

DAILY WITNESS

Vol. XVII, No. 216.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1878.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender; otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.

REYBOLD.—At Merivale Park, Dorchester street, West, on the morning of 12th inst., Mrs. John P. Reybold, of a son.

ROFFEY.—On the 13th inst., at 130 Chatham street, the wife of T. C. Roffey, of a son.

WEAVER.—On the 13th inst., at 309 Guy street, the wife of Geo. W. Weaver, Jr., of a daughter.

CARNEGIE.—On the 12th inst., at 26 McGill College Avenue, the wife of Jas. H. Carnegie, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

PARKINSON-ADAMS.—On the 11th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Anderson assisted by the Rev. Mr. Webster, of Montreal, Frank Fairleigh Parkinson, son of Thos. Parkinson, Esq., late of London, England, to Florence Matilda, daughter of James B. Adams, Esq., of this city. No cards.

PETCHEGOYEN-DOAK.—At St. James' Church, Compton, Sept. 10th, by the Rev. K. A. W. King, M. A., Valentine P. Petchegoyen, Esq., eldest son of Viscount Charles P. Petchegoyen, of England, to Sarah Bryant, eldest daughter of Oliver A. Doak, Esq., of Compton, Province of Quebec.

THOMAS-SHEPHERD.—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Wright, Richard Thos. Thomas, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late George Shepherd, Esq., all of this city.

SALSBURY-OUTHET.—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. A. Scrimmer, M. A., Chas. Salsbury, to Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of John Outhet, both of this city.

HIBBARD-MANNING.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the morning of Sept. 4th, 1878, by Rev. W. A. Allen, John O. Hibbard, merchant, of Birmingham, P. Q., to Sarah H., eldest daughter of the late James A. Manning, Franklin Centre, P. Q.

MACKINNON-GARVEN.—On the 12th inst., at 30 Richmond Square, by the Rev. J. S. Black, Mr. Jas. Mackinnon, to Annie, daughter of Mr. Black Garven, all of this city.

DIED.

WEAVER.—In this city on the 13th inst., Jennette McCracken, the wife of Geo. W. Weaver, Jr.

The funeral will take place from her husband's residence, 309 Guy street, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 3 p. m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation.

MACKAY.—At Cape Elizabeth, Africa Alexander Mackay, fourth son of the late James Mackay, of Malus of Forest, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and twin brother of Andrew Mackay, of this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—“What is the supporting element of communism?” It leans against lamp-posts and dead walls usually.

—The rush for our cheap bedroom sets is a proof of the value we are giving for cash. A nice assortment of lounges with steel springs from \$6.50 upwards. Hardwood extension dining-tables, two leaves, \$8.50 other goods in proportion. Wm. King, 514 Craig street.

—An old gentleman who is in a position to sympathize with the complainant, has handed us the following for reproduction:—A Minnesota father who has five grown-up daughters has sued the county. He claims that his residence has been used as a court-house for the past two years.

HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Just received per “Circassian.”

AT WILLIAMSON'S

LONDON HOUSE.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

CARPETS of every description, OIL-CLOTHS at all prices, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, etc., etc. A call solicited before purchasing.

WHY SLEEP ON THAT HARD MATTRESS.

when you can have it sent for, made over, and returned the same day, soft and clean as new, for \$1.50, by

B. HUGMAN, Upholsterer,

27 BEAVER HALL TERRACE.

Furniture repaired and covered equal to new. Carpets made, altered and laid. Cabinet making and Upholstering in all their branches.

CRETONNE SUPERSEDED.

YUTE TAPESTRY for Curtains and Furniture Coverings. Much more durable than Cretonne at less price.

STAIR CARPETS!

A fresh supply of DUTCH, PALATINE, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS STAIR CARPETS, in all widths, just received. New and handsome patterns. Stair Carpets from 15c up. STAIR RUGS, at all prices, always on hand.

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OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Buy Hunt, Barnes & Co.'s CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

FOR SALE.

DORCHESTER STREET. Substantially built stone front House; 11 rooms; modern improvements; furnace, etc.; first-class neighborhood; only \$6,250.

SHERBROOKE STREET. One of those well-known Residences in Prince of Wales Terrace, at the low price of \$10,500; terms easy.

ST. FAMILIE STREET. Two fine stone-front Tenement Houses; well rented; will prove a good investment; only \$5,000 each.

BLEURY STREET. Double brick House; large lot; fine outbuildings; five minutes from Post-Office; quite a desirable property; price, \$9,000.

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SHERBROOKE STREET. Good stone-front House; 30 feet; west of Bleury; exceedingly cheap.

TUPPER STREET. Two of those elegant rock stone-front Cottages, in Alexander Terrace, at only \$3,200 each; terms easy.

PARENT BROS., Agents,

97 St. Francois Xavier st.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District

of Montreal, No. 4,373—Circuit Court—Alfred W. Adams, Plaintiff, vs. John Allan, Defendant, and Peter Higgins, Intervenor. On the 23rd day of September, 1878, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile and place of business of the said *terra sita* in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said *terra sita*, seized in this cause, consisting of boilers and household furniture, terms cash. R. J. LOGAN, R. S. C. Montreal, 13th September, 1878.

FOR SALE, 10 years of Written

sermons, by the Rev. G. H. Horrocks; also, 6 years of American Journal of Science and Arts, can be had at 12c per number, cost \$1, at JOHN SLADDOCK'S Book Store, 709 Craig street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

CHABOUILLEZ SQUARE.

GRAND RALLY.

MONDAY NIGHT.

Directors of the Centre Division, favorable to the return of Mr. DEVLIN, are specially invited to attend the largest Mass Meeting ever before held in this city, on Monday night, at 7.30. Meeting at Mountain and Mc Cord streets, TO-NIGHT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Agents wanted, in every city and town, for the largest and best Dry Goods in the Dominion. Easily carried on good commission. Full particulars by applying to

B. A. DYING CO., 15 or 221 St. Joseph st., Montreal.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Course st., No. 69.—Attractive Stone Cottage. Bleury st., Nos. 271, 273.—Commodious Houses. Catherine st., 1,683.—Nice House, and very cheap. Catherine st., Nos. 747 and 749.—Excellent Stone

Houses. Cadieux street, 143 and 145.—Nice Cottages and Garden. Windsor street, Nos. 18, 20, 22.—Very central Houses. Scotland st., No. 2.—Brick Houses, lot 55 x 87. Cathedral st., No. 93.—Comfortable House. University st., Nos. 30, 308, 270.—Handsome Houses. Seignette st., Nos. 325, 325, 327.—Tenements. Victoria st., Nos. 26, 28 and 71.—Stone Houses. Kensington Avenue.—Handsome Double Cottages. St. Dominique street, Nos. 2 and 149, 151, 159.—Brick Houses. St. Catharines street, Nos. 1,428, 2,430, 1,532.—Stone Houses. Mansfield st., No. 123.—Excellent Stone House. Sherbrooke st.—Villa lot 54 x 119, corner. McTavish st.—A fine first-class House. Melville st., Nos. 148, 152, 154.—Very fine Houses. McKay st.—Two Handsome Stone Tenements. Send for my printed Catalogue, which gives particulars. H. H. GEDES, 95 St. Francois Xavier st.

CLEARING SALE!

Great cheap sale now going on at BRADY'S

Sheetings, Cottons and Linens, all at cost price.

New Dress Goods, Merinos and Lustrés, all at cost.

Clearing sale of Flannels.

Clearing sale of Prints and Regattas.

Fall and Winter Shawls at cost.

BRADY'S, 400 St. Joseph street. 400.

SCHOOL BAGS!

A large assortment on hand at all prices, from 25 cents up.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

1st PRINCE OF WALES

Men wishing to do duty with the Company now on service will report to Sergt. Major Johnson, at the Sergeants Mess Room, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. By order, J. R. HUTCHINS, Lieut. and Acting Adj.

METHODIST

SABBATH SCHOOL MASS MEETING ON SATURDAY

WITHDRAWN.

By order of Committee.

MONTREAL WEST.

MASS MEETING.

The friends and supporters of Mr. WILLIAM DARLING Liberal Candidate, will assemble on Chabouillez Square, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers.

THE PRIZE MEETING OF THE

GRAND TRUNK RIFLE ASSOCIATION

will take place at Point St. Charles, on

SATURDAY, 14th instant.

Firing to begin at 9 a.m.

Open Match at 2.30 p.m.

W. SIMPSON WALKER, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Offices of Messrs. Hutchison & Walker, Advocates, 112 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—The Honorable H. G. Joly will address the electors at the meeting of Mr. Darling's supporters, on the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catharine streets, to-night.

—From the list of entries, we can promise all lovers of athletics a rare treat to-morrow afternoon.

HENRY MORGAN & Co. take pleasure in announcing to their friends and customers that they have added a costume and dressmaking department to their other branches, and have engaged Miss Pelham, of New York, to take charge of the cutting and fitting. Mr. Roseburn, who has had 12 years experience in London, will have general supervision of the mantle and costume department.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 13.

THE STORMS RAGING in the West have affected the telegraph wires to such an extent that up to the time of going to press we have not received our usual afternoon's telegraphic reports.

ELECTION SCANDAL AT LACHINE.

A LETTER SIGNED "W. PREVOST," AND HOW IT IS ACCOUNTED FOR.

The *Gazette* and *Minerve* appeared yesterday with a *fac simile* of a letter in French, of which the following is the translation:

LACHINE, 28th Aug., 1878.

To the Hon. A. Chauveau, Solicitor-General:

MY DEAR SIR,—Try and manage to send immediately to Dr. Lefebvre, of Lachine, an order intimating to the Longue Pointe Asylum to receive the person of Simon St. Aubin, of Lachine (idiot). It should be done as quickly as possible, as the whole thing is in interest of the election of our friend Lafamme. Be good enough not to forget us.

Yours always, W. PREVOST.

Of course as the "whole thing" was "in the interest of our friend Lafamme," it was not unnatural to expect there should be some explanation given the country to show why its interest was not consulted as well, and an explanation has appeared to the effect that the letter was not written by Mr. Prevost, but by Dr. Lefebvre, who was authorized by the former to use his name. Mr. Prevost, in a letter to the *Herald*, emphatically denies being the author of the letter, and threatens the *Minerve* and *Gazette* with an action for libel. Dr. Lefebvre makes a statement of how he came to use Mr. Prevost's name, and it would appear that during a conversation about the admission of St. Aubin to a Lunatic Asylum, when it was suggested that the afflicted man should be supported in a Lunatic Asylum by private means, Mr. Prevost, according to the doctor's statement, in presence of several persons, without secrecy or evasion, said to me that it was useless, in his opinion, to adopt that mode; that it was much more simple, instead of applying to private resources, to secure his (Aubin's) admission to a Lunatic Asylum by means of a letter, which should simply be addressed to the Hon. Alex. Chapin, the one of the Provincial Ministers who had the administration of Lunatic Asylums.

"Trusting in the motive of my action as authorized me, on account of his occupations, to use his name and signature, and to write to the said Hon. Mr. Chauveau to ask the admission of the said St. Aubin. On the following day I took upon myself to write to the said Hon. Mr. Chauveau the letter which had been published in *La Minerve* and the *Montreal Gazette*, which I wrote and signed with the name of Wilfrid Prevost with my own hand. That the mention in that letter that it would be to the benefit of the Hon. Mr. Lafamme, only expressed my conviction that a legal act done in the interest of humanity would produce a feeling of gratitude on the part of Mr. Lafamme's friends.

"Finally, I take upon myself all the responsibility, and I particularly declare that I never wished to lead any one astray, nor to avail myself of this authorization as a political engine, to the detriment of the interests of the opponent of the Honorable R. Lafamme."

HAVING REVENGE.

AN ATTEMPT TO STAB A POLICEMAN.

About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon a desperate attempt was made by a notorious thief and ruffian, named Patrick Munday, to stab sub-Constable Auger. The attempt was made out of revenge, as Munday had been arrested by Constable Auger, and convicted on a charge of larceny. Sub-Constables Auger and Edington noticed a crowd gathered at the corner

of Ottawa and Murray streets, and they went there to learn the cause. When Constable Auger arrived near the crowd Munday came towards him and said: "You sussed it to me the last time, but I will be revenged." The constable would not let Munday threaten him, and at the same time advised him to go home. Munday went away for a few moments, but afterwards returned with a knife with which he tried to stab Constable Auger. Both constables then closed upon Munday to arrest him, and after a struggle succeeded in disarming him, but the ruffian got Constable Edington down and hit him pretty severely. He was at last secured, the crowd in the meantime throwing stones at and interfering with the constables, and openly assisting Munday, who, however, was eventually lodged safely in the police cells. He appeared before the Recorder this morning, and the evidence showing that Munday had been before convicted on different charges, he was sent down to jail for six months at hard labor.

THE OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY EM-BROGGLIO.

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—JUDGE JOHNSON MAINTAINS THE WRIT OF INJUNCTION, AND DECLARES ENGINEER PETERSON IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

This morning, in the Superior Court Chambers, Mr. Justice Johnson disposed of the motion made by the plaintiff, Duncan Macdonald, to have Sheriff Chauveau and P. A. Peterson, Engineer, declared in contempt of Court for having acted in disregard of the writ of injunction issued by Mr. Justice Rainville; and, also, of the motion made by the defendants to quash the writ of injunction. The latter motion was taken as traversing the rule for contempt, and formed one question with the motion of the plaintiff. The motion of the defendants demanded the quashing of the writ, on the principle that it was a nullity on its face, but no question of procedure was raised. The defendants contended that it was a nullity, because there existed a law, Statute of 1869, Chapter 15, which enabled the Lieut.-Governor in Council to assume possession of certain public works belonging to the Province of Quebec. The answer to this contention is that the work of which the plaintiff was threatened to be dispossessed was NOT A PROVINCIAL WORK.

that it had been created a Federal road by Act of Dominion Parliament which had never been altered; and finding that the law is as averred by the plaintiff, I must dismiss the motion made to quash the writ. On the question of contempt the Sheriff and Mr. Peterson have separately answered the motion, and I consider that the Sheriff has validly traversed the motion for contempt, inasmuch as he made out, by his oath to that effect, that the existence of the writ of injunction was notified to him only after he had proceeded to execute the warrant issued by the Lieut.-Governor, and for this reason the plaintiff will take nothing by the motion as far as regards the Sheriff, but without costs. The answer of Mr. Peterson to the motion is wholly based upon the warrant issued by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, and, as I have already intimated that the Lieut.-Governor could only assume possession of Provincial works by such an instrument, and that the railway was not a Provincial work, I find that Mr. Peterson has made no answer to the motion for contempt, and I am bound to declare him in contempt of Court. However, as he acted under the advice of counsel, there is some mitigation of his contempt. He is judged guilty of contempt, the penalty to be pronounced hereafter, and in the meantime he shall be bound in his own recognizances for \$1,000 to appear before this Court and receive sentence after twenty-four hours notice, and that he pay the costs of these proceedings against him.

APPEAL.

Mr. CARTER, Q.C.—Your Honor will allow me to file an exception to your Honor's ruling—

HIS HONOR:—No! I will not do any such thing. There is no appeal in a case of contempt. (Testily.) If I cannot have authority to rule in a case of contempt in this Court, I will not sit in the Court.

Mr. CARTER attempted to make some remark, when the Judge stopped him short, by saying in a determined tone, "Mr. Carter, I will have no discussion at all. I will accept no such motion."

Mr. CARTER explained: I complied with the judgment for contempt, but my motion was directed against the writ of injunction. I take exception to your Honor's ruling upon that motion, and appeal from it.

HIS HONOR said that his motion, it was true, was made against the writ, but in answer to the motion for contempt. He would, however, accept the exception, which Mr. Carter accordingly sent up.

PROCEEDINGS BY THE CONTRACTOR TO REGAIN POSSESSION.

Mr. DOUTRE, Q. C., then submitted a motion made by him on the 9th inst., to add to his petition, that since the service of the writ of injunction the defendants have, by force of arms, dispossessed the plaintiff of the railway, rolling stock, plant, furniture, &c., to the great injury of the plaintiff; and to add to the conclusions of the petition, that by the judgment to be rendered in the premises, the defendants be condemned jointly and severally to restore the plaintiff in possession of the said railway, plant, &c., within twenty-four hours after the judgment to be rendered, and that in default of the defendant so doing, the said plaintiff be restored in possession of the same under authority of this Court.

Mr. CARTER, Q. C., in answer to this motion, objected to joining a *mandamus* to the injunction. A *mandamus* was subject to a particular rule of proceeding, and could not incidentally be engrafted, as it were, upon an injunction.

Mr. DOUTRE replied that the injunction was a negative *mandamus*, and that, whether a person is requested to do or not to do, the proceedings are the same in either case.

HIS HONOR took the motion *en delibere*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN.

GOOD NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Sept. 13.—Such heavy frost in this vicinity, no danger of fever now.

TORNADO.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—A terrible tornado has passed through North Carolina and Virginia. It struck Goldsboro, N.C., early yesterday. A number of persons were killed and wounded, and the crops badly damaged.

FORESHADOWINGS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Controller of Currency, in his forthcoming report, will oppose the abolition of the National Bank.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Secretary Sherman says the effect of the greenback agitation will be to interrupt all plans for resumption.

THE "QUAKER CITY."

The *Times* says in the case of the tug "Quaker City" that the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury decides she in an American vessel and her transfer to a British subject was illegal and void. Her release was ordered.

FROST PREDICTED.

The Signal Service predicts frost hereabouts within two or three days.

The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent, the first it ever made.

CANADIAN.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE

LARGE FIRE.

The Nova Scotia Cotton Mills at Blackburn, amongst the largest in Lancashire, were damaged by fire to the amount of \$300,000, on Thursday.

TRADE IN THE WEST INDIES.

Trade here is completely stagnant. There is great poverty, want and discontent. In consequence of the treacherous treatment by the authorities, many Spanish families were induced to return to Jamaica, as their lives were in danger.

HOME RULE NEEDED.

At a meeting in Belfast, Ireland, on Thursday night, where O'Donnell, M. P. for Dungarven, was to lecture on Home Rule and Tenant Rights, Mr. Biggar, Home Ruler member for Cavan, was the speaker. When he appeared on the platform a scene of wild confusion ensued; furniture was smashed; there was much fierce fighting in all parts of the hall, and even on the platform, resulting in many broken heads. Finally the audience all went out, and Mr. Biggar delivered an address and, Mr. O'Donnell lectured to the reporters. The cause of the riot was the displeasure of the Home Rulers at O'Donnell's supporting the Government on the Eastern Question.

EMBAKATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR HOME—ORDERS TO START FOR ADRIANOPLE—INSURGENTS IN NORTH EAST BOSNIA.

Forty-six thousand Russian troops have embarked for home; 34,000 are yet to go. The Porte has been informed that England will probably not adhere to Germany's proposal that the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin shall take a common step with the view of bringing the Porte to execute the stipulations of the Treaty.

A Vienna correspondent says it is believed that the combined action of the Austrian forces, especially against Zivovik and Tuzla, commences next week.

A Constantinople despatch reports that the Administrative Department of the Russian Staff at San Stefano have received orders to be ready to start for Adrianople on September 17th. Gen. Tolben son leaves for Adria.

