

Advertisements, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Inquiries must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender; other wise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS. FRIEST.—On the 9th inst., at Blue Bonnets, the wife of L. Priest, of a son.

BARTHE.—On the 10th of July, at 23 Milton street, Mrs. L. A. P. Barthe, of a son.

MARRIED. STARK—WYLLIE.—On the 10th June, at No. 4 Gratton Place, Henry st., by the Rev. Jas. Roy, M.A., James Stark, Esq., to Mary Ann Moore, eldest daughter of John Moore, St. Edwards and widow of the late John Wyllie, of H. M. Ordnance Department.

DUCLOS—TEPPE.—On Friday, July 4th, by the Rev. J. White, B.A., of Ottawa, A. F. Duclos, of Hall, to Janet, the only daughter of William Steele, of Ironside.

DIED. HENDERSON.—At South Georgetown, on Thursday, 3rd July, Elizabeth Cowan, native of Leith, Scotland, relict of the late Robert Henderson, aged 81 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS! See our Window To-morrow for SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS.

R. J. TOOKE, 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

COLE'S WESTERN KEROSENE FOR COAL OIL LAMPS.

FRED. R. COLE, 415 and 420 Notre Dame st.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE. THOMAS MAY & CO.

Have just received the following lines of goods, which have been VERY SCARCE in late:

Low-priced Black Satins. Low-priced Black Silk Velvets. Long White Ostrich Feathers. Moss and Grass Fringes. Black Turquoise Silks.

All are good value, having been bought before the great rise in goods. 137 ST. PETER STREET.

YOUNG MEN. Have you seen our one dollar Straw Hat, trimmed in White, Drab, Brown or Black? We have just received another lot. They are the most fashionable Straw Hat to wear, and to make them within the reach of all have put them in the market at one dollar each.

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO., Opposite Bond's Shirt Store.

The trade supplied at \$9.00 a dozen.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE WITNESS OFFICE.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., COLONIAL HOUSE, VICTORIA SQUARE

Begin to remind their friends and the public generally that they are now making light costumes, Dusters, Jackets, and other garments, suitable for seaside and country wear, in the newest and most fashionable styles.

A correct fit guaranteed in every case.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS! ALL REDUCED. DEBEIGES! DEBEIGES! ALL REDUCED.

We have now marked down the whole of the balance of our Summer Goods below cost, as they must be cleared out at some price to make room for Fall importations.

DEBEIGES! DEBEIGES! ALL REDUCED. 45e Debeiges now reduced to 35c. 35c Debeiges now reduced to 25c. 30c Debeiges now reduced to 20c.

And all other Summer Dress Goods at equally low prices. MILLINERY! ALL REDUCED.

We will clear out the balance of this stock at about half the usual price.

GENERAL SUMMER GOODS! ALL REDUCED! Our stock is not large in any class of Summer Goods, and as our friends may rely upon the reductions being bona fide, we would advise an early call.

JAMES A. OGILVY, 199 St. Armand St.

DOUTRE, BRANCHAUD & McCORD, BARRISTERS.

JOSPH DOUTRE, Q.C., MOISE BRANCHAUD, GONZALVE DOUTRE, D.C.L., Q.C., DAVID R. McCORD, M.A., B.C.L.

82 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1840. JOSEPH C. WRAY, Undertaker, 123 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET, Rear St. Lawrence Market.

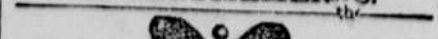
THE CARPET WAREHOUSE! 459 & 461 Notre Dame St., Being now well stocked in every department, purchasers in need of anything pertaining to the CARPET TRADE are invited to call and inspect the assortment. Satisfaction to customers the aim of the establishment.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 6192, Circuit Court, Montreal.

Roderick Michel, Plaintiff, vs. Isaac Maillet, et al., Defendants. On the 9th day of July last, 1879, at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of one of the Defendants, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture.

Montreal, 10th July, 1879. J. POIRIER, B. S. G.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



MONTREAL LACROSSE CLUB.

GRAND LACROSSE MATCH, MONTREAL versus ST. REGIS INDIANS (picked team).

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 12th July. Game to commence at 3.30 sharp.

Admission, 25c. Grand Stand, 10c extra. Ladies free to Grand Stand. Pavilion, 25c extra.

R. L. FETHERSTONHAUGH, Hon. Secy.

VICTORIA RINK.

On TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, July 15th, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. PHILIP B. BENNY, the well-known English Journalist and Lecturer, will give one of his celebrated lectures on Eccentric Englishmen and English Eccentricities.

SUBJECT: "Palpit Oddities and Eccentric Preachers."

Tickets—Reserved and numbered Seats, 50c, numbered Seats, 25c—at DeZouches's, 211 St. James st.

THE ANCHOR.

Ladies etc so well pleased with the Anchor Brand Spool Cotton that they invariably buy them by the dozen, and refuse to take any other make.

NONSENSE. What nonsense to buy middling or inferior Spool Cotton when the Anchor Brand can be bought from us at the same price or lower than other stores charge for other makes.

SEE YOU GET IT. Ladies requiring the very best Spool Cotton should ask for the Anchor Brand, and see you get it. The shape of an anchor is the end of every spool, and none are genuine without it.

NOTE. We don't mean to say that our Anchor Brand Spools are better than that brand sold at other stores but after thoroughly testing this Cotton we pronounce it the very best Sewing Cotton for hand or machine use that it is possible to procure.

CRETONNE SALE. To-morrow we commence a special cheap sale of hand some Cretonnes, suitable for curtains or covering parlour.

All our very best Cretonnes vary in price from 25c to 31c per yard. To-morrow and following days we offer the entire stock of them at 19c.

Our second quality Cretonnes vary from 13c to 17c. Your choice of all the second quality at only 11c per yard! Now is the time for cheap Cretonnes, and ours is the store for them.

CUSHIONS. Chair Cushions, Boating Cushions, Library Cushions. Parties going to spend the summer months in the country would do well to secure some of our Chair and Boating Cushions.

Remember that these Cushions are now selling at 25c only.

CARPETS. Stair and Floor Carpets all reduced in price.

SUMMER BLANKETS. Extra size Double Nap Summer Blankets, only \$2.75 pair.

FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S SUMMER SUITS. Navy Blue Serges, for summer suits, all reduced in price.

Blue Black All-wool Serge, worth 80c, selling at 60c only.

TWEEDS. Our Tweeds are all reduced in price.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS! S. CARSLY, 333 and 335 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by JOHN M. DUFF, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick.

217 ST. JAMES STREET. 1

WANTED, a General Servant; middle-aged person preferred; comfortable home; \$5 a month. Mrs. MORRISON, Park House, 9 Panet street.

WANTED, immediately, at No. 11 Richmond Square, a General Servant.

WANTED, immediately, a Salesman and Warehouseman for a crockery business; must thoroughly understand his business, and be well recommended. Address HASKER, 174.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a young man, Protestant, a situation to mind a gentleman's horse and make himself useful about the house; good references. Address HASKER, this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant, situation as Housemaid or Nurse; would leave town. Apply at 130 Bonaventure st.

EMPLOYMENT.—A middle-aged woman, with good references, wishes to obtain a situation as Nurse, Plain Cook, or General Servant; also, young woman wishes to obtain a situation with a family living at Hochelaga; good references. Miss NEVILLE, 51 Bonaventure st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a young lady of some experience, holding an Elementary Diploma from the McGill Normal School, a situation as teacher to take charge of a school, or as assistant. Address TEACHER, U. this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Cooks, Housemaids, General Servants, and Nurses, with good references, want situations. Mrs. GARDNER, 40 St. Antoine street, registry office.

ROOM.—A private Protestant family, having one spare Room, would rent it, furnished, to a quiet gentleman; references required. Apply at 30 Jarvis st.

ROOMS.—Wanted, immediately, Lodging for four gentlemen, in the vicinity of Philip's Square; cooking and attendance required. State terms and address P.O. Box 1,153.

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 10.

A FREE FIGHT BY MEN-OF-WAR'S MEN.

A correspondent at Alexandria writes to the Pall Mall Gazette as follows:—The following incident has been related to me by an eyewitness. During the recent stay of the English squadron in the Port of Alexandria, the usual leave was given to the sailors. Three of these were drinking in a wine shop, when a party of men belonging to some Russian vessels of war entered, and taking the bottle from them, emptied the contents and replaced it on the table. As may be supposed, this was not calculated, to promote peacefulness of spirit; and, seeing the Russians were in the proportion of twenty to the three Englishmen, one of the latter, a boatswain's mate, stepped to the door, and piped "Liberty men to muster." In a moment his shipmates swarmed about him; but Jack, scornful of anything but fair play, only sufficient were told off to make even numbers with the Russians. Accordingly they went in man for man to clear out the aggressors. After a somewhat free fight, in which chairs and tables were alike brought into requisition, this was accomplished. Prodiges of valor, my informant tells me, were performed, especially by a petty officer of one of the English ironclads, who distinguished himself by the rapidity with which he felled one antagonist after the other. He cheerfully declined all assistance, and in the intervals between his blows addressed the Russians with, "Come on, you beggars! we've been waiting for you for two years." The worst, however, was to come; for some French sailors, arriving just as the defeated Muscovites were ejected, claimed the right to give a few finishing touches to the work of the English sailors. The result was that the Russians reached their ships in a somewhat sorry plight; and it is not surprising that the Russian captain should have afterwards suggested to the senior British officer the advisability of selecting a different day in future for giving leave to their respective ships companies.

CANADIAN. PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(Special to the Witness.)

QUEBEC, July 9.

MONEY WANTED.

The following are the sums Mr. Langellier last night asked the Opposition to consent to as urgent, but which Mr. Church refused.

Estimates of amounts that are to be paid during the months of July and August, 1879, for the public service of the Province of Quebec in operation:—

LEGISLATION. Legislative Council..... \$7,435 00

Legislative Assembly..... 16,166 68

Election Expenses..... 1,500 00

Clerk of the Crown..... 1,300 00

Impression and Binding of Laws..... 300 00

Clerk in law, treatment and contingencies..... 600 00

Total..... 27,435 00

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Treatments and Contingencies of Public Departments..... 14,000 00

JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION, ETC. Justice Administration..... 78,500 00

Police..... 2,500 00

Reform Schools..... 10,000 00

Public Offices Inspection..... 833 32

Total..... 91,833 32

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ETC.

Common Schools..... 80,000 00

Normal Schools..... 25,000 00

Deaf and Dumb Schools..... 6,000 00

Quebec Navigation School..... 166 66

Total..... 111,166 66

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Journal of Agriculture..... 700 00

Immigration..... 3,000 00

Total..... 3,700 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS.

Rests, Insurances, Repairs, etc., of public buildings in general..... 800 00

Inspections and Survey, &c..... 200 00

Total..... 1,000 00

PUBLIC DEBTS.

Continuation of their construction, &c..... 25,000 00

Part of Justice Palaces and Prisons..... 145 00

Repairment of Palaces of Justice and Prisons..... 603 00

Total..... 25,748 00

CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

Lunatic Asylum of Beauport, Longue Pointe and St. Ferdinand..... 53,650 00

Reform Schools..... 1,050 00

Industry Schools..... 1,300 00

Laudries in general..... 3,000 00

Total..... 58,000 00

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Crown Lands Survey..... 6,000 00

Registry Office..... 14,000 00

General Expenses..... 20,000 00

Quebec Official Gazette..... 3,500 00

Postage, licenses, &c..... 1,000 00

Total..... 44,500 00

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The following is the address of welcome adopted by the House last night:

It is with feelings of the most lively satisfaction that the Province of Quebec hailed last autumn the arrival of Your Excellency and of Your Excellency's Royal consort the Princess Louise, and it is with eagerness that your visit to us was expected this spring. We venture to express the hope that the reception which was offered to Your Excellency and to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, as well as in the other parts of the province that you have so far visited, must have convinced you that you are in the midst of a people devoted and loyal, who thoroughly appreciate those qualities which render you worthy of the important charge to which you have been elected, and whose heart is grateful to Our Gracious Sovereign for having confided to them her well-beloved daughter. Her Royal Highness by joining you in all the acts by which you have sought to encourage education, the fine arts and industry, and to succor the unfortunate, has endeared herself to all the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, and their feelings of admiration and respect are increasing from day to day. May Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness long remain with us, and when your official duties shall oblige you to leave us, may the remembrance of our majestic river, of our beautiful country, and of our people, ever happy to welcome you, induce you to hasten your return among us.

THE BELLERIVE PROPERTY.

Mr. Beaulieu will move this afternoon for copies of all letters, memos or documents by which the owners of the Bellerive property may have offered such property to the Government of the Hon. Mr. DeLoachville at the rate of sixty-five cents per foot.

THE HYPOTHEC ACT.

The special committee on hypotheses met this morning. Those present were Messrs. Molleur, Racicot, LeCaualier and Bouthillier. After a lengthy argument from Mr. Racicot it was resolved to recommend an amendment to Act 20, 26 of the Civil Code, which provides that a judgment rendered before September 1st, 1869, shall have no effect on goods the debtor did not possess at the time of the judgment by adding the words, but as to judgments rendered since 1869 it will not be necessary that the debtor should be possessed of the property at the date of the subject.

Attorney-General Ross entered at 11 45, Messrs. Wurtele and Lavallee at 12, after which the Chairman interrupted a general discussion, and proposed a principle for discussion, Is it possible to amend the legislation laws so as to assure more efficaciously the debt of a mortgage? He gave several illustrations of injustice, which he held required legislation to prevent for the future. A lengthy discussion followed, which was not ended at 12.30, when the Committee adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Among notices of motion are the following: Dr. Laberge, address for, first, a detailed statement showing separately for each year and since the establishment of the Normal Schools up to the first of June last, the number of pupils who have attended such schools, the number of

\$10,000, was buried in Potter's Field yesterday. The arrangements for the funeral had been made by a sister of the deceased, who employed an undertaker. On Saturday, the day set for the funeral, the undertaker demanded payment of his bill, \$125, which she was unable to do at once. He then removed the body from the handsome rosewood coffin, and notified the health authorities, who sent it to the morgue.

YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.—The Board of Health this morning issued the following order "to the people of the City of Memphis:" We would say, quietly remove your families to a place of safety until we can at least see whether the few cases of yellow fever will assume an epidemic form. To the people along the different routes of travel we say there can be no possible danger of infection for many days to come. Five new cases were reported this morning and one death, an infant of Judge J. E. R. Ray, of the Criminal Court. Another son is prostrated with the disease. A perfect stampede is in progress, the trains being unable to carry away the hundreds who try to leave.

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MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP IN RUSSIA. A despatch from St. Petersburg reports that dissenters from the Orthodox Church, hitherto unrecognized by the State, are to have entire liberty of worship. This affects 1,200,000 Russian subjects.

MERV TO BE CAPTURED AND DESTROYED. A Berlin despatch reports that General Latoroff, commanding the Russian expedition from the east shore of the Caspian, is commissioned to capture and destroy the city of Merv.

THE EAST.

In consequence of the delay of the Porte in appointing commissioners for the delimitation of the Greek frontier, the Greek Chamber of Deputies have been convoked in extraordinary session for the 22nd inst.

A Vienna despatch announces that the Porte has officially notified the Powers of its readiness to appoint commissioners on the Greek boundary question.

ENGLAND MUST ALWAYS BE PREPARED FOR WAR. Lord Salisbury, in a speech at a banquet given to the Conservative members of Parliament for the city of London, said that the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty had been carried out, and that the frontier of India had been secured by the Afghan war. The positions in the Mediterranean, he said, must be held by the Turks for the sake of the peace of Europe. The British had done all they could for Turkey and the peace of the world. Lord Salisbury added that England must always be prepared for war owing to the armaments maintained by other nations.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

The United States Consul at Messina has sent to the Department of State at Washington, D.C., an account of the recent eruption at Mount Etna. It broke out on the 26th May, and ceased on the 11th June. In Messina the pavements and balconies were covered with black dust. The villages near the mountain were shrouded in darkness, and their inhabitants fled with terror. The damages are estimated at \$200,000, towards which the Italian Parliament has contributed a large sum. On the 1st June there was a serious earthquake. The earth opened and swallowed up houses and human beings. The cause is attributed to remaining following the discharge of lava in large quantities.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

In the Cortes on Tuesday the Minister of Finance stated that the Government had no intention of sending Spanish men of war into Chilean waters, as Spain had no connection with either of the belligerent republics.

