

DAILY WITNESS

OL. XVII., No. 206.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

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

BIRTHS.

FOTHERINGHAM.—At Carntyne Cottage, Côte des Neiges, on the 30th inst., Mrs. Henry Fotheringham of a son.

DIED.

HAYES.—At No. 339 St. Antoine street, on the 31st inst., Walter C. F., infant son of Thomas H. Hayes, C. M. D.

HUTCHINSON.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Mr. Geo. Hutchinson, aged 44 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 355 St. Mary street, on Sunday, 1st Sept., at 2 p. m., to St. Luke's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

HOOD.—On Sunday, at 4.30 a. m., Mary Bell, aged nine years, daughter of John Hood, 264 Biensy street.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 3 p. m. Friends will kindly accept this invitation.

HAMILTON.—At St. Andrew's, Que., on the 27th inst., Phoebe Florence, daughter of J. T. and S. A. Hamilton, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, aged 11 months and 19 days.

HACKWELL.—At Bascoch, P. Q., on Friday, the 23rd August, Ellen Lucelia, youngest daughter of Joseph Hackwell, aged 12 years and 4 months.

BORRINGTON.—On the morning of the 1st September, of congestion of the lungs, Haratio J. Borrington, aged 31 years.

Funeral from 18 Evans street, corner of 295 St. Urban street, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at 2.30 p. m.

MCARTHUR.—At New Orleans, August 23, of yellow fever, Hugh, second and beloved son of William and Ellen McArthur, late of this city, aged 4 years and 15 days.

Sale in the arms of Jesus.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SELECTIONS.

“Is that the second bell?” enquired a gentleman of a colored porter. “No, sah; dat am de second ringin’ of de fust bell. We hab but one bell in dis establishment.”

Bedroom sets, parlor suites, lounges and easy chairs, a nice assortment at “hard times” prices. Mattresses and spring beds of every description and quality; prices low for cash. Wm. King, 514 Craig street.

“I say, friend, your horse is a little contrary, is he not?” “No, sir.” “What makes him stop, then?” “Oh, he’s afraid somebody’ll say, ‘Whoa!’ and he shan’t hear it.”

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending August 31st, 1878:

4,508.

Number of purchasers served during the same week last year:

4,305.

Increase.....203.

MONTHLY TEST.

NUMBER OF PURCHASERS SERVED during month of Aug., 1878,

20,584.

Same month last year,

19,333.

INCREASE - - - - 1,251.

TIME SAVED.

Time is saved by going direct to S. Carsley's for your White Shirts, as all sizes are kept, from 14 to 18-inch neck, and for short or tall men.

MONEY SAVED.

Twenty-five to fifty cents is saved on each White Shirt by buying them at S. Carsley's, as he sells the same quality (with superior finish) for \$1.00 that some stores sell for \$1.25, and his \$1.25 shirt is superior to what some stores sell for \$1.75.

COMFORT SECURED.

Comfort is secured by getting your White Shirts at S. Carsley's, as they are made to fit. Any size man can be suited.

S. CARSELEY'S PRICES.

Useful Huckback Towels, 4c each.
Good Linen Towels, 8c each.
Good Linen Table Cloths, 75c each.
Good useful Table Napkins, 60c per dozen.
Good all-Linen Napkins, Turkey-red Borders, reduced to only \$1.10 per dozen.
Useful Table Linen, 22c per yard.
Good Turkey-red Table Damask, 50c per yard.

SHEETINGS.

Good Grey Cotton Sheetting, 15c per yard.
Heavy Grey Cotton Sheetting, 25c per yard.
Good Heavy Twill Sheetting, 27c per yard.
Nine by four heavy White Sheetting, 35c per yard.
Ten by four heavy White Sheetting, 38c per yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!

Heavy White Flannel, 13c per yard.
Useful White Flannel, 17c per yard.
Good Grey Flannel, 23c per yard.
Useful Fancy Shirting Flannel, 11c per yard.
Good Fancy Shirting Flannel, 18c per yard.

S. CARSELEY,

383 AND 385 NOTRE DAME STREET.

NEW GOODS.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.
NEW BONELESS CODFISH.
NEW SCALD HERRINGS.
New Packed Canned Salmon and Lobsters, Canned Fish, Vegetables and Fruit, New Port or Spanish Onions, Palermo and Naples Lemons, Saddle Rock Bulk Oysters, The best fresh Orsters, Schep's Dessicated Coconut, Apples, Grapes, Nuts, &c.

For Sale by D. HATTON & CO., Importers Fish, Canned Goods, Fruits, &c. 18 BONSAIGNS STREET.

WE THIS MORNING have received our Scotch Caps per Steamship “Canadian.” We have 12 different kinds for Boys and Men. Price for Boys begin at 50c. If you do not wish your boys to wear a Scotch Cap, try our Tweed Hats at \$1.00.

JOB C. TROMPSON & CO., Importers of Scotch Caps and Tweed Hats, Opposite Bond's Shirt Store.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, 459 and 461 Notre Dame street. CARPETS of every description, OIL-CLOTHS at all prices, LAKE CURTAINS, CORNICERS, &c., &c. All solicited before purchasing.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON.

SCHOOL BAGS! A large assortment on hand at all prices, from 25c to \$1.00.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,

459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE, 4-horse Steam Engines, WILLIAM STAFFORD, 110 College st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARING SALE.

We would call the attention of ladies and others to our great Clearing Sale, now going on, at cost and under.

Great Sale of Dress Goods.

Great Sale of Flannels.

Great Sale of Wineys.

Great Sale of Cottons.

Great Sale of Sheetings.

Great Sale of Prints and Rezzatas.

Great Sale of Muslins and Lawns.

Great Sale of Ribbons and Trimmings.

THOMAS BRADY

400 St. Joseph street. 400.

COAL! COAL!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

HOUSE COAL!

\$4.00 PER TON. OTHER DESCRIPTIONS EQUALLY LOW.

S. W. BEARD & CO.,

52 MCGILL STREET, 22 VICTORIA SQUARE, (Beauvauvre Buildings).

BANKRUPT FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

I am instructed to sell on FRIDAY Next, the 6th inst., at No. 45 Notre Dame street, at eleven o'clock a. m., the Bankrupt Stock belonging to W. J. Farrel, of Montreal, comprising—

A good selection of Dry Goods, amounting to...\$4,292.70
Do Do Groceries and Sundries...189.31
Total...\$4,482.01
The stock and stock list can be examined at the store, and all other information obtained on application at the premises.
The Stock is well assorted, and is a rare chance for an energetic young man, with a small capital, or for country merchants. It is a good judgement.
Terms made known day of sale.

S. McDOWELL, Auctioneer.

TWEED HATS,

SCOTCH CAPS,

FELT HATS.

We have received our Autumn Styles in the above Goods, to which we invite attention.

The leading Fall Shape in Gents' Hats is our new PULL-OVER “ARGYLL.”

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,

283 Notre Dame street.

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 10c up. STAIR RODS, at all prices, always on hand.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,

459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT QUALITY has made the

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER To be sought after by Dealers and Consumers from HALIFAX TO WINNIPEG.

For sale only by W. D. MCCLAREN, 53 College street, Montreal.

DRYSDALE'S, FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS

A full assortment of all scholars' requisites at lowest prices.

W. DRYSDALE & CO.,

232 St. James street.

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

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Offices of Messrs. Hutchison & Walker, Advocates, 112 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

MISS KYTE'S SCHOOL, 90 PLATEAU STREET, WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, 2ND SEPT., 1878.

CRETONNE SUPERSEDED.

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

At S. R. PARSONS' Furniture Warehouses, 603 and 605 Craig st.

THE CELEBRATED EAST INDIA LUXURY.

MANIOCA! MANIOCA!

SIX DELICIOUS PUDDINGS IN A PACKAGE!

Prepared from the Root of the Tropical Plant, “MANIOCA,” and in the present double refined state is highly recommended by physicians as a most nutritious article of Food for Infants and Convalescents. For Puddings, Jellies, Blanc Mange and Desserts generally, it is most delicious and economical.

SIX DELICIOUS PUDDINGS IN A PACKAGE. Full directions in every Package. The trade supplied by the East India Manioca Company's Sole Agent, WM. JOHNSON, Box 888, P. O., Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS FOSTER will open her Class on MONDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, at 45 Fort 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.

WANTED, a good General Servant; must be well recommended. Apply at 75 St. Matthew street.

WANTED, a young man as Butler, immediately. Apply to Mrs. McROGIE, 65 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, a Housemaid, at 72 McGill College Avenue.

WANTED, a good General Servant in a Minister's family; good wages for suitable person; references required. Call at 20 Fort street.

WANTED, a Cook, willing to wash and iron. 698 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED.—Tuition wanted, for two little boys in a private school, between Guy and Peel streets, where there are only one or two other pupils. Apply immediately to P. O. Box 1,517.

WANTED, a resident French Protestant Governor. Address Rev. L. BEAUDRY, 391 St. Lawrence street.

WANTED, a General Servant, who can wash and iron, for a small family. No. 1 Philippe Square.

WANTED, two Tablemaids and four Cooks; Protestant; also General Servants. Mrs. GARDNER, 40 St. Antoine street, Registry Office.

WANTED, a young Girl, about sixteen years old, to do general housework. Apply at 21 Laurier street.

WANTED, a medium-sized, well-furnished House, in the Western part of the city, until 1st May next. Apply, giving full particulars, to P. O. Box 1,109.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation for a Boy as message boy or to mind a store; understands French. Address A. B., this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a Situation in a Dry Goods or any Wholesale Store; experienced and good references; not afraid of work. Address CHARLES, this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a competent Person, a situation as Working Housekeeper or with an old Lady and Gentleman; good city references. Apply at 73 Biensy street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a poor Widow, work by the day, washing, ironing or housecleaning. Apply near 94 Charles Borromee street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Experienced Cooks, Nurses, Housemaids and General Servants, want situations. Mrs. GARDNER, 40 St. Antoine street, Registry Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, situations by Cooks and General Servants. Apply at Registry Office, 13 Little St., Antoine street.

BOARD and German.—A family from the North of Germany, residing in the vicinity of Beaver Hall, would receive a few gentlemen boarders; German lessons and conversation if desired. Address GERMAN, this office.

ROOMS.—1,375 St. Catherine st. Vacancies for boarders; lodgers with partial board if required.

BOARD.—An Artist wishes to make his home with a pleasant family near McGill College, at moderate terms. Address ARTIST this office.

ROOM to let, 14 Laurier street.

FOUND, on the 1st inst., between the Crossing and Toll Gate on the Lower LaSalle Road, an Umbrella. Owner can have it on applying at this office.

LOST, on Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, either on St. Mary or Notre Dame streets, a Lady's Pocket-book, containing a book for \$10. The finder will be rewarded if on returning name to this office.

LOST, a Bull Terrier Pup, from 725 St. Joseph street, and any one returning same to above address will be rewarded. Any one having him in their possession after this insertion will be prosecuted.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, AFTERNOON, SEPT. 2

IS THIS A LAND OF VINES.

The early Norse voyagers who reached America by way of Greenland reported having reached a country of clustering vines. Champlain found the shore of the Lower St. Lawrence so luxuriantly hung with grapes that he called the Isle of Orleans the Isle of Bacchus. The Riviere au Raisin at Lancaster doubtless owes its name to a similar phenomenon. It is possible, then, that if we have not our hill sides covered with vineyards it is not because grapes will not grow well, but because we have not discovered the best varieties for our climate. Our wild vines are hardly enough, and their fruit might be improved by culture to be equal to the best. We have been astonished by a present of a box of fully ripe grapes of the “Champion” variety, grown by Mr. J. H. Menzies, of this city, in the open air at Pointe Claire. The grapes are riper and sweeter than those that have hitherto reached us from the south, and are of as good quality as are sold. We should have expected to see grapes ripen in Montreal two or three weeks hence, if at all, but Mr. Menzies says he has been eating grapes for a week back. Mr. Menzies planted in the spring of last year a vineyard of twenty-four hundred vines, this being the first bearing year of a part of the vines only. He is now convinced that to the inhabitants of this island the culture of the grape might prove an important source of wealth.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PORT LEVIS, Sept. 2.—The “Manitoban” arrived at 11 p. m., yesterday; passengers leave by regular train at 9.45 a. m.