The *Pesther Lloyd*, of Pesth, Hungary, estimates the number of insurgents in North-East Bosnia at 40,000, with 22 field-guns.

AMERICAN.

THE SS. "CIMBRIA."

The steamship "Cimbria," with the Russians on board, has arrived at Philadelphia from Southwest Harbor, Me.

ORGANIZED HIGHWAYMEN.

A Washington special to the *Tribune* says: "Superintendent Clark has requested military protection for Union Pacific mail and express cars, having knowledge of the contemplated organization of highwaymen to rob them."

HOSTILE SIOUX.

A report has just reached Bismarck, D.T., that over 1,000 hostile Sioux are on Sanly Creek, Fort Custer. An officer of the mounted police arriving at Bismarck on Thursday from Fort Benton, says Sitting Bull and his entire force are on this side of the line splendidly armed and equipped.

THE SOUTHERN PLAGUE.

The thermometer Thursday night at Memphis, Tenn., marked 60°, but a stiff breeze disappointed all hopes of frost. Among the deaths are several of the most prominent citizens—Dr. B. W. Avert, Judge Robert Hutchinson, Capt. A. T. Lacey, Prof. E. S. Francis, and Capt. Wm. Elliott. Sister Vincenza also died. Dr. Potts, of Vicksburg, is dead. Drs. Gichfield and Morris, with ten nurses, came from Chattanooga. Both doctors are dead, and nine nurses sick. The fever is spreading throughout Warren County.

CANADIAN.

(From the Morning Papers.)

TORONTO.

MARONIC.—Thursday morning, W. H. Weller, of Cobourg, was selected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A.F. and A.M.—The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A.F. and A.M., for the current year: W. H. Miller, Cobourg, re-elected G.M.; J. A. Henderson, Kingston, re-elected D.G.M.; Bernard Saunders, Toronto, G.S.W.; J. H. Tracy, London, G.J.W.; Rev. E. W. Patterson, Aurora, G.O.; A. Mitchell, Hamilton, G.T. Deputy District Grand Masters were elected for the following districts:—St. Clair, E. Alworth, Kingsville; London, J. Casselard, Iona; Wilson, J. B. Bain, Tilsonburg; Huron, C. E. Robertson, Goderich; Welland, J. McDonald, Elora; Hamilton, H. Murray, Hamilton; Niagara, E. Goodman, St. Catharines; Toronto, Robert McIntosh, Meaford; Ontario, E. Replaw, Port Hope; Prince Edward, James Smith, Belleville; St. Lawrence, Chas. J. H. Forbes, Farran's Point; Ottawa, J. W. Pickup, Pakenham.

HAMILTON.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Medical Association closed on Thursday evening after a most successful meeting. The next session is to be in London. The following are the officers elected for the year:—President, Dr. J. D. Macdonald; General Secretary, Dr. A. H. David, re-elected; Treasurer, Dr. E. Robillard, re-elected; Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, Dr. Buck; for Quebec, Dr. R. P. Howard; for Nova Scotia, Dr. Kern; for New Brunswick, Dr. G. Hamilton. Local Secretaries—For Ontario, Dr. Burgess; for Quebec, Dr. Oiler; for Nova Scotia, Dr. Lawson; for New Brunswick, Dr. Alison. The members were entertained at dinner on Thursday evening by the Hamilton Medical Society.

GUELPH, ONT.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Miss Harber, daughter of Mr. Samuel Barber, of this town, met with a terrible and ultimately fatal accident on Wednesday afternoon. It appears she accidentally upset a ten gallon can of coal oil, some of which spread over an old mat, which she undertook to throw in the stove, and got a quantity of the liquid on her clothes. The whole caught fire suddenly from the blaze of the stove, which enveloped her in flames and burned her lower limbs in a frightful manner. She suffered till death relieved her at midnight. The young lady was very highly respected.

LIVE STOCK SALE.—The annual sale of live stock at the Agricultural School of Ontario took place on Thursday. Owing to wet weather, there were not so many buyers as expected. The prices realized, however, were satisfactory.

KINGSVILLE.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—A farmer named Robert Strutt was found shot in the head; supposed suicide, as he had a gun in his hand when found. No cause assigned at present for the act. He leaves a wife and five children.

QUEBEC.

LORD DUFFERIN has been presented by Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, with the farewell address to His Excellency of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, to which he has sent an interesting and learned reply. His Excellency on Thursday evening attended the farewell concert given in the Music Hall in his honor by the St. Jean Baptiste Society. The President of the Society presented His Excellency with a farewell address in French, to which His Excellency replied in suitable terms.

A MAN NAMED TRUDEL was slightly stabbed in three places, Wednesday night, in an election row in St. Roch.

THE INVESTIGATION into the alleged murder of Guenette, at St. Henri, has resulted in throwing no additional light whatever upon the affair.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

WELCOMED BACK.—Bishop Medley, who returned a few days ago from the Pan-Atlantic Conference, was welcomed back by a meeting of parishioners at Fredericton on Thursday.

HALIFAX.

ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on Thursday in Miller's tin shop in Upper Water street. A young man named Thos. Lawrence, who worked in an adjoining shop of a gunsmith's, went into Miller's with a gun in his hand, put a cap on it, and playfully presenting it at Geo. Wells, pulled the trigger when the bullet passed through Wells' head, killing him instantly. The two men were the best of friends. Wells was 24 years of age, and married. He was a plumber by trade.

LETTERS FROM READERS

PREVARICATION, PROTECTION AND PERAMBULATION.

SIR,—I went in company with a good many others to Dominion Square last Saturday evening to hear the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald speak to the people of Montreal. Sir John is not a very eloquent or logical speaker, yet he has the knack of pleasing his hearers, for he has large powers of discerning human nature, and suits his remarks to their feelings, if not to their reason. There were several things which strongly impressed my mind, while listening to Sir John, which many of your readers would do well to consider before voting at the coming elections. First: The great change in Sir John's manners from what they used to be when he was Premier of the Dominion. The last time, previous to Saturday night, in which I heard the hon. gentleman make a speech, he was leader of a large majority in the House of Commons, when his language and mode of address were becoming a gentleman in his position; but on the late occasion his manner and method seem to have been borrowed from Joe Beef. During the first part of his late speech, while referring to the acts of what he called "The incapable, corrupt and unconstitutional Government of Mackenzie" to the twenty-five hundred months from which that gentleman "took the loaf of bread, when he closed Redpath's sugar refinery," and when he dilated on the very serious losses sustained by the apple women and cabbage vendors by the loss of so many of their customers, all because "Mackenzie closed the sugar refinery," his words fell insipid on the great majority of his hearers, for they had often heard Joe over the same sad tale.

Sir John like Sir Joe is very witty, and furnished his hearers considerable mirth when he related a dialogue between the parson and the intruding dog, or repeated a portion of the hymn beginning with "Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound." There is another feature of strong resemblance in the sayings of these honorable men of dishonorable actions—that is, their disregard for truth. I distinctly heard Sir John say on Saturday evening that there was "not one mile of the Canada Pacific Railway laid yet," and, on another occasion, that "Mackenzie's blundering in the steel-rail business alone has cost the country two million dollars per annum," also "that the Mackenzie Government could not do any good for the country if they would, and would not do it if they could." It would puzzle even Sir Joe to invent stories which would draw more largely on the credulity or patience of his hearers than the above statements, with many others made by Sir John.

I know that he was generally considered to be a great man while Premier of the Dominion, but any man of common sense might act like a great man while in prosperity; none but the truly great can always act nobly when in adversity. The five years in opposition, has served to show the true nature of Sir John A. Macdonald, and, at the same time, to confirm the suspicions previously held by many. If this is the man whom the Conservative candidates delight to honor, the moral, not to say religious, electors throughout the Dominion should think, before voting for such candidates, what effect their conduct will have on the cause of truth and morality.

While Sir John was going over the first part of his address regarding the short-comings of the Mackenzie Government, and the great doings of the former Administration, his remarks elicited very little applause from his hearers; occasionally a feeble attempt was made to cheer, but very few joined in it; but when he began to speak about protection his audience became enthusiastic, and cheer after cheer rent the air. This bloated land-hoed chime in with the ragged tramp, and were also joined by many respectable-looking workmen, so that their united chorus could be distinctly heard at the furthest part of the city. Towards the close of Sir John's address many in the large crowd began to exhibit rowdyish symptoms, and as I did not care to wait and hear the lesser magnates, nor engage in the row which was brewing, I started for home to reflect over what I had already seen and heard. I asked myself the question: Why has the word "protection" such an apparent charm for a Montreal audience? So palpable is this fact that every one of the candidates for Parliamentary honors, be he Conservative, Liberal, or Independent, utters this same shibboleth as if they believed this talismanic word commanded the services of some powerful genius, like he of Aladdin's Lamp, who will at a word create any amount of precious treasures. A person living in Montreal during the last two months would be ready to think that we have already too much protection given us by the volunteers, extra police and Mayor Beaudry's five hundred wheel-speakers.

As I reflected over these matters, I thought I saw selfishness at the bottom of all this noise and hubbalo. There are several classes of persons who expect to make a larger or smaller pile by this country adopting a protective policy, and since many of these persons are already possessed of considerable means as well as energy, they consider it fair and legitimate business to pay newspapers and Conservative orators to fool the common people into acquiescence with their schemes.

The most interested parties are the manufacturers at present engaged in making the kinds of goods on which the increased tariff is proposed. These men will doubtless make a good thing out of the increased prices on their produce for several years, until there is time for many others engaging in the business, when competition may possibly reduce both prices and profits, but those who have the start in this race will be certain of making a good haul. The next class of men who will gain by protection are the traders, from the wholesale merchant, down to the street peddler. To all these enterprising individuals, an increase in the tariff means just so much increased value on all the goods they may have on hand at present as well as larger profits for some

time to come; for generally when the price of goods are high, higher profits are secured by shopkeepers. The next class is composed of real-estate owners and land speculators, whose property is in the cities and towns where manufactories will be established, and also the farmers living within a few miles of such towns and cities. All this real estate will be increased in value by the adoption of a national policy of protection, but not nearly to so great an extent as the present owners expect. There is no use in denying the fact that the above classes of persons will be largely benefited by protection, and when they shout lustily for Sir John Macdonald and protection they are doing it in order to fill their own pockets. But there are many other persons who hope to "lawfully procure and further their wealth and outward estate" by voting for Sir John and the National Policy. The largest class in this branch of speculators are the mechanics, factory hands and day laborers. There is no doubt but that work will increase for these classes, but how much higher will wages advance before the thousands of persons who are at present unsuccessfully seeking employment in the United States will crowd over here and glut the labor market. The poor Canadian workman will find that he got more than he had bargained for—his wages very little higher, while there has been a large increase in the cost of most of the things which he needs to purchase, and also an unpleasant addition to his house rent. There are also many farmers who hope to profit by an increased price received for their corn, hogs, and cattle, but who have made no calculation about the increased cost of wearing apparel, house-furnishings, &c. I need scarcely tell such simple individuals that should protection prevail, they will find their profits at the small end of the horn. There are other classes of persons who are building castles in the air with the profits to be made out of protection, but I have only time to mention one species, and that not yet a large one. Every tramp you meet with has a good word for protection and Sir John Macdonald. It is true some of these gentlemen helped to disturb the meeting on Saturday night, but there is no doubt that they were expecting pay for it, if not already well paid. Since protection is the prolific parent of "trampism," it is not wonderful if the child has a liking for his daddy, but the great danger to the poor tramps is that their number will so increase that repressive laws will have to be made, and the tramp marched off to jail. Did time permit, I could show how protection produces tramps, but your readers can prove it themselves by asking the first tramp they meet the question, "In what part of the world he began his perambulation?" In nine cases out of ten he will answer, if he tells the truth, "In the United States." All your readers know that a large degree of protection has prevailed in that country of late. I appeal to every honest farmer, who knows that a bushel of grain will not grow without somebody's labor, and that even a pocket-handkerchief cannot be produced spontaneously by all the laws made, or that can be made, by man, without some person's labor, to consider well who has to pay for all the profits to be secured by the many classes of persons I have referred to. All these gentlemen have no more belief in spontaneous production of wealth than you have, but they expect to fleece you out of your hard earnings, and to make the thing worse, they expect you to vote them the power, as they have already the disposition, to do it. I feel confident that an overwhelming majority of farmers and all other honest men will, on the 17th instant, record their votes against such protection, and by the largeness of your numbers, show these tricky gentlemen that you are prepared, if need be, to carry the war into Africa and vote for a reduction on the duty on necessary articles of consumption.

RUSTICS.

AN INCIDENT OF MANY YEARS AGO. A NIGHT IN THE "BIG SWAMP" WITH THE ALLEGED MURDERER FARREL.

It is now a good many years since a man named Davis suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from an Irish settlement within some twenty miles of the city of Quebec. A very anxious and diligent search by his numerous relatives and neighbors failed to discover the smallest trace of the missing man, and it was not until the melting of the snow in the ensuing spring that his mangled remains were found not far from the spot which afterwards became the outer terminus of the Quebec and Gosford Railway. The mutilated condition of the body left not a shadow of doubt that Davis had been foully murdered, and medical testimony went to show that he must have lived for a considerable time after being covered up for concealment. Two men named, I had a large number of men working in the woods a very long way beyond its outer terminus. It was my custom to visit these men periodically, taking with me considerable sums of money for payment of wages, and other purposes connected with the operations in which they were engaged. On one occasion, when the cars were running to a place about four miles from the shanties, I reached that end of the rail late in the evening. By the time supper was over, and I felt sufficiently recruited to resume my journey the night—a dark one—was pretty far advanced. Determined to proceed without further delay, I started to walk the remaining few miles. A part of the first mile was a down-grade of the railway leading to and through "the big swamp," a section of the road with dense bush on either side, and gloomy in the extreme.

The country there was rough, wild and close to the point where cultivation totally ceased. The people, where there were people—generally Irish—were very civil and very hospitable, but amongst them, as amongst other communities, were certain individuals whom it would be just as safe not to meet by night in "the Big Swamp."

Although by no means ignorant of what fear is, nor regardless of danger, I do not remember feeling the slightest apprehension of any kind at the time. The ghosts of some poor fellows killed by an explosion on the track were supposed to flit around, but having frequently traversed the scene of the disaster in darkness and in daylight without seeing the ghosts, I concluded there were none to see. A rapid pace, and the habit of communing with my own thoughts, seemed to neutralize external influences to an extent not easily understood by persons of highly-strung nerves; but, upon that occasion, I must acknowledge an unaccountable failure to whistle "Life let us cherish." Having tried the "British Grenadier's" with no better success, I was about to mentally repeat "Grey's Elegy," when dull and uncertain sounds, as if approaching footsteps, fell upon mine ear. Halting to make quite sure that echoes of mine own strides did not deceive, I listened to footsteps, now apparently

slow, now apparently quick, coming whence I had come, with sixteen hundred dollars in my pocket. The time, place, and surroundings were not reassuring. Often before I had heard queer noises and seen queer men, and things in queer places, with no evil result, but now in the middle of "the big swamp," I instinctively clutched a revolver. Nearer and nearer came the steps, until peering into the gloom I dimly discerned something human, that to my mingling chagrin, gave me a gruff good-night.

The voice was neither unpleasant nor known to me, but after a few unsuccessful monosyllables it was evident that if he had intentions the man—for a man it was—did not include conversation therein. He appeared to show a disposition to lag behind, and as I adopted a like manoeuvre, we, for a time, executed in some sort the movement which our Iberian friends describe as an advance backwards. A shot at a pretended squirrel, invisible, had been but ten yards off, restored our equilibrium, the flash revealing for a second a countenance less pleasing than the voice. The money was in the pocket of my left breast, where also my hand still grasped the revolver. The nature of the road threw us rather close to each other, and as I contrived to keep level with his front, I could and would easily have shot him a la Yankee upon the first hostile demonstration on his part. That, however, was destined not to be, and after half-a-mile of very unpleasant travelling he disappeared into the bush. My first impulse was to follow him, but I quickly decided on entering the forest on the opposite side, whence, finding onward, or, indeed, any progress there impracticable, I regained the road, keeping the uneven tenor of my way, and, at the same time, a sharp lookout for his possible reappearance at some point farther on. But that was also destined not to be. Many strange were the things I thought I saw and heard during that lone and rapid walk, and right glad I was to reach the shanties, then and there registering a vow not soon again to be found by night in "the big swamp."

Subsequent enquiries and recognition proved that my midnight companion of the road was no other than Farrel, one of the reputed murderers of Davis. Not desiring as remarkable anything connected with the foregoing incident, I rarely mentioned it, but having read in the — of — Aug., 1878, that so recently as — of the same month this same Farrel barbarously murdered Frank Conway, a cousin of his associate in the Davis tragedy, I can hardly avoid thinking that a harmless shot in the "Big Swamp" may have saved me from death by the hand of an assassin, and the would-be assassin, for a time, from the hands of the hangman.

The scene of Conway's murder and some of the actors therein are fresh in my memory. Conway was said to have had a violent temper. When I knew him he was a hardworking man, who by sheer industry and intelligence had accumulated some money, and was the owner of a snug farm, with a comfortable house on it. He bore an excellent character, and, as his guest on several occasions, I can speak of his kindness and hospitality. I much regret his terrible and untimely end.

Farrel was feared and disliked. He surrendered himself to the police rather than face the fury of his neighbors, who, had they caught him, it is not likely that I or anyone else would ever meet him in the "Big Swamp."

Montreal, Sept. 6th.

THE NORTH-WEST.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

WINNIPEG, MA., August 13th, 1878.

THE CROPS.

The harvest may now be said to be in full blast throughout Manitoba, and the weather, except some occasional showers yesterday and to-day, remarkably favorable. All our hopes are now hanging upon a continuance of fine weather for securing the bountiful crops with which Providence has so far rewarded the husbandman's toil; and should our wishes be so gratified the estimated result in wheat alone will scarcely fall short of 1,000,000 bushels. Barley, oats and potatoes will be in like abundance, and the farmer's heart made glad, while the whole country would add to its capital immensely—say in wheat only, at 60c per bushel, some \$600,000. From the statistics of crop prospects, which come in from the vicinities of High Bluff, Poplar Point, Portage la Prairie and other places, fields of wheat of from 50 to 100, and some of 200 acres, are all awaiting the harvester's hand, with the prospect of a yield as great as the ground can bring forth, and mother earth here is not behind in yielding those things that go to support the human family dependent upon her.

The hay crop from the prairie grass will be enormous, and considerable money will be made by some contractors to cut and deliver hay at \$5 per ton. I hear of one who contracted for 2,000 tons at that figure; and as a man can now ten acres a day, averaging two tons to the acre, and turn it all into well-made hay the next, this contract will yield a fat reward. A very erroneous idea having got abroad that timothy does not grow well in this country, I can contradict it on the very best authority, that of the senses—having seen it over five feet high, as thick and rich as that species of grass can anywhere be grown.

The yield of root crops in Manitoba is something, as Dominie Sampson would say, prodigious. Turnips have yielded as many as 1,000 bushels to the acre, 500 to 700 being quite common, and potatoes are produced in perfection; their mealy quality, snowy whiteness, and farinaceous properties being unequalled anywhere. A quarter acre patch has yielded 275 bushels, equalling the great yield of 1,100 bushels to the acre; and this is one of many similar instances of prolific production—the average yield being 400 to 500 bushels. One of the market gardens at St. Johns near Winnipeg is "a sight for sore eyes." It comprises a field of about fifteen acres, and is owned and worked by a Mr. Longbottom.