Senor Castellar, continuing his speech in advocacy of the punishment of the authorities of Puerto Plata for insulting the Spanish flag, urged that the public press be permitted to discuss freely all important questions, and he incidentally characterized the Government of the restoration as reactionary. He said he knew of no restoration which had prevailed against a revolution, for it was impossible to govern against the wishes of the people. There have been other and similar attacks on the Government by members of the Opposition lately.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The troopship "Orontes," having on board the body of the late Prince Imperial, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday night. The body will be transferred to the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress," for conveyance to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The following are the official arrangements, so far as made, for the Prince's funeral: The "Enchantress" will reach the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, between five and seven o'clock on Friday evening. The coffin will be carried ashore by seamen to the isolated octagonal dome-roofed structure used as an armory by the Kent Rifles Volunteers. The interior of the building, which is only twenty feet in diameter, will be draped in black. The coffin will be opened immediately when it arrives there, and the corpse formally identified. There will be a few watchers. Sentries will remain in the armory all night, with a strong guard of honor of the Royal Artillery outside. At 5.30 on Saturday morning the coffin will be placed on a gun carriage drawn by eight horses, and conveyed to Chislehurst escorted by the Royal Horse Artillery.

THE GERMAN TARIFF DEBATE.

During the tariff debate in the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck said that the Liberals, by their negative attitude, had destroyed his hope of effecting an understanding with them. He had resolved to support Frankenstein's motion, because he could not follow the course proposed by the other parties in the Reichstag, as that course was but little removed from social democracy. He said he had felt himself abandoned more and more by the National Liberals, but he had not broken with any party, as his constant endeavor was to maintain German unity. He considered that the financial pressure had been greatly alleviated, and he believed that the present financial work would produce great blessings. Bismarck concluded by saying he would pursue his work to the end, whether he reaped hatred or love. Windthorst said that the Centre party had neither asked nor obtained concessions. Their co-operation with the Conservatives depended on the conclusion of the Kulturkampf, but they hoped with the Conservatives to effect a revision of the May Law.

A Berlin despatch announces that the Reichstag passed the motion that 130,000,000 marks from the annual proceeds of the tariff shall be made over to the Empire, and the rest distributed among the States. The Reichstag also resolved that the duty on tobacco shall not be retrospective, and that materials for ship building excepting metals shall be free.

Le Temps announces that President Grevy will shortly pardon 1,468 political offenders.

The fire at Urktuk, Siberia, is still burning. The Czar has sent twenty thousand roubles to the relief of the sufferers.

The French Cabinet have refused the request of Marshal MacMahon to be allowed to attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial.

A disastrous fire occurred in Tirmova on Thursday, destroying upwards of forty houses. A number of soldiers, who were trying to stay the flames, were burned to death.

It is believed that the British Government is so determined that the Army Discipline Bill shall pass that there will be a continuous sitting of the House of Commons from to-day (Thursday) until the bill is disposed of.

AMERICAN.

AN ALLEGED MURDER OF TWO WIVES.

A Jersey City (N.J.) despatch says Herman Aspal, formerly a resident of Guttenberg, at the present time under sentence of death in Glasgow, Scotland, for murdering his wife and child, is now believed to have committed a similar crime while in this country. His house at Guttenberg was burned to the ground, and bones found in the ruins, which were supposed to be those of the entire family, but now it has been discovered he

merely disappeared at the time, and has since shown such a desperate character. It is believed this seeming configuration only concealed another plural murder.

CANADIAN.

QUEBEC.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL returned to town per Intercolonial Railway on Wednesday evening. H.R.H. the Princess Louise, attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara and Hon. Mr. Moreton, crossed over to South Quebec in the steam yacht "Dolphin," to meet His Excellency.

AYLMER, QUE.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT the following sentences were pronounced on Wednesday:—James Carol, for burglary, five years in the penitentiary; Daniel Smith, for wounding, three years; John England, for assault, two years.

THE ZULU WAR.

ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH—SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS—CETWAYO WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Cape Town advices to June 24th say General Crealock reached Fort Chelmsford on June 19th. A general advance was made on the 20th, and Umhlatzi River was bridged on the 21st. General Newdegate has reached Upako River. His advance guard is near Ibanagan. Colonel Wood was expected to join General Crealock in a few days.

It is rumored that Cetwayo has withdrawn the regiment which was watching the first division in order to defend his kraal. The Amatongas are prepared to enter into alliance with the British.

General Newdegate's division commenced the passage of the Buffalo on May 29th, and reached Kappie Allein, ten miles east of Landsman's Drift, the same evening. A permanent camp is to be formed there. The right wing of dragoons, a battery of artillery, and four companies of the 24th Regiment have been placed under the independent command of Major Black, and will operate in the neighborhood of Borke's Drift. A junction is to be formed with Wood's column. It is again reported that a dash on Umhlatzi is contemplated. The lower columns are still in their respective camps. Heavy rains which have fallen on the coast, while improving the pasture, cause a great deal of sickness. On the whole, however, the health of this column is reported better. Another envoy of Cetwayo is at Fort Chelmsford, and John Dunn has gone to meet him. Cetwayo has sent several messengers to Delagoa Bay for powder, and is dreadfully disquieted at the refusal of the Portuguese. The rumor that the new Amatonga King has refused to join Cetwayo is confirmed. Major Clifford has, however, received an official telegram stating that at the border tribes are assembled, and some Zulu regiments have left Umhlatzi to join them. The Natal Witness hears Cetwayo intends fighting to the last, and his overtures are discredited. A grand reception for Sir Bartle Frere is organized at Cape Town.

There is still a great deal of sickness at the different forts, and it has been discovered that the Zulus, with the view of rendering the water in the river unfit for use near Fort Chelmsford, had been in the habit of putting dead oxen in the streams some few miles further up the country. The hospital at Herman is to be given up, and all the worst cases sent to Durban, the remainder going to the lower Tugela. It is understood that the field telegraph to Fort Chelmsford will be finished next week. The Queen's Message, conveyed through the Secretary of State for War to Lord Chelmsford, was received at Fort Pearson on the 22nd inst. Her Majesty's Majesty acknowledges the services rendered by the soldiers, and expresses her regret at the losses which have occurred. It has produced a feeling of great satisfaction through all the ranks, and Major-General Crealock, who imparted the intelligence to the sick in the hospital, found that Her Majesty's message was much appreciated. Intelligence has been received from Beaufort West that His Excellency the High Commissioner arrived there about six o'clock on Saturday night. An address was read in the Town Hall, entering into details of policy. His Excellency expressed his thanks for the cordial welcomes given him at Beaufort West. He had simply done his duty, and hoped to continue to do so long as he retained the trust confided in him by Her Majesty's Government. The expressions of confidence of the people in every part of the country had been a great and most welcome support.

AN AMERICAN OSTROPHIZES THE FLAG OF OLD ENGLAND.

BY JOHN BANVAID.

Brave flag of Old England! I reverence thy fold, Proud emblem sublime, of a glorious nation; For wherever have been thy crosses unrolled, There, followed the spirit of civilization. If reverses o'erthrust thee in battle's dread hour, My heart is weighed down with the saddest dejection, Altho' well I know thy invincible power Will cause yet again thy triumphant erection.

Brave flag of Old England! ever welcome thy sight, Thy mission on earth now renders thee glorious, For wherever thou goest, follow Justice and Right, Gifts of the Heavens, and ever victorious. Our fathers were born 'neath thy folds in the West;

We honor thee now, and rejoice in thy glory, Our spirit of Freedom for thy noble bequest, Our progress on earth tells thy wondrous story.

Brave flag of Old England! wave, wave ever high O'er ocean, and valley, and mountain top hoary; Let the cross of thy union flash bright on the sky

And relate to the world thy wonderful story, Go forward, old banner, in the south, in the north, And subdue in thy might each barbarous nation;

Plant there thy religion, which in time will bring forth The fruits of intelligent civilization. —N. Y. Mail.

WHAT MACAULAY WOULD NOT DO.—Mr. Whitlaw Reid, in his very interesting address before the New York editors, said that the coming reporter must write like Macaulay. He may write like that celebrated historian, but he will not do any newspaper work. As a reporter Macaulay would have proved the hugest sort of a failure. He would not have lowered himself down a coal hole in the sidewalk, and come up the cellar stairs, in order to interview a prominent man who had eloped with a Judge's wife; nor would he have climbed over a back fence and left some of his coat tails on the spikes, and jumped through a window of a public hall in order to "borrow" the manuscript of a speech about to be delivered, and thus beat a rival reporter. Therefore, what is the use of the coming reporter being able to write like Macaulay? His work would be skipped for that of the fellow who writes highly sensational and false theory concerning the latest murder. —Norriston Herald.

A PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

MAJOR PINTO'S DISCOVERIES AND TRYING EXPERIENCE IN THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT.

The London Standard's Lisbon correspondent sends the following description of the lecture given in that city by the African explorer, Major Serpa Pinto, describing his recent travels:

It is two years since I bade farewell to the Geographical Society of Lisbon, and started with two companions—both intimate friends. When we made our appearance at Loanda and Benguela none of the natives could understand what our object was. As they thought of nothing but trade, and observed that we were not going to barter goods for ivory, wax or indiarubber, they attributed our conduct to sorcery, and fled from us. So that the contracting of carriers, in doing which a merchant experiences no difficulty, became a difficult operation. I, however, met with Stanley, who was returning from his journey. After this we were immediately obliged to modify the plan of our expedition, for the intentions of His Majesty's Government were that we should survey a portion of the Zaire. Now this river was already surveyed, and we had nothing further to do there. We turned our attention southwards, because we were to survey the hydrographic basin of the Congo and Zambezi and their relations.

The problem was too vast to be entrusted to one sole expedition. My companions and myself then thought of separating. The country and ourselves would be gainers by this, because three explorers, or more, as has been proved by repeated examples, have greater scope for comparing notes, for discussing events that have occurred during the day, and on account of such conversations and discussions write little for the benefit of the public. All expeditions that have been composed of a great number of explorers have been poor in results. It is always advantageous to diminish the number of explorers in unknown countries, because as one man alone has nobody to whom he can communicate the whole of his thoughts, his daily impressions are transmitted to writing. This was the chief cause that made me form the resolution of separating from my companions, who departed in company. In Portugal some one imagined that differences arisen between me and my companions. Perhaps there was some truth in it. When three men join company in Africa, under such an atmospheric pressure as exists there; when for meat they have Indian corn or canary seed, and for drink water from the marshes, nobody can be surprised that a little alteration should take place in their characters. I believe that after a certain time, and after having said to each other what we had to say, we mutually hated each other, although when a wall separated us we were at least most intimate friends.

I even had from the very beginning devoted his attention to the instrument alphas. Capello, besides other branches to which he devoted his attention, had applied himself to the study of terrestrial magnetism, a study completely new in Southern Africa. When separation was resolved on Ivens at once exclaimed, "The abbas is mine." Capello also chimed in, "The terrestrial magnetism instruments belong to me." There was no opposition on my part, because I could not place myself on a par with my companions in the management of those instruments, the consequence of which was that a collection of sextants fell to my lot. I had a sextant that gave me 150 degrees, but this sextant on the artificial horizon, which as is well known counts the angle twice, did not give me more than 75 degrees. Now, in order to be able to take at any point a latitude with my sextant, which did give me more than 75 degrees, it would be necessary to be 15 degrees, and not more, distant from the sun. I therefore resolved on following a course that would remove me from the tropical region and permit me to take latitudes by the sun at midday an hour when I was not fatigued. I communicated this to my companions, and it was agreed that I should proceed to the east, because in that latitude I could still use my instruments. They, as they had instruments with which they could take latitudes even at the equator, resolved on starting northwards. On separating it was very natural that I should receive a third part of the resources. In fact, this division took place. My companions, who, through ill health, had combined to render each other's mutual assistance grew strong afterwards, while I fell ill at Behé, which obliged me to stop there a long time. Besides these seven blacks that remained with me I then had nine more from Benguela. I was obliged to provide food for all. I was accustomed to buy an ox when I wanted a beef-steak and wished to give food to my people. The result was, as is evident, great expense; and in the three months my malady, a rheumatic fever, lastly, my resources were almost exhausted. At last I resolved on departing with the little I had, and was seriously ill on the occasion, and full of thoughts of home. One of my blacks seeing that I was delirious, bled me freely. My expedition was consequently organized when I was in an extreme state of weakness and prostration. In the month of May, being aided by the blacks I had brought from Benguela, I began to organize a new expedition. One of the greatest difficulties experienced by African explorers at the present day results from travellers making use of the Portuguese flag when they are right or claim to the name of Portuguese. The celebrated Dr. Ivens, of whom Cameron speaks, was born to the east of Casange, and had not a drop of white blood in his veins. Stanley had to fight his way during a great portion of his expedition. A number of the tribes I met with had no idea whatever of religion. All, however, recognize and respect one great power in the universe, viz., the King of Portugal. I was always well received whenever I mentioned the King's name. When my funds ran short I refrained from mentioning the King of Portugal's name for shame's sake. I do not consider that African exploration is attended by any insurmountable difficulty. I am convinced that any Portuguese could do what I have done. On my departure from Behé I called one of the blacks and said to him, "Do you see those instruments that make a noise, that move? (the chronometer). Well, you must never let them stop. Bring them to me every day. So that I may keep them always going. The day that you forget to bring them to me you shall be roasted alive on a spit." Poor Castrão thought I was serious, and, as if he had seen a chronometer, punctually wound up the chronometers from that day forward. On one occasion, suffering from delirium, burning with fever, after a hard combat and a few minutes before having to confront a serious danger, I saw to the chronometers, carefully comparing them. We were soon afterwards attacked by surprise by a numerous band of savages; my baggage was captured and likewise my chronometers, which the enemy carried with them in triumph across a broad stream. While I was lamenting the next day over the misfortune of the eve, Castrão, to my profound astonishment, suddenly appeared, his countenance all radiant, and holding up a chronometer in triumph. On being questioned, he confessed that he had swam across the stream, traced the whereabouts of our enemies and the spot where they had deposited their plunder. Watching his opportunity he secured his friend, the chronometer, to whom he is doubtless still grateful for having saved him from the inglorious fate of ending his young days by being subjected to the culinary process above mentioned.

THE KINGDOM OF CANADA.

A PENIAN JEFFERSON BRICK EXPRESSES HIMSELF WITH REGARD TO CANADA.

The political position of Canada is exceedingly anomalous; and in no stronger way is that anomaly shown than its rulers' hostility towards the United States. If there were no ties of kinship to that end, our mutual business interests should bind Canada more closely to us than to England. But there is enough British loyalty in the Dominion to keep up persistent distrust of us, even when offering the Canadians good gifts from our abundant stores. And this leaven, although

AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL MINORITY, forces the country into the singular position of endeavoring to ruin itself for very spite rather than allow the majority to advance the interests of all the people. And yet, strange to say, those people are industrious, temperate and economical. Compared with other countries its criminal records are quite clean; and almost every man pursues some industrious calling. But our citizens who travel there invariably find the people

Sullen, discontented and uneasy. They do not appear to know what they want or what they need; and yet give daily evidence that they are badly in need of something of great importance. What they actually need, without being aware of the fact, is a power to create among themselves a spirit of nationality. So many years of

GLITTERING BUT ABSOLUTE SLAVERY have taken all manly backbone from them, and they continue bound hand and foot in shackles that will never be loosened until their Yankee brethren essay the job—the solution of which is much embarrassed by the mixedness of the population. We know of no nation where the people are so incongruous. The French refuse to speak English, and reluctantly acquiesce in English rule. The English, Irish and Scotch Protestants are as bigoted and fanatical as were Oliver Cromwell's saints; while

THE IRISH CATHOLICS SEEM TO BE THE SALT that gives healthy savor to the singular loaf. There are three very distinct groups comprising the population of Canada, and it would be difficult to find in any country such bitterly antagonistic elements. There is positively no common ground of adhesion or of political fellowship. The Irish Catholics are almost unanimous for annexation to the United States, while a minority of them favor the erection of Canada into an independent republic—in which latter step many of the Canadian French would heartily join them. But it is beyond question that the English, Irish and Scotch Protestants would