—The ship “Lake Erie” arrived at Glasgow this morning.

CABLE.

A TERRIBLY DESTRUCTIVE STORM—FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST AND ONE THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—The Town of Miskolcz, the capital of the circle of Borsod, Hungary, was almost entirely laid waste on Friday night by a storm. One thousand houses were destroyed by the rainfall and one hundred persons killed. The population of the place is estimated at about 20,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Special agents have traced numerous mail robberies in Kentucky to Mrs. Diney, wife of the postmaster at Bradford.

DEAR QUININE. The Times says the steady rise in the price of quinine is caused by a falling off in the supply of bark owing to wars between South American Indians.

A VERY SANGUINE POLITICIAN. Fernando Wood said to a Tribune reporter he thought we were on the eve of the greatest prosperity the American people have ever seen. He favors Canadian reciprocity.

At Erlau, 65 miles from Pesth, the River Eyre during the storm, and broke through the walls of the town. Whole rows of houses were demolished by the flood.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Aug. 31.—A cheap fast train crowded with passengers yesterday near Sittingbourne Junction collided with some freight cars. The train was completely wrecked and eight persons killed and thirty severely injured.

EXCESSES OF INSURGENTS. TREBIZONDE, Sept. 1.—Turkish war material from Batoum has begun to arrive here. It is believed a large portion of the Mussulman population of Batoum will emigrate. It is reported 6,000 insurgents are advancing along the valley of the River Arda burning and pillaging. Iait Pasha has been commissioned by the Porte to go to the scene of the insurrection and endeavor to quiet the insurgents.

REPORT DENIED. ROME, Sept. 2.—The *Radic* says the Prefect of Ancona declares the reported departure of Italian volunteers for Bosnia unfounded.

THE CZAR APPEALED TO BY THE SULTAN TO PREVENT OUTRAGES UPON MOHAMMEDANS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—The Sultan sent a telegraph despatch to the Czar on the 27th of August requesting him to give orders to check the outrages upon Mussulmans in Roumania. The Czar replied, expressing sorrow at the anarchy which prevailed, but declaring himself that the reports were exaggerated, as the Russian generals had received strict orders to prevent and punish such acts.

CHANGES IN RUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION. ST. PETERSBURG, September 2.—Several newspapers report Schouvaloff about to be appointed Chief of the new Ministry of Police, including the whole *gendarmarie* and police administration, hitherto under control of the Minister of the Interior; that Prince Orloff, Ambassador at Paris, will succeed Schouvaloff at London; that Novikoff, Ambassador at Vienna, will go to Paris, and Prince D. Oubril, Ambassador at Berlin, to Vienna.

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION. LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Constantinople despatch of August 30 says: According to authentic information direct from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austrians are acting with great energy, but with moderation and perfect discipline. Nevertheless reports are circulated that the army of occupation has been guilty of many excesses. These accusations bear a singular resemblance to the charges brought against the Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumelia. This explains perhaps the change which recently occurred in the attitude of Austrians in the Rhodope Commission. Till a few days ago the Austrian delegate gave his active co-operation in the preparation of the report, but now to the surprise of his colleagues he seems indisposed to sign the document. Leading Russian officials say the investigation was evidently made in a biased spirit, and that the dignity and self respect of the army and Government prevent them from giving serious attention to such transparent calumnies.

AMERICAN.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION A FINANCIAL FAILURE. NEW YORK, September 2.—The *Times*' Paris letter pronounces the Exposition a financial failure.

LAW-BREAKING GROSSSELLERS. DETROIT, Sept. 2.—The saloon-keepers united yesterday to resist the Sunday liquor law, assembling in large numbers at the hall, where beer flowed like water. Four prominent saloon-keepers, officiating as waiters, were arrested, 500 Germans, headed by a brass band, marched to the police station last night and demanded their release in vain.

MURDER.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Glosser, wife of a respectable old farmer, residing near Detroit, went into her husband's room to awaken him and found him murdered. The skull was broken and a bloody axe near by. Christopher Briensteinbach, aged 17, a grandson who slept in the same room, but is now missing with \$40 which the old man had, is suspected.

THE SUFFERING SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Specials from the South say Dr. Woodcock, of Paducah, has arrived at Grenada to render assistance. He never had the fever, and was urged to return, but insists on remaining, saying it is his duty. He is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky. The Rev. Dr. Hall, Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Campbell, Presbyterian, at Grenada, are dead. At Memphis the Rev. Geo. Harris, of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, is sick. A woman who called to secure Dr. Hodges' services, on opening the door found Hodges lying helpless from fever; but for this discovery he would have died without attention. Two cases have broken out at Father Mathew Aid Camp, six miles from the city, one of the cleanest and healthiest localities. A number are also reported at Fort Pickering, which has been exempt from the epidemic since 1857, when the fever desolated it. The fever has taken entire possession of the city and suburbs. Visitors continue to report finding dead bodies. One found yesterday in the upper story of the library building was so decomposed it was impossible to ascertain whether the victim was white or black. The saw-mills and lumber dealers having closed, it is thought the Mayor will press all the lumber found to be converted into coffins for pauper dead. The impression prevails that all whites in Memphis will be attacked. If the fever makes as great drafts on the working organizations during the coming ten days as it has the past ten days, nobody will be left to direct the efforts of nurses and the distribution of supplies. The doctors, nurses, undertakers and even grave diggers are broken down. A common occurrence is for two or three dead bodies to be found in the same house. It is becoming difficult to maintain order among the mob at the relief offices, and the supplies are nearly exhausted.

At Greenville, north of Vicksburg, the town is pest-stricken. Twenty cases of fever are reported, although it was strictly quarantined with every road guarded night and day. Great complaint is made in New Orleans on account of the persistency of the Catholic churches in taking bells at funerals, so the discomfort and danger of the sick. The fever is encroaching upon localities hitherto measurably exempted. The condition of the streets is better than for years, but the high, well-drained districts seem to suffer more than portions not so well favored.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Special agents have traced numerous mail robberies in Kentucky to Mrs. Diney, wife of the postmaster at Bradford.

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Sept. 2 10 a. m.—The pressure this morning is very uniform throughout Canada east of Lake Huron; there is a slight disturbance over the Upper Lake region, and the high pressure covers Dakota Territory. The weather is generally fine over the Lower Lake region, excepting at Saugeen, where heavy rain is falling; it is also fine on the St. Lawrence, but cloudy in the Maritime Provinces. The rainfall over Lake Ontario during Saturday and the greater portion of yesterday was very large, being 2.15 inches at Toronto, elsewhere it was comparatively small. Probabilities for the next 24 hours.—For the Lower Lake region, moderate to fresh winds and partly cloudy weather with local rains. For the St. Lawrence, light to moderate winds and partly cloudy weather with local rains. For the Maritime Provinces, light to moderate winds and partly cloudy weather, with light rain in some localities.

QUEBEC.

QUICK WORK.—A dry goods firm was enabled by the quick passage of the “Sarmatian” to offer goods for sale on Saturday afternoon which were shipped from England on the 21st inst. Letters were received in time to permit replies to go by the steamer of Saturday—the “Sardinian.”

LOUIS BOLS, Belgian Consul-General to Canada, arrived on Saturday by the “Sarmatian,” and is at the St. Louis Hotel.

PREPARATIONS for the construction of Kent Gate are actively progressing.

ON SATURDAY Mrs. and Miss Vial were dangerously injured by being thrown from a carriage by a runaway horse while descending Charlesbourg Hill.

THE CALENDAR for the approaching term of Queen's Bench comprises of three murder trials, two attempts at murder, one attempt to outrage, one shooting with intent to kill, four indictments for rioting and other various other cases.

PEMBROKE.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—About half a dozen young ladies went out bathing at Lower Town here on Saturday evening about 7.30, and after remaining awhile in the water they determined to walk out further than they were, and for this purpose they as a precautionary measure took hold of each other's hands. They had not got far, however, when four of them disappeared under the water, having got into a deep hole. The others were so alarmed that they with difficulty succeeded in getting one of the four out, in a half drowned condition. The remaining three were drowned before any assistance could arrive. Their names were Maggie and Lizzie Lee, daughters of Mr. Thomas Lee, carpenter, and Ada Edwards, daughter of Mr. J. H. Edwards. The bodies were recovered shortly afterwards, and will be interred to-day. Much sympathy is felt for their bereaved relatives.

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MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

ROYAL BIRTH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has been delivered of a daughter.

A CANARD.

A Paris despatch says the canard about Gambetta's proposed marriage is sufficiently refuted by the fact that the lady named has been married five years.

THE AUSTRO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

The Vienna Press says:—The conclusion of the Austro-Turkish Convention has become altogether doubtful. The order to intern Hafiz Pasha has been countermanded. He started for Constantinople. The total loss of Austrians killed and wounded during the occupation of Bosnia does not exceed 150.

A Ragusa despatch says the whole of the Herzegovina, from Narenta River to the town of Ljubing, has been subjugated. Petty chiefs are submitting, but 1,000 insurgents are massed at Trebinje.

The Ministerial crisis in Belgrade is settled. The Ministers who tendered their resignation will remain in office.

It is officially announced that the Austrians occupied Nevegrade on the 28th instant without meeting with opposition, and formed a regular administration and dismissed the inhabitants. General Szary announces from Doboj that he had an artillery engagement of several hours' duration with the enemy on the 30th instant, and silenced four or five of their guns. He also had two hours' musketry firing with the same enemy. Loss of the Austrians not ascertained.

The Czar has arrived in Odessa, and held a review of troops. He subsequently proceeded to Nikolaeff.

The insurgents and Turkish regulars are fighting at Trebinje, where the regulars hold the citadel and the insurgents demand it.

AMERICAN.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

Admiral Inglefield was dined on Saturday by the French Minister of Newport, R. L. Gen. Humphrey, of the Engineer Corps, was officially received on board the English man-of-war "Bellerophon" the same morning.

AN OPENING FOR TRADE.

A Washington despatch says the American Consul at Demerara (British Guiana) urges the establishment of steamships to that country, and says the Government has expressed a willingness to grant \$240,000 subsidy in its favor. Merchants are purchasing American cottons, boots and shoes, hardware, &c., and many would like to send their children to American schools.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

Although several weeks ago the United States Secretary, Mr. Evarts, addressed a letter to the British Government setting forth the reasons why the five and a half millions of the fishery award was excessive, no reply has yet been received. It is thought the delay is owing to the thorough examination the British Government is giving the subject. A recent order directing collectors of customs to obtain reports showing the quantity and kind of fish taken within three miles from the shore of Canada, aims at showing the comparatively small value of such fish contrasted with the award.

THE SOUTHERN PLAGUE.

Vicksburg, August 31.—During the week ended yesterday there were 116 deaths from yellow fever, making 185 in all, 17 of which occurred during the last 24 hours.

Memphis, August 31.—Seven hundred and twenty-one cases of yellow fever and 241 deaths for the week ending August 29.

Among the new cases this evening are Fathers MacNamara and Riordan, of St. Patrick's Church. Father Erasmus, O.S.F., is dead.

New York, September 1.—A Memphis special says the plague is extending two or three miles from the city.

CANADIAN.

(From the Morning Papers.)

TORONTO.