POLITICS.

Political reapers are about soon to put their sickles into another kind of harvest, and will endeavor to reap where they have not sown—with what results time alone can tell. For this country—Selkirk—the Hon. Donald A. Smith, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and its present representative in the Dominion House of Commons of Canada, is to be opposed by ex-Governor Morris, whose friends feel sure of success.

THE RAILWAY.

A more important subject is the prospect of rail communication, about which there is yet great uncertainty, though the friends of the Government are loud in their assertions that it will be completed to the boundary before the close of the year, some say before the close of October. The main line of the Canada Pacific Railway is now said to be raised fifty-five miles east of Winnipeg, and over one hundred miles west of Thunder Bay—a line which, if completed, would now be earning a million of dollars and upwards a year for the Government. We still retain, however, the original Manitoba railroad—the ox-carts; when these disappear the romance of the country will be gone. Such is alleged to be the opinion held in very high quarters at Ottawa. Scandal-mongers, possibly, say also that some pockets will be made lighter.

NEW CHURCH.

The corner stone for a new Presbyterian church, to be called the Knox Church, was laid here last Thursday afternoon, the members and clergy of nearly every denomination in the city being present. The Rev. Dr. Black, the pastor, was the pioneer Presbyterian missionary in Manitoba, having come here, in such capacity, nearly twenty-seven years ago. The Rev. gen-

tleman's recital of his experiences at the ceremony referred to were full of interest. Says the *Free Press*:

"THE EDIFICE

is to be of the Gothic style of architecture with Tudor feeling. It is to be constructed of stone and brick with a length of 102 feet by 53 feet. There is to be a tower at the north-east angle 16 feet square, surmounted by a broached spire, making a total height of 150 feet. The building will be raised considerably above the street level, and will be terraced all around. The church will consist of a central nave, with side aisles. The walls are to be of cream colored brick, relieved by red brick, disposed in bands, diagonals, and arch trimmings. The sills, buttresses, caps and other trimmings are to be of native stone. Galvanized iron is to be used sparingly in gutters, conductors, gable copings and finials. There will be shingled roof, painted with appropriate coloring. The stone basement, twelve feet high, is to be used as a Sunday-school room, vestry and other offices connected with the working of the church. The two furnace rooms with the heating apparatus for the entire building will be placed in the basement, which has three entrances from the street. The auditorium will be 75 feet by 50 feet, and 38 feet in height, with a seating capacity of six hundred on the floor, and three hundred in the galleries, which extend around three sides. The side galleries are placed in the aisles. The choir at the west end will be raised five feet above the principal floor, immediately in rear of the pulpit and communion rails. The edifice will be thoroughly lighted by twenty-four windows in the aisles and clerestory, besides three large lancet windows on the east front. These will be fitted with leaded-quarry cathedral tinted glass in the best style. The seats are to be of black ash throughout. The gallery and choir fronts are to be grained in imitation of oak. The nave columns are to be surmounted by handsome carved capitals in strict keeping with the architectural style of the building, and are so arranged that the view will not be in the least obstructed. The ceiling is to be flat, coved, and ribbed and finished in tints. There are four entrances to the building, three of which communicate with the galleries and basement. The stairways are amply wide and handsomely designed, with square landings with-out winders. The total cost of the building, including spire, will be about \$21,200.

The people of Winnipeg are strict church-goers, and there are in all eight churches in the city as follows:

St. Mary's Church, Roman Catholic; Holy Trinity Church, Church of England; Christ Church, Church of England; Knox Church, Presbyterian; Grace Church, Wesleyan Methodist; Zion Church, Wesleyan Methodist; Bethel Church, Episcopal Methodist; Baptist Church.

In the whole Province the total number of churches under their several denominations are as follows:

Church of England, sixteen churches; Roman Catholic, twelve churches; Presbyterians, eight churches; Wesleyan Methodists, seven churches; Episcopal Methodists, two churches; Baptist, two churches.

The collegiate institutions are:—St. John's College, Church of Eng.; St. Boniface do. R.C.; Manitoba College, Wesleyan Institute, a University and Normal Schools for teachers, while there are several religious societies, as the Young Men's Christian Association, St. Jean Baptiste Society, &c., &c. I propose in a future letter to give some further particulars of St. John's College, with the cathedral and Bishop's Court, situated about two miles from the city.

Last month's number of the *New Dominion Monthly* has attracted much notice in the press here from the excellence of its contents. The *Free Press* has a two and a half column article in review of Mr. Whitman's paper on "Imperial Confederation and Colonial Defence," with which though it does not agree, yet to which it accords the praise of a very able treatment of the subject.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

WEEKLY MEETING.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, there were present:—Aids, Childs (Chairman), Kennedy, Martin, and Robert; Drs. Tasse and Kennedy; Messrs. Shelton and Weaver, of the Board; Dr. LaRocque, Medical Officer, and Mr. Radford, Sanitary Inspector. Mr. THOS. GUERIN waited upon the Board with a patented drain trap, which he explained to the Committee and to the City Surveyor, who was also present. After a good deal of demultery discussion upon the matter, it was referred to the Road Committee.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. LA ROCQUE presented the following as his weekly report:—Total number of deaths for the past week, 76, being 22 less than previous week and 4 less than corresponding week in 1877. Of Catholics 65 died; Protestants, 11. Deaths from small-pox 13, a decrease of 4 on previous week. The Doctor also referred to the seriousness of some members of families, and stated that they neither prevent persons from visiting them, neither do they take any precaution to prevent spreading the contagion when they go abroad. He related the case of a commercial clerk who worked under the same roof where lay a person sick of small-pox of the worst type. He carried the disease to his own family, and three of his children contracted it, and one died. The Doctor visited the house and neighborhood, and is positive the family could not have contracted the disease in any other way.

Dr. KENNEDY stated another instance of how small-pox is propagated in the community. A certain woman who, a few days ago, had been attending her child, ill with the small-pox, was seen riding in a street car only two hours after the child had died, and wearing the same clothing.

Mr. RADFORD, the Sanitary Inspector, presented his report upon the matter of the

UNSANITARY CONDITION OF CAB-STANDS.

which was brought up at last meeting. He had visited all the stands, and had found seven in fair condition, while the remainder were very offensive. Six hundred and thirty cab licenses had been issued this year. At a moderate calculation there are on an average seven persons who have to breathe the offensive odors constantly arising from these places, so that over 4,000 men, besides the casual passers-by, are daily suffering the dangerous effects of this evil. He had spoken with a good many people with reference to what remedy could be applied. One proposition was to pave the stands with stone. The calmen themselves, however, object strongly to pavement, representing that the stone pavement in winter gets covered with ice and so slippery that the horses' feet are injured; they also object to a wooden pavement. Dr. McEcheran had acknowledged the difficulty in remedying the evil. He would not recommend stone or wood pavement, but thought brick pavement was less objectionable; but brick would not be durable. The CHAIRMAN intimated that the Road Committee might keep the cab-stands in better condition.

Upon motion of AID, TAYLOR, it was resolved to refer the matter to the Road Committee with an expression of opinion from this Board that the majority of the stands are in a very bad condition, recommending that they be swept and in summer flushed every day with water, and also that they all be block paved.

A letter was read complaining of an open filthy drain connecting with the houses of the West-End Building Society and running through other private property at the west end of St. Catharine street—Referred to the Road Committee. The Board adjourned.

COTEMPORARY PRESS.

UNDERGROUND MONSTERS.

Some time ago we copied from Nature an account of a mysterious underground monster called the Minhocao, supposed to exist in Brazil. Dr. Spencer Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, sends an interesting document which shows that the belief in such a monster is not confined to Brazil, but is shared in by the people of Nicaragua. In the Gaceta de Nicaragua for March 16, 1866, is a long letter signed "Pavilion Montenegro," containing a circumstantial account of an object possessing much the same attributes as the minhocao. The letter is dated Jinotega, Nicaragua, Feb. 21, 1866. The writer states that he went to Concordia on private business, when he heard on the 17th of a serpent having taken up its abode at a place called La Cuchilla, within the jurisdiction of the village. Along with some friends M. Montenegro set out on the 18th to examine into the foundation of the report. A tradition concerning such a monster has existed from "time immemorial." After having traveled on that day about two leagues northeast from the village, they reached the spot where the inhabitants of the neighborhood had traced signs and tracks which, M. Montenegro states, positively prove the existence of such an animal.

The most detailed accounts stated that here, some five years before, a sort of platform of about fifty varas diameter had been formed at the foot of a large rock cropping out from a hillside. One of the neighbors had established there an orchard, though no one had been able to account for this new formation. Three years before, however, people began to observe that this little piece of level ground was gradually deepening, and that in the month of November the base of the rock adjoining it became exposed and worn from some agency, notwithstanding that there was not sufficient water to cause the phenomenon. At the same time mighty trees were observed to become uprooted and to fall in great disorder, while immense rocks were moved, and shifted their foundations so much that in the following month of December, during one night, the rock of Norte was destroyed by a multi-tude of cracks and clefts, which had suddenly opened. At that time the ground was observed to be undermined, falling in at intervals. These occurrences were observed some three days before M. Montenegro and his friends visited the place, which they saw all to be in accordance with the statements. Immediately on examining the cavity for themselves they came to the conclusion that there were signs not of one but of two animals, probably of the shape of huge fishes.

In commencing their work these animals seemed to pursue a kind of an upheaving movement. As the bottom of their hiding place was loose, shifting ground, the surface of this was seen to give way, while trees were shaken out and came down crashing. The noise of this seemed to scare the animals away. One of them—believed to have been the male, on account of its larger size and greater strength—took to the left in descending, but always in a parallel direction with, and along the slope of, another hill, which here terminated. As it broke through the banks of a ravine, which measured about twenty varas in width and nine feet in depth at its greatest opening, he passed with his head underground. The thrown-up soil showed the tracks of the head, which left its marks both in the soil and on the roots of the trees, which were broken, the broken pieces being four inches thick. The main part of the body, which certainly must have passed here uncovered, left its traces at the bottom of the ravine. Passing on from this the animal entered upon ground more level and friable, which it went through at a depth of five quarters (1.25 varas), forming a furrow, and leaving behind a ridge more than one varas high. Following this the ravine for a distance of about sixty varas it encountered two deep ditches, when it turned and traced its way back to the bed of a pond and disappeared perpendicularly. The other animal, which left behind a smaller track, and therefore was believed to have been the female, went at once to the right, to the outlet of the pond of water before referred to, leaving behind it everywhere the same marks as the other. When it reached the two deep ditches it turned back also, and undoubtedly encountered its companion afterward. The whole ground had become irregularly disturbed and broken up, and the power of these animals is shown by their being able not only to throw up huge masses of soil, but even to move rocks weighing more than thirty quintals. The animals seem to be covered with a skin clad with scales or plates, the markings of which, imprinted on the soft clay or loam, bear much resemblance to those of the garrobo in the mud. It appears that the shape of these animals must be like that of the guapote. The length of the body is at least twelve varas, the height three, and its thickness 1.5 varas.

Summer Resorts.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, VERMONT. Lake Memphremong. Good livery connected with this house. Rates per day. Commercial Travellers, \$1.50; Single Visitors, \$2.00; Pleasure Visitors, per week \$10.00. Meals, at all hours, 50c. Single Lodgings, at all hours, 50c.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

FOUND, on the 7th inst., a Cow. Owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses on applying at this office.

LOST, Strayed, or Stolen, on Sunday afternoon, a small red and white brindled Canadian Cow. Any person returning it to 105 Mackay street will be suitably rewarded.

LOST, brown and white Spanish Pup, 3 months old. \$2 reward at 101 Mackay st.

FOUND, a Parcel of Watch Precious stones. The owner can have them by proving property and paying for this advertisement, on application at 18 Latour st.

STRAYED, on the 9th inst., from Cote St. Louis, a Red Spring Cow. Anyone returning the same to J. DUGLEY, Cote St. Louis, will be liberally rewarded.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, a Young Girl, 12 or 13 years old, to help in light housework; Protestant preferred. at 159 Bleury st.

WANTED, a Cook, Protestant; washing and ironing. 113 Metcalfe st.

WANTED, an experienced Commercial Traveller, with good references, for a wholesale dry goods house, on salary or commission. Address Box 1,116 Post Office, Montreal.

WANTED, Cook, Protestant. City references. Apply to Mrs. HARRINGTON, McGill College.

WANTED, a Plain Cook, to wash and iron. 161 Mountain street.

WANTED, two Girls to press dresses; experienced hands preferred. Royal Dye Works, 706 Craig st.

WANTED, a General Servant; must have good city references. Apply at 21 Brunswick street.

WANTED, a middle-aged Servant to go to the country to take sole charge of the house of a single gentleman. Apply at 117 Metcalfe st.

WANTED, a General Servant; Protestant, at 309 George street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 366 Mountain street.

WANTED, a Good General Servant, who can iron well. 750 Palace st.

WANTED, General Servant, Protestant. 36 Manoe street.

WANTED, a General Servant, for a small family; good wages. Apply at 24 Richmond Square.

WANTED immediately, a good Plain Cook or General Servant. Apply at 287 University street.

WANTED, a General Servant; no washing. Apply at 934 Dorchester street.

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

WANTED, a second-hand Piano Street. Address, stating price, PIANO STREET, this office.

WANTED, Music Pupils. 1368 St. Catherine st.

her. At Birmingham, also, a man was fined for drunkenness who a mitted having been convicted in the same court 93 times for this offence, and stated that he had paid out £200 in fines during the past 30 years.

THE FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES have condemned the shoe and gaiter, favor the adoption of a boot which is formed of two pieces of leather, reaches some way above the ankle, and opens on the outside of the leg from the top to below the ankle bone. This opening is covered by a piece of soft leather, and closed by three short leather strings fastened to the boot on one side and three buttons. The pressure upon the instep, and the tightness of the upper part round the leg can be regulated at pleasure; during any temporary halt a man can throw the boot open and allow the air to circulate around and cool his feet; it can be put on and fastened without trouble in the dark; it effectively keeps out wet and dust, and the bottoms of the trousers can be worn either inside or outside the boot.

BEECHER A GRANT MAN.—"You are interested in politics, Mr. Beecher?" "I am interested in anything that concerns the welfare of the human race." "And a Grant man, I believe?" "Yes, I am a Grant man, first, middle and last. I always have been a Grant man. I have never swerved from that faith. I think him to have the very genius of common sense. When called to power, he made the mistake natural to a man brought up in the army. He undertook to manage the Government as if it were an army. Later in our history he will be looked back to as one of our greatest men. We never had a President who was not called a scoundrel, and criticised as imbecile, corrupt, incompetent, foolish, and everything else; but as soon as they went out of office, the clamor all died out. Fifty years later they loomed up on the horizon as great men, and people began to make pilgrimages to their tombs. I think it will yet be shown to be one of the wisest, and, on the whole, most sensible Presidents we have ever had."—Interview with Henry Ward Beecher in San Francisco Chronicle.

FORMER YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMICS.—The yellow fever plague is bad enough in the South-west at present, but it is not yet so bad as it has been in that quarter in former years. In 1853 the scourge was much worse, and in New Orleans, for example, the maximum of deaths per day reached 251, while at present the greatest number reported is 103. During August, 1853, the smallest daily record of deaths was 110, while most of the time it averaged 180. At that time the resident population was not more than 80,000, and of this number 12,000, or about 1 person in 7 died. Compared with this terrible record the present mortality, distressing as it is, is small. In 1822 the fever raged in New York and caused a great panic, the three lower wards—the only ones infected—being fenced off, and the merchants, bankers and other business and professional men, as well as the municipal Government, moving to the village of Greenwich, now one of the upper wards. As a result of this wholesale exodus barely 300 persons died, though the disease was of a very virulent type. In 1793, when the fever also visited New York, more than 2,500 persons died, the city then containing only 50,000 people—a mortality of one in twenty.

Advertisements for Half-Cent per Word each insertion, prepaid.

VACANCIES. 22 St. Antoine street.

BOARD.—Room, with Board, vacant. 58 Cathcart st.

BOARD Vacancies. 271 Bleury street.

BOARD.—Vacancies for Boarders; double and single. No. 207 Bleury st.

BOARD.—Vacancies for permanent board and transient boarders. Holyoke Place, detached house, 228 Bleury street; beautiful situation, best in city; large garden and croquet ground.

BOARD.—New Boarding House.—At 53 McGill College Avenue, a few superior rooms, to let. None need apply but the most respectable, as it is intended by the manager to be second to no boarding house in the city.

BOARD.—Vacancies at 131 Mansfield street.

BOARD Vacancies. 142 Mansfield st.

BOARD.—Rooms and Board, 1,428 St. Catherine street. Most desirable locality, near Windsor Hotel.

BOARD.—French, English and Board.—Mr. and Mrs. Crochet being desirous of again keeping boarders, are prepared to receive them. For particulars apply to M. S. P. CROCHET, Juliette, P.Q.

BOARD.—A Gentleman desires a comfortably-furnished room, with partial board. West end preferred. Address B, this office.

BOARD.—Vacancies, 1,368 St. Catherine st.

ROOMS.—To let, furnished Rooms; bath, etc., at 522 Dorchester street.

ROOM.—Furnished Room to Let, central and pleasant situation, 6 Beaver Hall Square.

ROOMS, single and double. 14 Latour street.

ROOMS, furnished. 32 Richmond Square.

ROOM.—A double Room, with Board, for two gentlemen, at 218 Bleury street.

ROOMS.—233 St. Antoine street. Fine Rooms on suite and single, with or without board; excellent locality.

ROOMS.—First-class Furnished Rooms to let, at 13 Phillips Square.

ROOMS, with Board, at 820 Ontario street.

ROOM.—Double Room vacant; also, Table Board. 45 Aylmer st.

ROOM.—Handsome Front Room. 266 St. Antoine street.

ROOMS, with or without board. 177 Bleury street.

ROOMS, well furnished, to Let, with or without board. 650 Palace street, opposite St. Andrew's Church.

ROOMS, neatly furnished, with Board; all modern conveniences. 70 Victoria st.

ROOM, furnished; bath, &c. 12 Union Avenue.

Board and Rooms.

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

VACANCIES. 22 St. Antoine street.

BOARD.—Room, with Board, vacant. 58 Cathcart st.

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ROOM, furnished; bath, &c. 12 Union Avenue.

ROOMS, with or without Board, 47 McGill College Avenue.

ROOMS, with or without board. 18 Cathcart street.

ROOMS.—Furnished Rooms; with or without board. 222 Bleury st.

ROOMS, furnished. 32 St. Hubert st.

ROOMS, vacant, at 68 Cathcart street.

ROOM.—Furnished Bedroom. 106 Union Avenue.

ROOMS.—Furnished rooms; par- tial board, if required, at 203 St. Antoine street.

ROOMS, furnished. 107 Union Avenue.

ROOMS.—First-class Furnished Bedrooms to let, at 13 Phillips Square.

ROOMS and board. 83 Cathcart street.