FIGHT WITH SAVAGE SWORDS against any effort to abolish British supremacy in Canada. This singular condition of affairs has long been well known to the British Cabinet. Equally well known is the utter lack of public spirit and impossibility of combination among

the three classes of people. Therefore, the British rulers have kept a careful eye to the windward of all matters pertaining to Canadian politics and possibilities. As for the mere possession of Canada as a British colonial province for money-making purposes, the English do not care a penny. In such aspect it is then a very white and expensive elephant. But the possession of the St. Lawrence river is of vital importance to them. It is the military key to the eastern seaboard of the United States, whereby, in case of war, England could land

city of good water in the town itself, excellent water is obtainable in the wood of Cayaco close by. It is, however, true that the blacks who go in search of the precious liquid are sometimes devoured by wild beasts. The expedition left Benguela by a road entirely different from that followed by Cameron. In my opinion the most precise and accurate observations taken in South Africa are due to Cameron. Cameron was fully aware that explorers should have in view something more elevated than meeting with adventures which may be interesting as narratives. Cameron therefore always strove during his travels to be in a position to observe with exactness. The observations taken at Quillengus and Caconda convinced us that there were errors of more than thirty miles in the maps that have been published. The third day of our journey was the second that we passed without water. In the night the cassimba—a heavy dew-fell. The blacks wrung the canvas of the tents to obtain water for the expedition. We continued in this way till we reached the valley of Dombé Grande, which is the granary of the province of Angola. It was this valley of Dombé Grande that furnished supplies to the whole province during the three years' drought. It then came in sight of calcareous soil, with a few Portuguese, and afterwards Quillengus. Caconda is a fortress in a position ably chosen by the ancient Portuguese. It is everywhere surrounded by rivers—permanent rivers—a very rare circumstance in Africa. Many of the rivers of Africa are eddying streams at certain periods, but at other times they disappear. Caconda, while holding an important position, has no commercial importance at the present day. It is, like all the Portuguese settlements in the interior of Africa, in a state of decadence. We here met with our worthy compatriot Anchieta in the woods, but who, notwithstanding, made his appearance wearing a white necktie and a dress coat, and offered us tea in cups of porcelain of Sévres. On our arrival Anchieta was hard at work with two microscopes, examining one cryptogamic plants, and with the other making observations in connection with comparative anatomy. When Anchieta is not engaged in taking notes of the numerous collections of birds, insects and reptiles that he has sent to the Lisbon Museum, he may be found at home in his well-stocked library, occupied with his studies. The difficulty of obtaining carriers still continued at Caconda. The Chief of the District, who arrived two days after the expedition, had not the least influence over the people in this matter. I applied to the minor potentates of the vicinity and they promised to aid me. I principally devoted my time to the procuring of carriers, while my companions turned their attention to scientific investigations. I was the commander of the blacks. Now, in those regions seven Sobas, or chiefs, were at that time at war. Armed men were continually passing in all directions, and the consequence was that many carriers took to flight. My companions, Capello and Ivens, went northwards to look for carriers, while I went straight to Behé. A highway robber lived close by. At one time he attacked Quillengus, and when at war with the Portuguese even reached Mossamedes. He, however, gave me a very kind reception and furnished me with carriers. When he saw me taking the latitude of his house he asked me if it were not true that the sun passed over him before it passed over the regions to the west from which I came. I explained to him briefly the bases of my observation, while the negro, all attention, seemed, by an expression of intelligence, to comprehend my exposition. Before I reached Behé the journey began to be particularly arduous. My resources began to fail, and on one occasion I fell into a river, in the very middle, and had a long swim for life. Contrary to my expectation, and contrary to all the maps that I discovered the source of the River Cubango, to the west of Behé, and shortly afterwards two more small affluents, The River Cuquima, which the maps represents as an affluent of the Cubango, and which is in accordance with the opinion of Ladislau Magiar, I found, to my surprise, running towards the north. Forming a curve it next flows from the north to the south-west and thence towards the Quanza, of which it is an affluent. The Cuquima marks the limits of the country of Behé. The chief directly governs the principal part of this territory and has many neighboring chiefs subject to him.

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DOMINION NEWS.

ONTARIO. A SOMEWHAT FIRM HOLDER.—Eight years clip of wool is held by a Brooke farmer. He refused 54 cents for it in 1872. He keeps good sheep, and sheared 55 this season. He at one time would sell for 56 cents; now he would take 35 cents. Why don't the buyers relieve him of this large quantity? If they don't the moths will.

ON THE AFTERNOON of the 27th June, three children, aged eleven, nine, and six, sons of Alfred Steinhilber, were in the possession of Collingwood, near to fishing, and frightened by approaching thunder-storm were making their way to the house of their uncle, when, while passing through a piece of bush, a tree fell on the two eldest, striking them on the head and killing them instantly.

A HINT TO BEE-KEEPERS.—The Pembroke Standard says: About the latter part of July last a hive of bees belonging to Mr. Thomas Kidd, Alice, gave off a small swarm, which he put into a box about half the ordinary size. This spring, when putting the hive out, he placed beneath this small box another box of the same size; as soon as the upper box was filled with comb it gave off a swarm which was hived, but a few minutes returned from their new abode to the under box of the old hive, which was empty. And there are now working in the same box two separate swarms, with nothing between them save a few laths from which those in the under box must hang their comb.

WOODPILES OF THE HIGHWAYS.—The Township of Clarke has been mulcted in \$200 and costs for damages suffered by a traveller on the highway. As is very generally the case, a farmer drawing out wood left a pile on the roadside. Some time in February last, at which time the wood at night had been left there some three or four weeks, Sam. Maxwell, when riding past this wood on horseback, his horse shied suddenly at it, and acted in such a manner that Maxwell was thrown off the horse, dislocating his shoulder, injuring his collar-bone and sustaining other injuries, so as to make it necessary to place himself under medical treatment, and rendered him unfit to do any work for several weeks. The Council considered it was not liable, and Maxwell sued for damages and recovered the above amount. As hundreds of such piles are left on the roadside during winter and spring, municipal councils should make a note of their liability for any damages that may arise from them.

MANITOBA. JOURNALISM IN MANITOBA.—There are eight newspapers, seven English and one French, two dailies and six weeklies, published in Manitoba, as follows:—Daily Free Press, Reform, Winnipeg; Weekly Marquette Review, Reform, Portage la Prairie; Weekly Inter-Ocean, Reform, Selkirk; Weekly Journal, Reform, Emerson; Weekly Standard, Reform, Winnipeg; Weekly Le Metis, French and Conservative, St. Boniface; Weekly International, Conservative, Emerson; Daily Times, Conservative, Winnipeg.

NEW GUINEA.—Australian papers give an account of another expedition, described as well-equipped, which has left Sydney for New Guinea. It is stated that the party comprises Baron Mackay, the famous Russian scientist and explorer, Chevalier Bruno, who was the first to make an attempt from Australia to open trade with the terra incognita, and Captain Leeman, who has had considerable experience on the coast of New Guinea and elsewhere northward. The fast sailing three-masted American schooner "Saddie F. Caller" is the vessel chartered, and her owner, Captain Webber, enters heartily into the project, and is, in fact, a partner in the concern; \$2,500 has been spent in the full equipment, and the vessel is provisioned for a twelve months' cruise, the destination of which she will return to Port Jackson. The object of the expedition is scientific and commercial. Astrolabe Bay will first be visited, and thence the coast all round will be examined, and, if possible, arrangements made for opening up a trade with the natives, and it is expected that Baron Mackay's knowledge and experience will be of great avail.

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

CUSTER'S FATE.

SHOT BY AN INDIAN BOY OF FIFTEEN YEARS—WHAT THE INDIANS SAY OF THE BATTLE.

(Chicago Tribune Far-West Letter.)

Some little time ago your correspondent sent you an account of Custer's death, which now turns out to have been erroneous. An Indian represented to him that Custer shot himself when he saw his troops abandoning him. Conversation with several warriors who were present at the fight, and with Obo, a brother of Little-Knife, demonstrated that the suicide was accidental, and that the officer was not Custer. Obo says he saw the officer and attacked him. The officer turned his horse and fled, shooting at Obo over his shoulder as the Indian pursued. One of the shots intended for Obo, instead of passing over the officer's shoulder, pierced his breast, and he fell dead at the red-skin's feet. Three or four warriors corroborate each other in their description of Custer's fate. He was cheering on his men and firing his pistol in the air—the cavalry signal to charge. From the start in he was in advance of his command, and when he fell, was between the Indians and his flying squadrons. While trying to restore some kind of order in his broken ranks, a stray shot killed a young buck not far from the General's position. The buck's brother, a lad fifteen years of age, seized the dead warrior's gun, and taking deliberate aim, shot Custer dead, and the battle was finished. My informants describe Custer accurately, as they saw him before and after the shot. They knew him well; and there was a great rejoicing in the camp that night over the death of the terrible enemy. The boy is still in the camp, and there is a deep notch in his "comp-stick" to represent the taking off of one of the best Indian fighters the plains ever knew. After the battle they gathered around the remains of "Long-Hair," as they called him, and loud and jubilant was the requiem they sang over the dead soldier.

In describing the battle, the more sagacious warriors contend that Custer erred in dividing his force. They are afraid of an army "bunched," as they term arranged compactly; and they claim ability to whip any army which divides to attack them. They say they saw an other force not far off (presumably Reno's command), but they say it took no part in the action, and never made a movement toward the support of "Long-Hair." Then they criticize severely the conduct of the Seventh Cavalry. Little-Knife tells me that, as soon as the soldiers struck the camp and the battle ceased, the Indians saw they had an inferior force to contend with. The men were poor riders, and were easily shaken from their horses. In firing they were wild; and in retreating they fired over their shoulders, killing their comrades as they went. Their horses and themselves appeared to be unmanageable from the onset, and they fell a prey to the steady fire of the Indians, and careless and reckless shooting among themselves. Some, who were thrown from their horses, approached the Indians with their hands up; but they were shot down remorselessly.

The only prisoner taken was captured by Rain-in-the-face, who says he had stripes on his arm. This was probably Corporal Ryan. He was bound hand and foot with "shag-avanyee" (stripped buffalo hide), and left in a lodge. There was a wild dance that night, and a few young men, drunk with the excitement of the win-dig, sought the lodge and killed the poor fellow with a knife.

TOURGUENEFF.

THE GREATEST OF THE RUSSIANS IN EXILE IN FRANCE.

Ivan Tourgueneff, who has been in London during the sessions of the Congress, but who has taken no active part in the business, is a noble figure of a man. His tall form, slightly bent, his silvery hair and his admirable manners are imposing. You say, on seeing him, "Here is a man who has suffered, yet who does not complain; who bears himself gallantly before a suspicious and frowning world, and smiles even while his heart aches." Tourgueneff is so well known in America that I will not even mention his literary works, except to say that they have never been more popular in Europe than they are to-day. The romancer-poet, whose marvellous studies of nature and of the human heart have few rivals and no superiors in contemporary fiction, has lately been banished from Russia, and it is even announced, I do not know upon what authority, that he has been compelled to naturalize himself a Frenchman to escape the vindictiveness of his own Government. Why the reigning Russian dynasty should desire to punish Tourgueneff it is not easy to see, for if they had understood the real purport of many of his romances of Russian society they would long ago have been forewarned, and consequently forearmed, against the terrible dangers of "Nihilism." Tourgueneff labored patiently, persistently, for years to point out the causes of the dry rot in Russian society, the corruption of officials, the bureaucracy's extreme impunity, the absolute determination of the people to rebel against the one-man power. Now he is rewarded for having acted as a torchbearer by a threat that if he revisits his native land he will be shown the way to Siberia. Merinier said of him once upon a time: "He reminds me constantly of Shakespeare. He has his love for truth; like the English poet, he knows how to create figures of astonishing reality; but despite the art with which the author conceals himself behind the personages of his invention, one can always discover his character, and that is perhaps not his least title to our sympathy." Tourgueneff has from first to last taken much interest in the labors of the International Literary Association, and the Russian committee is to be a very strong one the coming year.—Edward King's London Letter to the Boston Journal.

KILLED IN THE HONEYMOON.

UNACCOUNTABLE RASHNESS OF A BRIDE AND HER SISTER IN JUMPING FROM AN ERIC TRAIN.

(New York World, July 4.)

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, as the night express from Buffalo on the Erie road was leaving Turner's Station and the motion yet slow a World reporter, who happened to be one of the passengers in the rear car, heard a young woman excitedly exclaim to another young woman as they both rose together, "Oh, Lizzie, that was our station!" They then immediately and impulsively ran to the end platform, and without pausing to consider how the train had quickened, jumped off one on each side. In a few seconds which had elapsed between their rising and gaining the platform the speed of the train was greatly accelerated. The bell was immediately rung to stop, the train was backed, and the conductor with several of the passengers proceeded to the spot only to find the unfortunate woman lying where they fell and the eldest of them dead. The youngest, after being attended to by some ladies in the drawing-room car, revived sufficiently to exclaim, "Oh, Louise, are you hurt?" Then the train was backed to Turner's station, where the body of the unfortunate lady and her grief-stricken sister were left. The depot agent at once recognized them. The one killed was Mrs. Louise Laroce, who had been only five weeks a bride as the wife of Mr. Henry Laroce, a ticket agent at one of the neighboring stations on the branch road running to Montgomery. She was only twenty-two years old and a beautiful and winning person. It was clear that she had been instantly killed by concussion of the spine. Her sister was Miss Lizzie Clark and only eighteen years old. She is badly bruised and, it is feared, injured internally. These circumstances added to her heartrending grief will, it is said, so shock her system that fatal results may follow. The husband—widow-

ed in his honeymoon—was immediately telegraphed for. The remains and the unhappy survivor were at once tenderly cared for by the family of the two sisters residing at Turner's.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, Sir Cooper Key (the hydrographer) and Lord Charles Scott have decided the course to be taken by the Bacheants in her forthcoming cruise and the officers to be appointed to her. The young princes, sons of the Prince of Wales, will visit in the course of their voyage most of England's colonial possessions.

KING THEBAW, of Burmah, according to a correspondent, "has taken to drinking hard than ever. His present particular poison is gin, and he is said to put a couple of bottles of 'square face' out of sight daily—very good allowance for a fellow of twenty-four. Several times lately when more than ordinarily drunk he has hiccoughed out orders for the massacre of every 'Kala' in the place, but fortunately every one has been deaf hitherto. The presence of correspondents in the royal city is said to particularly exasperate him. Hence the order for the exclusion of all foreigners from the palace."

THERE has been a grave scandal in Turkish military and political circles. Before leaving Plevna as prisoner of war, Osman Pasha divided the military treasury among the field officers, taking as his own share 8,800 Turkish liras. These, after his return to Constantinople, he indeed replaced, but in *caixes*, pocketing the difference. Further, Osman Pasha, since he was placed at the head of the War Department, has taken considerable sums for himself out of the revenue devoted to the wants of the army. So, at least, Foad Pasha writes, and the investigation which has been ordered must result in the ruin of either one or the other of them.

WHEN the news of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon reached Paris, M. Emile de Girardin alluded to this tragic incident as the explosion for Sedan. "M. Emile de Girardin," says a correspondent, "was a courtier of the Empire; he did more than any other Frenchman to provoke the war with Germany, and when he lost a daughter at Biarritz the child died clasping the hand of the Empress, who had treated her like her mother." Lashed by Paul de Cassagnac for insulting the dead, M. Girardin repented some very strong expressions used by M. de Cassagnac when M. Thiers died. M. de Cassagnac's reply was: "I regret the language I used; but M. Thiers was never my friend, nor my chief, nor my sovereign. He had me arrested on my return from captivity in Germany; he had my old father escorted by guards into Spain, and he had accused us falsely of being the authors and the accomplices of the Commune. The Emperor made you a Senator; you sat in the Luxembourg with the Roubers, Persigny, and Saint-Paul; you voted in favor of the Empire in 1870."

PETITION TO H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Maritime Provinces have addressed a petition to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, praying her, in view of the misery entailed upon their sex, their country and their homes, by the evils of intemperance, to extend her honored influence in banishing from the table on all public occasions all intoxicating liquors, and asking her to become the Patroness of the Union. The petition originated in Truro, N.S., and is signed by the officers of the Union of that place and of Halifax, N.S., Yarmouth, N.S., Pictou, N.S., New Glasgow, N.S., Windsor, N.S., Liverpool, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Portland, St. John, and Carleton, N.B. The petition was very handsomely prepared on white satin, with gold trimmings. The Maritime Union have now a membership of four thousand one hundred and two ladies, and the largest branch is in Halifax, where they have over eleven hundred members.—Ottawa Free Press.

ANACHRONISMS IN ART.—These are to be found in works of all ages. Thus we have Verro's periwigged spectators of "Christ Healing the Sick." Abraham about to shoot Isaac with a pistol, and spurs "The Virgin and Child" listening to a violin; and in Albert Durer's "Angel Driving Adam and Eve from Paradise," the angel wearing a flounced petticoat. Then we have Cicilia's "Simeon at the Circumcision" with spectacles on nose; the Virgin Mary helping herself to a cup of coffee from a chased coffee pot; and St. Jerome painted with a clock by his side. N. Pousin has represented "The Deluge" with boats; "Rebecca at the Well" with Grecian architecture in the background. And, in a picture representing "Lobsters in the Sea Listening to the Preaching of St. Anthony of Padua," the lobsters are red; though yet, it is to be presumed, unboiled.—Chambers Journal.

