

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XIX. No. 218.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Notice of Births, marriages and deaths, invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.
STRONG.—On the 14th inst., at 213 Peel street, Mrs. Strong, of a son.
MURRIN.—At Beech Ridge, Argenteuil, Q., on the 14th inst., the wife of MRS. M. MURRIN, of a son.
WYLLIE.—At Carleton Place, Ont., on Monday, the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. W. H. Wyllie, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
HAMILTON.—McMILLIN.—In this city, on the 14th inst., at St. Jude's Church, by the Rev. J. H. Dixon, Edward Hamilton, formerly of Hawdon, P.Q., to Maggie V., second daughter of the late Mr. Richard McMullin, of Cambria, P.Q.

MACMASTER.—MADONALD.—At Lancaster, Ontario, on 15th inst., Donald Macmaster, to Janet Sandfield, daughter of R. Sandfield Macdonald, Esq., of Lancaster.

THOMPSON.—GOULDEN.—In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Forster, J. W. Thompson, eldest son of Henry Thompson, of Hudson, to Dinah, third daughter of John Goulden, of St. John's.

TAYLOR.—DWYER.—In Ottawa, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. A. A. Cameron, Edgar James Taylor, eldest son of Mr. James Taylor, of Thuro, to Sarah Ann Dwyer, eldest daughter of Dennis Dwyer, of the same place. No cards.

BROWN.—BAYLIS.—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. Wilkes, B.D., assisted by the Rev. G. Wells, William Brown, of Packingham, Ont., to Annie Campbell Baylis.

HUNT.—CUNNINGHAM.—In this city, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. John Nichols, Samuel Hunt, to Elizabeth, only daughter of C. Cunningham.

DIED.
MUIR.—At St. Rose, on the 14th inst., Margaret Hislop, beloved wife of David Muir, aged 45 years and 6 months.

KANE.—Accidentally killed near Three Rivers, on the 14th inst., Matthew Kane, contractor, late of Cote St. Paul, Montreal.

Funeral from the Quebec Boat, on her arrival to-morrow (Friday) morning, the 17th inst., about 7 o'clock, thence to R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTS.—All ready for use, no pillow required. G. Armstrong & Co., Victoria Square.

LADIES' KID buttoned boots \$1.50, prunella boots 50c, house slippers 25c, men's congress boots \$1.50. Other lines equally low at Featherston's Cheap Cash Boot and Shoe Store, corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Main street.

IMMENSE BARGAINS in overcoats and ulsters at 3 St. Lawrence Main street. This house, as usual, takes the lead in overcoats and has the largest stock in this city. The leading line this fall is a nobby check ulster at \$5, and well worth \$10. The \$5 fall overcoat is rushing at Huston's, 3 St. Lawrence Main street.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

BOARDING HOUSES FOR STUDENTS. Parties having accommodation for Students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned.

W. O. BAYNES, Secretary.

NEW WHOLESALE HAT AND FUR HOUSE.

SAMPLES OF

Caps, Hats, Gloves, Robes, Coats, &c.,

NOW READY, and an Inspection Invited.

Our Goods will be found superior in their get up, and all orders will be promptly and faithfully executed.

Orders by mail solicited. Terms liberal.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
537 St. Paul street.

NEAR MCGILL.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS. All the latest Novelties.

NEW WINCEYS. Every shade and quality.

NEW TWEEDS. Nobby Patterns.

NEW OVERCOATINGS. Every description.

The best value in BLANKETS.

The best value in FLANNELS.

AT OGILVY'S.

AT OGILVY'S.

Full stock of HORROCKS COTTONS.

JAMES A. OGILVY,
199 ST. ANTOINE ST.

DR PROUDFOOT, Oculist and

Hall, Auriel, (Artificial eyes inserted.) 47 Beaver

GRAPES, superior quality, also

Farmhouse and other Apples for sale. JOHN ARCH-

BOLD, Gardener to Capt. Haynes, Cote St. Antoine.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

When putting up your Double Windows get the

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.

St. Lawrence School House, corner of Dorchester and St. Charles, on 15th inst., 8 o'clock. Experience Meeting TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

C. H. SEARL.

DUTY!

Is it not the duty of every Montrealer who has the best interest of the city at heart, to inform the thousands of visitors who are at present flocking to our city, where they are most likely to get the best hotel or boarding house accommodation, and also where they can get the very best value for their money in articles of merchandise which they are likely to purchase for presents, such as Fancy Goods, Jewellery or Dry Goods?

It is to be hoped that store-keepers will not resort to the same plan as some did a few years ago with American visitors of charging exorbitant prices, expecting never to see their customers again; but rather let us all serve visitors as well and as cheaply as we possibly can with a view of giving them all the pleasure we can whilst amongst us, and also of securing a share of their custom in the future. Every store-keeper in Montreal may reap a continuous benefit from the present Exhibition by making new customers all over the Dominion. Commercially Montreal should stand far in advance of any other city in the Dominion, and if it does not always do so, it will be the fault of its business men.

A FAVOR.

We shall consider it a great favor if citizens will kindly give the address of our firm to any visitors they may know. Our stock is very complete, and we believe we are correct in saying that it comprises the largest variety of Sew and Fashionable Dry Goods in Canada. We now send two buyers to Europe twice a year, besides having one residing in England. We shall serve visitors exactly as we serve our regular customers—at the same prices and on the same terms.

All prices are marked in plain figures, and no second prices made.

S. CARSLEY,

393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

MONTREAL.

And 18 St. Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

CARPETS, COCOA and

TWINE MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN

and FURNITURE MATERIALS, PIANO

and TABLE COVERS, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

In the stock of the LATE WM. CAMPBELL there is still a very large quantity of the above Goods on hand, which are going at

GREAT REDUCTIONS,

And purchasers ought TO SEE the stock before buying elsewhere.

WM. CAMPBELL & CO.,

463 Notre Dame street.

1

MILLINERY.

MISS BYRNE'S SHOW ROOM

Is now replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES in

PATTERN BONNETS and HATS,

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

MISS BYRNE,

662 and 664 Dorchester street,

Montreal.

1

WEDDING PRESENTS

IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

A large variety of this season's styles, in the finest quality of Silver Plated-ware.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN WATSON, Manufacturer's Agent,

370 St. Paul street, up-stairs.

1

REMOVAL NOTICE.

JAMES A. BAZIN,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

WE ARE SHOWING THIS MONTH THE

CHOICEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

SCOTCH AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS SUITINGS AND FANCY OVERCOATINGS

that we have ever offered to the trade.

M. FISHER, SONS & CO.,

184 MCGILL STREET.

1

THE ATTRACTION AT

CLAGGETT & COMPANY'S

Is the display of

Rich Black Broche,

Brochelette,

Faconne,

Satin Faconne, &c.,

Cashmere Lahore,

Indian Cashmere,

Camel's Hair, &c.

These Goods are all new and very handsome, and will be shown with pleasure to all desiring to inspect or purchase.

A few more fine CASHMERE JERSEYS left.

Five per cent. discount on all cash purchases.

CLAGGETT & CO.,

1 St. James st., opposite Ottawa Hotel.

1

VISITORS

WILL FIND

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

One of the very best places in the city to buy

DRY GOODS,

Because their stock is large, new, and imported direct from the best markets in the world.

We are offering to-day a lot of Alexandre Two-button Kid Gloves, in summer shades, at 75c per pair. The regular price being \$1.25 net. Terms.

Cash discount of Five per cent. on purchases over one dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

403 and 405 Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter.

1

WANTED immediately, Good

Steamfitters. JOHN DART, 654 Craig street.

WANTED immediately, a few

smart Lads as apprentices. JOHN DART, 654 Craig street.

WANTED, immediately, a good

General Servant for small family. 393 St. Antoine st.

WANTED, an Office Boy in a

Law Office. Apply on the 17th, between 9 and 10 a.m., at 194 St. James street.

WANTED, General Servant;

wages, \$9; references required. Apply at 105 McKay street, from 12 to 2.

WANTED, a Machinist; first-

class Lathe Hand; good wages and steady employment. Apply, by letter, to H. B. RATHBUN & SONS, Mill Point, 684.

WANTED, a comfortably fur-

nished House; Furniture will be bought for cash and lease assumed; not but first-class Furniture wanted. Address C.O.B.

WANTED immediately, a respect-

able Boy for a leading Fire Insurance Company. Apply in applicant's handwriting to Post Office Drawer No. 2002.

WANTED, a respectable person

who sews well to assist in the care of children. Apply at 77 Dorchester street from 10 to 12 forenoon.

WANTED, immediately, young

Girls as Nurses. 47 Beaver Hall.

WANTED, a Sewing Girl, at 72

McGill College Avenue.

EMPLOYMENT—Good Cook, 8

years' experience, also experienced Housemaid and General Servants, waitresses, &c. Mrs. GARDNER, 40 St. Antoine street, Registry Office.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, situa-

tion as Nurse, House, or Waiting Maid; willing to go to the States. Address E. T. B., "Witness" Office.

BOARD.—Gentleman is willing to

pay a fair price for board with a first-class family only. Address AUNDRELL, "Witness" Office.

ROOMS, Furnished Rooms to rent.

1,163 St. Catherine street.

ROOMS.—To let, furnished Rooms,

with Board or use of kitchen, bathroom and W.C. 216 St. Maria street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRDBATTALION

Battalion Orders, Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1880.

MONDAY, 22nd instant.—The Battalion will parade at the Armory, Craig st., on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock. Drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 24th instant.—The Battalion will parade at the Armory on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. Review order. For Commanding Officer's Inspection. Drums and Drums Corps and Pioneers will attend above parades.

SATURDAY, 25th instant.—The Battalion will parade at the Armory for Annual Inspection. Particulars in after orders.

By order,
GEO. MULLY, Capt.,
Adj. 3rd Batt.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

DURING EXHIBITION WEEK.

A large lot of

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

Manufacturers' Samples, Slightly off color.

Choice for \$1.25.

Worth from \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Also, a lot of

LADIES' JACKETS,

From \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Worth from \$3.50 to \$10.00.

T. J. DAWSON,

239 St. James street,

Opposite Ottawa Hotel.

Millinery, Mantles and Fancy Dry Goods.

