DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXIII No. 142. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884. PRICE ONE CENT.

Those who want to get advertisements into these columns must have them in our hands on the previous day, otherwise they will have to befput on other pages.

Situations Vacant.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the Remington Sewing Machine and the National Publishing Co.'s new Illustrated Family Bible, both versions of New Testament. Sells easily. Terms liberal. Apply to J. DOWLER, General Agent for Canada, 112 St. Peter, corner Notre Dame streets, Montreal, Canada.

GENERAL Servant wanted; three in family; no washing; good wages. 2009 St. Catherine st.

HARDWARE Traveller Wanted, mainly for the local trade. Address L. C., "Witness" Office.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED, three Normal School or experienced Teachers, male or female, Protestants; two holding first class (Elementary) Diplomas, and one second class. Applications to be made to the undersigned, stating salary, &c. ARTHUR BAIRD, Chairman of School Commissioners for the Municipality of Thorne County of Pontiac, P.Q.

WANTED, a Teacher holding a Model School Diploma, for Districts No. 3, Dissentients, St Ambert; salary $20 per month; term of engagement 10 months. ARGUS McPHERSON, Sec.-Treas., La Guerre, P.Q.

WANTED, a Matron for the Church of England Female Orphan Asylum in Quebec. Also, a Teacher for the same institution; good references required. Applications to be made to the Secretary, Mrs. WALTON SMITH, Quebec.

WANTED, for the Waterloo, P.Q., Academy, a Female Assistant Teacher, having a Model School diploma, and also some experience in teaching; salary $240 for ten months. Address E. BLACK, Sec-Treas., School Commissioners, Waterloo, P.Q.

WANTED, a Thorough Gardener. Apply at 97 College street.

WANTED, a Head Master, for Lachute Academy for the year commencing 1st July, 1884. Applications for the same will be received by the undersigned. THOMAS CHRISTIE, Esq., M. D., Chairman; GAVIN J. WALKER, Secretary, Lachute, Que.

WANTED, a Male Teacher, holding a Model School Diploma, for the next term of the Greenville Model School, commencing 1st September. Salary $400 per annum. Address ARCHD. McPHEE, Sec.-Treas., Greenville, Que.

Board and Rooms.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Boards and Rooms inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

BOARDERS can be accommodated at 151½ St. Antoine street.

CLERGYMEN and others visiting the city will find good Rooms and good Board. 87 Cathedral st.

FURNISHED Room to Let. 7 Balmoral st.

FOR Permanent, Transient or Table Board, with very superior accommodation and handsome rooms. Apply No. 18 University st.

FURNISHED Bedroom, 67 McGill College Avenue.

FURNISHED Rooms, 1163 St. Catherine street.

FURNISHED Room to Let, with or without Board. 8 Sherbrooke st.

FIRST CLASS room and board for two or three gentlemen, five minutes' walk from the Grand Trunk offices and works. 44 Centre street.

GOOD ROOMS and Board, $3.50 per week. 40 Latour street.

LARGE Front Room, with Board, for gentlemen. 100 Mansfield street.

LARGE Double Room with Board. 43 Metcalfe st.

PARTIAL Board and Rooms, first-class, for two single gentlemen; references exchanged. 302 St. Antoine street.

ROOMS with Board. 16 Brunswick st.

ROOMS, furnished. 660 Palace street.

ROOM, with Board. 58 Catheart street.

ROOMS, furnished, 25 McGill College avenue.

ROOMS and Board, 1300 St. Catherine street, Wellington Arcade.

ROOM.—A pleasant, airy room, to let, with Clothes Closet attached, with or without board, in a small private family. 334 St. Antoine street.

ROOM Furnished, to let, for two gentlemen or married couple, with use of kitchen. 214 St. Martin street.

TO LET a furnished front room. 18 Alexander street.

TWO Large Rooms, two small ones, with or without Board. 674 Dorchester st.

VACANCIES, with or without Board, transient or otherwise. 89 Cathedral st.

Wanted.

GLASS PARTITIONS or Frames wanted that will measure about 18 feet in length and 12 feet in height. Address GLASS PARTITIONS, "Witness" Office.

WANTED to Rent, by 1st July, a medium-sized house in the north-western part of the city. Rent about $300. Address P.O. Box 1127.

WANTED to rent, in a nice locality, a house containing not less than nine or ten rooms; West End preferred. Address ROUAE, "Witness" Office.

SECOND-HAND BLACKSMITH'S VICE wanted. Address VICE, "Witness" Office.

IRON WATER TANK Wanted, measuring about four feet by six feet; must be four feet one way. Address TANK, "Witness" Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Lost, Stolen, and Found, under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

LOST, on 17th inst., between Craig and St. Catherine streets, a sum of money in bills; finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 725 Craig street.

Consignees' Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Temperley Line SS. "Scotland," Lockhart, master, from London, is ordered towards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. ROBERT REFORD & CO., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Beaver Line SS. "Lake Huron," Cook, Wm. Evans, from Liverpool, is ordered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.

Business Cards.

R. W. STODDART & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING WATCHES (an exact similar to the Appleton, Tracy & Co., the best watch made by the American Waltham Co.) AT ONE-THIRD LESS COST, AND EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT IN QUALITY, PERFORMANCE AND DURABILITY. SEE OUR WINDOWS.

LOWEST TICKETED PRICE—SILVER, $30.00. 18-KARAT GOLD, $100.

R. W. STODDART & CO.
41 and 41½ BLEURY STREET.

THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S REPORT.

To Messrs Morrison Taylor & Co
Gentlemen
I enclose my analysis of your "Morse's Mottled Soap"
It is a soap of great purity and free from all injurious ingredients
W. Hodgson Ellis
Public Analyst

MORSE'S MOTTLED

Wholesale Agents for Montreal, ALEX. WILLS & CO., 51 College street.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION COD LIVER OIL!

—WITH—

HYPOPHOSPHITES, LIME, SODA, ETC.

as acknowledged by the leading members of the Profession, and testified to by many to be the best and most reliable cure for

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Rheumatism, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Over-worked Brain, Anemia, Loss of Weight and Flesh, Wasting and Children's Diseases, Emaciation, Impoverished Blood, Mental Anxiety,

and the many other Atonic Conditions of the Cerebro Spinal system, in which PHOSPHORUS is so justly and highly valued. THIS PREPARATION is most agreeable to the taste, no Smell or Taste of the Oil, and can be taken readily by the most delicate stomach.

For sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

PUTTNER EMULSION CO., Laboratory, Ordnance Square, Halifax, N.S. } Post Office Address, Box 101.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Situations and Employment Wanted inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

A FRENCH Lady wishes a situation as Lady's Companion or to attend an invalid. Apply 159 St. Joseph st.

EMPLOYERS of Labor, requiring Mechanics, Carpenters, Grooms, Farm Laborers, or any kind of male help, would confer a great boon on newly arriving immigrants by applying at any time to the Rev. J. H. DIXON, Chaplain to Immigrants for the Colonial and Continental Church Society and for this Diocese. By the kind permission of D. M. Leporance, Esq., LL.B., applications may be addressed to me at his office, 813 Craig street. A large number of those arriving bring first-class references with them. JAS. H. DIXON, 132 Fulford st.

EMPLOYMENT wanted by a very good Laundress also good Cooks and Housemaids. Apply Mrs. O'BRIEN, 65 St. Antoine street.

SITUATION Wanted, for two months, as Nurse or Housemaid. Apply at present situation, 279 St. Charles Borromee street, between Ontario and Sherbrooke sts.

WANTED, situation as Nursery Governess, useful companion or lady help; good accentuator, excellent references, would not object to leave the city. Address S., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a practical Miner, of large experience, employment in the working of mines, either on shares or otherwise; best of references. Address Room 11, Barron's Block, 162 St. James st.

WANTED, situation by a good Cook, willing to go to the country; good references. Apply at 43 Jurors street.

WANTED, by a Lady, a situation as teacher of English and Mathematics, in a school, beginning in September; good references. Address E. J., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a young woman, work by the day or week. Apply 68½ Lagauchetiere st.

WANTED, situation as Useful Companion or Lady's Help; good Canadian references. Address M. P., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, situations for Message Boys and others as apprentices to trades. These boys can be indentured if desired. JAS. R. DICK, Supt. Boys' Home, 113 Mountain street.

WANTED, by a young Woman, who purposes going home to Ireland a position to take charge of children and make herself generally useful in return for her passage to England, Ireland or Scotland. Best of references given. Address YOUNG WOMAN, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a family's washing. 601 Lagauchetiere street.

Educational.

PRIVATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING LESSONS in French, English and German, at No. 30 St. Urbain street.

VACATION SCHOOL AND HOME FOR SMALL BOYS, in the country. For terms, address G. THOMAS, Maplewood Farm, Abercorn, Que.

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET, for the summer months, opposite the Carillon Dam, Point Fortune, Balvon, frame house, one story and a half kitch. For further particulars apply by letter to J. McDUFF, jr., Point Fortune.

TO LET, two excellent Residences in St. Johns, Que., furnished if desired, having all the conveniences for large families; terms reasonable for season or year. Apply to LOUIS DECELLES, St. Johns.

TO LET, A nice Cottage upon the hill, supplied with cordwood and water and some household furniture. Apply OCTAVE ST. PIERRE, St. D. du Portage.

TO LET, 4-Story Building No. 30 St. George street (lately a Silk Factory). May be divided into flats, with steam power. Apply ROGERS & KING.

TO LET, House, 1136 Sherbrooke street; $500 and taxes. Apply at 123 Metcalfe st.

Property for Sale.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Six acres and fine House, Riverside, near city.
Beautiful Villa, 1709 St. Catherine street.
Cottages, Nos. —— Drummond street.
St. Catherine street, No. 2,000, compact residence.
Fine Tenements, Alexander street, near Craig st.
Neat Brick Cottage, 86 Cadieux street.
Pretty Cottages, 38 Shuter, 13, 15 Tupper streets.
Corner Stone Residence 281 University street.
Fine Garden and Cottage, 507 Guy street.
House and Garden, 64 Dorocher street.
Detached Villa, 254 University street.

H. H. GEDDES 207 St. James st

Professional.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c., Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 30 Toronto street, Toronto.
J. J. MACLAREN, Q.C. J. H. MACDONALD.
W. M. MERRITT, G. F. SHEPLEY.
J. L. GEDDES.

MACLAREN, LEET & SMITH, ADVOCATES &c., 163 St. James street, Montreal.
JOHN J. MACLAREN, Q.C. SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.
Commissioner for Ontario. R. C. SMITH, B.C.L.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a splendid Williams Sewing Machine, lock cover and attachments, $13.00. 1205 St. Catherine street.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER, some light and some heavy, from 2c to 3c per lb. Apply at "Witness" office.

Miscellaneous.

ST. JAMES COLOSSEUM! The largest stock of IRON BEDSTEADS and MATTRESSES in the Dominion.
J. E. TOWNSHEND, Proprietor, 443 St. James street, the only Bedding Patented for its Purity and safe to use.

NOTICE! GEORGE WOOLEY (Successor to James Morrice), HAS REMOVED TO 131 BLEURY STREET (one door higher). Upholstering and Cabinet Making in all its Branches. Many years experience, newest designs in Furniture, and fine imported coverings always on view. Hair for Mattresses at reasonable prices. Fine custom work a specialty, and always guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

FLATT & BRADLEY, HAMILTON, ONT., Manufacturers and Dealers in Seasoned Hardwoods, Dry Oak, White Ash, Rock Elm, Sycamore, Whitewood, Walnut, Chestnut, Hickory and Maple always in stock. Oak and Rock Elm sawn to order.

LAWN TENNIS! LAWN TENNIS! Just received from the best English Makers, a large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Lawn Tennis shoes, all colors and sizes. A large assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hand-Made Boots and Shoes kept constantly at hand.
ALEX. DOUGLAS 417 Notre Dame street.

STAINED AND ORNAMENTAL GLASS For MEMORIAL and CHURCH WINDOWS. ALSO FOR Staircase Windows, Door Panels, &c. DECORATORS, SIGN WRITERS, &c.
CASTLE & SON, 40 Bleury street, Montreal.

THE "LITTLE GIANT" Water Wheel, the strongest and most economical turbine in use. "Champion" Water Wheel Governor, Gear Wheels, Shafting, etc. Prices greatly reduced. Send for descriptive catalogue, to J. C. WILSON & CO., Picton, Ont.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS and COPYRIGHTS properly secured in Canada, United States, European and Foreign Countries with promptitude. Working Drawings a specialty. All matters relating to patents transacted upon reasonable terms by J. A. RENNIE, Solicitor and Expert, 242 St. James st., Montreal. Correspondence Invited.

NOW IN STOCK! BICYCLES FROM $30.00 UP
Young America.
" Pioneer."
" British."
Coventry Machinist's "Special Club."
Coventry Machinist's "Club Racer."
AGENTS FOR COVENTRY MACHINIST'S COMPANY CELEBRATED BICYCLES.
WATSON & PELTON, 53 St. Sulpice st.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, MURRAY BAY, will be opened on the 1st July. Those who are desirous of availing themselves of its benefits are requested to apply to apply to Mrs. EDWARD CARTER, 81 Fort street, on Monday and Friday, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

CEDAR BOATS for Sale or Hire, of all sizes; also, Oars of all sizes on hand. Repairing done cheap and neatly. Boats supplied and rented for the season at a low rate. JOE ST. VINCENT & LANAHAN, Office, Richelieu Pier.

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE! Save your Gooseberries and Currants. Use pure White Hellebore. For sale at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

RICHELIEU MINERAL WATER.—Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. The best in use. Send or call for pamphlet. For sale at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HOMŒOPATHY.—The largest stock of Homœopathic medicines and books in the Dominion. For sale at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER.—For Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Piles, &c. For sale at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Financial.

MORTGAGES Wanted. Money to lend on good first city mortgages. Interest 6 percent. Apply to W. C. BAYNES, McGill College.

MONEY TO LEND, at 6 percent, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on first-class city properties. No commission charged. Address Box 900, P.O.

MONEY TO LEND —ON— REAL ESTATE, at lowest rates. STUART & FAIR, Notaries and Commissioners, Issuers of Marriage Licenses, 13 HOSPITAL STREET. ERNEST STUART. JOHN FAIR JR.

Silverware, Cutlery, &c.

SILVER PLATEDWARE!
STERLING SILVER GOODS.
PLATED TABLE WARE.
PEARL-HANDLED DESSERT KNIVES.
PEARL-HANDLED FISH EATERS.
SPOONS and FORKS, warranted quality.
MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS.
POLISHED BRASS WARE.
ANTIQUE VASES, WRITING SETS, &c.
LEMAIRE'S OPERA GLASSES.
SPECIALTIES for WEDDING PRESENTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WATSON & PELTON, 53 St. Sulpice street.

Fuel.

WILLIAM MUIR & SON, COAL MERCHANTS, Office—17 COMMON STREET, Warehouse—12 OLIER STREET, Prices of American Anthracite Coal delivered:—
STOVE AND CHESTNUT, per ton, $6.00.
EGG AND FURNACE, " 5.75.
All Coal CAREFULLY SCREENED, and, being in a shed, will be delivered DRY and CLEAN. Orders received by Telephone.

PRESS OPINIONS.

INCREASING LIBERALITY.

Our good friend Dr. Cochrane has told a Stratford audience at least once that farthings were first coined to give Presbyterian Scotsmen a chance to contribute to charitable and religious purposes. Being a true-blue Presbyterian himself and a "Paisley bodie" to boot, the clever Doctor could afford to make the statement with impunity. The reports just submitted at the General Assembly now in session show that the Presbyterian Scotsmen must have all died or gone out of the farthing business. As there are a goodly number of them still on the upper side of the sod we infer that they give a larger coin now than a farthing and that they are well helped by Irishmen, Canadians, and other good Presbyterians who are so fortunate or unfortunate—whichever way people please to take it—not to be Scotsmen. The reports referred to show that most of the schemes have a handsome surplus.—*Stratford Beacon.*

"PLACE AUX DAMES."

It is worthy of remark that, despite the disadvantages against which they have had to contend in not being able to attend the lectures given to the male students, the young ladies have been winning distinction at Toronto University. One, a second year student, carried off a double scholarship in modern languages; another secured a scholarship in her matriculation examination, and a second scholarship upon the merits of her first year's work; and still another was awarded the prize for the best poem, the competition being open to all. These things should shame the management into action and should make the senate of the university seek, with all possible haste, to harmonize their decisions with the spirit of the country. The fair sex are entitled to justice, and they must eventually get it in Toronto as in Kingston. In the meantime Queen's will give to the lady students the class privileges which they seem to be denied in the Provincial.—*Kingston Whig.*

A FOOL'SH PROJECT.

The gullibility of human nature is strikingly illustrated by the career of the Marriage Aid Association of Canada, which has just come to grief. The scheme of the concern carried failure upon the face of it. A moment's consideration should have sufficed to show the class of well-to-do business men, who appear to have been largely represented among its victims, that no such project was workable. There never was any chance for the permanent success of such an institution. Nobody would join such an association who did not contemplate marriage in the near future, and consequently the inevitable result was very heavy assessments, which neutralized the benefits received by those who hoped to "beat the bank" by marrying early. It was a crazy scheme, and the remarkable part of the business is that men of apparent intelligence could be induced to go into the speculation and pay up assessments amounting in individual cases to thousands of dollars in the vain expectation of drawing enough money when their time came to leave them a margin of profit. Verily the fools are not all dead yet, though quite a number of them appear to be married.—*Toronto News.*

LACROSSE AND CROSSNESS

One of the claims that used to be put forward in behalf of the game of lacrosse was that it taught the players the art of keeping their tempers. It was said that it made them more forbearing to each other, and that each player soon saw that it was imperative that he should quietly submit to a great deal of provocation. Judging from a recent game it looks as if the effort to improve the tempers of some of the players had not proved altogether successful. Lacrosse players are not the mildest-mannered people in the world, and seem to be quite as apt to lose their tempers as are other people. Hereafter it will be as well to keep a constant supply of arnica and sticking plaster on hand whenever a match is to be played. Lacrosse seems to be a good enough game for Indians, but there are many who take the view that it is not suited for white people. It is to be hoped that the reputation of what has come to be looked upon as the Canadian national game will not be smirched by these occasional outbursts of feeling. If they serve no better purpose they at least make it evident that the players are thoroughly in earnest.—*Toronto Telegram.*

BETTING ON THE INCREASE.

Betting is becoming so prevalent, and so demoralizing too, that the evil is growing more serious every year. Betting appears to be freely indulged in in connection with almost every conceivable sport and pastime. Even the young men's ball matches and boat races are made to do good service for the gamblers. It is reaching that point with nearly everything of the kind that the interests centred in the competition with the money at stake is much greater than in connection with the actual contest itself. Horse racing, long ago fell into bad repute because of the universal betting practices in connection with it. Now it would seem that regattas and athletic sports of nearly every kind must follow in the same way. Surely there should be some remedy for all this. Betting is generally a good deal more respectably treated than it should be. It may become necessary to put it right down to the same level as less respectable kinds of gambling. Let it once be treated as a mere gamblers' resort of getting other people's money without honestly earning it, and something will be accomplished toward putting an end to what threatens to become a very general and a very serious evil.—*Toronto Truth.*

OCEAN RACING.

There are multitudes of travellers now who avoid the steamers famous for speed, not because they are fast, but because the effort to maintain a reputation for speed inevitably breeds a kind of recklessness—or enthusiasm, if the word is preferred—which is not the genius of safety. When it is understood that an ocean passage in one steamer is an ocean race with another, the traveller who is unwilling to take a very serious risk in order to arrive a day or two earlier will prefer not to take a racing steamer. We have no intention of doing injustice to the companies or to the captains. Undoubtedly the regulations of the companies are excellent, and there is no finer body of seamen than the captains of the ocean steamers that sail from New York. But a race is a race. If the captain, and crew, and passengers on a steamer know that great expectations are entertained of her, that bets have been laid upon her time, that she is competing with another ship, and that the press will loudly trumpet her victory or defeat, then captain, crew and passengers are generally willing to take a little risk, "to strain a point," to "cut close"—for who wishes to be beaten? Human nature is human nature, and a race is a race. Still, the louder the trumpeting of the race, the greater the excitement; the more remarkable the record to be maintained or surpassed, the more hazardous will the passage seem to be.—*Harper's Weekly.*

GREAT ROBBERS AND LITTLE THIEVES.

The arrest of James D Fish, the late president of the Marine Bank, and Ferdinand Ward, and the warrant to arrest John C. Eno, have, so far as they go, satisfied the instinctive sense of justice. If poor and ignorant and wretched people who steal a loaf, or a coat, or a purse, are to be punished, as they certainly should be punished, there is no reason why intelligent and prosperous men who cheat others of enormous sums should not also suffer punishment. The most startling aspect of such events as the recent disclosures in the case of the men arrested is not the terrible blow to the innocent victims, it is a disposition in some quarters to condone such offences as the unlucky chances of speculation, and to feel that a man who deals with millions of dollars and ruins hundreds of people at a stroke is in some way a more respectable person than a sidewalk confidence man or a pickpocket. The tricks and devices of business are such, and the law so wisely seeks to make every man look out for himself in business, that it is not easy to assume the conviction and punishment of any particular offender. Yet if some of the offences are true, which are charged in the newspapers upon some of the men who have been arrested, their guilt is as undeniable as if they had taken packages of bills and bags of coin from the bank vaults and escaped with them. Thieves and swindlers of every degree must be punished until the various practices which have been disclosed by the late events in and around Wall street are sincerely held to be as dishonorable and criminal as burglary or highway robbery.—*Harper's Weekly.*

OUR FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY.

I feel that I speak far within bounds when I say, as the result of my observations and experience while in the United States for nearly a year, recently, that not one-half of the ten millions of professed Christians in America have any adequate conception, yea, any conception at all, of their responsibility to the heathen. This was the greatest burden that pressed upon my heart. The prominent pastor who wrote to me: "It is not at all certain that Christ's last command, 'Go ye,' etc., was intended for anybody but his own disciples: it does not apply to us;' and the prominent layman who told me, when he was remonstrating with me for going back again to Japan, that 'he was not responsible for the heathen, he did not make them heathen,' etc., represent a tremendous stagnant body in the current of Christian progress which must make angels weep, as it does many good men. The whole heathen world is open. Seven hundred millions of them are waiting, calling for the light of life. They have been calling these years. The church professes to believe that they are passing into eternity, unsaved and hopelessly lost, at the rate of twenty millions a year. What is she doing? She is doing something, but to those of us who are here on the field among these millions, it seems that what the church is doing might be compared to what it would have been to send a regiment of Union soldiers in 1863, to march alone from Louisville through to the Gulf. And this little that is done is done at the hardest. This whole-world work is crippled and at a standstill almost, for want of men and money. We have Christ's command: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." We have these millions within our reach, ready to hear, and needing the melting, winning power of the Gospel of Christ, needing God's truths before them and in their hearts, which the Spirit can use to lead them to God. What warrant have we that there will ever be another chance to save them, or that any of them will ever repent in the future? Instead of any theory or hypothesis which will help the already half-dead and inert mass of the church of Christ, who are doing nothing for the heathen, to still longer excuse themselves, and which will lead many who are doing a little to do less, oh that there were some way by which the whole church of Christ could be made to realize that the eternal welfare of all the millions of this generation hangs upon each one of them personally; that there are living cords which should be fraught with eternal life, uniting each one of these millions to each one of our hearts; that, though we may paralyze those cords for the present, they will be vivified with a living energy again as we stand face to face with these millions at the bar of God, and we know, and they know, and the universe knows, that we saw their mute appeal for the gospel of life which we had, and which Christ commanded us to give them, but we gave it not, and our refusal cost them eternal life! I believe that if these great truths were realized by the church as Christ wants them to be realized this generation would not pass till his last command is fulfilled."—*Dr. Davis, of Kioto, in the Advance.*

THE NEW GUINEA MISSION.

It is an interesting account which the Rev. S. MacFarlane gives, in the *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society, of the founding of mission stations on the Fly River in New Guinea. It will be remembered that missionaries first navigated this large and important stream a few years ago, and that more recently they discovered an easy and safe passage into its mouth. The last trip made is the one described in the February number of the *Chronicle*. The first landing-place was on the Island of Mibu, at the mouth of the river. Mr. MacFarlane named the place Port Spicer. A site for a mission station was chosen on high ground, between the shore and a deserted village. Mibu proves to be a sort of neutral ground between hostile tribes, which visit it alternately, and Mr. MacFarlane hopes to act as a peacemaker between them. Work on the buildings was begun at once.

"The morning after we arrived the material for the house was landed, and very soon the forest was echoing the sound of American axes and cross-cut saws. In a short time posts nine feet long were cut from the best of wood close by, and by night we had them all erected and levelled, and the lower wall plates of the house laid and secured, and no house in the whole mission has a better foundation. I spent two days with them erecting the house, and then left them to finish it with the help of the crew from the "Ellengowan," whilst I went in the "Venture" to Bampton, at the mouth of the river to locate Etage (a native teacher) and his wife."

Bampton is the place where two South Sea teachers and their wives were murdered, the first martyrs of the New Guinea mission.

"The natives are still considered a thieving, treacherous, savage tribe, delighting in skull-hunting. However, they are friendly, and intermarrying with the people at Darnley, and Etage is a Darnley islander whom they are delighted to have as their teacher. They were very suspicious of our boat till they knew who we were; then there was wild excitement, shouting Etage's and my name. Women and children came from their hiding places and crowded around us on the beach. A large canoe was launched to fetch Etage's goods and a house given up to him. They promised to take great care of him and listen to his message. Thus all our new stations have been formed with every prospect of success. We have now a chain of stations from Dauar to Mibu at convenient distances from each other, and, although some of them are on islands off the coast, they must not be confounded with the islands in Torres Straits. They are almost connected with the main-land at low water, and the natives are the same as those at Katau and Tareture. In this western branch of the mission we have at present six stations on the New Guinea Coast, and four on islands in Torres Straits. From Mibu we hope very soon to branch out in all directions. The town of Kiwai can be distinctly seen from Mibu on the eastern side of the river, the population of which is supposed to be about one thousand. The still larger town of Samari is only ten miles from it. Sumaiut is ten miles in the opposite direction, and there is a large village on the western side nearly opposite Mibu. With all these people we have had intercourse, and they know that 'missionary' means peace. It is already the pass-word in the Fly River."

At Saibai, an island near the coast, Mr. MacFarlane organized a church consisting of thirty two members. He thinks Saibai will furnish the best teachers for the Fly River missions. For years the Saibaians held out against the Gospel. The teacher had to fly for his life twice. They frequently tried to kill him. Now several of them are in training for teachers, and four more have offered themselves.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

JAPAN.—The missionaries who know the ground are strong in faith that Japan is soon to become one of the kingdoms of Christ. It is now only eleven years since the first Protestant church was organized in Yokohama. It had but twelve members. Now, in addition to native Christians of other denominations, there are 1,100 Presbyterian communicants in Tokio alone. The members of all Protestant churches in Japan number 4,987. They have 93 organized churches, 7 theological schools, 71 theological students, a force of 149 native preachers and catechizers, 37 Bible women, and 13 hospitals and dispensaries. The contributions of these native churches for all purposes for 1882 were $12,664·48. "The constant growth of a spirit of self-dependence" is noted by all mission reporters. Thirteen out of the nineteen churches of the American Board are entirely self-supporting, and show a gain of twenty-five percent on their membership of a year ago. Several very remarkable missionary meetings were held last spring. A conference in Osaka in April brought together 108 foreign missionaries of all denominations and of both sexes. Among the many important questions discussed, that of self-support of native churches received much attention. It was generally thought that this subject should be pressed upon them at the very outset. In view of the fact that the aid of foreign missionaries will soon be no longer a necessity among these very independent people, it was resolved that "a large increase of missionary force be asked for Japan."

CHINA.—China is estimated to have a population of 380,627,183. Of these 362,447,183 belong to China Proper, and the balance to the dependencies of Manchuria, twelve million; Mongolia, two million; Thibet, six million; Jungaria, six hundred thousand; East Turkestan, five hundred and eighty thousand. The present sovereign, surnamed Kwangsu, was born in 1871, succeeded to the throne on the death of the Emperor Tung chi, Jan. 22, 1875. The Emperor is considered the sole high-priest of the empire. The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the "Interior Council Chamber," comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire. The following American Societies have missions in China: Methodist Episcopal, 45 missionaries, 1,870 communicants; Presbyterians, North, 78 missionaries, 2,759 communicants; Presbyterian, South, 16 missionaries, 48 communicants; A. B. C. F. M., 64 missionaries, 970 communicants; Baptist Missionary Union, 25 missionaries, 1,685 communicants; Protestant Episcopal, 22 missionaries, 247 communicants; Reformed Church (Dutch), 9 missionaries, 750 communicants; Methodist Episcopal, South, 16 missionaries, 131 communicants; Women's Union, 3 missionaries; Seventh Day Baptists, 2 missionaries, 30 communicants; Southern Baptist, 19 missionaries, 587 communicants; American Bible Society, 9 missionaries; Presbyterian Church in Canada, 2 missionaries.—*Gospel in All Lands.*

PERSIA.—Rev. Dr. Bruce reports, through the *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, a remarkable interest among the Persians in the reading of the Scriptures. Many copies are sold, though the authorities do what they can to restrict the sale. The following incident illustrates the attitude of the officials, and the results of their hostility. Dr. Bruce had sent a colporter, Benjamin, with four hundred copies of the Scriptures to visit Yezd and Kirman. "On his reaching the former, he telegraphed to me that the governor had seized all his books. I telegraphed to the governor asking his reason for doing so, and stating that the sale of the Scriptures was permitted by the government. He at once sent for Benjamin, received him in presence of several mullahs, returned the Bibles, and said: 'You may sell your books, but woe to the man that buys them.' He then took Benjamin aside and said: 'I only said that to please these rascally priests, but you had better leave Yezd, for the people here are very fanatical and may murder you.' Benjamin replied: 'You have kept my books, sir, four days; I must therefore, stay four days to make up lost time, and then I will go elsewhere.' At the end of the four days he telegraphed to me saying: 'I have sold all my books in Yezd, so there is no use in my going on to Kirman unless you can send me more books.' My instructions to him are: 'When they persecute you in one city flee to another.'" Dr. Bruce also gives some account of the Baabys, a new sect which borrows very much from Christianity as well as from Islam and Soofeism. They claim to have a living prophet, Beha, whom they regard as Christ returned to the world. There are said to be one hundred thousand of this faith in Persia, and they are daily increasing. A number of them have sealed their faith with their blood. One of them was lately beheaded in public, in Teheran, because he would not deny his faith in Beha. Dr Bruce says that the great difficulty with these Baabys is not to get them to accept the divinity of Christ, for this they admit, but to get rid of their pantheistic views. He, however, conversed, with one of this sect for an hour without discovering that he was a Baaby, for he talked just like a Christian.

LIVINGSTONIA MISSION.—This mission of the Free Scotch Church on Lake Nyassa is showing much good fruit. At Bandawe, the station midway up the lake, four adults have recently been baptized, and seven natives sat with the missionary party at the Lord's table. Two of the young men, before baptism, gave this reason for desiring the ordinance: "Before the white men came we did not know any God, but they have come and taught us, and now we wish to obey God's word. We do not wish to be baptized that we may become the children of the white man, or that we may get cloth or beads, but because it is obeying God's word, and we wish to serve him." When Dr. Laws, who returns to England, was departing, three chiefs came to express their sorrow. There chiefs have established schools, in one of which were one hundred and seventy-five persons, a fair proportion being girls. There was opportunity for opening other schools had there been a force to care for them. The new station, Mailwanda, of the Free Church mission, is on the missionary road now building between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, about three days' journey from the latter lake. Mr. Bain, who has recently gone to this station, gives the following pleasant account of the opening before him: "The chief nearest me is Nitiima, a fugitive from the country south of the Chambeze. Only three years ago he came with a large number of his countrymen, and, receiving permission from Mailwanda, settled about a mile and a half from him. He is now a very powerful man, and can boast of more guns than any chief near him. He seems very friendly, and glad to have any one who will teach his children. Mailwanda's village is two miles at least away, with quite a large number of houses closely built together, and surrounded by a very powerful stockade. Almost daily I had a visit from him. In every way he seems favorable to the mission, and freely says it is well the white man has come to teach them and tell them of God. He has given me a little boy, Yakanguo, one of his sons, to be with me, to teach me, and to be taught by me. Other chiefs have come, some of them from a considerable distance, to see me and to learn the purpose with which I am among them. Each brought his token of friendship in the form of a present, and gave me a promise that when a school is begun he will send his children to be taught." Mr. Stevenson's missionary road, on which Mailwanda is situated, is to be completed, notwithstanding Mr. James Stewart's death. It is anticipated that two years will be consumed in the building of two hundred and twenty miles of road.