GENERAL GRANT is said to have maintained the most perfect health during his entire journey round the world, completely eclipsing in this particular the Captain of the "Pinaroff." Dr. Keating of Philadelphia, who was with the General during a part of the trip, says that in making his travelling speeches Grant said just what came into his head, so not a single speech that he made was cold or formal. Everything he said had great effect, but to get him to speak when he considered words were unnecessary was as utterly impossible as to make a dumb man talk. "I remember one incident on a steamer. A number of English officers had tendered him a banquet, and one of them made a short speech which required a response. But, notwithstanding the numerous requests and rousing cheers, General Grant sat in his seat as mute as a statue. Not a word would he utter. But he was evidently so good-natured in his stubbornness that the officers really admired him for it, and took not the least offence. He said afterward that his reason for refusing was that the gentlemen only wished to hear him talk, and that there was in reality nothing needed to be said. He is a great enemy to affectation."

Consignees' Notices.

THE BARQUE "NEWCASTLE," Anderson, master, from Antwerp, is entered inward at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

MUNDERLOH & CO., Agents. Montreal, 9th July, 1879.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS of BOARD and ROOMS WANTED, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

ROOM.—Wanted, by a single gentleman, in the vicinity of Beaver Hill or English Cathedral, a first-class Room with breakfast. Address A.B., Box 120, P.O.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS for LOST, STRAYED, and FOUND, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

LOST, on the 9th inst., a Peacock. Finder will be rewarded on bringing him to 245 St. Antoine street.

LOST, Opera Glasses; left on the Mountain, on Sunday. Finder will be rewarded on returning them to 19 Mandell st.

LOST, Stolen or Strayed, on Saturday morning, 5th inst., a Spanish Dog, with collar and name of the owner on the same; No. of license ticket 629. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to 91 Menai street, Point St. Charles. Anyone detaining the dog after this date will be prosecuted.

LOST, a Diamond Ring, small size, plain gold setting. A liberal reward will be given by returning the same to J. R. HARPER & CO., Jewellers, 386 Notre Dame street, C.Y.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—CHEAP. Two Awtongs, one Counter, one Express Wagon, and one lot of Milk Cans. At 1,367 ST. CATHERINE ST. CARAVEL FOR SALE.—A nice lot, suitable for roofing or gravel walks. Cheap. Apply at 25 St. Jacques street.

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

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENTS for HELP WANTED, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, a young man as Commercial Traveller, in boots and shoes, for East of Toronto and Townships. Apply letter to Box 1,570, giving references.

WANTED, immediately, a General Servant; must be a French-Canadian. Apply at 29 Bevier street.

WANTED, a young Nurse Girl, who understands care of children, at 1,077 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, a little girl, 12 or 14 years of age. 57 Tupper st.

WANTED, a Tablemaid, who can sew. Apply to Mrs. Richard Wolf, 32 McTavish street.

WANTED, a General Bookbinder; references. Apply to ALEX. MORTIMER, Ottawa.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for SITUATIONS and EMPLOYMENT WANTED, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Nurse or Lady's Maid; capable of teaching French; best of references. Apply 13 Beaver Hill.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotchman, with wife and one daughter, a situation to take care of a gentleman's garden and grounds, and make himself generally useful; the wife and daughter to assist in housework, or the wife would go as nurse, in same house or separately. Apply at 178 St. George st.

EMPLOYMENT.—A good book and job printer in want of a situation, either in a city or a country office. Address PRINTER, this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—A young man wishes a situation as "Traveller." Address "TRAVELLER," this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—To Farmers.—A lad, aged 16, just arrived from Scotland, wishes employment on a farm. Apply to THOMAS ROBERTSON, 11 Chenneville st.

EMPLOYMENT.—An active young man (house painter, 18 years of age) wants a situation to paint, privately or otherwise; would be willing to work on a farm for the summer; has some knowledge of farming. Address SAMUEL, this office.

Board and Rooms.

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

FRENCH, Music and Board.—Mrs. and Miss CRUCHET being desirous of again receiving boarders, are prepared to receive them. Board for \$15. Apply to Miss E. P. CRUCHET, Joliette, P.Q.

BOARD.—Gentlemen whose families are at the seaside, can have Table Board at 14 Metcalfe street. Vacancies for permanent boarders.

BOARD.—Vacancies for permanent and transient boarders. Holyoak Place 258 Bloor street; beautiful residence; detached house and grounds.

BOARD.—"A Home by the Rolling Deep"—at Mrs. BOYD'S, Metis, Que.

BOARD.—A lady residing in a pleasant village, would take a few children to board and educate, in a private English family, near English Cathedral, by addressing W.G.M., No. 10, this office.

BOARD.—Two steady gentlemen, or an elderly couple, can obtain a comfortable home, with board in a private English family, near English Cathedral, by addressing W.G.M., No. 10, this office.

BOARD.—267 Bloor st.—Vacancies for boarders; fine detached house with large garden; splendid summer residence.

ROOMS, with or without board. 156 St. George st.

ROOM.—Furnished Bedroom to Let, without board. 27 Beaver Hill Terrace.

ROOM.—Vacancies; also, Day Board. 10 Jurors street.

ROOMS, furnished. 23 McGill College Avenue.

ROOM.—To let, furnished Bedroom, with use of Kitchen; rent \$5. No. 4 Cadieux street.

ROOMS to Let. 24 Cathcart street.

ROOM with Board. 58 St. Cathcart st.

ROOMS.—Vacancies, 283 St. Martin street.

ROOMS Vacant; \$5 per month. 14 Latour st.

ROOM, with Board, for a patient. Mrs. J. L. SEARL, Midwife, 65 Aylmer st.

ROOMS furnished; hot water bath. 544 Dorchester street, near Bevier.

ROOM, furnished, at 83 St. Urban street.

ROOM.—Furnished Bedroom with board. Apply at 3 Dorchester st.

ROOM, furnished, to Let, with board; terms moderate. Apply 100 Mansfield st.

ROOMS, furnished. 127 St. Constant street.

ROOMS.—To Let, on Sherbrooke Street, near Union Avenue, two Bedrooms, one with bath. Address Box 596, P.O.

ROOMS.—Comfortably furnished Rooms, with excellent Board. 43 Berthelet st.

ROOMS, with or without board, large handsome house; late Metropolitan Club. 100 Union Avenue.

ROOMS, furnished, to Let 1,371 St. Catherine st.

ROOMS, vacant, at 68 Cathcart street.

ROOMS.—Vacancies. 212 Mountain street.

ROOMS.—Vacancies. 19 McGill College Avenue.

ROOMS, en suite or single, with first-class Board. 49 McGill College Avenue.

Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS of MISCELLANEOUS WANTS, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, to purchase, a single Bedroom Set; must be cheap and in good order. Address, stating lowest cash price and where the furniture may be seen, FURNITURE, this office.

Miscellaneous.

CLENDINNEN'S FURNACES and STOVES. ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Persons who have furnaces that WILL NOT WORK, will do well to call and see the NEW CLENDINNEN FURNACE.

I guarantee my furnaces to work, OR NO PAY!

THE "GEM." SELF-SEALING PRESERVE JARS, HALF-GALLONS, QUARTS AND PINTS.

For sale cheap. WILLIAM ELLIOT, Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine sts.

TO SHIPPERS OF CATTLE AND OTHERS.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish Pressed Hay a short notice, deLOTBINIERE MACDONALD, 26 Foundling st.

10 CENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING PIANO PIECES.—Little Duke Waltz, Group, Schottische or Lancers, Snowflake Schottische, Wedding Bells, Concert Bells, Little Wanderer, Ours Waltz, Breeze of Night Waltz, Love in the Lane, Longing, Golden Climes, &c. L. E. RIVARD, 554 1/2 Grand st., Montreal.

PARIS GREEN SPRINKLING MACHINE.—The undersigned is now manufacturing a machine for the destruction of the potato bug, which will spread dry Paris Green, mixed with land plaster, on two or four drills as desired. It does its work very economically, and is now in use by almost every farmer in Petite Cote, where the machine is being manufactured for use by both man and beast. For further particulars address JAS. JEFFREY, Petite Cote, Montreal.

TIMING WATCHES. A large assortment of GOLD AND SILVER TIMING WATCHES. Of the following styles: Independent Seconds, Independent Seconds and Quarter Seconds, Independent Seconds and Fly-back, At very low prices. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

OUT-DOOR GAMES, &c. Lawn Tennis, Archery, Croquet, Badminton, Cricket, Base Ball, Football, Basket Balls and Balls, Boxing Gloves, Fencing Foils, &c. Send for price lists. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

FANS! FANS! FANS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS! Paper and Envelopes, Butterick Patterns, July Sheets, ACTON'S BAZAAR, 1,347 St. Catherine street. Three Baby Carriages for sale cheap.

STABLING for three horses. Apply at 77 Bloor st.

FOOD FOR INVALIDS. The Ladies of the Young Women's Christian Association beg to announce that they have completed arrangements for supplying wholesome and properly prepared food to sick and convalescent persons, at cost price. Beef Tea, Soups, Wine Jellies, Corn Starch, Blanc Mange and similar articles of diet, may now be had every Wednesday and Saturday, at the Association Rooms, 131 Mansfield street, from ten to two o'clock. Contributions of cut flowers, as well as ingredients for delicate food, suitable for invalids, such as wine, fruit, sugar, flour, meat, etc., will be most thankfully received. The ladies desire to form classes for special instruction in the preparation of food for the sick, under the direction of Mrs. Brown, to meet at their Rooms every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. Ladies wishing to join these classes will please apply as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Two Offices to let on St. James street. Two Houses for sale in the west end.

—ALSO— One Walnut Case, suitable for book or show case. Three Mirrors, Walnut Frames. —AND— One handsome Safe, made by J. & J. Taylor, Toronto. The above to be sold cheap for cash.

WILLIAM B. CRAIG, 34 Radezonde st.

POTATO BUGS. Insure your Potato crop by using Patent Paris Green, HELLBORE.—Destroy all Caterpillars on currant and gooseberry bushes by using Fare White Heliothere. For sale by G. L. WIGHT, Druggist, Corner St. Joseph and Richmond sts.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FRAMED CHROMOS.—1,000 Chromos, consisting of Landscape, Figure and Marine Subjects, size 24 x 30 inches, handsomely framed, at \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 each. Motives, new designs, tree of charge as usual. Motto Frames at the lowest living rates. All kinds of Pictures framed in Gilt, Walnut and Fancy Moldings at low prices; good work guaranteed. Chromo and Show Card Stretching a specialty. Your patronage respectfully solicited. W. H. HOPE 26 Bloor st.

Summer Resorts. SEASIDE—METIS, WOODLAND COTTAGE. PRIVATE BOARD. Mrs. W. R. FEATHERSTON.

VICTORIA HOTEL, LITTLE METIS POINT. Close to steamer landing, and carriages every day to station; reasonable terms.

W. GRANT, Manager. SEASIDE HOUSE, LITTLE METIS.—This Hotel is now open for visitors. Terms reduced to \$6 per week for families staying two weeks. Children under twelve years half-price. Good fishing, bathing and boating, a new bowling alley attached to hotel. Carriages in attendance at station, for particulars apply to WILLIAM ASTLE, above address.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, PEAK'S ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME. JOHN T. STERLING & SONS. Proprietors. This House is situated on one of the most beautiful islands in the group of 600 in Casco Bay. Rooms in suites and single, large and well ventilated. Prices reasonable. The facilities for Boating, Bathing and Fishing are unsurpassed. Communication with the city every half hour during the day. Salt water Baths, hot and cold.

SEASIDE RESORT. OTTAWA HOUSE, CUSHING'S ISLAND, PORTLAND. Open for season June 25th. Facilities for Bathing, Boating, Fishing or quiet recreation unequalled. Drains-steamboat connection several times each day by steamer "Gascote," running regularly to White Head and Cushing's Island. For charges address GEORGE ALLEN, Proprietor, Portland.

Houses to Let.

TO LET, those two first class Dwelling Houses, Nos. 940 and 951 Dorchester st. being the centre houses of that popular row of houses known as Bellevue Terrace and now occupied by W. J. Spicer, Esq., G. T. B. and Henry Ballin, Esq.; in perfect order and in the most desirable situation in the city, overlooking the grounds of St. Philip's in the front, and the open fields to Rhinoceros street in the rear. Apply to J. R. HUNTER & F. 110 St. James st.

Property for Sale.

LAND FOR SALE, at Cote St. L'Isle, adjoining the Protestant Church and School. Several fine Villa Lots, one with a Cottage. Also, two fine lots for market gardeners—6 1/2 arpents each. Apply at 115 Bathhouse street.

FOR SALE, in the Village of La-Pointe, forty miles from Montreal, a very desirable residence, pleasantly situated on the bank of the North River, a few minutes' walk from the Q. M. O. & N. Railway Station; contains ten apartments, good cellar and outbuildings, including stable, carriage house, woodshed, &c.; also large garden. Terms made easy. Enquire personally of ROBERT BERN, proprietor, on the premises or by letter.

For Sale or to Let.

TO LET OR FOR SALE. That old established soap and candle factory in St. Urbain street. Immediate possession required. Apply to JOHN SHARDON, No. 140 St. Urban st.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

THE TENS OF THOUSANDS WHO ARE MAKING EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER, THEREBY REFUTING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY TO ITS SUPERIORITY.

Retailed every where.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR

Has the Stag's Head on one side and the Albert Toilet Soap Company on the other. Beware of imitations.

Business Cards.

JOHN WATSON, J^r. IMPORTER OF THE FINEST QUALITY OF

SILVER PLATED WARE, Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, &c.

Retail at Wholesale Prices. 370 1/2 Paul street, corner St. Sulpice st.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. Newspaper Advertising Bureau.

For Ten Cents: One hundred page Pamphlet with Lists of Newspapers and Advertising Rates.

For Ten Dollars: Four lines inserted one week in Three Hundred and Fifty Newspapers.

10 Spruce St., N. Y.

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENT, ROMAN CEMENT, CANADA CEMENT, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY.

FOR SALE BY W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 100 Grey Noun street. MONTREAL.

PIANOS. NEW AND SECOND-HAND AT LOWEST PRICES. THE CELEBRATED HELL ORGANS. 10 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MACHINE BRUSHES. All kinds of Machine Brushes a specialty. Farmers wanting Land Plaster or Potato Bug Brushes can have them made at

ULLY'S BRUSH WORKS, 72 Bloor street.

TOWNSHEND'S BEDDING. Patented for its purity. The only safe to use. Old Bedding renovated by patent steam process. Feathers steamed and baked.

TOWNSHEND & HUDSON, 46 Bonaventure st. Business Chances.

OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE. Tenders will be received up to the 13th inst. for the purchase of the stock on Trade and the rental of the stores belonging to the estate of the late H. McTavish in the Merchant Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing lines. Business in merchant tailoring line established over 16 years, with a large run of first-class custom, and was the leading shop in that line in the Townships. Offers may be made for both or each separately. Very information as to stock, inventory, &c., can be had on the premises from 9 till 4 o'clock, daily, or to the time for receiving tenders. Tenders will state whether for cash or credit; if credit, terms of payment and nature of security.

GEORGIANA WAKEFIELD, Tatrix. Sherbrooke, July 2nd, 1879.

bath-school of the Church, expressive of the great benefits that had received from his leadership...

Mr. Pearson replied to the addresses, thanking the school; he always felt ardently attracted by it...

He was followed by Messrs. Foulkes, Patten, and Coates, in humorous and pithy speeches...

RUNNING A RAILWAY.

SIX MONTHS' REPORT OF THE QUERRE, MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND OCCIDENTAL-WESTERN DIVISION.

In the published report of Mr. C. A. Scott, the efficient General Superintendent of the Western Division of the Occidental Railway...

WORK TO BE PERFORMED.

The report continues: "It can be readily realized that the organizing and working of the railway in its uncompleted state was made more difficult..."

THE LONGUEUIL BOATING CLUB EXCURSION.

Last evening the first moonlight, or rather "lanplight" excursion of the season, under the auspices of the Longueuil Boating Club, was held...

A CHARLEY ROSS HOAX.

COWANSVILLE, Q., July 7, 1879. Your correspondent arrived at East Farnham this evening at eight o'clock and immediately proceeded to search for the missing Charley Ross...

A CLEW AT LAST.

After persistent search, Mr. Moses Jewell was discovered. He is the secretary of the township of East Farnham...

considered a reliable correspondent, and his work had been taken in the present instance. Unfortunately he had hoaxed the readers of the paper.

But what object could he have in telling such a story? I asked. Well, he was just leaving college for a vacation, and he supposed he would make a sensation before he went...

CITY ITEMS.

AT THE SARATOGA REGATTA our Montreal representatives have not yet carried off any of the prizes.

THERE IS AN EXTRA MAIL from New York to Montreal. It leaves at 8.30, two hours after the regular mail, and is deliverable here at 1.45 the following day.

A REMARKABLE RAILWAY BRIDGE is in course of erection in Scotland. The centre pier, that on Inch Garvie, a small island in the centre of the Forth, is 530 feet high, about 100 feet higher than the loftiest chimney, and nearly equal to the combined heights of the London Monument and St. Paul's Cathedral.