BESURE and VISIT CLARKE'S

BOOK AND NOVELTY STORE.

Near the Windsor Hotel.

CONTINUATION SALE.

The balance of the fine Winter Flowering Plants will be sold at my rooms, 291 St. James st., TO-MORROW Morning, sharp, at 10 o'clock.

C. F. ELAVES, Auctioneer.

ROOMS Wanted.—A lady and

gentleman, residents of the city, require two furnished bedrooms, with board, in a private family, if more convenient, gentlemen will take room only. References given and required. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., to LESLIE, "Witness" Office.

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 16.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A special cable to the Gazette this morning says: All previous statements, including the Times article, are premature. To-day the contract has been made by the Dominion Government with capitalists in London, Paris and America, for the construction and working of the Pacific Railway, the contract to be subject to the approval of the Canadian Parliament.

A press despatch says: The contract of the Dominion Government with the capitalists to construct the Canadian railway has been signed.

A New York telegram states that Mr. George Stephen, President, and Mr. Smithers, Manager, of the Bank of Montreal, arrived in New York on Wednesday in connection, it is understood, with the Canadian Pacific Railway scheme, which has been concluded.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—By cable to the Mail.—London, September 15.—The reports hitherto cabled to Canada of the success of the Pacific Railway negotiations were premature, as the allegations that they had been broken off were entirely without foundation. The article in the London Times stating that the mission of the Ministers had proved successful was also premature, and there was no truth in the alleged terms of the contract. To-day the Ministers concluded a contract for constructing and working the road with capitalists of London, Paris and America, subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament. No details are given, but there is the best authority for saying that the negotiations are absolutely complete, and that Parliament will be put in possession of the fullest particulars before it is asked to commit the Dominion to the contract.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Mail.)

Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues have done their work well, with energy at home seeking to discredit their efforts, and even carrying the war into a certain section of the British press. There was a task of more than ordinary difficulty, and its successful completion is as creditable to them as it will be satisfactory to the people of the Dominion who have waited for this happy result with the keenest anxiety.

(Globe.)

Reports from London say that some agreement has been signed in regard to the Canada Pacific Railway, but nothing is said of the details, and we venture to say that nothing definite or final has been agreed upon. The announcement that the House will not meet till February strengthens this view of the case.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The SS. "Dominion" from Quebec on 5th inst., with 315 cattle, 102 sheep and 12 horses, arrived at Liverpool Wednesday, and landed her live stock in good condition, except two cattle, five sheep and one horse, which died on the passage.

The S.S. "Trenton," from Quebec, 2nd inst., with 228 cattle and 240 sheep, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday and landed her live stock in fine condition, except five cattle and one sheep which died on the passage.

CABLE.

(Via Montreal Line.)

ORDNANCE FOR CANADA.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Some torpedoes are to be sent out to Canada for coast and harbor defences pending the sending out of boats for the Dominion. The torpedoes will be taken in charge by the military authorities at Halifax.

It is proposed to found an American, Canadian and Australian Club next spring. The annual subscriptions will only be payable during a member's residence in England, the non-resident members paying a small subscription. The entrance fee will be about \$150.

R. W. COWAN & CO.,

The Hatters and Furriers,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets.

There is every probability that a large gun and shot factory will shortly be established in Canada, as it is found that heavy rifled ordnance can be manufactured as economically as in England, and provided the Imperial and the Dominion Governments mutually satisfy each other, it may be looked upon as a *fait accompli*.

(Via Dominion Line.)

EXPELLING THE JESUITS.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The German Government has ordered the immediate expulsion from Alsace and Lorraine of the French Jesuits who migrated thither on the enforcement of the decrees in France in the hope of finding a temporary asylum until some arrangement providing for them could perhaps be made between the Vatican and Germany. The members of the congregations who are thus driven to seek shelter elsewhere, will, it is thought, possibly make their way to Austria.

THE WIMBLEDON FRAUDS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The scandal in connection with the alleged false marking at the late shooting match at Wimbledon, by which it was alleged the Canadians suffered in their success, was brought into Court this morning, and after five minutes' consultation the prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

AMERICAN.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16.—The announcement has been made of amnesty to all defendants charged with the violation of the internal revenue laws previous to January 13th. About 250 offenders are released.

MAINE ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *Sun's* August special says some of the Republicans there while they do not assert that Davis is elected declare he will be the next Governor of Maine. Leading Democrats assert that Plafard is elected by a majority such that no possible manipulation of the returns can change the verdict. Maine specials point to Plafard's election by a small majority.

The *Herald* denies the result of the Maine election has shaken confidence on Wall street. It says the bears availed themselves of the accidental pretext to do a day or two sooner what they had determined to do in any event before the close of the week. The *Herald* also says for about the twentieth time the last six months an attempt to break the stock market seriously has resulted in failure. For the twentieth time the bears have battled their heads against a stone wall of widespread prosperity.

A RAILWAY DISPUTE.

The *Tribune* says the Wabash and Chicago, Burlington and Quino and Hannibal and St. Joseph Companies have not settled the matters in dispute. A meeting of the railway managers will be held in Chicago to-day for the purpose of effecting a settlement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Arrived "City of Limerick" from London, "State of Georgia

Excursions, Picnics, &c.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
FIRE AND GAMES OF THE
IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY.

ON THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE GROUNDS,
St. Catherine street West,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 21st, 1880.

Comprising—
GRAND LACROSSE MATCH between the Shamrock Lacrosse Club (champions) and a picked team of Indians.
BAYONET EXERCISE and Competitive Drill between picked men from several crack regiments of the active force.
TUG OF WAR between fresh and salt water sailors.
Indian Games and Ceremonies. Croquet, Quoits, Highland Fling, Irish Jig, Sailor's Hornpipe, Foot Races, &c.
For particulars see Programmes.
Grounds open at 10 o'clock.
The Lacrosse will commence at 10.30 o'clock.
Lacrosse at 1.30 o'clock. Military Competition at 3 o'clock SHARP.
Admission to the Grounds, 25c; to Grand Stand, Gentlemen, 15c; Ladies and Children, 10c extra.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

6TH FUSILIERS.

The Regiment will parade on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at the Arsenal, City Hall, at 8 p.m.
Uniform—Undress.

JOHN MARTIN,
Lt.-Col. Commanding.

MONTREAL BRIGADE
GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Brigade will parade next FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., in the Arsenal at 8 o'clock.
By order,
F. M. COLE, Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

BOYNE LODGE, No. 401

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the above named Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, 81 St. James St., TONIGHT, Friday, 17th inst., at 8 p.m. A large attendance of members is requested, as it is expected that a fraternal visit will be made by members of other Sister Lodges.

By order of the W.M.,
W. H. BARNETT, Secretary.

ODDFELLOWS'

GRAND CONCERT.

(Under the Auspices of
DUKE OF EDINBURGH LODGE, No. 4, L.O.O.F.
(Baltimore Unit).
And the Patronage of the
CITIZENS' EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,
VICTORIA RINK,
On TUESDAY, 21st September, 1880.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture—Nabucco.....(Verdi) City Band.
2. Song—Les Rameaux.....(Faure) Signor J. Tagliapietra.
3. Violin Solo—Pavane sur l'Acier.....(Johin-Francis) V. John-Francis.
4. Song—Air and Variations.....(Rode) Miss Gertrude Franklin.
5. Cornet Solo—Cavalcade Lorraine.....(Pezini) M. Ernest Lavigne.

1. Selection—Chimes of Normandy (by request).....(ARND) City Band.
2. Song—Venezano Waltz.....(ARND) Miss Gertrude Franklin.
3. Violin Solo—Air de l'Opéra.....(Johin-Francis) V. John-Francis.
4. Song—Alla Stella Confidante, with Cello Obligato.....(Rondeletti) Signor J. Tagliapietra.
5. Piccolo Solo, with Band Accompaniment—Bird of Paradise.....(Bousquet) Signor J. Tagliapietra.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Accompanied—Mr. E. A. Hilton, Cello.—Mr. Leblanc.
Reserved Tickets at C. C. DeLoache & Co.'s music store at popular prices.
Doors open at 6.30. Concert to commence at 8 p.m.

GRAND PROVINCIAL

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

—IN THE—

VICTORIA RINK.

Opens to the Public on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
Three following days at 9.30 a.m.
Closes each night at 10.30 a.m.
A Piano-forte Recital and Military Band performance will take place every afternoon and evening.
The Piano used will be the celebrated Weber Grand, from the establishment of H. J. Shaw, Esq.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

LACROSSE MATCH,

SHAMROCK VS. MONTREAL.

ON MONTREAL LACROSSE CLUB GROUNDS,
On SATURDAY 18th inst.

Ball fixed at 3 p.m.
Admission 25c, including Grand Stand.
Pavilion, 15c extra.

Entrance by Sherbrooke street, where Grand Stand Tickets only will be sold.
A large portion of the grounds have been fenced off on the lower side, admission to which will be 25c. Entrance from the corner of Sherbrooke and Mackay sts.
The public will greatly assist the ticket sellers by providing the exact amount of change at either gate.
SAMUEL M. HAYLIE, Hon. Sec.

RE-OPENING

ART ASSOCIATION.

In addition to the "Gibb Paintings," the Gallery will contain a Special Loan Collection of Pictures, to be open to the Public from the 14th to the 21st inst., the period of the

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The Celebrated Painting of
"Janina's Daughter,"
by GABRIEL MAX, of Munich, has been lent for the occasion.
ADMISSION.—Members of the Association free. Non-members, during the Exhibition only, 75c each.
Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

GRAND DOMINION Exhibition,

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL,
TO BE HELD ON THE
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS,
MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE, MONTREAL.

Opens TUESDAY, Sept. 14th, and Closes FRIDAY, Sept. 24th, at 2 p.m.

\$20,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS.

Entré must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz.:
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements and Dairy Products, to SATURDAY, Sept. 4th.
Fine Arts, Manufactures, Implements, Machinery, Stores, &c., to SATURDAY, Aug. 28th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms of entry can be obtained of the Secretaries.
For further particulars apply to

S. C. STEVENSON,
Sec. Council of Arts and Mfrs.,

Or to
GEO. LECLEERE,
Sec. Council of Agriculture.

THREE CHEERS FOR
THE RED WHITE AND BLUE.