MAYOR MORRISON, who has returned from Quebec, states that His Excellency expressed his willingness to receive the joint municipal address in this city on the occasion of his visit here to open the exhibition.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY was sold on Saturday under foreclosure of mortgage, and was bought in by the bondholders, who are incorporated under the title of the St. John & Maine Railway Company, and who will run the road. The mortgage amounted to \$111,000. The road is 88 miles long, extending from Fairville to the St. Croix. The whole road, stations, terminals at Carleton, &c., were knocked down at \$34,000, which is, of course, a nominal figure.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. E. Dalton, of Dorchester, has been appointed Judge of Probates for Westmoreland, in place of Lieut. Governor Chandler.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE for August amounted to \$74,170.24, against \$104,767.50 in the same period last year.

HALIFAX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS for the past month were \$68,896, a decrease compared with the same month last year of \$14,760. Inland revenue for the month \$14,477, an increase over the corresponding month last year of \$534. Deposits in Savings Bank in August, \$79,190; withdrawals, \$74,175.

THE NATIONAL LODGE of the United Temperance Association of Canada opened its third annual session in this city on Friday. Delegates are in attendance from all the provinces. Reports of officers show a membership of 19,000 and receipts for the year have been \$2,443.

WINNIPEG.

THE LOCAL VOLUNTEER SCANDAL has progressed another stage. The ex-Captain of Winnipeg Infantry Company was on Saturday fined \$20 for refusing to deliver up the uniforms, while Col. Osborne Smith continued to withhold the payment of \$40 received from Ottawa as an allowance for the care of the arms for the past financial year.

PILOT STRIKE.—All but three of the Red River pilots are still on strike, and the result is that the boats make unusually long trips.

FIRES.

Eckett's saw mill, in Balacwa, was burned Friday night. Estimated worth \$3,500; insured for \$3,000. Cannot ascertain in what company, but understand it is a company in Berlin.—Jacob B. Cober's barn and drying shed and contents, Hespeler Ont., were totally destroyed by fire Friday night. Insured in the River Speed Mutual, of Hespeler, for \$1,400,

which will not nearly cover his loss.—Friday evening a fire occurred in a house occupied by E. Ferguson, London East, Ont., and soon spread to a shed adjoining, used by Smallman & Walker as a store, store-rooms for caustic soda, sulphuric acid, glue, &c., connected with their chemical works. Both outbuildings were entirely consumed. Loss about \$5,000; partly insured.

THE HON. MR. MACKENZIE ON CONSERVATIVE INCONSISTENCY.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in his address at Alexandria on Thursday, rather humorously touched upon the inconsistency of the Opposition in their charges against him. We extract from the Herald's report: He had something to say also of the misrepresentations made against himself, though he did not charge those of Gleggery with misrepresenting him; the only thing he had to complain of as regards the Gleggery men was that some of them had never been able to comprehend the joke of Mr. Cartwright. It was Sydney Smith who, though he lived a long time at Edinburgh, had never appreciated Scotch humor, who once said it was impossible for a Scotchman to comprehend a joke without a surgical operation, and yet a deputation had gone to Ottawa to have this operation performed. He was commissioned to say by Mr. Cartwright, who had gone to Lachute to-day, that he would come to explain that joke as soon as he could read the Gaelic address that was presented to him by the electors of St. Andrews. Now, what was

THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.

If it may be called a policy? He perceived that they had an Opposition candidate—Mr. John McLenan. He had not the honor of knowing him; but he saw that, though he had not been in Parliament, he was acute enough to know what to say and what not to say. Well, perhaps, we will give him some hints as to what he should say next time he comes here. (Laughter.) Mr. Mackenzie's address, for instance, complains that the Government did not show a disposition to practice economy by stopping the public works. Well, the Government did stop some of the things undertaken by the late Government—the Gallop Rapids improvement, for instance; and he (Mr. Mackenzie) had been bitterly assailed in Parliament by Sir John A. Macdonald for not proceeding with that work. Who, then, are we to believe, Sir John Macdonald or Mr. Mackenzie? Is Sir John right or Mr. Mackenzie? Has Mr. Mackenzie the authority or advice of his chief for this, or is it a rebellion against his leader? Mr. Morat had told him he was not here as the Premier of Ontario, but as a citizen, anxious for the welfare of the whole Dominion. They would find the Conservative papers denouncing him (Mr. Mackenzie) because he had "forced" the members of the Local Government to sustain him throughout the whole country.

In St. John, because the members of the Local Government had not attended their meetings, the Conservatives said

THEY DIDN'T CARE FOR US.

and here, it will be said that they care too much. Thus it was impossible to please the Conservatives. If they refused to undertake some public work they were told it was because the country in which it was to be carried on had the misfortune to be represented by an opponent of the Government; if they undertook it they discovered another reason. What was the reply made by Dr. Tupper when asked why certain public works had been undertaken in Kingston? He said: "The hon. gentleman did that to bribe the electors of Kingston to vote against Sir John Macdonald." If they spent money they were said to be bribing the people; if they did not they were accused of acting with partiality. In fact, it was said that their conduct only illustrated the doctrine of the utter depravity of humane nature. In 1873 the Government despatched a body of men to complete an examination undertaken by the late Government in connection with the location of the terminus at Lake Nepigon, and to plan a survey. The Mail then denounced him for going to Nepigon; it declared that the friends of the Government were interested in some lands there and that Thunder Bay should have been chosen. Afterwards when Thunder Bay was selected they were denounced by the Mail when such a magnificent place as Lake Nepigon was accessible. (Laughter.) Then they were accused of aiming at innovations in the legislation of the country. Well, sir, the Liberal party is necessarily a party of innovation; it is their business to advance new ideas and to reform what requires reforming. The Liberals had had much to do in establishing civil liberty in other countries as well as in Canada.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Having referred to reforms brought about by the Liberal party in England and Canada, Mr. Mackenzie touched upon the national policy. Now to discuss the "national policy," if this is a policy; he would call it a policy for courtesy. (Laughter.) Is Sir John Macdonald in earnest? The leader of a great party, of course, is in earnest. (Laughter.) At Hamilton he said "Let's know how much these manufacturers require and we shall protect them." This was reported all over the Lower Provinces, and when they asked Mr. Tilley: "How is it you and your party has declared for free trade here and your leader said at Hamilton that he would protect the manufacturers?" They did not know how to get out of the difficulty, and Mr. Boyd telegraphed to Sir John and Sir John telegraphed back with great want of tact—though you know he is a great tactician. It was said when the late Government went out that the present administration would not stop in power three months in the face of his tactics. Well, the present Government has survived five years and will survive. (Great cheering.) Sir John telegraphed to Mr. Boyd, "I never proposed to increase the Customs duties." He was then asked,

"WHAT DO YOU MEAN TO PROTECT?"

His answer was, "Well, you know when a Ministry is about to introduce a budget they never tell before what it will be; they introduce the budget and then take hold of the telegraph!" (Great laughter.) Sir John speaks as if he was still a Minister; he keeps very secret about his policy, but the people would tell him he was not a Minister. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Mackenzie) was not afraid to tell his own general policy, and he said he had no objection to add five per cent. to the articles enumerated. Sir John Macdonald was like that German who had constructed a monster which, after it was finished, he could not control it. Sir John is like the German, and the monster of his own making is kicking him to death. (Laughter.) Last year the imports of cotton were three-fourths less than in 1874; how was this? There were mills at Hochelaga, Cornwall and other places in the Dominion, and these mills have already decreased our revenue. Sir John Macdonald proposes reciprocity of tariff with the United States. The tariff there is 44 per cent., and what would be the result? In two or three years more mills would be built and the manufacturers would be enriched for a time; then they will over-stock the country, and then these manufacturers will become bankrupt. They could not manufacture as cheaply in Canada as in countries where those who invested their capital in manufactures did not expect so much interest on their investments. He had a list of 458 manufacturers in England in which fifty-three million of capital was invested, and these 458 manufacturers only paid last year an average of four per cent. dividend, and 16 of these that did not work paid no dividend at all. Protection must make the people more for their goods, otherwise it is not protection at all.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

The second session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada will be opened in the Dorchester Street Methodist Church in this city on Wednesday forenoon next at nine o'clock. The importance of this meeting is being, so to speak, the great Methodist Parliament of the Dominion, will attract towards it considerable public attention, more especially as the General Conference being held only quadrennially, the present Conference will legislate for the government of the Methodist body in Canada during the next four years. The annual conferences which are represented at this General Conference are known as the Toronto, London, Montreal, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland Conferences. For every eight ministers in the annual conferences there are two delegates (one lay and one clerical) in the General Conference. This system of church legislation was inaugurated at the union of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Eastern British America and the New-Canadian Methodist Church of Canada in 1874 to form the present influential body known as "The Methodist Church of Canada," and which claims to be the most numerous Protestant denomination in the Dominion. In 1871 the population of the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island by churches was:

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Population. Roman Catholics: 1,532,471; Methodists: 582,862; Presbyterians: 574,577; Episcopalians: 501,269; Other denominations: 388,663. Total: 3,579,782.

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Population. Roman Catholics: 64,018; Episcopalians: 59,957; Methodists: 35,099; Other denominations: 1,633. Total: 159,827.

It must be remembered, however, that under the head "Methodists" in the above enumeration are included Primitive Methodists and Episcopal Methodists, which have not as yet allied themselves with the Methodist Church of Canada. Consequently it is yet a disputed point whether or not the Methodist Church of Canada or the Presbyterian Church in Canada has the greater number of adherents. In educational work the Church has under its control two Universities, viz., Victoria University, at Cobourg, Ont., and Mount Allison, at Sackville, N. B.; also Colleges in St. John's, Newell, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Standstead, Que., besides the Wesleyan Theological College at Montreal, and Ladies' Colleges at Whiteby and Hamilton, Ont. In Newfoundland a large number of the day schools are Methodist, and form a part of the denominational school system of that Province. The periodicals, conducted under the direction of the General Conference, are: The Christian Guardian and The Methodist Magazine, of Toronto, and The Wesleyan, of Halifax. When the present position of the Methodist body in Britain and on this Continent is considered, and then the fact that the first Methodist class was not formed until 1739, or the first Methodist Conference held until 1744, one is struck with wonder at the extraordinary growth of the society. Founded only in 1738 it has in 140 years grown outstripped, as regards the number of its adherents in English-speaking lands, nearly every other sect, and its influence on society is second to none other. The preliminary arrangements for the opening of the Conference have been made by a billenting committee, of which the Rev. W. L. Shaw is the Secretary. Among other provisions for the accommodation of the members of the Conference during their stay here has been the publication of a handsome "Register" containing a map of the city and valuable information concerning Montreal for their use. A branch office of the Dominion Telegraph Company will be opened in one of the class rooms of the Dorchester Street Church for the convenience of delegates. The following is the register of the delegates and their homes during the session:

I. TORONTO CONFERENCE—72 DELEGATES.

- Harner, E. R. M. A. President, Hon J Ferrier, 100 Alexander street. Addison, Peter, O Hanna, 39 Colborne street. Betts, J. E. Dr Alexander, 8 Beaver Hall Square. Brodie, John, G. E. J. Jacques, 238 St Antoine street. Briggs, William, Windsor Hotel. Burwash, Nathaniel, S T D, A St Denis, 55 Durocher street. Carroll, J. D. D. R. Burkinshaw, 1 Donegana street. Cleland, J. J. Parsons, 18 Mance street. Clement, E. J. O'Hara, 206 St Martin street. Creighton, Kennedy, P B Kirkham, 225 Bonaventure street. Dewar, E. H. Wm Colquhoun, 731 Palace street. Duce, John, C Whitehead, Phillips Square. Fish, Charles, Jas A Mathewson, 625 Sherbrooke street. Green, Anson, D D, Mrs Dixon, 71 McGill College Avenue. Hunt, John, J L Carson, 103 Bleury street. Jeffers, W. D. D. R. Miller, 345 Bleury street. Jeffery, Thos W, E Stewart, 163 Jacques Cartier street. Krouth, Thos S, J Dillon, 1738 St Catherine st. Laird, J. G. Capt Elliot, 3 Bonaventure street. Laird, Wm H, E Stacey, 42 McGill College Avenue. Leary, John, W R Tabb, 2 McGill College Avenue. McMillan, J. W, Mrs Bridgman, 162 Upper St Lawrence street. McDonald, Davidson, M D, Mrs Scott, 92 Fort street. McDowell, D C R Aspinall, 139 Chatham street. Nelson, S. S, D D, L L D, J Ferrier, Jr., 144 Metcalfe street. Potts John, D D, Rev Dr Douglas, 1,693 St Catherine street. Ryerson, E. D. D, L L D, G W Campbell, M D, 707 Sherbrooke street. Ross, Anson, E. M. A, Rev H Johnston, 232 St Antoine street. Russ, Samuel, D D, Windsor Hotel. Shaw, John, J Murphy, 133 Shuter street. Storr, J. H, W R Tabb, 2 McGill College Avenue. Sutherland, Alex, John Murphy, 133 Shuter street. Tindal, W. R, Rev J. F. Forster, 64 Bonaventure street. Willoughby, N. R. M. A, C. Coates, 279 St. Charles Bonaventure street. Wood, E. D. D, Mrs Vanneck, 218 St. Antoine street. Young, George, D. D, M Parker, 121 Lasignon street.