SOME AMERICAN CITIZENS celebrated Independence Day last night by a dinner at H. Lomas' Hotel, Point St. Charles. The banquet had been postponed as several of the guests were out of town on the Fourth.

AN INCIDENT FIRE.—Last evening at about eight o'clock a quantity of dried floral decorations, which were suspended from the ceiling of J. Allard's barber shop, 721 Bonaventure street, were set on fire by the heat of a hanging coal oil lamp.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING of Court Robin Hood, 5,800, A. O. F., held at St. Mark's Hall, Dalhousie street, on Monday, the 7th inst., the following brethren were elected officers: C. R. Bro. Lucas; S. G. R. Bro. H. Ward; S. W. Bro. Gray; J. W. Bro. Chapman; S. B. Bro. Adrian; J. E. Bro. Harvey; Secretary, Bro. Sullivan; Assistant-Secretary, Bro. A. Taylor; Treasurer, T. D. Reed, M. D.

THE MILKY WAY.—A part of Craig street this morning about nine o'clock, could properly have been described as the milky way—that part near the junction with St. Antoine street. A dairyman named John Scanlan, standing with his wagon on "his own side of the street," was run into by a double team vehicle, owned by Charles Wilson, St. Antoine street, and Scanlan requested Wilson to back his team...

THE NEXT MAIL for England, for transmission per steamer "Peruvian," advertised to leave Rimonski on the 12th July, will be closed at the Montreal Post-Office on Friday, the 12th instant, at 7.30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MY SUFFERINGS with inflammatory rheumatism were intense. It settled in my wrists; I could not use them; was helpless till I used Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. The result was wonderful; pain and swelling disappeared.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Managers of the Ladies' Benevolent Society beg to acknowledge with thanks 10 boxes strawberries from Mrs. Cheney, 2 baskets of meat from Mr. Russell, butcher, City Councilors street, a bag of cast-off clothing from Mrs. Simpson, Sherbrooke street, and a suitcase from a lady in Sherbrooke st.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Number of patients treated for the week ending 7th inst.: Out-door Patients relieved, 230; Indoor patients, average daily, 120.

Noon Advertisements.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE. One having some knowledge of the trade preferred. THOS. ALLAN & CO., 361 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, \$600 to borrow, on first mortgage city property. Apply Box 1,318, P.O.

WAX FLOWERS for Memorial wreaths encased in wax. Mrs. ROCHE, 66 Victoria street.

BOY wanted, aged 16 or 17. Apply at this office.

WANTED, a good Thorough Servant, at 12 Overdale Avenue.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General Servant, at 237 University street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A respectable person wants washing and ironing by the day. Apply at Mrs. HILLMAN'S, 371 St. Mary st.

EMPLOYMENT.—A graduate of McGill, having his evenings to spare, will undertake to prepare a young man for college, or otherwise engage himself in the capacity of tutor. Address B.K., P.O. Box 2,073.

BOARD.—Vacancies for day board and lodging at 25 St. Antoine street.

STRAYED, on St. "Bevevood," head of Simpson street, a White Horse. Owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to the gardener.

SUMMER HATS.

NEW GOODS. In Straw, Merino, French Felt, and extra light makes. FOR SUMMER WEAR. An unequalled assortment of new styles and choice goods, at very low prices.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO., 283 Notre Dame street.

JOB PRINTING of every description done in any style required, and with despatch at this office.

Noon Advertisements.

STENCIL PASTE, BLACK, RED, AND BLUE. At 169 St. James street. GEO. BISHOP & CO.

NOTICE—PICNICS. A 25c Box of SPARKLING BEVERAGE POWDER carried in the pocket is equal to a dozen bottles of lemonade. For sale by every druggist and grocer. J. HELBRONNER & CO., MONTREAL.

CAPRICE OF THE SEASON. Is for the new SPANISH LACE MANTELET. They are made short in the back, measuring at the point behind about 30 inches, while across the top they are about three yards long.

WM. McDUNNOUGH (Successor to J. Parkin), REMOVED TO 225 ST. JAMES STREET. (Next door to McGibbon & Baird).

GLASS FRUIT JARS, JELLY TUMBLERS AND PRESERVE JARS. Of the best quality, at moderate prices. EDWARD HAGAR & CO., 446 and 448 ST. PAUL ST.

THE CANADA PLASTER MILLS. ESTABLISHED 38 YEARS. Fine Fresh Ground Gypsum or Land Plaster will be supplied at the Mills in barrels containing 100 lbs for \$1 per barrel.

THERE IS NOW ESTABLISHED in Montreal, in a good, airy, quiet situation, a house for the reception of a limited number of paying patients.

FLOUR! Best Patent and Choice Family Flour always on hand. Orders by post carefully executed and quality guaranteed. THOS. FULLER & CO., 537 St. Paul street, First door from McGill st.

McGILL UNIVERSITY. THE CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY for the SESSION 1879-80 is now published and contains all necessary information respecting THE FACULTIES OF ARTS, APPLIED SCIENCE, LAW AND MEDICINE.

RYE FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Family and Pastry Flour. BRADIE & HARVEY, Corner of Craig and Beavey streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED MANUFACTURER OF LIQUOR AMMONIA and Agent for the Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Co. is prepared to supply customers with acids, &c., as usual. Enquire at No. 3 DALHOUSIE STREET, JOHN COWAN.

FOR JAPANESE BRACKETS. Go to W. H. Hope's. For Chromes and Pastes. Frames, go to W.H. Hope's. Just received, a new line of steel Engravings, very choice and cheap. Motto Frames, 25c, at W. H. HOPE'S, 25 Blooring street, opposite Notman's Studio.

NOTICE.—The Montreal Floating Bath Half-season Tickets can now be had from this date, July 10th, 1879. M. KILGALLIN.

TO LET, Furnished House, with piano and fuel, vicinity of Sherbrooke street and English Cathedral; rent very low. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Box 216, P.O.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE WITNESS OFFICE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WITNESS. This journal, which will commence its eighth year on 1st January next, combines the interest of the religious, temperance, and literary journal with that of the newspaper, at the lowest practicable price.

FACTS! FACTS! We beg to inform the Legal Profession that the "WITNESS" JOB OFFICE is equipped with a large supply of the type required for FACTS, and is prepared to turn them out with speed in accordance with the latest order of the Bench, at moderate rates. Try the "WITNESS" JOB OFFICE FOR FACTS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

IMPORTANT SALE. SUMMER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 and 33 St. Lawrence street.

LUSTRE COATS! LUSTRE COATS! 450 Men's Lustré Coats, at \$1.50 225 225 214 Men's Blue Serge Suits, at 1.75 1.75

WHITE VESTS! WHITE VESTS! 285 Washing Vests, ready for immediate wear, at 75c

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS! Our stock in Boys' and Youths' Clothing is thoroughly assorted, and the prices are all reduced. Our Children's Clothing takes the lead for newness of style and superiority of finish.

475 Boys' Serge Suits, 424 Boys' Linen Suits, 417 Boys' Holland Suits, 350 Boys' Tweed Suits. All to be cleared in order to make room for Fall importations.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 and 33 St. Lawrence Street.

Noon Advertisements.



WEBER PIANOS. These powerful instruments are now the favorite of every great singer and pianist of renown, in fact, every musician of note. In their matchless tones, their extraordinary power and endurance they are unequalled.

THE CENTENNIAL JUDGES OF PIANOS say: "The Weber Pianos are undoubtedly the best in America, probably in the world, to-day. The Grand Weber was the most wonderful piano we ever touched or heard."

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY say: "For purity and richness of tone, with great power and singing quality, we know of no piano which equals them; certainly, for sustaining the voice or cultivating it the Weber is superior to any piano known to us."

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY say: "The tone of the Weber Pianos is so pure and prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree, and stand remarkably long in tune. We not only recommend them in the highest degree, but think them the best pianos in the world."

THOMAS KARRER says: "I am not surprised that every great musician prefers them." Julia Rive King says "they are the finest pianos she ever played her fingers on." Emma Thurbury ranks Weber as "the greatest manufacturer of the age." The London Musical World says: "Weber, of New York, stands in the front rank of all manufacturers." The same testimony is borne by Nilsson, Kellogg, Abart, Patti, Strauss, and all the great musicians of the present day.

Those wishing to procure one of these magnificent instruments can do so by applying at the Dominion agency, in the New York Piano Company rooms, 183 St. James st., Montreal, where the various styles can be seen, and descriptive catalogues procured.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., 183 St. James street, Montreal.

PRESERVE JARS! JUST RECEIVED, a large stock. For sale cheap at M. BECK'S, 213 McGill street.

SPECTACLES AND Eyeglasses. FITTED TO THE BEST LENSES. Offered to suit all sights, by THOS. ALLAN & CO., 361 Notre Dame street.

ROOFING! ROOFING! ROOFING! Patent Felt and Gravel Roofing, new and repairing. In all its branches, promptly executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. BRENNAN, House, 59 Dalhousie st. O.R.S., 87 St. Bonaventure st.

REMOVAL. Having removed his place of business to these desirable premises, NO. 1 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, the subscriber respectfully calls attention to his large stock of STEINWAY, DECKER BROS., CHICKERING, GABLER, AND EMERSON PIANOS.

And his varied assortment of the world-renowned MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. All the above instruments are now offered at reduced prices and on most favorable terms.

Pianos for Hire as usual at all prices. TUNINGS, REMOVALS, REPAIRS, &c., carefully done by experienced workmen, and all orders for same per post will receive immediate attention. June 2nd, 1879. JOSEPH GOULD.

PURE PARIS GREEN, In stock and to arrive. For sale by COPLAND & McLAREN, corner Wellington and Grey Nuis streets.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF New Brussels Carpets, New Tapestry Carpets, New patterns of Linoleum. And a cheap lot of Star Carpets, Oilcloths, &c. LIGGET & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 St. Joseph street, Montreal.

STATIONERY. THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY. AT—MORTON, PHILLIPS & HULMER, 375 Notre Dame street.

WARRIOR MOWER, HORSE RAKES AND FARMERS' HARDWARE. The Warrior Mower is recommended by all who have used it as being superior to all others. Letters of reference from a few out of the large number who have purchased the Warrior can be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse of R. W. KERR, 57, 59, 61 St. Joseph st.

ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS. JAMES M. MACDONALD, 31 BERRY STREET, MONTREAL. Lace and Muslin Curtains beautifully cleaned or dyed in the new shades; also White and Cream Colored Curtains and Covers Cleaned and colors restored. French Cleaning a specialty. Ladies' Dresses Cleaned without taking apart. Gents' Clothes Cleaned and dyed in first-class style. Kid Gloves and Feathers Cleaned and Dyed. N.B.—Patents sent for and delivered in the city.

CHAMPAGNE. LIMETTA CHAMPAGNE. Is non-alcoholic and Free from intoxicating properties. A delightful and refreshing draught, effectually quenching thirst, cooling and refreshing the system.

WHOLESALE DEPOT: 41 St. Jean Baptiste street, MONTREAL. NOTE.—As this champagne is entirely free from spirits, no License is required for its sale.

WITNESS OFFICE. JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

JOHN DOUGALL, Editor and Proprietor, No. 7 Franklin street, New York.

MAY PEMBERTON'S MISSION.

BY LAURA M. LANE.

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

There came a day, never to be forgotten in May's life, when, in company with Will's mother and the cobbler, she knelt by the sick man's couch to receive with him the pledges of our Lord's dying love. May had spread a fine white cloth on Will's little table, and had placed on it a vase of flowers. Then the vicar, who had put on his surplice at the back of Mr. Gower's shop, came in, and, seeing that Will was too weak for any preliminaries, he began the service at once. There, in the poor little room, the wondrous mystery of Incarnate Love was presented to the adoring hearts of the faithful worshippers. Calmly Will received the mystic symbols, and lay with his hands crossed upon his breast, and his eyes fixed upon the picture he loved so well. The sick-chamber had become a true tabernacle—a meeting-place between the human and divine. If May could have expressed the feeling of her heart she would have said, "This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." When the service was over, Will stretched out his hand to May and held hers fast. Mr. Trevor, looking at him, and seeing that his eyes were closed, thought that he had fallen asleep, and so he moved quietly away. The cobbler, blowing his nose violently with his red pocket-handkerchief, stole back to his shop; Mrs. Barton went up-stairs to pursue some household avocations, and Will and his young lady were left alone.

She knew that he was not sleeping, for she could feel the tightening clasp of his fingers. It was one of Will's rapt moments of devotion, the special joy which was vouchsafed to him at Holy Communion, the reward given for his patient discipleship. She did not like to disturb him, and yet she must go. Her mother would be looking for her return.

"I must go now, dear Will," she whispered, gently trying to unclasp his hand. To her surprise, the cripple looked brightly into her face, and smiled with a flash of returning life.

"I was praying for you," he said, "and now you've brought me back to earth; yet it don't seem like earth to have an angel at my bedside. Now listen; I've something to say to you. You mustn't be grieved because of me, my sweet lamb. Don't shed a tear for me when I'm gone, and remember it's your loving-kindness that has sweetened my dying pillow. There, don't cry, my lamb. This is all joy to me, and something tells me I shall look down at you out of heaven, and help you, maybe. There, go back to your home; and may the Lord bless and keep you, and cause his face to shine upon you forever!"

"Good-bye, dear Will," May said, struggling hard with her tears. "I will come again to-morrow, quite early after breakfast." Then Will smiled a little, and before he loosed his hold of May's hand he pressed his lips on her soft palm.

All that day he lay quietly dozing. At night, when his mother and Gower came to turn him in his bed, he refused to be moved. "I want to lie all night looking at the door," he said. "Seems I saw an angel going out awhile ago, and maybe I shall see one comin' in."

And assuredly, in the stillness of the night, when a thick darkness was over the land and the stir of the city was hushed to rest, there came to that little room a smiling angel, who carried Will's soul to God.

Very early in the morning May came, but she was met in the doorway by the cobbler, whose tear-swollen eyes told her the story at once, and then the poor mother came to entreat her to look upon the face that was locked in the repose of death.

Very calm and peaceful Will looked, lying on his wicker-bed with his face turned toward the door. May laid the flowers she had brought upon his breast, and put one beautiful crimson rose inside the hand she had clasped the day before.

It was sweet to know that Will, although invisible to the straining gaze of human affection, was alive somewhere in God's universe, and that when the angel of death should come to summon those who now wept beside his grave, they would find him waiting to receive them and to welcome them home to the land where all tears should be wiped away.

CHAPTER XXI.

MRS. PEMBERTON RECEIVES A VISIT.

Mrs. Pemberton was alone in the drawing-room. Both her daughters were out; Marion had gone to pay a round of visits, and May was taking a riding-lesson. Few people would have objected to spend a solitary hour in that luxuriant apartment. Pictures lined the walls. Statuettes, rare bits of china, foreign curiosities, stood on brackets or were seen through the glass doors of the beautiful inlaid cabinets. The very paper-knife Mrs. Pemberton held in her hand was exquisitely carved. A faint, subtle perfume filled the air. On a table close to the invalid lady's couch stood a glass full of rare hot-house flowers. The newest magazine, and the latest novel from Muddie's, lay within her reach; and yet Mrs. Pemberton was the victim of ennui. This was the disease that baffled the doctors and perplexed the nurses, till one and all had pronounced her to be incurable.

"Delicate she certainly was, but—a hopeless invalid? No. A healthy aim in life, a little useful work, the habit of thinking of and for others, would have worked a marvellous cure. The doctors knew this, but what could they do? They could not put selfishness into a bottle and direct that it should be taken in table-spoons. They could not invent a galvanizing battery that would shake her out of her self-centred habit of thought. They could only prescribe the usual remedies.

A servant came, quietly stepping upon the thick carpet, to Mrs. Pemberton's side.

"A man wishes to speak to you, ma'am."

"Who is it?" Mrs. Pemberton asked, languidly raising her head from the soft crimson pillow that dutiful Marion had placed for her.

"I do not know, ma'am. He asked first for Miss May, and then for you. He has brought something that he wishes to put into your hands, he says."

A quiver passed across the well-bred servant's face as he said this, and he put his hand up hastily to his mouth.

"Oh, I think I know who it is," Mrs. Pemberton said, sinking back on her pillow. "Show him up."

Mrs. Pemberton had sent a diamond brooch of great value to be reset. May had given the jeweller the order. Probably this man had come for some further instructions. He was presently ushered in by the discreet footman, and the door was closed.

"Have you come about the brooch?" Mrs. Pemberton enquired, regarding her visitor with considerable amazement. Could such a shabbily-dressed man come from a Bond Street jeweller's!

"Axin' your pardon, mum, 'tis a locket I've brought the young lady, not a brooch."