A GRAND SAILORS' CONCERT.

For the benefit of the
MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE.
Under the patronage of the Citizens' Exhibition Committee, by the

Crews of the Ships in port, in the

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

MONDAY, 20th SEPT., 1880.

Halyard Songs,
Captain Songs,
Windlass Songs,
Sea Songs,
Funny Songs,
And Choruses,
Songs as Sailors only can sing them, and no pains will be spared to make this the grandest and best sailors' concert ever given in this city.

Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS

Will be held in

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Every evening during the continuance of the DOMINION EXHIBITION,
Commencing at 8 o'clock. The meetings are to be addressed by Ministers of the Gospel and others, as follows:—

Thursday, Sept. 16th, Rev. E. A. Stanford and others.
Friday, Sept. 17th, Rev. J. F. Stevenson, D.D., and others.
Saturday, Sept. 18th, Rev. J. M. McCull and others.
Monday, Sept. 20th, Rev. G. H. Wells and others.
Tuesday, Sept. 21st, Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D., and others.
Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, Prin. J. W. Dawson and others.
Thursday, Sept. 23rd, Rev. James Peck and others.
Friday, Sept. 24th, Rev. H. F. Griffin and others.

Mr. JOHN CURRIE will assist in these services. The public are cordially invited to attend these meetings, and Christians are particularly requested to give them the support of their presence and prayers.
"He that heareth my word and believeth on Him that sent me hath everlasting life."

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE

OF B. N. AMERICA.

The forty-second session of this Institution will be opened by a Public Service in

EMMANUEL CHURCH, St. Catherine street.

On THURSDAY, Evening, the 16th inst.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
The Rev. Mr. Hannay, of London, Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, will address the meeting.

A collection will be made in aid of the Library Fund of the College.

DAILY NOON Prayer meeting

From 12.15 to 1.

IN THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.

All are welcome.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week

ending Sept. 11th, and the corresponding

week of last year:

	Sept. 1880.	Sept. 1879.
DAILY.....		
Monday.....	13,128	8th 13,051
Tuesday.....	13,025	9th 13,044
Wednesday.....	13,130	10th 13,012
Thursday.....	13,211	11th 13,068
Friday.....	13,158	12th 13,012
Saturday.....	11,840	13th 12,926
Total.....	79,150	Total..... 78,113
Weekly.....	29,500	Weekly..... 28,400
Message (fortnight) 58,700		Message (fortnight) 50,300
L'Aurore.....	900	L'Aurore..... 900

MOON PHASES FOR SEPT.

	New Moon.	First Qr.	Full Moon.	Last Qr.
Sept. 1st.....	4 11 58 a.m.	11 1 31 a.m.	18 10 35 a.m.	26 6 14 a.m.
Sept. 8th.....	3 21			

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

TO ADVERTISERS.

An enlarged paper will be issued on Saturday. To secure insertion the whole day advertisements should be sent in on Friday.

A FASTING MAN in Brooklyn had his performance abruptly ended by his wife going into convulsions, and she says she did it on purpose.

MR. GLADSTONE would not take a Government launch for a pleasure trip because he does not believe in public goods being applied to private uses. Were such scruples a little more general they would greatly lighten the champagne, or, to speak politely, contingencies bills of some public committees.

SO VIGOROUSLY ACTIVE are the various Christian bodies in the present day that it is hard for this generation to realize the growth in this respect which the last half century has witnessed. The remarks of the Rev. Dr.

Osborn in the English Methodist Conference on the wonderful development of piety and zeal in the Established Church of England will be read with pleasure by all.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW at the rink is by far the finest ever had in Montreal. The management has been good. It was ready to the moment, and the decorations and the contributions of greenhouse plants and floral canopies are sufficient to turn the beautiful hall into the semblance of an enchanted palace of flora. The exhibits of fruits and vegetables are remarkably good.

THE PIOUS PEOPLE of Russia evidently regard the plague of dysentery as a visitation of Providence and the incense offering of fire and brimstone prescribed by science for purposes of disinfection as an unholy rite redolent of the pit. They prefer to die by the hand of God to being saved by the interposition of Satan, and to this end have set themselves to immolate those who would make their homes the scene of the black art of witchcraft.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT has at last been completed and signed. All former statements with regard to it are authoritatively declared to be premature. The Gazette gives out that a session of Parliament is to be held and the whole arrangement laid before it. We think the people are entitled to have the scheme before them at once, so that when Parliament meets public opinion will to some extent have been formed upon the matter and will have some influence in the final decision.

VISITORS TO THE CITY who have not often the opportunity of seeing good pictures should spend several mornings or afternoons, if possible, in studying the works of art at the Art Gallery. There are several works of the great Turner, one by Millet, whom Frenchmen value almost as Englishmen do Turner, one by Sant, one by Birket Foster, and many of the best names in modern art are also represented. Of special interest is a masterpiece of Max, of Munich, the raising of Jairus's daughter, belonging to Mr. Drummond, of this city. This last is a work on which the most untrained eye will dwell with reverent delight.

A CENSUS is to be taken for the first time in British India. The work will commence in February next, and the population of the feudatory states, as well as the English provinces, will be included. The work will be a vast one, and active preparations have already commenced. The Times' Calcutta correspondent says the work will be one of great difficulty, not only on account of the vast area which the operations will cover, but even more by reason of the ignorance and prejudices of the people. There has been some doubt as to what information should be required, and it is now decided to record the names, condition, sex, age, religion, mother tongue, birth place, occupation, education, infirmities, such as blindness, deafness, dumbness, insanity and leprosy. Hindoos will also be required to give their castes.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY, if he be correctly reported, has made a bad breach in those temperance principles that have served him so well all his life. In inspecting the "hum" in the industries of Halifax the other day, he paid a visit to a brewery in the town of Dartmouth, and on noting recent extensive enlargements and improvements made on the strength of a growing business, is thus reported by a friendly paper: "Sir Leonard expressed his opinion that it was one of the most compact, convenient and best equipped breweries in the Dominion. He also said that he trusted that the business would so continue to increase that the proprietors would find themselves cramped for room, and be obliged in consequence to extend their quarters." There might be some mental process by which a temperance man might reconcile his conscience to such an expression, but as it stands, it is on the outward face of it so utterly at variance with the life-long principles of the speaker that we prefer to believe that he has been misreported.

THE OTHER DAY fault was found with the Government for its policy of disarming the Basutos, our late allies in the Zulu war, who have been giving much trouble in consequence of the carrying out of that policy. The member who raised the objection did so on the ground that if the East Indian natives could be trusted with firearms certainly the Basutos could. Mr. Gladstone replied that the cases were entirely different. The East Indians needed firearms in some localities for the purpose of killing game for food, whereas in Basutoland there was no game. Moreover, the natives of India absolutely needed weapons to protect their lives against wild animals. How correct Mr. Gladstone's reply was as regards India may be gathered from a return issued by the Bengal Government of the number of persons killed by wild beasts before and since the Arms Act of 1878 was passed. It appears that before 1878 the deaths from this cause averaged sixteen thousand annually; in 1878 they were 1,374, and last year 1,204—a steady decrease, which amply justifies the Arms Act. The increase in the number of animals slain is also satisfactory. The number of beasts destroyed in the three previous years averaged 3,924. This increased in 1878 to 4,699, and last year to 5,543. It is said that the number of cattle killed by wild beasts is on the other hand

steadily increasing, and the opponents of the measure seem to regard this as in favor of their policy. But it is probable that the ever-increasing number of cattle accounts for the increase of deaths from wild animals of late years.

GOOD WELLS WANTED.

The supply of water for domestic purposes is beginning to receive considerable attention in the towns and larger villages throughout the Dominion, and systematic waterworks are displacing the old-fashioned wells. This change has in no case been effected one year too soon for the health of the inhabitants, but in many cases has been, and is being, deferred much too long for the benefit of all concerned. It is poor economy to defer the securing of an ample supply of pure water until the old wells have become sufficiently corrupted by the introduction of impure surface matter, to cause sickness or death in the families using them, on the principle of locking the stable after the horse has been stolen. In country places the location of wells is usually made without any regard to the danger of their being contaminated by surface drainage from the kitchen or barnyard. A low spot is chosen because less digging will be needed and less stones will be required to construct the interior wall. To prevent the too ready ingress of the surface water, the curbing is made a little higher than the adjacent surface soil, and perhaps a slight mound of earth is left surrounding the well to keep the surface water at a moderate distance, and thus compel it to filter through more or less earth before it reaches the interior of the well. Perhaps in most cases, except in times of unusually heavy rains or when the snow is melting in the spring, little or no water reaches the immediate vicinity of the well before sinking into the ground, and thus the filtering is better done than if the slope from the kitchen ran directly on the surface to within a few feet from the well. But as the ground through which the water passes on its way to the well becomes more and more surcharged with foreign matter, its powers of filtering are diminished, until at last it almost ceases entirely to act as a filter, and the fluids from the kitchen or barnyard make their underground passage to the well with very little loss, except of their grosser impurities, including the coloring matter, and are as deleterious to health as if conveyed on the surface by an open drain. It will not do to conclude that because the water of a well has been used for ten, twenty or thirty years, without producing injurious effects, that it will always be so, for as there is a limit to the filtering powers of the adjacent subsoil, when that is reached, the formerly excellent well may become a pestiferous hole. Now that the hurry of harvest time is over, it would be well for all farmers whose wells are so situated that the water from the kitchen or barnyard can, by any possibility, reach the well either above or below the ground, at once to dig new wells where there is no danger of their being contaminated by impure surface water. It usually happens that the wells from which the water is drawn for the use of domestic animals are much more unfavorably located than the kitchen well, being ordinarily dug in a corner of the barnyard with pools of stagnant water and the leachings of the manure piles in the immediate vicinity. Such wells are rarely cleaned out, and even when this is done, the fluid contents are usually poured on the surface in the immediate vicinity and speedily find their way back to the well from whence they were taken. Such water must have an injurious effect on the health of the stock which have to drink it, and its deleterious effects extend to the human beings who consume the milk and butter of which it forms a component part. In pastures which have no connection with running streams, the water supply for the grazing stock is often taken from a mudhole in some corner of the field which is lower than the rest. Sometimes a kind of well is dug here, perhaps surrounded by a sort of railing to prevent the cattle from falling into it, but there is nothing to prevent the filth deposited in the vicinity by the cattle when coming to drink, from having ready access to the well, polluting the water and rendering it unwholesome. It often happens that the well is merely a depression dug in the lowest part of the field, into which the cattle plunge with their feet, mixing the mud and water together to about the consistency of thin gruel, which nothing but the most pressing thirst will compel them afterward to drink. Such a mode of watering stock may save a little labor, but will prove a penny-wise and pound-foolish speculation, and no time should be lost in changing them into good clean wells.

