone; another, he felled with his fist. By this time a crowd had gathered about him, wing to a profuse perspiration which made him as slippery as an eel, it was difficult to hold him. Once secured and bound he was taken to the goal at Washington.

## AN ATTACK ON THE JAILER.

On Monday morning the jailer went into his cell to give him his food, and he seemed perfectly quiet and harmless. The jailer passed inside the cell door and turned to lock it. Collins at that moment picked up a heavy board and struck the jailer on the back of the head, knocking him down and then beating his head into the condition of a jelly. The jailer's wife subsequently came in to see what had become of her husband; but, raising her dress to go up stairs, she did not see Collins until she got to the top. He was covered with blood from head to foot. Collins at once struck her a violent blow on her head, knocking her down the stairway and then rushed to his cell, in which was his bloody victim, and locked himself in.

RELIGION AND RUM.  
Collins is an Irishman, and was until two years a Catholic; at that time he joined the Methodist Church, South, with the understanding that he was to cease drinking intoxicating liquors. A religious meeting had been in progress and it was not known that he had become a religious monomaniac until Sunday morning.—*N. Y. Herald*.

James G. Bennett contemplates a double expedition to the North Pole. The "Jeannett" expedition will cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

## CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

There was a very large attendance of market gardeners at the markets to-day, and all classes of goods were more abundant.

**POULTRY.**—The prices are very little altered since last week. Spring Chickens remain firm at from 25c to 40c; Ducks, 40c to 60c. Turkeys are somewhat lower, and are offered at from 80c to \$1.40. Pigeons are very plentiful at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen.

**VEGETABLES** were very abundant, and have increased greatly in size and quality. Very large New Melons were offered to-day at from \$3 to \$3.75 per dozen; Cabbage, 30c per dozen; Carrots, 25c per dozen; Cucumbers, 40c per bushel; Onions, 15c per dozen; New Potatoes, 80c to \$1.20 per bag; Turnips, 50c per bushel; Lettuce, 15c per dozen; Bermuda Onions, \$2.25 per crate; Green Peas, 60c per bushel.

**FRUIT.**—The prices are a shade lower than last week. New Apples, \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel; Oranges \$7 per box; Lemons \$7.50 per box; lower port Blueberries are quoted at 90c per box, being a decrease of 35c since last week; Raspberries at from 60c to \$1 per bushel; Red Currants 35c per gallon; Black do 80c to 40c per box; New Peas were in the market to-day and are very scarce, and were sold for \$1 a barrel.

**BUTTER.**—Fresh Print was a little more abundant to-day and sold at from 22c to 30c per lb.; Medium Butter 12c to 13c.

**GRAIN.**—Oats 50c per bag; Bran 70c per do; Corn 55c to 60c per do; Flour \$2.30 per bag; Indian Meal \$1.20 per do; Moulle \$1.20 per do; Old Pens \$1.

## NEW YORK.

Gold, 100; Sterling Exchange, 43s. July 23.

## MONTREAL.

Greenbacks bought at a discount of 1 per cent.; Greenbacks sold at a discount of 1 per cent.; Drafts on New York, 1 per cent.; Silver bought at a discount of 6 to 8 per cent.

## WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending July 20th, 1878.....5,111  
Same week last year.....4,371  
Increase.....737

## GREAT REDUCTION

## IN DRESS GOODS.

Splendid lot of Scotch Debeiges, worth 25c, reduced to 15c per yard.  
Splendid lot of Scotch Debeiges, worth 25c, reduced to 15c per yard.  
Splendid lot of German Debeiges, worth 30c, reduced to 22c per yard.  
Splendid lot of all-wool French Debeiges, worth 35c, reduced to 25c per yard.  
Splendid lot of all-wool French Debeiges, worth 35c, reduced to 27c per yard.

## SPECIAL REDUCTION.

Special lot of Vienna Cloth, in all the newest shades, worth 35c, reduced to 25c per yard.  
Special lot of English Serges, in all the newest shades, worth 35c, reduced to 25c per yard.  
Special lot of German Serges, in all the newest shades, worth 35c, reduced to 25c per yard.  
Special lot of Washing Mohair, worth 25c, reduced to 15c per yard.  
Special lot of Kars Sulting Cloth, worth 70c, reduced to 50c per yard.  
Special lot of all-wool Cashmere Debeiges, worth 45c, reduced to 35c per yard.

## JOB LOT.

A lot of Black Grenadine, reduced from 22c to 5c