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 situ- ation as Working Housekeeper. Address Mrs. CAMP, 511, 317 St. Antoine st.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by a young girl from the country, as General Servant. 38 St. Maurice street.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by a man, with a family, in a grocery or provision store, or any place of trust; has had several years' experience in business; strictly temperate. Address D.A.S., 471 St. Lawrence st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, Sew- ing by the day or week, by a first-class Dressmaker. Address A.G., this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant Girl, a situation as housemaid or General Servant in a small family. No washing. Apply at 151 St. Antoine street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situ- ation as a good Cook, by a respectable girl. Apply at No. 19 Germain st., off Bleury, Room No. 6.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, imme- diately, a Man and Wife, competent to act as Foreman and Housekeeper and Dairywoman, on a Farm in the Eastern Townships. A first-rate ploughman necessary. Apply 956 Sherbrooke st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Hardware Mer- chants and Manufacturers.—The advertiser having a good connection West of Montreal wants a line of Samples on salary or Commission. Address TRAVELLER, P. O. Box 1,509, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—The above goods at Factory prices, and shipped direct from the Factories. HARRIS & HURTHUR, Mitchell, James Hall & Co., Brockville, Office and Sample Rooms, 240 St. James street, next Ottawa Hotel, D. M. BAIRD.

CRICKET AND BASE-BALL REQUISITES. Sent for Price List.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

FOOTBALLS—AND—**BOXING GLOVES.** A large supply just received.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

LAWN TENNIS, BADMINTON, ARCHERY, and CROQUET. At **R. SHARPLEY & SONS,** 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

ENGLISH BEDSTEADS, IN BRASS AND IRON.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, AT ALL PRICES.

WHITENESS, JORDAN & CO., 66 College street.

COR. PHILLIPS SQUARE AND ST. CATHERINE STREET.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S Physician, THOMAS WATSON, PRESCHIBES JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

The British Government Analyst says: "It is the most perfect food ever examined." Professor Millar, of Edinburgh, says: "It is a great boon to the invalid and to the public. Managers of Institutions are referred to the leading British Hospitals. The public are referred to their medical advisers. Details in type to be had of druggists and grocers."

TO UPHOLSTERERS. Steel Springs, Iron Springs, Pillow Springs, all kinds of Springs, etc. Silk, Worsted and Cotton Trimmings and Cord, Fur Tow, etc. Coppered Iron Wire, do. Steel Wire, Upholsterers' Needles, etc. For sale cheap at **J. W. HANNAH & CO.'S,** 83 Common St.

2,960 DIFFERENT PIECES of Sheet Music, at 5c to 15c each, vocal and instrumental, to choose from; also, a large lot of second-hand pieces at 2c to 10c each, besides a great variety of Song Books, with or without music, at the Stationery and Cheap Music Store.

L. E. RIVARD, 614 Craig st., Montreal.

INVENTORS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING Patents should apply to **CHAS. ROUB,** Mechanical and Mine Engineer, PATENT SOLICITOR, 22 St. John street, Montreal.

THE OLDEST AND MOST RE- LIABLE MEDICINE yet discovered for curing Constipation and its results is **Dr. Harrison's Peppermint Lozenges.** They never fail, and are always to be found at all first-class druggists. 1/2^d Recure and ask for Harrison's Lozenges. 3

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.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

DELICIOUS SOUP.

20 Dishes in a package of SYMINGTON'S 20

20 PREPARED PEA SOUP, made from 20

20 their celebrated Pea Flour, strengthened 20

20 with Liebig's Extract, and delightfully 20

60 Made in one minute without boiling. 60

WHOLESALE, BY **WM. JOHNSON,** 28 St. Francois Xavier street.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for Grocer **EGGAR'S WINE OF RENNET.**

For making Junket or Sweet Curd. This preparation is prepared by a process discovered by Mr. Eggar, and by which the Peppine as well as the Rennet is retained. Two teaspoonfuls mixed with a pint of warm milk converts the milk into a jelly and makes a delicious dessert, which may be eaten with or without cream or wine sauces.

It makes a light and very nutritious food. It is one of the best remedies for dyspepsia. It enables persons of weak digestive organs to digest their food.

It restores patients to health when convalescent from fevers, &c.

It is found to be an excellent thing for persons who have their brains by brain work, as they generally require a very nutritious diet, yet are frequently unable to digest a heavy meal.

It can be made in five minutes, and is the most reliable and cheapest preparation of the kind in the market. Only 25c per bottle. Wholesale, by **LYONS, CLARE & CO.,** H. SUGDEN RYAN, and all Druggists and Grocers.

Election Cards.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

The friends of Mr. M. P. RYAN will meet EVERY EVENING at EIGHT O'CLOCK at their respective Committee Rooms, viz.:

ST. ANN'S WARD. Corner of Deke and Ottawa streets (up-stairs), 474 St. Joseph street, 43 Centre street.

Corner of Richmond and Wellington streets. Stone House in Forfar street.

WEST WARD. 710 Craig street (up-stairs).

CENTRE AND EAST WARD. Minerve Office, Notre Dame street (up-stairs).

For the purpose of making their reports on their respective canvases, and of completing the arrangements for the election. **JAMES O'FARRELL,** Secretary.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

As it is contrary to law to hire vehicles for the conveyance of voters to the Polls on the Election Day, the friends of

MR. M. P. RYAN, for the above purpose, are requested to send their names and address to any of the Committee Rooms, or to the undersigned at 375 Commissioner street, as soon as possible. **JAMES O'FARRELL,** Secretary.

To Let.

TO LET, those two and a half story Stone Houses, belonging to the Estate late Walter Burke Esq. Nos. 1,352 and 1,738 St. Catherine street, West near Fort street. Apply to **COURT & MACINTOSH,** 22 St. John street.

TO DAIRYMEN and FARMERS. Farm to let, situated about six miles from Montreal, containing about one hundred and seventy arpents. Address F.A.M. 30, this office.

TO LET, a comfortable Dwelling, eight rooms, with all modern conveniences; house in first rate order, recently papered and painted; will be rented at a reasonable figure; possession may be had 1st October, or earlier if necessary. Apply on the premises, 494 Seigneur street, or to Mr. BRADY, Messrs. Hartin & Brady, St. Charles Barronnois street.

TO LET, that First class Residence, No. 2 Portland Place, 234 St. Antoine street, being in good order and having all modern conveniences, with good front and rear, and ample stable accommodation. The furniture would also be available to a desirable tenant. All on very moderate terms. Possession immediate. Apply at 15 Hospital street, to **JAMES TORRANCE.**

A LADY having a handsomely furnished House near the Windsor Hotel, a desirous of renting it to a party of gentlemen; would remain as housekeeper if desired. Apply at 147 Metcalfe st.

TO LET, A good farm on the Back River Road. Apply to **R. STANLEY C. BACG,** Advocate, B. C. C. L.

TO LET, Cottage No. 33 Chomedey street; immediate possession. Apply to **GEORGE ALMSTRON,** Victoria Square, or T. P. POWELL & CO., 163 St. James street.

TO LET, Tenements, Nos. 240 and 244 St. Charles Barronnois street. Apply to **THOS. PHILLIPS, No. 3 RIVARD ST.**

THAT FINE Cut-stone House, No. 602 Sherbrooke street, with all modern improvements. Apply to S. H. & J. MOSS, 5 and 7 Recollet st.

FARM TO BE LET, AT MASCOUCHE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Known as Grace Farm, situated about 1 1/2 miles from the Village of Mascouche, to which there is a macadamized road from Montreal, a distance of 22 miles. The Laurentian Railway has a station at La Plaine, distance from the farm, 6 miles; and the North Shore Railway now under way and approaching completion, will

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

MONTREAL WEST.

MASS MEETING.

The Friends and Supporters of Mr. WM. DARLING, Liberal Candidate, will meet at the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catharine streets.

On FRIDAY Evening, at 8 o'clock.

whose addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers.

MONTREAL WEST.

MIE. M. H. GAULT'S

Supporters will hold a Mass Meeting in HIGHMONT ST., OPPOSITE ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, On FRIDAY, the 13th September, At Eight o'clock p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Chaplain, Mr. Gault, and other prominent French and English speakers will address the meeting.

JOHN BURROWS,

Asst. Secy L.S. Con. Association.

DERRY L.O.L., No. 224.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, 81 St. James street, on FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present. Candidates for initiation and members for degrees please attend. Visiting brethren welcome. By order of the W.M. E. T. KYLE, Secretary.

GRAND ATHLETIC MEETING

LACROSSE MATCH

BY THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE VICTORIA RIFLES

ON THE MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS.

At 2 o'clock p.m.

Under the patronage of Lt. Col. Handy and Officers of the Regiment.

Judges—Lt. Col. Stevenson, Lt. Col. Whitehead, Major A. L. Bond, Capt. C. P. Davidson. Starter—Capt. J. Try-Davies.

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Running High Jump. Prizes. Medal Presented by Lt. Col. C. R. Bethune.
2. Quarter mile in light marching order. Medal Presented by Lt. Col. Whitehead.
3. Standing Long Jump. Medal Presented by Capt. C. P. Davidson.
4. 100 yards dash in heats. 1st Medal; 2nd Medal Presented by Major J. J. Redpath.
5. Tug of War. 1st Medal; 2nd Medal Presented by Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie & Co., and to be presented by winning team to General Hospital.
6. Half mile. 1st Medal; 2nd Medal Presented by Capt. Jackson.
7. Two mile professional. 1st \$25; 2nd \$10
8. Quarter mile, in heavy marching order. 1st Medal; 2nd Medal Presented by Major J. J. Try-Davies.
9. Three-legged race. 1st Medal; 2nd Medal Presented by Major J. J. Redpath.
10. Quarter mile. 1st Medal; 2nd Medal Presented by Capt. W. Geo. Beers.
11. One mile. 1st Medal; 2nd Medal Presented by Lt. Col. Handy.
12. Quarter mile green. 1st Medal; 2nd Medal Presented by Major K. L. Bond.

Lacrosse match between the Montreal Club and a team from the Regiment.

Admission, 25c; grandstand, 10c extra, ladies free to grandstand. Entrance fee to games, 25c.

The Band of the Regiment will be present, and play a choice selection of music.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9 and 12 open to amateurs; No. 6 to volunteers only. The decision of the judges to be final.

Entrances to be made with the Secretary at 49 St. Joseph street, not later than Friday, 13th inst., at 6 o'clock.

J. H. McWATERS Sec.

LACROSSE.

CAUGHNAWAGA INDIANS

VS. SHAMROCKS.

ON SATURDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER, 1878.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE GROUNDS.

Corner of Atwater Avenue and St. Catharine street, West.

Ball faced at 3 p.m. sharp.

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

ALEX. H. WOJDS,

Secy & L. C.

GRAND FORESTERS' FETE

AMALGAMATED PICNIC

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND

Saturday, Sept. 14.

Games, including, Jumping, Quoiting, Tug of War, &c. Games to commence at 2 p.m. sharp. See programme. Fare there and return, 10c. Tickets to be had from members and at the boat on day of picnic.

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

HIGHLAND CO. A.

The Annual Rifle Matches of this Company will take place at Point St. Charles Range, on SATURDAY next, 14th inst., commencing at 9 a.m. Prize lists will be had from the non-commissioned officers of the Company.

K. CAMPBELL, Major.

ALL LADIES INTERESTED IN

The Woman's Board of Missions are requested to meet at the house of Mrs. N. B. Lindsay, No. 121 Mackay street, SATURDAY, September 14th, at 4 p.m., to arrange for the Harvest Festival in aid of that work.

E. B. REA, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society, for the reception of the Report of the Board of Directors for the past year, the election of Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be then and there lawfully submitted, will be held at the Society's Rooms, Union Buildings, on TUESDAY the 17th day of September, inst., at the hour of eight in the evening precisely.

WM. TURNER, Secretary-Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT

Under the direction of Mr. Max Strakosch.

ON MONDAY, THE 30th SEPTEMBER.

Unrivalled combination of distinguished artists.

PRIMA DONNA.

Mrs CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Soprano.

Mrs ANNE LOUISE CART, Contralto.

TSNOIS—Sig. Romani, Herr Henry Westberg, first appearance of both artists in America.

BARTONSK—Sig. Pantalone, first appearance in America—Mr. Gottschalk.

RANSON—Mr. George A. Courly, Premier Bass of the world; Herr Weigand, first appearance in America.

Musical Director—Herr S. Behrens.

Price—Reserved seats, \$2 and \$1.50; admission, 50c. Gallery, 50c. Plan now open at De Zouche, St. James st.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

PRINCE OF ORANGE

LODGE, No. 80. O.Y.B.

An Emergent Meeting of the above Lodge will be held in Orange Hall, No. 81 St. James street, on Saturday Evening, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, sharp. Every member must be present as a business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Candidates for initiation please attend. Visiting brethren made cordially welcome. By order of the W.M. ALEX. GRANT, Sec.

6th FUSILIERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

No. 2.—The Regiment will parade on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 4 p.m., at the Armoury, and thence to the Champ de Mars for inspection by the Deputy Adjutant-General. Uniform—Full dress. Bands and Pioneers will attend. By order, W. D. McLEAREN, Jr., Capt. and Acting Adj.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER.

The regular Convocation of the Royal Scarlet Chapter will be held in the Orange Hall, 81 St. James street, on SATURDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7.30 o'clock. By order of the S.E.C. in command. E. N. GRAHAM, Scribe.

HARVEST FESTIVAL.

A Harvest Festival, in aid of the Canadian Woman's Board of Missions, will be held in the Lecture Hall of Emmanuel Church, THURSDAY, September 26th, from 2 to 10 p.m.

Admission 25c. Children 15c.

LADIES OF ZION CHURCH

WILL HOLD A BAZAAR

IN THE MECHANICS' HALL, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 3rd and 4th Oct.

Lunch from 12 to 2. Admission 10c.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table with columns for subscription rates: Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, New Dominion Monthly, Northern Messenger, 10 copies to one address, 50, 100, L'Aurore.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Sept. 7th, and the corresponding week of last year:

Table comparing circulation for Sept. 1878 and Sept. 1877, with columns for DAILY, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Total, Weekly, and Messenger (fortnight).

MONTREAL ALMANAC.

Table with columns for Sun Rises, Moon Phases for Sept., and Moon Rises.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1878.

THE MAYOR OF BELFAST, Ireland, has attained an unenviable notoriety by issuing a proclamation prohibiting Sunday-school, trade, and other processions in that city.

This action appears to have been taken as a kind of forlorn hope to prevent disturbances, whose excuse is these processions, but which are the result of a weak-minded policy like that of the Mayor of Montreal.

A party of Sunday-school children would not be as difficult to disperse as a fanatical mob of rowdies, the Mayor knows, and, to prevent a disturbance, he disperses the little boys and girls and permits the rowdies to go about their business—rowdies who, a few days ago, wrecked three Protestant churches in Belfast, whose inhabitants are chiefly Protestant, and filled the hospital with wounded men.

As might have been expected, the Mayor's action has had a result directly opposite to that intended. The ship carpenters have expressed their intention of walking in procession, and men of other trades have determined to assist them in this protest against what is considered an infringement upon the liberty of an entire community.

There is much in this for our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens in Montreal to consider. Would not Montreal feel itself humiliated if the Mayor were forced to prohibit Sunday-school processions to prevent them from being attacked by rowdies of a different religion, which was done at Bundoran in July? Yet the principles as enunciated by Mayor Beaudry, Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. Murphy, if acted on, must naturally lead to this. If, in the case of any procession which is threatened, the processionists who are weak must be stopped by the police, and arrested on the proclamation of a Mayor, and the disorderly mob encouraged by success, in Montreal as in Belfast, we may expect to see bands of rowdies arraying themselves against Sunday-school children, and our Mayor exerting himself to prevent processions of children that he may not be troubled to fulfil his duties in protecting citizens against infuriated mobs.

FREE-TRADERS, FORWARD!

You may convince a protectionist a thousand times that protection cannot extend our market or build up our manufactures in any permanent way, he is ever back again to the same old story—that the United States shut out our manufactures, and that it is only fair that we should shut out theirs; and, without considering for a moment what the effects would be, he declares himself for those who have promised to shut out the Americans, and so make the country prosperous. Now, we may as well dismiss from our minds the sin of our neighbors in selling us goods too cheap, a process which seems to carry with it its own punishment, and consider the question as it really affects us, namely, whether this country will certainly be benefited by the change proposed if carried, and indeed

whether such a change as would avail to exclude American exports is possible at all. If we are to keep our American manufactures, we must impose a prohibitory duty on all classes of goods that are or can be manufactured in the country.

A prohibitory duty yields no revenue, so that still other duties would need to be imposed on articles that we cannot manufacture. The tax-payers would pay the one set of duties to the manufacturers and the other set to the Government. The prohibitory duty would exclude not only American goods, but English and foreign goods as well, and the latter much more than the former, seeing that the Americans are protected against European manufacturers by their geographical position, the Europeans having the ocean carriage against them.

England, the London Times says, will not quarrel with us for even such an unflinching proceeding as shutting out her manufactures. John Bull so much values the constitutional freedom and self-government of his children that he will not even bring pressure to bear when their course touches him in the sensitive nerves of his pocket. But we are given at the same time to understand that England would in such a case have the smallest possible belief in Canadian professions of attachment to the Imperial connection, and her people will in return have the smallest possible practical reason for any extravagant fondness for their present colonial relations.

When we have excluded American manufactures then we shall have accomplished two things: We shall have the country taxed to pay a profit on manufactures in the country, and we shall have estranged ourselves from all foreign countries, and reduced to a minimum our foreign commerce. Our shipping trade would then have to be sustained on exports alone, which would have to pay freights both ways, and we have learned from the example of the United States how a shipping trade gets on under such circumstances. These are the results that would follow if the idea which this cry against American imports involves were fully carried out. Of course every protectionist will at once reply that he does not want all that, only a revision of the tariff.

Sir John Macdonald said in his Dominion Square, Montreal, speech, that if the Americans would give us free-trade, we would give them free-trade, and if they should impose a heavy tariff against us, we should do the same against them, and then he caught himself and added, "in so far as it may be to our own advantage to do so." This saving clause may mean anything or nothing, but it is quite plain that any changes that may be proposed must be moves greater or less in the direction of prohibitory tariff, and in so far as they are such they would certainly be moves in the direction of the state of things that we have portrayed. It is very easy, as we have over and over again said, to talk generally about protection. The difficulty will come when it comes to putting on individual duties. We sometimes almost wish the many who are talking protection so much just now might get a chance to put their schemes into practice. The squabbling for increased duties would be as pretty to look at as a boy's scramble for marbles. The disappointment of most of the scrabblers would be interesting, as it is very probable that but little increase would be made in any direction. If any sensible change were made the people would have a practical experiment in the art of bribing Fortune to be propitious to them. It would be a very expensive experiment, however. There would be the usual experience—an illuory expansion to begin with, and then a reaction in proportion to it. It took the United States a dozen years to run through their era of expansion, as it was supported by a rapid growth and increase of settlement throughout an enormous country, and their internal area of free trade is very large, but they have reached the point at which their supposed wealth has been wiped out, and many of their supposed happy industrial classes scattered as paupers about their cities, and Communism is running rampant: We have had our share, and always will have a share in their hard times, as we have no means of preventing the currents of unemployed labor from flowing our way. It is going, apparently, to take them some years longer to learn that protection has done them nothing but mischief; but they will learn that also. It would take Canada a shorter time to reach the limit of her expansive power, as her market is so much less, and it would probably not be so long before prevalent errors of political economy would be connected in the popular mind, as wiser doctrines are likely to prevail before very long in the country which we have such a fancy for copying from. Still, as we have said, it would be an expensive experiment. Every available vote should, therefore, be cast against it, wherever protection or free trade is the practical issue at the polls. Of course there are local contests where the candidates are not pronounced on this issue, and where they are more divided on other points, but protection and free trade seems to be the general battle-cry of the elections.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1878.