MR. MACMASTER'S MARRIAGE.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P.P. for the county of Glenargy, was married at Lancaster, Ont., yesterday, to Miss Janet Sandfield Macdonald, daughter of R. Sandfield Macdonald, Esq., of Lancaster. The Rev. Gavin Lang, of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, and the Rev. Thomas Macpherson, of that place, performed the ceremony. The bridemaids were Miss Annie S. Macdonald, sister of the bride, and Miss Mary Macdonald, daughter of the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The groom was attended by Mr. R. D. McMillan, barrister, of Montreal, and Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, of Toronto, brother of the bride. The bridal party left for the east this evening in a special car, attended by the best wishes of a very large circle of friends.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

"MANITOBA HALL."

A PRIVATE VIEW OF THE EXHIBIT.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Alexander Begg, a witness reporter was permitted to have a view of the Manitoba exhibit yesterday afternoon. The building erected for its reception is situated on the west side of the enclosure, not far from the front entrance gates. No great attempt has been made to decorate the building, the principal adornments being plain but suggestive mottoes placed here and there upon the walls, setting forth the peculiar advantages and claims of the North-West for the agricultural and other classes.

By far the greater portion of the space is occupied with specimens of grain, roots and grasses—perhaps not more than one-third of it being reserved for other objects. At one end is what might be termed the

INDIAN MUSEUM.

In which has been collected a remarkably varied assortment of articles used and manufactured by the Sioux and other tribes of Indians, besides those in use by the white settlers in Manitoba. Many of the former are so strange in appearance that it would be impossible for any one unacquainted with them to divine the purpose, were it not for the ready explanations offered by the fine-looking half-breed Indian who acts as chaperone to the visitors.

Forming the back ground of this "museum" are three varieties of tents, the centre one which stands ten or twelve feet in height, is made of leather, and seems as though intended to withstand storm and sunbake for a lifetime. Upon the floor and fronting these is a carole and set of harness for three dogs, the usual number employed to draw this kind of sleigh by the Indians.

The shape of this vehicle is so much like a canoe that one might at first fancy it as such. It would do duty equally for both purposes. It has a very cosy appearance, and seems fitted for very rapid transit.

ON THE RIGHT OF THE COLLECTION IS

A RED RIVER HORSE CART.

which, however, is as often as not drawn by an ox, or even a good tempered cow. The workmanship of this is very suggestive of pioneering, being rough, and the article itself somewhat unwieldy in appearance.

Upon the walls at this end of the building are ranged skins of the fox, wolf, bear, marten, muskrat, mink, badger, &c., many of which are very large and fine. There are also a few specimens of an INDIAN WARDROBE, including a "brave's" coat, a strange combination of flannel, leather and fur, also some strips of variegated cloth used as a leg-dress by the Indians. Some of the other "belongings" of these tribes, such as the boxes, camp stools and satchels are very much like what the pale-faces would use, only that they consider it indispensable that the latter articles should be set off by a profusion of feathers, which appear to be rather in order than otherwise.

Next in order come the coverings used in travelling and for ordinary wear, in describing which the guide starts to enlarge upon the superior advantages of THE RABBIT SKIN ROBE as a winter covering, fearlessly asserting that neither blanket nor buffalo robe are a patch upon it for keeping out rain or snow. It certainly has a pretty appearance, and probably when worn as the Indians use it, fur inside, makes a very warm night-dress. A string hammock, of Indian make, included in the collection, could pass muster very well as a veritable "Ahabante," but for its indispensable ornaments.

A variety of articles worn by the squaws are to be found upon the long, low table just inside the barrier, amongst them some gaiters made of colored cloth and covered with beads, and some of various bags and trinkets too numerous to particularize.

Amongst the miscellaneous articles shown in this portion of the building may be enumerated as of more particular interest: Skin bag, made of buffalo hide, with long strips of leather surrounding it for carrying game in. Another is a bow, curiously shaped wooden handle, with iron spike about 4 inches long projecting from the side. This weapon is now quite in disuse. There is also included a native drum, two native cradles, for carrying children on the back when on the march; one plain, the other entirely covered with fringe and work of various kinds. Bow and arrows in a case, sturgeon skin, looking very much like a large distended bladder, used for holding oil. Game bag, made of skin taken from moose's legs, which is in high repute for its length of wear, and the head of stone hatchet, very perfect, showing very distinctly the distilling the wood into the handle. This specimen was dug up by the guide himself in the neighborhood of Winnipeg.

Necklace of bored stones, plain, taken from Lake Winnipeg; purchased from a native.

Bunch of buffalo sinew, dried, from which very strong threads can be detached, which are of great service in tent making, etc. Only two pieces of this sinew can be obtained from the animal, which makes it a valuable commodity.

Club and pipe of the Sioux tribe, the latter very strange in appearance.

Medicine skin, being that of a mink from which through a small opening the flesh, &c., has been taken, the head being left intact. It is an object of religious veneration amongst the Indians.

The samples of grasses and grain, ranged upon the walls of the building and down its centre, appear very fine, notwithstanding they were all gathered in August, some four weeks

BEFORE COMING TO MONTREAL.

It must be left to agricultural critics to say how these different products compare with crops raised nearer home, but there can be little doubt that their judgment would be greatly in their favor. The collection includes various kinds of grass, hay, feather grass, seed grass, wild dry grass, oats, rye, barley, several sorts of wheat, corn, &c., the grain being also shown whole and ground into flour in another portion of the building. There is a good collection of egg plants, melons, squashes, citrons, cabbages, and a large assortment of potatoes; also, specimens of native timber, including the balm of Gilead and three kinds of poplar; bricks, freestone, pottery, lignite and marble; also, an excellent collection of prairie flowers, mounted upon cardboard, showing 100 varieties, and furnishing a capital idea of the flora of those immense tracts of country, which are always associated with our ideas of the great North-West.

The whole collection has been very well arranged under the superintendence of Mr. Begg, who proceeded last evening to Toronto.

Up to six o'clock last evening, the exhibit had not been opened to the general public, but, as little remained to be done to complete its arrangement, visitors will probably be admitted from an early hour this morning.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

LOOKING FOR THE DIFFERENT COLLECTIONS.

In order to convey anything like a concise, yet accurate, idea of the Exhibition now in progress, it will be necessary to look at the exhibits in classes, although owing to some cause or other they are not thus arranged in the Exhibition Committee. Taking first of all the different displays of pianos and organs, three collections are to be found on the ground floor of the main building, one in the gallery, and two more in the adjoining structure. The largest and most valuable of these is shown by the New York Piano Co.,

of Montreal and New York, and consists of

NINE PIANOS AND FIVE ORGANS,

of superior make and finish, and having all the latest improvements. The collection shows in itself, in a greatly set off by being placed on a nicely carpeted platform near the principal entrance, above them being the elegant chandeliers exhibited by Messrs. Rice, Sharpley & Co. It is here that a concert is daily given between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for which first-class performers have been engaged, and by means of which the qualities of the instruments are pretty severely tested. Messrs. George Woods & Co., the proprietors, besides being actual manufacturers of both pianos and harmoniums bearing the firm's own name, have the exclusive agency in Canada for pianos manufactured by Messrs. Albert Weber and J. P. Hale, of New York, and several others, and for the organs of Messrs. W. Stein & Co., and the Barrett Organ Company.

Next in size comes the display of Mr. L. E. N. Pratte, comprising pianos by Messrs. Hazleton Bros., and Kranich & Back, of New York; Herz, of Paris; New York pianos and organs, the Dominion, and a very expensive French harmonium by Alexandre & Sons, of Paris, for whom they are the agents in Canada. A blind lad, a pupil of the Nazareth School for the Blind, who is almost constantly performing on it throughout the day, is usually

THE CENTRE OF AN ADMIRING CROWD, who listen with admiration to the music, mostly impromptu, which he draws from the instrument. Adjoining the New York Piano Co.'s exhibit is a very unpretending exhibit consisting of only two pianos manufactured by G. D. Pease & Co., of New York, the principal merit of which is claimed to be cheapness coupled with good finish. A peculiarity in these instruments is the soft pedal, which by striking the string through a piece of cloth, shortens the note without making it quite so abrupt as the ordinary damper, and giving it a very musical expression. Two other small exhibits in this department of goods are Henry Schneider, of Paris, and W. Muth, of this city. Here also, in the centre of the building, is a very fine display of instruments manufactured by the Woodstock Organ Company (D. W. Kern & Co.), one of which, having 13 stops and 7 sets of reeds, and enclosed in a substantial gothic case, sells at \$325. A peculiarity of the Woodstock organs is that each of them has two knee swell, one of which is the ordinary appliance, and the other for operating the grand organ.

MORNING QUOTATIONS AT MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Specially reported for the Witness.)

MONTREAL, 16th Sept., 1880.

Name.	Per value of shares.	Current price.	Days.	Sticks.	Cost of shares.
Bank of Montreal.....	200	1,999.200	151	151 1/2	302.00

Noon Advertisements.

Noon Advertisements.

Noon Advertisements.

Noon Advertisements.

Auction Sales.

THE CHINESE WASHER.



The best and most economical Soap Powder ever introduced. It possesses all the properties of the finest soap in a highly concentrated form. Washing is done better, in half the time, with half the labor, and at less than half the cost of ordinary soap. No lumps required. Does not injure the finest fabrics, or affect the most delicate colors.

Washes Flannels, Linens, and all other fabrics, producing no shrinkage, and leaving them of silken softness.

Made by the Proprietors of the Queen's Laundry, Bar, Montreal, and sold by all family grocers throughout the Dominion.

BETTER THAN GAS!
WILEY'S CHANDELIER
AND
WONDERFUL LAMPS
Present a better appearance than gasaliers, and give a purer and more even light.