EARLY MISSION WORK IN LAOS.—The *Foreign Missionary* for May contains extracts from a "History of the Missions in Siam," shortly to be published, which show very vividly the difficulties and dangers attending the establishment of the mission in Laos, a dependency of Siam far to the north, in the heart of Indo-China, where with toil and sacrifice a handful of heroic missionaries have for seventeen years maintained the only Christian mission in that northern country. Attention was directed to this people through the interest taken by the missionaries at Petchaburi, Siam, in a body of ten thousand of them, settled near by, descendants of the adherents of a prince who had failed in his struggle for the throne. They had fled to Siam, some eighty years before, and had been given a home and lands by the king. In 1867, the Rev. Daniel McGilvray and family, after a long and perilous voyage of three months up the Menam, arrived at Chieng Mai, the capital and commenced the mission. The next year the Rev. Jonathan Wilson and wife undertook the formidable journey. At first they had much to encourage them. The king granted them a spacious lot of ground; the people were attentive; converts were made; a small church was organized. But soon a storm burst upon them. The king, narrow-minded, arbitrary, superstitious, attempted to get rid of the missionaries, and sent a complaint against them to the authorities at Bankok. He charged the recent famines, in districts never before visited by such a calamity, to the presence of the missionary, Mr. McGilvray, and wanted him "pulled up." The Laos State Council, to whom the complaint was sent, replied that, as the famine had occurred the year before Mr. McGilvray arrived, and the present year had seen an abundant harvest, and as he had gone to Cheing Mai at great expense, and at the invitation of the king himself, and had broken no laws, it would not be right to compel him to withdraw. He would, however, give orders to Mr. McGilvary "to deport himself so that no famine can be attributed to him hereafter." The king, foiled here, commenced a violent persecution. Two of the church members were put to a cruel death; the other five had to save themselves by flight. The situation of the missionaries was perilous in the extreme—themselves and their families in the hands of a merciless, bigoted despot. But the Lord overruled, and soon the tyrant was cut off by death, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, who, with his noble queen, had from the first been friendly to the missionaries. Since then the mission has been much prospered.

READERS of the *Witness* leaving for the seaside or other summer resorts can have the *Daily Witness* forwarded from this office to their address, free of postage, at the rate of 25c per month.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

CONTRACTORS.

The adjourned meeting of the "Contractor's and Builder's" Exchange, will be held in the long room of the Mechanics' Institute, on

SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, p.m.,

to elect officers and a Board.

W. A. STEPHENSON,
Secy. pro tem.

ZION CHURCH.
ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Rev. Dr. WILKES, Honorary Pastor.

The Rev. HECTOR A. McINTYRE, B.D., will preach to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday-School at 3 p.m.

DEN SKANDINAVISKE MISSION.

Gudstjeneste afholdes hver Sondag Morgen Kl. 11 paa Sailor's Institute, og om aften Kl. 7, paa Young Men's Christian Association.

SHERBROOKE STREET CHURCH.
GRAND CONCERT
In JAMES FERRIER HALL
(Methodist Theological College), University street.
MONDAY, June 23rd, 1884, at 8 o'clock p.m
PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Piano Duet—"Fanfare des Dragons" ..... Miss Murphy and Mr. R. A. Hilton.
2. Solo ..... Mr. G. K. Creighton.
3. Ocarina Solo—(Selections) ..... Mr. C. Holland.
4. Solo ..... Miss Tailey.
5. Solo—"The Fog Bell" ..Mr. E. T. Coates (Toronto).
6. Quartette—"The Gay Pilgrim" ..Abt Male Quartette.
7. Solo ..... Mrs. Ennis.

PART II.

1. Toy Symphony ..... Kinder Symphonie Society. Schnarre—Trompete—Kuckuk—Trommel—Hachtigall—Triangel—Pianoforte
2. Solo—"When the Heart is Young" ..... Miss Lonson.
3. Piano Solo—"Tomarchen" ..... Miss Mann.
4. Solo—"Non é ver" ..... Mr. Venables.
5. Violin Solo—"Scotch Airs with Variations" ..... Mr. G. F. Becket.
6. Solo—"Thy Sentinel am I" ..... Mr. E. T. Coates.
7. Quartette—"In Silent Mead" ..... Abt Male Quartette.

TICKETS - - - 25c.

A MEETING OF THE Rifle Association will be held in the Armory on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 8.30 p.m., every member is expected to be present.

JOHN HOOD, Captain,
Sec-Treas. R.S.R.A.

BEAVER LODGE,
No. 6, I.O.O.F.

The Election of Officers of above Lodge will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst.

Every member is requested to be present. Visiting brethren welcome.

By order of the N.G.
E. BROMLEY, Rec.-Sec.

"A" COMPANY

will parade at the Armory on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 8 p.m., in plain clothes, every member to be present.

By order,
JOHN HOOD,
Captain.

1ST PRINCE WALES RIFLES.
ANNUAL DRILL.

The Regiment will parade every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS until further orders. Every member must attend.

F. BOND, Lieut.-Col. Com'g.

Excursions, Pic-nics, &c.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF—
Chalmers Church Congregation and Sabbath-School
WILL BE HELD AT ST. ROSE,
On SATURDAY, the 28th INSTANT.

The train leaves Dalhousie Square Station at 9 a.m. sharp.
Tickets for Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.
May be had from the Committee and at the train morning of the Picnic.

MUSIC BY MOONLIGHT!
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.
Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY CIRCLE,
SHERBROOKE STREET CHURCH,
MONDAY, the 7th JULY.
Further particulars later.

DOMINION DAY!
ANNUAL EXCURSION
Under the auspices of
ST. JUDE'S CHURCH ASSOCIATION
TO BEAUHARNOIS.

Steamer "DAGMAR" will leave St. Gabriel Locks, foot of Seigneurs street, at 8 a.m. sharp.
Adults, 60c; children (under 12), 25c.
Tickets can be had from G. L. Wight, Notre Dame street, corner Richmond, and from members.

DOMINION DAY!
GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC,
under the auspices of
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CONGREGATION,
to HOWICK by Grand Trunk Railway.

Special train leaves Bonaventure Depot at 9 a.m. sharp, stopping at St. Henri and Point St. Charles.
Tickets—Adults, 60c; children, (under 12), 30c.
May be had at Clendinneng's, St. James street, Weldon's, 123 Bleury street, Footner & Co., 1382 St. Catherine street, and at the Depot on the morning of the Picnic.
Howick is beautifully situated at the junction of English and Chateauguay rivers, where boating and fishing can be had in abundance and specially adapted for picnics.

SAVED BY A FENCE.

A man fell off a shed that is being put up on St. Mary street, opposite the Canadian Pacific Railway depot, on Thursday afternoon. He caught a hold of a fence on his way down into the excavation, but the fence gave way and both man and fence fell fifteen feet more. The man was picked up and a doctor called from the Notre Dame Hospital who, on examination, found he was not much the worse.

NATIONALITIES OF THE SHIPS.

The following are the registered nationalities of all seagoing vessels that arrived in port up to June 18th 1884, from the opening of navigation. April 24th:—British, [steam and sail] 122; Norwegian, 5; German, 2; American, 1; Austrian, 1; Swedish, 1; Belgian, 1 and French 1. Total, 134. Total up to same date last year, 124.

LAWN CUTTING.

A correspondent a few days since made the suggestion that some one should go into the business of lawn cutting for gentlemen who do not keep servants for that purpose, and who would be glad to pay a reasonable sum for the service. Mr. James Smith, of St. Laurent, called to-day to ask for the address of any who should require such work, as he intends to take up the suggestion made if he obtains customers.

OUR GALLANT FIREMEN.

The fire brigade are arranging for their annual picnic on the Montreal Lacrosse Ground at the end of August or commencement of September. The collection of subscriptions has been taken in hand by Messrs. Beckingham, Jackson, Nolan, Mann, Haynes, J. Naud and A. Naud. The proceeds will be placed to the credit of the firemen's benevolent fund.

A CHANGE IN THE MAILS.

Commencing Monday, 23rd of June the Western mail closing heretofore at 7.30 p.m. will now close at 6.30 p.m. This change is caused by the departure of the train one hour earlier.

CLARENCEVILLE.—The Lord Bishop of the diocese will hold a confirmation in St. George's Church, on Sunday next, the 22nd instant, at the hour of half-past ten o'clock, and at St. Thomas' Church at the hour of three p.m. The candidates for confirmation will please take notice.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.—Divine Service will be conducted at 2.00 o'clock p.m. by the Rev. C. A. Doudiet.

POINT CLAIRE.—The Rev. Canon Ellegood will preach in the Episcopal Church, Beaconsfield, to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 a.m.

ST. LOUIS OF MILE END.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m., in Mile-End Schoolhouse, junction Carriere and Rabain streets.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION, No. 13.—Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m. All are invited.
M. W. WALKER, pastor.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL).—The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, pastor, will preach at 11a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—The Weekly Prayer-meeting will be held on Monday at 3 p.m., in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., 101 Metcalfe street. All ladies are cordially invited.

DEN SKANDINAVISKE MISSION.—Gudstjeneste awer Sondag. Om Morgenen kl. 11 paa Sailors' Institute og om afteren kl. 7 paa, Young Men's Christian Association, Victoria square.

PRIMITIVE CHRISTIAN TABERNACLE, Favard street Point St. Charles.—Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. All are welcome.

13 DESRIVIERES STREET, MISSION HALL.—Believers gather unto the name of the Lord Jesus on the first day of the week to break bread at 11 a.m., and on Wednesday for prayer at 8 p.m. Come and welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 302 Gay st.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., pastor, will conduct the morning and the evening services. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S (PRESBYTERIAN), Church, Congregation street, Point St. Charles.—The pastor, the Rev. W. R. Cruikshanks, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ZION CHURCH St. Catherine streeet.—The Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., Honorary Pastor. The Rev. Hector A. McIntyre, B.D., will preach at 11 a.m and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. T. Cumming, pastor, will conduct the morning and the evening service. All are cordially invited.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Charles Barrommee streets.—The Rev. W. W. Madge, B.A., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and Mr. N. McMahon at 7 p.m. Seats all free and all are welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine st., West.—The Rev. William Hall, M.A., a former pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) at 11 a.m. and the pastor, the Rev. James Awde, B.A., at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Inspector, corner of College st.—Second Sunday after Trinity.—Divine Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible-Class, for men and women, at 3 p.m.
Archdeacon EVANS, Rector.

WEST END TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, West End Hall, Chatham street, near G. T. R. Track.—Religious Temperance Meeting every Sunday, from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m., to which everybody is cordially invited. Collection to defray expenses.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, Upper St. Urbain street.—Second Sunday after Trinity.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rector will preach in the morning and the Dean of Montreal in the evening.
Rev. J. S. STONE, B.D., Rector.

TAYLOR (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, Champlain street, a few doors below St. Catherine street. The Rev. John J. Casey, B.D., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. All invited, made welcome and shown to seats.

KNOX CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets.—The Rev. Jas. Fleck, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The Rev. J. J. Casey, B.D., will conduct both services. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m.

ERSKINE (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Classes meet on Sunday, at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—The Rev. John Nichols, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Episcopal, free seats), corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. All are invited.
Rev. GEORGE ROGERS, B.A., Incumbent.

CRESCENT STREET (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, pastor. The Rev. D. L. Macrae, of Cobourg, Ont., will preach in the forenoon and in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Coursol street.—Second Sunday after Trinity.—Service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher for the morning and for the evening, the Rector. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. A cordial invitation extended to strangers.
Rev. J. H. DIXON, Rector, 132 Fulford st.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Monique streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. James Barclay, M.A., pastor, will officiate at all services. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 o'clock. Preparatory Class for Communion on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are invited.

EAST-END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Plessis and Lagauchetiere sts.—The Rev. J. M. Hagar, M.A., pastor. Preaching at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 2.30 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are invited. Strangers shown to seats gladly.

TRINITY CHURCH, opposite Viger Square.—Second Sunday after Trinity.—Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock, Preacher, the Rev. Archdeacon Evans. Sunday-school and Bible Class for adults at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher the Rev. Canon Mills. Strangers provided with seats.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL)
Beaver Hall Hill.
The Right Rev. Bishop Usher, M.D., Rector.
Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.
Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m.
Strangers provided with seats.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Mountain and Osborne streets. Pastor, Rev. A. G. Upham, will preach to-morrow, at 11 a.m.;—a children's service. The Rev. Prof. A. H. Newman, D.D., of McMaster Hall, Toronto, will preach at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. All are invited and made welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.
The Rev. James Henderson, pastor, will preach in this church on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock and will preach in the evening at 7 o'clock.
Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-Class at 3 o'clock.
Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. J. G. Norton, M.A., Rector. Afternoon, at 4.15 o'clock. Preacher, Rector. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. J. A. Newnham, M.A. Tuesday, St. John the Baptist. Morning Prayer at 10 o'clock.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Near the Windsor Hotel. Free Seats.—Public worship on the Lord's Day at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Jas. McCaul, pastor, will preach in the morning and in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class will meet at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets.—Pastor, the Rev. G. H. Wells, will preach in the morning and in the evening. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Mission Chapel, Inspector street. Hours of service, preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m.

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. John Potts, D.D., pastor. The Rev. Prof. Fenwick will preach in this church to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 a.m. and the Rev. John Borland at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 2.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock and Preaching Service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. An invitation is cordially extended to all.

CHALMERS CHURCH, (PRESBYTERIAN). St. Lawrence street, between Sherbrooke and Cornville. The Rev. G. Colborne Heine, A.B., pastor. Divine Service on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Young Women's Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer and Praise Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. Pastor receives at his residence, No. 102 Ste. Famille street, on Monday evening.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, east-end St. James street.—The Rev. Robt. Campbell, M.A., pastor, will conduct Divine Service at 11 a.m. and dispense the Lord's Supper. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere. The Rev. Professor Fenwick will conduct Divine service at 7 p.m. Communion Thanksgiving Collection for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Strangers invited and shown to seats.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors sts.—Rev. A. H. Newman, M.A., LL.D., of Toronto Baptist College, will preach at 11 a.m. Collection in aid of ministerial education. The pastor, the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D.D., at 7 p.m. Baptism after evening service. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening. Visitors welcome.

OTTAWA STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Wm. Galbraith, LL.B., pastor, will preach to morrow (Sunday) at 11 o'clock and at 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school and Bible-Classes for young men and young women at 3 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer-meeting at 6.30 o'clock on Sabbath evening. Meeting for the study of the Sunday-school lesson on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Devotional Meeting on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. ALL ARE WELCOME. *Strangers conducted to seats.*

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland),
Morning service at 11.
Rev. James Barclay, M.A., St. Paul's, will officiate.
Evening service at 7.
Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will preach the fifth sermon of the series on "Christian Teaching in Tennyson." Topic for to-morrow evening, "Sea Dreams"—a parable for the times.
Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m.
Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, COTE ST. ANTOINE.—Sunday.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Holy Communion the first and third Sundays of the month after the morning service. Evening service at 7.30 o'clock. Week days—Evening service and sermon on Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. The Sunday-school meets at 2.30 o'clock throughout the year, except during July and August. The Bible-Classes are suspended until further notice. Seats free at all services. Strangers cordially invited.
Rev. Canon NORMAN, D.C.L., Rector.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 101 Metcalfe street.
Sunday Bible-Class for young women, 3.30 p.m. Service of song, 3 o'clock.
Thursday, Union Prayer Meeting, open to all ladies, 10.30 a.m. Business meeting, for members only, 11 a.m.
Friday, Young Women's Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.
Special Prayer Meeting on behalf of Seamen, first Thursday of each month, 10 a.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Second Sunday after Trinity.
11.00 a.m.—Divine Service. Preacher, the Dean.
3.00 p.m.—Sunday-School and Ladies' Bible-Class. During the absence of the Rev. J. G. Baylis, the ladies' class will be taken by the Dean.
7.00 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher, the Rev. J. S. Stone, Rector of St. Martin's.
Wednesday.—Divine Service, in the schoolhouse at 8 p.m.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following meetings are held every week:—Daily Prayer-meeting from 12.15 to 1; Bible-Class, Tuesday, from 8 to 9 p.m.; Boys' Prayer-meeting on Friday, from 8 to 9 p.m. Young Men's Prayer-meeting on Saturday, from 8 to 9 p.m.; Young Men's Bible-Classes on Sundwy, from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m. Religious Temperance Meeting, Sunday, from 4.15 to 5.15 p.m., to which strangers in the city are specially invited. Evangelistic Meeting on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

SERVICE RELIGIEUX EN FRANCAIS tous les dimanches à 3h. ap.m., et tous les jeudis, à 8h. du soir, au No. 167½ de la rue Chatham. Invitations cordiales a tous.
M. SADLER, pasteur.

L'ORATOIRE (EGLISE BAPTISTE), rue Mance au-dessus de la rue Ste. Catherine.—Services le dimanche à 11 heures du matin et à 7 heures du soir. Réunion de prière le mercredi soir, à 7h. et demie.
T. LAFLEUR, pasteur, 96 rue Ste.-Famille.

EGLISE ST. JEAN (presbytérienne)—Le pasteur, C. A. Doudiet, prêche le dimanche, le matin à 11h., le soir 7h. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique à 3h. Tous les jeunes gens de l'eglise sont invités à y assister. Assemblée de prière tous les jeudis à 7 h. et demie du soir.

EGLISE DU SAUVEUR, rue Canning (presbytérienne). Service tous les dimanches à 11h. et a 7h. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique d'adultes à 3h. Assemblée de prière le vendredi a 7h. et demie. Demeure du pasteur 342, rue St. Antoine.
A. B. CHUCHET, pasteur.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (anglicane), rue Chatham, faubourg St. Joseph. Services le dimanche, à 11h. du matin et à 7h. du soir. Ecole du dimanche, à 3 h. Service le mercredi, à 7h. et demie du soir et réunion de prière le samedi à 8h. du soir. Tous les bancs sont libres.
J. J. ROY, B.A., Pasteur, Le Presbytère 121 rue Chatham.
L. N. TUCKER, B.A., Pasteur suffragant, 117 Chatham.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth (vis-à-vis le Champ de Mars).—Le dimanche, assemblée d'expérience a 10h. du matin prédication à 11h. et à 7h. du soir. Ecole biblique à 3h. Assemblée de consécration le lundi soir. Réunion de prière le mercred. soir. Les réunions de la semaine commencent à 7h. et demie du soir. Les bancs sont libres. Tous sont cordialement invités.
LOUIS N. BEAUDRY, pasteur.

THE CITY'S WATER.

COLLECTING WATER FROM BEER BOTTLERS.

A meeting of the Water Committee was held yesterday afternoon when there were present Aldermen Donovan, chairman, Prevost, Holland, Archibald, Robert, Dubuc, and Rolland. After routine it was agreed that a drinking fountain be placed in Hochelaga Ward.

A discussion arose as to the most approved method of collecting water rates from beer bottlers the difficulty being to know the amount of business each was doing and the amount of water used. No changes were, however, made in the method for the present.

Mr. J. A. J. Craig applied for a remission of fifty percent of his water tax, having had his establishment burned last fall. It was resolved to favorably report the matter to the Finance Committee.

The tenders for painting were, after discussion, referred to the Superintendent.

The tender for pea coal was awarded to Messrs. Evans Brothers at $4.75 per ton; for Scotch coal to Mr. Baillie at $4.90; and for hard coal to Mr. G. W. Cameron at $6 50.

The Committee then adjourned.

AN APPEAL FOR AN OLD OFFICER

A petition from members of the Montreal bar has been forwarded to the Hon. L. O Taillon, Attorney-General, regarding Mr. George H. Kernick, for many years Deputy-Prothonotary of the Superior Court, and employed in the Court House at Montreal for over forty years. The petition states that Mr. Kernick has faithfully attended to his duties and asks that he be made Prothonotary, which position is now vacant owing to the death of the late Mr. A. R. Hubert. The petition is signed by over 150 members of the Montreal bar.

PERSONAL.

The officers of the Victoria Rifles entertained Lieut-Col. Van Straubenzee, D. A. G., Lieut-Col. Worsley, Brigade Major 5th Military District and Major Atkinson at dinner at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday evening.

Mr. Stewart of the *Gazette* who has been indisposed for some time, is now convalescent, and will depart next Wednesday by the SS. "Buenos Ayrean," *en route* for Glasgow, for a six weeks' holiday to recruit his health.

Mr. A. W. Kneeland, principal of Panet street School, has just returned to the city from Belleville. His visit there was for the purpose of attending the convocation of Albert University, as a graduate in the arts course. He was away from Saturday until Wednesday.

The Rev. W. Hall, late pastor of the Douglas Methodist Church of this city, has returned after a two years' sojourn in Ireland and on the continent and is very much improved in health. Mr. Hall has been appointed to Gananoque, and will take charge almost immediately.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins sails in a few days with his family for Europe, where he intends to spend the next two years. The doctor is announced to officiate in Erskine Church to-morrow morning and evening. This is, we believe, his last Sabbath in the city prior to his departure for England.

At a meeting at St. Laurent recently, it was decided to tender a banquet to Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., M.P., for the county, and Messrs. J. Belanger, N. Vian and A. Rastout were nominated a committee to convey the invitation. Mr. Girouard has now signified that he will accept and the banquet will take place at St. Laurent on July 30th.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Saturday, June 14th, 1884, and the corresponding week of last year:—

June, 1884. DAILY.		June, 1883. DAILY.	
Monday	13,659	Monday	13,481
Tuesday	12,982	Tuesday	13,545
Wednesday	12,808	Wednesday	13,568
Thursday	13,486	Thursday	13,440
Friday	13,669	Friday	13,444
Saturday	14,110	Saturday	14,333
Total	80,804	Total	81,811
Weekly	35,000	Weekly	32,391
Messenger, fortnight	50,611	Messenger, fortnight	56,862

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reductions to Clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.50; 25, $6 50 $11.50; 100, $22; Weekly Messenger, 50c. 5 copies to one address, $2.
These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States or Great Britain.

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DAILY WITNESS.
Five lines and upward, 10c per line first insertion, and all subsequent insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8; 5c per line each subsequent insertion on pages 3 and 7. Annual Contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.
When set in usual small type, 10c per line each insertion. For large type or cuts 20c per line first insertion, and 10c per line all subsequent insertions.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

THE ORANGEMEN of Belfast have, apparently, become reconciled to Earl Spencer, they having presented him with an address instead of annihilating him as they threatened to do. In his reply he gave them to understand plainly that the Government did not propose to allow any body of people to usurp its functions.

WE PUBLISH another letter on the merits of Professor Foster's course in accepting Mr. White's amendment. We think we have now had enough crimination and imputation of partisan motives. No harm has probably been done by the discussion except in revealing a certain lack of charity on both sides.

ALDERMAN GENEREUX says that he never asked for the fountain and drain opposite his property on Dalhousie square. It must indeed be a lucky alderman who opens his mouth and shuts his eyes to have another obliging alderman give him such improvements. How the unfortunates at Point St. Charles would like to open their mouths and shut their eyes for similar favors.

WHAT THE CITIZENS want is not a floating bath at Boucherville, but one at the Long Wharf and another somewhere between Monarque street and the Longueuil ferry. If Alderman Beausoleil were as energetic in trying to get his constituents a bathing place as he is to defend the butchers, what a world of good he would do. Boys now bathe at the Long Wharf, which is very dangerous.

MR. BLAKE paid his first visit to the Eastern Townships yesterday, when he addressed a very large meeting under the presidency of Mr. Fisher. The audience was composed principally of the shrewd farming class which has turned the Townships from a wilderness into a garden; Mr. Blake naturally felt quite at home with his hearers, and gave them a speech that probably all of them, even if formally belonging to an opposite party, would admire.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE in New York is apparently not yet over. Another of the largest railway speculating firms has gone under. Commodore Garrison has been the mainstay of the Erie Railway. It appears that although he was generally understood to have done little or nothing on Wall street, that he was involved in the losses of Grant, Ward & Co. Values on the stock market in New York sunk in some cases to a lower level than during the time of the panic.

TENNYSON had once a glorious vision in which he saw "the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails; Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with "costly bales." It appears that the dynamitists have taken the hint, and, being prevented from bringing explosives into England, have determined to have airy navies, which will drop explosives from the central blue. James Stephens has not been very successful as a terrestrial warrior. Perhaps as a celestial one he will be more of a success.

THE AMERICAN PROHIBITION CONVENTION for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidential election was held at Chicago. Its platform is the only square, solid one which has ever been set up by a political party. It demands prohibition, opposes secret societies, asserts that all civil rights and freedom should be granted to Indians and Chinamen, favors a reduction of the tariff, and demands the suppression of polygamy. This is a platform of principle not of political expediency. There is no bid for the Irish, the German, the hoodlum, or the whiskey vote. Such a platform should be successful, but there is no chance of that at present.

THE PEOPLE OF TORONTO will now have their attention turned to municipal affairs in spite of themselves. For some years it has been admitted that the pumps that supply the city with water were barely adequate to supplying the demand during the hot season, and, if anything were to happen to the larger of the two pumps, the result would be a water famine. It was resolved to procure another pump, and the City Council has been busy procuring this pump for two years at least. Now what has been long feared has actually happened. The large pump has broken down, and unless it is repaired within four days, almost an impossibility, the city will be left without water, and in danger of destruction should a fire break out.

THE GOVERNOR of the State of New York has given his consent to the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature of that State, making it necessary that every telegraph, telephone and electric light wire in the city of New York must be placed under ground before November, 1885, and, if the President of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company is to be believed, that corporation, at least, has not the slightest intention of obeying the new law, but intends to oppose it by every means in its power. This question is no new one, having been agitated for several years, and for a year, at least, the companies using electric wires in New York, have had a regularly appointed commission examining into the matter. So far they state without finding a satisfactory scheme for the burying of the wires. This is in the face of the fact that hundreds of miles of wire in England and Germany are buried, and the highest disinterested authorities on this continent state that it is a mere question of cost. The proposed attitude of the corporations is simply that of stubborn law-breakers who set authority at defiance

LITERARY REVIEW.

SOCIAL USAGES.

Mrs. John Sherwood, who writes for "Harper's Bazar," has prepared a volume on *Manners and Social Usages*, which contains many valuable hints for those who are not skilled in matters of etiquette and the customs of the best society. As, however, social usages differ very much in different places and circles, no rules are infallible, and the reader's judgment must be exercised. Mrs. Sherwood defines truly good society as the society of those who have virtue and good manners both, and, speaking of an Englishman's definition of America as a country where "everybody can tread on everybody's toes," she says that it is very bad society where anyone *wishes* to tread on his neighbor's toes. Further, we read

That society is bad whose members, however tenacious they be of forms of etiquette and elaborate ceremonials, have one code of manners for those whom they deem their equals, and another for those whom they esteem to be of less importance to them by reason of age, pecuniary condition, or relative social influence. A young girl who is impertinent or careless in her demeanor to her mother or her mother's friends; who goes about without a chaperon and talks slang; who is careless in her bearing toward young men, permitting them to treat her as if she were one of themselves; who accepts the attention of a young man of bad character or dissipated habits because he happens to be rich; who is loud in dress and rough in manner—such a young girl is "bad society" be she the daughter of an earl or a butcher.

It is a pity that an excellent book should be marred by the prominence given to the drinking customs of the best society. The frontispiece is a dinner table with five wine glasses at each plate and no one would suppose from Mrs. Sherwood's treatment of the topic that alcohol is the most invariable and effective instrument used by the Evil One in changing the "best" society into the worst, and in turning ladies and gentlemen into creatures, irresponsible and degraded, who have to be shut out from all society by the walls of an inebriate asylum or a gaol. We trust that in the next edition of this book the wine glasses will be omitted. (Dawson Bros.)

NEW STORIES.

Thorns in Your Sides (G. W. Putnam's Sons) is a delightful story by Harriette A. Keyser, author of "On the Borderland," a novel which excited a good deal of attention when it appeared. That story dealt with insanity and the best modes of treating it. This one deals with the question of dynamite and dynamiters, gives a striking picture of the kind of men who rule the New York City Council, and a beautiful description of the work done among the poorer classes in New York by an earnest Episcopal clergyman with Anglo-Israelite views.

Perseverance Wins, by Stephen Cureton, tells the story of the adventures of a travelling correspondent in England, Canada, the United States, Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Egypt and Italy. It contains much information concerning Manitoba and the North-West, for the correctness of which the author vouches. The whole is worked into a story. It is published by J. B. Clougher, Toronto.

The Triple "E" is a new story by Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark, the author of the "Zensie Walton" books, which have been so highly praised as Sunday-school books. Mrs. Clark is a native of Halifax, N.S., and exhibits rare skill in writing for girls.

A Commercial Trip with an Uncommercial Ending, by George H. Bartlett (Putnam's Sons), is a well written and amusing story for light summer reading. *The Fortunes of Rachel*, by Edward Everett Hale, is a romance characteristic of the writer, showing the sudden changes and sharp contrasts of American life. (Funk & Wagnals.) *Our Joshua as a Reporter*, by Brother Jonathan, is a story by Herman H. Pitts, of Fredericton, N.B. *At Daybreak* (Osgood & Co.), is a novel by A. Stirling, which deals with the fortunes of a Norse family in America. *An Hour with Miss Streator*, by Pansy (D. Lothrop & Co.), is a little paper covered book dedicated to Sunday-school teachers specially, full of hints and helps for infant class work.

CONCERNING THE JACKASS.

One of the clearest proofs we have met with of the growth of free trade sentiment in the United States and the extent to which works on the subject are being read by the working classes is to be found in the tone of a publication by Frank Rosewater, of Cleveland, a paper-covered book, evidently intended to be scattered broad-cast among operatives and mechanics to counteract the movement. The book may serve the author's purpose very well. It may be largely purchased by manufacturers and widely distributed, but we doubt if it will promote the interests of protection. Its plan is to give the free trade argument, and then to show its supposed fallacy. Different from the many controversial works it gives the free trade argument quite fairly. In fact, having had the advantage in doing this of the best of models, the author has succeeded in making this side of the question exceedingly clear while he becomes recondite and ineffective when he seeks to reply. To people who wish to believe in protection it will be satisfactory as affording them the assurance that there is a good deal to be said on their side of the question, but those who read to learn will want to understand the argument. The book is entitled *No more free rides on this jackass, or protection everywhere and forever.* The title here given to labor is scarcely a winning one to begin with. The essential argument of the book and its method are both well illustrated by the following extracts:—

THE POOR FAMILY.

(From Frederick Bastiat, Essays on Political Economy.)

Let us take a glance into one of the huts perched upon our Pyrenean range. The father of a family has received the little wages of his labor; but his half naked children are shivering before a blighting northern blast beside a fireless hearth and an empty table. There is wood and wool and corn on the other side of the mountain; but these are forbidden to them; for the other side of the mountain is not France. Foreign wood must not warm the hearth of the poor shepherd; his children must not taste the bread of Biscay nor cover their numbed limbs with the wool of Navarre. It is thus that the general good requires.

[Reply.]

THE ASS AND THE FOX.

An ass once grumbled because the Government had forbidden the hauling of hay from the other side of the mountain. "I shall now starve," said he, "for there is not a blade of grass on this side of the range." A fox hearing him thus sadly lamenting his fate, laughed at his fright, saying, "you are indeed an ass. If the law forbids your dragging burdens over the mountains, it does not forbid your making the journey without the burden and eating all you wish over there. It seems to me you are so used to bearing burdens that you think working and eating are one and the same thing."

The argument is that the evils of protection can be counteracted by movements of population. Even supposing, however, that Jackass country would be blessed by starving its jackasses into emigration, and that the jackasses would be better for going, and would have no objection to do so, the argument is incomplete, for while one set of necessaries is refused to the jackass on one side of the mountains, another set is withheld on the other side—that is, if we have "protection forever and everywhere."

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A very beautiful volume of sermons, said to be the first volume of French sermons published in Canada, has just been issued from the presses of the *Aurore* and from the pen of the Rev. A. B. Cruchet, one of the talented editors of that paper. Mr. Cruchet's sermons are earnest and evangelistic and free from controversy. It seems to be generally thought by members of the Church of Rome that Protestant ministers spend most of their time preaching against that church. This notion is not unnatural, as when

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 21.

LAST EDITION.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CABLE

CABLE NOTES.

Five men have have been arrested in Pola, Austria, with dynamite in their possession.

The Emperor of Austria is about to visit Trieste to witness naval manœuvres.

The *Times* advises the shareholders of the Erie Railway Company to attend the meeting in London on the 24th and use the utmost efforts to secure the election of a new president in place of Mr. Jewett.

Two men who had left bags of dynamite at the Custom House on the frontier between Bavaria and Bohemia have been arrested at Passau.

Prince Bismarck, speaking at a reception in Berlin, referred to the subject of the general elections, and said all parties, even the Socialists, were acceptable to him, but he wanted no German Liberals, not one.

The Berlin *Tagblatt* says England will do well to let the Angra Pequina matter rest. To do otherwise would divert Germany's sympathies from England.

The Channel lightship off Dover has been run down, and two of the crew are missing.

The election in Mid Surrey to fill the Parliamentary vacancy resulted in the choice of Mr. Ellis, Conservative.

DIABOLICAL MURDERS.

PALMERO, June 21.—Intense excitement was caused here yesterday by the discovery that one Nicolas had murdered his mother and grandmother and mortally wounded an uncle who had attempted to protect the woman. Nicolas has been arrested and will certainly be killed by the excited crowd if access to him be gained.

MR. MOODY'S GOOD WORK.

LONDON, June 21.—It is estimated that 34,000 persons have been converted since last fall through Mr. Moody's efforts.

THE SPURGEON JUBILEE.