The intense excitement prevailing in every Province, relating to the political and personal issues before the country, will render any mere business discussion like a voice in the wilderness. We have no desire to cast any reflection upon the most active attention being given to the political questions of the day by any persons, however temporarily inconvenient to their own affairs, and obstructive to the general business of the country. The practical government of the country is at this period thrown upon the whole people, and nothing is more desirable than that the practical knowledge and experienced judgment of those who conduct the mercantile life, on which the weal or woe of the country depends, should be brought to bear in deciding by whom and by what policy the Government is to be conducted for some years to come. "High politics" are happily outside the sphere of Canada. We have very common-place interests only to cherish, those interests being almost wholly the material, the financial well-being of the people at large. If our merchants and farmers would take this to heart and wrest the

domination of political power from the hands of mere party hacks and self-seeking professional busy-bodies, it would be difficult for whatever men succeed to power to help reflecting on their policy and administration, the sound common-sense tact, presence and economy which generally characterize men engaged in active mercantile pursuits. The governing of Canada is as much a matter of business as keeping a store, and, although this view takes some of the romance out of politics, it is the view which, at this crisis especially, must be taken by our future ministers if the existing depression is to be alleviated, so far as it can be, by the public policy of the Government and our progressive development is to be assured. Now, facts are not party issues; and one fact is very serious, the public expenditure for three years has exceeded the income over five million dollars. We do not say who, or if anyone, is to blame for this, but we must express regret that amid the daily outpour of rhetoric from present and expectant ministers not one reference has yet been made as to the wisest way of paying off that debt and preventing such a scandal in the future; for scandal it is for man or nation to spend more than its income for three successive years. Another fact is that although the country is so severely depressed there is no promise made from any quarter that a policy of thoroughly honest retrenchment will be made in administering public affairs. Less recrimination about the past and more calm, honest, statesmanlike discussion of the future, would be heard if our business men would bring their good sense to bear during the present crisis, and our financial prospects would be all the better for receiving some of that attention now being so lavishly paid to utterly dead issues and personal snarls. The unusually wet season has given an enormous yield of grass and roots, cattle will be reared cheaply for some time to come, and an impetus be thereby given to the export trade. But farmers have been holding on largely to wheat, confident of realizing war prices; nay we hear of some who, on the strength of this faith, have rebuilt barns and improved their homesteads, only to find now that they have added to their mortgages and crippled themselves and their families for many years. We have every confidence in stating that the folly of holding on to grain, in hope of abnormal prices being realized, has cost some of the farmers in certain districts as much as the value of their whole average year's harvest of such grain, and inflicted upon the stores, and all with whom they have trading relations, most serious inconveniences and losses. The following is the last official return of the banks of Ontario and Quebec compared with previous month:

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS, comparing July 31, '78 and June 30, '78. Includes rows for Capital authorized, Capital paid up, Circulation, Government Deposits, Public Deposits on demand, Public Deposits at notice, Due to other Banks in foreign countries, Other liabilities, Specie and Provincial Notes, Banks and cheques of other banks, Loans to Government, Loans to Corporations, Discounts current, Notes overdue, Real Estate, Bank premises, and Other assets.

The contraction of a number of the above items all arise from the continuance of the dull times. Discounts were lessened \$1,105,000 in July, yet the current credit balances increased \$300,000; the mutual indebtedness of the banks to each other fell \$470,000; the amount of notes and cheques held also fell \$260,000; the sum due from the banks to each other shrank \$450,000, and circulation dropped off to the extent of \$630,000, all these large items telling the same story of contracted business operations. We regret, though not surprised, to see a further sum of \$125,000 added to overdue notes, three-fourths of which, however, is set down as "secured," whatever that may mean. A large operation is noticeable in Government stock. In June the Bank of British North America held \$1,427,683 of Government debentures; in July they reduced this holding down to \$342,339. A portion of these securities appear to have gone to the Bank of Commerce, as in July they added to this stock \$416,168. As we cannot approve of the practice of a bank locking up its funds in such securities, we are glad to see this item largely reduced. Banks do not hold their charters to become stockholders in either governments or any other organization which has to raise money on debentures or shares, and the less the capital and deposits of a bank are put into such mere cupboard the better for the stockholders, depositors and public.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

An educational meeting in connection with the General Conference was held in St. James Street Church last evening. Introductory devotional services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Burwash, Dean of the Theological Faculty of Victoria College. The chair was taken by D. Allison, Esq., LL.D., Superintendent of Schools for the Province of Nova Scotia.

The CHAIRMAN, in assuming his duty, expressed himself as glad of an opportunity to show his unabated interest in all that concerns the prosperity of the educational interests of the Methodist Church of Canada. He was especially pleased that his position in the educational service by the ancient and loyal Province of Nova Scotia never fettered nor muzzled him. As a sincere Methodist he was at liberty to uphold the interests of his own Church. The audience were evidently interested in his exposition of the relation of the Educational Society to the great systems of public instruction which the people as a whole, independent of creeds, sustain in the Protestant provinces of the Dominion.

Rev. Dr. RICE gave an interesting statement regarding the operations and prospects of the Educational Society. The Society had done much good, though as yet the anticipations of its friends and founders had scarcely been realized.

Rev. Dr. NELLES, President of Victoria University, delivered a most able address on the relation of religion to philosophy and science.

Rev. SAMUEL COLLY, Professor of Theology in the Theological Institution, England, addressed

himself in an interesting manner to the subject of Theological Education. His address was interspersed with enlivening anecdotes, and was listened to most attentively.

Rev. G. J. MILLIGAN, President of the Newfoundland Conference, described the state of affairs, educationally, in the Colony of Newfoundland. As an old friend and co-laborer of the Chairman he was happy to meet him under these auspices.

Dr. INCH, President of Mount Allison College, Sackville, N. B., spoke briefly and interestingly in conclusion.

On the platform were Dr. Upham, of the United States, Rev. Dr. Evans, of London, Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton Female College, Rev. Dr. Stewart, Professor of Theology, Sackville, N. B., W. Lunn, Esq., of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, and others. The attendance was good, and the meeting one of great interest.

CITY ITEMS.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE met yesterday afternoon with closed doors, ostensibly, and as was represented to the reporters, for the purpose of discussing the proposed loan of \$750,000.

SCHOOL TEACHERS CANVASSING FOR MR. RYAN.—Complaint is being made by supporters of Mr. Devlin against two teachers in the Point St. Charles Catholic Commissioners' School—Messrs. Poupore and Keegan—who, it is alleged, are canvassing from door to door in the interest of Mr. Ryan.

THE PROPOSED OKA TRIP.—(Editor Witness.)—SIR.—In reference to the ministers of the Methodist Conference visiting Oka, as far as I would be exceedingly happy to see all our ministers here, but would remind them that we have no Windsor Hotel. Should the ministers honor us with a visit, I would like to know the day of their coming. A. PARENT.

Oka, Sept. 12th, 1878.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The 40th Session of this College was formally opened with a public service in Emmanuel Church on Wednesday evening last, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, the President, occupied the chair, and Rev. R. K. Black, of Granby, P. Q., delivered the usual opening address. A collection was taken up in aid of the Library Fund.

EXCURSIONS.—The Longueuil Boating Club's moonlight excursion on the steamer "Montarville" last evening was an exceedingly pleasant affair. Excursionists from the city were taken on at the Jacques Cartier wharf, and those from Longueuil at the ferry wharf there. They went down to Varennes and returned in good time. The Irish National Association went on their last excursion of the season, yesterday, leaving by the steamer "Three Rivers" about three o'clock, and proceeding to Berthier, where a picnic was held. They returned about twelve o'clock last evening.

LECTURE.—Last evening Rev. Father Graham, a talented speaker, now on a visit to this city, delivered a very able lecture on the subject, "Is the Catholic Church the Foe of True Liberty and Enlightenment?" to a large audience in the Mechanics' Hall, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, with the laudable object of aid to the poor. Mr. M. Welsh, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and a number of leading Irish Catholic citizens were also on the platform. Wilson's Independent band was present, and played a number of selections before and after the lecture.

THE MIDDLETOWN FLITING CASE.—(Editor Witness.)—SIR.—I wish to contradict a statement by friends of Mr. Lee which appeared in Wednesday's Witness 11th inst., concerning J. T. Lee, and the house he lately occupied in Latour street. He has left owing me three months' rent. I forbore making a seizure, trusting to both his and his wife's promises that the rent was sure to be paid. I deny most positively that the house is unhealthy; I can produce a certificate from the Health Officer recently obtained. If the house is in such a state Mr. Lee would have had no need to leave in such a clandestine manner. By inserting this you will oblige the PROPRIETOR.

[We have been shown the certificate above referred to, in which Health Officer Radford approves of the condition of the above-mentioned premises.—ED. WITNESS.]

BETTER SANITARY REPORT.

The mortality returns for the week are more encouraging than those of last week. The total number of interments for the week is 109. In the Catholic Cemetery there were 93; 66 from within and 27 from without the city. Of these, deaths resulted in only 15 cases, and only 1 case of diphtheria is reported. In the Protestant Cemetery the total number of interments was 16; 14 from within and 2 from without the city. Of these, death resulted in 1 case from small-pox. Thus the total number of deaths from small-pox for the week is only 13. Of the deaths only 1 is reported from the Civic Hospital, where there are now 11 cases, in all of which 7 are reported as bad; 2 are doing well and 2 are convalescent. Of the deaths from small-pox, 3 occurred in St. Ann's Ward, 2 in St. Antoine, 6 in St. James and 1 in St. Mary's.

LACONICS.—The Dominion Telegraph Company have opened an office at St. Jean, Port Joli, Que.—The annual rifle matches of the Sixty-fifth Fusiliers will be shot at the Point St. Charles Ranges on Thursday next.—Capt. McKinnon's Company, Sixty Fusiliers, turned out last night, and marched to the station, for the purpose of bidding him happiness on his wedding tour. Their soldierly appearance was much commented upon, and the three cheers and about as many tigers were given as only British soldiers can.—The Victoria Rifles turned out for a march last evening. The handsome silver cup, a gift from the Staff Sergeants of the Queen's Own, will be formally presented in a few days.—The Sixty Fusiliers turned out for an hour and a half drill on the Champ de Mars last evening. After drill the regiment, headed by its band, paraded the principal streets.—Three reamers, S. M. Enholm, Fabien Roy and Alfred Mercier of the barque "Nydia," refused to obey the captain's orders, and were consequently arrested by Sergeant Nourie, of the Water Police. They were remanded till Saturday.

POLICE COURT.—THURSDAY.—Present W. H. Broker, Esq., P.M.—Charles Perrault, 25, painter, charged with stealing boots from Henry J. Stafford, was discharged, as the evidence was insufficient. The time of the Court was occupied this morning in hearing cases of assault and battery, in which Mary McAllister, Camille Lalonde and Thomas Bowen, all occupants of houses with a common yard, were the defendants. McAllister was fined \$1 and costs, Lalonde continued till the 23rd inst. and Bowen was discharged. Michael Lynch appeared on the charge of indecent assault, and was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' hard labor.

RECORDERS' COURT.—THURSDAY.—Twelve cases: Edouard Asselin, 40, joiner, drunk and assaulting his wife, two months. Marguerite Langevin, 40, wife of Pierre Deslauriers, drunk and assaulting Sophie St. Jean, one month. Sophie Briere, 20, drunk and disorderly in Mathieu street, \$1.50 or ten days. Narcisse Labelle, 40, laborer, drunk and disorderly in Mathieu street, \$1.50 or ten days. Margaret Siettem, 25, housewife, in St. Lawrence Main street, one month. Josephine Lafontaine, 30, drunk and assaulting the police, one month. Xavier Menard, 32, butcher, drunk and resisting the police, \$1.50 or 10 days. Mary Murphy, 28, wife of John Cutler, drunk and disorderly in Craig street, one month. John Smith, 23, leather cutter, drunk and disorderly in Craig street, \$2.50 or 15 days. Thomas Montgomery, 30, laborer, refusing to pay J. Cook for a meal, 15 days hard labor. Michael Cox, 18, laborer in Dursy lane, one month. Margaret McMahon, 37, wife of Michael McGarry, lying drunk, 15 days hard labor.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE. Friday, Sept. 13, 1878.

C. R. Thompson, of Halifax, N.S., dealer in boots and shoes, has gone into insolvency with \$14,000 liabilities.

There will be no meeting of the Regular Stock Exchange on election day, September 17th.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale business has been more active this week—a state of affairs brought about to some extent by the cheap excursion trip to this city during the early part of the week, a number of buyers being still here. It has been stated by members of the iron and hardware trade that this excursion was a little too early in the season for their business, and no doubt the excursion which will be arranged for by the Grand Trunk about October 1st will bring in more buyers in this, as well as in other trades. The dry goods men report a good business, but unsatisfactory remittances. Iron and hardware dealers also record some improvement. Boot and shoe manufacturers are busy, and the leather trade is moderately active. A quiet business is being done in groceries. The provision trade is dull, owing to the fact that the views of Western holders are above those of this market. A number were in the city the early part of the week, some of whom were butter and cheese men from Brockville and Belleville, and as far as can be learned they effected but few sales. The tone of the butter and cheese market is a shade easier than at this time last week.

LARGE INCREASE IN GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The increase in grain shipments by the St. Lawrence route, as indicated by the Corn Exchange returns to date of receipts at this port, is very gratifying. The total receipts of Wheat from January 1st to September 11th amount to 4,556,477 bushels, against 2,059,023 bushels up to the corresponding date in 1877, being more than double, or an increase of 2,497,454 bushels. The shipments via the St. Lawrence and other channels from January 1st to September 11th amount to 4,102,803 bushels against 1,274,691 up to the corresponding period last year—an increase of 2,828,112 bushels. Coarse Grains, as well as Flour, also show a greater movement by this route.

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The attempt a few weeks ago to force prices up is now re-acting, and the dullness, some of the dealers say, is almost unprecedented. The more natural course of the United States markets seems to be giving the Americans some advantage on their late makes. The reports from Utica, Little Falls and New York are all of a healthy nature, \$2 1/2 being freely paid there with 9c. exceptional. Sales are so few either in Montreal or the Canada country markets, that it is difficult to give a correct quotation. We think \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4 will cover the very extremes for August, but the earlier makes run from \$2 downwards so fast that we cannot discover the bottom price.

BUTTER.

A hearty trade continues for the fresh made, well-selected parcels, while all other kinds are either neglected or bought at very low prices. A few lots of Western have been taken, which, after a very rigid selection, cost about 12c to 13c here, but for any there is no outlet, and if they repeat their purchases, must do so at much lower rates. Some of our creamery men seem to be learning a lesson,—at least we should judge so by their want of success in selling their early makes. For many customers the preference, as the farmers there seem willing to sell their butter while fresh. Reports from the English market and conversations with some of our exporters lately returned from there, do not give us hopes for much, if any, higher prices this season.

ANNUAL SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES.

Over a hundred wholesale dealers and manufacturers attended the Hudson Bay Company's annual sale yesterday, including dealers from all parts of the Dominion and manufacturers from St. John, N.B., and Sarnia. It commenced at 11 o'clock and finished about half-past one. The competition was keen and close. The prices obtained were as follows: For about 450 calf robes, an average of \$3.25 each was obtained; 250 No. 2 summer robes realized an average of \$3.50 and upwards; 2,000 No. 1 summer skins brought about \$4.50 each; 2,500 No. 3, imperfect, brought \$3.75 each; 250 No. 3, sewed, fetched \$4.12 1/2 each; 1,150 No. 3, whole robes, obtained an average of \$5; about 2,100 No. 2, prime, imperfect, brought an average of \$4.50 each; 1,450 No. 2, sewed brought an average of \$5.25 each; 2,700 prime, whole skins realized an average of nearly \$6; 250 No. 1, imperfect, brought about \$6.25; 150 No. 1, whole, obtained an average of \$7.75 each, and the balance were job lots, realizing prices varying from \$1.50 to \$5.50. The skins were much thicker and richer than for several years past. The summer skins brought an advance of 50c to 75c each on last year's prices, while the prime skins fell off about the same amount. Evidently "buffalo" prices have now reached bottom, and those coming in later will probably be sold at some advance. The Hudson Bay Company's sales recently closed in London, show an advance in nearly all kinds, varying from five to thirty per cent. The bulk of the skins were sold outside the city. Messrs. Gillespie & Christie, and other large dealers of Ontario, and Mr. C. A. Everett, of New Brunswick, were the largest purchasers. Messrs. Corstine, Gnaedinger, and Silverman were among the Montreal purchasers.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

QUARTERLY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF SALES OF REAL ESTATE FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 31st JULY, 1878.

The entire sales for the quarter are as follows, viz.: Judicial sales, at which in almost every instance the properties were bought in by the mortgagees at nominal prices, 100 Assignees' sales, do. do. 103 Ordinary auction sales, do. do. 7 Private sales, do. do. 176 Total, 386

Divided among the different Wards of the city and elsewhere as follows, viz.: West Ward, 5; Centre Ward, 3; East Ward, 1; St. Louis Ward, 0; St. James Ward, 40; St. Lawrence, 26; St. Antoine, 79; St. Ann, 29; outside city, 81; St. Mary's Ward, 59.

The above comprise all assignees' and judicial sales, and all sales registered, during the period named, except those registered in the new office for Hochet and Jacques Cartier, which have not yet been obtained; these latter include the outlying municipalities merely, and as they consist almost exclusively of judicial sales, will be found for the most part to be included in the 81 quoted.

The Board of Real Estate Agents desire to avail themselves of this opportunity, to acknowledge the uniform courtesy displayed towards them by the heads of the different registry offices and their assistants while placing the required information at the disposal of the Board.