See them and assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c., at
WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
425 NOTRE DAME ST.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS

—AND—
PUBLICATIONS

ARE FOR SALE AT

265 NOTRE DAME STREET.

A large stock of

Heinrich's and Seymour's

TAILORS' SHEARS AND SCISSORS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

TO TAKE HOME.

VISITORS, the best Soap is

STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP.

It is the most useful.

The most satisfactory.

It washes well.

It saves the clothing.

It saves the hands.

All the best dealers have it.

TAKE A BAR MORN AND ASK YOUR GROCER TO SEND FOR IT.

W. STRACHAN & CO.

36 JACQUES CARTIER ST.

Montreal.



WILL CURE

Rheumatism, Sciatic Pain, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor in the Face, Coughs and Colds, Diarrhea, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Constipation, Head-ache, Nervousness, Pains in the Back, Fatigues at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following inventory of the late Otto Kapp, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, merchant, will be sold by public auction to the last and highest bidder within the office of John Fair, the Curator of said vacant succession, No. 115 St. Francois Xavier street, in Montreal, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of October, 1880, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

That certain lot of land fronting on St. Bonaventure street, situated in the St. Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal and designated on the Official Plan and Book of Reference of said Ward by the number eight hundred and forty (840), containing twenty-two feet in front by about eighty-two feet in depth, less superficies of 705.8 feet appropriated by the Corporation of the City of Montreal for the widening of St. Bonaventure street, with a lane eight feet wide, to serve as a passage from Inspector street to said lot.

Totum cash.

For further information apply to

W. de M. MARLER, N.P.,

Commissioner.

Or JOHN FAIR,

Curator.

Montreal, 15th September, 1880.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA,

FRESH MADE, FOR SALE.

JOHN COWAN,

3 Dalhousie st.

BAKED BEANS AND BOSTON

Brown Bread delivered Saturday morning from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. early Thursday at J.S. H. AUBURN, 53 St. Joseph street.

COOK'S Restaurant, 18 Bonaven-

ture street, near Victoria Square. Meals served at any hour. Full Dinner for 25c, well served.

ST. GEORGE'S MODEL School,

Stanley street, will re-open THURSDAY Morning, 10th inst., at 9 o'clock.

DISCOUNT!

THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Will be allowed on all taxes and assessments, of the current year paid on or before the FIRST OCTOBER, 1880, and

TWO PER CENT.

on all such taxes and assessments paid between FIRST OCTOBER and FIRST NOVEMBER, 1880.

After that date interest will be charged.

Parties requiring accounts will be furnished on application.

By order,

JAMES F. D. BLACK,

City Treasurer.

WELCOME TO STRANGERS

During our Dominion Exhibition. We have for that occasion made a special reduction in all our goods. The well-known establishment of J. A. BEAUVAIS, 190 St. Joseph street, the largest Clothing House in the city, wholesale and retail. No haggling in dealing with strangers, as with our customers. Our reputation is well known. We do a straight business with every one.

MORE INDUCEMENTS.

Special ticket gratis to any one buying for \$5.00.
Lacrosse ticket gratis to any one buying for \$5.00.
Horse race ticket gratis to any one buying for \$10.00.

IDEA OF SOME OF OUR PRICES.

Good working Tweed Pants at \$1.20.
Good English Tweed Pants at \$1.50.
Good Canadian Tweed Pants at \$2.00.
Good Scotch Tweed Pants at \$2.50.

These Pants are all manufactured by us. They are worth 40 PER CENT. more. We sell them at Wholesale prices during the Exhibition.

NOW FOR FULL SUITS.

Full Suits of Canadian Tweed, Strong..... \$ 4.50
Full Suit of Nice Mixture..... 6.00
Full Suit of English Tweed..... 7.50
Full Suit of Scotch Tweed..... 9.00
Full Suit of beautiful new Brown..... 10.50
Full Suit of Diagonal Fancy..... 7.50
Full Suit of Tricot and Serge..... 10.50
Full Suit of Something Extra..... 13.50

WHAT IS WANTED—OVERCOATS.

Nice Overcoat, President, Black and Blue, all sizes, well quilted, bound, velvet collar, \$4.50.
Nice Overcoat, Blue, Brown and Black Beaver, made plain or fancy, \$6.00.
Nice Overcoat, Black or Blue Pilot, beautifully made, with or without binding, \$7.50.
Nice Overcoat, Blue or Black Nap, \$9.00.
Nice Overcoat, Chinchilla Nap, \$10.50.
Nice Overcoat, Dress Beaver, shaded, \$12.50.

All these Overcoats are selling at wholesale prices. The above are not our regular prices. Forty per cent. saved by buying during the Exhibition time.

THE RAGE-ULSTERS.

Usters of Blue Nap, lined with Tweed..... \$ 5.50
Usters of Black Nap, extra heavy..... 7.50
Usters of Brown Mixture, heavy..... 6.50
Usters of Fancy Check Tweed..... 7.50
Usters of beautiful Brown Pattern..... 8.50
Usters, the most Novel, well finished..... 10.50

These Usters are made single or double breasted, weight light, medium and heavy; Colored, Grey, Brown, Black, Check, Striped or Plain; retail at wholesale prices for the Exhibition.

FOR CUSTOM WORK.

We make to order a SUIT or OVERCOAT in SIX HOURS. THREE first-class Cutters attached to the establishment. We manufacture all our clothing on the premises. Eighty-two hands busy making custom work. We make more in one week than any other house in the city in a month. All our work is guaranteed.

SPECIALTY

IN BOYS' AND YOUTHS' READY-MADE SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

200 Boys' Suits, from 4 to 9 years of age, at \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, Sailor and Garibaldi make, braided.
250 Youths' Suits, from 10 to 15 years of age, price from \$3.50 to \$12.00, different makes and patterns. These Boys' Suits are at least 75 per cent. less than the value. They were bought at bankruptcy sale. The Youths Suits are at wholesale prices.

HABERDASHERY.

Gents' Furnishing Department contains all the novelties of the day. SHIRTS—White and Regatta, union and all-wool. GLOVES—Cloth, Kid, Dogskin and Buckskin. HATS—Cloth, Kid, Buckskin, Dogskin. SCARFS—All styles and prices. UNDERCLOTHING—Canadian, English and Scotch Wool, 35c upward. Socks of all kinds, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Collars, Cuffs, &c. Thousands of other articles, too long to enumerate here, also reduced. These reductions are genuine. Our importations were made early this year on account of the Exhibition. All the Departments are complete.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS.

J. A. BEAUVAIS,

190 St. Joseph Street,

Near the G. T. R. Station, four-story brick store.

Montreal, 15th September, 1880.

WINNIPEG LOTS FOR SALE.

Thirty-eight Building Lots, beautifully situated in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Lots are each 33 x 125, and quite close to the Ladies' College.

H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate Investment Agent.

1108, Francois Xavier st.

FARM FOR SALE, situated in the

Augmentation of Grenville County, Argentina, known as Lot No. 6, 5th Range of said Township, containing two hundred acres, thirty of which is clear, the balance well timbered and excellent soil, with a dwelling house and young Orchard. Address P. J. McLEAN, Ayles, Que.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

No. 219 ST. JAMES STREET. 219.

Invite the inspection of visitors to the city to their large assortment of NEW and CHOICE SELECTIONS of

Gold and Silver, Onyx and Jet JEWELLERY.

Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware, Bronze Goods

AND A VARIETY OF CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

THEIR STOCK OF

Gold and Silver Watches

is the largest in the city. Special attention is called to the WALTHAM WATCHES, which are now unrivalled as to precision and price. No one need be now without a perfect Timepiece, as they are brought within the reach of all classes of the community. Parties from the country can have their Watches and Jewellery repaired on the premises at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

No. 219 ST. JAMES STREET. 219. Sign of the Illuminated Clock.

LADIES' PARLOR SHOE STORE,

293 NOTRE DAME STREET.

A. ANGUS,

Importer of Ladies', Misses' and Children's FINE SEWED BOOTS and

SHOES, White Kid and Satin Shoes and Slippers, direct from Paris,

Opposite H. & H. Merrill's Dry Goods Store.

LAND PLASTER

—AND—

CALCINED PLASTER.

(Best White.) A large supply on hand fresh ground.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.

St. Paul street.

CARPETS!

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

TORONTO,

Are showing a Stock of Carpets so large and

so attractive, that every purchaser should

see the stock, and from it make his

selections. The stock

contains:

CARPETS for Parlors.

CARPETS for Dining Rooms.

CARPETS for Breakfast Rooms.

CARPETS for Libraries.

CARPETS for Bedrooms.

CARPETS for Boudoirs.

CARPETS for Halls.

CARPETS for Steamboats.

CARPETS for Churches.

CARPETS for Hotels.

CARPETS for Public Buildings.

CARPETS in Brussels.

CARPETS in Tapestry.

CARPETS in three-ply qualities.

CARPETS in superior goods.

Cotton Chain CARPETS.

Hemp CARPETS.

Stair CARPETS.

CARPETS ordered in any quantity.

CARPETS ordered to any pattern.

CARPETS ordered of any quality.

Call early and see the stock.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

DRAIN PIPES,

FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY.

For sale by

COPLAND & McLEAREN,

Corner Wellington and Grey St. streets.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES

FOR SALE.

696 Dorchester street, very fine house, opposite the residence of Harrison Stephens. Reg.
65 Dorchester street, new and elegant, detached.
278 University street, detached, beautiful site.
1,143 Dorchester street, semi-detached, splendid house.
1,146 Sherbrooke corner of Matthew st. Fine view.
76 Osborne street, near Oliver Church. New house.
8, 10, 12, 14 Drummond street, near Osborne street.
67, 69 Victoria street, splendid double tenement.
694, 696 Sherbrooke street, near Bleary street.
204 University street, opposite Prince Arthur street.
28 and 30 St. Famille, near Sherbrooke street.
72 Aymer street, stone cottage heated by steam.
Lorne Terrace, McKay street, beautiful tenement.
Windermere Terrace, McKay street, first-class houses.
23, 25, 27, 29 Shuter street, commodious tenements.
And a large number of row priced properties. Send for catalogue.