At the continuance on Thursday of the jubilee in London in honor of Mr. Spurgeon's fiftieth birthday the Tabernacle was filled to overflowing. Mr. Spurgeon was tendered an ovation. Dr. Parker and Mr. Newman Hall were among the distinguished persons present. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided, eulogized Mr. Spurgeon and referred to his powerful administrative mind. The various societies and associations under Mr. Spurgeon's charge, said the president, required sufficient care to occupy the minds of fifty men. Lord Shaftesbury said that Mr. Spurgeon's preaching reached the hearts as well as the intellects of those who listened to him. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in conclusion, said that one of Mr. Spurgeon's chief merits was that he was not afraid to mention hell to ears polite. Mr. Spurgeon was one of the most admirable, amiable, loving fellows he had ever met. As a preacher he was exactly the reverse of the preacher of whom it was said:—"He preached so finely and lived so badly that it was a pity when he entered the pulpit that he ever came out. When out it was a pity that he ever entered it again."

Canon Wilberforce, of Southampton, was the next speaker. He said the meeting had assembled to glorify not Mr. Spurgeon, but the living God. He congratulated the pastor on the jubilee. He said he held in his hand a beautiful letter which was marked private, and he was unfortunately unable to impart its contents. It was from one filling the highest position in the land, Mr. Gladstone. (Protracted applause.) The best testimonial of Mr. Spurgeon was the fact that his weekly sermon was translated into seven modern languages, traversing the world and solacing the hearts of men. An address of fraternal greeting was next read from 153 Baptist churches, representing 420,000 souls. The Rev. C. P. Gifford, an American minister, then addressed the meeting. He narrated the story of an American schoolboy who, when asked who the Prime Minister of England was, replied, "Charles Spurgeon." (Laughter.) That was an expression of the influence of Mr. Spurgeon on the minds of the religious public of America. The people of America thanked God for raising such a man and trusted that his years would be doubled. Mr. Spurgeon jocularly replied, alluding to the many laudatory letters he was continually receiving from America. He said his library contained two companion volumes—namely, "Jonathan on Frag" and "John Bull on Boasting." He was afraid the New World had learned a bad habit from the Old. Sir William McArthur said he now witnessed one of the most remarkable scenes of his life. He had travelled over the greater part of the earth and everywhere he had met Mr. Spurgeon's sermons. He said a gentleman in Australia subsidized a newspaper for £1,000 per annum to circulate Mr. Spurgeon's sermons. The secrets of the great preacher's success were humility and plain Anglo Saxon. Mr. Newman Hall made a long address in which he lauded Mr. Spurgeon. Churchmen, Nonconformists, Tories and Radicals could all unite in honoring him. Dr. Parker and other clergymen followed.

(*Via Canada Mutual Line.*)

DISASTROUS RAINS—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

BERLIN, June 21.—Severe rains have fallen the past forty-eight hours throughout Galicia, flooding the country and causing an immense amount of damage to property. All the streams are swollen and a number have overflowed their banks drowning many cattle, sheep and swine. The *Tagblatt* publishes a report from Lemberg saying that 250 soldiers had been drowned, but the report has not yet been confirmed. There is no doubt, however, that several lives have been lost.

A SHOCKING MURDER.

PRAGUE, June 21.—A prominent civil engineer was found murdered last night. His head was found in his bedroom and the body in the parlor and the legs in the kitchen. His money and jewellery were untouched and nothing was missing to indicate that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. An artillery officer belonging to the garrison, who is known to have had a grudge against the murdered man, is suspected of the crime and he is being closely watched by the police.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

LONDON, June 21.—Alexander, Prince of Orange, son of King William of Holland, is dead. He was born on August 25th, 1851.

MURDER CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

DUBLIN, June 21.—The trial of the eleven prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder Mr. William Smythe, of Barbavilla, was concluded to day, all the prisoners being found guilty. Five of them were sentenced to seven years' servitude, while the remaining six got off with twelve months' imprisonment. All the prisoners protested their innocence of the crime.

AMERICAN

RAILWAY NOTES.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The joint executive committee of trunk lines have been unable to determine the conditions upon which the Grand Trunk, Lackawana, West Shore and Nickel Plated lines will be admitted to the passenger pool and the old contract has been extended to August 1st.

THE HEATED TERM.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Two fatal cases of prostration by the heat occurred in Jersey city yesterday and one in this city. A number of persons were taken to hospital suffering from the effects of the heat.

MR. GARRISON'S SUSPENSION.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Mr. Garrison's counsel said to-day the existence of suits against the Commodore had nothing to do with his making an assignment. The storm was upon him and he could not weather it. His securities were unavailable and to hold out would have have resulted in complete wreck.

A "BOMB" FOR JERRY DONOVAN.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A metallic bomb with a fuse attachment and bearing evidence of containing dynamite was stopped in the mails here a few days ago. It had appended to it a letter addressed to O'Donovan Rossa, New York. The bomb was sent to the Post-Office Department and created considerable consternation among the clerks. It was first sent to the inspector's office, but he refused to receive it. The chief clerk alarmed at its appearance had it sent to the War Department where some expert gunners succeeded in opening it. It was found to contain only sawdust.

THE PRESIDENTIAL EDECTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—A Hoadley club was organized here yesterday with the object of pressing the Governor for the Presidency. Several speakers predicted the Democratic ticket would be Hoadley and Cleveland or Cleveland and Hoadley. It is understood Mr. Payne will not allow his name to go before the national convention.

DYNAMITERS ON THE PROPOSED "INVASION."

CHICAGO, June 21.—Irishmen here ridicule the proposition alleged to have been made by the Paris dynamiters for dropping explosives upon cities in England. Col. Dan O'Sullivan says no sane Irishman believes in armed invasion. The futility of such efforts have been satisfactorily demonstrated. Pat Crowe says Stephens once had an opportunity to lead an armed rebellion, but proved a coward. He declared, however, a mass meeting of Irishmen will be held here during the period of the Democratic Convention to raise money for the dynamiters.

The Louisiana Lower House has appropriated $100,000 for the world's exposition.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

(*Special to the Witness, June 21.*)

THE SAVED ARMY have obtained two hundred recruits since their inception here two months ago. The *Free Press* publishes interviews with leading clergymen on the effects of the movement. With one or two exceptions all are opposed to it.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY are expected to return to the city early in November. Lord Melgund will stay here during the season.

LIEUT. COL. WHITE, officer in command of the Wimbledon team of 1884, left to-day for Montreal to look after the members who are under orders to report there for several days' practice on Monday next. The Ottawa contingent leaves this evening.

MR. BEATTY, M.P., who is President of the North-West Central Railway, left for home last night, having had several interviews with members of the Government in the interests of the promoters of that enterprise. The principal object of his visit was to press upon the Government the advisability of putting the North-West Central on the same footing in so far as the conditions of the land grant is concerned, as the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Company.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD of the diocese of Ontario meets on Tuesday. Arrangements have been made for billeting the clerical gentlemen who will attend.

TORONTO.

(*Special to the Witness, June 21.*)

THE LARGEST and most enthusiastic temperance convention ever held in Halton County was held yesterday at Milton. The prospects of preventing the repeal of the Act were discussed. The reports were nearly all favorable. The convention adopted resolutions showing that the Act had been successful and would not be repealed.

A DEPUTATION from the General Assembly visited the Toronto Methodist Conference yesterday and were warmly received.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC TRAINS will run to Peterboro during the semi-centennial. The road is not expected to open till 15th July.

THE THIRST DANCE.

CHIEFS POUNDMAKER AND BIG BEAR TO MAKE TROUBLE FOR THEMSELVES—A FARM INSTRUCTOR BEATEN AND GOVERNMENT STORES ROBBED—POLICE TO THE RESCUE.

WINNIPEG, MAN., June 21.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

At the thirst dance on Poundmaker's reserve, thirty-one miles west of Battleford, the farm instructor was cruelly beaten by the Indians and the provisions taken from the Government storehouse. The five police stationed there prevented by Chiefs Poundmaker and Big Bear from arresting the offenders, reported at Battleford next day, the 18th inst., and thirty police, with Capt. Antrobus and Dr. Miler, under command of Major Crosier, left for the seat of war, but Poundmaker refused to give up the offenders, and yesterday forty-seven police were sent to the reserve. There is great excitement in Battleford and a home guard has been raised. The telegraph line was cut opposite Poundmaker's reserve. It is expected the offenders will be given up to day without further trouble. The thirst dance ended last evening.

THE CROPS AND BUSINESS.

There are prospects of a bountiful harvest in all parts of Manitoba and the North-west, with a larger acreage than last year. The Canadian Pacific Railway experimental farms in the so-called desert regions west of Moose Jaw are doing remarkably well.

Business on the whole is fair, and collections better than last year.

METHODIST CHURCH.

TORONTO CONFERENCE.

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

TORONTO, June 19.

The Conference assembled in Elm street Church, Toronto, at 9 o'clock. The Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., Senior General Superintendent, took the chair and called the Conference to order, by announcing the hymn, "See how great a flame aspires, &c." The venerable Doctor was cordially received as he ascended the platform. He looks emaciated and his appearance was sufficient to excite sympathy. The Revs. E. H. Dewart, D.D., E. Roberts, T. Griffith were called to the platform.

Dr. Dewart read the Scriptures, and the Revs. S. J. Hunter and E. Roberts led in prayer.

The Rev. H. S. Mathews was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The names of ministers and laymen were called over, when 186 of the former and 126 of the latter answered to their names.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland was elected President, and the Rev. Thomas Griffith Secretary. The Secretary chose for his assistants the Revs. G. Washington, M.A., and the Rev. J. Milner, and the Rev. E. Barrass, M.A., Journal Secretary.

It was ordered that a committee of nine, with the President, shall be a nominating committee.

Dr. Rose presented a document from the Anglican Synod stating that a deputation from that body was about to visit the Conference, and the gentlemen of the delegation wanted to know when it would be the pleasure of the Conference to receive them. The Conference appointed Saturday at eleven o'clock as the hour of reception.

The Rev. Dr. Rose, H. Johnston, B. D., E. Roberts, W. H. Gibbs, Esq., and H. E. Clarke, Esq., M.P., were appointed a committee to introduce the delegation to the Conference.

The Rev. E. Barrass, M.A., was appointed the representative of the Conference to the Central Sunday-school Board.

On motion of Rev. J. Hunt, the Nominating Committee was directed to appoint the following committees: International Contingent Fund, Children's Fund, Sunday-schools, Pastoral Address, Conference Missionary Society, Church Property, Temperance, Centenary of Methodism, Statistics, State of the Work and Memorials.

The Hon. Justice Rose presented a congratulatory resolution to Dr. Rice, expressing thanks to the Divine Being for his goodness in so far restoring his servant so that he is able to be present in conference. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote. Dr. Rice made a feeling reply.

The Rev. J. Shaw on behalf of the Nominating Committee recommended the following as the Educational Committee: The Revs. Dr. Dewart, G. Webber, W. Perritte, T. W. Joliffe, with Messrs. Kennedy, L. Walker, D. Graham, and W. Eavesem.

The Rev. W. S. Blackstock, W. Perritte, and Mr. W. Kennedy, were appointed Conference letter writers.

The following is the Nominating Committee: The Revs. J. Shaw, Dr. Dewart, E. Roberts, J. M. Simpson, with Messrs. Macdonald, Rundle, and Treadgold.

The first day of Conference has been very harmonious. At first there was considerable delay by reason of the secretaries of conferences not having their lists ready, but with this exception business has proceeded with great despatch.

Dr. Sutherland, the president, is not a stranger to the duties of his office having been President of a former Conference held in this very church a few years ago. He presides with dignity and despatches business with great rapidity.

The Secretary and his assistant are good scribes, so that there is every probability that Conference will not be protracted beyond a reasonable length of time.

The weather is dreadfully hot, so that it is no easy matter to remain shut up in a church which is well filled with Conference delegates and visitors, the latter of whom occupy the galleries, a large portion of them being composed of the fair sex.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

RIMOUSKI, June 21.—List of saloon passengers per SS. "Parisian," Capt. James Wylie, for Quebec and Montreal:—Mr. A. Ainley, Miss Brendall and maid, Mr. Thomas Bailey, Miss Barber, Mr. Louis Behme, Mr. G. Bell, Mr. G. Bourgsing, Mr. T. Brophy, Miss M. H. Butler, Mr. J. R. Byrom, Mrs. Byrom, Miss Byrom, Dr. C. K. Cameron, Mrs. A. Candy, Miss Candy, Roger Caron, Miss Cleary, Mr. E. Collette, Mr. Court, Dr. J. W. Dawson, Mrs. DeWolfe, Master DeWolfe, infant and maid, Mr. Robert Dollar, Mrs. Dollar, Mr. J. J. Fletch, Mr. James Gibb, Mr. J. D. Gibb, Miss Gillespie, Miss Grant, Mr. A. Grenier, Col. J. Vance Graveley, Mr. J. Grost, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. A. D. Grindrod, Mr. S. Hamel, Miss Hamel, Mr. E. Haycock, Mrs. Hudon, Mrs. Jardine, Mr. T. Kelly, Mrs. A. E. Killin, Mr. G. Kinghorn, Right Rev. Bishop of Kingston, Mr. Larue, Mr. William T. Lindsay, Mr. J. C. Lindsale, General Sir D. Lysons, Miss MacDougall, Miss Mackenzie, Master A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. C. Macklim, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. G. McKinnon, Mr. Alex. McNab, Miss McNab, Mr. John T. Middlemore, Mrs. Middlemore, Mr. John S. Mill, Miss Minnett, Miss Morsack, Mr. Charles Morton, Mrs. Paterson, Miss E. Peace, Countess De Rhebidgevi-Forte, Mr. N. L. Prentice, Mr. John A. Robertson, Mrs. Roddick, Mr. A. Roy, Mr. D. P. E. Roy, Mrs. Roy, Miss S. L. Sitley, M. N. Savaginy, Mr. E. H. Sium, Mr. Sisdale, Mrs. B. Vaughan, Mr. Hay Watt, Mr. J. Whitley, Mrs. Whitley, Miss Whitley, Capt. J. W. Whitla, Mrs. Whitla—87 cabin, 55 intermediate, 602 steerage.

Among the passengers by the Hamburg American Packet Co. SS. Wieland from New York for Hamburg, June 19th, are the following:—Rev. A. J. B. Vinbert, Rev. P. F. Disser, D.D., Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Ware, Mr. Fred E. Burt, Rev. Dr. E. R. M. Browne, Professor C. A. Schlegel, Lieut. W. Flynn, Dr. James W. Heusstis, Mr. C. W. Cutter, Dr. S. C. Dabney, Sister Marlede Helne, Sister Aimable Joseph, Sister Mary Blanche, Sister Marie de Ste. Madeleine, Sister St. Barbe, Sister Albertine Joseph, Sister Marie Christiana, Sister Donatienne Marie, Consul Rudolph W. Wolffsohn, Col. E. P. Buell and lady.

SHIPPING.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived City of Montreal from Liverpool. Leerdam from Rotterdam.

HAVRE, June 21.—Arrived Canada.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived Spain from Liverpool.

The Red Star Line SS. Pennland, from Antwerp for New York, has arrived with 35 cabin and 415 steerage passengers.

The Inman Line SS. City of Montreal from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at New York at 6 o'clock this morning (21st inst.)

The Hamburg American Packet Company's SS. Wieland sailed from New York for Hamburg, June 19th, with 138 cabin passengers.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, June 21, 1 p.m.—A slight increase of pressure has taken place over the Lake Region and a decrease over the Maritime Provinces, elsewhere there has been little change from yesterday, the weather is fair and warm everywhere. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Lakes, and Upper St. Lawrence, light, variable winds, fine weather, not much change in temperature. St Lawrence, Lower, and Gulf, light to moderate winds, mostly west and south, fair weather, with a few local showers, not much change in temperature. Maritime, moderate to fresh south and west winds, fair weather, with a few local showers, mostly in the Northern portion slightly higher temperature.

242 Notre Dame street, June 21.

READINGS by HEARN & HARRISON'S Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.93; yesterday, 30.00. Temperature, to-day: Max., 85°; min., 67°; yesterday: MAX., 86°; min., 66°.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual general meeting of the above bank was held at the office of the bank on Wednesday, the 18th of June, 1884, the president of the bank, Mr. A. Desjardins, in the chair, Mr. A. DeMartigny, acting as secretary.

The report of the last annual meeting was read and confirmed. The President then read the following report for the year:—

To the shareholders of the Banque Jacques Cartier:

GENTLEMEN,—The board of directors have the honor to present to you the following report of the business of the bank for the year ending 31st May, 1884:

To balance carried forward to 31st May, 1883	$27,336.11
Profits for past year, after deducting expenses of administration and putting aside sufficient to cover private losses	27,608.34
Total	$54,944.45
Deduct dividend of 3½ percent, paid 1st December, 1883	$17,500.00
To dividend 2½ percent, payable June 1, 1884	12,500.00
Total	$30,000.00
Amount paid in full in settlement of the claim of the International Mine	20,000.00
	50,000.00
Leaving a balance to credit of profit and loss	$ 4,944.45

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ALF. DESJARDINS, President.

Montreal, 18th June, 1884.

STATEMENT OF LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER, MAY 31ST, 1884.

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$ 500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$140,000.00	
Profit and loss	4,944.45	
		144,944.45
Half-year dividend, June 1st, 1884	12,500.00	
Dividends unclaimed	1,358.41	
		$ 13,858.41
		$ 658,802.86
Notes in circulation	$181,989.00	
Deposits without interest	440,189.03	
Deposits with interest	235,451.01	
Dominion Government deposits	60,541.41	
Provincial Government deposits	205,000.00	
Balance due to other banks	25,088.34	
Other debts	3,638.44	
		1,151,897.28
		$1,810,700.14

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 15,245.81	
Dominion notes	30,500.00	
Notes and cheques on other banks	19,814.37	
Balance due by banks in Canada	55,223.76	
Balance due by branches and other banks in foreign countries	15,389.84	
Balance due by the agencies in the United Kingdom	2,247.54	
		138,421.12
Current discount notes	$41,184.98	
Discount notes not specially guaranteed	6,746.47	
Discount notes due and guaranteed	213,543.81	
Real Estate	68,115.51	
Mortgages on property sold	260,527.35	
Bank building	80,000.00	
Other assets	202,160.00	
		1,672,279.02
		$1,810,700.14

A. DEMARTIGNY, Commissioner.

Proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. Hamelin, that the report now read be approved and printed for the use of the shareholders. Adopted.

Proposed by Mr. A. L. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. Thomas Wilson, and carried unanimously, that the following rules be adopted: The board of directors of the bank shall in future be composed of five members in place of seven, and in case a vacancy should occur in the board by death or otherwise, the directors remaining will have power to fill the vacancy.

Proposed by Mr. F. C. Charbonneau, seconded by Mr. J. Beauchamp, that a vote of thanks be passed to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the past year.

Proposed by Mr. Loranger, seconded by Mr. Thos. Wilson, that the zeal and ability displayed by the cashier and officers of the Bank in this city and branches deserves the thanks and approval of the shareholders.

The President having requested Mr. Thos. Wilson and Mr. Hercule Beaudry to act as scrutineers the meeting proceeded to elect directors.

After examining the ballots the following gentlemen were declared elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. Desjardins, A. L. Hamelin, J. L. Cassidy, L. Huot and J. O. Villeneuve.

A. DEMARTIGNY, Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. A. Desjardins was elected President, and Mr. A. L. Hamelin Vice-President.

Montreal, June 18th, 1884.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The SS. Helvetia, 1,059 tons, H. J. Smith, master, has cleared for Antwerp with grain and cattle.

The bark Lea, 700 tons, Larsen, master, has arrived from Bordeaux with a general cargo.

The sailing ship Mariner, which is discharging a cargo of 17,000 bags of sugar at Windmill Point, discharged 2,000 bags yesterday. As only five can be taken out of the hold at once, this is considered very good work.

The propeller Acadia is unloading a cargo of oats at the elevator near the Wellington street bridge.

1884 DOMINION DAY 1884

ODDFELLOWS' EXCURSION

To the famous Missisquoi Park, Highgate Springs, Vt., under the auspices of

Maple Leaf Chapter I.O.O.F., M. U.

Good programme of games and music in the pavilion.

Refreshments will be furnished on the grounds by Mr. J. L. Scott, proprietor of the famous Franklin House.

Special trains will leave Bonaventure Depot, at 8.00 a.m. Returning leave Highgate Springs at 5.30 p.m.

Tickets for the Round Trip, only $1.00.

To be had at depot on morning of excursion, and at the office of the Central Vermont Railway, 136 St. James street.

DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1884.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

General meeting in the Molson's Bank Chambers,

MONDAY, JUNE 23rd,

At FOUR o'clock p.m.

FRED. COLSON, Hon. Sec.

SUBSCRIBE TO "L'AURORE."

The organ of the French Protestants of Canada and the United States. $1.50 per annum.

DUCLOS & CRUCHET, Editors and Proprietors

DRY Firewood only $1.50 and $2 per load, cheapest and driest summer fuel known; try a load. 819 Craig st., near St. James st.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, June 21.

FINANCIAL.

Money is quiet at 4 to 5 percent on call and at 7 percent on good commercial paper.

Sterling Exchange is weak at 108¾ to 108⅞ for sixties and 109⅛ for demand. Currency about ⅛ premium.

The general course of the stock market during the week has been mostly in favor of the Bears, and it is evident that brokers and speculators do not care to buy stocks. The opinion of many closely connected with the ups and downs in our market is that the bankers generally are calculating too much on the fall crops to restore the general trade of Canada. Speculation this week has been confined principally to the room traders, and values generally show a depreciation, which has been very large in Federal and Peoples, both declining 7 percent, with a reaction of 2 percent at the close. Montreal is 2 percent lower, Toronto 1 percent, the balance of the list steady to ½ percent lower.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve increased	$3,035,575
Loans decreased	2,830,500
Specie increased	2,561,200
Legal tenders increased	269,000
Deposits decreased	413,500
Circulation increased	58,300

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The English grain markets continue dull and uninteresting. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day's date are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat, very little demand; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, neglected, no business doing; corn, rather easier. Liverpool wheat spot, quiet do. corn, inactive. Liverpool Red American Spring Wheat, 7s 3d.

Liverpool, 1 p.m.—Beef, Prime Mess, 79s; Extra India Mess, 88s; Bacon, C.C., 40s 6d; L.C., 40s; Prime Western Lard, 38s 6d; Pork, Prime Mess, 73s; do. Western, 67s.

The Chicago wheat market is quoted this morning at 85⅝c July and 87½c August. The receipts were 28,000 bushels, and the shipments 116,000. Corn is ¼ of a cent per bushel cheaper at 55½c July and 56c August and September. The receipts were 152,000 bushels, and the shipments 474,000 bushels.

The local grain market continues quiet. Prices are as follows:—White Winter Wheat is quoted at $1.08 to $1.15; Red do., $1.14 to $1.17; Canada Spring, $1.14 to $1.10; Peas, 91c per 66 lbs.; Oats, 40c per 33 lbs.; Barley and Rye, nominal.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 5,065 brls. There were no sales reported on Change to day. We quote:—Superior Extra, $5.40 to $5.50; Extra Superfine, $5.00 to $5.05; Fancy, $4.60 to $4.75; Spring Extra, $4.30 to $4.40; Superfine, $3.40 to $3.60; Strong Bakers' (Canadian), $5.00 to $5.25; Strong Bakers' (American), $5.25 to $5.60; Fine, $3.20 to $3.30; Middlings, $3.00 to $3.10; Pollards, $2.80 to $3.00; Ontario Bags (bags included) Medium, $2.25 to $2.35; Spring Extra, $2.15 to $2.20; Superfine, $1.65 to $1.75; City Bags (delivered but bags not included), $1.65 to $1.75.

MEALS, unchanged.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter shows no change at 20c for Creamery; 16c to 18c for Eastern Townships, and 13c to 15c for Western. Cheese is quoted at 8c to 9½c as to quality. This week's shipments were 42,320 boxes, a decrease of 287 boxes on the exports of last week, and an increase of 31,149 boxes over those for the corresponding week of last year. The public cable is eighteen pence lower to-day at 51s 6d.

EGGS are quoted at 16c per dozen for good stock.

HOG PRODUCTS are unchanged. We quote: Western Mess Pork, $19.75 to $20.25; Canada Short Cut, $21.00 to $21.50; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14½c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard, in pails, Western, 11½c; do. Canadian, 10½c to 11c.

ASHES.—Pots still sell at $4.60 to $4.70, as to tares.

RECEIPTS.—Corn, 16,670 bushels; peas, 800 do.; oats, 28,886 do.; flour, 5,065 brls.; meal, 125 do.; ashes, 10 do.; butter, 23 packages; cheese, 23 boxes; leather, 200 rolls.

STOCKS IN STORE AT MONTREAL.

	June 21. 1884.	June 14. 1884.	June 23. 1883.
Wheat, bushels	236,123	218,017	306,130
Corn, bush	150,362	150,532	106,475
Peas, bush	93,607	86,621	176,560
Oats, bush	47,650	50,300	50,952
Barley, bush	2,390	2,060	33,760
Rye, bush	11,284	23,438	80,260
Flour, brls	65,441	69,169	71,955
Oatmeal, brls	655	804	74
Cornmeal, brls	.....	.....	10

LIVERPOOL	June 20. 5.00 p.m.	June 21. 1.30 p.m.
Flour	10 0 to 11 6	10 0 to 11 6
Spring Wheat	7 4 to 7 5	7 4 to 7 5
Red Winter	7 6 to 8 0	7 6 to 8 0
No. 1 California	7 8 to 8 2	7 8 to 8 2
No. 2 California	7 3 to 7 6	7 3 to 7 6
Corn	5 7½ to 0 0	5 7 to 0 0
Barley	5 6 to 0 0	5 6 to 0 0
Oats	5 5 to 0 0	5 5 to 0 0
Peas	6 5 to 0 0	6 5 to 0 0
Pork	72 6 to 00 0	72 6 to 00 0
Lard	40 0 to 00 0	39 0 to 00 0
Bacon	40 6 to 44 0	40 6 to 44 0
Tallow	35 6 to 00 0	35 6 to 00 0
Cheese	53 0 to 00 0	51 6 to 00 0

CHICAGO, June 21, 1.00 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 86⅝c July; 88⅛c bid August; 88⅛c to 88⅝c Sept. Corn, 55⅜c nom. June; 55⅝ to 55¾c July; 56⅜c bid August; 56⅝c to 56⅝c Sept; 48¼c year. Oats, 31⅛c June; 31⅝c July; 27⅞c Aug.; 26⅞c September; 26⅝c year. Pork, $19.20 nom. June and July; $19.20c Aug. Lard $7.55 nom. June $7.57½ bid July; $7.72½ August; $7.85 Sept.

MILWAUKEE, June 21, 1.45 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2, 86⅝c cash and June; 87⅝c July; 89⅝c August.

NEW YORK, June 21, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, sales, 806,000 bushels; closing, 99⅝c July; $1.01⅝ Aug.; $1.02⅝ Sept. Corn, sales, 400,000 bush; closing, 62½c July, 63⅝c August; 64⅜c Sept. (52½c O.). Oats, quiet.

LONDON, June 21, 11.30 a.m.—Consols, 99 15-16 for money, and 100 for account.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST—JUNE 21.

(*Furnished by J. R. Mecker.*)

Opening and closing prices—10.10 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.

C. B. Q.	.....	.....	Reading	22⅞	23
N. Y. C.	98¼	98	Do 2nd	.....	.....
C. Southern	33½	32½	Rock Island	.....	.....
D. & Hudson	.....	.....	St Paul M & M	84	84
D. L. & W.	97⅛	100⅛	St. Paul	64⅞	64⅛
Erie	13½	13⅝	St. Paul pfd	.....	.....
Ill. Cen.	.....	.....	Omaha com	.....	.....
N. J. Central	55¼	55	Texas Pacific	8¼	7¾
H. & St. J. pfd	.....	.....	Canadian Pac.	42¼	43¼
E. & Texas	12⅞	12⅞	U. Pacific	35⅛	35
Lonis & N.	26½	26⅝	Wabash	5½	6
Lake Shore	75½	74¾	W. U. Tel.	55¼	55
M. Central	62	62⅝	Wabash pfd	12⅛	12⅛
Manhattan	.....	.....	Central Pac.	39	36⅞
Nor. Pac.	18¼	18½	O. & T. Con.	16¾	16⅛
Nor. Pac. pfd.	42½	42¾	M. O. Pac.	90⅝	95
N. W.	87¾	87½	Den. & Rio G.	9¼	9⅛
N. W. pfd	122	122½	Mem.	1½	5
Pull P. Car.	94½	95½			

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

COSTUMES! SUMMER COSTUMES!

Yesterday was the best day we have ever had in our Costume Department.

Costumes were selling as fast as could be fitted.

Our customers were delighted at the reductions made on all costumes.

Call early and secure some of our imported Costumes at the reduced prices.

SATEEN COSTUMES, all reduced.

ZEPHYR GINGHAM COSTUMES, all reduced.

TOIL-DE-BRABANT COSTUMES, all reduced.

CASHMERE and SILK COSTUMES, all reduced.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

The demand is still good for our ALPACA ULSTERS, at $3.00 and $3.50. Remember these are worth $6.00 and $7.00.

The Cheapest ever Offered.

LADIES' JERSEYS, in all sizes, are now offered at tremendous reductions, therefore be sure and inspect our stock before going elsewhere.

LADIES' JERSEYS, at $1.00, worth $2.00.

LADIES' JERSEYS, at $1.75, worth $2.50.

LADIES' JERSEYS, at $1.95, worth $2.75.

LADIES' BRAIDED JERSEYS, $3.00, worth $3.75.

NEW AND CHEAP!

RUSTIC SUNSHADES or PARASOLS to be sold at $1.25, worth $1.75. The only store in the city to buy these goods at the above price.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Before going to the country procure one of our RUBBER WATERPROOF CIRCULARS, all marked at special prices and guaranteed the best value ever offered in Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.,

1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET.

105, 107, 109, 111 St. Peter street.

Terms cash and only one price.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.

LACROSSE.

SHAMROCK

versus

MONTREAL.

ONE AND A HALF HOURS' PLAY.

On MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS, Sherbrooke street West.

WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE, At FOUR O'CLOCK.

Public admission usual price, 25c, 35c, 50c. Members' passes (both clubs) admit only one person.

T. L. PATON, Hon. Sec. M. L. C.

ILLUMINATED CURTAINS, JUST IN. LIGGET & HAMILTON.

CARPETS, CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Customers all delighted with the immense selection of new things, the extremely low prices and the equitable plan of allowing to CASH PURCHASERS the customary 5 Percent Discount.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 1833 and 1835 Notre Dame st.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE.

☞ Window Poles complete for 75c.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!

This season's assortment larger, cheaper and better than ever before. Cotton Hammocks, $1 up. Mexican, braided edge, $1.50 up. Anchor Ropes, Spreaders, Pillows, Hooks, &c.

The trade supplied.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 1833 & 1835 Notre Dame st. THE CARPET WAREHOUSE.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Insurance Adjuster, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Canada and the States of New York Massachusetts and Illinois. 118 St. James street (opposite the Post Office.)

DON'T BE MISLED

by interested persons who may affirm that other soaps are "just as good" as

STRACHAN'S "GILT EDGE" SOAP.

but insist on your grocer giving you "Gilt Edge" and accept no other kind. It

CAN'T BE EQUALLED!

LARGE RED ROCKERS, OF THE BEST MAKE.

Another lot now ready at

S. R. PARSONS' Furniture Rooms,

1813 and 1815 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill street.

MERCHANTS' LINE. Weekly Passenger Steamer for CHICAGO! CALLING AT Cleveland, Windsor, Detroit and Sarnia.

The Steamer "ARMENIA" will sail on TUESDAY June 24th, at 2 p.m., for above ports.

These steamers are of the largest size that can pass through the Canals, and have been fitted out with every regard to comfort and convenience. Fare includes meals and sleeping berth.

G. E. JAQUES & CO., 108 Common street.

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ISLAND OF ORLEANS. TO BE LET.

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Also, at Toronto Ottawa, Kingston and Belleville.

Railways.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAIN SERVICE SOUTH.

On and after MONDAY, June 23rd, trains for the South will leave Bonaventure Station as under:—

7.15 a.m.—Express for New York via Delaware & Hudson and Central Vermont lines.

8.30 a.m.—Express for Boston via Central Vermont Railway.

4.30 p.m.—Local train for Hemmingford and Fort Covington.

5.30 p.m.—Express for New York via Central Vermont.

6.10 p.m.—Express for New York via Delaware & Hudson and Central Vermont lines.

8.30 p.m.—Express for Boston via Central Vermont.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, June 19th, 1884.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 23rd, trains for the East and West will leave Bonaventure Station as follows:—

7.30 a.m.—Day Express for Richmond, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and all points East. NOTE.—Passengers by this train reach Point Levi arriving 2.50 p.m.

8.25 a.m.—Mixed train for St. Hilaire, Richmond, Island Pond and intermediate stations. NOTE.—Passengers by this train reach Point Levi, arriving at 6.45 a.m.

8.45 a.m.—Fast train for Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic line.

9.00 a.m.—Through Express for Toronto, and all points West.