"I have ordered no locket," Mrs. Pemberton replied, a little sharply. "There must be some mistake."

"Not the least mistake in the world, mum; at all events not of my makin'," responded the man, coolly. "I've brought Miss May something that I'll know she'll vally for the sake of him as is dead and gone; and see I to myself, 'I'll not put it into any hands but her own; I see; and when I hear that she's gone out, I see, 'young man,' I see, 'if I can't see the young lady herself,' I see, 'I'll make so bold as to step up and see her mar, and put what I've brought into her hands,' I see. And that's how I comes to be here."

Mrs. Pemberton was at her wit's end. Who could this strange man be? And what could he have brought for May?

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANY.

A STRANGE RETRIBUTION.

BY MRS A. F. RAYNESBERGER.

A beautiful home in the suburbs of a thriving city. Without, a well-kept lawn, beds of bright flowers, statuary gleaming here and there in the light of the September moon, the musical drip of fountains. Within, spacious and elegantly-furnished rooms, books, pictures, music. Everything in and around that home gave evidence of wealth, refinement, culture.

In the brilliantly-lighted parlors were the two fair daughters of the house, surrounded by throngs of admirers, and their sunny faces and ringing laugh proved that they, at least, were happy.

In the dim library sat their father, Mr. John Burns, the well-known, successful, and much-envied merchant; but a single glance at his moody face was enough to convince any one that he did not find perfect happiness in his beautiful surroundings. As the hours passed the cloud on his brow darkened, and he started up nervously at every sound.

A timid ring at the door-bell was heard, and Mr. Burns hastened to answer the ring himself, anticipating the slow movements of the liveried servant whose duty it was.

An old man stood, or rather, stooped at the door. His long white hair floated over his shoulders, and he leaned heavily on his cane, but it was easy to see that something more than the infirmities of years was bending the tall thin form and making needful the support of the cane that he held in his trembling hand. He had evidently been drinking to excess, and now he presented to his son—for Mr. Burns was his son—that saddest sight, a drunken old man. It was a scene over which angels might have wept with hearts of pity. But there were no tears in the son's eyes, and pity found no place in his heart.

Mr. Burns did not speak, but led his father quickly and not very gently past the door of the parlor where his daughters' guests were still lingering and on up to the old man's room. Then, when the weak, shaking, shrinking form was seated in a chair, he addressed him:

"Father, I have told you over and over again that I could not and would not have you coming home to my house in this disgraceful way. A pretty sight you are for my daughters' visitors to see! If you would behave yourself and stop drinking and stay in your room you could have a home here. But I will not stand this thing any longer. I will not have you disgrace my family another day. All I have to say is you must just leave."

Then John Burns, with face white with passion, left the room.

When he had commenced speaking to his father the poor old man had raised his arm as if to ward off a blow, and he still held it raised. But as the son shut the door the arm dropped, and he sat as if stunned. His weak brain, however, had power enough to take in the meaning of all his son had said. He even thought to himself, in a dazed sort of way, how harsh and rough his son's voice had suddenly grown, and it was such a little while, such a very little while, since that voice had been the sweetest music in all the world to his ear.

Then, still sitting in his chair, his mind travelled back over the years he had lived. Strange how everything came up before him that night. His early manhood, the bride he had wooed and won and led proudly home to his lowly roof, the children that had come to bless them, two daughters and a son; but the son had always been his idol, and he remembered well his sweet baby ways and his pride in all his boy's early developments. How cheerfully he toiled in those days; how willingly he denied himself every comfort for his children's sake; how gladly, had it been needful, he would have died for them!

He seemed again to see them grow up around him, till by-and-by his daughters went away from him to homes of their own. Still he had his son with him—his darling son—and as years went on he learned to lean upon him and to feel that when his own arm grew weak and weary with toil and years that the younger and stronger arm would not fail to support him.

The son started in business for himself with the little help that his father was able to give—small help, but oh, how gladly given! He was prosperous. People said that everything he touched turned to gold. He became well known as the successful merchant. He built himself a magnificent house, and married and moved into it; but to the dotting parents he seemed still the same, and their pride in his success was such as only parents can feel and understand.

The old man and his wife were once more alone under the same roof that had sheltered their children, but they were happy together and had enough to supply their simple wants. At length there came a dreadful day, a black, black day, when the old man saw his wife taken away and laid under the sod. His home was home no longer. Its silence appalled him. He went in and out like one in a dream, trying to realize what had befallen him. His house was left unto him desolate, and, alas, he had no hope beyond.

But his children! They surely would not leave that bereaved old man, who had spent all the years of his prime in toiling for them, to live lonely and alone the few remaining years of his life. They had other claims upon them, children, society, but certainly these did not exclude the claims of their father.

The son went to him and took him to his own elegant home. But, somehow, it did not seem like home to him. All the surroundings were so grand that he felt himself out of place. Mrs. John Burns was an ambitious woman. She loved to fill her house with people of wealth and fashion and social distinction, and the old man could not shine in such society. He gradually grew to feel even more alone than in the darkened room where his wife had died.

He still had a few old friends whom he had known for many years, but unfortunately for him, they were generally to be found at the saloon on the corner. They were always glad to see him; they liked to have him sit down at the table with them and talk over the days that were no more while they enlivened the subject with a drink of beer or something stronger. His weak nerves were easily influenced by the stimulant, and he soon acquired a fondness for it, but it took so little to overcome him. Yet it was not solely for the drink that he sought the saloon. There he found warmth and friendly companionship instead of coldness and isolation, and these his poor old heart craved. Perhaps, had his son been less intent on money-making, or his son's wife less anxious for a place in society, had they tried to create an atmosphere of love and home about the lonely man, he might never have acquired the fatal habit.

He could see himself, as he sat there in the still midnight, steadily sinking lower and lower. He could see how his visits grew more and more unwelcome to his daughters, and how his son was becoming ashamed of him. He did not blame them; he even justified them to himself; he knew he was not a fitting object to be seen by his son's guests. Still it had never seemed to him that his son could deliberately cast him off. But there was no mistake about it now. He must leave the house for ever. Bewildered as his brain was by the whiskey he had been drinking, he nevertheless comprehended that fact. His son had meant exactly what he had said, and again he thought, with a feeling of feeble wonder, how harsh his son's voice had suddenly grown, and yet he loved that son, his Johnny, so much, so much. It was the one only love the lonely old heart still held.

So he dozed and dreamed, and awakened and wandered, and dozed and dreamed again, the night through. As soon as it was light he roused himself and made ready to go away. He tied up a little bundle in a handkerchief and took it in his tremulous hand. Then he stole carefully down the stairs, very quietly so as not to disturb the son who could no longer bear the disgrace of his father's presence in his house, and out into the street.

He had no purpose in his bewildered mind, only to get away somewhere, anywhere. He walked along, careless whether he went, till at length he found himself nearing the open country. The green grass and the trees just changing color in the early autumn looked very sweet to him, and seemed to welcome him. Something like peace stole into his heart as he lay down under a large, low, drooping elm in a quiet field. Then he slept, long and soundly, slept all that day and all that night, and woke the next morning with a start of strange surprise at his surroundings. It came to him quickly enough, the recollection that he was an outcast. He was hungry and stiff from lying on the ground in the chill night air, but he got up and started on. Passing a plain cottage that reminded him in some dim way of his early home, he stopped and asked for food. He did not need to ask twice. His white hairs which had appeared in vain to his son's heart, brought ready sympathy from strangers.

When John Burns rose that same morning and went down to his carefully prepared breakfast, it was with a feeling of relief, which even the knowledge that his father had slept on the ground and breakfasted at the hand of charity would not materially have lessened. Perhaps John Burns had a heart. People said he was a devoted husband and father. But of the first commandment with promise he cared nothing. Whether he made any secret enquiries for his father none ever knew; if he learned anything of him he kept the knowledge to himself.

Thenceforth, for months, the old man wandered up and down in the vicinity where he had taken his first night's sleep. His tall, bent figure, with long white hair floating over his shoulders, soon became well known, and he was always kindly treated. But such a life of exposure for one in his frail condition, especially as he could no longer procure the stimulants that had become necessary to him, was too much for him. He fell sick, and then the almshouse was his only refuge.

Through all the time of his wanderings he had carefully guarded the secret of his name. He did not want his son to be disgraced additionally by the fact that his father was a beggar. When he went to the almshouse he felt, in his still loving heart, that he would sooner die alone than have the world know that he was the father of John Burns the prosperous merchant. But in the delirium of fever he revealed the secret of the relationship. The longings of nature could not be suppressed, and he begged piteously for "Johnny," "my little son," "my dear, little boy," to come and see him. So earnest and imploring were his appeals that at length Mr. Burns was apprised of his father's illness in the almshouse.

What John Burns felt, what memories of childhood tugged at his heart, what recollections of the father who had so doted upon him passed through his mind, none knew. But he did not go near the almshouse. The dying father longed vainly for his son, and turned his white head uneasily and expectantly on the hard pillow whenever the door opened, but his heart sickened with hope deferred through the weary days and nights.

At last all was over. The pilgrimage of fourscore years was ended, and the pilgrim went forth, unwept, alone, whither?

Then the almshouse authorities sent word to Mr. Burns that his father was dead, and he like a dutiful son, knowing the poor old man could no longer disgrace him, sent a handsome coffin for his father and a request that the remains be sent to his house, where the funeral services would be held. Perhaps he thought in this way to atone for all previous neglect.

Death had claimed two victims at the almshouse that day, both old men. Their dead bodies were both in the same room, awaiting burial. When the rosewood coffin came for John Burns' father, the undertaker, aided by some one who chanced to be within call, placed in it, by mistake, the body of the other pauper, and went with it to the house of Mr. Burns. The son had no desire to look upon the dead face, perhaps he feared the closed lips might open and reproach him, and no one loved the old man who had gone well enough to crave one more last look before the grave claimed its own. So the coffin was not opened, and the mockery of a funeral service was enacted over the wrong body, which was then followed to the family burial-place.

When the almshouse physician went into the dead room after the undertaker had gone he saw at once the mistake that had been made. But he had little regard for the feelings of a man who could permit his father to die in an almshouse, and pay no attention to his dying entreaty to see him once more, as John Burns had done. He almost regarded the mistake as a judgment upon the hard-hearted son, and at any rate it would require considerable trouble to rectify the mistake. So it came to

pass that poor old Mr. Burns' wornout body was put in a pine coffin and deposited in a pauper's grave.

The doctor intended to keep the matter quiet, however, as it might lead to some unpleasantness were the facts to be made known. But somehow it was regarded as a joke too good to keep, and in the course of time the circumstances of the strange mistake were whispered around, and at last John Burns heard that the reparation he had intended to make, by bestowing respectable burial upon his father, had failed of its object, and the body of a stranger was reposing in his family lot, while even in death his own father was an outcast.

From that hour he was a changed man. Business no longer prospered in his hands. Loss after loss came upon him and his awakened conscience told him his unnatural sin was now receiving its punishment. He became silent and moody, and took no pleasure in the society of his family, for whose sake he had driven his father from the shelter of his roof. At length even his home had to be sold to satisfy his creditors. He gave up everything, and went forth from the house he had builded and had taken so much pride in, to begin life anew. But that dreadful remorse was always gnawing at his heart, and would never let him rest. His mind became affected, till he was at last only the wreck of his former prosperous self.

And the friends who had thronged around him in days of prosperity, whose good opinion he had been so anxious to retain that he had not hesitated to banish his father, where were they in the time of his trouble? Just where summer friends are prone to be when winter blasts come on.

Finally John Burns became possessed of one idea, an intense desire to wander. As if doomed to take up the same burden he had imposed upon his father, he also went from door to door asking for bread. The very same hands that had bestowed alms upon the father were now opened to the son. He slept under the same trees and in the same barns. Finally, crazed even to frenzy, he was taken to the same almshouse. Once in its walls, his bewildered mind gradually recalled all the facts connected with his father's illness, death, burial. In the darkness of night he saw his father's bent figure and white hair. He heard the weak, plaintive voice calling, "Johnny, Johnny," and he shrieked in reply, "Here I am, father. Come home with me," and would have rushed from the house could he have torn himself from the grasp of his attendants. So, haunted by the look of his father's beseeching eyes, by the tones of his father's appealing voice, he, too, went away alone from the almshouse on the last long journey.

Before his friends had learned of his condition he was dead and laid in a pauper's grave near to that of his father.

His sin had found him out.—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

BY GIUSEPPE RUDMANI, CHEF DE CUISINE, OTTAWA HOTEL.

NO. 3.

On the success in making bread depends the health and happiness of the household to a far greater extent than at first sight one would suppose.

Perfect bread is light, evenly porous, and has a full flavor of wheat sweetness. If not light it taxes the digestive organs heavily to dispose of it; on the other hand, if too light it will have a sour taste, and an amount—varying with the extent of the sourness—of the best parts of the flour entirely destroyed. Nor is this the only evil, organic matter and acids are formed antagonistic to the gastric fluid; to this more than to any other cause may be traced the troublesome and grievous malady dyspepsia.

Three things are indispensable for the production of good bread: good flour, lively yeast, and careful baking.

In selecting flour take a small handful and squeeze it; if it retains the impress of the hand it is good, and if on permitting it to fall gently it crumbles, it is another good sign; also a fine grain ought to be distinguished on rubbing a small portion between the finger and thumb. If the odor is free from mustiness, and the taste from sourness, if the flour is free from a dingy ashy color and black specks, white with a clear yellowish color, you may safely conclude it is a good article.

YEAST.—Yeast is composed of a species of fungi capable of reproducing itself under favorable circumstances very rapidly. It may easily be destroyed by heat or cold, mechanical injury or chemical agency. The greater number of fungi, or yeast plants, it contains, the better and stronger (lively) it is.

HOP YEAST.—Boil two ounces of hops in three quarts of water forty minutes, strain, cool to 90°, at which temperature the hand may be borne in it comfortably, add four ounces of salt, fourteen ounces of sugar, and a pound and two ounces of flour rubbed smooth in a pint of water and strained. Now add to it two ounces of compressed yeast, and stand in a warm place twenty-four hours, then stir it well from the bottom, put in a jar, and use.

POTATO YEAST.—Peel, boil, and mash eight large potatoes with four ounces of flour, half a teaspoonful of coffee sugar, and an ounce of salt; pour on them three pints of boiling water in which the potatoes were cooked, stir, strain, cool and add to it an ounce of compressed yeast. In twelve hours it is fit for use.

SPONTANEOUS YEAST.—Boil one and a half ounces of good hops in three quarts of water with half a teaspoonful of salt and a half pound of sugar, for thirty minutes, strain, cool and add to it ten ounces of flour rubbed smooth with some of the liquor, strain, and set aside for two days. Then add two pounds of potatoes, peeled, boiled, and rubbed through a sieve; let it stand a day longer in a fairly warm place, stirring often, when it is ready for use.

WHEATEN BREAD.—First thing in the morning sift into a wooden bowl four quarts of flour, make a pit in the middle, add a teaspoonful of either of the yeasts given, a tablespoonful of fine salt, and about two quarts of water, the heat of which will have to be regulated to the weather; in the height of summer heat about lukewarm; in the depth of winter warm the flour, and have the water a good fair heat; mix into a smooth firm dough, kneading it well; set it in a warm place, covered securely with a woollen cloth; when it is light and cracked on the surface, divide it into five pieces, which knead well, and put in greased tins. When they have risen well, bake at once in a hot oven with a fire made up to last forty-five minutes. The bread will take from thirty to forty minutes to bake, carefully

watching it, turning the loaves severally round that they may be each baked evenly, covering them with paper towards the last if getting too brown. The benefit in setting the bread to rise in the morning is this, it is under the eyes of the cook all the while, so that when it is light enough it can be attended to and baked at the right time.

FRENCH BREAD.—Sift four quarts of flour in the bread pan, make a hole in the centre, pour in a pint and a half of boiling water, with a wooden spoon stir in enough flour to make a sponge; as soon as it is a little cool add a large cupful of yeast and a tablespoonful of salt. Mix the yeast with the batter and set it away to rise over night. In the morning add a pint and a half more warm water, and mix it up with the batter first, and afterwards with the rest of the flour, and knead it well. When it has risen divide it into four parts and roll them out under the hand to the length of a foot and a half, lay them on baking sheets and set in a warm place to rise; when light put them in a nice hot, steady oven and bake forty minutes.

GRAHAM BREAD.—First thing in the morning sift two quarts of good Graham meal in the bread pan, add to it a teaspoonful of yeast, a tablespoonful of salt, and two of sugar, mix into a smooth soft dough with a pint and a half of warm water; let it rise five hours, then divide in two loaves, put in well-greased tins, let rise until light, and bake in hot oven one hour.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

JULY 9.

Think upon me, my God, for good.