H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate Agent.

119 St. Francois Xavier street.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF

MEDICINE

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued record of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and chest disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians are the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

NOTICE.

Tickets will be issued from Quebec, Coalbrook and Montreal and all intermediate stations, to Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st September, 1880, to return until Saturday 18th, inclusive, at a fare and one-third for the double journey.

For the second week of the Exhibition, Monday the 13th to Saturday the 19th, tickets will be issued from all stations at single fare for the double journey, good to return up to the 18th, inclusive.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1880.

LAND PLASTER

—AND—

CALCINED PLASTER.

(Best White.) A large supply on hand fresh ground.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.

St. Paul street.

ACCOMMODATION

FOR VISITORS.

The CITIZENS COMMITTEE will feel greatly obliged if Private Families, Boarding House Keepers and Hotels, will furnish to their Secretary, at his office, 184 St. James street, their address, the extent of accommodation and price at which they would be willing to furnish lodging to visitors during the Exhibition. It is intended to keep a register of all the accommodation available for that period, and the Committee will be greatly obliged if they can be furnished with the information before Noon on Monday next.

W. E. SALTER, Secretary.

H. BEAUGRAND,

Montreal, Aug. 26th, 1880.

FURNITURE.

—AND—

OUR EXHIBITION.

The subscribers are now exhibiting

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

DRAWING ROOM,

BEDROOM,

DINING ROOM and

HALL FURNITURE

IN THE CITY.

Of the Newest Styles and Best Workmanship.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

HENRY J. SHAW & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers,

Nos. 724, 726 and 728 Craig st.

SEE THE FINE CASE

—OF—

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY

—IN THE—

EXHIBITION.

ALL OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

THOM. ALLAN & CO.,

361 Notre Dame street.

EXHIBITION NOTICE.

(Class 3, Group 6, Section 79.)

TO PRODUCE MERCHANTS, FARMERS

AND OTHERS.

The syndicate working NEWELL'S PATENT UNIVERSAL GRINDER is now prepared to register Crushing and Grinding orders for large or small quantities of PHOSPHATES and other mineral animal BONES and other substances, at a rate from one to eight tons per hour, according to the quantity required. COM. OATS, BUCKWHEAT, BARLEY, MALT, FLAX and ANY OTHER CEREALS are reduced to CHAFF or FINE MEAL, in quantities exceeding one hundred bushels an hour! Molasses, cracked corn, granulated Wheat and Graham flour are specialties attained only by the use of these machines. Mills at No. 572 William street, St. Gabriel Locks.

For details apply at the DOMINION GENERAL AGENCY.

26 HOSPITAL STREET.

Montreal.

PIANOFORTES

By Steinway, Chickering, Danham and Haines.

Messrs. A. & N. NORDHEIMER,

211 St. James street.

Are Agents for the above unrivalled makers.

A magnificent stock now on hand.

PIANOFORTES AND ORGANS FOR HIRE

With option of purchase on liberal terms.

A splendid assortment of

SHEET MUSIC.

Inspection is invited.

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

REBECCA!

A WELSH STORY.

BY ANNE BEALE.

CHAPTER XIX.

A VAIN SEARCH FOR EGIN.

When Llewellyn found that Egin had certainly been removed from her couch, he was at a loss what to do. Having witnessed the cruelty of the rioters to her parents, he feared they might have also done some wicked act by her; but if so, he was helpless either to discover or avenge it. He was, besides, anxious about his father and Madoc, not knowing the result of the attempt of the one to rescue the other. He paced out of the cottage, the little observatory; he looked forth from the dismantled door-way, but could hear and see nothing but the silent working and grotesque forms of the Rebeccaes, which were now dimly visible by the light of the torches, now obscured by the smoke from the smouldering gate-posts. He saw that there was a leader in white garments, mounted on a white horse, and that his followers were legion, and absurdly disguised. Indeed, but for the consequences of their strange deeds, the sight would have been laughable; and Llewellyn, in his youth and high spirits, felt almost inclined to laugh at the awkward attempts of men to work in petticoats. He asked himself if it would be possible to get at the soldiers, but he had only lately heard they were in another direction; then he bethought himself of the possibility of dispersing the insurgents by a ruse. He again crept out unperceived, and went toward the village. He had the satisfaction of seeing what he expected, which was about a dozen women and boys, whom curiosity had led toward the gate, and who were in hiding at a distance.

"They have got hold of poor Egin, and I fear they must have drowned her," he whispered. "Madoc is also gone. Whether it is right or wrong to pull down the gate, I leave you to decide, but it is diabolical to hurt innocent people. We must save them if we can. Will you all about as loud as you can, and make a tramping with your feet, while I run in among them? Wait till you no longer hear my footsteps, and out-holler their ram's horns."

He was gone up the hill before they could answer. Drawing Pal's cloak and hood close about him, he ran boldly into the midst of the Rebeccaes, and threaded in and out among them whispering, "The soldiers! The soldiers!" As he did so, the distant tramp of the villagers was heard, and such a shout as the soldiers would certainly not have given. However, sudden questions passed from one to another of the rioters. "Where?" "How?" "Who says so?" while Llewellyn continued to whisper, "The soldiers! Past the bridge. Upon you in a minute!" without betraying himself.

The surprise produced confusion, and the distant sounds fear of the consequences. Their work was nearly done, and as they had scouts on all sides, they believed in the warning. At a signal from the figure on the white horse they gathered up their skirts and implements, and followed him through the now gateless turnpike. Llewellyn crept into the gate-house and watched them vanish into the darkness he knew not how or where.

"They must be demons," he thought; "yet I could almost swear to that white horse."

He went outside again, and all was quiet, save the continued tramp and noise of his friends below. The rioters had taken the contrary direction, so were not likely to be undeceived. Llewellyn chuckled with delight at having out-manoeuvred those who had taken in all the authorities. But he was soon serious again when he perceived that the fire kindled at the bottom of the gate-posts to char them had rendered them useless so near the house as to endanger it. He picked up a torch that had been flung down in the *alle*, and was still burning, and carried it into the house in order to search for a bucket. He found one, and, glancing round the room, discovered that Egin was, too surely, not there. He hallooed at the top of his voice for his allies, who were still shouting and tramping, though he knew very well that they were either too much interested in the destruction of Llansant Gabe, or too cowardly to come forward. However, his voice was not without effect, for it reached his father and Madoc in their hiding-place, and was recognized.

"Stay here while I reconnoitre," said Mervyn to the corporal, and in a few moments he and his son were comparing notes.

"I will extinguish the fire, father, while you return and fetch Madoc," said Llewellyn.

He knew of poor Letty's path to the river, and stumbled down it by the aid of his torch, filled his bucket, and returned to throw the water on the burning post nearest the house. A few more buckets, and the fire was extinguished, so the corporal's small property was safe. But Madoc thought not of this. When he and Mervyn came back, his cry was,

"Egin! Egin! my child! My darling! What have they done to her?"

He stood over her bed, then he sat down upon it, and covering his face with his hands, burst into tears.

Mervyn lighted a candle and looked about him.

"I don't think any one would harm Egin," he said, consolingly. "They have carried her off just to frighten you. They have stolen nothing; not even the old sword and the Waterloo medal."

At these words the corporal started up, and approached the mantel-piece. He took down the sword, and drawing it, swore vengeance on all who had harmed his child. Then he also unhung the Waterloo medal, fastened it to his button-hole, and stood erect, crying out, "Attention!" and other such military commands. The poor fellow was, for the moment, beside himself, and his form home was converted into barracks and parade, if not quite into the field of Waterloo.

Mervyn looked on, irresolute, his kind heart moved by his words and manner. At last he put his hand on his shoulder, and spoke to him.

"Change your clothes and come and look after Letty. Llewellyn will see to Egin."

"I am on duty, and will not leave my post, either for wife or child—God help them!" was the reply he got. "I have kept the keys—I will maintain my position."

He was standing motionless, like a sentinel, when Llewellyn came in, and, with ready tact, turned his ideas; indeed, restored him to himself.

"Fresh orders have come from head-quarters. This place is no longer tenable," he said, unhesitatingly.

The corporal's rigid limbs and fixed eyes relaxed.

"Ah! you rogue! you're at your tricks again," he exclaimed, when he recognized his favorite Llewellyn. "What is it all?" he added, when memory, lost for a moment, returned.

He soon remembered what it was, but submitted to Llewellyn's gentle, yet firm influence. He took off his dripping clothes, and put on dry, because he was told that he must be ready for Egin and Letty. Still he could not be persuaded to leave his post.

"I will demand toll as long as I have a drop of blood in my body; and I will have every soul that won't pay up before the magistrates."

"I wonder what the rascals wanted with my dog-cart?" asked Mervyn. "And Dolly! what will Jim say?"

"What have they done with my Egin?" said the poor corporal. "And when will Letty come?"

As he spoke, the first beams of the early rising sun broke in. They were followed by many villagers, whose courage came with daylight, and who were ready to go right and left in search of Egin. Still there was not one who ventured to give a hint concerning Rebecca, though their curiosity was lively enough as regarded what her ladyship had left behind her.

"Touch you one of those things at your peril!" exclaimed the corporal, looking at the wreck in the dawn.

The sun of a glorious July morning was less shy than his predecessor, the moon of the evening before. He gradually kindled into life and color the objects so lately obscured. The foam of the river gleamed white, the dew-drops on myriads of leaves and grass-blades glistened, the meadows shone in green and gold, and the mountains, stripped of their dark night-dress, donned their robes of royal purple and red. The performers in the gigantic leafy orchestra began drowsily to tune their instruments, till, by degrees, a mighty chorus of various minstrelsy sounded as if by magic, on all sides, and Nature awoke to greet the mastery of the Creator, as revealed in his divine work, the risen sun.

At such a moment the words of the poet were verified, "And naught but man is vile," for the work of the creature belied the merciful intention of his Maker. There, in the holy beauty of the first blush of morn, lay the mutilated gate, the charred and blackened posts, the shattered door. And there also lay several soiled female garments, one or two pickaxes, and even a reaping hook, left in the sudden panic. But, beyond all, there stood the corporal, ill-used, unjustly despoiled, and driven mad by the disappearance of his child—and all for what? For that which would have scarcely been considered a wrong, but for the agitators, and which would probably have been righted by patience. It was then as it is now, "Wee unto them through whom offences come."