12.30 p.m.—Mixed train for Brockville, reaching there at 8.45 p.m.

3.30 p.m.—Accommodation train for St. Hilaire, Richmond, Sherbrooke and intermediate stations.

4.30 p.m.—Fast train for Ottawa via Canada Atlantic line.

5.00 p.m.—Accommodation train for Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Cornwall and intermediate points.

5.10 p.m.—Accommodation train for Beloeil, St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe.

6.10 p.m.—Local train for Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil.

8.00 p.m.—Through Express for Toronto and all points West.

10.15 p.m.—Night Express for Quebec, Portland and intermediate stations.

11.55 p.m.—Fast Express for Toronto, Chicago and all points in the West.

Elegant Pullman Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars on all Through Express trains.

For further information apply to the Company's Ticket Offices.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, June 19th 1884.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

SHORT LINE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, in effect WEDNESDAY, April 23rd, 1884.

TIME-TABLE.	Local Express.	Fast Express.	Local Express.
Leave MONTREAL	7.00 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	5.40 p.m.
Arrive OTTAWA...	11.30 "	12.15 p.m.	10.00 "
Leave OTTAWA...	6.15 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	6.50 p.m.
Arrive MONTREAL	12.40 p.m.	8.15 "	10.55 "

The celebrated Calumet, Lachine and Carillon, three of the grandest Drawing Room Cars in America, are run on the express trains between Montreal and Ottawa.

Close connections at OTTAWA with trains to and from BROCKVILLE, PERTH, SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, &c., apply to the Company's new City Ticket Office,

266 ST. JAMES STREET, corner McGill.

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, and Quebec Gate Station.

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent

W. C. VAN HORNE, General Manager. ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY,

MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE AND WHITE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

☞ The direct and best route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c., and the only line running through the White Mountains to Portland.

Trains LEAVE MONTREAL as follows:—

9.00 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, with Parlor Car attached, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston, &c.; also for Portland via White Mountains.

5.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also, for Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, St. Casaire, Frelighsburg, and intermediate points, with through connection for Springfield and all points on the Connecticut River Line.

2.00 p.m.—(Saturdays only) local train for Newport, Knowlton and intermediate points.

Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Depot.

For tickets and all information apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, or Bonaventure Station.

T. A. MACKINNON,
General Manager for the Trustees

Railways.

CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.40 p.m., Boston, via Concord, Manchester, and Lowell, 7.05 p.m., New London 9.50 p.m., and New York via Springfield, 11.10 p.m. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston and New York **without change.**

9.30 p.m.—Night Express, arriving at St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m., also to Waterloo and Magog. Wagner Sleeping Car through to New York.

8.30 p.m.—Boston Night Express, arriving at St. Albans 10.40 p.m., Burlington 12.10 a.m., Montpelier 1 a.m., White River Junction 2.55 a.m., Concord 5.35 a.m., Manchester 6.18 a.m., Nashua 6.55 a.m., Lowell 7.28 a.m., and Boston 8.30 a.m.

Bellows Falls 4.15 a.m., Northampton, 6.28 a.m., Holyoke 6.45 a.m., Springfield, 7 a.m., New York via New Haven, 11.45 a.m. Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.37 a.m., and Worcester via B. B. & G. R. R., arriving 9.30 a.m.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.

Day Express leaves Boston via Fitchburg 8 a.m., via Lowell at 8.30 a.m., arriving in Montreal 8.30 p.m.

FAST TRAIN leaves Boston via Lowell at 1 p.m., New York, via Springfield, 9 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 11.05 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Montreal and Sleeping Car to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

Night Express leaves Boston via Lowell, at 7 p.m., via Fitchburg, 6 p.m., and New York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at Central Vermont Railway Office, 136 St. James st.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Manager. S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen. Pass. Agt.

June 2nd, 1884.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains Arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as Follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, and intermediate stations, 8.00 a.m., 8 and 9 p.m. Cornwall, 8.45 a.m. Kingston (mixed) at 6.30 p.m. Vaudreuil at 8.25 a.m.

Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.35 a.m. and 8.20 p.m. Lachine, 7.50, 8.45, 10 a.m., 1.25, (2.55 Saturdays only) 4.25, 5.55, 7.25 p.m.

EAST—Portland, Boston, Sherbrooke, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 6.05 a.m., Quebec mixed, 9.40 p.m., Island Pond and way stations, 12.00 noon and 6 p.m., St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m. Coaticooke, 9.40 p.m.

SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland, St. Albans, 8.25 a.m., Boston, via C. V. R. R., 8.25 a.m., 8.30 and 10.50 p.m. New York, via Rouse's Point, 8.15 a.m. and 10.40 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington, 3.00 a.m. Magog, Waterloo, Granby, 10.25 a.m.

Boston, via S.E.R.R., 9.15 a.m. Portland, 8.30 p.m. Newport, Waterloo, &c., and way stations, 9.15 a.m.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot as Follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and intermediate stations, 9 a.m., 9 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. Brockville, mixed, 12.30 p.m. Cornwall, 5 p.m. Vaudreuil at 6.20 p.m.

Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 8.45 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Lachine, 7, 7.55, 9.00 a.m., 12 noon, (2.00 p.m. Saturdays only) 3.30, 5, 6.15 p.m.

EAST—Portland, Boston, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 10.00 p.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska and Richmond 3.15 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5.10 p.m. Quebec and Island Pond, mixed, 7.00 a.m.

SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland and St. Albans 5.30 p.m. Via Springfield, 8.30 a.m and 8.30 p.m. Boston, via C. V. R. R., 8.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m New York, via Rouse's Point, 8.00 a.m., 6.10 p.m. Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington, 4.30 p.m. Granby, Waterloo, and Magog at 5.30 p.m.

Boston and Portland, via S.E.R.R., 9 a.m. Boston and New England Points, 5.10 p.m.

Newport, Waterloo, Springfield, 5.10 p.m.

North Shore Railway, Dalhousie Square

For Quebec, 3 and 10 p.m. For Joliette, 5.15 p.m. Arrive from Quebec, 6.30 a.m. and 4.05 p.m. Arrive from Joliette 8.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Dalhousie Square as follows

Ottawa, 12.40 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 10.58 p.m. Brockville, Perth and Ottawa, 12.40 p.m. 10.58 p.m. Pembroke and Ottawa, 8.15 p.m. and 10.58 p.m. St. Jerome at 8.35 a.m. St. Lin at 8.35 a.m. St. Eustache, 8.35 a.m.

Trains Leave Dalhousie Square as follows:

Ottawa, 7 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 5.40 p.m. Ottawa, Pembroke and North Bay, 7.00 a.m. and 8.45 a.m. Ottawa, Perth and Brockville, 7.00 a.m., 8.45 a.m. and 5.40 p.m. St. Jerome at 5.00 p.m. St. Lin at 5.00 p.m. St. Eustache, 5.00 p.m.

Suburban Train Service between Montreal and St. Lambert:

or St. Henri, Pt. St. Charles and St. Lambert, 5.20, 6.45 9.00 a.m., 12.10 p.m. (2.00 p.m. Saturdays only), 6.25 and 7.40 p.m.

For Longueuil, 5.20 and 6.45 a.m., 12.10, 6.25 p.m., and 2 p.m. Saturdays only.

Leave St. Lambert, for Pt. St. Charles, St. Henri and Montreal at 6.15, 7.35 and 9.45 a.m., 1 p.m. (3.40 p.m. Saturdays only), and 8 p.m.

Leave Longueuil, 6.05, 7.25 a.m., 12.45 and 7 p.m. 2.35 p.m. Saturdays only.

City Ticket Office, 143 St. James st.,
W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

GENERAL KEER'S

HIMALAYAN TEA (Souchong).

This Tea, remarkable for its strength, aroma and delicacy of flavor, was imported by General Keer direct from India, and never having been in an American or European market, its purity and wholesomeness can be vouched for. Price, delivered at Montreal and other places, express paid, by the 10-lb. caddy, at 66 cents, or by the 5-lb. caddy, at 68 cents per lb., cash.

It may safely be affirmed that Tea of equal merit has seldom if ever been retailed in Canada or America under one dollar per lb. Apply direct to

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THE QUEEN'S

LAUNDRY BAR.

ASK FOR IT, and TAKE NO OTHER

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Trade Mark. | Made by The Albert Toilet Soap Co.

GORDON'S EARLY CAREER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STORY OF CHINESE GORDON.

BY A. EGMONT HAKE.

GORDON'S BENEVOLENCE.

"His benevolence embraced all," writes one who saw much of him at this time. "Misery was quite sufficient claim for him, without going into the question of merit; and of course sometimes he was deceived. But very seldom, for he had an eye that saw through and through people; it seemed useless to try to hide anything from him. I have often wondered how much this wonderful power was due to natural astuteness, or how much to his own clear singleness of mind and freedom from self, that the truth about everything seemed revealed to him. The workhouse and the infirmary were his constant haunts, and of pensioners he had a countless number all over the neighborhood. Many of the dying sent for him in preference to the clergy, and ever ready was he to visit them, no matter in what weather or at what distance. But he would never take a chair at a religious meeting, or be in any way prominent. He was always willing to conduct services for the poor and address a sweeps' tea-meeting; but all public speechifying, especially where complimentary speeches were made in his honor, he loathed. All eating and drinking he was indifferent to. Coming home with us one afternoon late we found his tea waiting for him—a most unappetizing stale loaf and a pot of tea. I remarked upon the dryness of the bread, when he took the whole loaf (a small one), crammed it into the slop-basin, and poured all the tea upon it, saying it would soon be ready for him to eat, and in half an hour it would not matter what he had eaten. He always had dry, humorous little speeches at command that flavored all his talk, and I remember the merry twinkle with which he told us that many of the boys, thinking that being invited to live with the Colonel meant delicate fare and luxury, were unpleasantly enlightened upon that point when they found he eat down with them to salt beef and just the necessary food. He kindly gave us a key to his garden, thinking our children might like to walk there sometimes. The first time my husband and I visited it, we remarked what nice peas and vegetables of all kinds were there, and the housekeeper coming out, we made some such remark to her. She at once told us that the Colonel never tasted them—that nearly all the garden, a large one, was cultivated by different poor people to whom he gave permission to plant what they chose, and to take the proceeds. She added that it often happened that presents of fine fruit and flowers would be sent to the Colonel, and that he would never so much as taste them, but take them or send them at once to the hospital or workhouse for the sick. He always thanked the donors, but never told them how their gifts had been appropriated. We used to say he had no self, in that following his Divine Master. He would never talk of himself and his doings. Therefore his life never can and never will be written. It was in these years that the first book about him came out. He allowed the author to come and stay at Fort House, and gave him every facility toward bringing out his book—all the particulars about the Tai-ping Rebellion, even to lending him his diary. Then, from something that was said, he discovered that personal acts of his own (bravery, possibly,) were described, and he asked to see what had been written. Then he tore out page after page, the parts about himself, to the poor author's chagrin, who told him he had spoiled his book. I tried to get at the bottom of this feeling of his, telling him he might be justly proud of these things; but was answered that no man has a right to be proud of anything, inasmuch as he has no native good in him—he has received it all; and he maintained that there was deep cause for intense humiliation on the part of every one, that all wearing of medals, adorning the body, or any form of self-glorification, was quite out of place. Also, he said, he had no right to possess anything, having once given himself to God. What was he to keep back? He knew no limit. He said to me, 'You who profess the same have no right to the gold chain you wear; it ought to be sold for the poor.' But he acknowledged the difficulty of others regarding all earthly things in the light that he did: his purse was always empty from his constant liberality. He told us the silver tea-service that he kept (a present from Sir William Gordon) would be sufficient to pay for his burial without troubling his family. But though he would never speak of his own acts, he would talk freely of his thoughts, and long and intensely interesting conversations have we had with him: his mystical turn of mind lent a great charm to his words, and we learned a great deal from him. I have often wished I had recorded at the time many of his aphorisms. We saw him very frequently, but there was a tacit understanding that we never were to invite him nor ask him to stay longer when he rose to go. To ask him to stay to dinner would have been a great offence. He would say, 'Ask the poor and sick; don't ask me, who have enough!'"

He had a great number of medals, for which he cared nothing. There was a gold one, however, given to him by the Empress of China, with a special inscription engraved upon it, for which he had a great liking. But it suddenly disappeared; nobody knew where or how. Years afterward it was found out, by a curious accident, that Gordon had erased the inscription, and sent the medal anonymously to Canon Miller for the relief of the sufferers from the cotton famine at Manchester.

A CHARMED LIFE.

Among the communications sent to the papers, was one of such deep interest that I make no apology for reproducing it. It is a letter addressed to the "Times," from one signing himself "Mandarin," who fought with Gordon in the campaign against the Tai-pings. It throws new light on the subject. It is from the pen of one who knew the true quality of the commander under whom it had been his fortune to serve:

"It is really surprising," says this writer, "how scanty a knowledge English people have of the wonderful feats performed not many years since by an officer whose name has lately been rather prominently mentioned—Colonel, or Chinese Gordon. Having served under him during the most eventful period of his command of the 'Ever-Victorious Army'—an epithet, you may be sure, not given by himself—I might fill many of your columns with traits of General Gordon's amazing activity and wonderful foresight, his indomitable energy and quiet unassuming modesty, his perseverance, kindness, cool courage, and even heroism. My individual opinion may not be worth much, but is it not notorious that every man who has ever served under or with General (as you must allow me to style him) Gordon is an enthusiastic believer in his military genius and capacity? There are not many commanders of whom the subordinates would speak with such unanimous praise. What is, perhaps, most striking in Gordon's career in China is the entire devotion with which the native soldiery served him, and the implicit faith they had in the result of operations in which he was personally present. In their eyes General Gordon was literally a magician to whom all things were possible. They believed him to bear a charmed life, and a short stick or rattan cane which he invariably carried about, and with which he always pointed in directing the fire of artillery or other operations, was firmly looked on as a wand or talisman. These things have been repeated to me again and again by my own men, and I know they were accepted all over the contingent. These notions, especially the men's idea that their General had a charmed existence, were substantially aided by Gordon's constant habit, when the troops were under fire, of appearing suddenly, usually unattended, and calmly standing in the very hottest part of the fire.

"Beside his favorite cane, he carried nothing except field-glasses—never a sword or revolver; or rather, if the latter, it was carried unostentatiously and out of sight; and nothing could exceed the contrast between General Gordon's quiet undress uniform, without sword, belts, or buckles, and apparently no weapon but a two-foot rod, and the buccaneering, brigand-like costume of the American officers, strapped, armed, and booted like theatrical banditti.

MUTINY.

"I only know one occasion on which General Gordon drew a revolver. The contingent had been lying idle in Quinsan for three months of the summer without taking the field. This time had been employed in drilling the men and in laying in large stores of war material preparatory to the approaching attack on Soochow. The heat all this time was fearfully oppressive; dysentery and cholera had carried off many men and officers, and drill toward the end of the term was somewhat relaxed. This in some measure affected the discipline of the men, and, indeed, of the officers also. But the chief cause of the deteriorated discipline was, perhaps, to be found in another direction. On the march and in the field the men were unable to obtain opium, the officers but slender stores of liquor; in garrison, on the contrary, they could indulge to the full extent of their monthly pay.

"But, whatever the causes, it is certain that when, toward September, orders to prepare for an expedition against strong forts and stockades barring the way by canal from Quinsan to Soochow were issued, the discipline of the troops was greatly inferior to what it had been three months earlier. The artillery, in particular, showed decided insubordination. One company of it refused to embark in the barges which were to take it up the canal, the men declining to take the field before the approaching pay-day. The officers managed to make the men 'fall in,' but from the parade-ground they refused to move, although the luggage was already on the boats fifty yards off. At this juncture General Gordon, who had been apprised by messengers of the state of affairs, arrived on the spot with his interpreter. He was on foot, in undress, apparently unarmed, and, as usual, exceedingly cool, quiet, and undemonstrative.

"Directly he approached the company he ordered his interpreter to direct every man who refused to embark to step to the front. One man only advanced. General Gordon drew his revolver from an inside breast-pocket, and presented it at the soldier's head, and desired the interpreter to direct the man to march straight to the barge and embark. The order was immediately complied with, and then General Gordon, giving the necessary words of command, the company followed without hesitation or demur. It may be said that any other determined officer might have done likewise, and with the same results. Not so. It was generally allowed by the officers, when the event became known, that the success in this instance was solely due to the awe and respect in which General Gordon was held by the men; and that such was the spirit of the troops at that time, that had any other but he attempted what he did, the company would have broken into open mutiny, shot their officers, and committed the wildest excesses.

"In less than a week the spirit of the troops was as excellent as before, and gradually the whole garrison joined in a series of movements which culminated in the fall of Soochow.

(To be Continued.)

PASTOR AND PARISHIONER.

"I have been sick and you did not visit me."

"So! Were you very sick?"

"Oh, yes! I hardly expected to recover?"

"So! Did you really need a physician?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, I was under the treatment of Dr. ——— for eight or ten days."

"So! Did the doctor come of himself when you became sick, or did you send for him?"

"I sent for him, of course, how could he know of my taking ill without my sending for him?"

"And did you really desire that I as your pastor should visit you while sick?"

"Oh, I wished so much you would come, I was looking for you every day."

"Indeed! Well if such was your desire why did you not send me word and I would have called at once?"

"Oh, I thought some one would tell you."

"But if you had thought some one might tell your physician, you might have died before he had learned of your illness, so also your pastor."

Let the pastor know and he will call upon you whenever his services are at all needed, but do not accuse him of negligence as long as you have neglected what was your first duty.—*Living Epistle.*

"ONE OF YOU MUST GO."

A poor woman who lived in the north of Ireland experienced a change of heart in a time of revival. She had thus far made a living by selling whiskey, and that without a license. Her business had been illegal before God and man. She realized this and resolved that a change of heart must be followed by a change of life. On reaching her little shanty home, she brought out the huge demijohn in which she kept the poisonous compound, and in her own characteristic way she thus addressed it:

"Now jug, you and I have lived together for a great many years, but the Lord Jesus Christ is coming to live with me now, and you and he cannot get on together, so one of you must go—it must be you." So saying she took the jug and dashed it to pieces on the stones in her yard. Let us learn to treat our evil habits thus, and God will guide and bless us. If we regard iniquity in our hearts the Lord will not hear us, so let our prayer be

"The dearest idol I have known,
Whate'er that idol be,
Help me to tear it from Thy throne,
And worship only Thee."

—*S. S. Messenger.*

THE LUXURY OF DOING GOOD.

In visiting our prisons, so largely filled with men in the prime of life, we cannot but feel that they are, for the most part, the victims of neglect. If some one, at the right time, had only taken an interest in them, they might have been saved from a life of vice and its consequent disgrace and punishment.

Said Mr. Moody, some time ago at a meeting, "I have just come from Birmingham where I was introduced to a lady who heard me remark that I pitied the Christian who had not the luxury of winning souls to Christ." Mr. Sankey afterwards sang "Nothing but Leaves." That hymn was the means of stirring up the mind of the lady, and she prayerfully determined that she would try, in God's strength, to do something for His glory. She therefore looked about her and rescued an outcast woman from the streets. The joy of this act was so great that she flung herself, heart and soul, into this particular work. She has since been the means of saving hundreds of these poor fallen ones, and telling them of Christ. Her influence is so great that when any of these women are before the magistrate, they ask, "What does Mrs. R. say about this case?" If she speaks favorably of them, they then go free. "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men." If we do what we can to save the perishing, we shall find that our "labor is not in vain in the Lord;" that in endeavoring to benefit others, we shall ourselves be blessed."—*Rev. J. Henry Enders, in Christian Intelligencer.*

PEARL GATHERERS.—We suggest that, in many cases, teachers will find it profitable to divide the school into two sections, for the purpose of hunting up and committing to memory beautiful gems of literature. One division may report one week, and the other the next; the teacher keeping a careful record of the number of each and announcing the result at the end of each month or quarter, as may be deemed well. These selections should be recited from memory, and the name of the author given, and, when possible, the name of poem, play or sonnet, whence taken.—*Educationist.*

[For the *Witness.*]

A DAUGHTER'S STORY.

JEAN BLEWETT.

Dear mother, blame me not for silence deep,
But lay your hand in blessing on my head.
Over my vanished fairness can you weep,
While I am grieving over joys long dead?

Was I not happy once? Have you forgot
The vine-clad home which stood upon a hill,
The flowers blossoming about the spot,
The birches waving o'er the noisy rill?

My wishes once expressed were gratified;
And when I felt my baby's first caress,
This joy within my heart, I softly cried,
Is something more than common happiness.

My husband was so handsome, I can see
His bonny face before my sad eyes now;
His blue eyes full of tenderness for me,
The sunny rings of hair around his brow.

A stranger, well received by many friends,
Came to our door and entrance gained one day;
We oft had scorned him, and to make amends,
When we had welcomed once he came to stay.

His face was fair, his glance so full of power
That from men's breasts he stole their hearts away,
Though all around were those who cursed the hour
When they had yielded to his potent sway.

I feared not for my husband, he was strong
And intellect was written on his face;
But sudden warning came, and I e'er long
A growing tenderness could plainly trace.

Ah! then I saw a struggle, mother dear;
The sparkling friend began to show his strength—
A brutal Moloch on whose altar drear,
Each cherished thing was sacrificed at length.

Treasures bound to my heart by myriad bands,
Part of a dream which passed away too fleet,
And with the rest he seized with greedy hands
Our home, wrought all about with mem'ries sweet.

If he had but those trifles borne away
My life might still have held serene content;
But he would not give o'er, and forth from me
A tender woman's greatest treasure went.

My husband's heart, Oh mother, think awhile!
Was I not loved above the common lot!
Yet when the tempter did his thoughts beguile
The patient worshipper was soon forgot.

Then I knew sorrow—not the shadow dim
I oft had met and called by sorrow's name,
But a real presence, chill, and dark, and grim,
That came to me dowered with remorse and shame.

You know the traitor, Other hearts than mine
Have felt his blighting grasp, bemoaned their loss,
His name is Drink, and in the ruby wine
He hides his fetters amid sheen and gloss.

Not love a drunkard? Could we but unloose
The tendrils of the heart with steady hand,
Pain such as mine would be unknown: we choose
And love must bear her burden to the end

Though faith and trust may die, yet pity lives,
And keeps love faithful through the bitter strife,
And sometimes I have thought that heaven gives
A double portion to the drunkard's wife.

To see the form grow bent, the once fair face
Lose all its freshness in the downward course,
And in the wondrous eyes to plainly trace,
Passion contending with strong gaunt remorse.

One scene I viewed would melt a heart of stone,
'Twas when our little one lay white and chill,
The mem'ry of her safety checked my moan,
And bade my grieving, murmuring heart be still.

My husband knelt and kissed her little feet,
Clasping the waxen things with fervor wild.
My love, he said, you walk the golden street
Which I can never walk, my child! my child!

Could eyes look on such sights and not grow dim,
And lose their sparkle in great drops of woe?
Then misery's bitter cup o'erflows the brim—
No hope of heaven, nor shred of joy below.

Dear mother, I have done. The church-yard gray
Holds on its breast a form despoiled of life.
Drink binds the strongest. I have told to-day
The wretched story of a drunkard's wife.

FREE PEWS.

(Presbyterian College Journal.)

"Shall our pews be free or rented?" is a question which will meet the minister sooner or later in whatever parish he may be placed; and if he has clear and decided views in reference to it he can, usually, with the exercise of tact and prudence, carry his congregation with him. Some of our students may, this summer, bear the responsibilty of settling this matter for the congregations to which they minister. Affecting, as it does, the relation of the Church to the outside world, as well as the relation of the brethren, rich and poor, to one another, the problem is an important one and deserves our careful attention. The question involved is not as to whether we should contribute to the support of ordinances; but on what principle we should do so. When pews are rented, the amount of a man's contribution is determined by his pew. The sittings in the church are classified; the more eligible costing more, and the less eligible costing less. On this system the amount which the head of the family is expected to contribute to the support of the congregation is determined by the number of sittings he requires, and the part of the church in which these sittings are located. On the free pew system particular sittings are chosen by families and individuals and held by them as on the other system; for if things are to "be done decently and in order," each worshipper should have an appointed place in the sanctuary. But what of his contribution to the support of the sanctuary? That is determined by his ability to give and not by his pew. If he is a rich man he gives more, if a poor man he gives less. Thus, in the one case, he simply pays a rental, which is more or less, according to his pew; in the other case he presents an offering, which is more or less, according to his ability.

We express our very decided preference for the latter method; and we give a few reasons.

(1.) It is fairer than the pew rent system. Take an illustration which can easily be duplicated by those charged with renting church pews. The sittings in a church cost, per year, from three to six dollars each. A poor man requiring six sittings and wishing to be independent, must pay at least eighteen dollars a year; while a rich man requiring but two sittings need pay, at most, but twelve dollars; and the twelve dollar man takes a rich man's place, while the eighteen dollar man takes a poor man's place, thus suffering a double injustice.

(2.) Again, with free pews, we can more easily reach the masses. And this is our mission. The Church of Christ is not a joint stock company whose great business is to look after the interests of the shareholders. The Church is a missionary institution; and her business is to "go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city and bring in the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind." These care little for the Church or the gospel and often make pew rent and its accompaniments their excuse for not entering a place of worship. They resent accepting a free pew where others pay for theirs, but are quite at ease in giving little or nothing to the voluntary contributions. However inconsistent, this is a fact. Admit them, however, to the gospel feast, literally without money and without price, and when they have tasted and seen that God is good, they will see things differently. Having freely received they will freely give; and thus the work will go on. Again, pew rent is a real difficulty with many spirited, independent, but poor people who love the house of God.

(3.) The free pew is more scriptural than the rented pew. As children of one family the word of God would have "the rich and poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all;" and it requires each one to offer for the service of the sanctuary "as God hath prospered him." But with the classified pew rent we virtually say to the rich man, "Sit thou here in a good place," and say to the poor "Sit thou here under my footstool;" and thus we "have the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory, with respect to persons."

The pew rent method is the more mechanical one, and is more readily understood by worldly people; but the Church of God must conduct her affairs on a Biblical basis; and to do this, her officers must have the moral courage not only to enlighten men's intellects, but also to deal with their consciences on this as on other matters. If a man will not pay for his pew when he is able to do so, the officers reason with him and instruct him, and, if need be, they are likely, as a last resort, to put him under discipline by depriving him of his pew. Why not put him under the same discipline if he will not give according to his ability? Is it right for the officers of a church to deal with a man for breaking a by-law of a congregation, and allow him to go on openly setting at nought a divine precept?

These remarks, of course, apply to the members of the Church. In the case of outsiders, careless people, we are glad to have them come in and hear the word of God that they may be saved; but when a man professes to be a child of God and is received as a member of the Church, he should be asked to contribute for its support according as God has prospered him. "Behold this is the law of the house."

ECCLESIASTICUS.

"SHINE" *VS.* SUBSTANCE.

BY "UNCLE BOSTON."

A foreign friend had occasion, recently, to make reference to the downfall of one who had lived upon showy appearances. My friend was not able to recall the adage as given in our language, "All is not gold that glitters:" he failed of the words, but the sentiment was preserved intact in his version: "It ain't all gold what shines." These words of my German friend have remained in my memory many months. Numerous applications of the truth have come to my notice, but one must suffice:

It was the annual collection for Foreign Missions in a church whose membership did not exceed one hundred. The pastor preached his best; impulses were stirred; tears flowed at the description of heathen cruelties and practices; the collection was taken. Who would have believed it? The amount contributed was one hundred and six dollars and forty-five cents.

Shortly after, in the religious weekly, there appeared in a note from the secretary, a statement of the wonderful doings of the little church. How dazzling it was to the eyes of many who give fifty cents or a dollar a year to send the Gospel to 856,000,000 Pagans. The unsophisticated church treasurer, in conversation with a chosen few, dropped the following information: "Why, our pastor put $25.00 in the recent contribution of our church for Foreign Missions." To another he said:

"I don't understand how Bro. B. can afford to give $25.00 to Foreign Missions, but he did last Sunday."

Another special friend was asked, "How much do you suppose Bro. S. put in the collection last Sunday?" The "special friend" said he "supposed about a dollar."

"Why he gave $25.00!" exclaimed the treasurer, and then the treasurer added: "There's Bro. D. who is working on such a small salary, and has a family to support, he too, gave $25.00 for Foreign Missions."

It may be said right here, that each of the four brethren mentioned had in their homes a Lord's Treasury into which was cast the Lord's tenth, the first fruits of all their increase, so that when the call came, the offerings were ready. So in this membership of nearly one hundred, four brethren gave $100.00 leaving $6 45 the free-will offerings of the remaining ninety members, for the grand work of Foreign Missions.

As to the glittering notice in the religious weekly, you readily see that as my foreign friend remarked: "It ain't all gold what shines."—*Standard.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW FRANK AND WILL ESCAPED

BY FRANCES E. WADLEIGH.

"Here, Frank! I say, Frank Leslie, come here a minute!" shouted Jim Haley rather imperatively, as little Frank Leslie and his cousin, Will Carter, were running past the engine-house, Jim's usual lounging-place, on their way home from school.

"That's Jim Haley calling you! Are you going to speak to him? Your father will scold you if you do—but Jim'll hit you if you don't," was Will's whispered remark to Frank.

"Well, what's wanted?" answered Frank, halting, but not exactly standing still. He was afraid of his father's reprimand, and equally afraid not to answer Jim.

This Jim Haley and his half a dozen intimate friends were the worst boys in the whole town; they were always avoided by any one who respected himself.

"Why, Pat O'Connor, here, says that that big dog of Tom Kelley's used to belong to your father. Is that the truth?" asked Jim, quite peaceably.

"Mr. Kelley's dog Carlo, do you mean? Yes, indeed, my father raised him from a pup; he had hardly got his eyes open when father brought him home." And in their eagerness to "talk dog," a topic beloved by every boy, Frank and Will quite unintentionally drew a little nearer to the forbidden group.

"How many times did he bite any of you?"

"Not once;" exclaimed Frank, with enthusiasm. "He's a tip-top watch-dog, but he never harms any one he knows. Mr. Kelley says he's never had a chicken or an apple stolen since he had Carlo."

"That's what I told Pat, and he bet me a dollar against a dime, that he was as cross to you two fellows as he is to us."

"It's no such thing!"

"Of course, I can take your word for it, but that will not settle our bet. Look here, let's settle it now. We fellows will go along as far as old Kelley's front gate, and then you call Carlo and prove to Pat that he isn't cross to you."

In cooler moments Frank would have declined the proposal: he knew that dinner would be ready in five minutes, and as punctuality to meals was rigidly enforced by Mr. Leslie, he could truthfully have excused himself from thus dallying on the way.

In a few moments, Frank, Will, and the group of half-grown loafers, stood in front of Mr. Kelley's gate; a whistle from Will was enough to bring Carlo bounding to the side of his old master; he was unfeignedly glad to see them, and not only offered no resistance to their caresses, but had plenty of his own to bestow.

"Didn't I tell you so?" shouted Frank, with glee.

"It's all very well, out here in the street, but you know he would act very differently if he was in the garden," grumbled Pat.

"Indeed he wouldn't! Just come in the garden and see."

So, into the garden they trooped. Will and Frank were so busy fondling Carlo that they did not notice four of the other boys slip away, one after another. The first thing that disturbed them was a yell and a scuffling of feet, as three or four of them took to their heels, and a sudden grip on their collars, which was not at all comfortable.

Three stalwart policemen surrounded what was left of the party, including Jim Haley, Pat O'Connor, and one of the worst of their congenial spirits, as well as Frank and Will.

"Caught in the act this time!" one of the policemen exclaimed. "I heard that you were planning a robbery here, and we've had our eyes on you all day. I think Judge Anderson will have a word for you, you young thieves!"

Frightened as they were, Frank and Will now saw that the other three boys had their hands and pockets full of Mr. Kelley's rarest plants, some torn up by the roots, others only broken and crushed.

"Please, Mr. Policeman, let Will and me go! We didn't touch the flowers, we are not thieves! We were only playing with dear old Carlo,—wasn't that all, Jim?" cried Frank.

There is not always "honor among thieves;" neither Jim nor Pat uttered a word of denial when the policeman said:

"Oh! only playing with the dog, eh? Only keeping the dog quiet while your accomplices robbed the garden

"THE TEACHING OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES."

AN OLD MANUSCRIPT DISCOVERED.

Curiosity, in her rummagings among the relics of the ancients, is, now and again, rewarded by discoveries of no small interest and importance. An instance of this comes to us from Constantinople. In 1875, Bishop Bryennios, at that time Metropolitan of Serrae, in Macedonia, discovered an old Greek manuscript in the library of the "Most Holy Sepulchre," in the Greek quarters of the Turkish capital. The document is of parchment and consists of 120 octavo leaves. In addition to the work, named at the head of this article, it comprises several ancient works well known to scholars namely, Chrysostom's Synopsis of the Books of Scripture, The Epistle of Barnabas, the Two Epistles of Clement, the Epistle of Mary of Cassobelae to Ignatius, and the Twelve Epistles of Ignatius. The writing is in "cursive characters," *i. e.*, a running hand, in which the letters are joined similar to our present style of writing. These cursive characters were introduced in the tenth century.