LAYMEN.

- Armstrong, J. W, Flesherton, R Matthews, 518 Albert street. Austin, W. B, Trenton, C Morton, 41 Mark street. Ayler, John, I. B. M. D, Collingwood, A McQueen, 137 Wellington street. Beatty, J. M. D, Cobourg, Mrs Hall, 743 Sherbrooke street. Beatty, W. H, L L B, Parry Sound, W Clendinning, 712 Palace street. Biele, Henry, Brooklin, P B Kirkham, 225 Bonaventure street. Bowles, Thos, Mono Road, J O'Hara, 206 St Martin street. Brenton, John, Belleville, Rev H F Bland, 64 Windsor street. Coatsworth, E. Toronto, M Parker, 131 Lasignon street. Cox, G. A, Peterboro, C W Coates, 279 St. Charles Bonaventure street. Demill, T. C, Northport, W McWatters, 39 1/2 Metcalfe street. Drift, T. Bradford, J Kimber, 85 Bleury street. Dundas, J. R, Lindsay, J H Elliott, 16 Bishop's Avenue. Ford, Dr, Newwood, Dr Armstrong, 540 St Joseph street. Francis, John, Madoc, J H Elliott, 16 Bishop's Avenue. Frost, A, Owen Sound, R Burkinshaw, 1 Donegana street. Gibbs, W. H, M P, Oshawa, W W Ogilvie, 107 Simpson street. Holby, Thos, Brampton, A McQueen, 137 Wellington street. Hunt, Alfred, Bracebridge, W & Brown, 31 Chomedy street. Kennedy, Warring, Toronto, D McIntyre, 1,151 Dorchester street. Macdonald, J. Schomburg, J Finlayson, 151 Elizabeth street. McDonald, J. M. P, Toronto, J McKay, 1,059 Sherbrooke street. Nixon, T, Winnipeg, Manitoba, W Hyland Flint, 57 Latour street.

- Norris, G. A. M. D, Oshawa, Dr Armstrong, 540 St Joseph street. Platt, G. D, Vinton, G E Jacques, 238 St. Antoine street. Pearson, J. J, Newmarket, J Kimber, 85 Bleury street. Rosevear, J, Port Hope, Mrs Bridgman, 162 Upper St Lawrence street. Schell, Alfred, Burgoyne, T S Vipond, 87 German street. Sissons, J, Crown Hill, Mrs Fessenden, 248 Seigneurs street. St John, G, Victoria Corner, T Casselman, 179 Magdalen street. Timmins, Robert, Walkerton, S Matthews, 620 Wellington street. Washington, S, Hampton, Ont, M N Darwent, 185 Magdalen street. Welby, J. W, Colborne, Mrs Connolly, 18 Dorchester street. Wilkes, Robert, Toronto, John H Jones, 83 Mansfield street. Wilson, John, Stirling, T S Vipond, 87 German street. Delegate British Columbia, not elected.

II. LONDON CONFERENCE—68 DELEGATES.

- Beckman, E. R. M. A, Pres, Mrs Baird, 1,689 St. Catherine street. Andrews, Alfred, Mrs Fessenden, 348 Seigneurs street. Brook, Thomas, W Fessenden, 495 Albert Avenue. Clarkson, John, E. M. A, Rev. Dr. Douglas, 1,693 St. Catherine street. Corbish, George H, F. Huston, 54 St. Famille street. Corford, Thomas, C. Halsey, 77 Alymer street. Dickson, G. N. A. F. T, P Hood, 389 Sherbrooke street. Evans, Ephraim, M D, Mrs Vanneck, 218 St. Antoine street. Fourie, Robert, M D, Chas Morton, 41 Mark street. Graham, James, G Howell, 6 Morland street. Gray, James, Mrs Hall, 743 Sherbrooke street. Griffin, William, S. D McIntyre, 1,151 Dorchester street. Hannay, James, J Finlayson, 151 Elizabeth street. Henderson, W. C. M. A, Mrs L H Henderson, 90 Fort street. Hulbert, Asahel, Deceased. Langford, Alex, G Bridgman, 55 Alymer street. Lavall, Chas, M. A, W Hood, 9 Alexander street. McAllister, James, E. Rennie, 112 St. Mary street. McDonald, William, J Wiley, 168 Dalhousie street. Parker, William, R. M. A, Mrs Ruston, 497 Sherbrooke street. Philip, John, M. A, R. Nicholson, 712 Sherbrooke street. Preston, James, E. J. Hopper, 159 Richardson street. Rice, Saml, D. D, T. M. Bryson, 14 Belmont street. Richardson, George, Mrs Hardman, Elm Av. off St Catherine street West. Reinson, Joseph, H. Wm Tees, 11 Bonaventure street. Sanderson, George, B, D D, J Cowan, 91 McKay street. Savage, David, David Tees, 172 Mountain street. Slater, James, C, Geo Clarke, 12 Drummond street. Sutherland, G. B. D, L L D, J McBride, 451 St Lawrence street. Swann, Matthew, Mrs Connolly, 18 Dorchester street. Wakefield, John, T Patton, 112 Stanley street. Williams, John, A, D D, Wm Ross, 178 Mountain street. Williams, William, Robt Irwin, 211 St Antoine street. Willoughby, William, J McComb, 378 Palace street.

LAYMEN.

- Beatty, James H, Thorold, E T Wilkes, 289 St. Urbain street. Carson, John, E. Listowel, J Parsons, 18 Mance street. Fisher, A. S. Clinton, J G Parks, 195 1/2 St. James street. Gray, W. M. Searford, E Rennie, 112 St. Mary street. Griffin, J. R, Waterdown, J McComb, 378 Palace street. Harrison, Johnson, Milton, D Tees, 172 Mountain street. Hay, Robert, Wyandott, F T Lytle, 19 Favard street. Hilliard, T, Waterloo, Ont, W Fessenden, 495 Albert Avenue. Hopkins, B, Brownsville, G Hay, 115 Magdalen street. Howell, Nelson, Jerseyville, G Bishop, 84 Osborne street. Johnston, Alex, London, W McWatters, 39 1/2 Metcalfe street. Jones, John, E. Brantford, G Forbes, 1,158 St. Catherine street. Junkin, S. S, St Catharines, R Irwin, 211 St. Antoine street. Lane, J. R, Dorchester Station, R Hav, 115 Magdalen street. Langford, Isaac, Berr, G Bridgman, 55 Alymer street. Latimer, Wm, Selton, J G Parks, 195 1/2 St. James street. Leedy, W. B, Bluevale, J W Low, Temperance Hotel, St. Henry street. McCauland, J, Aylmer, O P Hood, 389 Sherbrooke street. McKenney, R. W, Goderich, J W Low, Temperance Hotel, St. Henry street. McKittrick, Thos, Petrolia, J T Lytle, 19 Favard street. McRoberts, A, St George, J McBride, 451 St. Lawrence street. Palmer, R. C, Sarnia, J Bauden, 15 Hanover street. Phelps, Noh, St. Catharines, J Kimber, 85 Bleury street. Plewes, David, Brantford, Dr Alexander, 8 Beaver Hall Square. Sandford, W. S, Hamilton. Smith, J. H, Ancaster, E Dixon, 53 Visitation street. Smith, M. S, Tilsonburg, J Inglis, 51 Bleury street. Storr, W. H, Aeton, Ont, O Hanna, 39 Colborne street. Sullivan, Capt John D, Windsor, J Bonner, 13 Phillips Square. Tasker, William, Mt Forest, James Tasker, 311 St George street. Wallace, Donald, Pansosby, S Tidmarsh, 25 Scotland street. Welster, Geo, London, F Quiggin, Rosemount Avenue, Cote St Antoine. Wigle, Alex, Ruthven, T Green, 88 Shaw street. Wilson, Jas, Waterford, R J Hopper, 159 Richardson street.

III. MONTREAL CONFERENCE—44 DEL. GATES.

- Borland, John, President, A W Hood, 664 Sherbrooke street. Beaudry, Louis N, 391 St Lawrence street. Blackwell, W. S, A. S. Denis, 55 Durocher street. Bland, Henry F, G Windsor street. Bond, Stephen, W T Grose, 391 St Antoine street. Campbell, Alex, R Matthews, 518 Albert street. Davis, George H, G Young, 1,748 St Catherine street. Elliott, Geo, L L D, 1,693 St Catherine street. Douglis, James, D D, G Forbes, 1,158 St Catherine street. Galbraith, Wm, B C L, J Eveleigh, 22 Fort street. Hanford, W. S, J Patton, 943 Dorchester street. Hooker, Leroy, John Henderson, 82 Union Avenue. McGill, Wm, G Howell, 6 Morland street. McRitchie, George, J Boyd, 460 1/2 St Joseph street. Pitcher, J Tallman, John Tees, 253 Richmond street. Robson, Ebenezer, R Stewart, 163 Jacques Cartier street. Scott, William, D C McCallum, M D, 45 Union Avenue. Shaw, William I, M A, L L B, 22 Windsor street. Sparling, J, W. M. A, B D, W Grose, 245 Richmond street. Stafford, Ezra A, Mrs Baird, 1,689 St Catherine street. Whitting, Richard, R Nicholson, 712 Sherbrooke street. Williams, Thomas G, Rev W I Shaw, 22 Windsor street.

LAYMEN.

- Adams, J, Edwardsburg, Ontario, R Staveley, 64 Fortar street. Allison, Z. C, Dunbar, Ontario, Reverend J B Saunders, 493 Albert Avenue. Bishop, George, Montreal, 84 Osborne street. Bisset, James, Algonquin, Ontario, Reverend J D V Lucas, 116 Jacques Cartier street. Cairns, Thomas, Perth, R Aspinall, 139 Chatham street. Colby, C. C. M. P, Stanstead. Cunningham, H, Kingston, Dr Dugdale, 645 Palace street. Elliott, T, Ampprior, J Wiley, 168 Dalhousie street. Ferrier, Hon Jas, Montreal, 100 Alexander street. Fish, James, Lachute, Quebec, John Tees, 253 Richmond street. Gibson, A. Kars Ontario, C McGinness, 154 Magdalen street. Hall, W. F, Napanee, R Stewart, 163 Jacques Cartier street. Irvine, Geo B, Ottawa; O P Biss, 39 Tupper street. Hume, J. B, Granby, Quebec, W Green, 309 Colborne Avenue. Kenny, Robert, Aylmer, Quebec, W Grose, 245 Richmond street. Lambly, W. H, Inverness, Quebec, Mrs A Bernard, 643 Bleury street. Lavell, M. M. D, Kingston, Dr Dugdale, 645 Palace street. Mitchell, S. E, Pembroke, R Miller, 345 Bleury street. Orr, E. S, Cochrise, S White, 281 German street. Patrick, Sherbrooke, Brockville, Rev W Hall, 30 Fort street. Smith, Jas H, Freilichburg, Mrs Bromley, Napoleon Road, near R R Crossing. Warcup, Sidney, Wilton.