On consulting the foregoing analysis, it will be noticed that a large proportion consist of sheriff's and assignees' sales, and, in regard to the latter, it cannot be too frequently insisted that compulsory public sales under the insolvent laws are a notorious evil, causing not only direct damage, but all immediately concerned, but positive injury to the credit of the city, and, in consequence, likely to retard the influx of English capital, which has been finding its way hither lately to a considerable extent, and perhaps ultimately to cause its total withdrawal. The widespread stagnation of trade has affected real property in common with other securities, although not so serious an extent, and it is contrary to all maxims of prudence and business sagacity to offer large parcels of property for public competition when there are ready buyers. The law most certainly needs amendment, and that too without delay, so as to leave the option of time and mode of sale in the hands of the creditors, who are generally mercantile men, and presumably better fitted to manage their immediate concerns than most of our theoretical legislators at Ottawa, who are without the practical business experience needed for successful commercial legislation. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks, it is encouraging to observe that the properties sold by private sale have in most instances realized very fair prices, and now that the period of inflation has passed away a healthier state of things may be looked for, especially when we take into consideration the indications of a gradual revival of business. The absence of the speculative element is noticeable, purchases have been made with caution, and evidently for investment, the transactions being limited for the most part to capitalists of moderate means, and the frequent enquiries made of late at the

Real Estate Exchange for desirable properties, paying 7 per cent. interest and upwards, seem to re-assert the undeniable fact that there is no safer or better investment than real estate judiciously purchased. Most, if not all the vacant lots sold within the city lately have realized at least 100 over what could have been obtained for them ten years ago, and holders of such properties need hardly complain when they get compound interest on their investments, while some of the earlier improver-prospectors sold in the western section of the city have, in the opinion of competent judges realized their value. In regard to properties outside the city limits, the experience of the past three or four years has demonstrated that the system of mining up large tracts of vacant land into small building lots, and then forcing them off under high pressure at attractive auction sales has had its day. Holders of well situated properties near the city could, if they would attract buyers from the numerous class who are constantly pining for a cheap home, and with flower garden and breathing space round the dwelling, by erecting tastefully finished and inexpensive residences, and perhaps a more favorable time than the present may never occur for so doing. By order of the Council of the Board of Real Estate Agents. WM. A. CURRY Hon. Secy.

ROOTS AND SHOES.—Business in boots and shoes continues fairly active at lately quoted prices. A number of retail dealers having arrived in the city during the week, inspected our stocks and were induced to purchase at the present low prices.

DRY GOODS.—A satisfactory business is being done for this period of the year in dry goods, millinery, &c., the sales of fall goods up to the present amounting even in value in nearly every case to more than those of last year to the same date. Many Ontario dealers arrived in the city by Tuesday's cheap trip, and their purchases increased the volume of business being done considerably. Our merchants strongly favor these cheap trips as being of great advantage to Montreal trade, as the prospect of a personal inspection of our unrivalled stocks by paying a merely nominal railway fare will more and more induce Western buyers to visit this market. A buyer by a personal inspection of the latest wholesale stocks will be enabled to keep fully up to the times, and the knowledge thus obtained will prove valuable. It is not unlikely that the cheap trip during the Haaland-Courtney boat race on October 2nd will attract many buyers to the city.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Even in this line of business some increased activity is reported this week through the arrival of buyers, although the trade, in sympathy with that of England and the United States, is very slow in fully righting itself. There is still a disposition to cut prices, and to do business at too little profit, and while our price list as last published still rules nominally, it will be readily found by a visit to this market that concessions are being made on it in many cases. Of course, this state of things will continue as long as the iron and hardware markets of England and the United States continue as they are. In the face of unsatisfactory reports from these outside markets, retailers feel inclined to keep their stocks down, but any positive advance in the great iron centres would no doubt be followed by increased activity here. There is no improvement in the pig iron market, although arrivals here this season and stocks on hand are comparatively small.

LEATHER.—A good steady business is being done; Spanish Sole is firm, best makes being extremely scarce; Slaughter is quiet at former quotations, as are also Waxed and Gained Upper and Splits; Calf and sheep are dull; Harness leather sells slowly; Buff and Pebble are in moderate demand; Rough is unchanged.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B.A., No. 2 B.A., No. 1 Ordinary, No. 2 do, Zanzibar do, Buffalo do, Hemlock Slaughter, Waxed Upper, Grained do, Splits, Calf-skin, Sheep skin Linings, Harp, Buffalo Cow, Emaciated Cow, Patched Cow, Rouch.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(Special to the Witness). TORONTO, Sept. 12.—Market unacceptably dull. Flour not wanted and offering low. Superior Extra offered at equal to \$4.45 here, and Spring Extra at \$4.35, without buyers. Wheat purely nominal. Oats rather firmer. Choice American sold yesterday at 29c. on track. Barley inactive; No. 1 offered today at \$1.05, without buyers. Peas purely nominal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Congregation of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church are reminded of the Preparatory Service in the lecture-room, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, to be conducted by the Rev. G. H. Wells, of the American Presbyterian Church.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Superintendent of the Protestant Home of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks a donation of a quarter of a bushel of grapes from Dr. Alloway. The Superintendent of the Boys' Home, 115 Mountain street, begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of one basket of grapes from J. H. Menzies, Esq. The Treasurer of the French Canadian Missionary Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following letter, with the enclosure to which it refers:—James Court, Esq. Montreal, Dear Sir.—Enclosed is a cheque for \$183.75 for the Society. I think the school (Pointe-aux-Trembles) well worthy of support, especially by Canadians. Yours, truly, E. R. O'Leary.

Noon Advertisements.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the "Committee of Management," will be received at this Hospital till MONDAY, at noon, the 16th inst., for the supply of the following articles, from 1st October, 1878, to the 30th Sept. 1879:—

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Roast Beef, Rib or Sirloin, at \$— per 100 lbs. Second-class Cut Beef Shoulder Blade pieces, without the bone, at \$— per 100 lbs. Sales of Mutton, without Shank or Suet, at \$— per 100 lbs. Veal, Lamb and Stew, at \$— per 100 lbs. To be delivered at 8 a.m., daily.

GOOD BREAD.—At \$— per 6 lb. loaf, delivered daily. GOOD SWEET MILK.—At \$— per gallon (imperial), delivered twice daily in Summer. GOOD VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bushel, at \$— Delivered. Turnips, per bushel, at \$— Onions, per bushel, at \$— as required. Carrots, per bushel, at \$— (bags), per dozen, at \$—

SCALES! SCALES! SCALES! Our fall stock is now complete, and consists of the greatest variety, in red and black. All to be disposed of within the present month, at a sacrifice. Those wanting Scales better call at once and secure a bargain. Repairing and adjusting executed in the best manner.

H. B. WARREN & CO., 205 Fortification Lane, off Victoria Square.

MUSIC Lessons given by a young lady; terms moderate, 43 Berthelet street.

Noon Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned at the Government Railway Office, 15 St. James street, Montreal, will be received till noon of FRIDAY, the 20th inst., for the completion of the Billading upon the line of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, between Montreal and Aylmer, and between Ste. Therese and St. Jerome. Plans, Specifications, approximate quantities and other information can be obtained from Mr. P. A. Peterson, Government Engineer, at 11 St. James street, Montreal. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in case of firms, except there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the firm, and further an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$500 must accompany the tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheque thus sent will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. H. G. JOLY, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. Montreal, 12th Sept., 1878.

TO BE LET, in the West End of a city, a first-class Stone House, with extension kitchen and stables; basement, laundry and good cellar; combination furnace and gas fixtures complete; will be rented for the balance of present tenant's lease (2 1/2 years) at a very moderate rate. Will also be let furnished if required. Apply to W. JONES, Estate Agent, 103 St. James street.

FURNISHED House to Let, for one year, heated with steam; all modern conveniences; immediate possession. 743 Sherbrooke st. THE WINDSOR TURKISH BATH, 140 St. Monique street, Will be closed for a few days from SUNDAY, the 15th, for extensive improvements in preparation for the Marquis de Lorne. T. COOK, Proprietor.

A. B. STEWART, LATE FOREMAN with A. J. PELL, Picture-Framer, Gilder, and Decorator, No. 743 Craig street, next Y. M. C. A. Frames, 35c. Mouldings given away. American Mountings, wholesale and retail. Also, Framing Undertaker. Boxes removed from one to twenty days. Orders promptly attended to day and night.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER CONTAINS The Continuation of the Monograph of the Déné-Dindje Indians, giving their traditions, which closely resemble the Mosaic accounts. A Poet's Sister, giving some information of the Life and Death of Edgar Allan Poe's sister. Russian Cities and Towns (Illustrated). Jack the Giant-Killer; tracing the Origin of our Præ-natal Nursery Tales. A Night with Peter Grim—A Midnight Adventure. The Young Folks' Department. The Home Department. Literary Notices. Chess Department—Conducted by J. G. Ascher, Esq. Montreal. Draughts Department—Conducted by Andrew Whyte, Esq., 850 St. Louis St. MONTREAL Q.

OUR NEW STOCK For Fall is now opened. It embraces the newest designs in Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our new stock, when we are sure they can come to no other conclusion than that J. G. KENNEDY & CO. are still greatly in advance of all their competitors for giving real good value.

BUSINESS SUITS! BUSINESS SUITS!! In Business Suits our stock is much larger than in former seasons, and in view of the dull times we have put them at prices that must command an immediate sale. Our Business Suits that were formerly selling at \$10.50 we have for this Fall put down to the low price of \$7.25. All of these Suits are well made, cut and trimmed in the latest and most fashionable designs.

LIGHT OVERCOATS! LIGHT OVERCOATS! Most Gentlemen require a light Overcoat for the cool evenings before the real cold weather sets in, and J. G. KENNEDY & CO. are now selling a real tasty garment at the low price of \$6.50. They are made from the newest materials imported this season, viz., Diagonal Coatings, Grey and Oxford Melton Cloth, &c., &c. Now these Light Overcoats are something we can recommend to our friends.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING. The demand for Boys' and Youths' Clothing has been so great that we have been compelled to employ two extra Cutters in this Department, and no wonder, when all admit our prices are so extremely low.

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

WANTED, a first-class Farmer; old countryman preferred; is wanted to work on a farm near Galt, Ont. Apply at No. 409 Wellington street, Point St. Charles.

WANTED AGENTS. Wanted, a first-class Cook; also, Plain Cooks and Thorough Servants. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS, Registry Office, 204 Bleury st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Housemaid, Protestant. Address M. G. Stanley street.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by a respectable Protestant widow, without impediments as Working Housekeeper or Housework and Cook; no washing; salary not so much as the comfort of home. Address C. BROWN, No. 11 McCord st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a seamstress, work in families; can out and fit well. Address 3, this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as Cook, best of city references. Apply at 32 Bonaventure st.

BOARD.—Comfortably Furnished Rooms, with excellent Board; terms moderate. 43 Berthelet street.

LOST, on Thursday afternoon, between 2 and 4 o'clock either on McGill, Notre Dame, Ottawa Hotel, St. James, St. Peter, Craig or St. Francis Xavier street, a Leather Pocket Book, with owner's name on containing about \$1.00 in four 25-cent bank notes of Royal Bank, and the balance in 25 Cent bank bills. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning same to the proprietor of the Albion Hotel.

Noon Advertisements.

CHEAP TRIP. STEAMER "PERSIA" Leaves Dock cor. Colborne and Common st., EVERY FRIDAY AT 7 P.M. FOR TORONTO,.....\$7.00 ST. CATHARINES,.....7.50 NIAGARA FALLS,.....8.50 MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED. NORRIS & ROUTH, 22 St. John street, up-stairs.

FURS. SPECIAL NOTICE. Having purchased our Seal Skins and other Furs in Europe before the recent great advance in price (from 30 to 50 per cent.), we are in a position to fill orders for all articles in SOUTH SEA SEAL. PERSIAN LAMB.

At a much less price than the goods can now be imported for, and intend to give our customers the benefit arising from our having been in a position to secure these goods at the FORMER LOW PRICES. ORDERS for the ALTERATION and REMAKING OF FURS, lengthening of Seal Saques, and Trimming same, will receive our best and prompt attention, and be executed in FIRST-CLASS STYLE and at a LOW PRICE. JOHN HENDERSON & CO., 283 Notre Dame street.

THE MEDICAL HALL, ST. JAMES STREET. BRANCH, WINDSOR BRANCH. PHILLIPS SQUARE, WINDSOR HOTEL. Large stocks for the Summer trade, of Hair Brushes, Spoons, Combs, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Requisites and Travellers' Sundries. White Rose Cologne, Windsor Cologne, Jeckey Club Cologne, specialties of the Windsor Branch, fragrant and everlasting.

REESE'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE STENCIL LETTERS AND FIGURES. With fancy borders and ornaments; new and valuable; indispensable to farmers; greatest invention since printing; changed instantly to form any address, word or name. Sample alphabet sent by mail on receipt of 6c cents. Circum free. Samples two stamps. For sale at all Hardware stores. REESE MANUFACTURING CO., Ch'ngo, Ill.

WHITE BUILDING BRICK. Sole Agents for the Very Superior Cream-Colored PATENT WHITE BRICKS, Manufactured by Clark, Ottawa. Stock now here for immediate delivery. COPLAND & McLAREN, Corner Wellington and Grey Sts.

ORNAMENTAL TILES FOR DECORATION OF FURNITURE JAR DINIERS, MANTELS, &c., &c. Over 500 patterns in stock from five different factories. Hand Painted Mantel Sets, Plank Capitals, Majolica Enamelled and Printed Tiles. Also, Plain Tiles for hand painting. E. J. MAXWELL & CO., 725 Craig st. Orders taken for Flooring and Hearth Tiles, &c., &c.

ROOFING! ROOFING! All kinds of Felt and Gravel Roofing, both new and old, promptly made and repaired. Wooden and Iron Roofs Variorated. All done under my own personal supervision, at the lowest prices. Work warranted or no charge. Office, 87 Bonaventure st. Real Estate, 59 Bolduc st. THOMAS BRENNAN

COLE'S CRYSTAL OIL. The best Canadian Oil, delivered in any part of the city, at price of ordinary Coal Oil. FRED R. COLE, 76 St. Francois Xavier st.

BULBS. BULBS. WM. EVANS, SEEDSMAN. Offers for sale HYACINTH, TULIP, NARCISSUS, LILY and other Bulbs, imported direct from the growers. Also Fruit, Shrub and Ornamental Trees for fall planting. Priced Catalogues free on application.

THE POLITICS OF THE DAY can never be fully realized by any one that is over-worked or suffering from mental anxiety, sleeplessness, dyspepsia indigestion and nervous debility, or any of the above will impair their vigor and activity, and unfit anyone to grapple with the great questions of the day, which is acknowledged to be want of vitality or nervous power throughout the whole system. The remedy endorsed by leading physicians and medical journals is PHOSFOZONE, which imparts the required impetus to the nutritive functions of the stomach, enriches the circulation, and gives tone and regularity to the secretory organs, which can never be possessed by those whose digestive and assimilative organs are in a state of chronic disrepair.

SCOTCH CAPS. THREE CASES JUST RECEIVED. FOR SALE TO THE TRADE. LEWIS S. BLACK & CO., 154 McGill street.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. FIRE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID. A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER, 329 Notre Dame Street.

Auction Sales.

HENNING & BARSALOU. VALUABLE FARM BY AUCTION. The subscribers have been instructed by Messrs. CORSE & MACINTOSH to sell at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER, The valuable Farm, being Cadastre No. 74, of the Parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles, recently owned by Mrs. Dr. WADSWORTH, and situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence (of which it commands a splendid view), in the centre of the Bay between Longue Pointe and Pointe-aux-Trembles, consisting of 300 ARPENTS, WITH A SUBSTANTIAL Stone House and very Extensive Barns, Stables, &c. The land includes about 30 Arpents of Garden and Orchard, planted with the best kind of Fruit Trees; 130 arpent under cultivation for Grain and Hay Crops, and the remainder (140 arpents) in Pasture and Maple Bush. On the front portion a large outlay has been expended for Drainage, about 100 arpents being under tiled, and the rest has a desirable slope. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock. HENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

John J. Arnton. THE BRICK HOUSE, No. 101 Amherst street, will be sold at my rooms on MONDAY, 16th inst., medium priced, real well desirable as an investment, or for occupation; terms half cash, balance on liberal terms. Sale at half-past ten o'clock. JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

H. J. Shaw. SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, fine Rosewood Piano, Brass Chandeliers, Mantel Mirrors, Brussels Carpets and border, sets Curtains and Cornices, Parlor, Curtains and Poles, handsome Carved Drawing Room Suit, Easy Chairs, Eggcase, Carved and Centre Tables, a number of valuable Oil Paintings and Water Colors, &c., &c. F. H. McKenna, Esq., being about to remove to Ontario, has instructed Mr. Shaw to sell at his residence, No. 47 Victoria street, on MONDAY, 16th instant, the whole of the said Furniture and Effects, but recently purchased, and in fine order. In addition to the above, there are the contents of Library, Bedrooms, Bathrooms, M. T. Suite, Breakfast Room, Kitchen, Cooking Stoves and requisites, a quantity of other goods. Sale at TEN o'clock. HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer.

A THOUSAND FORTUNES. THE GREATEST SALE OF REAL ESTATE That ever occurred on this continent will commence on SATURDAY, the 28th day of the present month—the GREAT MONTREAL ROYAL VALE and the proposed VICTORIA CITY properties. Several hundred acres of the best BRICK FIELDS, SAND BANK and QUARRIES probably in the world, forty Farms, with Grounds and Out-Buildings, at an average value of from \$2,000 to \$50,000 each, and about four thousand Villa Lots, fronting on the best drives around the city of Montreal; good macadamized roads, good water works, and a line of omnibuses, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of first mortgages on real estate Homes, Carriages, elegant House, Hotel, Furniture, and all the valuable properties owned by Mr. THOMAS F. O'BRIEN, in and around the city of Montreal, amounting in all, at ordinary prices, to several millions of dollars.

Noon Advertisements. FOR SALE, LARGE FACTORY BUILDING AND GROUNDS, WITH 40 HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND TWO BOILERS, in good working order; will be sold cheap. For further particulars enquire at 317 Notre Dame street.

GRAIN BAGS, Two and Three Bushel. Various qualities. FOR SALE. LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.

ALBERT BUILDINGS. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. We are clearing out balance of our large Stock greatly reduced prices. TERMS LIBERAL. Ed. GEORGE WINGS, & CO.

TO COMMERCIAL MEN. WHEN YOU WANT PRINTING DONE CORRECTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY AND SEATLY. GO TO THE WITNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 27 THEIR NEW PREMISES, 33, 35 AND 37 BONAVENTURE STREET. Very handsome Show Cards done up in CHROMATIC (Three Colors at One Impression.) FINE EFFECT. TRY THEM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TOWARDS ACCURACY CORRECTNESS IN ALL WORK DONE. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PROPRIETORS.

CONFECTIONERY AND FOREIGN FRUIT. Special attention given to orders from general dealers in the country. Our variety is the largest and most complete in the trade. JAS. W. TESTER & CO., 160 McGill Street, Opposite Albion Hotel, Montreal.

ELECTROTYPES ON SHORT NOTICE and of first-class workmanship supplied at moderate prices at the WITNESS Printing Establishment.

COL. DUNWODDIE, MILLIONAIRE.

(Harper's Library of American Fiction.)

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

"Oh no, sah—not at all, sah," the other said, hastily. "Anderson Parker don't go wild anybody. He's big an' black, an' holds his tongue; works like a brindle-ox all day, at his books like a mule all night, dey say. Dat man nebber laughed out in his life—not sence de war. He's mighty powerful, but he always 'minds me of a first-class fun'ral—dat's so!" and the voluble barber laughed at his own wit, but as if cautiously, and changed the subject. Middleton had noticed a number of highly colored and still more highly objectionable pictures on the walls of an inner room. From that, as well as from long observation among white men, he knew well what sort of a character this mulatto was. The snaky thinness of his body, the pallor of his yellow face, an indescribable way in which the man held his eyes half closed, these indicated the lewdness which made Yellow Jesamine, as he was called—his real name being Jessamine only—a proverb in the place. Middleton was no Puritan, and he had but slight ideas, at least, of the depths of pollution in which, like a maggot in carrion, this man habitually lived; but he preferred Leonidas Dunwoddie with all his grandiloquence, and he patronized his rival only to make his knowledge of Clairville complete. So momentous was the matter he had in view that he could not be too thoroughly equipped.