The part about which we write has two titles—"Teaching of the Twelve Apostles" and "Teaching of the Lord, through the Twelve Apostles, to the Nations." But though discovered eight years ago, it has only been translated and given to the public within the last few months. Two Greek copies and three translations of it now lie before me. In the volume discovered by Bryennios it occupies leaves 76-80; it consists of two hundred and three lines; is divided into sixteen short sections or chapters, and bears the signature of "Leon, notary and sinner," who tells us that he finished the work of transcribing it in June, 6564, *i.e.*, 1056 of the Christian era. There can be no doubt, however, that the original copy was composed many centuries before this. Authorities, best able to judge in this matter, date it as early as A.D. 120, and as certainly not later than A.D. 160.

It is worthy of notice that several of the Christian fathers mention a book bearing a similar title to the one before us. Thus Eusebius and Athanasius in the fourth century; the former speaks of a work called "Teachings of the Apostles," and the latter calls it "Teaching of the Apostles." After these we find Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople, in the ninth century, referring to the same work. An important feature of his reference is that he speaks of the book as containing 200 lines,—just three lines short of the one before us. Another important reference is in Clement, of Alexandria, who died A.D. 220. This early writer seemed to have regarded the book as Scripture, His words are, "Such a one . . . . is called in the Scripture a thief. For it saith: Son, be not a liar, for a lie leadeth to theft." The passage in the 3rd chapter of the "Teachings" reads, "My child, become not a liar, since lying leads to theft." The book referred to, by these writers, had long been given up as lost—scholars wondered wondered where and what it could be. But to Bryennios belongs the honor of having exhumed it from the burial of ages; for there appears to be no doubt that his discovery is identical with the "Teachings' of Eusebius and the "Scripture" of Clement. The genuineness of the document is generally admitted.

The first five chapters are taken up with a description of the "Way of Life" and the "Way of Death." The opening words are, "Two ways there are, one of life and one of death, but there is a great difference between the two ways. The way of life, then, is this: First, thou shalt love the God who made thee; secondly, thy neighbor as thyself; and all things whatsoever thou wouldst not have befall thee, thou, too, do not to another." Here we have the "two great commandments" and the "Golden Rule." Then follows an exposition of these, culled from the Sermon on the Mount, "Bless them that curse you, and pray for your enemies, and fast for them that persecute you.... Love them that hate you and ye shall have no enemy. Abstain from the fleshly and worldly lusts." On the duty of giving alms to the neighbor, it commands—"To every one that asketh thee give, and ask not back." "But it hath been also said concerning this matter: Let thine alms sweat in thy hands, until thou knowest to whom thou shouldst give."

The 2nd chapter is strictly prohibitory, and gives a painful picture of the state of morals, when the document was written. Part of the decalogue is pressed into service, with such additions as "Thou shalt not corrupt boys," "Thou shalt not slay a child by abortion," "Thou shalt not be double-minded, nor double-tongued," "Thou shalt not be covetous, nor rapacious, nor a hypocrite."

The 3rd and 4th chapters are, for the most part, addressed to the young, warning them against a number of evil practices. "My child, flee from every evil and everything like it. Be not inclined to anger, for anger leadeth to murder," &c. On slavery we read, "Thou shalt not lay hands in thy bitterness upon thy slave or handmaiden ....And ye, slaves, ye shall be subject to your lords, as to God's image, in modesty and fear." The "Slave question" had, clearly, not arisen then: there seemed to have been no demand for a Wilberforce. The "Way of Life" closes with these words "Thou shalt by no means forsake the Lord's commandments, but shalt guard what thou hast received, neither adding to it nor taking from it. In the church thou shalt confess thy transgressions, and shalt not come forward for thy prayer with an evil conscience. This is the way of life."

The 5th chapter points out the "Way of Death." The crimes catalogued are similar to those so often denounced by Paul, with an item or two added—"Not pitying the poor man, nor laboring for the distressed," with "murderers of children, destroyers of the image of God."

The 6th chapter begins with—"See that no one lead thee astray from this way of the teaching," and closes with a warning even stronger than Paul's, "And concerning food, what thou art able, bear; but of that offered to idols, beware exceedingly; for it is a worship of dead gods."

The 7th chapter treats of baptism "Thus baptize ye: having first uttered all these things, baptize unto the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, in running water. But if thou hast not running water, baptize in other water; and if thou canst not in cold, *then* in warm. But if thou hast neither, pour water upon the head thrice, into the name of the Father and Son and Holy Spirit. But before the baptism let the baptizer and the baptized fast, and whatever others can; but the baptized thou shalt command to fast for two or three days before." Hitherto, most of the interest which this document has awakened has gathered round this passage. The Ana-Baptist will, probably, find consolation in the fact that there is the testimony of silence against infant baptism—that the subjects were clearly adults. The consolation, however, will not be all on one side; for, in all likelihood, the Pedo-Baptist will point out the fact that the mode was by pouring and not by immersion. This will agree with the Frescos found in the Roman Catacombs, and with the present mode of baptism in Syria. He may urge further, that the silence about infant baptism is accounted for by the fact that the document was written, principally, for Catechumens. Then our Orthodox friends, Trinitarians I mean, will look upon the baptismal formula as supporting the doctrine of the Trinity. The rigid rule on fasting most of us will be inclined to discard.

The 8th chapter opens on fasting, and closes with "Nor pray ye like the hypocrites, but as the Lord commanded in His gospel, thus pray." This is followed by the "Lord's Prayer," containing the doxology and the "Evil One."

The 9th and 10th chapters are "concerning the Eucharist." The instructions are very brief; but the prayers are models of reverential devotion, and contain a rich vein of Christian thought. I feel very much tempted to give them; but space forbids. Our churches would lose nothing, but might gain much by using them at their Communion services.

The 11th and 12th chapters give advice about religious teachers which sounds oddly enough in these days. "If he teach so as to promote righteousness and knowledge of the Lord receive him as the Lord .....but he shall not remain more than one day; but if he remain three days he is a false prophet. But when the apostle departeth let him take nothing except bread enough till he lodge again." The theory that Christian teachers should be paupers seems to be pretty ancient, and we may thank it for the swarms of mendicant monks who used to overrun the nations of Europe. The idea that a teacher was a "false prophet," simply because he stayed three days in one place, borders upon the absurd.

But these words would appear to apply only to men, who, in these days, would be called "religious tramps;" for the 13th chapter begins, "But every true prophet who will settle among you is worthy of his support.....Every first fruits, then, of the products of the winepress and threshing-floor, of oxen and of sheep, thou shalt take and give to the prophets, for they are your high priests. But if ye have no prophet give it to the poor." This is, surely, strong enough for all practical purposes, but the same is said, too, of "oil," "money" and "clothing."

The 14th chapter forbids a person to assemble on the "Lord's Day" for worship if he harbors a grudge or jealousy in his heart. "But every one that hath controversy with his friend, let him not come together with you until they be reconciled, that your sacrifice may not be profaned."

The 15th chapter contains an item of great interest, "Now appoint for yourselves bishops and deacons worthy of the Lord." I wish to be as non-committal as I fairly can upon all controverted points. It is proper to point out, however, that several learned authors in the Episcopal Church, have come to admit that, in the New Testament, the words "bishop" and "presbyter" are identical in meaning, and are used interchangeably. Perhaps, also, the word "appoint" should be understood in its simple and common meaning, and not in the sense of "ordain." It is worthy of note, too, that the people were commanded to "appoint."

The 16th chapter speaks of the second coming of the Lord. It draws a sad picture of the state of things which shall mark the "last days." The close is as follows: "And there shall appear the signs of the truth; first the sign of an opening in heaven, then the sign of the trumpet's sound, and thirdly, the resurrection of the dead; yet not of all, but as it hath been said: The Lord will come and all the saints with him. Then shall the world see the Lord coming upon the clouds of heaven." It will be noticed that only one resurrection is intimated in this passage—that of the saints. Nothing is said about the resurrection of the "unjust," either for or against.

This paper may be fitly closed with the following general remarks:—

First—It would be highly imprudent, at present, to hazard any estimate of the precise value of this old manuscript. So far, it is acknowledged to corroborate and emphasize very strongly the ethics of the New Testament and to establish the antiquity of Matthew's gospel. Later on, however, some other points may come into prominence.

Second—There is little of the doctrinal element in the "Teaching," and even that little is to be gathered inferentially. But it has much of the practical in it. It is steeped in the Decalogue, the Sermon on the Mount, and the crisp morality of James. It aims at a great moral reformation in life and manners; it is uncompromising in its statements of religious duty, so much so that it would inflict a sore lash upon any but a Christian conscience. The sum total may be put into three words—"Repentance," "Conversion," "Consecration."

Third—There is no hint at heresy, the immaculate conception or the exaltation of the Virgin Mary.

Fourth—It is not of Divine authority—the writer does not represent himself as Lord or apostle, but simply claims that his "teachings" are those taught by the Lord and His apostles. His quotations of Scripture are not literal, but read more like paraphrases, as were most of the quotations of the other ancient writers. I have no idea that it will modify either the creed or polity of any church in Christendom; but all churches would do well to imbibe its spirit, and emulate its Christian kindness and loftiness of moral tone.

JOHN NICHOLS.

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Sail from New York every Saturday for
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage $60 to $80. Second Cabin, $35. Steerage passage (to or from), $15.
LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN SERVICE
From Pier No. 41 N. R., New York.
CITY OF ROME.....Sails July 12, Aug. 9, Sept. 6.
AUSTRAL.....Sails June 28, July 26, Aug. 23.
Superb accommodations for all classes of Passengers. Cabin passage $60 to $100, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage as above.
For passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Rates, &c., apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York.
Or, G. McFALL, 143 St. James street, or,
DAVID SHAW,
205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.
SUMMER EXCURSIONS
IN THE RIVER AND GULF.
3,000 miles on salt water for $30. Meals and State 1,750 " " " $30. rooms included.
The new and elegant passenger steamers
"BONAVISTA," Captain D. Anderson,
"COBAN," Captain Robert Fraser,
will run regularly throughout the season from Montreal to Charlottetown P. E. I., Pictou and St. John's, Nfld.
Passengers by this route traverse the unrivalled scenery of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland Straits, and Gut of Canso, thereby avoiding the monotony of an ordinary sea voyage, and with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel, may enjoy a delightful summer holiday at very moderate cost.
Every accommodation has been provided for passengers, elegant saloon, ladies' cabins, bathroom, smoking room, &c. Each vessel carries an experienced stewardess. For further particulars apply to
KINGMAN, BROWN & CO.,
14 Custom House Square, Montreal.

GUION LINE,
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King st.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, June 28, 9.00 a.m.
ALASKA.....Saturday, July 5, 2.30 p.m.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, July 15, 10.00 a.m.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath room, smoking room, drawing room, piano and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
Cabin Passage (according to stateroom), $60, $80, and $100. Intermediate, $40.
STEERAGE AT VERY LOW RATES.
Union & CO., New York.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul st., Montreal

DOMINION LINE.
PASSENGER SERVICE.
The magnificent steamers "Vancouver," "Sarnia" and "Oregon" will form a Fortnightly Line between Quebec and Liverpool, sailing as under:—
From Quebec.
OREGON, June 14, July 26, Sept. 6, Oct. 18.
SARNIA, June 28, Aug. 9, Sept. 20, Nov. 1.
VANCOUVER, July 12, Aug. 23, Oct. 4, Nov. 15.
The Saloon, Music-room, Staterooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in these steamers are amidships, where but little motion is felt, and are luxuriously fitted up.
No Cattle or Sheep carried.
Rates from Quebec:—Cabin, $65 and $80. Return, $117 and $144. Second Cabin, $40. Accommodation very superior. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street.
Or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Gen'l. Agt.

DAMPFSCHIFF-Rhederei-Hansa
(HANSA STEAMSHIP COMPANY),
OF HAMBURG.
Canada, Antwerp and Hamburg Mail Service,
Under contract with the Canadian Government.
The SS. "BAUMWALL" will sail from Montreal for Hamburg on the 30th June, and from Quebec 1st July.
The SS. "WANDRAHM," will sail from Hamburg 28th June, and Antwerp July 5th, direct to Quebec and Montreal.
For rates of freight and other information apply to F. Laeisz & Aug. Bolten, Hamburg; Grisar & Marsily, Antwerp, or to
WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,
Western Chambers, 22 St. John street, Montreal, and also at Halifax, N. S.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAMSHIP LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE between MONTREAL and AVONMOUTH DOCK, near Bristol
Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.
Cornwall.....2,000 tons register
Gloucester.....2,000 " "
Bristol.....2,500 " "
These steamers have superior accommodations for a limited number of cabin passengers. Goods taken at the lowest through rates from all parts of Canada and the Western States. Special facilities for carrying butter and cheese. For rates of freight and passage apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.
Or MARK WHITWILL & SON,
The Grove, Bristol, England.

THOMSON LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS,
SAILING BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Via London, and running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Co., of Canada.
Avlona.....1,853 tons register.
Barcelona.....1,856 " "
Carmona.....3,800 " "
Dracona.....2,000 " "
Escalona.....2,000 " "
For rates of freight and passage apply to Messrs. STARKS & CAIRNS, Newcastle-on-Tyne; ANDREW LOW, London; WM. THOMSON, Dundee; or to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.

TEMPERLEY LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY FROM MONTREAL.
Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.
Ocean King.....2,449 tons
Eri King.....2,178 "
Scotland.....2,500 "
Superior accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers. Goods taken at the lowest through rates from all parts of Canada and the Western States. Special facilities for carrying butter and cheese. For rates of freight and passage apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.
Or W. ROSS & CO.
3 East India Avenue, London, E.C.

Business Cards.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS!
—AT—
CARSON'S
WALL PAPER EMPORIUM,
1739 Notre Dame street.

SPARHAM ROOFING CEMENT
New Roofs laid and guaranteed for ten years.....$4.75 per square.
Any Roof under fifteen squares.....5.00 " "
Old Metal Roofs, covered with Cotton and Cement, guaranteed for seven years.....4.00 " "
Old Gravelled Roofs re-coated with Cement and guaranteed for five years.....3.50 " "
Old flat soldered Tin Roofs re-coated with Cement, and guaranteed for five years.....3.00 " "
JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.,
Sole Agents Sparham Fire-Proof Roofing Cement Company.
309 ST. JAMES STREET WEST,
Near Victoria Square, Montreal.
THE SPARHAM COMPANY, $60,000 capital, guarantees all work done by us.

Summer Resorts.

SEASIDE HOUSE—Little Metis.
This Hotel will be open for visitors on the 15th of June, with accommodations for (150) one hundred and fifty guests. Also, a good Cottage to let. For particulars apply to W. ASTLE, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—Good boating and fishing; pleasant location; within five minutes walk of Post Office and Depot. Address H. PHELP, Elmwood Cottage, Highgate Springs, Vt.

OLD SUMMER RESORT,
RAWDON, P.Q.
Good Board, comfortable Rooms, healthy locality, good Boating and Fishing, Croquet Lawn, &c. Terms moderate. Please apply to
WM. BURNS, Rawdon, P.Q.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL Steamers
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take Lieutenant Maury's lane routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, June 26, 7.00 a.m.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Saturday, July 5, 2.00 p.m.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 10, 3.00 p.m.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Thursday, July 17, noon.
From Pier 36, North River, New York.
Special Round Trip Tickets, good to 15th July at reduced rates.
Intermediate Passage $40. Round Trip, $75.
Rates of passage, $60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.
Children between 2 and 12 years of age half fare.
Servants, $50.
TICKETS TO LONDON, $7, and to PARIS, $15 and $20 additional, according to route selected
STEERAGE AT VERY LOW RATES.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bathrooms amidships
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
INMAN STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited), New York.
CHAS. G. McFALL, 143 St. James street.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul st., Montreal

RED STAR LINE,
U. S. and Royal Belgian Mail Steamer
From New York, EVERY SATURDAY for Antwerp,
Direct Route to Paris and the Continent.
VANDERLAND.....Wednesday, June 25, 11.00 a.m.
PENNLAND.....Saturday, June 28, 8.30 a.m.
RHYNLAND.....Saturday, July 5, 3.00 p.m.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unexcelled.
State-rooms all on main deck.
No horses, cattle, sheep or pigs carried.
Spring and Summer Rates.
Saloon, $60 to $90; excursion, $110 to $160.
Second Cabin, outward and prepaid tickets, $35.
Excursion tickets, $60.
Outward Steerage, $20; prepaid, $18; excursion, $36.
Bedding and outfits FREE both ways. Steerage to Paris, $21.50.
For freight and passage apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 23 Broadway, N. Y.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul st., Montreal

GERMAN AND U. S. MAIL
STEAMERS.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
Company's Pier, Foot of Second street, Hoboken.
FULDA.....Wednesday, June 25, 7.00 a.m.
ODER.....Saturday, June 28, 2.00 p.m.
ELBE.....Wednesday, July 2, 11.30 p.m.
SALIER.....Saturday, July 5, 2.00 p.m.
Rates of Passage from New York to Southampton, Havre, or Bremen.
First cabin, $80 and $100, according to location. Second Cabin, New York to Bremen and return, $100. Steerage at very low rates. Steamers sail from between Second and Third streets, Hoboken, N. J.
For freight or passage apply to GELRICHS & CO. 2 Bowling Green.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

HAMBURG American Packet Co.
The magnificent iron steamships of this well known line carry the U.S. and European mails and leave New York EVERY THURSDAY for PLYMOUTH (London) CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG, and SATURDAYS for HAMBURG direct, thus forming a direct line to England, France and Germany.
These steamers are provided with every requisite to make the passage safe and agreeable. The commodious staterooms are all on the same main deck, thus insuring those greatest of luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light. Send for "Tourist's Gazette."
Moravia, June 28. | Rugia, July 5.
Hammonia, July 3. | Lessing, July 10.
First Cabin, according to location, $65, $70 and $80.
Steerage at very low rates. Steerage to or from Scandinavian ports, $25; to or from Paris, $21.50.
Round Trip Tickets at greatly reduced rates.
Passengers landing in Plymouth receive free Railway transportation to London or any other place in the south of England. C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul st., Montreal.

WHITE CROSS
LINE.
STEINMANN & LUDWIG,
Owners and General Agents, Antwerp.
Direct and Regular Steamship Communication between
CANADA AND ANTWERP,
Under Contract with Dominion Government.
The steamers are intended to be despatched from Antwerp direct for Quebec and Montreal as follows:
SS. "HERMOD," on or about 25th June.
SS. "HELVETIA," on or about 20th July.
From Montreal to Antwerp:
SS. "HELVETIA," on or about the 20th June.
Regular monthly communication will be continued throughout the season.
Through Bills of Lading granted in Antwerp to all points West.
For rates of freight, passage and other particulars apply to
STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp
SUNDERLOH & CO., Gen. Agents, Montreal.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., NORTH and SOUTH SYDNEY and COW BAY, C.B.
SS. "Polino" will receive cargo for above ports on WEDNESDAY, 11th June. Superior accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers.
HENRY DOBELL & CO., Agents.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

	Tons		Tons
VANCOUVER	5,700	BROOKLYN	4,500
SARNIA	3,850	OREGON	3,856
MONTREAL	3,284	TORONTO	3,284
DOMINION	2,176	ONTARIO	3,157
QUEBEC	2,700	TEXAS	2,700
MISSISSIPPI	2,680		

DATES OF SAILING:
From Quebec.
*OREGON.....14th June.
MONTREAL.....21st June.
*SARNIA.....28th June.
BROOKLYN.....5th July.
*VANCOUVER.....12th July.
TORONTO.....19th July.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
From Quebec, $50, $60, $65, $80. Return, $90, $108, $117, $144.
Second Cabin, $40, accommodation very superior. Steerage at very low rates.
* Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.
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 Liverpool to Flinn, Main, & Montgomery; in London to Gracie & Hunter 11 Leadenhall st.; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.

THE STATE LINE
OF FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMERS.
Regular Weekly Service between
New York, Glasgow, Liverpool and Belfast.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, June 26, 8 a.m.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.Thursday, July 3, 2 p.m.
STATE OF GEORGIA....Thursday, July 10, 8 a.m.
The route of State Line Steamers is the shortest sea passage, being from New York to Glasgow direct, via the north of Ireland, thus avoiding a turbulent passage across St. George's Channel. Passengers booked through to Liverpool may stop over in Scotland for a few days before going on to destination.
All vessels of this line are built under special survey, and classed A 100 (highest description) at Lloyd's. They are fitted up with every improvement which experience can suggest for the safety, comfort and convenience of First, Second, Third and Steerage Passengers, and from their fine model and great power, are calculated to maintain a speed equal to any of the other first-class lines.
First Cabin, $60; Round Trip, $110. Second Cabin $35 outward; $35 prepaid; $65 for Round Trip.
Steerage at very low rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 53 Broadway, New York.
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., Sole Agents, 354 St. Paul st., Montreal.

DONALDSON
CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS,
WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE.
Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.
Concordia.....3,500 tons register
Colina.....2,000 " "
Cynthia.....2,200 " "
Titania.....2,200 " "
Superior accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers. Goods taken at the lowest through rates from all parts of Canada and the Western States. Special facilities for carrying butter and cheese, and a limited number of cattle, &c. For rates of freight and passage apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.
Or DONALDSON BROTHERS,
165 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.
Despatch two Steamships weekly from New York as follows:—For LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY. For SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON direct every WEDNESDAY. Largest vessels in the world. Accommodations unsurpassed. Steerage (with through railway tickets to New York) to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, at very low rates.
Special Winter Return Saloon Ticket for $100.
F. W. RUNST, Esq., Manager, Broadway, N.Y.
D. BATTERSBY,
235 St. James street,
Telephone

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE.

That what Lord Tennyson gracefully describes as Mr. S. E. Dawson's "able and thoughtful essay on *The Princess*," should have brought down a fairly sharp rejoinder from the noble Poet, has afforded much keen satisfaction to his many ardent admirers, and his letter, published by a contemporary last week, has naturally been hailed in certain quarters with something like positive enthusiasm. Under the circumstances, the following *postscriptum*, apparently written at a subsequent date, as a sort of supplementary afterthought, but not published at the time, may be now read with interest:

FARRINGFORD, April 1.

DEAR SIR,—A few words more on the subject of plagiarism and suggestion in poetic composition. The more I think of it the more I apprehend the full and complete force of the unfairness of the charge. Let me repeat it—I have not got my best lines by poring, as implied, over back numbers of sixpenny magazines; nor by continually ransacking the "Poet's Corners" in obscure provincial papers. Homer, or even Shelley, with whom I am less familiar, may have done this—not I.

But let one give some still further instance, called haphazard from that observant period of my life, in which I was in the habit, as I have already stated, of chronicling, in four or five dozen words or more, whatever came home to me, with the full force of my own natural experience.

I quote at random; but this from *The Lotos Eaters* to begin:—

"This mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon."

Suggestion.—Bathing, and getting out of my depth with a party of congenial friends at Margate, when Margate was quite the wildest spot in England, some years ago. None of us could swim; the wave was really *mounting*, and so I made the remark by way of encouragement to my struggling companions.

Or take this, again, from the same poem:—

"Is there any peace
In ever climbing up the climbing wave?"

Suggestion.—An extremely rough and disagreeable passage I had between Dover and Calais. I positively experienced myself that there was no sort of peace in the process whatever, and I think the very question, as it now appears in *The Lotos Eaters*, I addressed once or twice at the time to the steward.

To turn to a favorite theme—the Moon:—

"At midnight the moon cometh,
And looketh down alone."

Suggestion.—Opening my window late to see if the front gate is all right. I have often, when doing this, seen the moon "looking down," and, what is more strange, "looking down alone." Sometimes I have seen a policeman, too, looking down the area, but I have naturally suppressed him as not necessary to the context.

But here is a natural image got from an unexpected source:—

"I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,
Among my skimming swallows."

Suggestion.—Nothing more or less than an after dinner skate, with my dress coat tightly buttoned! *I tried this on my own pond*, and saw with *my own eyes* as I gloomed and glanced, my own "swallows" skimming behind me!

But I will not bore you with a thousand other instances that spring to my mind, ready with a flash to prove that the Poet, as far as I know him, does not go to books for his fancies.

Why, even the line "There's many a black, black eye," occurred to me as, when quite a young man, I happened to pass a party of roughs returning from a famous prizefight; while the simple phrase, "And with no language but a cry," was brought home to me, through his daily but plaintive announcement of his presence, by the local milkman. Yet when I printed this, some critic informed me that language that was "a cry" was peculiar to certain wild beasts at the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens, and graciously added that "Mr. T. should not go to Nature, but to his tradesmen, for his suggestions." And I had gone to my tradesman! After this, dear sir, what can I say more but that I am

Yours, &c., TENNYSON.

—*Punch.*

THE GRATEFUL POODLE.

One day a benevolent physician (who had read the books about kindness to animals), having found a stray poodle suffering from a broken leg, conveyed the poor creature to his home, and after setting and bandaging the injured limb gave the little outcast its liberty again, and thought no more about the matter. But how great was his surprise, upon opening his door one morning some days later, to find the grateful poodle patiently waiting there, and in its company another stray dog, one of whose legs, by some accident, had been broken. The kind physician at once relieved the distressed animal, nor did he forget to admire the inscrutable goodness and mercy of Providence, who had been willing to use so humble an instrument as the poor outcast poodle for the inculcating of, &c., &c., &c.

SEQUEL.

The next morning the benevolent physician found the two dogs, beaming with gratitude, waiting at his door, and with them two other dogs—cripples. The cripples were speedily healed, and the four went their way, leaving the benevolent physician more overcome by pious wonder than ever. The day passed, the morning came. Then at the door sat now the four reconstructed dogs, and with them four others requiring reconstruction. This day also passed, and another morning came, and now sixteen dogs, eight of them newly crippled, occupied the sidewalk, and the people were going round. By noon the broken legs were all set, but the pious wonder in the good physician's breast was beginning to get mixed with involuntary profanity. The sun rose once more and exhibited thirty-two dogs, sixteen of them with broken legs, occupying the sidewalk and half of the street; the human spect

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE PRICE! CASH!

WEDDING PRESENTS!

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED, ELEGANT DESIGNS, DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

PARIAN STATUARY (very fine).

VIENNA BRASS GOODS (of latest Designs).

(10) CASES OF ELECTRO-PLATE GOODS.

FORMING THE MOST COMPLETE, ELEGANT AND LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.

FINE DIAMOND JEWELLERY!

WATCHES AND SOLID SILVER GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Inspection Cordially Invited.

226 ST. JAMES STREET. 226

P. W. WOOD,

(Successor to John Wood & Son).

Established 1839.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT VERY REPLETE.
WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT RECEIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION!

J. PALMER & SON,

1745 Notre Dame street,

HAVE NOW ON SALE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Jersey Lily, Langtry,
Davenport, English Bang,

W-A-T-E-R W-A-V-E-S!

The above are only a few of the latest. Call and see our immense assortment of Hair Goods.

THE DOUBLE BANG NET at 10c.

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FESTIVAL CONCERTS!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, June 26th, 27th and 28th.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, June 27th, 28th.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF *THEODORE THOMAS*, with his complete Orchestra.

— THE FAMOUS TRIO —

MATERNA, WINKELMAN, SCARIA, AND CHRISTINE NILSSON,

JUCH, WINANT, TOEDT, REMMERTZ.

Single Concert Prices: $2, $3. Course Tickets: $10. Wagner Hand Book: 50c.

TICKETS AT PRINCE'S.

ICED GLASSWARE

ICE PAILS, ICE PLATES, ICE LEAVES, ICE CREAM SETS, ICE JUGS, LEMONADES, FINGER BASINS, OIL AND VINEGAR BOTTLES, CRUET SETS, SUGARS AND CREAMS, BERRY SETS, FRUIT SAUCERS, ICE TUMBLERS, In Ruby, Amber, Sapphire, Marine Green, &c.

PURE WATER.

PRICE'S CHARCOAL FILTERS, the best made.

Another lot of our Combined Dinner and Tea Sets, 119 pcs., $12. Handsome shapes, patterns and colors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EDWARD HAGAR & CO., Importers of Fine China and Glassware, 446 & 448 St. Paul Street, (A few doors west of St. Francois Xavier street.)

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE PROCESSION!

Fine Feathers make fine Birds, and what is nicer than a well dyed and curled Ostrich Feather in a lady's Hat, and the place to get them done for the great show is the Gold Medalist Dyers'. Also, Regalias, Banners and Sashes, and Gold Laces and Kid Gloves beautifully French cleaned. Let us have them in time, and avoid the rush.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
Offices—2435 Notre Dame street.
221 McGill.
6 693 St. Catherine street.

LITTLE METIS.—To let, for the summer, "Merlinwood," a pleasantly situated Cottage at Little Metis, with or without boat. 8 Address G. M. D., "Witness" Office.

CASTOR-FLUID. — [Registered] — A delightful refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair-dressing for the family. 25c per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main st., Sole Manufacturer.

TRIP by Steamers to Seaside; pleasant sailing; excellent accommodation; fare only about half the usual charge. Apply at FRASER'S Tea Store, 237 St. James street.

WANTED, Operators for Wheeler & Wilson Machines. Apply CANADA FIBRE CO. 582 William street.

WANTED, by first September, a suitable person as Steward and Janitor of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. Apply immediately in writing with testimonials, to Rev. W. J. DEY, 67 McTavish street.

WANTED, Nurse girl, willing to go to seaside. Apply at 39 St. Famille street.

WANTED, Immediately, Kitchen-maid, Housemaid, and Tablemaid. SYDENHAM HOUSE, 15 Latour st.

WANTED, a nice Furnished Room, in a private family, for two gentlemen, in the neighborhood of Prince street. State terms. Address R. R., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, 5 or 6 Boarders, good accommodation at $3.50 per week. At 246 Guy street.

WANTED, a Good Cook, who will do the laundry work for two in the family. Apply at TRAFALGAR, Cote des Neiges Toll.

WANTED, first-class Laundress and husband without children, are offered basement of house, rent and fuel free, in return for light service. Address LAUNDRESS, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, good Stonecutters and Laborers for Monday; Cooks, Housemaids, Waitresses, Nurses, Governesses, Housekeepers, General Servants, Farm Laborers, Young Girls. VIDLER & CO., 714 Craig street.

6 BEAVER Hall Square, Furnished Room.

FOR Permanent or Transient Board with superior accommodations. First-class only. 18 University street.

PLEASANT Unfurnished front and back Parlors to let, between the Windsor and Dorchester street; also three Rooms on second floor. Board given if required; modern improvements; locality delightful. Address ROOMS, "Witness" Office.

ROOMS. — Club Chambers. — Splendidly Furnished Rooms, either permanent or transient; meals if required. 24 Stanley street, corner of Dorchester street.

ROOM.—Comfortably furnished Room at 84 St. Elizabeth street.

FRONT BEDROOM. 1325 St. Catherine street, Queen's Block.

FURNISHED Room with board. 664 Palace street.

FURNISHED Rooms to let, with board, 18 Brunswick street.

FRENCH Board, in a quiet family, moderate terms. Address "Bellevue" House, Joliette, P.Q.

SEVERAL well furnished Rooms, with or without board, 148 Peel street.

VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA.

The Rifle Association Committee will meet at the Armory on MONDAY, 23rd inst., at 8 p.m. to complete arrangements for the annual matches.

WM. NEW, Secretary.

MONTREAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION. The first match of the season will take place at Point St. Charles Ranges, On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock. Snider rifles. D. T. FRASER, Sec. M. R. A.

GRAND LODGE QUEBEC, A. F. & A. M. A meeting of Masters, Past Masters and Wardens of all lodges in this city will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the British Masonic Chambers. As matters of interest and importance will be considered a large attendance is particularly requested. F. MASSEY, D. D. G. M.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. The distribution of prizes in the various schools under control of the above Board will take place as follows: MONDAY, 23rd instant.—Senior School at 3.30 a.m. Preparatory High School at 11 a.m. WEDNESDAY, 25th.—High School (Boys) at 2.30 p.m. High School (Girls) at 4 p.m. THURSDAY, 26th.—Panet street School, Sherbrooke street School, Mill street School, Ontario street School, at 10 a.m. FRIDAY, 27th.—Royal Arthur School, Ann street School, British and Canadian School, Dorchester street School, Point St. Charles School, at 10 a.m. E. W. ARTHY, Secretary.

WOOL CARPETS, Odd lots at clearing prices. LIGGET & HAMILTON.

POINT ST. CHARLES. VERY DESIRABLE DOUBLE TENEMENT HOUSE (Brick encased) in good repair, No. 19 Rozel street, formerly Chenier street, to be sold by Auction, ON THE PREMISES, Saturday Afternoon, 28th June, By order of MR. JOHN SHEWAN. Terms cash. Sale at THREE o'clock. THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer. The property is sold on account of the owner leaving Canada.—T.J.P.