IV. NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE—22 DEL. GATES.

- Taylor, James, President, John Torrance 100 Alexander street. Aggins, Joseph, G. T Patton, 112 Stanley street. Brock, W. C, G Nicholson, 230 Craig street. Collin, Joseph S, W King, 66 Union Avenue. Hearty, William H, Mrs Hardman, Elm Avenue, off St Catherine street West. Hucatis, G. O, Stewart, 163 Jacques Cartier street. Hucatis, S. F, W J Louson, 100 Burnside Place. Jost, Cranwick, M. A, Prof Robins, 128 St Mary street, Hochelaga. Nicholson, A. W, C Seybold, 87 Durocher street. Rogier, Jabez A, J Kimber, 85 Bleury street. Temple, R. A, S Shuffel, 295 St Antoine street.

LAYMEN.

- Allison, D. L L D, Superintendent of Education of the Province of Nova Scotia, W Lunn, 677 Sherbrooke street. Black, A. B, Amherst, J A Mathewson, 625 Sherbrooke street. Burns, Stewart, Sydney, C B, Prof Robins, 128 St Mary street, Hochelaga. Dudman, Sheriff, Yarmouth, G Young, 1748 St Catherine street. Hucatis, W. B, Wallace, G Shuffel, 12 Drummond street. Longworth, Israel, Truro, S Clarke, 295 St Antoine street. Mack, J. N. M. P. P, Mill Village, J Cowan, 91 McKay street. McNeill, J. S, St Mary's Bay, G Nicholson, 230 Craig street. Miller, J. S. M. D, Canning, Mrs Longley, 1150 St Catherine street. Morrow, J. B, Halifax, Windsor Hotel. Shannon, Hon S L, D C L, Halifax, G Bishop, 84 Osborne street.

V. NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CONFERENCE—18 DEL. GATES.

- Hart, J, President, W Masterman, 10 Brunswick street. Currie, D. D, W King, 66 University street. Duncan, R. J, Bauden, 15 Hanover street. Lohrer, J, J Torrance, 100 Alexander street. Palmer, C. H. M. A, R Stewart, 163 Jacques Cartier street. Picard, H. D. D, J Henderson, 82 Union Avenue. Pope, Henry, DD, Hon J Ferrier, 100 Alexander street. Sprague, H. M. A, C Seybold, 87 Durocher street. Stewart, C. D. D, J Barry, 334 Upper Peel street.

LAYMEN.

- Coates, J. N, Smith's Creek, Capt Filgate, 2 Brunswick street. Dawson, W. E, Charlottetown, Hon J Ferrier, 100 Alexander street. Inch, J. R, L L D, Sackville, W Masterman, 10 Brunswick street. Palmer, Sheriff, Gagetown, Windsor Hotel. Rowley, Alfred, Maryville, J Ferrier, Jr, 144 Metcalfe street. Stockton, A. A, L L B, St John, John Barry, 334 Upper Peel street. Strong, Hon W G, Summerside, J Torrance, 100 Alexander street. Venzey, John, St Stephen, J Eveleigh, 22 Fort street. 18th Delegate, W G Brown, 31 Chomedy street.

VI. NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE—6 DELEGATES.

- Miligan, G. S. M. A, President, J Lord, 222 St Denis street. Dove, James, S Mann, 48 St. Famille street. Peach, J. S, Mrs Bernard, 342 Bleury street.

LAYMEN.

- McNeil, J. P, Carbonar, J Lord, 222 St Denis st. Steer, J. M. H. A, St Johns, Windsor Hotel. White, Hon E, St Johns, Windsor Hotel. FRATERNAL DELEGATIONS AND VISITORS. Representative of W M Church of Great Britain, G W Campbell, M D, 707 Sherbrooke st. Representative of M E Church of the United States, W Lunn, 677 Sherbrooke st. Rev Bishop, Peter, M E Church, South, J Worthington—Windsor Hotel. Governor Colquitt, Atlanta, Georgia, U S, J Worthington—Windsor Hotel. Rev T B Sargent, DD, Baltimore, U. S, Hon. J. Ferrier, 100 Alexander st. Rev I Taylor, DD, Toronto, A St Denis, 55 Durocher street. Rev J H Johnson, M. A, Toronto, J Thompson, 262 St. Mary st, Hochelaga. Rev W Taylor, India, J A Mathewson, 625 Sherbrooke st.

The following gentlemen have subscribed for the entertainment of their guests at hotels.—Thos. Jordan, Henry Miller, J. J. Maclearen, D. Graham, J. C. B. A., and S. Carsley, (2).

Delegates will please intimate the probable time of their arrival to the friends with whom they are to stop.

Delegates are especially requested to notify the Secretary of the Billeting Committee, in case they do not occupy the billets assigned them.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Two very modern instances of the estimate of their duty formed by Irish jurors attract attention, we are sorry to say, but by reason of their exceptional character. On Thursday last a man was put upon his trial for manslaughter, which at the Limerick assizes. The evidence, which was not disputed, showed that the prisoner, the deceased, and others were drinking in a public house, when a quarrel ensued, during which the prisoner knocked down a servant of the deceased, who protested against this proceeding. The prisoner, resenting the interference, attacked the deceased and "beat him to the ground," the result being that he was dead in ten minutes. The jury found the prisoner "not guilty," whereupon the judge, Mr. Justice Barry, addressing them, indignantly remarked: "You are the only twelve men in the court of that opinion. Go away. No wonder there are widows and orphans in the country where jurors return such verdicts. It is shameful. However, that is the affair of such jurors, not mine." We differ slightly with Mr. Justice Barry in regard to this latter sentiment, and the bystanders appear to have been of our opinion. They applauded the judicial censure of the jurors, thereby intimating that the wholesale manufacture of widows and orphans by murder is an affair interesting to a much wider circle than that collected within the jury box. We do not pretend to prescribe a remedy for this blighting cancer in our social body, a further illustration of which was afforded on Monday, under rather peculiar circumstances, at the Kerry Assizes, when a priest was indicted upon a charge of having committed a criminal assault upon a young girl. The charge was substantiated by evidence, no defence was offered, and the prisoner so conducted himself as to move the judge to threaten him with punishment for contempt of court. The jury, nevertheless, found him "not guilty," a verdict received by the bystanders with applause, and by the Lord Chief Justice with an expression of great surprise.—Dublin Warder.

COTEMPORARY PRESS.

THE FAILURE OF THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The representatives of the United States at the International Monetary Conference in Paris have found themselves not simply in a minority, but absolutely alone among the delegates in their advocacy of a double standard. It was expected that the representatives of the stronger Powers would propose any proposition looking to the general establishment of a double standard, but the countries of the Latin Union were looked to quite confidently to give their co-operation and assent. This they have not done. The American propositions return without indorsement in any quarter. Our representatives even experienced some difficulty in getting an opportunity to state their case. The Congress showed some days ago unmistakable signs of impatience, and it was only by picturing almost plaintively the disappointment which would be felt in America if the case were not given a fair hearing, that our delegates prevented a hasty adjournment. The mission with which the American representatives were intrusted was to obtain "the adoption of a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bi-metallic money and securing fixity of relative value between the two metals." Instead of this, all they bring back is a vague and general affirmation of the necessity of retaining the monetary value of silver, with a recommendation that each State be left free to use a single or a double standard, and to allow or disallow the free mintage of silver. This decision is, in effect, no decision at all. It leaves the matter precisely where it was before. It means simply that Europe is quite content to see the United States absorb all the silver she is willing to, and to make any other financial experiments she pleases. The relations of international trade remain, however, exactly what they were. The ratio of silver to gold will continue to move up and down on a sliding scale—the fluctuations dependent upon all manner of occult influences and uncalculated contingencies. Whatever the American merchant buys in Europe he must buy on a gold basis, and pay for in gold or its equivalent; and the more general the use of silver becomes in this country, and the larger the body of silver coin set in circulation, the stronger will be the outflowing current of gold. The wisdom of looking first and leaping afterward holds in problems of finance as well as in other matters. The action of Congress in monetary matters was based on the expectation that the double standard would be fixed by an international agreement, and that the example of the United States would have weight in persuading the nations of the earth of the desirability of a bi-metallic currency. Had we held the international conference first and acted afterward, we should at least have had a clear understanding of the nature and extent of the problem before us. By adopting the contrary course, we have embarked definitely upon a course in which we discover, too late, that we are to have no companions. If all our commercial interests were limited by our own borders, we could say that we would use whatever currency we chose. As it is, however, when the American merchant, for all that he buys, is compelled to pay gold, and for all that he sells may be compelled to take silver, the relative value of the two metals becomes a matter of very critical importance to him, and may make all the difference between success and irretrievable ruin. The experiment we have entered upon will be at best of slow and difficult solution, and some of its hazards and contingencies are not pleasant to contemplate.—Boston Journal.

ENGLISH NEWS.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that until lately, when the 21st Hussars passed through Wye, it is the first time since the Battle of Waterloo that a party of military passed through the town.

INSTRUCTIONS have been forwarded by the New Zealand Government to Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General of the colony in London, to despatch one thousand additional emigrants this year, chiefly to the Canterbury district.

A YOUNG LADY residing in the neighborhood of Healdy, England, got up in her sleep during a Sunday night, and taking a carving-knife from the kitchen, went to the hen-roost, where she cut off the heads of twenty fowls, and afterwards killed some choice rabbits, and concluded her somnambulant proceedings by mortally stabbing a favorite donkey.

AN INTERESTING VOLUME might be made of the savage things that have been said in the heat of debate by members of the House of Commons of one another. After all, there is a good deal of what may be called prementory history in some of these slaughtering phrases; for instance, when Dan O'Connell called Disraeli "a living lie in breeches." In these days members are content with calling each other names; in older times they used to call each other out.

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 by a person of several years' experience at the Grocery business in this city; first-class reference. Address T. R., this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—A young lady, holding a Model School diploma from the McGill Normal School, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Daily Governess or Teacher in a school. Address 411 Notre Dame st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Situation wanted by a Groom as Coachman, Groom or Assistant Gardener. Able to take full charge of a gentleman's place. Good references from last employer. Address GROOM, this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, Employment by middle-aged English Coachman. Single. References of highest order. Address H. WYKMAN OFFICE.

EMPLOYMENT.—A Lady desires a position as daily governess. Branches taught: English, French, with vocal and instrumental music, acquired on the Continent, drawing and Fancy Work. Address M. N., this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, situations for three respectable girls as Housemaids or General Servants. Apply to Mrs. COLLYER, Registry Office, 1,195 St. Catherine street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted a situation as salawoman, by a Protestant lady knowing both languages, and who has had a few years' experience in a dress and book store. Can give best of references. Address W. W., this office.

Wanted.

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

WANTED, a Planer and Mather, a large size, second-hand, to plane both sides; a Mather preferred. R. KERR & CO., 65 St. Joseph st.

CHINA PAINTING.—Wanted, some pupils for China painting and drawing. Charges moderate. Apply to 1,747 Box, P.O. Montreal.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

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

ROOMS.—Wanted, by a gentleman and his wife, two or three comfortable furnished rooms. A private family preferred. Address, H. C., P.O. Box, 1,970.