The attention of the on-lookers was diverted from this scene of spoliation by the appearance of two figures toiling slowly up the hill. One was that of a tall woman, leaning upon another woman much shorter than herself. As they drew near, they were discovered to be Letty and Pal. The corporal did not perceive them, but Llewellyn ran off to meet them, and to help Letty. She was marvellously dressed in clothes too small and short for her, but she could not be prevailed upon to remain in the village, so Pal was accompanying her home. She was so weak that Llewellyn's kindly support came opportunely. Again, he half carried the poor old woman, but not this time in the wretched plight of his previous effort, and at last dry. If there were a Rebeccaite among the gathering throng of peasants, he or she must have been touched by the meeting of the gate-keeper and his wife. At any rate, the details were sure to reach the rioters. Letty fell upon Madoc's neck, crying out,

"Egin! Have you found her? Did they drown her as they would have drowned us, but for Llewellyn Mervyn, Llynhaaf?"

Then they staggered together into the house, and looked upon their child's deserted bed, as if hoping that some good angel had restored her to it. But, alas! she was not there.

While they were weeping silently, Mervyn was urging the by-standers to go off at once and search for Egin. Llewellyn was already by the river, dreading lest some torn shred of one of her garments, or even her corpse, should greet him; but if evil had been done to her, the leaping waters told no tale. He was joined by Pal the Shop, who, now that Letty was alive again, became anxious about her property.

"What were you doing with my cloak?" she asked.

"It is safe in the gate-house. Where was your son Shonny to-night?" returned Llewellyn, for Shonny usually slept at home.

"He was at Nan the Cooch's Bidding, and slept away," said Pal, with ready lie; for she and Shonny owned a horse and cart, and secretly desired the destruction of Llansant turnpike.

"I saw him in the morning with Johnnes Glynglas," rejoined Llewellyn.

"He was doing a job of work for him first," said Pal. "There's fond Johnnes Glynglas is of Miss Rose! Advise you her to have him. I am knowing something."

"My sister knows her own affairs best," replied Llewellyn, with some of the maternal pride; but Pal was gone, and did not hear him.

The bank of the river was soon dotted with women in scarlet coats and boys, ostensibly looking for Egin; so Llewellyn left the search to them, and returned to his father and Madoc, to consult as to what it would be advisable to do next.

(To be Continued.)

KINGSLY'S LAST DAYS.

There is nothing even in the most pathetic story of fiction more touching than the narrative of the last days of Charles Kingsley. A writer in the *Christian at Work* thus sums it up:

"His wedded life had been supremely happy. He was wont to sum up its story in the three Latin words that have been placed on his tombstone,—*Amicus, Amamus, Amabimus*—'We have loved, we love, we shall love.' It was love on his part of which his wife could say that for thirty-six years it had never stopped—in sickness or health, by day or night—from its own lofty level to a hasty word, an impatient gesture, or a selfish act."

It has been his life-long hope and prayer that they might lay down their work on earth and go home to heaven together.

She had been in feeble health, when a sudden turn in his illness brought her to the very gates of death.

He could not believe there was danger till he was told there was no hope. He heard the words as his own death-warrant.

But he rallied all his life-forces to give comfort, and care, and Christian cheer in the sick room.

He promised his wife to fight for life for the children's sake. But his heart was broken, and the unequal contest was a short one.

Pneumonia laid severe hold on him. He had been warned that his recovery depended upon avoiding any change of temperature.

But one day he leaped from his bed, ran into

his wife's room, and, taking her by the hand, said, "This is heaven. Don't speak!"

A fit of coughing came on, and he could say no more. He lingered for some days, waiting for the summons that he supposed had already come for her, saying over and over again, "It is all right, all as it should be," and finally passed away, leaving her to recover and tell the story of his life, as no one else could have told it so well.

REVIVAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Methodist Conference of England sat last month in the City Road Chapel in London, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. E. E. Jenkins, brother of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins of this city. The most interesting discussion that arose during its sittings was on the decrease in the numbers of the membership of the church, which has now gone on steadily for three years. The case was stated by the Rev. Mr. Green.

Mr. Green said he wished to occupy the attention of the Conference in reference to the numbers which had been read to them that evening. There were two points in the statement—the one relating to the numbers that had received as new members into their Society, and the other to the numbers that had retired from the Society. He did not think that the sole question to occupy their thoughts in dealing with the numbers was the mere difference between those two. He feared that there was something very much more serious than the fact that they were 900 members fewer than they were this time last year. On the one hand he would like to refer to the fact that they had received 64,000 into the Society on trial during the four quarters. He took comfort from the belief that more than these had been converted under their ministry. It had been said that they needed a converting ministry. If theirs were not one he did not think there was one in the world. They had received as new members, 43,201. There were reported to have been 5,772 deaths. It was, therefore, there was a positive loss of 37,000 persons. That was a matter which they ought to take home to their hearts—and all the more so because a similar statement was made last year and the year before.

(Hear, hear.) It was much easier to discover an unhappy circumstance than it was to find a remedy. He had brooded over this matter during the past few days, and he felt that there was some cause at work, or a number of causes, which tended constantly to diminish the number of the members of the Methodist Society. It was not that people were not added to them; the sad fact was that people would not continue to attach themselves to them. He wished to ask where were the 37,000 that were unaccounted for? The mouth of the net was wide enough, but he believed the meshes were too wide. He had no remedy to suggest, but for himself he wished to say that he had a very solemn feeling of earnest desire to apply himself afresh to the care of their churches. It was not a converting but a saving ministry that they seemed to need. He did not quite think that any change in their organization would effect the remedy which he very much desired; but he wished to cast upon the minds of his brethren the very solemn fact which had given rise to his remarks. (Hear, hear.)

Many reasons were assigned by the ministers present for this outward decadence, among which lack of discipline was prominent. Ministers bewailed the fact that frivolous amusements were so successfully put down, and that within the walls of their buildings such amusements as chess drafts, and the singing of duets were not only permitted but encouraged for the sake of keeping the young people out of the taverns. This was regarded as doing evil that good might come. The Rev. Dr. Osborn summed up and approved of most of what had been said, but laid special stress on the altered condition of other churches, and spoke with noble generosity of the wonderful growth of zeal and godliness in the Established Church.

Dr. Osborn said: We shall all feel that such an exhibition of ministerial slothitude as we have now witnessed will be a blessing to us. Our friends who spoke last, like one or two who have spoken before him, has put his finger upon a very sore place. (Hear, hear.) It strikes me that the root of the whole is a want of seriousness. When I was a boy, when any one was convicted of sin and joined the Society, we said he had become serious. It is a very pregnant phrase, and a very proper one. When a person came amongst a people who taught him to sing—

Let us on a narrow neck of land,
Twist two unbounded seas to stand,
Secure, inaccessible,
A point of time, a moment's space,
Removes me to that heavenly place,
Or shuts me up in hell—

would he be in the temper for singing

Coming thro' the eye

at a Young Men's Association meeting, or any similar meeting? (Hear, hear.) Do the two hang together? Can they co-exist? If one grows, must it not expel the other, weaken the other, and eventually destroy the other? If people do not become serious when they join the Society—if we do not make them so, serious by God's blessing, and keep them serious—how can we all over with us. (Hear, hear.) True piety and trifling can never stand together. (Hear, hear.) We call ourselves Wesleyans. John Wesley was the most cheerful man under heaven, and attracted all children to him by his cheerfulness; and what did he say? Allow me to repeat, what you have heard me tell before, how, in a company of friends, when he thought they were going a little too far, without another word he stood up in a corner of the room where they were assembled, and lifting up his hands, gave out the lines—

Still let me walk as in Thy sight;
They sang it through and then they were ready to go to chapel. (Cheers.) Now, that is the way to do it. God send us more of that spirit! The Gospel does not discourage Christian cheerfulness, and humor, but it does not allow it to gain the ascendancy, or to divert the attention from sacred things, or to impair the faculty of dealing with them. (Hear, hear.) Like Mr. McAulay, I feel on this subject more than I can express. I do not know whether we did right, whether I did right in not raising the question of this kind while the question of character was under consideration, for it really is a matter of discipline to allow the employment of our buildings for purposes for which they were not designed. And what I said about electioneering matters in our buildings I say about this matter of amusements. It may be within the legal right of trustees, though I do not admit that, but it is not for the spiritual interests of the Society to tolerate such amusements, and ministers must make this the paramount consideration, whatever trustees may think. Chapels are built to promote the spiritual in-

terests of our societies, and we must take care that they are used for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) I desire to express my sympathy with many of the remarks of Dr. Rigg. It has been said that our harvest was when the Church was fast asleep and the Dissenters were awake and the Church covers the country and has advantages which nobody else has and any body can deprive them of. If, then, these advantages are used in anything like a becoming spirit, how thankful we ought to be. What a blessing to the country that these advantages are employed in anything like a becoming spirit. I have a paper issued by a most eminently pious and evangelical clergyman containing a plan of what he calls a mission, stretching over ten or twelve days, with six or eight services every day, and prefaced by a letter addressed to the congregation as to the duty of co-operating in missions of this kind and requesting them to give up their pews for strangers. Mr. Spurgeon could do no more. But when Mr. Spurgeon does that, and the clergyman do that, who does not see that work is forced at work which were not at work before? I have now been watching the religious condition of this country with more or less advantage for more than half a century, and I have no hesitation in saying that I do not believe there ever was such a revival of religion as that of which the Established Church of this country has been the subject during the last half century. Looked at in its origin, effects, tendencies, and results, there is nothing in ecclesiastical history that can be put side by side with it. I take it it is quite unreasonable us to look for the same amount of success in the same class of labor as we should have done half a century ago. I do not enter into details, but in addition to that which is here spoken of, I know a place in which I can only say of the clergy they are patterns to all Christian ministers of every kind and distinction in zeal, in untiring labor, holding six, seven, or eight services a day, and seem to me to live in the school or in the houses of the people, and will take no denial, and every influence the people go to church by every influence of means. There are certain gifts within their power, and they have such a judicious use made of the church's gifts that the effect of them is to swell the congregation, and so with eight services a day, with five men always at work visiting boarding-schools and day-schools—I say visiting boarding-schools, and remember what that means, getting the privilege as a favor, and laying hands upon the young people in a plastic state—holding Bible classes, Sunday-school teachers' classes, in one way or other giving up their whole time to the work, is it a wonder that the churches are crowded? (Hear, hear.) They can adopt all our means except the class-meeting. They can use private influence and public influence, and influence of every degree, and they do it. And it is impossible to expect that you can have the same facilities of access to the people or the same influence as you had fifty years ago. (Hear, hear.)