SEIGNEURS STREET, Building Lot 24 by 117 ft. west side near Larin avenue being Lot F on plan part of Cadastre 263. The lot being the only one left of the Exchange Bank property on this street, will be sold at my Room on order of the Liquidators, on THURSDAY morning, 26th June, at 11 o'clock. Plan on view. THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

TEA AT AUCTION. FOR ACCOUNT WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Will be sold at the subscriber's room, 195 ST. JAMES STREET, without reserve, 32 H. Y. CHESTS JAPAN TEA, On THURSDAY, 26th JUNE, At HALF-PAST TEN o'clock. THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

ADMITTED BY ALL THAT the stock of Carpets and Furnishings are all that can be desired, and prices very moderate at LIGGET & HAMILTON, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, 46 PORT STREET. A comfortable brick cottage, pleasantly situated, in good order with a nice yard. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, 191 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

HOUSES TO LET, Detached Residence—1143 Dorchester street. First-class House—128 Mackay street. Semi-detached House—Cote St. Antoine. Furnished Villa—Lower Lachine Road. Furnished Cottage at Sweetsburg, P.Q. Furnished Cottage at Little Metis, P.Q. Furnished Houses in town. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, 191 St. James street, Montreal.

STOCK CLEARING, AND ALL odd lengths and lines selling out by LIGGET & HAMILTON.

STABLE Manure of 10 horses to be had for the carting. WM. DOW & CO.

CLEAN Fresh Sawdust for Sale, cheap, at Moss Saw Mills, Napoleon Road, St. Cunegonde, or address Box 1818, P.O., Montreal. Telephone communication.

TO LET.—To first May next, small furnished house, rent moderate. Apply 41 Aylmer street.

LAST EDITION.

The City.

A CATTLE SHIPPER'S GROWL.

HE DECLARES THAT THERE IS CARELESSNESS.

Murmurs concerning the apparent carelessness as to the trade exhibited by ship-owners are still heard in cattle shipping circles. "There is only one line," said a shipper this morning to our reporter, "that try their utmost to extend the trade, by never taking on board any cattle until the rest of their cargoes are nearly completed, invariably shipping the animals at night, and sailing soon after sunrise. These vessels also go straight to sea without detention at Quebec, Sydney or elsewhere, and the consequence is that, thus far, they have lost far less cattle on an average than other lines which do not pay the same attention to our wants. It is cruel to keep animals on board a vessel several hours after loading, and a great many sicken, especially the "distillery-fed beasts. Another gentleman said, on being questioned, "That the trade was a valuable one, the cattle shipped per week being worth, say, $100 each on an average, and if 2,000 beasts were shipped weekly the value was considerable. His firm refused to send beasts down to the vessels in the day time, and had paid the line spoken of a higher rate than any other."

Another shipper told our reporter that he had already lost several cattle, and most all died from what he believed were preventible causes.

Another said his firm had not lost any, but they were loaded in daytime, or else they might. It was cruel to keep cattle standing around the wharves in such weather as this. Stopping at a way port he also believed was injurious. If ship-owners did not pay more attention in future he feared the trade would go to Boston and New York, where every attention was paid, cattle being loaded from barges direct on the steamers at New York.

THE SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. Kneeland, of the St. Gabriel school, writes to say that the following paragraph in our school report was misleading: "St. Gabriel school, which is under the direction of Mr. W. A. Kneeland and a staff of efficient teachers, was most largely represented, and, naturally, took the largest number of prizes." He maintains that any person would draw the meaning from the above "that the school which sent up the largest number of competitors would necessarily take the largest number of prizes." This was not the meaning intended to be conveyed. The thought in the mind of the writer at the time was that a large school with a head master and a staff of efficient teachers was more likely to have scholars better graded and better taught, therefore naturally likely to carry off the prizes from a number of smaller schools with but one lady teacher each. It will strike many that there should be no competition between such schools. Perhaps a better way would be for Mr. McGregor next year to have the children examined in a written examination, as is done in the city schools.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

Last evening the ladies of St. Luke's Church held a strawberry festival in the lecture room. It was well attended notwithstanding the rain. The Rev. Principal Henderson opened with prayer, after which the first part of the programme was entered upon. It consisted of instrumental duets, one from Messrs. Horace and Edward Lamb and another from Mrs. Thompson and Miss Snasdell. Songs were sung by Miss Wayne, Mr. Hauldimand and Mr. Lariviere. During intermission all partook of strawberries and cream and cake provided by the ladies. The second part of the programme opened with an instrumental duet from Misses Michaud and Brady, followed by a college song from a number of McGill students. Miss Frodville contributed a piano solo, Mr. Hauldimand a song, and Mr. Emo a reading. All the pieces were well rendered, and were greeted with hearty applause. Votes of thanks were tendered to the performers and ladies, which ended a most pleasant evening.

THE ST. LAMBERT CONCERT AND TABLEAUX.

Notwithstanding the thunder and rain storm which came on last evening about the time the people were preparing to go to this entertainment, the turn out was very much better than was expected. The large hall in Mr. Irving's hotel was crowded with the inhabitants belonging to the village, and a goodly number from this city. The programme was carried out to the letter, and more too, as all the participants were encored and responded amidst loud applause. The two piano solos by Mrs. McKee and Miss Carlisle were well received, as were also Mr. Reiffenstein's song, and Mr. Young's recitations, one of which was very laughable. Mrs. Thurston's rendering of "Rock of Ages" in the tableau thus entitled, was exquisite, and several songs which she sang were equally good. The other tableaux, which were termed the "Busy Bee," and "The Secret of England's Greatness," as well as a piece of statuary, "Virginius," were remarkably well executed under the able management of Mr. G. R. Prowse. That gentlemen, with the ladies of St. Lambert, are giving their valuable services to further the good work at present going on there.

A FOGGY BUSINESS.

The steamship "Delta," now discharging a cargo of coal from Pictou at Windmill Point, had quite an eventful trip up the river, between Quebec and Montreal at any rate. On Thursday morning about one o'clock, when only about forty miles above Quebec, she ran into a barge which was crossing her bows, the barge not having any lights. The rigging of the barge was considerably damaged, and part of it fell on the "Delta's" decks. As the barge was loaded with lumber, the officers of the ship concluded that there was no danger of it sinking, and so proceeded on their way. At six o'clock the same morning the "Delta" ran aground in a fog and had to wait for the next tide to get off. She arrived in port yesterday afternoon.

THE CATHEDRAL AND ITS CHOIR.

On Friday last, it is stated, several members of the congregation worshipping in Christ Church Cathedral opposed to any change in the form of services there, waited upon the new rector, the Rev. J. G. Norton, and were much pleased with the result of their intention. The rector informed them that under no consideration would he make any change in the services either in the way of introducing a surpliced choir or having the services intoned until the congregation as a whole had been consulted upon these subjects.

A BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE SEIZURE.

A possible seizure of button-hole machines, for non-payment of duty, alluded to recently in this paper, has been averted by the payment of what the law demanded, as upon investigation it was found that the owners of the machines were not blamable for the omission to collect it originally.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The recent copious rains and warm weather have caused a wonderful growth in crops generally. The prospects for a large yield are even better now than they were a week ago. Market gardeners appear to be well satisfied with their prospects, and so great is the growth, they say, they cannot keep pace with their work.

LOOKING FOR SMUGGLED JEWELLERY.

The authorities at the Custom House were yesterday occupied, assisted by the detectives, looking for the jewellery supposed to have been smuggled into the country by the party who gave his name as Goodman, of New York. The officials were unsuccessful however.

LAVAL'S GRADUATES.

The following are graduates at Laval Medical College: Messrs. A David and T. M. Brennan, of Montreal, E. Barnard, of Spencer, Mass., and E. Tremblay, of St. Philippe, Laprairie.

THE FUSILIERS' INSPECTION.

Th 6th Fusiliers mustered at their armory this afternoon and, headed by their fine band, marched to the Montreal Lacrosse grounds where they were inspected by Col. Van Straubenzee.

THE CITY CARS.

Extra City Passenger cars will be run on St. Jean Baptiste Day, and the St. Dominique and St. Charles Berrommee street route will be utilized.

DESERTERS.

John Griffith, 36 years old and a sailor, was this morning sent to gaol for two weeks for deserting from his ship, the bark "Bertie."

KILLED BY THE CARS.

A YOUNG MAN CRUSHED BY A CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named James Huff, eighteen years of age, and residing at No. 36 Amherst street, met with an accident which proved fatal. He was driving down Monarque street, near the wharf, when his horse took fright, some say at a train which was passing on the bridge overhead, and made for the railway crossing on the wharf, the same spot where, a year ago last May, two other men met their death. The crossing was blocked by a train which was being backed up at the rate of from two to three miles an hour, according to one of the brakesmen. The watchman on duty warned him not to cross, but either from inability to control his horse or purposely he kept on and attempted to make a detour at the end of the train. The movement was not quick enough, and the platform car, which was the last on the train, struck horse and cart, overturning both. The train was stopped within a car's length from the place where the accident had occurred. What had become of the man? He was crushed between the end of the car and his cart. As soon as the train had been reversed the man was released, made a run of a rod's length and fell down. The first surgeon on the scene was Dr. Bouchard. He expected that the man would live for quite a while, and after he had been with him for ten minutes he left him with his father and mother.

When Mr. Elliot, the Canadian Pacific Railway agent, saw the boy his neck had commenced to swell terribly. He put his hand on it and a minute after the lad said, "It's swelling, it's swelling." No time was lost in going for Dr. George Ross, who, however, arrived after the boy had expired. He had mentioned to some one before he died that he had lost control of his horse. At the inquest which will be held to-day, it is expected that Dr. Bouchard will give evidence as to something of importance which the boy said. He refused to tell our reporter anything before the inquest, but said that the boy had blamed no one.

A WINTER AT BELLE ISLE.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER'S REPORT, JUST BROUGHT IN.

The first steamer to come in through the Straits of Belle Isle this season was the "Titania," of the Donaldson Line, just arrived. She supplied the lighthouse keeper at that lonely point with provisions, and brought away his report for the past winter. The report mentions that the last vessel seen was a schooner, bound for the South, on November 26th, the last steamer having passed out five days earlier. The various entries during December and January show that there was a good deal of slab ice then floating in the straits, but on January 31st steamers could force their way through. On March 29th there is this entry: "Straits full of large sheets of ice; would be difficult for any vessels to pass through." From that date to April 8th there was a strong east wind, with heavy rain; ice driving up the straits; thick weather on the 10th, there was an immense body of ice in all directions; no clear water to be seen; eighteen large icebergs in sight outside, one being a mile long and about two hundred feet high. For the rest of April the straits were blocked with ice in all directions; one iceberg that drifted out on the 20th was five miles long, and looked like an island with a chain of hills through the centre. During May the straits were so badly blocked that no ship could force in in any direction. Of two hundred icebergs seen coming down from the north-east, one was ten or twelve miles long. From near Cape Bauld to White Island the icebergs were almost packed together. The first vessel seen was a small craft off Quirpon, on May 22. From June 4th to 7th there were fresh west winds, and the straits were clear of ice for the first time in five months and a half.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MUTUAL BRANCH.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held at the residence of the president, Mr. G. J. Bowles, on the evening of the 17th inst. The annual report was read and was very favorable. Eight meetings have been held during the season, four new members added to the society and eight original papers presented and read at the meetings. Among the books added to the library were several publications of the U. S. Entomological Commission, presented by Prof. Riley, of Washington, D.C.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. G. J. Bowles; Vice President, Mr. J. G. Jack; Sec.-Treasurer, Mr. F. B. Caulfield. Council—Messrs. H. H. Lyman, W. D. Shaw, W. Holden and W. H. Smith.

Mr. Jack next read an interesting paper on orchard insects found at Chateauguay, and exhibited some peculiar galls on hickory and wild rose, which were new to the members present.

The President next gave a short *resumé* of the work of the Society up to the present time, stating that much information with regard to the insects of Montreal and its neighborhood had been collected and recorded. One hundred and two original papers in all having been contributed by the members, of which a large number had been published in the *Canadian Entomologist* and other journals.

Some large *Coleoptera* from British Guiana were exhibited by members, as also specimens from the United States and some recent captures of Montreal species.

The Society then adjourned for the summer vacation.

THE "PARISIAN."

The SS. "Parisian," of the Allan Royal Mail Line, is expected to arrive to-morrow. She will commence to discharge on Monday, and load again as expeditiously as possible, in order to take the place of the "Sarmatian" now in port. This is said to be done in order to meet the necessities of the trade, the "Parisian" being a far larger vessel than the "Sarmatian," and able in consequence to carry more passengers and freight.

ILE GROS BOIS.

The steamer running to Ile Gros Bois has, it is said, been exceedingly well patronized thus far this season.

CITY ITEMS.

Two cases of drunkenness was sent by the Harbor Police before the magistrate this morning.

St Jude's Church Association intend holding their Annual Picnic and Excursion at Beauharnois on Dominion day.

Summer travel is beginning in earnest. About one hundred passengers arrived by the Ontario boat last night.

There is to be an excursion to Highgate Springs by the Maple Leaf Chapter of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, on Dominion Day.

The Western train due at eight o'clock this morning was heavier than usual and in consequence was an hour and three quarters late.

A dead dog and a rat opposite the Hope Coffee House, Alexander street, call in exceedingly nauseating terms for the attention of the scavengers.

A carter named Larin informed the police that this morning he found a coat and vest in his cab, evidently left there by some of his last night's fares.

Notwithstanding the rainy weather, there was a good attendance at the weekly concert in the Sailors' Home last night, over two hundred sailors and thirty-five citizens being present.

A horse attached to a truck ran away yesterday on Bleury street, and continued its career along Craig, until it was stopped near the junction with St. Antoine street. No damage of any account was caused.

Among the passengers on the train from Toronto this morning, were the Toronto bicyclists who are going to take part in the races this afternoon. They were met at the station by a number of the members of the Montreal Bicycle Club.

The concert to be given on Monday evening in the Methodist Theological College promises to be one of great interest. By reference to the programme in this issue it will be seen that several ladies and gentlemen of rare musical ability will take part, the celebrated "Knider Symphonie Society" seven instruments, will delight the audience with their unique music.

The local freight staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway have presented Mr. W. M. Andrews, lately transferred to the position of contracting agent of the road, with a memento of their esteem. Mr. Andrews has held the position of local freight agent at Hochelaga since the transfer of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway to the Canadian Pacific. The testimonial took the form of a very elegant and valuable gold watch with the following inscription: "Presented to W. M. Andrews, Esq., freight agent, by the local freight staff of C. P. R. and friends, as a token of their respect and esteem, upon his assuming the position of contracting agent of the C. P. R. for Montreal."

RITUAL AND TEMPERANCE.

THE BISHOP OF HURON.

WHAT BISHOP BALDWIN SAYS ABOUT CHURCH RITUAL AND TEMPERANCE.

In Bishop Baldwin's address to the Synod of Huron, he delivered what the London *Free Press* calls "an eloquent and argumentative address." In course of this he remarked as to church ritual as follows:—

The tendency is increasing on the part of some to assimilate the creeds and ritual of the Church of England to the doctrine and practices of the Church of Rome. Most certainly does the Church of Rome hold rightly the Catholic faith concerning the blessed Trinity, the incarnation of our Lord, the truth of His miracles, the certainty of His resurrection and the reality of His future coming. If, therefore, our Reformers had had nothing further to say concerning her they should in all reason have remained within her pale. But they had; they entered their emphatic protest, and sealed it with their blood, against certain distinctive doctrines which, in their judgment, were not only inimical to but actually subversive of the faith. With one voice they protested against the elevation of a so-called tradition to the rank and dignity of the canonical Scriptures. They protested against the sacrifice of the mass; against the assumption that the mysterious and awful death of Jesus Christ could ever be repeated; against the cultus of the Virgin Mary; against the invocation of saints and martyrs; against the doctrines of purgatory and supererogation; in fact, against every doctrine which interfered with the priesthood of Christ—His position as

SOLE MEDIATOR BETWEEN GOD AND MAN.

Was there nothing noble in all this protestation against error? Have not all God's people been protestants against some form of evil? Were not all the prophets in the name of God continually lifting up their voices to protest against false alliances and unholy lives? The Church of England is to-day a strong and increasing bulwark for the truth. Her sublime articles of faith, deep and reverential liturgy, spiritual character and apostolic orders not only claim but actually receive the respect and admiration of many beyond her pale. In the times of change and spiritual anxiety in which we live these features of our church are having their appropriate force and silent energy, and we do well to remember that the Church of England was originally formed not to meet merely the wishes of a few, but to satisfy the aspirations of the awakening Protestant world. It is claimed by some that our church is Catholic and not Protestant. By all means let her be Catholic. She must be Catholic if she would be divine. But how can her Catholicity be evinced? I would say only by her union with the faith of the first, not by her agreement with

THE CAPRICES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

St. Peter, describing the ceremonial law, said it was a yoke which neither they nor their fathers could bear. To-day, the whole tendency in some quarters is to rush back into the bondage of the Law, as if it were an advance on the Gospel. The humble ministers of the New Testament are regarded as the priests of the Levitical law, while the glorious work of the Son of God on the day of atonement, in making a throne of grace accessible to the whole race of fallen man, is ignored by those who would re-close the gates of heaven and dictate new terms of peace. If we go back to the beginning of the Christian era, as our Reformers did, and raze with them on the foundation, which consists of apostles and prophets, and of which Jesus Christ himself is the chief corner stone, then, and not till then will we cease to confound a New Testament ministry with an Old Testament priesthood, or to transform a gospel of liberty into a bondage which appertains to Moses and the Law. The ministry, we will see, is exclusive; the priesthood, that of the whole family of faith.

And should we be tempted to ask of St. Paul, why the tabernacle and temple have been swept away, and the typical priesthood abolished, he would undoubtedly tell us it was in order that the ministration of condemnation, which was itself a glory, might be forever supplanted by

THE MINISTRATION OF RIGHTEOUSNESS,

which was to exceed in glory. The fierce demand of the world is that we should conform to its ideas, pleasures and aims; the precept of Christ that we should come out from it and be separate. The world's cry is "compromise" Christ's "separation," we cannot possibly do both, and, as we are not our own, but bought with a price, let us go to our Divine Master and learn from him how to conquer the world."

Such being the case, and personal holiness being that to which we are urgently called, permit me to point out what seems to be one of the greatest incentives to worldliness in the present day. I refer to the tortuous and unholy ways in which money is often raised for church purposes.

Dice and gambling, lotteries and grab bags, even theatrical exhibitions, farces and comedies are brought into requisition now by some to advance the cause of Jesus Christ.

AGAINST THEM ALL, ROOT AND BRANCH,

I enter my most solemn and determined protest. In my judgment they are calculated to bring down a curse rather than a blessing on the misguided people by whom they are practised and upheld. The end is always supposed to justify the means, and the clearing off the heavy debt on some burdened church is supposed to be a result so stupendous that it fully vindicates any expedient, however extravagant, which may have been adopted. On the contrary these methods are an unmingled wrong to the whole church of Christ. They still more fearfully confound the church with the world, and the world with the church. If we understand anything of the Bible we know that lone great underlying principle is that of self-denial. Is money wanted? The Bible would say, then, deny yourselves and give it. Do without some luxury, some needless refinement; Christ said to the young man

GIVE UP EVERYTHING.

The modern method is not that of the Bible: Give up nothing but indulge the flesh. Don't deny yourselves, but gratify yourselves. Don't give what you can spare for the love of Christ, but buy with it a box seat in the theatre and encourage the world from which Christ died to save you.

The truth is it is an act of rebellion against him who said, Whosoever will follow me, let him take up his cross and follow me.

THE WORK OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Speaking of temperance, he said:—

"We need a ministry thoroughly alive to the great work of temperance reform. One of the great questions of the day, now thundering at our doors, which no sophistry can answer and no indifference overlook, is that of the great subject of temperance in relation to the churches. In the face of the awful and acknowledged evils of the liquor traffic, the untold misery and horrible crimes everywhere resulting from it, it seems to me it is not merely wrong, but culpable in the extreme, for the church to stand apart in cold and haughty indifference.

The liquor traffic, in the eloquent language of Mr. Gladstone, combines within itself the combined evils of war, pestilence and famine.

Every day we ministers of religion meet it as the hinderance, not as the help, to the Redeemer's cause. We find it emptying our churches while it fills our gaols; devastating our houses while it crowds our cemeteries, making the rich poor, the strong weak, the free slaves; demonstrating in every possible way that it is the most unbridled and ferocious ally that Satan ever employs to tempt the heart of man, or drag him downwards to his doom. In the face of these

AWFUL AND ADMITTED FACTS

who are the people to throw themselves athwart the path, and stop, if possible, its way? Surely the members of that church which professes to be imbued with His spirit; who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame. What sacrifice are we willing to make to demonstrate our sincerity and to help the helpless in their struggle to be free? From the teaching of Scripture, from the arguments which the case itself presents, I would say the sacrifice demanded, if sacrifice at all it be, is our total and continuous abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors when used as a beverage. This is the position I assumed some years past when burthened with the spiritual wants of a vast congregation. And this is the position I would still retain as Bishop of the Diocese of Huron."

A DEPLORABLE BATH.

The Sanitary Inspector in company with Mr. Mahoney, visited the East End Bath at Boucherville yesterday and found it nearly split in two. Mr. Mahoney is preparing his report, to the Health Committee as to how he proposes to repair it and for what cost. From other sources information has been received that the bath is in such a deplorable condition that it is more than probable that this portion of the Health Navee will never more be in commission.

THE RECORDER EXPLAINS.

WHY HE IS SEVERE UPON WOMEN—A MAN'S VIEW OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.

This morning in the Recorder's Court, after His Honor had taken his seat on the bench, he said that as he saw several of the reporters present he had some explanations to make. He had seen some reports in a paper a few days ago (referring to an evening contemporary) which called in question the judgment of the tribunal. He did not question the right of the press to criticise the judgments of either this or the Superior Courts, but they had no right to impute improper motives to the judge. What the reporters should do first was to take information from a reliable source before they published such statements. He had since had an explanation from the reporter of that paper and he was satisfied that no malice was intended. Any judge had the right to bring the reporters before him on a rule *nisi* if he thought there was malice intended in their reports, and ask why they should not be condemned, but of course if they showed they were not actuated by such motives the matter was at an end.

In such a Court as this when there were as many as twenty or forty cases to be disposed of daily there was not the same time to go into the cases as in the Court of the Queen's Bench, and so after the sworn evidence, he could take information from other parties as to the cause, to try, as far as possible, in arriving at the true character of the person charged. As to the statements which had been made by some of the papers about his feelings about the softer sex, the papers contending that he was too severe on them, if any one only looked at the daily list, they would find that was not the case. If it was their first offence and it was not a grave one, he let them off, and even when they were up on such charges as attacking men, or inmates of disorderly houses, if he saw any chance of their reformation, or that parents or friends would take care of them, he either let them go or suspended sentence, so that they would not have to go to gaol, but when a woman was so bad and hardened as to be habitually drinking and attracting men on the street, she is almost lost for ever, and it is for her own good and protection that she is sent to gaol. He always punished a woman on these charges more severely than men, for there was more chance of reformation in the men than the women when they (the women) had fallen so low. He hoped, after these explanations, that the relations between the Bench and the reporters would be as harmonious in the future as they had been in the past.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.

UNLUCKY DELEGATES—THE NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION.

In the far-off territory of Dakota there is a flourishing French Canadian settlement comprising several hundred inhabitants, the principal village being Pembina, which derives its name from a small river to the back of it. The settlers some time ago founded a St. Jean Baptiste Society, and in response to an invitation sent two delegates to take part in the grand celebration here. The delegates, whose names are A. D. Tanguay and J. A. Dauray, arrived in this city last night after travelling 2,000 miles by rail. They stopped at St. Paul, Minn., and after leaving their luggage at the depot retired to their hotel. During the night the depot was burnt, and along with it the trunks and contents belonging to the delegates. However, this unfortunate mishap will not interfere with their comfort while here as the members of the organization will look after them and supply them with whatever is necessary during their stay in Montreal. They will be attached to the St. Jacques parish.

Turner's Falls, Mass., sends a delegate in the person of Mr. Cyrille Lachapelle who arrived this morning.

Mgr. Callaghan, of Minnesota, has purchased a collection of paintings, representing the death of St. Joseph, for $1,900 from a gentleman of this city.

The members of the cavalcade intend as soon as the St. Jean Baptiste festivities are over to organize a sort of jockey club. Mr. Des Georges exhibited the uniform to be worn by its members. It consists of a brown velvet jacket, knee breeches, jockey boots and cap, &c.

Two hundred and fifty members of the New York press are coming here during the celebration.

The procession committee will meet on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Fra. Benoit, secretary, has received a letter from Mr. Joseph Bourgeau, secretary of St. Jean Baptiste Society of Chicago, stating that an excursion composed of from 1,200 to 1,500 people to Montreal was contemplated to attend the celebration, but owing to the positive refusal of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company authorities there to reduce their fares to excursion rates this trip had to be abandoned. Two delegates however would start on Monday to participate in the fete. The excursionists were to have included members of the St. Jean Baptiste societies from Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Mgr. Tache has been oblized to reluctantly decline an invitation to attend the celebration.

THE LATE MR. HENRY G. VENNOR.

The late Mr. Henry G. Vennor it is now learned—not being incapacitated for literary labor until a day or so prior to his death—had made considerable progress with his weather probabilities for the year 1885, and on his deathbed desired Mrs. Vennor to place his manuscripts in the hands of Mr. Walter H. Smith, of this city, with the request that the latter would edit and arrange them for publication, in order that an almanac—the last with which the late meteorologist's name would be associated—might, if possible, be published.

Mr. Smith, who, it will be remembered, was a constant contributor to both *Vennor's Almanac* and *Weather Bulletin*, states that Mr. Vennor has also left a considerable amount of unpublished manuscript articles on the weather, birds, &c., and that portions of these will in all probability be utilized should the proposed Year Book for 1885 be possible.

THE WAGNER CONCERTS.

The "Wagner Handbook" gives analytical programmes of the music of Wagner for the Theodore Thomas concerts, and speaks of some of the features of the concerts next week. All the music in the Handbook will not be given, but a great deal of it is to be performed, and the Victoria Rink is the place best calculated to give it scope. There has always been much curiosity in Montreal to hear Thomas' orchestra. Many of our citizens who visit the cities in which his corps of musicians are best known, look forward to their visit hitherward with pleasure. To those who have never heard the Theodore Thomas concerts, the opportunity is a rare one. Arrangements have been made for railway excursions from all points of the compass surrounding Montreal that will give ample opportunity for the people to be present. It remains to be seen how far the visit of the great orchestra will be a success.

A SUSPENDED SPARROW.

From the eaves of 17 Windsor street hangs suspended and dead a young sparrow—partially fledged—by a string proceeding out of its mouth and passing into a hole in the roof. How it got there is a mystery, the most probable conjecture being that the string in question was a part of its nest, and the youngster in want of something better to do swallowed it, and the mother, finding one of her children dead, removed it outside. Another conjecture is that the string may have been attached to some savory morsel of food given by the parent bird, which the young sparrow could not digest.

HIS HORSE AND BUGGY.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, a man named Jonn Brown, was arrested on suspicion of having stolen a fine horse and buggy, which he was attempting to sell at a very cheap rate. As the rig was evidently stolen from the States, all the towns along the line were communicated with, but nothing was discovered, and so this morning Brown was liberated. He did not get possession of his rig, however, for it has been seized by the Customs House as smuggled goods, and Brown is now in trouble again, unless he can prove that the rig did not come from the States.

LYE POISONING.

Between five and six yesterday afternoon a young child living on Craig street, while playing, accidentally took a quantity of lye. The mouth, throat, and stomach were in a very bad condition. Dr. J. Leslie Foley was sent for and administered the usual remedies. The child is progressing favorably.

A SMALL PERCENTAGES OF LOSS.

The Beaver Line Steamship Company have carried this season 2,032 head of cattle, and lost two out of the number in transit. Last year these steamers carried 7,739 head and lost 26. Of sheep, out of 23,853 carried the loss was 788.

A BANDMAN'S ABSENCE.

Mr. P. C. Reardon, who accompanied the Royal Scots to Toronto recently, was given $150 to pay the musicians engaged for that occasion on Thursday last, and has not been seen since. He resided in the rear of 109 Inspector Street, and leaves a wife,—who stated to our reporter this afternoon, that they had been twenty-one years married, and that she could not conceive what had possessed him to leave her as he had never done so before. The neighbors say that the poor woman is left without a cent. Reardon, it is said, had only been in the city a short time, and is a pensioner, having left the regular army some three years ago.

THE CYCLISTS' MEETING.

This afternoon at the races at the Montrea Driving Park, Point St. Charles, the races took place of the Montreal Bicycle Club. There was a fair attendance, the day was warm and the races interesting.

The one mile, fourth class, was won by G.R. Angus, Montreal Club, in 3 minutes 3 seconds: J. R. Scales, same Club, second.

Half-mile, in heats, was won by G. S. Low, Montreal Club, in 1.36

MR. BLAKE IN BROME.

REFORM GATHERING AT KNOWLTON.

FIRST VISIT OF THE LIBERAL LEADER TO THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS — AN IMPORTANT SPEECH—QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR—THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC MUST BE EDUCATED.

(*By Our Own Reporter.*)

A very large political gathering took place at Knowlton, Brome County, yesterday afternoon. Thousands poured in from the surrounding country to hear Mr. Edward Blake, on this his first visit to the Eastern Townships,—the Liberal leader being the guest of Mr. Fisher, M.P. for the county. The weather was very fine, and the promoters of the demonstration certainly achieved a great success.

A brass band was on the picnic ground, near the station, and made the air lively till the arrival of the man of the day. On the platform there assembled many of the chief Liberals of several counties round, including Mr. Bernier, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe; Mr. Béchard, M.P. for Iberville; and Mr. Auger, M.P. for Shefford. Among those present from Montreal were Mr. J. K. Ward and Mr. N. W. Trenholme; but the gathering was, of course, intended for the people of the Townships, and, for their part, they took large advantage of the opportunity offered them.

"Mr. Fisher, M.P., presided, and took advantage of that, the anniversary of his return to parliament to thank his constituents for sending him to follow Mr. Blake in the House of Commons. Referring to Mr. Laurier, M.P., who was also on the platform, Mr. Fisher said that they could find no other man,—irrespective of creed or nationality,—to lead his party in this province through honorable paths to victory.

Mr. Blake, on rising, was greeted by loud cheering. Some one asked those sitting on the platform's railing to get down, so that others could see; but the orator good naturedly remarked that there was not much to see. This having given the audience a good laugh to begin with, Mr. Blake went on with his speech. After mentioning the duty of a leader to go among the people, he said that since a lad he had had specially warm feelings to the Quebec Liberals. They were now weak, but he was confident that when Liberal principles were better known, this province would recover its position. Dealing with our defective system of representation, he held up a sheet of paper, showing sixteen black squares and fourteen white. That was the proportion in which Conservative and Liberal votes had been cast in Eastern Ontario at the last elections. Turning over the sheet, and exhibiting twenty-seven black squares and three white, he showed that that was the proportion in which the Conservatives and Liberal voters of those very constituencies were represented in the House of Commons. This was largely produced by the infamous gerrymandering act, which by brute force turned Reform into Tory constituencies. Mr. Blake went on to say he wanted to see a party formed not knowing creed or nationality as any ground for public favor, but only a determination to render justice and fair play to all, irrespective of nationality or province. That statesman who had been trying to get up nationality parties was trying to sustain a falling cause by the ruin of his country. In these days the press was the great educator, and the success of an orator's efforts were due mostly to the press spreading his utterances. In order to the success of Liberalism the masses of the people must have intelligence to judge on great questions. He would suggest that an improvement might be made in this Province, where there was not such universal newspaper literature, or perhaps the capacity for it. In Quebec Province in 1871 sixteen percent could not read,—four times as many as in Ontario, though he hoped there had been improvement since. Their great hope of establishing a successful government on the most democratic principles lay in a wider diffusion of education, as Lord Lansdowne said at the St. James Club in Montreal. The comparative unprosperity or backwardness of any one province told severely on all the rest. Mr. Blake, coming to the subjects of more immediate interest, said that it was natural for sick men to want change, and advantage of the unavoidable state of things before 1878 was taken to mislead the people to believing that Government had greater powers than they really possessed. There was universal depression, and it was even deeper in the Protectionist United States than in free trade England. Our people benefited by the depression abroad, getting one third more goods for their money, owing to the low prices; but the revenue depended on values, not on quantities, and so fell off. Their opponents said the country was going to ruin because Mackenzie did not hurry to put on extra taxation, they, the Liberals, asked the people to contrast the increase of expenditure under Liberals with that under Conservatives, and the people declined to judge of policies by the fruits. The time had now arrived, said Mr. Blake, to compare promise and performance. The Conservatives in 1878 said that twenty-three and a half millions was enough for yearly expenditure—and now they had gone up to thirty millions. If intelligent people will allow themselves to be trifled with thus, and to condone such offences, the country had not advanced very far in proving the soundness of popular government. The Conservatives said they would not increase but only "readjust" taxation, to fit the burden to the back. Sir Leonard Tilley said that thirteen millions of customs and five millions of excise duties should be raised; he had raised that, and eleven millions more. They now said that the foreigner pays the tax, and one year ago some of the people of Canada really believed it. If it was true, why not pay for the Canadian Pacific Railway and the public debt by increasing the taxes? When Sir Charles Tupper was on the Opposition side he denounced Sir Richard Cartwright's surplus of half a million, as evidence of unnecessary taxation. Then the new gospel of "foreigners pay our taxes" had not come on the earth. In the last two years the surpluses had amounted to over ten millions, and the Conservatives actually claimed credit for this, forgetting their old and just objection to large surpluses. A large surplus was the greatest incentive to corruption in Government. Any county council wanting to raise $10,000 more than was wanted would be turned right out. One especially culpable thing the Government had done was to pay, for Canadian Pacific purposes, $20,000,000 out of the taxes, when they should have got the money by a loan at four percent. The result was that $30,000,000 had been paid by the people to give the Government this. This was how indirect taxation produced this result: the wholesale importer pays the duty to the Treasury, and the profit charged by wholesaler and retailer is a percentage on the whole price, including duty. So, when the revenue of the country got twenty dollars the cost to the people was thirty dollars. That abstraction of thirty millions largely caused the present depression. Another instance of Conservative extravagance and inconsistency was their objecting to $106,000 being spent for superannuations, and themselves spending $185,000. In "adjusting" taxes they have placed the heaviest burdens on the weakest backs. Cottons, woollens, crockery, &c., consumed by the poor, were paying about double the duty charged on the finest kinds. The depression had been aggravated by the fiscal policy of Government. An artificial law gave fifty percent profits to mills; of course more money was put into mills than should properly be invested that way—with the natural results. The Government was deeply responsible. When the last elections were near they advised people to prepare for ten years of prosperity, and two days ago the manager of the Merchants' Bank, who could certainly have no interest in painting things blacker than they were, said that in the past year more old and well reputed houses had come down than in almost any year before. Referring to the extravagantly costly Canadian Pacific Railway, the speaker remarked that Brome's share of its cost was $331,000. Better wait till 1891 for the road than go so deeply into debt as has now to be done. Then there were working expenses to be paid; and the earnings this year were less than last, though the mileage had doubled. Turning to other matters, Mr. Blake contended that the present constitution needed reform. The Upper House should not be under the control of a partisan Ministry. Criticising the Federal Government's disallowance of provincial laws, he avowed himself a Federalist, but declared that the real cause of union was best served by allowing a liberal measure of self-government to the provinces. Let legislative unionists advocate legislative union. But what was given to the provinces with one hand should not be taken away by the other. Legislatures could go wrong. The Legislature at Quebec had generally gone wrong. But popular government was a process of educating the people, and a fallible parliament was better than an infallible despot. And in our case there were a baker's dozen of very fallible despots deciding when local legislatures had done wrong. There had been dangerous encroachments to be watched against. Mr. Blake concluded a very effective address by appealing to the people to make their country as charming politically as it was physically. Three hearty cheers were given the orator as he sat down.