Board and Rooms.

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

VACANCIES for table boarders, 45 Arlmer street.

BOARD.—Rooms, with Board, 104 Mansfield street.

BOARD.—Vacancies, 10 Juror st.

BOARD.—A Married Couple or Two Gentlemen will find Comfortable Board at 41 German st. Terms moderate.

BOARD.—Room, pleasant, with Board, for one Gentleman, 1,337 St. Catherine st.

BOARD.—Vacancies for permanent and transient Boarders, Holyoke Place, 258 Holyoke street; beautiful situation, best in city; large garden and croquet ground.

BOARD.—Vacancies at 131 Mansfield street.

BOARD.—Vacancies at 53 Bleury street.

BOARD Vacancies, 142 Mansfield street.

BOARD Vacancies.—Furnished Rooms, with or without board, at No. 10 Cottage, Upper Loehlin.

BOARD.—Board Vacancies for table boarders at 64 St. Antoine street.

ROOMS.—To let, two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 118 St. James street.

ROOMS.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, with use of bath and gas, in a private family. Rooms single or double. Address, Box 1,496, P.O.

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

ROOMS.—Furnished Sitting and Bedrooms to let, 112 Durocher street.

ROOM, furnished, to let, 86 St. Charles Borromeo st.

ROOMS, with or without Board, at 18 Cathcart street.

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

ROOMS and Board, 92 Champ de Mars street.

ROOMS and board, 83 Cathedral street.

ROOMS.—Furnished Rooms with board, in a very desirable locality. Address C. R., this office.

ROOMS, vacant, at 68 Cathcart street.

ROOM vacant at 58 Cathcart street.

ROOMS.—Two Furnished Bedrooms to let, without board, 19 Beaver Hall.

ROOMS, furnished, at 40 Bleury street.

ROOMS, with or without board, at 156 St. George street.

ROOMS.—To Let, two large furnished Bedrooms, with use of bath and W.C. Apply at 63 Latour street, west of Genevieve.

ROOM.—A large airy Room with board, 1,428 St. Catherine street, corner of Peel.

ROOM.—Furnished Bedroom, 106 Union Avenue.

ROOMS.—207 St. Antoine street. Rooms, with or without board.

ROOMS.—Rooms with Board, at 11 Edward street.

ROOM.—One or two gentlemen of quiet habits, can have a well-furnished bedroom in one of the most delightful localities in the West End; in the midst of a beautiful garden, near the Windsor Hotel; all modern conveniences; family private. Apply at 755 Durocher street, or at 235 St. James street.

ROOMS.—Gentlemen of steady habits can have comfortably-furnished Rooms, at 159 Bleury st.

ROOMS.—Choice Rooms; gentleman of quiet habits; partial board; private family; vicinity Windsor Hotel, Address, WINDSOR.

ROOMS, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at 95 Cadieux street.

ROOM.—Furnished Room to let, with all necessary conveniences, 148 Mansfield street.

ROOMS.—108 St. George street. Six Rooms, bath and closet; rent moderate. Apply 16 Phillips' Square.

ROOMS to let, furnished. 37 St. Hubert street.

ROOMS to let, furnished or unfurnished. 24 Cathcart st.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, Cook. Apply at 77 Durocher street, before 10.30 a.m., or after six p.m.

WANTED, Respectable Young Man as Town Traveller. Both languages. Apply before 10 a.m., FRED. H. COLE, 58 St. Francois Xavier street.

WANTED, a Nurse Girl, twelve or thirteen years old, at 1,677 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, a Protestant Housemaid, at 18 Durocher st.

WANTED, a Message Boy, at 378 Notre Dame st.

WANTED, a Servant Girl. Apply at 676 1/2 Durocher street.

WANTED, four Girls for hotel, 30 Bleury st.

WANTED, Cooks, Nurses, General Servants, 30 Bleury st.

WANTED, a Lady Superintendent for the Home for Friendless Women, Upper St. Urban street. Address SECRETARY, this Office, enclosing references.

WANTED, a Protestant Teacher, for Municipality of Cox, County of Bonaventure, P.Q., holding a Model or Elementary Diploma. Terms of engagement to commence about the 23rd October next. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Address, W. S. WIMPFER, Sec.-Treas., New Carlisle, Q.

WANTED, a plain cook, at the Protestant Infants' Home. No objection to a small child. Apply to the Matron, 508 Gay street.

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

Election Cards.

MONTREAL WEST.

To the Electors of the Electoral Division of Montreal West.

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of the Conservative Association of this City, and a large number of my fellow-citizens generally, I have consented to become a candidate for the representation in the House of Commons of the Electoral Division of Montreal West.

In selecting your suffrage, I deem it my duty to state frankly to you the policy which would guide me if honored with your confidence.

The country is undoubtedly in the midst of a very severe commercial and industrial crisis; how severe is unfortunately too well known to us all, and especially to the working classes. Without charging upon the present Government the full responsibility for this state of things, I am convinced that it was in their power, by the adoption of some changes in the tariff, to have greatly mitigated the distress. Their refusal to do this; their declaration that it is not in the power of Governments to avert commercial disaster, or promote commercial prosperity, has carried for them, in my opinion, the condemnation of the people, and it elected as your representative I would not hesitate to use the votes you give me to remove them from the position they hold.

Regarding as I do this trade question as beyond all others in importance, especially to this City of Montreal, I would, if elected, support no Government which did not undertake in an honest and patriotic spirit to inaugurate such a national policy as would promote commerce and manufactures and develop the material resources of the Dominion.

I have confidence in the present Parliamentary Opposition to adopt this course, and I should therefore unite with them in the work.

I believe that while in this country we should not shrink from such outlay as may be necessary for its development, every effort should be made to reduce by a wise economy, as far as possible, the expenditures of the Government.

If elected as your representative, my constant efforts will be to promote in every way possible the interests of this city and the Dominion at large.

Soliciting your support at the polls, I am, Gentlemen, Your Obedt. Servant, M. H. GAULT.

MONTREAL WEST.

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION ROOMS, 109 ST. JAMES ST. Open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD No. 1-71 BLEURY ST. No. 2-330 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST. Open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

ST. ANTOINE WARD: No. 1-1,247 1/2 ST. CATHERINE ST. No. 2-CORNER FULFORD AND DELISLE STS. No. 3-126 ST. MARTIN ST. No. 4-243 1/2 BONAVENTURE ST. All open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

JOHN BURROWS, Assr.-Sec., Liberal Conservative Association.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Cheap, handsome Pony and Dog Cart. Can be seen at 10 Genevieve street.

2,960 DIFFERENT PIECES of Sheet Music, at 25 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 Craie' st., Montreal.

OILS FOR SALE.

Barrels WINTER LARD OIL, Barrels WINTER WHALE OIL, Barrels FINE AND STRAW SEAL OIL, Barrels GASPER AND STRAITS COD OIL.

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON, 17 St. John street.

WOOLLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE.

2 Carding Machines, called "First and second breaker, 49 inches, 1 Crompton Loom, 2 shuttle boxes, 1 Twister, 80 spindles, 2 inch rings, Davis & Farber patent. All in good condition, and nearly new.

WM. S. FOSTER, Rock Island, P.Q.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, a good business stand, in the Village of New Glasgow, P.Q. The business which has been successfully conducted for several years, consists of a general Store and a Clothing and Tailoring Establishment. There is a first-class solid brick house, stone foundation, two stories basement and attic, with excellent stables and outbuildings attached; land can also be obtained at a low price. The property will be sold low and on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises. JOHN MURRAY.

SMALL FANCY DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN TORONTO FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. One or two Ladies, with small means, would find this a desirable chance. Address W., 324 Queen street, West, Toronto.

Consignees' Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Beaver Line SS. "LAKE KEPIGON," G. Scott, Master, from Liverpool, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO., Agents.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

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

LOST, a Purse, containing a small sum of money and papers. Finder will oblige by returning it to 456 Hypocrite street, above GUYTON.

LOST, on Friday, about Noon, a Gold Pocket watch; large size; having mono gram H. P. A. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 257 St. Lawrence street.

PLANING, SAWING MOULDING, and other Mill Machinery for sale at half price or exchange for timber. Address Box 1,188, Montreal.

Tenders.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT School of Cote St. Paul request tenders for the different works required for the erection of a School House, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Messrs. Hutchison & Steele Architects.

Tenders will be received to 6 o'clock noon, 7th Sept., 1878. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.



SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY the 9th day of October next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, St. Anne, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of September next, at either of which places printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 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 choicest tenders will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 27th August, 1878.

THE HARBOR Commissioners OF MONTREAL.

INVITE TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ABOUT 350 Tons of Blue Rouge MACADAMIZING STONE (HAND-BROKEN).

According to specification to be had at the office of Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, Chief Engineer, after the 23rd inst.

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received not later than WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo at Twelve o'clock Noon.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. WHITNEY, Assistant Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office, Montreal, 22nd Aug., 1878.

Miscellaneous.

CRYSTAL GASALIERS.

The largest assortment in the City of CUT-GLASS GASALIERS, suitable for PRIVATE HOUSES, PUBLIC HALLS, or CHURCHES.

Fitted for either Gas, Coal Oil or Candles, which we offer for sale at much lower prices than the same goods can be purchased from any other house in the Dominion.

Having all the parts separate we can make the Lamps the exact height required, all glass to the ceiling. Also, a large assortment of very cheap CRYSTAL GAS BRACKETS and HALL LAMPS.

We can forward a Book of Designs to parties residing in the country. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 287 and 284 Notre Dame street.

ROCK SALT! ROCK SALT!

Lump Rock Salt, for farming purposes, in lots to suit purchasers. J. H. WALKER, 34 Foundling street.

BEST WHITE AND BROWN BREAD SUPPLIED.

If families returning to the city would please leave their orders at 228 Bleury street, they will receive prompt attention and regular delivery. JAMES WYLIE.

TO UPHOLSTERERS.

Steel Springs, Iron Springs, Pillow Springs, all kinds of Springs, etc. Silk Worsted and Cotton Gimps and Cord, Fine Towels, etc. Copied from Wire, Co. Steel Wire, Upholsterers' Needles, etc. For sale cheap at J. W. HANNAH & CO'S, 85 Common st.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S Physician, SIR THOMAS WATSON, PRESIDENT'S JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF.

The British Government Analyst says, "It is the most perfect food for 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 registrars and grocers."

NATURAL FLOWERS, for Memorial Wreaths, Incense in wax. Also, clauses in oil painting, water colors, painting on china, silk, etc. Mr. WELDON, 123 Bleury st.

VISITORS, TAKE NOTICE.

We are selling off our large stock of SCALES, At greatly Reduced Prices, H. B. WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 205 Perfection Lane, off Victoria Square.

NATURAL FLOWERS for Memorial Wreaths and Crosses, made in wax. Mrs. BUCHAN, 66 Victoria street.

THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MEDICINE.

Get discovered for curing Catarrhes and the results of Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges. They are not bad, and are always to be found at all first-class druggists. Be sure and ask for Harrison's Lozenges.

To Let.

TO let, a Lower Tenement House, furnished or unfurnished, near the Hotel d'Angleterre; terms moderate. Apply at 51 Barthelet st.

TO LET, a good Farm, on Back River Road. Apply to E. STANLEY C. BARRI, Attorney, B.C.L., 162 St. James st.

TO LET, a Private Residence, on St. Catherine street, near Victoria street; seat 600 with bath. Large stable and 1000 ft. of land. Apply to J. H. HARRIS, 677 Ave. de St. Hubert, St. Anne, near the Hotel d'Angleterre; or to J. F. GARDNER, 1,330 St. Catherine st.