"I have got the Colonel well in hand," he meditated, as he mounted a horse he had hired and rode slowly towards the Anderson place. "He may be a genius, but he is as simple as a child. As to Miss Alice—humph. If you were prettier, miss, I might think of it. Horace is the wisest awake of all of them. And he had the start of me with her; but he is green—very green—and I will lose no time. Hang him! he is so much like his mother! There is the danger for me. She sits in her chair so quiet and pleasant, but how clearly she sees through those steady eyes. See! I'm more afraid of her than of all the rest. I do not believe that woman ever winks or sleeps. She persists in living because she loves them so; she sees through everything with her heart! there's no trouble with sorrowful old Mrs. Anderson. She sees nothing except the past. One can see through her as through a pane of ice. But her daughter! If I only understood her. One has to be as careful as if she were a princess royal. What an influence it has on those people—the very tradition of having owned slaves—it's in the blood. I must be slow and steady, and very careful; but I'm learning. And I am the soul of frankness. Besides, I'm already as much a Southerner as if I had been born here," and, to all outer appearance, almost as to the tones of his voice, too, this was true. Middleton was being melted into the mould of those around him as by the heat of the season. So much so that, arrived at Mrs. Anderson's—having begged permission to do so—he sat on the steps of the front piazza quite at home, fanning himself with his Panama hat, while the ladies were seated in chairs near by. The visitor made himself quite entertaining. He gave an account of his trip. Everything was new and delightful to him. He dwelt with enthusiasm upon the hospitality of the people, the delicious buttermilk and clabber he had been feasted upon in the country. He was full of enthusiasm, too, as to the fertility of the lands. As soon as matters could settle down a little, cotton, sugar, tobacco, corn, pork, especially cotton, would be profitable in a way which would make the mines of Nevada barren in comparison; and he fortified all he advanced by statistics and anecdotes. And, finally, he had learned through Col. Dunwoddie that Mrs. Anderson had—and he apologized for talking business—some intention of selling her plantation and removing into Clairville, where she could be freed from all care in regard to so large a place.

"I have often spoken of my sister Clara," he continued. "She has been teaching, but is, as the young ladies say, crazy to visit the South. I have some thought of buying a plantation and seeing what I can make of it. The idea has only come to me late. The fact is, I am infatuated with the South. However, I believe all Northern people are, after visiting it. If you should at any time care to speak of the matter," he said, in the end, "Col. Dunwoddie will advise with you about it. He is our legal man; whatever he says, we do. I am not able to buy, of course," he added frankly, "it is the company I represent," and he conversed on other subjects.

An hour after this, Mrs. Anderson happened to see Anderson Parker passing in the distance through the yard, and sent Zady, the little negro-girl, to call him to her. "He is seeing to the dinner for the field-hands," she said, "but he can stop for a moment."

"Parker," she continued, as the man came and stood with his hat in his hand in front of the step upon which her visitor was seated, "this gentleman was speaking to me about buying the plantation. What do you think of it?"

The man turned his eyes with a certain deliberate movement from the lady to her visitor. He was, as has been said, powerfully built. His broad chest was well-matched by a large head—the brows not high, but uncommonly broad and prominent—and he certainly was exceedingly black. He wore a long handkerchief of blue silk looped about his sturdy neck in such a way that he could use it in wiping the perspiration from his face, and he slowly did so now as he looked at Middleton. So overpoweringly big and strong did he seem in comparison with his own dapper self, that this gentleman arose from his seat and stood up. It was a new experience to this man of the world. He had a queer consciousness of being a smaller man than he had supposed, as the giant in ebony gazed upon him without a particle of the deference he showed towards his former mistress and her daughter. Nothing could be more absurd. Mr. Middleton was a finished gentleman, and this creature, who knew nothing whatever, who had been a slave until lately, was regarding him as if he were an insect. The white man stepped upon the piazza beside Mrs. Anderson, and, although his head was now above the level of the other, it made no difference.

"Well, Parker?" Mrs. Anderson said at last.

The man looked at his mistress in silence for a moment, and then addressing her as he had done before the war—

"No, Miss Julia. No, Miss. And then, very respectfully, "If you like, Miss Julia, I'll study over it. But," he added conclusively, "it'll be all no, jest de same."

"If you will allow me, madam," Middleton said, "I would like to say a word;" and he turned to the man: "I have consulted Col. Dunwoddie, and he tells me that our com-

pany can afford to do this with Mrs. Anderson."

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANY.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

BY INEZ FORD.

"And she works exquisitely too, so much better than that impudent Mrs. Hale, who if you will believe it, Louise, never put on that extra fold, even after my expressions, and didn't notice the omission until I put on the dress to wear to the party."

"But how did you hear of this woman, Clara, who works so well and so cheap? She must be destitute, to do it for such a trifle."

"Oh yes, she is, and has a family of children,—a widow, I believe. One of our servants told me about her, and thought she would be glad to sew for me; so I sent for her, and bargained her down until she was willing to do it for almost anything, rather than not at all. Perhaps she will sew for you, when she is not engaged for me; it is something of an object to save half what we give Mrs. Hale."

"I am delighted to think you have met with such a prize, for I am convinced that these fashionable dressmakers are terribly expensive, and most of the work this woman can do just as well, I daresay."

"She works beautifully, although Abby says one would not think to see her poverty that she could have the heart to do anything; that is what makes her willing to work so cheap. Are you going to the Benevolent Society this afternoon, Louise?"

"Certainly; Mr. Carlton is to read that new book, and besides the object is so good. But do you know, Clara, why it is that Cora Bliss has never joined the society? She must have been invited."

"Yes, I invited her myself, and her reply was that she would inform me, if she concluded to become a member."

"She is peculiar, but it is whispered that she does good to the poor, and I thought she would be among the first to aid in an enterprise like this. But isn't it time to go?"

"Yes, I think it is, and I wish to hear Mr. Carlton read."

Shall we follow the young ladies to the scene of their charity? Bright faces might be seen grouped here and there, and fair fingers employed in every variety of fanciful devices, for they were preparing for a fair. Gentlemen too, were there, who although not privileged to help the work along, sustained their part admirably in the conversation. Books, though sometimes listened to with good attention, were usually soon thrown aside. Dress, manners, characters, parties and flirtations were all fully discussed. Clara and Louise were among the most energetic, Clara being one of the officers of the society.

"How handsome Clara Copeland is!" said Merle Sprague to his friend Everett, "and so benevolent, too! Did you hear how enthusiastically she spoke of the approaching fair? I must become better acquainted with her," and crossing the room, he began an animated conversation with her, and she failed not to convince him that she was truly interested.

"I had no idea," said Merle to his sister on their way home, "that our Society was so pleasant. I think I shall accompany you more frequently in future."

"It is very pleasant," replied Sadie, "but I sometimes doubt its usefulness. Perhaps the time, exertion and money thus spent in the society might be employed in a more simple and private way by individuals, and really do more good to the needy."

"I think you must be prejudiced, Sadie; surely united effort must do more than individual, and sociability and friendly feeling are thus promoted, and as Miss Copeland says, others are benefited."

"I hope it may be so, but I do really think others might be benefited still more, if these young ladies were each of them to visit those scenes of poverty and distress, and give their counsel, sympathy and assistance. It is very pleasant for us to meet together, when we have no other engagements, and talk in general terms of charity, but few know what it is to practice self-denial, and persevere against obstacles, in order to do good."

"I cannot judge them so harshly; it seems to me that ladies like Miss Copeland, for instance, are more to be admired for the sincere benevolence of heart which they display, than for all the charms of person, or even of mind."

"I know nothing of Miss Copeland which would contradict that appearance of kindness, of which you speak. With you, I have often admired the interest she manifests in everything relating to our society, and I only hope, my dear brother, that public and private charity may accompany each other. But I have been surprised not to see Cora Bliss at any of our meetings; she always seems so social and friendly, and I have expected to meet her there."

Weeks passed by, bringing the wished-for fair near at hand, and report said that Merle Sprague was becoming daily more and more pleased with the pretty, interesting and benevolent Miss Copeland. No one could approve of this state of affairs more ardently than the lady herself; for Mr. Sprague, with wealth and talents, together with accomplished manners and firm integrity, was considered a desirable acquisition by the young ladies. As yet, however, he had never met any one quite to his mind, for, like most people, he had an ideal in his own mind, of the lady whom he should desire to call his wife.

And Miss Copeland, attractive as she was in person, would probably have excited in him no peculiar interest, had not her apparent benevolence of heart won his attention; one who could talk so eloquently of relieving suffering, must, he thought, be very amiable; she could not be one of those frivolous, heartless beings, wholly absorbed in selfish gratification.

It was one cold and dreary night when Merle Sprague and his sister sat by a cheerful fire, conversing on the merits of a book, from which he had just been reading, that Sadie was informed that a poor woman lived near there, who was, or had been very sick.

"After thinking a few moments, Sadie said: "You were going out for a short time, were you not, Merle? I will go with you as far as this woman's house, where you can call for me on your return."

"Do not venture out on such an evening as this, Sadie. You can send some one to enquire into the circumstances and give her aid."

"But I shall feel better satisfied to see how she is myself. Do not object, Merle," she added, smiling, "do you think the cold can penetrate through all these wraps? I know the exercise will benefit me." So taking with her a few dainties suitable to tempt the palate of a sick person, they started. "I believe this is the house," said she, as they arrived at a dwelling where a light faintly glimmered. "Now you call for me on your return; I do not care to remain but a few moments to-night."

She then tapped on the door; it was opened by a little girl and she entered the room, but she was not, as she afterward said, prepared for the scene that met her view. In a miserable room, insufficient to protect its inmates from the inclemency of the weather, on a low couch, lay the sick woman, supported by Cora Bliss, who was administering a cordial. The room, although indicating such deep poverty, bore an air of neatness, and little comforts were strewn here and there, as if some kind hand had lent its aid.

"I am glad you are here before me, Cora," said Sadie, advancing towards the bed. "I have been here some time. Mrs. Wheeler has been very sick, but seems more comfortable now."

"I had never heard of her until to-day, or I should have visited her before," said Sadie. "I have brought a few trifles, which I hope may benefit her until we can do something more."

The sick woman moaned, "Oh! if I could only have the pay that is due me for my work, I would not need to trouble others so much. I have worked hard—sometimes through the long, long nights I have never closed my eyes to sleep,—striving to earn something for myself and my poor children. She told me unless I did the work cheap, I could not have it, and I did it for almost nothing, rather than rot it at all, but I have never been paid even that."

"Who employed you, Mrs. Wheeler?" asked Sadie.

"Miss Copeland sent for me and gave me her sewing to do, and last night she sent me word that unless I completed some work which I have had out for a week, she could give me no more, and now I cannot work."

"Do not agitate yourself about it, Mrs. Wheeler; your wants shall be supplied until you are able to work without injuring yourself," said Cora, gently.

"But, my dear young lady, I cannot help thinking of it; I would no mind it so much for myself, but my little children—"

Mr. Sprague at this moment stepped in at the door, but not being perceived did not interrupt the conversation.

"I have seen them cry for food, and I told Miss Copeland that, destitute as I was, I would sew for anything so that I could procure them bread, and the last time I carried home some work, when I asked her for some money, she said she never paid these little sums until they amounted to something, and added, she could not stop either, for she was going to some society, and was in haste. I came home, but I could work no longer, I could not even go out to beg food, and my dear little children must have perished had not this kind lady come to our rescue." Here sobs choked her utterance, and she sank back exhausted by speaking so long.

"She shall not be alone in the future, on her errands of mercy," said Sadie, hardly able to speak, and turning, she perceived her brother, and exclaimed:

"Oh! Merle, I have learned a lesson not soon to be forgotten."

A bond of union sprang up between these young ladies, from this time, and they became almost inseparable.

The scene at that humble home often recurs to the memory of Merle Sprague, and since that evening he has many times seen Cora Bliss, the centre of attraction at large assemblies, but never has she looked more lovely in his eyes than when in that poor dwelling dispensing comfort to the afflicted, and affording such a striking contrast to fashionable benevolence.

To those who feel interested in the fate of Mrs. Wheeler, I will add that she recovered, and through the efforts of her friends, was enabled to maintain herself and family comfortably, with more generous employers, however, than Miss Copeland, who continues her enthusiasm for public charity.—Household.

DOMESTIC.

CREAM.

It is not given to every one to know what cream really is. People who have lived in towns all their lives, and formed their ideas of country life and country joys from the experiences gained during their yearly holiday, taken it may be in the heat of summer, are as ignorant of cream, its sweetness and richness, and delicate, delicious flavor, as they are of the beauty of the lanes in spring, or the loveliness of the woods in autumn. If they could just for once have a dish of real cream put before them, say with a few freshly gathered strawberries, or a tart made of early gooseberries, what would their sensations be, I wonder? It would be like a revelation to them.

But town cream is not so bad in its way. Putting all ideas of comparison aside, it is good enough. It is exceedingly expensive, that is the worst of it, so that in using it one has the uncomfortable feeling that Cleopatra must have experienced when she drank the pearl dissolved in acid. Very likely the reason that it is so inferior to true country cream is that the milk from which it is taken is inferior too.

But how even town cream makes its presence felt! Blancmanges and custards are very different articles made with cream and with milk, and certain soups into the composition of which cream has entered are not to be compared for a moment with the same soups when cream is absent. If good milk can be obtained at all, it is worth while to let it stand a little and see if it will not yield some of the precious liquid, which is sure to be appreciated by some favored member of the household, or which will prove valuable for making cakes and pastry. A little water stirred into new milk makes cream rise more quickly than it otherwise would, although it does not affect the quantity yielded. And it is an undeniable proof of the goodness of milk when cream can be obtained from it. When it is wished to keep cream for a short time, it is a good plan to boil it and sweeten it slightly with sugar. At all times the cream should be kept in a cool place, and the jug which contains it may with advantage be put into a basin of cold water.

Then cream is such a wholesome dish. Is it not Miss Nightingale who says that "in many long chronic diseases cream is quite irreplaceable by any other article whatever. It seems to act in the same manner as beef-tea, and to most it is much easier of digestion than milk. In fact, it seldom disagrees." Many doctors are of opinion that Devonshire cream is a valuable substitute for cod-liver oil, in cases where the latter disagrees with the stomach. Strange to say, too, that when it is taken continually for a long time, it inspires the same distaste that oil does. A little while ago I brought out a dish of Devonshire cream to a young friend of mine, quite expecting that it would be considered a great treat, but to my astonishment she involuntarily turned away from it. I might as well have offered her a black draught. "Is it possible that you do not like Devonshire cream?" I enquired. "Indeed, I do not like it," was the reply. "I have never cared for it since I was obliged to

take it as a child, instead of cod-liver oil." This is all the more singular because we know that cod-liver oil, though it may be disliked at first, frequently comes to be very much enjoyed by those who take it.

As a rule, however, Devonshire cream is valued and appreciated very highly, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to obtain it think themselves highly privileged. Some young folks of my acquaintance spent the summer at Ilfracombe a year or two ago, and they were so enthusiastic about the cream! They were always early "off to market on a market day," making the old women bring out the mugs, and jars, and cups that contained the delicacy, and entreating their mother to lay in a goodly store of the same. Then they ate the cream instead of butter at breakfast, and had the cream with jam and bread for pudding at dinner, and cream at tea, and cream whenever they could get it between meals; and when they returned to town, healthy and strong, after their summer's trip was over, they declared that they owed their rosy cheeks and bright eyes quite as much to the Devonshire cream they had indulged in, as to the fresh sea breezes, and rest, and change.

These children had a great desire to see how Devonshire cream was made, so one day we made an expedition to a farm-house a few miles out, which was kept by a friend of our landlady, and there they saw how their favorite delicacy was produced. The beautiful milk—yesterday's—was put into polished shallow tin pans over a low clear fire, quite free from smoke, and was to remain there gradually heating, but never being allowed to boil or to get any way near boiling, for about twelve hours, till the cream was ready to take off. We were fortunate enough to see it just as it was being lifted from the fire. It lay in a kind of thick ring on the top of the fluid, and looked most delicious; but we did not taste it, for we were told it was to remain untouched until the next day, when it would be skimmed off and put into jars ready for sale.

It would appear from this as if any one who had a shallow pan, and could keep a low bright fire, could have this kind of cream. So they could if they could get equally good milk. A friend of mine in Natal has supplied her family for many years with clotted cream of her own manufacture, and may be doing so now for anything I know. But to have real Devonshire cream there must be real Devonshire milk, and this can only be obtained from cows that have been fed on the rich pastures of humid Devonshire. Everything has its price, and it is more than probable that the Devonshire people owe their rich milk to the continual rainy weather which they endure.

Corstorphine cream, sometimes called Ruglen cream or Lapped milk, is almost as great a favorite with the people in whose neighborhood it is made as Devonshire cream is with the Devonians. It is made by pouring new unskimmed milk into a jar, and the next day pouring in some more milk and stirring the milks together, and in this way mixing the milks of three or four consecutive days, and letting them remain until sour and coagulated. The whey is then drawn off, and the thick milk is mixed with fresh cream and sugar. The cream is particularly refreshing and cooling, and is delicious when eaten with fresh fruit. There has been quite a dispute amongst learned men whether the honor of having invented this cream belongs to Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, or to the burgh of Rutherglen, in the neighborhood of Glasgow.

Scotch sour cream is another delicacy very much esteemed by many people. It, however, is a sort of imposture. It looks very nice and tastes very nice, though not like real cream, and it sells for double the price of fresh milk, but is really made from skimmed milk. The milk is put overnight into a small tub with a spigot at the bottom, and this is placed in another filled with hot water. In the morning the smaller tub is taken up, and the thin part of the milk, called the "wigg," is drawn off, leaving the thick sour cream behind it.

Economical housekeepers, who do not like the idea of paying a fancy price for cream, occasionally make a mock cream with eggs and milk, and endeavor to persuade themselves that the imitation is as good as the reality. But, like Dick Swiveller's marchioness, they are compelled to "make believe very much." Perhaps the most successful of these sham creams is that prepared from the following recipe:—"Beat the yolk of an egg, and mix it with a quarter of a pint of milk. Strain the mixture into a jug, and set this in a saucepan of cold water over the fire, and stir the mixture until it thickens; but it must not boil. Sweeten the preparation slightly, and when cold it is ready for use. This cream may be used either for tea or tarts." A still more inexpensive substitute for cream is made by mixing a dessert-spoonful of flour to a smooth paste with a little milk, and adding gradually more milk to make up the quantity for one pint, and simmering the preparation for a few minutes to take off the rawness from the flour. The well-beaten yolk of an egg should be added when the cream is partially cooled. Milk and the yolk of an egg are frequently put into soups, too, to save the expense of cream. When this is done, the milk should be boiled separately, and poured through a strainer into the soup just before it is to be served. The egg-yolk should be thrown into the tureen (which has been already made hot, ready to be sent to table), and beaten up with a spoonful of the soup out of the saucepan. Afterwards a few more spoonfuls may be thrown in one at a time, and when the yolk is well mixed with these the remainder of the soup can be added.