Mr. Laurier was then called upon, and spoke both in French and English. He urgently appealed to his countrymen to pay as much attention to national politics as they did to municipal, and foretold that similar good results would follow.

Mr. Cloyes, former Liberal candidate for Missisquoi county, was the next speaker. He was followed by Mr. Béchard, M. P., Mr. Warne, of Brome, and Mr. Pettes, formerly M. P. for the same county. The meeting broke up about five o'clock, after passing hearty votes of thanks to the chairman and the other speakers.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE FETE.

STEAMBOAT PROCESSION—THE CONGRESS.

The sermon to be preached at the open air Mass on Tuesday, on the Exhibition Grounds, will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Rouleau, curé of the Parish of St. Charles, Montreal. He is a young priest who has not yet won his spurs, but those who have heard him say he is one of the most eloquent among the Roman Catholic clergy.

At a meeting of the Steamboat Procession Committee held recently, the Chairman reported that arrangements have been made with the Longueuil Navigation Company, the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company and the Laprairie Navigation Company to have certain boats participate in the steamboat procession. The following boats will take part: The "Three Rivers," "Canada," Laprairie, Montarville, Terrebonne, Chambly, South Eastern, Cultivateur, Berthier, Filgate, St. Francis, Georgina, Calumet, N. A. Smith, Undine and Joe Vincent's yachts, Swan and Nautilus. These boats will leave their quays at 10 a.m. upon a rocket being let off from the Canada, and steam down the river by the north channel as far as Varennes, returning by the south channel. Only 25 cents will be charged for this delightful trip. The boats are to keep 300 feet apart and none should attempt to pass the leader.

The Allan, Dominion and Canada Shipping Companies will decorate their vessels in port during the celebration with all the bunting at their disposal.

The members of the committee have been told off to take charge of the sections as follows: Mr. J. D. Rolland, St. Cunegonde and Hochelaga; Mr. Joseph Favreau, St. Charles, St. Henry and Notre Dame de Grace; Dr. Joseph Gagnon, St. Bridget and St. Vincent de Paul; Mr. A. C. Decary, Coteau St. Louis and Cote St. Paul; Mr. J. B. S. Biron, St. Jean Baptiste; Mr. H. Laporte, St. Joseph; Mr. J. B. Cardinal, St. James; Mr. L. Cousineau, Notre Dame and Sacre Cœur.

The procession upon reaching Papineau Road will proceed as far as the market around which it will turn on its way back to St. Catherine street.

The Notre Dame de Grace section instead of being at the end of the procession will be eighth in order.

THE CONGRESS.

The following programme of proceedings has been arranged for the National Congress which will meet in connection with the celebration.

First meeting, 24th June, commencing at 9.30 a.m.—The subject for discussion will be "Religious and Moral Interests." The president, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, will deliver an opening address and Bishop Lafleche, R. P. Turgeon, Chas. DaLorimier and Abbé Levesque will take part in the discussion.

Second meeting, 26th June, 9.30 a.m.—Subject: "National and Local Interests." Among the speakers will be Hon. H. Mercier, Hon. Joseph Royal, M. M. DeMontigny and Hon. F. X. A. Trudel.

Third meeting, 27th June, 9.30 a.m.—The project of organizing all the St. Jean Baptiste Societies into a general society will be considered. The speakers will include the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, the Hon. P. A. Landry, F. Gagnon, Pascal Poirier, Abbe Bauer, Dr. Martel, of Lewiston Dr. Metivier, of Holyoke, Dr. Archambault, of Woonsocket, and Mr. Demeuple, of St. Louis.

Fourth meeting, 27th June, eight o'clock in the evening—Subject: Colonization, emigration, repatriation, and agriculture. The speakers will be the Rev. Curé Labelle, R. P. Resther, S. Paguuelo, Dr. Duhamel, and Horace Archambault.

Fifth meeting 28th June, at 9.30 a.m.—Subject, "Literary and Artistic Interests." Among the speakers will be the Hon. G. Marchand, M. Faucher de St. Maurice, M. P. P., F. Lemay, A. Lusignan, Abbé Laflamme, N. Legendre, Dr. Lachapelle and L. J. C. Turet.

His Lordship the Mayor has issued a proclamation making Wednesday, instead of Tuesday, a civic holiday.

The Hon. Mr. Chauveau, President of the Congress Committee, has received a letter from Chief Justice Bermudez, of New Orleans, regretting his inability to attend the celebration owing to his being at present on circuit. Mr. A. Lefaivre, Consul-General of France at New York, also replied, regretting that he cannot be present during the fête, and expressing sympathy with the celebration.

The City Passenger Railway Company promise the public every available accommodation during next week.

As some well-founded doubts exist as to the principal arches ever being finished according to the designs of the architects, owing either to the want of time or funds, we prefer not to publish any cuts of them than to give unfaithful engravings which would only be misleading.

At a meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Village section, held yesterday, Mr. Joseph Marino was elected 1st vice president, in place of Mr. O. Vanier, resigned. Mr. Nap. Lachance replaces Mr. Marino as 2nd vice president.

The Superior of the Seminary has consented to allow the ecclesiastics attached to that institution to walk in the procession to the number of 200.

The Montreal Gas Company has subscribed $100 to the funds of the Society, and Messrs. Dow & Co. and Messrs. Dawes & Co., $50 each. Thanks were voted to the donors.

A delegate will be sent from St. Thomas de Pierreville.

It has been decided to invite Chevalier Baillarge, and to ask him to bring the flag of Carillon with him.

No vehicles except allegorical cars shall be admitted in the procession.

Only one personage will be permitted to personify St. Jean Baptiste.

The banner of the Sisters of the Congregation will represent the Rev. Sister Bourgeois, as she left France for Canada, with the following inscriptions: "Va, je ne t'abandonneral pas," and "La Vénérable Marguerite Marie du Canada."

Six flags will be displayed on the City Hall during the French Canadian National holiday.

A pretty *souvenir* of the St Jean Baptiste celebration has been designed by Mr. L. D. Duvernay, journalist. It represents a maple tree, at the foot of which, on the trunk, is a portrait of his late father, Ludger Duvernay, the founder, in 1834, of the St. Jean Baptiste Society in Montreal. As you look up toward the top of the tree the portraits of every succeeding president of this Society is to be seen arranged according to precedence, the last being in 1884, or fifty years later, the present president, the Hon. Judge T. J. J. Loranger. Among those who occupied the position of President are the late Hon. Jacques Viger, the first President, the Hon. J. Masson, Sir Geo. Cartier, the Hon. A. N. Morin, Dr. Beaubien, Sir A. A. Dorion, the Hon. C. J. Coursol, the Hon. Louis Beaubien, Damase Masson, &c. Mr. Henri Larin, photo-artist, has photographed the souvenir in an artistic manner. The card is for sale at news venders' at twenty-five cents.

Mr. Archambault has grouped splendidly the King and his cavalcade in a large picture seven feet by four feet six inches. It is remarkably fine in design and pose, and reflects much credit upon the photographer and his staff of artists. He intends selling these reduced to smaller photographs.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society of Sherbrooke, with flags, banners, insignia and band, will be under the leadership of Dr. LaRue. Many French Canadians in the vicinity will accompany the members of the society.

The rockets required to be used as signals during the procession have been furnished gratis by the Dominion Line of Steamships.

The following is the music to be sung during the Pontifical Mass, which will be celebrated in the open air on the Exhibition Grounds by Mgr. Fabre: "Noces d'or de la St. Jean Baptiste," "Aux Heros, Fondateurs de Ville Maria," "Ave Marie Stella," "A nos adieux," "Le nom de Marie."

POLICEMEN'S CLOTHING.

The Police Committee yesterday afternoon gave the contract for men's coats to Mr. R. Charlebois at $14; for men's pants, to Mr. I. A. Beauvais, at $3,63; for sergeants' coats, to Messrs. D. McIntyre & Co., for $22 75; sergeant's pants, to Mr. T. R. Barbeau, at $5.40; the contract for men's and sergeants' boots to Mr. Tersier at $3 50 and $4.50, respectively. Mr. Malone, the well known glove manufacturer of Notre Dame street west, was awarded the contract for men's mitts at $9 a dozen, and that for sergeants' gloves at $13. The Committee then adjourned.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

A CANOE CLUB AT LAST.

Last night a meeting of about fifteen enthusiastic canoeists was held in the Lachine Boating Club's house, and a long discussion over ways and means took place. It was decided unanimously to organize a club, but it was wisely resolved to proceed slowly and not throw into the meeting that apple of discord, a commodore, at the very beginning of things, and a provisional committee, composed of Messrs. H. Rintoul, J. P. Edwards, W. R. Graham and J. G. Brock were appointed. Without any formal resolutions, the new and yet unnamed club came to the opinion that an attempt should be made to include the north shore of Lake St. Louis in the club, and the canoeists of Pointe Claire and St. Ann's, who number a couple of dozen and over, will be invited to unite with Lachine, the latter place being naturally the headquarters of the club. This meeting has settled the question for good and all it is likely, for the gentlemen who have taken the initiative are not going to fail, and before this season is out one of the strongest clubs in the country composed of Montrealers and cruising on Lake St. Louis, perhaps called by the name of the Lake, will be in existence. This is a prophecy, and St. Ann's and Pointe Claire should unite so that it will not be a false one. Another meeting is to be held next Friday, which will, it is to be hoped, see the club fully organized, affiliated with the American Canoe Congress, and with the date of the first cruise agreed upon.

LACROSSE GENERALLY.

The Torontos will put on a team composed of the following men, to face the Royal Caughnawagas this afternoon: Mackenzie, Hubbell, J. Garvin, Drynan, F. W. Garvin, W. C. Bonnell, Blight, Macpherson, Sewell, Dixon, Smith, McHenry, Meharg, McDonald. The Indians do not intend to be beaten, and there will be a lively match.

The Metropolitans, of Ottawa, have made arrangements for several heavy matches to come off shortly, and, in fact, the game appears to be looking up at the capital. This afternoon they play a Caughnawaga team; on Dominion Day they meet the first Montreals at Lansdowne Park, and on the 9th July they play the Peterboros, who now hold the district championship of Central Ontario.

A match game was played lately between the Athletics of St. Catherine and the Niagaras. The first game was a sharp one, and in 22 minutes the Niagaras claimed a goal which the empire allowed. Then the Athletic goal-keeper quarrelled with the umpire, declared the ball did not go through, and refused to play any more, because he could not get his own way. Then the Athletics, like players and gentlemen, put a second team man on in that goal-keeper's place and lost the match thereby. Well done, Athletics.

VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA PRIZE COMPETITION.

The following is the result of the annual competition held on Saturday, 14th June, 1884, for three prizes offered by Lieut. Col. Whitehead and Majors Crawford and Davidson, as adjudged by Lt.-Col. Van Straubenzee, A.D.C., and Lt.-Col. Worsley, Brigade Major. 1st Prize, $75; 2nd, $50; 3rd, $25. Highest number of points attainable, 500.

Company.	Men at Competition.	Points for Men over 20, a	Equipment.	Manual & Firing Exercise.	Bayonet Ex'ses.	Company Drill.	Skirmishing.	Total at competition.	Masters during the year.	Grand Totals.
No. 1....	35	9	40	85	0	180	25	319	65·95	414·95
2....	35	9	40	85	50	175	30	389	78·84	467·84
3....	29	9	50	100	80	185	40	455	64·35	519·35
4....	35	9	40	80	80	165	30	404	85·28	489·28
5....	49	23	45	95	90	180	35	468	100	568
6....	29	3	45	85	50	170	40	393	66·28	459·28

The first prize was gained by No. 5 Company, with 568 points; the second place belonged to No. 3 Company, with 519 points, but they were disqualified, not having the full complement of men at the competition. The second prize was won by No. 4 Company, 489 points; the third prize by No. 2 Company, 467 points; No. 6 followed with 459 and No. 1 with 414 points. On the day's competition, apart from musters during the year, the order was the same, except that No. 6 led No. 2 by four points.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Beloeil Boating Club has elected the following officers, and it is afraid that the supply will not equal the demand during the season:—President, Aldermen H. R. Gray; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Jos. Daigle, ex-M.P.P.; Commodore, H. Jeannotte, M.D.; Vice-Commodore, N. B. Desmarteau; Treasurer, J. E. Brais; Hon. Sec., P. A. Jodoin; Committee, Messrs. A. Huot, N.P., B. F. Campbell, L. A. Brais, J. B. Trudel, D. Watson, David Seath, J. Brosseau, A. J. Prefontaine, R. Angers and L. N. Patenaude.

A race is being talked of between Wallace Ross and Conley.

The St. Anne's Boating Club has been tinkering with its constitution, and has wonderfully survived the ordeal. The annual regatta takes place on Saturday, July 19th.

THE RECORDER'S RECORD.

At the Recorder's Court yesterday John Welsh, 24, laborer, was fined $2 or eight days for being drunk on Commissioners street. Antoine Dumont, 28, cabinet maker, for lying drunk on Bonsecours street, was fined $2 or eight days. Robert Kruger, 27, confectioner, was fined $2 or eight days for assaulting one H. Roy, and threatening the police. Matthew Crowe, 19, laborer, for lying drunk on Fortification lane, was fined $2 or eight days. Francois Bouchard, 26, hackman, for being drunk in his vehicle, was fined $5 or fifteen days. John Johnson, 30, laborer, charged with being drunk and refusing to pay his carter. As the carter did not appear, Johnson was discharged. Stanislas Rippelle, 40, laborer, was privately tried and discharged for being drunk on Amherst street last night. James Madden, 40, sailor was charged with being drunk on Notre Dame street last night and fined $2 or eight days. Prisoner—"Will you take one dollar, your Honor, it's all the money I have and I want to join my ship. It is the first time I have ever been arrested." His Honor—"Very well! One dollar, you may go." Ovila Lacompte, 21, laborer, was charged with disturbing the peace and assaulting Mrs. N. Desmarteau. It appeared that prisoner was a friend of complainant's son, and that last night he went to her house intoxicated, and quarrelling with some one, he took up a knife and threatened to "do for them." On the knife being taken from him he attempted to strike complainant, but was prevented doing so. His Honor sentenced him to one month with hard labor, but suspended sentence. Elzo Lee, 24, fireman, Henry Courneen, 32, saw maker, for being drunk and fighting was fined $2 or eight days. William Carter, 20, groom, for being drunk in a yard off McCord street, as it was his first offence, he was only fined $1 or two days. Eusebe Lapierre, 27, carter, for loitering in Bonaventure Depot and assaulting the police was privately tried and fined $2 or fifteen days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (½ lb. and lb.), by grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

STRAWBERRY and ice cream social Tuesday evening 24th, instant, West End Methodist Church St. Joseph street. Music &c., Come!

Noon Advertisements.

COMMENCING TO-DAY,

JUNE 21st,

we will close our establishment at ONE o'clock on SATURDAYS, until

AUGUST 23rd.

We have some "EARLY CLOSING NOTICES" which we will supply gratis to our customers.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS & PRINTERS.
1755 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES!

A very large assortment of

TIMING WATCHES,

in both GOLD and SILVER CASES.

From $40.00 to $260.00 each.

All Reliable Timekeepers, with Independent Quarter Seconds, and Fly Back.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
1678 and 1680 Notre Dame Street.

Noon Advertisements.

THE REPUTATION of the Henry F. Miller Piano, is not based upon the mere fact of use by certain artists, but upon its own phenomenal success in their hands. The friendly co operation and interest of the great artists resident in America and the continual use of these pianos in large cities, have proved of the utmost advantage in their developments into the perfection of pianofortes. We solicit only the patronage of those who wish the highest grade of workmanship.

C. W. LINDSEY, agent for the Miller Pianos, for the province of Quebec, warerooms 1312 St. Catherine street.

HOLIDAY TIMES!

Aware of the fact that a large number of persons from the city as well as from the country have delayed their purchases of the season, we have thought it our duty to publish to-day a list of articles, which we are constantly keeping, for the benefit of those who may require them.

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

SUITS	PANTS.
of Black Cloth.	of Black Cloth.
o Black Serge.	of Black Serge.
of Blue Serge	of Striped Tweed.

LIGHT COATS!	VESTS!	JERSEYS!
SERGE.	WHITE.	BLUE.
FLANNEL.	FANCY.	BLACK.
ALPACA.	CLOTH.	GREEN.
LINEN.	SERGE.	MIXED.

HATS!	UMBRELLAS!
SILK.	SILK.
FELT.	ALPACA.
LEGHORN.	SERGE.
STRAW.	CAMBRIC.

DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS!

SILK.
CASHMERE.
MERINO.
COTTON.

SHIRTS!

WHITE.
REGATTA.
OXFORD.
CAMBRIC.

HANDKERCHIEFS

SILK!
LINEN!
LAWN!
COTTON!

Besides these different articles, we have a splendid assortment of

CRAVATS,
TIES,
COLLARS,
SUSPENDERS,
LINEN SUITS, for Children,

of every description, style and price.

In coming directly to us, you save time and trouble, and are sure to get the full value of your money.

I. A. BEAUVAIS,
2024 and 2028 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Formerly 186 and 188 St. Joseph street.

FRENCH DRESS CAPS!

Received ex "Sarmatian," a choice collection of Ladies' Dress Caps.

These charming Novelties for Evening Wear are of the most Recherche Description, and are suitable for Ladies of all ages.

Prices from $2.00 up.

MOB CAPS! MOB CAPS!

In addition, a fresh stock, made of White Lace, Ecru Lace and Cream Laces.

These pretty Caps, adapted for Morning Toilette, are most becoming.

They are Marvels of Cheapness!

Prices range from 35c to $1.00.

WM. McDUNNOUGH
(Successor to the late Mrs. Gunn),
Lace, Baby Linen and Ladies' and Children's Underclothing Warehouse,
250 ST. JAMES STREET.

CAUSTIC SODA
BY THE POUND.
ECONOMIZE

and send 5 CENTS for a pound of PURE CAUSTIC SODA, to be delivered FREE in the city or on board the cars or steamboats.

3½ cents per lb for 50 lb. lots or more.

This is the most economical article for making soaps for scrubbing or washing.

Full directions sent with every package. 1lb. will make 5 gallons of strong lye for scrubbing, or 3 gallons for making 5lbs. grease into soap.

Send your name and address to

C. D. MORIN,
GROCERS' DRUG HALL,
1386 Notre Dame street.

FOR PRIZES!

GOBLETS, CUPS AND TANKARDS,
In Sterling Silver and Electro-Plate,
Suitable for Prizes in
RIFLE MATCHES, BOAT RACES, &c.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS!
MADE TO ORDER.

A large assortment of
Watches and Jewellery,
Dressing and Writing Cases,
Walking Sticks, Riding Whips,
Flasks, Drinking Cups,

And a large variety of other useful articles, suitable for Prizes in ATHLETIC SPORTS.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
1678 and 1680 Notre Dame Street.

IT IS NOT WHAT YOU EAT, BUT what you direct, that maintains the nutrition of the body. There may be Dyspepsia *without suspected stomach trouble*, as those pallid, anæmic cases with general debility and want of nerve power are positive evidence of systematic impoverishment from failure of the DIGESTIVE APPARATUS to convert food enough into blood to supply the daily wants of the body. Here WHEELER'S Phosphates and Calissya is indicated to restore the DIGESTIVE TRIPOD—the STOMACH, LIVER and PANCREAS—to their normal working power.

Noon Advertisements.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

COOK'S FRIEND

ROYAL

An advertisement headed "Comparative Worth of Baking Powders" having appeared in several newspapers of the Dominion of Canada, depicting by a series of black bars the comparative *strength* of a long list of baking powders, manufactured in the United States, it has been suggested that it would be interesting to have the relative worth of the Cook's Friend Baking Powder similarly represented, taking into the calculation the element of *cost*, manifestly an all-important item.

N.B.—The "Royal," having the longest bar in the list alluded to, has been selected for comparison.

The following certificate by Prof. J. T. Donald, M.A., F.C.S., Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayer, has been procured.

MONTREAL, April 22nd, 1884.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to analysis samples of the "Cook's Friend" and "Royal Baking Powders purchased at a first-class retail grocery in this city. I found them capable of producing Carbonic Acid Gas as follows:—

A *Twenty-five cent* package of "Cook's Friend" gave 1564.650 cubic inches of gas, equivalent to 62.50 cubic inches for each cent of cost.

A *Sixty cent* Box of "Royal" gave 2008.125 cubic inches of gas equivalent to 33.46 cubic inches for each cent of cost.

J. T. DONALD.

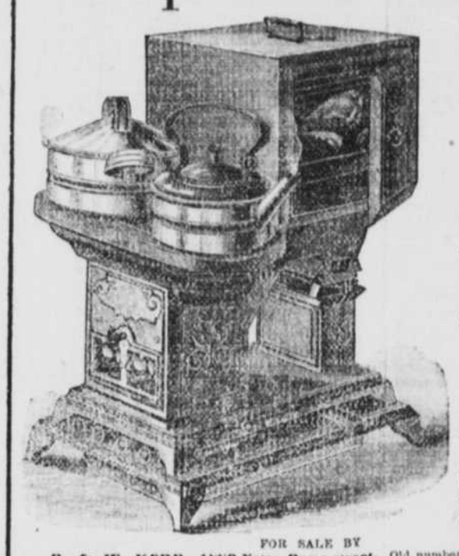
The comparative worths for baking purposes of these two powders are therefore represented to the eye by lines as above, the COOK'S FRIEND being thus nearly 100 percent the more valuable to the purchaser.

The COOK'S FRIEND is absolutely pure according to the formula of its preparation, each material of which it is composed being the best that money can buy.

The great popularity of the COOK'S FRIEND is thus seen to rest on a solid basis of true worth, and its claim "Best in Use," fully sustained.

The manufacturer of the Cook's Friend agrees with the advertisement first alluded to when it says "All alum powders * * * are to be avoided as dangerous."

THE KING OF OIL STOVES!



"SWEET HOME!"

ABSOLUTELY SAFE!

The only Perfect Principle.
The only Stove not affected by winds
The only Stove that will burn in the open air.
The safest, simplest, neatest.
Most perfect Oil Stove in the world.
No smoke, no smell.

IT WILL
BAKE,
BOIL,
FRY,
ROAST,
BROIL,

Toast, and heat four Laundry Irons.

The top has holes for wash-boiler, oven and pots and all the work of a family can be done as well as on an ordinary stove or range. Be sure and see it in operation before selecting any other stove. The best is the cheapest

FOR SALE BY
R. & W. KERR, 1889 Notre Dame street. Old number, 57 St. Joseph street, Montreal.

CLIMAX WATER FILTER!

Is enclosed in a substantial shell of Galvanized Iron, fitted to the top of a porcelain-lined Reservoir, and will last a life time when handled with ordinary care.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS!

In every size and at moderate prices.

Enamelled Preserving Pans

Of English manufacture, and are the best made.

LAWN MOWERS!

Another supply just received.

ADDRESS:
DRYSDALE & PALLASCIO,
Hardware and House Furnishings,
390 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.

PROCLAMATION!

Whereas the Saint Jean Baptiste Association has resolved to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of its foundation by a series of public festivities, and more especially by a grand procession to be held on Wednesday next, the twenty-fifth June instant,

I, the undersigned, Mayor of the City of Montreal, respectfully request the citizens of Montreal generally to observe that day (25th June) as a Public Holiday, so as to enable all those who desire to take part in the celebration to do so.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 20th June, 1884. } J. L. BEAUDRY, Mayor.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOUVENIR RING BANGLE RINGS.—Agents wanted; liberal terms; big money to be made all week; they sell at sight. Call at R. REMHOLD'S Office, 653 Craig st.

AN Experienced responsible Merchant, desires a suitable position in a Public Company or Commercial Firm.
Address MERCHANT, "Witness" Office.

STRONG Boy wanted, from 16 to 18 years old, to learn a trade. Liberal wages paid. Apply at "Witness" Office.

GOOD General Servant wanted, no washing or ironing; good wages. Apply to Mrs. J. W. TAYLOR, Clarke avenue, Cote St. Antoine.

WANTED, a young girl, for Confectioner's Shop; must have good references. JAMES M. AIRD, 1892 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, a girl to assist with Housework. 50 University street.

WANTED, by a first-class Dressmaker, employment in Ladies' houses. Address G., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a Servant, one that can sleep at home at night; references required. 184½ Cathcart street.

WANTED, a General Servant, family small; no washing. 85 Mance street.

WANTED, Room with board, for married couple; vicinity of Victoria st. Address with price, No. 1344, "Witness" Office.

BOARD.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, at No. 15 Mysterieuse street, off 34 Richmond street.

BOARD.—Room, with Board, at 112 Stanley st.

COMFORTABLE Room to let with board. 33 Bleury street.

FRONT Bedroom to let, Saturday 28th June, 11 Victoria street.

ROOMS Furnished, double or single, can be had without board for gentlemen. No. 100 Stanley street.

ROOM, nicely furnished, with all conveniences; private family, pleasant locality, 454 St. Dominique street, near Courville street.

ROOMS Furnished. No. 7 Burnside place.

ROOMS, Nicely Furnished. 35 Hermine street.

ROOMS, with or without board. 184½ Cathcart street.

CENTS FOR SALE, At the WITNESS OFFICE.

Auction Sales.

W. E. Shaw.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

WELLINGTON STREET, POINT ST. CHARLES

The property belonging to Edward Lloyd, will be sold by auction, at my Rooms, 235 St. James street,

MONDAY NEXT, 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.

Comprises Brick Dwellings, Nos. 357 and 359, two story, with outbuildings, in close proximity to G. T. R. Offices and Shops. Good rentals locality; must be sold to close estate.

W. E. SHAW,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—The Family Dwelling and Grounds, about 24 acres, with suitable Outbuildings, Estate late Laird Anderson, situated in the Town of Huntingdon, and fronting on the Chateauguay River; only a small amount required in cash. Full particulars from

W. E. SHAW,
235 St. James street.

Thomson & Gowdey.

GOOD FARM PROPERTY,
PETITE COTE,
About Four miles from City Post-office.

We have received instructions from Mr. Wm. Smith, to sell his Farm, situated at Petite Cote, about half-an-hour's drive from the Post office. One contains sixteen arpents, more or less, with Stone House and Outbuildings. The other Farm contains about sixty-five arpents, fronting on main road six arpents, with Stone House and Barn.

This offers a good opportunity to purchasers to buy a first-class Farm Property convenient to the city. Commuted. Title perfect. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.
245 and 247 St. James street.

THOMSON & GOWDEY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Real Estate and General Auctioneers,
245 & 247 ST. JAMES STREET.
(Opposite Ottawa Buildings.)

Liberal advances on consignments.
Fire losses adjusted. Valuations made for Estates.
Sales conducted in the French language when required.

THOMSON & GOWDEY.

Noon Advertisements.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Fire Department, City Hall, until noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th of July next, for the following articles of Winter Clothing for the City Fire Brigade, viz.: 99 Winter Coats, 66 pairs of Pants, 69 Fur Caps, and 3 Fur Caps for officers, equal in samples to be seen at the office of the Chief of the Fire Department.

Parties tendering to furnish made up samples of the required clothing.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(By order).

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

Montreal, June 20th, 1884.

MONTREAL
AMATEUR ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION.

TENDERS are required for general repairs to the Club House, Mansfield street, to be sent in sealed, addressed to "The Secretary," and marked "Tenders for Repairs," on or before 24th June, 1884.

Specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. W. L. Maltby, 181 St. James street.

T. L. PATON,
Hon. Sec.

MILITARY CAMP!

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS and MAGAZINES
(OLD OR NEW).

Donations will gladly be received by the Secretary Y. M. C. A., Victoria square, before 24th inst., as a Reading Tent, &c., will be opened at the Military Camps, St. Johns, Que., and elsewhere. If you have only a few send them, as they help to draw the young men to our tent and meetings.

SAL SODA,

In barrels, now at wharf. Also, BI-CARB in kegs

FOR SALE BY
COPLAND & McLAREN,
Corner Wellington and Grey Nun streets.

BORAX, Wood's Refined.

BI-CARB SODA, in 112 lb. Kegs.
Do. Do. Extra fine, for Druggists.
WHITING, in Casks and Barrels.

FOR SALE BY
COPLAND & McLAREN,
Corner Wellington and Grey Nun streets.

TO RENT, handsomely furnished Cottage (new), west of Mountain street, north of Dorchester street. Apply to THOMSON & GOWDEY, 245 and 247 St. James street.

CHEMICALS.

Carbonate of Ammonia, Liq: Ammonia, Tin Crystals, single and double Muriate of Tin, Madder Compound, Oil Vitriol, Muriatic and Nitric Acids.

JOHN COWAN,
No. 3 DALHOUSIE STREET, Montreal.

S. J. ANDRES,
DENTIST,
20 BEAVER HALL TERRACE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Elegant New House, 184 Drummond st.
Most attractive Villa, 1709 St. Catherine street.
Six-acre Garden and fine House, Kenvale.
Beautiful Villa, Westdale Park.
Mitcalfe st., 121, commodious Stone Residence.
Tenement Houses, 18

NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

Advices from Morocco confirm the reported rising of the Azamoor tribes. Four governors appointed by the Sultan have been killed.

The Spanish Cabinet has been discussing the situation in Morocco. It is understood that it has been decided to maintain Spain's rights in that country.

The situation in Guinea is critical. The revolt of the blacks continues. The insurgents at Bissao captured a gunboat, but the crew escaped in boats.

The Mayor of Cork has tendered his resignation because Delaney, the defeated candidate for the position, has instituted legal proceedings against him.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, a motion directing the appointment of a committee to promote the efficiency of the House, was rejected by a vote of 77 to 38.

Mr. Michael Davitt, the Nationalist agitator, writes a letter to the *United Ireland*, criticising the Irish Migrating Company, of which Mr. Parnell is one of the members.

The committee appointed to consider the advisability of widening the Suez Canal, or building a second one parallel with the present one, has decided in favor of the former plan.

The Cork police have discovered a quantity of arms and ammunition buried in the suburbs. It is said it belonged to a Fenian circle, and that important arrests will be made.

The Indian Government having decided to construct a railway from Candahar in Afghanistan to Quetta in Beloochistan, is now engaging a force of forty thousand workmen for that purpose.

Advices from Turkestan state that the Amu Daria River has burst through the dyke into the Andshar Canal. The large Russian military camp was destroyed and many persons perished.

For the first time in many years the gates of the palace yard are locked at night after the sitting of parliament. This is only a new evidence of the widespread fear of further dynamite outrages.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in response to an address of the Orangemen of Belfast, said that no government could divest itself of the duty of deciding what measures were necessary to preserve order.

The French Minister of Agriculture will shortly submit to the cabinet a bill designed to raise the duties on cattle imported into France. The Government has renounced its intention of raising the duty on flour.