TO LET, Possession immediately, 2 Dwellings in Princeps Royal Terrace, Upper University street, Nos. 249, 251. 1 Factory in St. Maurice street, lately occupied by Messrs. MacLaren, boot and shoe manufacturers. 1 Warehouse, 150 Metcal street, opposite Athion Hotel. 1 Small store in College street. Apply to JAMES S. EVANS, 15 St. Henry st.

FARM TO BE LET.

AT MASCOUCHE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Known as Grace Farm, situated about 1 1/2 miles from the Village of Mascoche, 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 have a station 2 miles from the farm, thereby offering every facility of communication with Montreal. The farm contains about 200 acres of good arable land, and about 200 acres of pasture and wood—400 acres in all. The farm house and buildings are all in good order, with water laid all through the stables. There are grist and saw mills adjoining.

ALSO TO LET WITH THE ABOVE. The Manor House of the Seigneurie of Lachenaie, known as Grace Hall, and situated on the above farm, with garden, stables, ice house and outbuildings, making a desirable residence for a gentleman renting the farm, and situated in one of the most picturesque spots in the Province. Apply to J. H. FANMAN, Grace Hall, Mascoche, or to W. JONES, Estate Agent, 163 St. James st., Montreal.

WHAT FINE CUT STONE.

House, No. 622 Sherbrooke street, with all modern improvements. Apply to S. H. & J. MOSS, 5 and 7 Beaudry street.

Property for Sale.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Gardiner House, with two hundred acre farm attached, at St. Julie Station, G.T.R. Forty miles west from Quebec City. One of the best business places in the Eastern Townships. Also, a three hundred acre farm, at Methuon Mills Station, thirty miles west from Quebec City. A fine land investment. Apply by letter or on the premises, at St. Julie Station, to WILLIAM GARDINER.

FARM FOR SALE, Cheap, 13 miles from Montreal, containing one hundred and five acres, twenty-six in valuable bush, and the balance under heat of cultivation; comfortable dwelling house, two barns, stables and coach house, all in good order; a river runs at each end of the farm; it is five miles from Laprairie, situated in the Parish of St. Philippe, same acres from St. Philippe, P.Q., with the privilege of pasturing cattle on the extensive common. For further particulars address JOHN HOOP, St. Philippe de Laprairie, P.Q.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, to Purchase, a House west of Bleury street; one that will give a fair return on the purchase money. Apply to No. 9 Brunswick street, Montreal.

WANTED, for a small grown-up family, a well-furnished respectable House in the western part of the city. Address A. W. D., this office. Communications will be held to be confidential.

Business Cards.

L. AVET, ARTIST. CANNO LIKENESSES cut from Nature. Lately with Messrs. Hall, Black & Tiffany, N.Y. Samples on exhibition at Messrs. Savage, Lyman & Co., St. James st., also at Mrs. Monclomp's store, Notre Dame street.

MACHINE and Factory Brushes. Printers' Proof and

Excursions, Pic-nics, &c.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The usual Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will take place in their Rooms, St. George's Hall, 139 St. Antoine street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd Sept at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

VICTORIA LODGE, A.F. & A.M., No. 26 Q.R.

The Regular Communication of this Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING 2nd Sept., at 8.00 p.m. sharp. By command of the W.M.

ELGIN LODGE, 348, R. S., A. F. & A. M.

The Regular Communication of this Lodge will be held at British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame street, this (MONDAY) Evening, 2nd inst., at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

MEETINGS OF THE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS

MR. M. P. RYAN

Will be held at 474 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

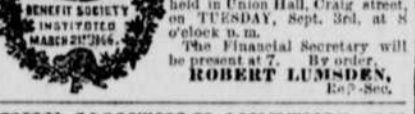
MONDAY EVENING, at 8 O'clock.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

UNITED PROTESTANT WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the above named Society will be held in Union Hall, Craig street, on TUESDAY, Sept. 3rd, at 8 o'clock p.m.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF



Mothers for Prayer will be held in the Baptist Church, corner of St. Catherine and City Councilors streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. All mothers are cordially invited.

CITY OF OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition, open to the world, of Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Productions, Improved Machinery and Implements, Ladies' Work, etc., etc., will take place on the 11th, 12th and 13th SEPTEMBER.

ON THE SOCIETY GROUNDS.

The entries in each department must be made as follows: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before 6th of September.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, and Ladies' Work, September 8th.

Horticultural Products and Flowers, Monday, September 9th.

Prize lists mailed to anyone sending for them.

Passengers carried to Ottawa and return by either the M. & O. Railway, or the O. R. N. Co., at Single Fare Rates, from any of the Stations between the two Cities. Arrangements have also been made to convey Live Stock, Implements, &c., at specially reduced rates.

A. S. WOODBURN, Secretary.

Ottawa, August 14, 1878.

MONTREAL GYMNASIUM,

Corner Mansfield and Barabise streets.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Gymnasium will be held on

FRIDAY EVENING, 13th Sept. next, at Eight o'clock, in the Gymnasium, to determine upon the expediency of closing and disposing of the Gymnasium. All shareholders are earnestly requested to be present.

H. W. BECKET, Sec.-Treas.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER WORKS REPORT.

Sir,—In this day's issue of the Herald appear, under the signature of Mr. Louis LePage, Superintendent of Montreal Water Works, reports on the question of masonry on the walls of the McTavish street Reservoir Extension. Whilst courting the fullest enquiries on the questions at issue, we beg leave to repeat what already through your columns we have stated, that we have never directly or indirectly had anything to do or been connected with any over-measurements, and never knew of it; that we made nothing by it—on the contrary have paid in good faith the amounts claimed from us by our sub-contractors on the strength of the official measurement certified by the Corporation Engineers, and that whilst there can never arise any question as to our good faith in the matter, it still has to be decided whether we can be any more responsible legally than we are morally.

JOHN WHELAN & Co., Aug. 31st.

POST-OFFICE DELAYS.

Sir,—On the 6th inst. I mailed a letter of considerable importance, as regards time especially. It was addressed to "Bonne Esperance, Labrador," postage paid three cents, in place of five cents. To my astonishment I received the letter from the head letter department after a trip (pleasant I hope) round the principal Maritime ports, it having visited the post-offices at Quebec, Picton, Halifax and again Quebec, thence to Ottawa, finally back to Montreal, "twenty-four" days being thus consumed. Now why this absurdity? Could not the two cents be collected on delivery the same as is done here every day? If not should not the short payment be noticed here, and either sent direct to Ottawa or put in my box (my business address being printed on it)? Even the former course would at most have taken but two days in place of twenty-four.

T. S., Montreal, Aug. 31st.

CHINA FAMILIE FUND.—Donations in aid of the sufferers may be sent to this office, or to Mr. F. E. Grafton, 252 St. James street, Montreal, all of which will be duly acknowledged.

CALCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending 31st August, and the corresponding week of last year

Table with columns for August 1878 and August 1877, listing daily and weekly circulation figures.

MONTREAL ALMANAC.

Table with columns for Sun Rises, Moon Phases, and Moon Sets, listing times for September.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

TRIAL BY JURY has been making a fool of itself in Ireland as well as here. "Set those to judge who are least esteemed among you," was a maxim of St. Paul in view of the very petty things that his people squabbled over. The words are fulfilled all too literally when valuable lives and still more valuable reputations are placed by our established customs in the hands of the very lowest class of characters and of intelligences among us. If a man quarrels with his neighbor about a few dollars he can have a respectable jury. If his life or character need vindication or are placed in peril by false accusation the decision is often at the mercy of the impulses and the prejudices of men whose judgments are the least trained and whose moral instincts are the most perverse in the whole community, and who are more than likely to be utterly unable to grasp the case at all. When shall we have a government that cares enough for the good of the country to reform our jury system?

MIXED MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND.

The Court of Chancery in England has recently decided a case of unusual interest and gravest consequences. According to Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins the facts are these: In 1863 Mr. Agar-Ellis was paying his addresses to Miss Stoner, the daughter of Lord Camoys, herself a strict Roman Catholic and a member of one of the oldest Catholic families in England. Both parties were of high birth, education and character, but there were two difficulties in the way of the marriage, the first of a pecuniary and the second of a religious nature, Miss Stoner insisting that all the children there might be of the marriage should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. To this Mr. Ellis, a Protestant, ultimately consented, and the marriage ceremony was celebrated in 1864, first at a Roman Catholic chapel, and then at a Protestant church. The first child was born in this year, was baptised by a priest—Mr. Ellis says against his will—and died at the age of eight years. There are three other children, now aged twelve and a half, eleven and a half and nine and a half years respectively. From the first year of the marriage differences took place between the husband and wife on the question of religion, and have been going on up to the present time, although they continued to live together. Mrs. Ellis, in compliance with the agreement, taught her children with great care, and brought them up in the strict observance of the Roman Catholic faith, and instilled into their minds principles which were totally at variance with her husband's feelings and wishes. At last it seems that Mr. Ellis requested the children to accompany him to the Protestant Church which they refused to do, and he punished one of them on that account, whereupon Mrs. Ellis petitioned the Court of Chancery that they should not be deprived of free intercourse with her, and should admit of their being brought up as Roman Catholics. The Vice-Chancellor in his decision took the stand that "The principles of this Court were those of common sense and of propriety—that the children of a marriage must be brought up in the religion of their father. The father was head of his house, and must have the control of his family, and must say where and how his children should be educated; and this principle was always enforced by the Court except in case of the abandonment by the father of his parental duties. The Court would only interfere where the father was bringing his children up in irreligion, or where he was guilty of grossly immoral conduct. That the children must be brought up in the religion of the father had been decided by many authorities. There was one case in which the child showed the greatest repugnance to be brought up in the Catholic religion; but, still, as the father required that it should be so brought up, the Court enforced his wishes." This decision assumes a special importance in England from the fact that the Roman Catholic Church withholds its sanction from what are called mixed marriages unless the Protestant consents to the education of all children in the Roman Catholic faith. It is evident that in the eyes of the Court of Chancery any such agreement has no effect, and while anti-nuptial agreements concerning property are considered binding, those concerning others than the contracting parties are not valid. Thus Mr. Ellis could not bind himself not to do what he considered for the best interests of his children, and, being a Protestant, it is natural to suppose that he would consider it to be in their interest to be educated in the Protestant faith. The question presents many sides, and in view of the decision of the Court, the Roman Catholic Church must forbid the marriages of any under its charge to any not of their own faith. It is a fearful mistake when two try to walk together through life who are not agreed on the most vital matters. Promises made lightly and wickedly by either party before marriage on matters of such terrible importance cannot set them at rest. What was easy to do when mutual affection was strong and parental love unknown, will be difficult when the case is reversed, and religious matters perhaps have taken stronger hold on the mind,

or perhaps the priest has stepped in between husband and wife. The promise under such circumstances is sure to be broken in heart, and one party or the other to the agreement must therefore yield to a hateful and alienating tyranny.

A FIGHT PROPOSED.

Seeing that the principal argument against Mr. Ryan among Mr. Devlin's supporters was that the former was supported by Protestants, one would have supposed that nothing would have been more grateful to them than the assurance that almost no Protestants would vote for Mr. Devlin. Surely Protestant votes would be a sad blemish on his credit as the champion of the Independent Irish Catholic party. The Evening Post, however, on hearing that the Protestant voters are to be left to themselves to put in their own man if they can, sets up a howl and says if the Protestants avoid voting for Mr. Devlin they are all Orangemen and will have to be treated as such. We have learned pretty well what that means. "If this be true," it says, "we are going to have lively times in Montreal Centre. It is going to be a fight between Orange and Green, and we may thank the 'WITNESS' for it. This is serious news, and news, too, which will arouse a spirit for the 'fight.' The Post will work this mine of international hate out before long if it does not take care. The people will surely get tired of it, and their prophet will have to try something new—he might take lessons in Kearneyism."