Thus saith the Lord: I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals, when thou wastest after me in the wilderness.—I will remember my covenant with thee in the days of thy youth, and I will establish unto thee an everlasting covenant.—I will visit you, and perform my good word toward you. For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end.

As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.—I will commit my cause: which doeth great things and unsearchable; marvellous things without number.—Many, O Lord my God, are thy wonderful works which thou hast done, and thy thoughts which are to us-ward; they cannot be reckoned up in order unto thee: if I would declare and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered.

Neb. 5. 19. Jer. 2. 2.—Eze. 16. 60.—Je. 29. 10. 11. Is. 55. 9.—Job. 5. 8, 9. Ps. 40. 5.

SELECTIONS.

THE OTHER DAY a painter from Tyneside, while busy putting the finishing touch on the stern of a vessel lying at the wharves, where he was employed, was whistling at his work as merrily as a ploughman. The manager, being on deck, heard the painter, but failed to find out his whereabouts for some time. At length, looking over the stern, he descried the man of paint, whose tune was merry and loud. He looked savagely at the man, who took no notice of his appearance, but continued his work until notified by his superior as follows: "Do we pay you for whistling?" "No, I give ye that into the bargain!"

PERHAPS AND PERHAPS NOT.—A Kentucky girl agreed to elope with her lover. She descended the ladder in the night, and started with him on horseback. "Now you see how much I love you," she said; "you will be always a true and kind husband, won't you?" He answered gruffly: "Perhaps I may, and perhaps not." She rode in silence a few minutes, when she suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, what shall we do? I have left my money behind me in my room!" "Then," said he, "we must go back and fetch it." They were soon again at the house, the ladder was again placed, the lady remounted, while the ill-natured lover remained below. But she delayed to elope, and so he gently called: "Are you coming?" when she looked out of the window and said: "Perhaps I am, and perhaps not," and then shut down the window.

A GENTLEMAN in Woburn has a horse possessed of rare intelligence. His owner is accustomed to ride to his place of business, and on arriving at the office allows the horse to go alone to the horse-shed, where he will remain quietly until the hour for going home, when he returns to the office door and waits for his passenger. The other day the horse was hitched to a sleigh, and after the owner had alighted, the horse walked along the driveway, but found the door of the shed closed. He then attempted to turn around, when the sleigh tipped over. The horse looked behind him, and talking in the situation, set to work to right the sleigh, and after awhile, by turning backing, and manoeuvring, he succeeded in putting the sleigh right side up. Who shall say that this horse is not a reasoning animal?—Woburn Journal.

PRINCE PETER of Oldenburg has just had a somewhat exciting experience. He is at the head of the Imperial Russian Colleges for Girls and is very diligent in performing his duties. He lately decided to see for himself whether there were any grounds for the numerous complaints of the poor food furnished at the Smolensk Convent, where 800 girls are educated. Proceeding to the institution just before the usual dinner-hour, he avoided the main entrance and walked straight toward the kitchen. At its door he met two soldiers, carrying a huge steaming cauldron. "Halt!" he called out. "Put that kettle down." The soldiers of course obeyed. "Bring me a spoon," added the Prince. The spoon was at once produced; but one of the soldiers ventured to begin a stammering remonstrance. "Hold your tongue," cried the Prince. "Take off the lid. I must on tasting it." No further objection was raised, and his highness took a large spoonful. "You call this soup?" he exclaimed. "Why, it is dirty water!" "It is, your highness," replied the soldier. "We have just been cleaning out the laundry."

TRIPLET MAXIMS.

- Three things to love—courage, gentleness, and affection.
- Three things to admire—intellect, dignity, and gracefulness.
- Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude.
- Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness, and freedom.
- Three things to wish for—health, friends, and a contented spirit.
- Three things to like—cordiality, good humor, and cheerfulness.
- Three things to avoid—idleness, lequacity, and dissipated jesting.
- Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends, and good humor.
- Three things to contend for—honor, country, and friends.
- Three things to teach—truth, industry, and contentment.
- Three things to govern—temper, tongue, and conduct.
- Three things to cherish—virtue, goodness, and wisdom.
- Three things to do—think, live, act.

—Exchange.

Railways.

M., O. & O. RAILWAY. WESTERN DIVISION. SPECIAL SATURDAY EXCURSION. On and after Saturday, 28th inst., a special Excursion Train will leave Hochelaga at 11.10 a.m. and Mile Rd at 11.20 a.m., stopping at the beautiful villages of St. Laurent, Rivière des Prairies, St. Martin, St. Rose, St. Thomas and St. Joseph, arriving at St. Jerome at 12.40 p.m., returning leave St. Jerome at 4.30 p.m., arriving at Mile Rd at 8.00 p.m., and Hochelaga at 8.10 p.m. One single fare for double journey. Tickets good to return by regular train following Monday.

M., O. & O. RAILWAY. EASTERN DIVISION. Commencing MONDAY, May 19th, Trains will be run on this division as follows: EXPRESS. Leave Hochelaga at 4.00 p.m. Mixed at 6.00 p.m. Arrive at Three Rivers at 7.45 p.m. Mixed at 11.30 p.m. Leave Three Rivers at 8.00 p.m. Mixed at 4.30 a.m. Arrive at Quebec at 10.45 p.m. Mixed at 9.00 a.m. RETURNING. Leave Quebec at 2.20 p.m. Mixed at 6.15 p.m. Arrive at Three Rivers at 5.10 p.m. Mixed at 11.20 p.m. Leave Three Rivers at 8.40 p.m. Mixed at 3.15 a.m. Arrive at Hochelaga at 8.40 p.m. Mixed at 8.30 a.m. Trains leave Mile Rd Station ten minutes later. Tickets for sale at offices of Messrs. Love & Alden Agents, 22 St. James street, and 158 Notre Dame street, and at Hochelaga and Mile Rd Stations. J. T. PRINCE, Gen'l. Pass. Agt. May 17th, 1879.

SPECIAL NOTICE. QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA & OCCIDENTAL RR.—EASTERN DIVISION. Travellers to Murray Bay, River du Loup, Cacouna, Tadoussac, and the far-famed Saguenay River, can purchase through tickets and obtain other conveniences by applying to STAPLES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents, 202 St. James street. J. T. PRINCE, General Passenger Agent.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY. (WESTERN DIVISION.) Q., M., O. AND O. RAILWAY. Shortest and Most Direct Route to Ottawa. On and after Saturday, June 28th, Trains will leave Hochelaga Depot as follows: Express Trains for Hull at 9.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Arriving at Hull at 2.00 and 9.30 p.m. Express Trains for Ottawa at 1.40 and 9.15 p.m. Trains for St. Jerome at 8.15 p.m. Trains leave Mile Rd Station ten minutes later. Magnificent Palace Cars on all passenger trains. General Offices—13 Place d'Armes Square. STAPLES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents, 202 St. James street, under Mechanical Hall, and 158 Notre Dame street. C. A. STARK, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent. C. A. SCOTT, Gen. Superintendent, Western Division.

LEAVE MONTREAL AT 7.15 a.m. and 4 p.m. for NEW YORK, and 7.15 and 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. for BOSTON. BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE. SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY LINE. THREE EXPRESS TRAINS daily, equipped with Miller's Patent and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston, and Springfield and New York, via Troy, and Fairport, Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. DAY EXPRESS for Boston, via Lowell, or Pittsburgh, also, for New York, via Troy or Springfield, at 7.15 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Express for Boston, via Lowell, also, for Saratoga Springs and White Mountains. Connections sure and direct. NIGHT EXPRESS for New York via Troy, at 4 p.m., arriving in New York 7.15 a.m. next morning. NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston, via Lowell, and New York via Springfield, at 4 p.m.

GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8 a.m., via Pittsburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.40 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Boston at 7.00 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Pittsburg, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 9.15 a.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves New York, via Troy, at 8.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 12.00 m., except Saturday nights, it will leave New York at 4.00 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 9.15 a.m. Sunday. For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 150 St. James St. Boston Office, 322 Washington St. S. W. CUMMINGS, J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Pass. Agt. Gen'l. Sup't. St. Albans, Vt., July 7, 1879.

Professional. WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, NO. 51 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Diseases of Women treated daily at 11 o'clock free of charge.

Miscellaneous. SUMMER RESORT. MELROSE COTTAGE, beautifully situated on the banks of the River La Plaque. For health and ease, fishing and riding, at a cheap rate, near passage. Terms, \$2 per week. For references apply at 345 Louise Avenue. Address JAMES MELROSE, Montclair or Rawdon, Q.

THERE IS NOTHING which adds so much to personal attractions as a light, clear complexion and a soft skin. Without them the handsomest and most regular features are but coldly impressive, whilst with them the plainest become attractive. The regular use of a properly prepared Soap is one of the chief means. But the general public are so little acquainted with the qualities of Toilet Soaps, that they are indiscriminate in their selection. TRY PEAR'S SOAPS. They are superior to all others.

THE LIBRARY HUME. HUME'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Beautifully printed in six volumes. Uniform with the handsome library editions of MACAULAY'S ENGLAND and MOTLEY'S DUTCH REPUBLIC. FOR SALE BY DAWSON BROTHERS, St. James street.

COAL! COAL! COAL! Fresh-mined Coal, from Drummond Colliery, now receiving, ex "Scottish Fairy" at Russell Pier. FOR SALE BY THE INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO. 26 St. Francois Xavier street.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers. CUNARD LINE. FROM NEW YORK. THE "SCYTHIA" WILL SAIL WEDNESDAY, July 10th, at 3 p.m. THOS. WILSON, Agent, (Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.) St. Francois Xavier street.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Approach two Steamships weekly from New York, as follows:—For LIVERPOOL, and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY. For SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON direct every WEDNESDAY. Largest vessels in the world. Accommodations unsurpassed. Rail and Ocean from Montreal to Liverpool or London on very favorable terms. Steamer (with through railway ticket to New York) to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, London-Liverpool, Queenstown, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, at very low rates. F. W. J. HURST, Gen. Manager, Broadway, New York. D. HARTSHORN, 196 St. James St., Opposite Post-Office, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. ONTARIO..... 3.200 QUEBEC..... 2.250 MISSISSIPPI..... 2.250 BURLINGTON..... 2.150 BROOKLYN..... 3.500 ST. LOUIS..... 2.000 MONTREAL/Buffalo..... 3.200 DOMINION..... 3.200 TORONTO..... 3.200 TEXAS..... 2.250 DATE OF SAILING. Steamers will sail as follows from Quebec: DOMINION..... July 11th. MISSISSIPPI..... July 19th. BROOKLYN..... July 26th. QUEBEC..... Aug. 2nd. TRITONIA..... Aug. 9th. TEXAS..... Aug. 16th. FARES OF PASSAGE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS. Cabin—Quebec to Liverpool, \$50 and \$60; return \$90 to \$100. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada. For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to Messrs. Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Philip Main & Montgomery, 24 James St.; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., EXCHANGE COURT.

Sailing of Steamboats. THE OTTAWA RIVER. NAVIGATION COMPANY. Mail Steamers between Montreal and Ottawa. Take 7.15 a.m. train for Lachine, to connect with Steamer. First-class Fare.....\$2.50 from Montreal. Return..... 4.00 Second Class..... 1.50 EXCURSIONS. For Day Trip through Lake of Two Mountains to Carleton Place, returning over Rapids in evening, take 7.15 a.m. train for Lachine, to connect with Steamer. Fare for round trip, \$1.25. For Excursion over Rapids, Steamer leaves Lachine on arrival of 5 p.m. train from Montreal. Fare for round trip \$1.50. Excursion Tickets for the Celebrated Caledonia Springs at Reduced Rates. Tickets at principal Hotels and Grand Trunk Railway Office. Company's Office—St. Bonaventure street, Montreal. Freight forwarded daily at low rates, from Front Street Office, 97 Common street, Canal Basin. R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

THE RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. The Steamers of this Company, between Montreal and Quebec, run regularly as under: THE QUEBEC, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and THE MONTREAL on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock p.m. from Montreal. Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton, connecting at Toronto with the steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with railways for all points West, will leave daily (Sundays excepted) from the Canal Basin at 9 o'clock a.m., and Lachine on the arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure Station at noon, and Coteau Landing on arrival of train leaving Montreal at 5 p.m. Steamer BOHEMIAN, Captain J. Rankin, for Cornwall every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 noon from Canal Basin and Lachine on arrival of 3 o'clock train. Steamer TROIS RIVIERES, Captain J. Duval, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., connecting at Sorel with steamer "Sorel" for St. Francis and Yamaska. Steamer BERTHIER, Capt. L. B. Roy, leaves for Berthier every TUESDAY at 2 p.m., Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 p.m., connecting at Lachine with the Railway for Joliette. Steamer CHAMBLY, Captain F. Lamoureux, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., connecting every Friday at Lachine with the cars for Joliette. Steamer TROIS RIVIERES, Capt. R. Lafleur, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) for La Salle, at 4 p.m. Ticket Offices, where State Rooms can be secured, from R. A. DICKSON, 133 St. James street, at the Ticket Office Richardson Pier, foot Jacques Cartier Square, and at the Freight Office, Canal Basin. J. B. LAMERE, ALEX. MILJOV, General Manager, Traffic Manager. 137 General Offices, 228 St. Paul street, Montreal June 7th 1879.

Business Cards. THE THOUSAND ISLAND PARK—SEASON 1879. On Welleley Island, St. Lawrence River, near Clayton, Alexandria Bay, N.Y., and Gananoque, Canada. This celebrated Summer Resort will be open from June 15th to October 1st. A series of public meetings will be held from July 8th to August 31st. Abundant and pleasant arrangements to accommodate families and guests. The most delightful place of the kind in the world. Correspond with Rev. J. P. DAYAN, Secy., Thousand Island Park, N.Y.

POTATO BUGS. We have on hand the latest invention for destroying Potato Bugs. It is the most economical, most speedy and effectual Method. Please call and examine at the agricultural warehouses, 57 St. Joseph st. R. & W. KERR.

BLANK BOOKS! MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS! A large assortment constantly kept in stock, or special Bindings and Bindings made to order on the shortest notice, at ROBT. MILLER'S, 15 Victoria Square.

Apothecaries, &c. PHOSFOZONE. The New Nerve Tonic and ELIXIR OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. Most valuable Phosphoric compound ever made. For Nervous, Liver, Stomach and Rheumatic Complaints. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. PURE COD LIVER OIL. With HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA. Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE! Save your Currants and Gooseberries from the Caterpillars by using White Hellebore. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall. ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER.—For keeping the system cool and comfortable during the hot weather, drink St. Genevieve Water. Fresh supplies constantly received at the Glasgow Drug Hall, 400 Notre Dame st. J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

Publications. NOW PUBLISHED. A Second Edition of "Material Creation" corrected and enlarged with corroborative proofs of the true origin of the earth, plants, and animals; their birth and motions, consolidation, formation, advance to maturity, their decay and final end, all made plain and easily understood in natural and correct English. Also, a glance at the Southern Hemisphere and nebula theory. BY ALEX. ROBERTSON. To be had at the Bookstore, or copies will be sent post-paid to any place in Canada or the United States, by order addressed to the Author, No. 551 Dorchester street, Montreal. 25 cents per copy. PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME XX. CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, 5 and 7 Bleury st., Montreal. THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS—the only Canadian illustrated paper in the Dominion—free from the discussion of politics or sect, and depicting by pen and pencil the leading events of our day and country, now presents its claim for extended patronage. With the 1st of July begins a new volume, in which will be commenced a series of interesting papers on various subjects, by men eminent in Canadian literature, including: J. G. Bourinot, Esq., Ottawa. Rev. A. J. Bray, Montreal. Dr. Campbell, London. S. E. Dawson, Esq., Montreal. F. M. Deane, Esq., Rimouski. F. L. Dixon, Esq., Ottawa. N. F. Dixon, Esq., Toronto. George M. Dawson, Esq., Montreal. Harry Dane, Esq., Montreal. Martin J. Griffin, Esq., Ottawa. James Harper, Esq., Montreal. J. George Hodgins, L.L.D., Toronto. W. D. Le Sueur, Esq., Ottawa. J. M. LeMoine, Esq., Quebec. Chas. Lindsay, Esq., Toronto. H. H. Miles, L.L.D., Quebec. Henry J. Morgan, Esq., Ottawa. Hon. E. G. Peary, Senator Montreal. Rev. James Roy, M.A., Montreal. John Reid, M.A., Montreal. Mrs. Alexander Ross, Montreal. Lindsay Russell, Esq., Ottawa. George Stewart, Jr., Esq., Quebec. F. C. Schuchart, Esq., Halifax. Jennings Taylor, Esq., Ottawa. Thomas White, Esq., M.P. Rev. S. W. Young, M.A., Toronto. Count de Premlor Real. Spanish Consul at Quebec. And others whose names we cannot at present give. We are also happy to be able to announce that we have made arrangements with a gentleman of great experience for a series of papers on the North-West. We shall thus be able to supply information on this at present most important subject in a form which will be at once both interesting and authentic. In the first number of July, volume xx, we shall commence the publication of a new serial story entitled "My Crocus," by John Lesperance, Esq., author of "Bastionals" and several other popular works. The great improvement lately made in the artistic department, and the constantly varying subjects depicted, merit recommendation to the good taste of the public. During the past year some of the leading towns of the Dominion—namely Brookville, Prescott, Cornwall, Edwardsburg, etc., have been faithfully depicted by pen and pencil, and the truthfulness of our illustrations is being commended daily by those whose homes are so strikingly portrayed. One of our aims has been to give the public correct views of our leading manufactures, and thus to excite an interest in the varied industries that have tended to enrich our country. Although we have had a large share of success, we feel that we are deserving of a still greater measure than we have received, and we trust that with the beginning of the new volume, July 1st, we will have such encouragement, by extended circulation, as will enable us to make still further improvements. Terms, \$1 per annum, in advance. Encourage home production. THE BURLAND-BESNARATS LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY. Pub. Shers and Proprietors.