At a meeting of the committee on the Tonquin expedition, Vice Admiral Peyron, French Minister of Marine and the colonies, declared that it was necessary to maintain 6,000 each of French and Tonquinese troops in Tonquin.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., proprietor of *United Ireland*, has declined a number of private offers to pay the fine of £500 imposed on him for contempt of court. He says he is determined to continue to expose the manner in which the Government of Ireland is conducted by Earl Spencer and Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Sackville having recently closed a bridle path leading through Knole Park that had for years been considered a public highway, a gathering headed by a local magistrate, proceeded to the park, destroyed the gates and carried the pieces to the door of Lord Sackville's mansion, where they left them.

In the House of Commons on Friday Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, in answer to a question in regard to the alleged abduction of an English citizen named Sheldon, in Kansas, stated that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed to act in the case. Sheldon was the defaulting treasurer of a flour milling company, and disappeared, it being stated that he was held by other members of the company in order to compel him to disgorge.

The French Senate has adopted an amendment to the bill re-establishing divorce, permitting a wife to demand divorce on proof of adultery by the husband, even if the act is not committed under the conjugal roof, and rejected an amendment demanding that cruelty only constitutes cause for separation, not for divorce.

AFFAIRS ON THE NILE.

GEN. GORDON.

LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice said the last news heard from Gen. Gordon was dated April 12, that twenty messengers had been sent him by different routes, and one who went up the Nile by boat succeeded in entering Khartoum, but on his return bearing Gen. Gordon's answer to the Government he was pursued by rebels and killed.

A SKIRMISH.

An exchange of shots took place yesterday at Suakim between the British and Egyptian troops and the rebels. The governor of Dongola has forwarded a request for reinforcements. He states that he will not evacuate Dongola before the feast of Ramadan.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Earl Spencer, replying to an address presented by deputations from the Presbyterians of Ormiston, said Ireland has passed through a turbulent period but there were good grounds for hoping that better times were near at hand. The terrorists' power for evil had been curtailed and the tyranny they had exercised had passed away. Order was restored and Irishmen could now devote themselves to peaceful pursuits, without fear of outrage. Earl Spencer met with a chilling reception while on the way to Dublin, especially at Portadown. He has conferred the honor of knighthood on Mayor Taylor of Belfast.

THE CONGO.

A free state is to be formed of the territory in the Congo country now controlled by the African International Society. It will have all the rights now enjoyed by the Society, through whose efforts this result has been brought about and which will now cede its functions to the new state and dissolve. Advices from M. De Brazza, under date of April 20th, state that the first French station on the Congo has been opened to trade. M. De Brazza has exchanged friendly visits with the officers of the African International Association.

TAXING GERMAN COMMERCE.

A commission of the Bundesrath has under consideration a measure looking to the imposal of a modified tax on commercial transactions. Under this new bill the tax will not be levied when the value of the merchandise sold is under 10,000 marks, whether in a home or a foreign transaction. Also all goods sold by weight or measure will be unaffected by the tax. The alteration is designed to limit the tax to speculative dealings on the bourse or in the Chamber of Commerce. The Munich *Gazette* publishes an address of the association for the protection of German foreign interests to Prince Bismarck, urging the necessity of extending the relations of Germany with distant countries in order to accentuate her colonial policy.

THE PROPAGANDA PROPERTIES.

The Paris *Figaro's* correspondent at Rome says that President Arthur has instructed the American minister there to act in concert with the ministers of England, Austria and Spain, in an effort to obtain from Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a mitigation of the decision of the Court of Cassation in regard to the properties of the Propaganda. According to the same authority Signor Mancini has promised to regulate the question in a manner satisfactory to the Vatican when the subject of a general reorganization of ecclesiastical property in Italy shall come before the Chamber of Deputies.

CANADIAN.

The *Ontario Gazette* will contain a proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor that all Government offices shall be closed Saturday, 28th (Queen's Birthday, official celebration.)

Mr. Shannon, secretary of the Quebec Y.M.C. Association, is to be married to a Quebec lady next Tuesday, and will leave for the Maritime Provinces on a wedding tour.

The Hon. George Irvine took his seat in the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec, on Friday, for the first time, and intimated that Tuesday would be court day in future.

The action of Temple, a stock broker, vs. the Stock Exchange commenced at the civil assizes, in Toronto, on Friday. Plaintiff claims $20,000 damages for being wrongfully and maliciously expelled from the Exchange on the alleged ground that he was a bankrupt. He also sues to be reinstated as a member of 'Change and to all the profits and privileges arising therefrom.

OTTAWA.

TENDERS are being invited by the Department of Marine for pressed vegetables and canned meats for the Hudson's Bay expedition. The same department has given a contract for the construction of six lifeboats to an Ontario firm and a contract for six other lifeboats to a Nova Scotia builder.

GARRISON'S FAILURE.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The liabilities of Commodore Garrison, whose failure is announced, will probably foot up five million dollars.

Mr. Solon Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co., said: "An erroneous idea has got out about the extent of Commodore Garrison's embarrassments. The fact is, the old gentleman is in a very enfeebled state of health, and is unable to take care of his property. He is a total wreck. His friends think that should he attempt to straighten his affairs he would not live a fortnight. As it is, I fear he will not pull through. His failure has no more to do with Jay Gould than it has with the solvency of the Bank of England. A little time will straighten the whole matter out. For five years the Commodore has kept on building the Erie Railway with his own funds. He has six millions in that road and has securities. His liabilities are but two millions." A warm friend of Commodore Garrison said: "I regard the assignment as an act of mercy on the part of Garrison's friends. Though eighty years old, he has been carrying on his enormous and complicated business without a particle of outside help. No one in his office knew anything about his transactions with Grant & Ward, where they rehypothecated $250,000 of his collateral securities."

Some time ago Commodore Garrison bought a quarter interest in the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railway. W. C. and C. H. Andrews, of Cleveland, and the Old Standard Oil Company also took a quarter interest. The Pittsburg & Western Railway held a quarter, and various parties in Ohio the remaining quarter. Mr. Garrison brought into the road because it connected with the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, a line which he had built almost alone, expending $7,000,000 on it. To equip the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo road, the company issued its notes, which were endorsed by Mr. Garrison and the Messrs. Andrews. About $300,000 worth of these notes matured a week or ten days ago, and some trouble concerning the interest rate was experienced in getting them renewed, and the endorsers were given to understand that the paper would be protested unless paid, but they took no steps to avert the default. Commodore Garrison and friends say he purposely permitted the notes to be protested in order to compel the other stock holders of the company to assume their full share of the obligations. There are many Wall street people who believe Garrison would have protected his own credit had he not been seriously cramped for money.

FIRES.

ST JOHN, N.B., June 20.—A fire occurred yesterday at the mill of K. F. Burns, M.P., at Bathurst, but no serious damage was done. About 100,000 feet of boards and some square timber were destroyed, the loss aggregating probably $1,500. The fire was caused by a spark from the mill chimney lighting on some dry boards. Several smaller fires had been extinguished previously during the day.

PETERBORO', June 20.—A fire broke out at one yesterday morning in the large steam saw mill of the Midland & North Shore Lumber Company of Parry Sound, resulting in a total destruction of the mill. The loss on the mill is estimated at $60,000; insurance, $33,000. The lumber was saved. A large number of men will be thrown out of employment.

MUTUAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION.

MORE ARRESTS.

HAMILTON, June 20.—J. M. Webber and W. B. Webber, of the Mutual Marriage Aid Association of this city, were arrested this morning on a telegram from Brighton stating that a warrant had been issued there against these parties for misdemesnor, and that a constable was on the way to execute it. This arrest grows out of the prosecution of these men as officers of the association for obtaining money from policy holders under false pretences.

WEST END PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The annual written examinations of the West End Private School has just been completed. The attendance during the year has been remarkably good, averaging about ninety. The interest shown by the pupils in all departments of the school is very great, and the kindly supervision of the Principal, Mr. Rowell, and his assistants, is particularly manifest in the moral tone of the school. The following are the names of the first three in each branch, and the standing of the first six in general proficiency:

SENIOR DIVISION.

Reading and Elocution.—1st, F. Bloss, S. Louson, equal; 2nd, A. Edwards; 3rd, Harry Hutchison, E. McBurney, equal.

Spelling.—1st, D. Bishop, W. Bloss, F. Bloss, Harold Hutchison, S. Louson, A. McWood, T. Smith, equal; 2nd, J. Boyd, W. Duckworth, C. Dobbin, A. Millen, R. McPherson, equal; 3rd, E. Kalb and E. McBurney, equal.

French.—1st, J. Beckham, A. Edwards, Harold Hutchison, equal; 2nd, H. Clark, A. Mcwood, A. Tucker, equal; 3rd, D. Bishop, F. Bloss, equal.

Geography.—1st, R. Bishop; 2nd, S. Louson, A. Millen, Archie Macfarlane, F. Benedict, equal; 3rd, W. Bloss, A. Edwards, Harry Hutchison, equal.

Grammar.—1st, S. Louson; 2nd, W. Bloss; 3rd, R. Bishop.

Arithmetic.—1st, D. Bishop; 2nd, S. Louson, F. Bloss, equal; 3rd, J. Eaves, R. Wilson, equal.

British History.—1st, R. Bishop; 2nd, W. Bloss, A. Miller, equal; 3rd, T. Smith.

Writing.—1st, R. Bishop; 2nd, W. Duckworth, S. Louson, A. Millen, equal; 2nd, W. Bloss, F. Benedict, F. Hutchison, equal; 3rd, McAdam, Arthur McFarlane, equal.

Scripture.—1st, W. Bloss; 2nd, Archie McFarlane; 3rd, F. Bloss.

Composition.—1st, F. Bloss, C. Dobbin, Archie McFarlane, equal; 2nd, W. Bloss, S. Louson, E. McBurney, equal; 3rd, F. Crispo, A. Edwards, L. Rough, equal.

Drawing.—1st, W. Duckworth, T. Shaw, equal; 2nd, F. Hutchison; 3rd, Harry Hutchison, S. Louson, equal.

General Proficiency.—1st, S. Louson; 2nd, W. Bloss; 3rd, F. Bloss; 4th, D. Bishop; 5th, R. Bishop; 6th, A. Millen.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION.

Reading and Elocution.—1st, W. Hutchings; 2nd, W. Ross; 3rd, W. Bishop.

Spelling.—1st, L. McDougall; 2nd, W. Ross; 3rd, W. Bishop.

Geography.—1st, W. Ross, T. Rodger equal; 2nd, W. Angus; 3rd, W. Converse, C. Macfarlane equal.

Grammar.—1st, T. Rodger; 2nd, C. Macfarlane, W. Ross equal; 3rd, L. McDougall.

Canadian History.—1st, W. Ross; 2nd, T. Rodger; 3rd, W. Converse.

Composition.—1st, C. Macfarlane, G. Smardon equal; 2nd, T. Rodger; 3rd, R. Turner, L. McDougall equal.

Arithmetic.—1st, T. Paxton, W. Ross equal; E. Eaves, W. Converse equal; 3rd, W. Bishop.

Scripture History.—1st, W. Bishop; 2nd, W. Ross; 3rd, C. Macfarlane.

Writing.—1st, W. Converse; W. Munro, W. Ross, G. Smardon equal; 2nd, T. Rodger; 3rd, W. Hutchings.

Drawing.—1st, W. Munro, W. Converse equal; 2nd, F. Paxton, W. Bishop equal; 3rd, W. Angus.

French.—1st, G. Edwards, 2nd, L. McDougall; 3rd, W. Bishop.

General Proficiency.—1st, W. Ross; 2nd, C. Macfarlane; 3rd, T. Rodger; 4th, W. Bishop; 5th, L. McDougall; 6th, W. Munro.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Reading.—1st, G. Ansley; 2nd, J. Costigan, F. White, equal; 3rd, N. Mitchell, L. Levine, equal.

Spelling.—1st, T. White; 2nd, A. Hutchings, B. Ansley, equal; 3rd, J. Costigan.

Geography.—1st, J. Costigan, T. White, equal; 2nd, B. Ansley; 3rd, J. Allin.

Arithmetic.—1st, F. Brunet; 2nd, J. Costigan; 3rd, F. White, N. Mitchell, equal.

Scripture History.—1st, N. Mitchell; 2nd, B. Ansley; 3rd, A. Hutchings.

Writing.—1st, L. Levine, B. Ansley, equal; 2nd, J. Costigan; 3rd, J. Allin.

Drawing.—1st, T. White; 2nd, J. Allin; 3rd, J. Costigan.

Composition.—1st, B. Ansley; 2nd, F. White; 3rd, J. Costigan.

French.—1st, H. White; 2nd, L. Levine; 3rd, B. Ansley.

Table.—1st, F. Brunet, N. Mitchell, L. Levine, B. Ansley, F. Cree, equal; 2nd, F. White; 3rd, R. Anrus, J. Costigan, equal.

General Proficiency.—1st, F. White; 2nd, B. Ansley; 3rd, J. Costigan; 4th, J. Allin; 5th, A. Hutchings; 6th, L. Levine.

PERSONAL.

Inasmuch as he owns Blenheim, and bears the name of Churchill, people are apt to regard the Duke of Marlborough as the only direct representative of the great captain of the last century; but Lord Spencer stands in precisely a similar relationship to him, and inherited much more of his money; while his personal chattels are to a large extent owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, who has, among other interesting relics, the sword that Marlborough wore at Blenheim.

THE "KING" IN THE CAVALCADE.—(*From a photograph by Archambault.*)

PROF. FOSTER AND HIS PROHIBITORY RESOLUTION.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest what has appeared in your paper from "Justitia" anent the above matter. Like "Justitia" I have been an ardent admirer of Prof. Foster for some time past, but, unlike him, my admiration still remains with me. I should certainly conclude that my esteem and admiration were very ephemeral indeed, if they had been dispelled so readily as his have been.

It seems to me that "Justitia" has either ignorantly or wilfully misapprehended Prof. Foster's position and duty in relation to his resolutions. If "Justitia" is as prominent and deeply interested in temperance work in this country as he would have us think he is, it is passing strange that he does not know more than he has manifested respecting the situation. If my memory serves me correctly the resolution moved by Prof. Foster was placed in his hands by the Dominion Alliance; and the object the Alliance sought in doing so was to secure an expression of sentiment from the present House of Commons regarding the character of the liquor traffic and the best method of dealing with it. The Alliance did not expect the legislation immediately which would logically follow the passing of the resolution. The resolution, as amended by Mr. White, with Prof. Foster's consent accomplished the object of the Alliance, and, in my judgment, with all due deference to "Justitia's" opinion to the contrary, gave the temperance party further and firmer ground for future action in that it committed Parliament to legislate in the direction indicated by this amended resolution as soon as an expressed public sentiment seemed to warrant it in doing so. Undoubtedly Professor Foster, in accepting Mr. W.'s amendment, had before his mind the fact that the Alliance had inaugurated a movement that would soon manifest popular sentiment on the prohibitory questions, and from his confidence in the success of that movement he saw that the Commons, in passing the resolution as amended, was probably committing itself to the enactment of a prohibitory law much sooner than some of its supporters anticipated at the time. I know that when I first read the resolution as amended had passed by so large a majority, I felt that the temperance party could enter upon the inaugurated Scott Act campaign in better shape with the amendment than they could have been without it. I have found it gives me two strong points in battling for the Scott Act here. First, we have the Parliament saying that absolute prohibition is the right and effectual remedy for the acknowledged evils of intemperance; and, second, that if public opinion is ripe for it they will give us such a law. I find this knocks the breath out of an opponent's arguments.

If Prof. Foster told Mr. Scriver that the passage of his resolution would be followed by legislation of the character it called for, he, doubtless, founded the promise or prophecy on what were his convictions of the ultimate and logical outcome of the action. But I doubt that he told Mr. Scriver that it would be followed by immediate legislation as "Justitia" very disingenuously seeks to make out. The word "immediate" is not in Mr. Scriver's statement of what Mr. Foster told him, as quoted by "Justitia;" and that word in the connection makes a vast difference as the candid will readily acknowledge.

"Justitia" says Mr. Foster has failed to attempt an explanation of the concluding sentence of the amendment. That can be easily accounted for on the ground that he charitably but wrongly supposed there was no temperance man stupid enough that he should need an explanation or that would put upon it the construction "Justitia" ventures. For one, I should certainly have thought he was wasting time and words in doing it. "Justitia" surely knows, if he can read, that Mr. White confessed that his amendment was a borrowed one—word for word the same amendment the Hon. E. W. Ross moved to a resolution favoring immediate prohibitory legislation in 1877. The concluding sentence of Ross' amendment had an applicability to the situation then which it did not possess in Mr. White's hands we confess. Yet it is utterly harmless and there was no need of eliminating it. It has been ascertained since 1878 how far it is "within the competency of Parliament" to pass a prohibitory law. "Justitia" surely does not want a prohibitory law that is beyond the competency of the enacting power; and he is assured he will not get one of, that class—certainly that ought to satisfy him.

I do not think Prof. Foster is uncharitable in attributing these attacks upon him and his course to political enmity. With so little reason as appears upon the surface for inspiring the abuse he has been subjected to by his temperance friends (!) he has a right to go below the surface to ascertain the reasons; and it is natural, if not absolutely necessary that he should locate it where he has. He has, doubtless, learned as has this writer, that there are Reformers of the Grit wing who really believe that the Reform party has a monopoly of temperance virtue, and look with suspicion on any Conservative who allies himself with the temperance cause and work. If I am to form my conclusions from the facts given thus far I must say that, in my judgment, "Justitia" is one of that stamp, and very likely his admiration for Prof. Foster began to dwindle about the time that Mr. Foster indicated by his speeches and course in the House that he did not regard the Reform party as infallible and the Conservative party as wholly corrupt. At any rate this despicable attempt of his and his coadjutors in this work, to weaken the influence of Prof. Foster in the temperance party of this country is explainable so readily on no other ground.

Instead of finding fault with Prof. Foster, I think the temperance party might, with greater justification, abuse Mr. Robertson for moving his resolution under the circumstances. For, if the temperance party could not have gone before the electors of this country in the present Scott Act agitation stronger with Prof. Foster's resolution, as amended by Mr. White, than they can now handicapped with the revealed weakness of the immediate prohibition party in our Commons, then I confess myself unable to discern what revelation concerning the attitude of our present House of Commons on the prohibition question is best calculated to promote the cause of prohibition at this particular time and the circumstances of this day. This I feel sure of, that such attacks as those of "Justitia" on the Parliamentary leader of the prohibition party have done more harm to the cause than that leader's course has thus far. C. T.

Dresden, June 7, 1884.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

OTTAWA, June 20.

The exports of the Dominion for the month of May were as follows:—

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.
Produce of the mine	$ 388,659	$ 28,808
Produce of the fisheries	383,905	3,356
Produce of the forest	1,906,968	101,569
Animals and their produce	1,625,473	24,044
Agricultural products	1,253,458	117,107
Manufactures	365,800	73,159
Miscellaneous products	52,113	4,556
Total	$5,676,376	$ 352,599
Coin and Bullion		1,175,000
Total		$1,527,599
Grand total		$7,203,975

The value of goods entered for consumption in the month of May was:—

Dutiable	$6,687,911
Coin and Bullion	310,616
Free goods	2,230,865
Total	$9,229,392
Duty collected	1,701,406

An unrevised statement of inland revenue for May shows receipts as follows:—

Spirits	$ 20,218
Malt	32,610
Tobacco	140,756
Petroleum inspection	1,334
Manufactures in bond	3,999
Seizures	33
Other receipts	484
Canal tolls and other receipts	42,909
Total	$502,343

To-morrow's *Canada Gazette* will contain the appointment of Sir Charles Tupper as High Commissioner under the act 45 Vic., chap. 11, also of Asa Cronk as collector of customs at Wallaceburg, Ont., and William A. Franklin as landing waiter at Victoria, B. C. Mrs. F. E. Terry *nee* Nettie, of Ottawa, gives notice of application to Parliament for a divorce.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

Cabin passengers per Allan Royal Mail SS. Peruvian, Captain Joseph Ritchie, from Quebec to Liverpool, 21st June, 1884:—Mr. Wm. C. Auld, Mr. Thomas Arnott, Mr. Bethune, Mr. R. R. Dobell, Mr. Goldsmith, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. R. Hargraves, Mr. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Hope, Mr. T. L. Ingham, Mrs. J. H. Kornehreus, Mrs. M. M. Lacey, Mr. Lacon, Rev. R. Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay, Major G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Robt. L. G. McGregor, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. W. Nelson, Mr. John Stairs, Mr. William Tupper, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Turner, Captain Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Charles Wheteam, and Mr. Yorke Wilkin.

List of passengers per Dominion Line SS. Montreal, Captain Bouchette, from Quebec, 21st inst., for Liverpool: Prof. Cornu, Mrs. Cornu, Mrs. E. Cornu, Rev. Thos. Cobb, Mr. D. S. Conner, Mr. W. A. Fanson, Rev. Mr. Greep, Mr. Fred. Guljesbury, Mrs. Guljesbuy, Rev. P. Mondel, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Morrison, Rev. Mr. Weir and Mrs. Weir.

THE KING OF THE CAVALCADE.

This picture, as may be noticed from the note annexed to it, is the work of our well known artist in photography, Mr. L. G. Archambault, 300½ Notre Dame street centre. It was his design to combine the king and the saint as much as possible, and he certainly has succeeded in making a much better picture of a king than any we have yet seen of Louis IX himself in prints and lustrous pictures. The picture looks every inch a king, and the heavenward pose of the head gives the saintly tone to the picture. The King of the Cavalcade is Mr. Horace Boisseau, dry goods merchant, of St. Lawrence street. He was born at St. Cesaire, county Rouville, on the 13th July, 1855. Left an orphan when but ten years old, he was received, with his brother, by the Rev. M. Provençal, curé of the parish, who directed their studies. Horace Boisseau left his native village when thirteen years of age, to enter the service of Messrs Francoeur & Giroux, old established merchants of St. Lawrence street, and commenced at the foot of the ladder, running messages. After an apprenticeship of two years he occupied successfully superior positions and acted as chief clerk in various establishments.

Mr. H. Boisseau at the age of twenty one, joined his brother, Mr. L. H. Boisseau, in the well known dry goods store on St Lawrence street. In 1879, Mr. H. Boisseau had a severe illness; his doctors despaired of him. He ultimately recovered sufficiently to go to Nice, where he passed the winter of 1879-80. He returned cured. During his absence he entered into commercial relations with France and England. He is popular among his friends, as his selection for the post of honor as king of the cavalcade shows.

The king will wear over a coat of mail a white satin tunic embroidered with gold, and a blue mantle lined with ermine and trimmed with gold. Red velvet sash supporting a gilt-handled sword in velvet scabbard, both sash and scabbard inlaid with stones as also the rich gold crown. The legs will be covered by greaves, and the arms will be covered with armlets of steel. Gold cloth shoes. The king will carry a dark red silk banner, with old fleur-de-lis and gold fringe.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. WILDE

HOW THE ESTHETE'S BRIDE WAS DRESSED—A GRAND AFFAIR.

An English paper gives the following account of the marriage of Mr. Oscar Wilde:—The marriage of Mr. Oscar Wilde and Miss Lloyd was celebrated last week, by special license, at St. James's Church, Sussex Gardens, London. Some discontent was excited in the neighborhood before the commencement of the ceremony at the exclusion from the building, by the bridegroom's orders, of all who had not received cards of invitation. Parishioners complained, and seat-holders loudly protested against a stranger presuming to shut the doors of the church, until, after half an hour of angry remonstrance with the officials by a number of the residents in the immediate vicinity of the church, the order was revoked, and about 50 people besides the guests took seats in the pews. The bride wore a white satin and Ottoman striped dress of a very large pattern. The bodice was square cut, and the sleeves, reaching to the elbow, were made with very large puffs set in high on the shoulders. The skirt was little trimmed, the trained back quite plain. The veil, which was worn hanging at the back of the head, was of white silk gauze, not nearly so becoming as tulle or lace. The bridesmaids' dresses were of two styles. Four young ladies wore pale terra-cotta surah skirts, round the bottom of which fans of printed nun's cloth in pale electric blue were set in knots of ribbon of pale flower-pot color; deep yellow and sage green were placed at intervals heading the flounce. Over the skirts were worn bodies and tunics, looped up behind, of pale blue nun's cloth, with large chintz flowers printed over it, white hats, with large leaves, cream lace, and terra-cotta feathers. Two children, who closed the procession, wore pale terra-cotta surah frocks, with canary-colored sashes; very short waist, and very large puffed sleeves; hats with canary and terra-cotta feathers. The bridegroom looked less like George IV. than usual, as, though his hair was fully curled, the modern blue morning frock coat and gray trousers rather took away from the character. A number of ladies and gentlemen well known in literary and artistic circles were present—friends of the two families. With the exception of one or two dresses of startling brilliancy—flame-colored plush is a vivid color on a May afternoon—the the ladies' toilettes were exceedingly subdued, in no way differing from the ordinary everyday dresses for morning wear. Lady Wilde wore gray satin, trimmed with chenille fringe: a high-crowned hat, broad leaf, turned up at one side, trimmed with gray velvet, and a luxuriant plume of ostrich feathers. The bride's bouquet and also the bridesmaids' were of arum lilies and maidenhair fern. The coachmen had plain white satin rosettes. No favors were distributed to the guests. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the house of Mrs. Lloyd, the bride's mother, at Lancaster Gate, and later in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left town for their wedding trip.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, HELD AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF THE INSTITUTION IN TORONTO, ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1884.

The annual general meeting of the Bank of Toronto (being the twenty-eighth since the commencement of business) was held in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution, June 18, 1884.

On the motion of Barlow Cumberland, Esq., seconded by Charles Stuart, Esq., George Gooderham, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by W. H. Beatty, Esq., seconded by Henry Covert, Esq., and resolved, that Messrs. Barlow Cumberland and Walter S. Lee be appointed scrutineers of the election of directors for the ensuing year, and that they report the result to the Cashier.

By request of the Chairman the Cashier then read the following

REPORT.

The Directors of the Bank of Toronto have pleasure in meeting the stockholders for the purpose of reporting on the operations of the bank for the year just closed.

The year has been characterised by a marked reaction from the expansion that prevailed in the business of the country during several of the preceding years.

The harvest of 1883 proved to be an exceptionally poor one, whilst a depression in the lumber and timber trades, and an excess of stock in the manufacturing industries necessitated a large curtailment in production. These and other causes resulted in a considerable diminution in the amount of banking accommodation availed of throughout the country. Of this diminution the Bank of Toronto has borne its share, thereby suffering to some extent a decrease in earnings.

The losses of the year, which, considering the circumstances, were moderate, have all been written off, and debts of a doubtful character at the time of making up the annual balance sheet continue to be provided for as in previous years.

After these provisions had been made it gave the Directors satisfaction to be able to declare the same distribution to the shareholders as they did a year ago, as well as to add a further sum to Rest account.

The following statement shows the result of the year's business:—

Net profits after deducting interest due depositors and rebate on current discounts and writing off losses as stated		$239,169.26
Add balance from last year		14,891.46
		$254,060.72
Appropriated as follows:—		
Dividend No. 55, 4 percent	$80,000.00	
Dividend No. 56, 4 percent	80,000.00	
Bonus, 2 percent	40,000.00	
		200,000.00
Added to Rest	40,000.00	
Balance carried forward to next year	14,060.72	
		54,060.72
		$254,060.72

The directors beg to state that considering the existing depression in many branches of business and the great shrinkage in value of nearly all commodities which has been and still is going on, they cannot but feel that much caution will be required in connection with banking generally in order to maintain matters in a sound position.

The Directors have pleasure in bearing testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the various officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) GEORGE GOODERHAM, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

31st May 1884.

LIABILITIES.		
Notes in circulation		$1,010,269.00
Deposits bearing interest	$3,402,991.23	
Deposits not bearing interest	1,044,329.25	
		4,447,320.48
Balances due to other banks in Canada		226,211.23
Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain		12,154.79
Unclaimed dividends	512.00	
Half-yearly dividend and bonus payable 2nd June, 1884	120,000.00	
		120,512.00
Total liabilities to the public		$5,816,467.41
Capital paid up	$2,000,000.00	
Rest	1,100,000.00	
Interest accrued on deposit receipts	$42,323.00	
Rebate on notes discounted	67,108.00	
	109,431.00	
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward	14,060.72	
		3,223,491.72
		$9,039,959.13
ASSETS.		
Gold and silver coin on hand	$ 252,225.61	
Dominion notes on hand	692,263.00	
Notes and checks of other banks	125,546.15	
Balances due from other banks in Canada	3,310.23	
Balances due from agents of the bank in the United States	10,686.10	
Dominion of Canada debentures	$127,689.15	
Municipal debentures	60,396.31	
	188,035.46	
Total assets immediately available		$1,352,116.36
Loans and bills discounted	$7,450,410.12	
Overdue debts secured	159,287.41	
Overdue debts not specially secured (estimated loss provided for)	4,247.43	
Mortgages on real estate sold, by the bank	$12,382.03	
Real estate other than bank premises	6,516.59	
	18,897.62	
Bank premises	50,000.00	
Bank furniture	5,000.00	
		55,000.00
		$9,039,959.13

(Signed) D. COULSON, Cashier.

Toronto, 31st May, 1884.

The above having been read, it was moved by George Gooderham, Esq., seconded by W. H. Beatty, Esq., and resolved, "That the report now read be adopted, and printed for distribution among the shareholders."

Moved by Barlow Cumberland, Esq., seconded by Walter S. Lee, Esq., and resolved, "That the thanks of the stockholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Bank for the care and attention they have bestowed upon its interests during the year."

Moved by Henry Covert, Esq., seconded by W. R. Wadsworth, Esq., and resolved, "That the poll commence at once, and that it be kept open till 2 o'clock this day, except in the event of five minutes elapsing without a tender of a vote, in which case it shall be closed."

REPORT OF THE SCRUTINEERS.

We, the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto this day, declare the following gentlemen unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:—George Gooderham, William George Gooderham, Henry Covert, Henry Cawthra, Wm. H. Beatty, Alex. T. Fulton, W. R. Wadsworth.

(Signed) BARLOW CUMBERLAND, WALTER S. LEE, Scrutineers.

Toronto, 18th June, 1884.

The new Board met the same afternoon, when George Gooderham, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Wm. H. Beatty, Esq., Vice President.

By order of the Board.

(Signed) D. COULSON, Cashier.

The matron of the Western Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: Dr. Perrigo, 25 postal cards; Mrs. Gibb, large piece rag carpeting, Mrs. Duncan McDougall, books and papers for patients; Rev. Canon Norman, flowers; Dr. Armstrong, postal cards; Dr. Perrigo, surgery bottles; Dr. Cameron Oakum, one ball; Dr. Perrigo, quarter ream note paper, and one hundred envelopes; A Friend, one dozen pads, 4x5 inch; A Friend, one rubber apron, illustrated papers; Dr. Perrigo, surgery requisites; B. McGale, druggist's scale, value $6; Miss Sanderson, *Harper's Monthly*; Doctor Perrigo, kitchen ware, $3 worth; Mrs. Bateman, lawn mower and rhubarb; Mrs. Dow, two doz. pillow cases, basket of bottles and bundle old linen; R. D. Giroux, one case six-ounce bottles; Lyman Son & Co., two pounds ether; Flower Mission, two doz. flower vases, per Mr. Black; Mr. Brown, rubber hose for laundry; Ladies of Willing Workers' Society Stanley Street Church, one quilt.

Business Cards.

ENGLISH GIG WHIPS!

Just opened, a fine assortment of English Driving and Riding Whips, Hunting Crops and Jockey Whips, in all the newest styles. A few sample Sandwich Cases, covered, London colors.

Sporting gentlemen are invited to examine these goods

At ROBERTS',
336 St. James street.

"LAMB" WATER WHEELS,

"LAMB" RE-SAWERS,
"LAMB" LATH AND PICKET MACHINES,
"LAMB" BAND SAW MACHINES,
"LAMB" SHINGLE MILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

Flouring, Oatmeal and Barley Mill; Machinery constructed on scientific principles, and with all the latest improvements by

JOHN LAMB & SON,
ENGINEERS,
316 and 320 Spark Street, Ottawa.
Send for our illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Our stock Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Chamber and Furniture is unsurpassed by any in the Dominion, and our Parlor Suites, covered in the various new styles, and the latest designs of coverings and trimmings, varying in price from $50, $75, $95, $100, $150, $200, $250, $300 and $350, according to style of frame and covering. Our new style of Parlor Sets, at $150, are selling faster than we can produce them, since we reduced the price from $175 to $150. Our Chamber Suits from $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, $90, $110, and up to $450, are also acknowledged the best made quality considered. Our stock of Baby Carriages from $12, $14, $16, $18, $20, $24, $28, $30, and up to $40 and $45, rattan, with movable buggy top of rattan, upholstered with crimson satin, and all iron work nickel-plated, warranted the best and finest finished in present use, marked at one price in plain figures, subject to a discount of 5 percent for cash, and no goods sold at our oldest (acknowledged by all the most reliable house in the city, without a full guarantee of being as represented. A call at our old numbers, 7, 9 and 11 Notre Dame street West, corner of McGill street, will insure to all the best value by leaving their orders at

OWEN McGARVEY & SON'S.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND, ROMAN and CANADA CEMENTS!
FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY,

Flue Covers, Ch