CAMILLA IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

Every schoolboy remembers the nimble-footed maiden, Camilla, who, according to Virgil, possessed the graceful and convenient gift of skimming over the surface of the fields without so much as bending the tips of the blades of grass, or rustling the pollen of the flowers. All ancient fables have their counterpart of fact in these new days, at least in the world of mind; and in more than one American school-room an American school-mistress, twice as handsome and ten times as smart as Virgil's "girl of the period," is going through a series of mental gymnastics, every way as wonderful to the bewildered youngsters who are looking on.

We happened in, one day, upon a first-class primary school-room, in a city that justly makes great boast of its public schools. The room was everything that could be desired.

There was no fault to be found with the course of study. The discipline was a perfect vindication of all the money spent on music, gymnastics, and drawing in that school-room.

What, then, was the matter with that school? Just what is the matter with a good many of our primary schools, which, missing one thing, miss the secret of success. To a practised eye, a five minutes' inspection revealed "a failure to connect," all round the room; a sense of general disjuncting of minds; a great breach of knowledge of what the enthusiasm was about; a sort of dazed and bewildered condition of all the faculties. All this, and a good deal that can only be felt, gave us a growing sense of uneasiness as we sat on the platform.

There was great danger that we should overlook this, and mistake the splendid girl-teacher, fresh from the best normal training, for the school. For she filled the room with that indescribable charm of enthusiastic activity, which we see nowhere outside our best modern primary schools. There was no lack of love for the little ones in this particular schoolmistress. Her daily presence must have been a brighter light to every child of her flock. Of course she taught them religion in its essence, "good morals and gentle manners,"—being herself the incarnation of the "law of kindness." She also waked up the mind of the dullest boy on the back seat, and broke up, every five minutes, the desperate flirtation of a little golden-haired coquette with two susceptible youths in velvet jackets and red stockings on either side. Each of her fifty scholars who lives twenty years will, sooner or later, feel that mental awakening, like the coming in of a high tide upon a sluggish creek, flooding all the shores and washing a whole raft of stranded lumber far out to sea in its retreat. The mistress did everything save one, and that one is the bolt that clenches our whole fabric of school-work and approves it to a practical man.

She didn't teach the things set down in her course of study. At the end of a term of that exciting and charming life in her school-room, those children will not be able to read, spell, write, use simple numbers, speak with accuracy, sing and draw with intelligence. They will go up to the next grade in the state of spiritual exhilaration and mental uncertainty voiced by the young lady at the Concord School of Philosophy, last summer: "Oh, I don't understand it very well; but it's perfectly magnificent!" And just this lack of a hard-pan of accurate knowledge of the elements, unless supplied within a year or two, will leave those children all afraid, every year more confused and discouraged, till half of them will fall out of school in sheer hopelessness, and the rest will flounder through grammar-school, high school, college; through life outside the school, until some good providence takes them back to some mother's knee and begins again that most painful of all work,—the work of learning the lesson of a child after one has become a woman or a man.

It was the old fable of Camilla repeated in the modern school-room. That charming young schoolmistress was skimming over the tops of the grass-blades and the flowers, propelled by the very sight of her children, fed by the highest motives, and nursed as tenderly as a mother's love for her new baby. But one thing she had not learned,—that strange conservatism and slowness of pace by which a little child first essays to walk the path of knowledge. She was all the time mistaking the enthusiasm of the children over herself for their understanding of what she was trying to teach. She did not quite touch the mind of the average pupil in her room, though perhaps half-a-dozen of the fifty did follow her, did most of the work, and will come out of the school, by-and-by, and five years hence, if she remains a primary school-teacher, will somewhat veil her perilous enthusiasm and walk slowly and softly by the toddling intellect of the least of her little ones, leaving the Camilla business to the half-dozen preternatural youngsters, who will fancy they are teaching the mistresses a hundred things, while she is patiently and modestly laying that sure foundation of mental accuracy without which the loftiest genius is only one more splendid featherhead.

Teachers of the little children, remember that little children walk very slow in the beginning of their mental life. School yourself to walk softly; to think and feel and live in a child's way. For the Great Master says: "Verily I say unto you, unless ye become as little children ye shall in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven."—N. E. Journal of Education.

INFORMATION FOR OUR VISITORS.

THE EXHIBITION PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY'S ATTRACTIONS.

will include the Horticultural Exhibition and the opening of the lacrosse tournament, when the St. Regis will play the Canadawaga and the Young Shamrocks the Independents, on the Montreal lacrosse grounds, for which twenty-five cents admission will be charged, and ten cents extra for the grand stand. Music in the squares at night.

FRIDAY'S QUOTA.

Friday will be the last day of the Horticultural Exhibition. In the lacrosse tournament there will be matches between intermediate clubs for thirteen silver medals on the Montreal grounds, at 3 o'clock; usual charges, beginning at 8 p.m. There will be on Dominion Square a grand display of fireworks, including some of the largest bomb shells ever fired in Canada. Music by several bands on Dominion Square at night.

SATURDAY'S LIST.

Grand return lacrosse match between the champions, the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and the Montreal Lacrosse Club, commencing at 3 p.m.; grand military concert; electric light excursion at 7.30 p.m., from Jacques Cartier wharf. Music on the squares.

THE SECOND WEEK—MONDAY.

Torpedo display in the harbor, showing how vessels are destroyed, commencing at 3 p.m.; Sailors' Concert by the crews of ships in port, at which will be given sailors' working and nautical songs, hornpipes, etc. music on the squares at night.

THE SECOND WEEK—TUESDAY.

Grand *de die* of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, advertised fully on our fourth page. Montreal Reg. and Pet Stock Show at 235 St. James street; fireworks on the squares at 8 o'clock; day time and illuminated at night with variegated colored lights. Old Fellows' grand vocal and instrumental concert. Music on the squares.

THE SECOND WEEK—WEDNESDAY.

Calcedonia Society Games, at which His Excellency the Governor-General will be present in the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds; Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock show; fireworks on the squares at 8 o'clock; day time and illuminated at night with variegated colored lights. Old Fellows' grand vocal and instrumental concert. Music on the squares.

THE SECOND WEEK—THURSDAY.

Poultry and Pet Stock Association, 235 St. James street; grand review of the fire-brigade at 2 p.m. on Champ de Mars and parade through the principal streets. Skirmish ladder worked opposite the Windsor Hotel. Third day of the lacrosse tournament on the Shamrock grounds for a \$250 prize; grand military torchlight procession, a thousand torches from Champ de Mars up Beaver Hall to Dominion Square and return to Champ de Mars, accompanied by all the military bands of the city.

THE SECOND WEEK—FRIDAY.

Last day of the lacrosse tournament; music by several bands under the direction of the pyrotechnics committee on Dominion Square; grand light display of fireworks on Fletcher's Field.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Balloon ascensions; piano performances in the Exhibition building; art exhibition gallery, fee ten cents; geological rooms, opposite the Champ de Mars; Natural History Society's Museum, corner of University and Cathcart streets; Mechanics' Institute, St. James street, open to visitors; press rooms, 226 and 228 St. James street; Registry Bureau, 181 St. James street.

EXHIBITION MAIL SERVICE.

The Exhibition Post Office will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Service each way three times a day. Mails closed at Montreal Post Office at 8.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 4.40 p.m. Mails closed at the Exhibition Post Office for Montreal Post Office 9 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 4.40 p.m. Letters reaching Montreal Post Office, addressed "Dominion Exhibition Post Office," will be so forwarded. Postage stamps and cards for sale at the Exhibition Post Office.

HOW MUCH TO PAY THE CABBEN.

In order to protect visitors against unprincipled cabbens, we publish the following tariff:—

TARIFF FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

One-Horse Vehicles.—From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed twenty minutes; for one or two persons, 25 cents; three or four persons, 50 cents.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour, for one or two persons, 40 cents; three or four persons, 60 cents.

When the drive exceeds the time limited as above-said, hour rates to be charged.

By the Hour.—For the first hour: One or two persons, 75 cents; three or four persons, \$1.

For every subsequent hour: One or two persons, 60 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents.

Two-Horse Vehicles.—From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed twenty minutes; for one or two persons, 50 cents; three or four persons, 65 cents.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour; for one or two persons, 65 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents.

When the drive exceeds the time limited as above-said, hour rates to be charged.

By the Hour.—One or two persons, \$1; three or four persons, \$1.25.

Fractions of hours to be charged at *pro rata* hour rate, but not less than one-quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds the hour.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff rates for rides from 12 midnight to 4 a.m.

The tariff by the hour shall apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits when the engagement is made within the city.

Rapports.—For each trunk or box carried in any vehicle, ten cents; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels, which passengers can carry by the hand.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT MONTREAL.

Victoria Square and Statue of Queen Victoria; The New Mountain Park and Drive; The Drive to Lachine; Mount Royal Cemetery; Roman Catholic Cemetery; Drive around the Mountain; New Post Office; New City Hall; Bank of Montreal; Notre Dame Church; Court House; Bonsecours Market; McGill College; English Cathedral; Jesuit Church; Jesuit College; Grey Nuns; Albert Hospital; Victoria Bridge; Hotel Dieu; The Art Gallery of the Art Association of Montreal; 17 Phillips Square, cor. of St. Catherine street; Natural History Society's Museum, 32 University street, corner of St. Paul street; 35 and 37 Bonaventure street.

TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS

GOING WEST.—For Prescott, Ottawa, Toronto, Chicago and intermediate stations, 9.15 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. Mixed for Brockville at 12.30 p.m.

For Lachine, 7.15 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 12 noon, 3.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., and on Saturdays only at 2.10 p.m.

For Cornwall and intermediate stations at 5 p.m. For Vanland, at 6.15 p.m.,