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EDUCATIONAL NOTICES. BERTHIER GRAMMAR SCHOOL. For Boys.—Pupils are prepared either for commercial life or for matriculation at the University. Circuits containing full particulars may be had on application to the REV. E. McMANUS, Principal. COLONNE FRANCAISE.

A MONTREAL, pendant la semaine finissant le 5, onze personnes sont mortes de la petite vérole. LES AVIS de Kent (Ang.) portent que la récolte du houblon sera la plus misérable qu'on ait vue depuis des années. ON DISAIT à Québec, le 9, que le lieutenant-gouverneur, M. LeBellet, est de nouveau tombé malade. LE JOURNAL l'Italie dit que le dîner de St-Pierre pour la première moitié de l'année, a rapporté \$140,000 de plus que dans le même temps de l'année dernière. A ST-LOUIS (Mo.), la chaleur a été très forte le 8 le thermomètre marquant de 96 à 99 degrés à 5 p.m. On a compté douze coups de soleil, mais non fatals. UN PETIT garçon, nommé John McAvoy, pour avoir volé des cerises, vient d'être condamné à deux mois de prison pour lui donner le temps de les avaler. LES AFFAIRES du chemin de fer du Nord sont si prospères qu'on attend cette semaine 16 nouveaux wagons de Cobourg (Ont.) pour répondre aux besoins de la ligne. UN PAQUET de lettres, de reçus, de cartes d'affaires, etc., à l'adresse de M. Nathan, commerçant de bijouterie, d'objets de fantaisie, etc., 610 Arch street, Philadelphie, a été trouvé flottant dans le canal Lachine, le 8. LES ORANGISTES de presque tout le pays s'assemblent cette année à Ottawa pour célébrer le 12, 400 d'entre eux s'y rendent de Montréal. On compte que plus de 5,000 confères se joindront à la procession. UNE BANDE de Mennonites, venant de Russie, ont passé à Toronto, il y a quelques jours. Ils doivent s'établir dans la province d'Ontario où se trouvent déjà plusieurs de leurs coreligionnaires. LES LIBÉRAUX attribuent leur défaite dans le comté de Yamaska aux curés, dont un est frère du candidat conservateur, M. Vanasse. Chacun son tour. Ce ne serait pas bien que les libéraux gagnassent toutes les élections. LE GOUVERNEMENT fédéral Suisse vient de payer 3,000,000 de francs à la Compagnie du tunnel de St-Gothard. Le tunnel sera terminé dans quelques mois. UN ANIMAL ressemblant au blaireau anglais et courant les rues de Québec a été attrapé ces jours derniers. On le qualifie "d'étrange, sauvage et vicieux." Les naturalistes n'ont pas encore pu trouver son genre. Dans la nuit du 9, il a brisé sa cage et s'est échappé. L'INSURRECTION en Algérie est virtuellement terminée. Les fractions de tribus soulevées viennent successivement faire leur soumission et comptent, au nombre de quatre mille individus, sous les feux du camp, attendant la décision du gouvernement à leur égard. M. JOSEPH BROUILLÉ, de cette ville, âgé de 88 ans, et sa femme, âgée de 79 ans, viennent de célébrer le 61e anniversaire de leur mariage. Etaient présents: 7 enfants, 73 petits-enfants et 100 enfants de ces derniers, soit en tout 180 de leurs descendants. TERRACE MCGAUVAN, s'étant soulé et étant tombé en bas des murs du quai, a été condamné à \$2 d'amende ou huit jours de prison. Drôle! Il s'est puni pour être tombé et s'être fait mal. Vaudrait donc mieux pour lui ne plus se griser! MICHAEL CONSIDINE, charretier âgé de 25 ans, vient d'être condamné à payer une amende de \$2.50 ou à aller faire des réflexions chez Payette pendant quinze jours pour avoir fait le coin d'une rue plus vite qu'un pas de son cheval. Pourquoi punir un charretier et en laisser faire 500 autres? LE FINES s'occupe du budget de la ville de New-York. Il estime que malgré toutes les belles promesses faites aux contribuables, cette année encore, l'impôt foncier municipal sera de \$2.35 par cent dollars sur la valeur des propriétés. New-York continue donc à être une des villes les plus lourdement taxées de toute l'Amérique. SCHWITZ.—La manie du pèlerinage a du bon, dit un journal suisse. Evidemment, compte 120 auberges, hôtels, pintes et cabarets pour restaurer les pèlerins qui accourent en ce lieu saint. Le plaisir de ceux-ci sont du reste de bills et joyeuse humeur, disposés à la gaudiole et en chantés de faire un voyage d'agrément combiné avec un but religieux. C'EST M. Théophile Gautier, chef du cabinet de M. Rouher, qui a porté à celui-ci la nouvelle de la mort du prince. M. Rouher, en l'apprenant, lui dit: "Tiens! quel est-ce que vous venez faire?—Le prince impérial est mort! répondit brusquement M. Gautier. M. Rouher tomba à la renverse, sans connaissance. Au bout de quelques minutes, il revint à lui et demeura près d'une demi-heure, la tête dans les mains, sans prononcer une parole. L'ÉGLISE ANGLICAISE française, dont le Rév. J. J. Roy est pasteur, qui est érigée rue Chatham faubourg St-Joseph, et qui doit être inaugurée très prochainement, a déjà été étonnée par les catholiques romains, qui en ont brisé plusieurs vitres valant \$1 ou \$5 chacune. Il n'y a pas longtemps que ces genseurs d'indolences ont brisé plusieurs carreaux de la maison de M. Roy, leur saint curé, rue St-Joseph. C'est au lieu milieu du service qu'on a jeté plusieurs pierres dont le coup a été amorti par les rideaux. LES MOISSONS ont commencé dans le sud de l'Iowa et la portion occidentale de l'Illinois, voisine de Burlington. Malgré les dommages causés par le "chint bug," la récolte donnera encore une bonne moyenne. Le mois est splendide; il y a longtemps qu'on ne l'avait vu si beau. Les avoines sont dans de bonnes conditions, bien que le grain soit un peu léger. Les foin, que la sécheresse avait compromis, ont repris, grâce aux pluies abondantes du mois de juin. Enfin, la saison se présente sous un heureux aspect. LE CANAL.—On mande de Paris par le câble: M. de Lesseps désire transmettre au peuple des États-Unis l'assurance qu'il approuve de tous points la résolution présentée au Sénat par le général Burnside le 25 juin, relativement au canal de Panama, parce que cette résolution exprime précisément les vues de M. de Lesseps lui-même. Celui-ci a toujours été d'avis que le futur canal doit être indépendant du contrôle de tout gouvernement. Il faut que sa neutralité soit garantie, mais le canal ne peut être construit qu'avec l'aide d'un facteur qui n'a pas de nationalité, c'est-à-dire de l'argent. Et M. de Lesseps espère qu'un lui enverra de l'argent de tous les points du globe. LA CONVENTION constituante de la Louisiane a discuté un projet d'article additionnel à la nouvelle Constitution de l'État ainsi conçu: "Après l'année 1890, aucune personne arrivant à sa majorité n'aura qualité d'électeur à moins qu'elle ne soit capable de lire un article quelconque de la Constitution de cet État." Cet article devra être l'objet d'un vote séparé, lorsque la Constitution sera soumise à la ratification populaire. Il ne retire le droit de vote à aucun des électeurs actuels et se borne à exiger de ceux qui arrivent à l'âge de 21 ans en 1890, la condition de savoir lire pour être électeur. M. DE LESSEPS vient de signer le traité qui lui transfère la concession du canal de l'Isthme faite par les États-Unis de Colombie. Les travaux vont être maintenant poussés avec la plus grande activité. Il va se former immédiatement une nouvelle compagnie au capital de 40,000,000 francs. Dans une longue conversation, M. de Lesseps a repoussé toute idée d'une intervention gouvernementale. Il sait par-

faitement que les États-Unis sont appelés à exercer une grande influence dans l'administration de ce canal. Mais l'entreprise n'a pas le caractère d'une œuvre nationale; c'est une spéculation privée, universelle par l'utilité qu'elle aura pour tous. Il s'est produit, il y a quelques jours, près d'Holyoke, (Massachusetts), une scène d'ineffable brutalité. La Société française de St-Jean-Baptiste, qui compte parmi ses membres beaucoup de Canadiens, était en excursion au Fairbank's Grove. Au moment du retour, la plupart des passagers étaient déjà montés sur le bateau qui devait les ramener, lorsqu'une bande de radeurs de la pire espèce se mirent à assaillir sans la moindre provocation, les quelques voyageurs encore sur la jetée. Il s'ensuivit une bataille dans laquelle deux membres de la société, MM. William Hébert et William Lucas, furent assez sérieusement atteints. Leurs amis heureusement sautèrent du bateau, virent les dégoûter et indigèrent aux assaillants une sérieuse correction. Ces derniers étaient, pour la plupart, des Irlandais de Thompsonville et autres lieux environnants. AU MOMENT où l'on prépare une nouvelle loi sur la presse, le gouvernement français a, dit un journal républicain, commis une grosse faute en faisant poursuivre et en laissant continuer un journal satirique, le Triboulet, à une peine très grave pour avoir présenté à ses lecteurs des caricatures de M. Grévy, de deux ministres et de M. Gambetta. Nous ne savons jusqu'à quel point la malice du Triboulet à l'égard de tous ces personnages; mais nous maintenons qu'on a le droit de tourner en ridicule ceux qui sont à la tête de l'État, tout aussi bien que les simples particuliers. Plus on s'éleva contre les caricaturistes et les faiseurs d'épigrammes, plus leur crayon sera impitoyable, plus leurs traits seront acérés; c'est dans l'ordre. Le plus sage est de les laisser tranquilles et de prendre modèle sur les États-Unis, où l'on peut accabler d'injures, ou de sarcasmes tous les membres du gouvernement sans qu'ils songent à se mettre sous la protection de la justice. UNE dépêche de Buenos-Ayres annonce que la République Argentine et le Chili viennent de conclure un nouveau traité en vertu duquel la possession de la Patagonie est laissée au gouvernement de Buenos-Ayres, et que cette concession du Chili a décidé les Argentins à ne pas prendre une part active au conflit chiléo-péruvien. La Patagonie n'est assurément pas un pays qu'aucune nation civilisée doive convoiter, car on l'a toujours décrite comme une terre de glaces et de volcans. Malgré les grands frais qu'il y a faits, c'est en vain que le gouvernement du Chili en a tenté la colonisation et qu'il y a essayé des travaux coûteux destinés à faciliter pour la marine à vapeur le passage du détroit de Magellan. Des désastres successifs ont neutralisé tous ses efforts. Sur l'autre versant des Cordillères, la République Argentine n'a guère été plus heureuse dans l'établissement de ses quelques colonies. UN PRETRE ET LA POLITIQUE. M. LE RÉDACTEUR.—Hier soir, il m'a été donné d'être témoin d'un spectacle bien pénible. La scène se passe à l'Hôtel Piché, rue du Roi, dans la buvette de l'établissement. Un prêtre, porteur d'une soutane, est là au milieu d'une foule avinée, toute étonnée de le voir en pareil endroit. Il est appuyé sur le comptoir de la buvette, prenant des notes sur les rapports de l'élection d'Yamaska, qui arrivent un à un. Il aligne les chiffres d'une main fiévreuse et, lorsque enfin le résultat est connu, il se relève, brandissant son papier, et pousse un cri sauvage... de joie et de triomphe! Ce prêtre, qui fait une telle exposition de sa personne dans un pareil lieu, s'appelle F. X. Vanasse, curé de Ste-Anne-du-Moine, frère de l'élu d'Yamaska! Il est à remarquer que le même jour, hier après-midi, Mgr. l'évêque de Ste-Hyacinthe arrivait à Sorel, dans le cours de sa visite pastorale. La place du curé Vanasse était elle dans une salle buvette le soir de l'arrivée de son supérieur ecclésiastique? Jusques à quand verrons-nous pareilles choses?... Oh! est donc l'autorité épiscopale?... A voir les choses, on dirait vraiment que ces gens-là désirent pousser le peuple à bout! On nous prêcha la patience, la charité. C'est bien beau, cela. Mais nous donnons l'exemple, ces ministres de l'autel, revêtus d'un caractère sacré, qui en abusent pour maltraiter un parti politique au profit de l'autre? Non, non, non! Ils l'exemple lorsqu'ils montent sur les bastinges comme l'insolent curé de St-Zéphirin-de-Corval ou lorsqu'ils menacent les libéraux de la damnation éternelle comme le terrible curé de la Baie-du-Febvre? Ah! qu'ils prennent garde! Le jour viendra où ils récolteront en pleurant ce qu'ils sèment si follement aujourd'hui. Ministres de la foi, vous la détruisez par votre intervention acharnée dans les affaires qui échappent à votre contrôle. Vous perdez la confiance de vos ouailles, et, sans cette confiance, qu'étes-vous donc? De simples mortels de chair et d'os comme nous. Non, non, non! Vous complotez sans doute sur la récompense de Sir John A. McDonald, aux pieds duquel vous vous agenouillez, sans vous rappeler que Sir John est orangiste par la vie et qu'il a fait un vœu sacré de vous aimer... à mort!... On sera peut-être surpris que j'écrive de pareilles choses au Witness. En! quel est donc aujourd'hui le journal français catholique qui ait le droit de dire la vérité? Celui qui voudrait la dire serait excommunié... Dieu du ciel, permettez-vous longtemps un pareil abus de votre saint nom? Vous qui scrutez les reins et les cœurs, vous savez combien mon intention est droite et honnête, et cependant vous savez aussi quelle douleur indicible est la mienne et celle de tous vos fidèles serviteurs, en voyant vos ministres sacrés, qui ont pour mission d'enseigner toutes les vertus, se vautrer impunément dans la plus sale fange des passions politiques! UN CATHOLIQUE. Sorel, 8 juillet 1879.

LA QUESTION DU PAIN. On a célébré sur tous les tons les progrès de l'industrie et les merveilles de la locomotion. Les découvertes qui se font chaque jour, rendent de plus en plus abordable à tous les hommes certaines jouissances qui étaient autrefois réservées aux plus riches. On peut obtenir de bons vêtements à vil prix, et ce prix baissera encore, grâce à la culture plus étendue du coton, au perfectionnement des machines, au travail intelligent et à la libre concurrence. Il y a une amélioration non moins évidente dans les moyens d'obtenir des logements convenables. Le charbon de terre et le pétrole mettent le chauffage et l'éclairage à la disposition des plus humbles travailleurs. Le temps viendra où le calorique et la lumière se distribueront d'une manière beaucoup plus générale et plus démocratique encore, au moyen de la vapeur et de l'électricité. La facilité des voyages et du transport des marchandises, qui dépasse tout ce qu'on pouvait imaginer il y a cent ans, s'accroîtra dans des proportions qui ne nous paraissent faiblesses si elles se présentent à nos regards sans aucune transition. D'après tout ce qui s'est fait dans le passé, on ne peut s'attendre que le génie humain ne remporte encore dans l'avenir des victoires colossales, et qu'il ne surmonte des obstacles contre lesquels sa puissance a échoué jusqu'à présent. Mais il y a une chose dont il ne triomphera jamais; c'est la faim, c'est la disette, qui peut être la conséquence d'un dérangement atmosphérique un peu général et d'une récolte défectueuse. La rapidité des communications, qui suppriment presque les distances et mettent les ressources d'un pays à la portée d'un autre, adoucit beaucoup les rigueurs d'un tel fléau; mais elle ne le fait pas entièrement disparaître, et la question du pain qui demande en tout temps une solution immédiate,