Besides being taken in tea and coffee, and served with fruits and compotes, cream is subjected to the skill of the confectioner, and constitutes the foundation of various delicacies. Whipped cream is made by sweetening and flavoring good cream, then whisking it with an egg-whisk or wire spoon till a froth rises to the surface. This should be taken off as soon as it forms, and laid upon a lawn-sieve, and the cream should be whisked again until it is used. This is best when made some hours before it is used, as by that means it will become more solid. When it is not needed to be very solid it can be used at once. The whip will be more easily made if the cream is whisked over ice. When very good cream cannot be obtained, white of egg is generally added to the cream before it is whisked. This preparation is seldom satisfactorily managed by the amateur.

French creams are simply custards flavored with various ingredients, and stiffened with isinglass. There are a great many of these creams, such as lemon, orange, ratafia, vanilla, and maraschino, and each is named after the flavoring ingredient. Custards were for a long time known on the Continent as English creams. They are very favorite delicacies, and may be made with cream and eggs, or with boiling milk and eggs. The secret of making them well lies in stirring them sufficiently. The custard made of yolks of eggs upon which boiling milk has been poured ought to be put into a saucepan and stirred briskly over a slow fire for a quarter of an hour or more, till it begins to thicken. It ought then to be drawn back and put on a

cool part of the range, where it cannot even simmer, and here it should remain, being stirred occasionally, for another quarter of an hour. A custard thus made with a pint of milk and three eggs will be very little inferior to one made with cream and eggs. The flavoring essence should be added very sparingly after the custard is poured out. If the flavor of lemon is desired, the thin rind of half a lemon finely shredded should be boiled in the milk, and left in the custard till it is cold.—Cassell's Magazine.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From the "Little Pilgrim Question Book," by Mrs. W. Barrows, Congregational Publishing Society, Boston.)

LESSON XI.—SEPT. 13.

- IMPOUNTSITY IN PRAYER.—LUKE XI, 5-13. 5. And he said unto them, Which of you shall have a friend, and shall go unto him at midnight, and say unto him, Friend, lend me three loaves? 6. For a friend of mine in his journey is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him? 7. And he from within shall answer and say, Trouble me not; the door is now shut, and my children are with me in bed; I cannot rise and give thee. 8. I say unto you, Though he will not rise and give him, because he is his friend, yet because of his importunity he will rise and give him as many as he needeth. 9. And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. 10. For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and he that knocketh it shall be opened. 11. If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone? or if he ask a fish, will he for a fish give him a serpent? 12. Or if he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion? 13. If ye then being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Men ought always to pray, and not to faint."—LUKE XVIII, 1.

- 1. What did the disciples ask the Saviour to do for them? 2. What form of prayer did he give them? 3. That which we call the Lord's Prayer, and which every Sunday-school child ought to know by heart. 4. What did he then go on to show them? 5. That, if they wished to be blessed, they must pray with importunity. 6. What is importunity? 7. A continuous asking, that will not be denied. 8. What illustration did he give them? Vers. 5-8. 9. What is an illustration? 10. What do you learn from these four verses? 11. That we must not be discouraged if we do not have an immediate answer to prayer, but keep on asking. 12. How many commands and how many promises do you find in ver. 9? 13. Do these promises mean that we shall have every thing we ask for? 14. What do they mean? 15. If we ask for things which it is best for us to have, and ask in the right way, we shall have them. 16. Who knows what is best for us? 17. What are some things which we are sure it is right to ask for? 18. To be made more holy and more useful. 19. Why may God sometimes delay answering even such prayers? 20. To see if we are really in earnest, and will ask again and again. 21. What further illustration did the Saviour use? Vers. 11, 12. 22. Explain the meaning of these verses. 23. If children make proper and reasonable requests of an earthly father, such requests would be granted. 24. What does he then say of our heavenly Father? Vers. 13. 25. Why is God more willing to bless us than earthly parents to bless their children? 26. Because he loves his children more tenderly than any earthly parent can love a child, and he knows just what we need. 27. May we bring the little things of our every-day life to God in prayer? 28. May we ask him for health, and happiness, and riches, and all such things? 29. We may; but, as we are not sure that these things would be best for us, we must always add, "Thy will be done."

20. What is the best and greatest gift that God can give us? 21. The Holy Spirit, because if we have him in our hearts he will lead us to heaven and eternal life.

22. How must we ask if we would have our hearts filled with the Holy Spirit? 23. Humbly, earnestly, with faith, and with importunity.

24. How often do you pray? 25. Do you ever pray in your heart without speaking any words?

We will ask our friends this week to "PRAY FOR US."

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Emmanuel, ... God with us.

Will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth? Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee.—The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, (the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth.—Great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh.

God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds.

The first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled, ... came Jesus and stood in the midst. Then were the disciples glad, when they saw the Lord. After eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them. Then saith he [Jesus] to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing. Thomas ... said, ... My Lord and my God.—Unto us a Son is given: ... the mighty God.

Mat. I. 23. 2 Ch. 6. 18.—Jno. 1. 14.—1 Ti. 3. 16 He. 1. 2. Jno. 20. 19, 20, 26-28.—Is. 9. 6

SELECTIONS.

"There is no town, however watched and tended, But one dead bank is there; There is no safe, however well defended, But needs still greater care."

—The poetry of house-cleaning is now in order, and we quote the most graphic verses we have yet seen on the subject:

"The housekeeper giveth a cheerful cheer, And we hear the musical flapping flap, Of the misty, misty, maddening mop."

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

LE PERE CHINIQUE a dû quitter San Francisco le 12, en route pour Sydney (Australie).

DES SUBSCRIPTIONS gendrées en faveur des victimes de la fièvre jaune se font dans les villes du Canada et des Etats-Unis et même en Europe.

ON FAIT DE grands préparatifs à Toronto, en vue de la réception qu'on veut faire à Lord Dufferin lors de la visite d'adieu qu'il doit faire à cette ville.

UN CONDUCTEUR de car, nommé Ovide LaPlante, vient d'être arrêté pour avoir pris de l'argent dans l'espoir de tirer en l'air le prix de passage se dépose et qui se porte en bandoulière.

MISERE. — A St-Sauveur (Québec), ces jours-ci, un prêtre visitant des malades et des pauvres a trouvé un petit enfant de quatre ans à demi-mort de faim et un autre plus jeune dont la condition ne valait guère mieux.

ASSEMBLEE DE TEMPERANCE. — Ce vendredi soir, à 8 heures, il y aura une assemblée de tempérance au coin des rues Dorchester et St-Charles.

KIOSQUE BIBLIQUE DU TROCADÉRO. — Le jour de la fête nationale les distributions ont été très abondantes. Outre les employés du kiosque, une vingtaine de chrétiens, membres pour la plupart de l'Union des jeunes gens, se sont occupés de distribuer des traités.

REPRESSENTABLE. — M. Rosamond, président de la Rosamond Woollen Company d'Almonte (Ont.), a rassemblé les ouvriers de sa fabrique et les a prevenus qu'il n'emploierait aucun de ceux d'entre eux qui ne voterait pas pour le candidat de l'opposition ou conservateur.

LE RECENSEMENT décennal de la Belgique, pris le 31 décembre 1876, vient d'être publié. Il donne 5,336,185 habitants sur 2,945 hectares.

CONFERENCE GENERALE DE MISSIONS. — Les chrétiens anglais se proposent de tenir du 21 au 26 octobre prochain, à Londres, une conférence générale de Missions.

M. LOUIS P. TURCOTTE, que personne n'accusera d'avoir été trop sévère pour la mémoire de sir G. E. Cartier, et qui était ni un libéral ni un réformiste, écrivait ce qui suit en 1873, dans sa biographie du grand chef conservateur.

FRANCE. — Diffusion de la Bible parmi les instituteurs et institutrices. — Grâce à l'activité de M. Dardier, l'un des secrétaires de la Société évangélique de Genève, sur 80,000 instituteurs et institutrices, 27,000 ont reçu déjà un exemplaire du Nouveau Testament.

ON PRETEND que M. l'abbé Chandonnet, rédacteur de la Revue de Montréal, a parlé de se présenter comme candidat pour quelque comté du nord, mais qu'il en a été empêché.

DECADENCE DE L'INDUSTRIE NAVALE AUX ETATS-UNIS. NAVIRES EN FER CONTRE NAVIRES EN BOIS. LIBRE ECHANGE.

Le comité Hewitt poursuit son enquête sur le travail. Le premier témoin entendu dans la séance de lundi est M. Charles H. Marshall, qui commence en disant: "Je veux que l'on comprenne bien qu'heureusement je ne suis pas un très grand propriétaire de navires, car aujourd'hui plus un homme possède de navires plus il est pauvre."

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Après que la guerre eût éclaté, les prix de la construction augmentèrent, et les lois de navigation empêchèrent les Américains d'acheter des navires à l'étranger et d'y mettre leur pavillon.

Les Etats-Unis sont le seul pays qui inter-dit à ses concitoyens d'acheter des navires à l'étranger. En 1860, la marine marchande des Etats-Unis présentait un total de 5,921,265 tonneaux, et les navires étrangers qui entraient dans les ports américains ne dépassaient pas 2,353,911 ton-

neaux. En 1865, le tonnage américain était tombé à 2,943,661, et le tonnage étranger dans les ports américains s'élevait à 3,216,237.

Le tonnage des navires étrangers dans les ports américains atteignait le prodigieux total de 12,218,365. M. Marshall ne voit aucune bonne raison pour que les Etats-Unis ne construisent pas des navires en fer à aussi bon marché que n'importe quel autre peuple.

Quant aux navires en bois construits ici, ils reviennent aussi cher que les navires en fer construits sur la Clyde.

Le témoin pense que le moins le cabotage des Etats-Unis ne devrait pas être abandonné à des étrangers; mais si les affaires continuent sur le même pied, le cabotage devra être accessible à tous les concurrents.

Il se prononce pour que les Anglais s'empare dans peu de temps, aussi bien que du commerce océanique, M. Marshall n'est pas seulement en faveur de la liberté de navigation; il se prononce aussi pour le libre échange.

Les lois de navigation ne sont d'aucun bénéfice pour les constructeurs américains. Elles ont pour effet d'étouffer tout ce qu'il y a encore ici de vitalité dans cette industrie.

Quant au tarif douanier, il met un obstacle au commerce et empêche le développement de plusieurs industries.

UN REQUIN. — La semaine dernière, M. Pattison, capitaine d'un yacht de plaisance faisait stopper sur la côte de Short Beach (Brookford) pour se livrer aux douceurs de la pêche.

Les filets étaient à l'eau depuis quelques minutes à peine, qu'une secousse pleine de promesse annonça une grosse prise. Le matelot de garde s'appêta à relever le filet, mais le poids de la capture dépassait les forces de l'homme.

Il appela ses camarades à son aide. Or quel ne fut pas l'étonnement général à la vue de la pêche remarquable qui leur arrivait. Une frisure monstrueuse composée d'un seul poisson, un requin de 9 pieds de long, pesant plus de 425 livres et se démenant furieusement dans la nasse, dont il menaçait de rompre les mailles.

C'est la première fois en vingt-deux ans de cabotage, que le capitaine rencontre un de ces poissons mangeurs d'hommes dans le Sound de Long Island.

On comprend facilement qu'il voulut examiner de près sa trouvaille. Il ordonna de hisser le vorace sur le pont, mais ce ne fut pas besogne toute faite. Le requin se sentait piqué et il exprimait par sa résistance désespérée la répugnance que lui inspirait le procédé.

Il se démenait frénétiquement sa queue dont il balayait le pont du petit navire, en même temps que ses terribles mâchoires à dents de scie cherchaient à saisir quelqu'un de ses ennemis. La lutte fut longue. M. Pattison reçut deux morsures à la jambe. Mais les matelots réussirent à passer des cordes sous le corps du monstre qui fut lié solidement.

Un homme s'approcha alors de la bête ainsi musclée et avec un long couteau partagea en deux la colonne vertébrale du requin. L'animal, toutefois, avait la vie dure, et, deux heures après avoir subi cette cruelle opération, il coupa en deux un bâton de deux pouces d'épaisseur, qu'on lui donna à mordre. Enfin, commença une sorte d'agonie terrible. Le monstre fit des efforts furieux pour échapper à ses bourreaux; ses mâchoires, larges de neuf pouces et armées de six rangées de dents acérées, s'ouvraient et se fermaient convulsivement avec un bruit sinistre que l'on pouvait entendre à dix mètres de distance.

Enfin, il expira quatre heures après sa blessure.

SPECIAL NOTICES. — In the hard dry cough of Chronic Bronchitis, with its difficult expectoration and labored breathing, the demulcent properties of Robinson's Phosphated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime manifests itself in its healing and soothing effect upon the irritated mucous membranes of the bronchial passages; the cough quickly yields, the breathing is eased, while Nature, thus aided, reasserts herself, and where once gaunt Consumption stared the victim in the face, now Hope beckons on to life and health.

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

NOTICES. — MONTREAL LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY. 38TH DIVIDEND. A dividend for the half year ending 31st August, 1878, of FOUR PER CENT., will be paid at the Company's Office, No. 181 St. James street, on 16th September.

THOMAS CRAIG, Manager. \$100,000 TO LEND, at low rates of interest, on Stocks, Bonds, or any first-class securities.

J. PHILIP WITHERS, Stock Broker, Exchange Bank. LINOLEUM. — The Remarkable FLOOR CLOTH. LINOLEUM. — CARPET-LIKE APPEARANCE. Unequaled for wear, warm and soft to the feet.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Montreal Business College. COR. NOTRE DAME AND PLACE D'ARMES.

imparts a thoroughly Commercial Education, and offers superior advantages for preparing young men for business pursuits. The course includes Book-keeping in all its forms Commercial and Mental Arithmetic, Correspondence and Penmanship.

The progress is rapid and the results beneficial and practical. Special instruction in English and French, and shorthand in both languages. Full information apply at the College, or address TASKER & DAVIS.

SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE, RICHMOND, P.Q.

THE FALL TERM OF THE St. Francis College Grammar School will commence on the 4th September next. Board, washing, &c., \$2.50 per week. Tuition from \$5 to \$8 per term.

MISS FOSTER will open her Class on MONDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, at 45 Front Street. Miss Foster will be at home on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 5th, 6th and 7th inst., from 2 until 5 p.m., to receive visitors on school business.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) LEISHMAN, 144 Peel Street. Classes have been resumed. FRENCH AND ENGLISH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will re-open Sept. 14th, 1878.

462 GUY ST.—The Misses G.Will's School will be re-opened THURSDAY, the 5th September. On and after Monday, the 2nd instant, Miss Gwill will be at home daily from 1 till 5 p.m., to receive visitors on school business.

PROPRIETARY COLLEGE. DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS, 186 BERRY STREET. Will re-open Monday, 2nd Sept. REV. A. STONE, Head Master.

MRS. RADFORD, HAVING removed to 254 Bleury Street, will resume the duties of her School on THURSDAY, Sept. 5. Boys under ten years of age admitted. French and Drawing taught without extra charge.

KINDERGARTEN.—FROEBEL'S SYSTEM.—The Misses Motzsch will re-open the Kindergarten on MONDAY, Sept. 2nd. The advanced class, in which the primary branches of English and French are taught, will be continued.

THE SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, conducted by Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH, re-opened on THURSDAY, September 5th. Miss Symmers and Miss Smith are at home daily till 4 o'clock, to receive visitors on school business.

LADIES' SCHOOL, 186 BERRY STREET, Conducted by Mrs. STONE. WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER. CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES' SCHOOL, 257 1/2 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

MRS. (REV.) P. D. MUIR Will resume her classes (D. V.) ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH. Boys under ten received. No. 372 Aguelac Street.

MUSICAL. MUSIC LESSONS. Piano, \$8.00. Piano (Beginners), \$5.00. Singing, \$3.00. PER TERM OF TEN WEEKS.

PIANOS! Anyone wishing to purchase a Piano will do well in calling at HECKE'S Musical Establishment, 10 PHILLIPS' SQUARE. Before purchasing elsewhere.

MRS. WATERS, Teacher of Singing; Italian method, 151 Metcalfe Street. MADAME VINCENT will resume her Singing Lessons at her residence, 86 Cathcart Street, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

For Sale. ENGINES FOR SALE. One 10 h. p. Horizontal Engine and Boiler complete. One small Upright Boiler, with furnace.

PIANO for Sale, cheap, small sized, square, seven octaves, in good order. Apply to JOSEPH GOULD, Piano Warehouse, 211 St. James St.

FOR SALE, a magnificent square Piano, full toned, 7 1/2 octaves; only a short time in use; price, \$200. Address PIANO, this office.

FOR SALE, a Cook Stove, No. 9; new, good in every respect; cheap. Apply at No. 42 Labour Street.

FOR SALE, Cheap. 200 feet 3 and 4 inch Shafting, with hangers, &c., complete. Best Machinery to work by steam power.

Railways.

LEAVE MONTREAL AT 4 P. M. FOR NEW YORK AND 6 A. M. FOR BOSTON, BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE.

SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY LINE. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. DAY EXPRESS for Boston, via Lowell, at 9 a. m. At or Saratoga Springs, and White Mountains.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT THE BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS: FROM WEST.—From Chicago, Detroit, Sarnia, Toronto, and intermediate stations, at 9:00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS: GOING WEST.—For Prescott, Ottawa, Toronto, and intermediate places, 9:30 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS: GOING SOUTH.—For Boston's Point, Albany and New York, 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS: GOING EAST.—For New York via Springfield and New York, 11:45 a.m. and 8:15 p.m.

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Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

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

ONTARIO, 3,200 tons; DOMINION, 3,200 tons; MEMPHIS, 2,500 tons; TEXAS, 2,500 tons; MISSISSIPPI, 2,500 tons; QUEBEC, 2,500 tons; FRONTRON, 2,500 tons; BOWEN, 2,500 tons; ST. LOUIS, 2,000 tons; BURLINGTON, 2,000 tons.

DATE OF SAILING. FROM QUEBEC. TRUTONIA, Sept. 14th. TEXAS, Sept. 21st. BURLINGTON, Sept. 28th. DOMINION, Oct. 5th. ONTARIO, Oct. 12th.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin— Quebec to Liverpool, \$30 and \$60; return do., \$100 and \$110.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Connects two Routes weekly from New York, via (1st) LONDON, and (2nd) QUEBEC and LONDON direct.

Sailing of Steamboats. RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY. The daily Excursion trips to Vancouver, leaving Montreal at 10 a.m. per steamer "Terrebonne" will be discontinued on and after the 13th inst.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY. Daily Direct River Route Between MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. MAIL STEAMERS.

Excursions. For Day Trip through Lake of Two Mountains to Carleton Place, return on Rapid in evening, take 7.15 a.m. train for Lachine, to connect with steamer. Fare for round trip, \$1.25.

THE RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY. The Steamers of this Company between Montreal and Quebec run regularly as under: The QUEBEC on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THE RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY. The QUEBEC on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the MONTREAL on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, p.m.

THE RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY. Steamers leave from Montreal, Hamilton and intermediate ports, connecting at Toronto with the steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with Railways for all points west.

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