A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

WAS IT AN ATTEMPT TO ROB?

No circumstance has caused so much speculation among the residents of Busby Lane and vicinity for some time as a shooting affray which occurred there about a quarter past one o'clock on Sunday morning. Not that such a circumstance was at all unexpected, but the immediate causes of it are hid in secrecy. A gang of young thieves has, for some time past, infested the neighborhood, and as both the victims are young night pads, one of whom is just out of jail, it is suspected by some that they, with other members of the gang, pounced on a stranger with the object of robbing him when he drew a revolver and fired into them. Previous to the firing there was heard whistling and cries of "George" "Jack" and "Bill," as if there was some concerted action. Then a cry of "police" roused the whole neighborhood, and after this a revolver shot was fired about half way up Busby Lane, and a short time afterwards two others. The man who fired these shots, and who was not known, then proceeded along to Busby Lane until he reached the corner of Latour street, when, said an eye-witness who had been brought to his own door by the uproar, Prentiss, one of the wounded lads, appeared under the gaslight, and the stranger saying, "That's you, is it?" fired deliberately at Prentiss, who he shot in the head near the eye. Prentiss fell, shrieking most piteously, bringing scores of people out of their houses half clad to find out the cause of the disturbance. A cab was quickly on the scene, and Prentiss was taken into it and removed to the General Hospital. Staines, the other wounded lad, had his nose near the edge, perforated with a bullet, received, no doubt, previous to the last shot heard, and which Prentiss received. The man who fired was then seen to

WALK AWAY COOLLY

along Latour street. Not until some minutes after this did the police appear on the scene, although a crowd of people had gathered in the pouring rain. Acting-sergeant Anger, of Chabouzeil Square station, finally came up in civilian clothes and began to make enquiries. He heard that the wounded man, Staines, was lying in a house in a court off Busby Lane, and there he at once proceeded.

STAINES ACCUSES A MAN.

The room was crowded when the sergeant arrived, and Staines was in the centre of the room, standing up with the blood flowing from his neck, and talking defiantly as if he had been the hero of a hundred fights. Said the sergeant: "Do you detect any impostor?" "Yes," replied Staines, "that man there was one of them—I saw him." Staines pointed to a rather handsome-looking, well-built young man standing near him, named Kelly, and who did not seem hastily dressed like the others who were present. Kelly gazed on his accuser without twitching a muscle of his face, and quietly denied the charge. "You are the man," repeated Staines, "and I'll not let you leave this room," and Staines sidled towards the door. "That's what exasperates me," replied Kelly. "We are all Irish together; do you think I'd shoot you? What makes you charge me with it?"

THE SERGEANT HAVING OBTAINED THE ASSISTANCE

of a private watchman, Kelly was taken to the police station. Several who knew Kelly and the other parties could not account for the charge being preferred against the former. It is alleged that when the shooting occurred Kelly was in Delaney's grocery, and that the proprietor is prepared to swear to this. Moreover, two witnesses, at least, will testify that they saw the man who fired the shots walk away.

STAINES TELLS HOW IT OCCURRED.

Staines tells a highly improbable story of how the shooting occurred. He said he had just returned from the theatre (although the shooting took place after 1 o'clock in the morning), in company with Prentiss, a young friend named John Hughes of St. Maurice street, and a stranger whom they had picked up on Craig street, and whom they had never seen before. When near Busby Lane they met two other men, apparently friends of the stranger who was with them, and after some few words of conversation they all walked on together. They had turned up Busby Lane in the direction of Staines' home, when the man they had picked up on Craig street knocked him down and fired. Staines being wounded in the neck, then shouted "Police!" after which the stranger chased Prentiss, who was running towards Latour street and shot him. But here again it is strange that Prentiss should have been shot in the face.

THE MOST PLEASIBLE THEORY

is that the band of young ruffians had enticed the stranger into Busby Lane with the idea of robbing him. Detective Cullen says that Prentiss is an irrepressible young thief, and that Staines is equally so. Prentiss's father visited the lad at the Hospital, and stated he had warned him it would come to this. The bullet in Prentiss's head has not been extracted, and it is thought he will recover, although he suffered great agony all Sunday morning. The wounded lads are each about 17 years of age.

STAINES TELLS ANOTHER STORY.

Edward Staines in his deposition taken this forenoon before the Police Magistrate stated that the friends of the stranger invited the latter to enter a carriage which they had standing near Busby Lane, but that the stranger said "No," he would go on with Staines and his friends. The four then walked up Busby Lane till they came to the gateway, where the stranger knocked him (Staines) down, and while not a foot away, shot at him. The marks of the powder are visible in Staines' neck, showing that the muzzle of the pistol must have been quite close. Staines does not know where Hughes was at the time, but

Sparks, alias Prentiss, had run toward Latour at George Sparks corroborated the story of Staines, and deposed further that he himself went on towards Latour street before the shot was fired and afterwards returned to the gateway on hearing the shot. After finding that Staines had been shot he ran back toward Latour street, and when at the corner met the man whom he had before met on Craig street when he shot him. He was about five feet distant from him at the time. Both witnesses were confronted with Stephen Kelly, who was arrested on suspicion, and both swore that he (Kelly) was not the man.

THE OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY EM-BROGLIO.

THE ROAD IN THE POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER PROTECTION OF THE MILITARY—THE ROLLING STOCK, WHICH IS DISMANTLED AND HELD BY MR. MACDONALD IN THE SAND-PIT AT ST. THERESE, TO BE SEIZED THIS MORNING.

The Local Government, finding formidable opposition to an attempt to seize the railway at St. Therese, and fearing that Mr. Macdonald would forcibly try to regain possession at Hochelaga and Hull, called out detachments of the military forces of this city on Saturday evening. The first turned out were the men of "B" Battery stationed on St. Helen's Island, who were marched to Mile End station. Simultaneously, Col. Fletcher, C. M. G., D. A. G., under instructions from the Government, ordered out sixty men each of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, the 6th Fusiliers, and the 6th Mount Royal Rifles. The first-named were stationed at Hochelaga in possession of the station there, while the others were conveyed by a special train from Mile End to St. Therese. They were accompanied to St. Therese by Mr. Peterson, Government Engineer, and others. On arrival at this place it was found that Mr. Macdonald had run off all the rolling stock belonging to the road, on a siding into the sandpit which belongs to Macdonald, and had dismantled the locomotives (ten in number) so they could not be moved, and that there was a force 200 or 300 of Macdonald's men, armed with revolvers, axes, &c., guarding the sandpit. The Fusiliers and Mount Royals at St. Therese took possession of the station and were instructed to keep an eye on the laborers at the pit. Yesterday, Col. Labranche, Commander of the 6th Mount Royals, was ordered to muster as many more of his men as possible, and by evening over 100 men of this regiment and a good number of the 6th Fusiliers were at the Mile End, whence they were conveyed to St. Therese, with the intention of leaving squads at the various stations along the line up to Hull, and of making an attack (if necessary), this morning, upon the sandpit and taking forcible possession of the rolling-stock. It is feared there will be serious trouble, owing to resistance from the men in the pit, but at nine o'clock this morning it is presumed, to prevent Macdonald having communication with St. Therese.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE WAS CUT

—it is supposed by order of the Government, who have an operator at Hochelaga Station—between the latter place and the city, the object being, it is presumed, to prevent Macdonald having communication with St. Therese.

THE TROOPS TAKE MACDONALD'S POSITIONS.

Upon going to press this forenoon a correspondent telegraphed from St. Therese to the effect that early this forenoon the troops marched to the station-house, and occupied it, there being only the slightest opposition offered. Subsequently the troops marched to the sand pits, which rapidly became vacant upon their approach, and were taken without the slightest resistance, the large military force overawing the crowd.

NO CHANCE FOR THE LACHINE COURSE.

The following despatch was received this morning from Mr. Webster, acting for Courtney, by Mr. J. Hughes, Secretary of the Lachine Rowing Club: GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 2nd.

The first and only race will be on Oswego Lake.

E. B. WEBSTER.

Of course this renders certain that the great five-mile championship sculling race will be rowed on the above named lake; it is very doubtful, however, if this will be the only race between the two this season.

CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE AT TORONTO.

The following circular will interest many: SHAPTESBURY HALL, Toronto, 17th August, 1878.

At a preliminary meeting of Christians, held in Brantford during July 9th, 10th and 11th, at which most of the Evangelical churches were represented, the undersigned were appointed a committee to make arrangements for holding a conference of Christians in Toronto, early in the ensuing month of October.

The proposed Conference seeks to advance the Kingdom of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by instilling into the minds and hearts of God's children a deeper interest in the study of His Word, and by setting forth the necessity of a more thorough and unreserved consecration to the work and person of the Lord.

This circular is sent out for the purpose of creating a prayerful interest among all who are in sympathy with such a gathering. We therefore trust that on receipt of this information you will make the contemplated Conference a subject of earnest and unceasing prayer, and will do all you can to interest others in its furtherance and welfare. As this Conference will precede the autumn and winter work of the churches, it is most earnestly hoped that such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit may be experienced as will lead to a great ingathering of precious souls.

The committee are very anxious that they may be guided by the Spirit of the Lord, in arranging topics, speakers and other necessary details, and would therefore ask special interest in your prayers for wisdom and guidance.

We are, in the bonds of Christian love, S. H. BLAKE, JOHN MCMURRICH, ROBT. BALDWIN, WM. GOODERHAM, JR., GEORGE FOSTER, T. J. WILKIE.

S. R. BRIGGS, } Secretaries. W. P. CHOMBLE, }

Circulars giving topics and speakers will be forwarded in due time.

A HIGHLAND CORPS FOR QUEBEC.

It is reported from Quebec that a new volunteer regiment is about being formed, which will be a credit to the ancient capital. It will be an infantry corps, uniformed and equipped as a Highland regiment, and be styled the Quebec regiment of Fusiliers. The following gentlemen representing all classes and creeds and selected from the best society of the old city, will, it is reported, be shortly gazetted as officers of the new organization; they have been drilling actively for some weeks past in their temporary drill rooms in D'Aiguillon street. It is the intention of the officers to have their regiment in splendid order on the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne, and to give our new vicerey a loyal reception. The officers are:—Lieut.-Colonel H. Stanley Smyth, Majors—L. B. Dumbell, Alfred Whyte, Captains—John Lomasurier, Chas. V. Temple, Richard S. Toner, Honore, Plamondon, Walter Moody, Gustave Quimet, Lieuts.—D. Morgan, John Tudor, John Fitzgerald, Ernest Levy, T. J.

Maloney, Richard Hudson, Second Lieuts.—John Doyle, G. T. Pemberton, S.J. Codville, Fras. Hollaway, James Patton, Thos. C. Watson, Adjutant—H. Hagens, Paymaster—J. R. Healey, Quarter Master—C. E. Holowell, Surgeon—C. Rowan, M.D., Asst. Surgeon—R. H. Russell, M.D., Chaplains—Rev. W. E. Clark, D.D., Rev. M. S. Burke, M.A., Rev. Geo. Housman, B.A., Rev. Pierre Casseau.

A STRANGE CASE OF THEFT.

A man named Louis Raymond was lately boarding on Sherbrooke street with Madame Chabtrand. He after some persuasion induced her to go to his parents in Burlington, Vt., representing that it would be greatly to her advantage to go. She finally agreed, and having packed her trunk was all ready to start. He accompanied her to the depot, promising to have her baggage checked. She got on board the train, which started before she saw Raymond, and on arriving at Burlington, she found that none of her baggage, valued at \$50, was on the train. As soon as she had raised money to return she came back to this city to discover that her baggage had never been checked, but sold, and Friday she recognized Raymond, who had so deceived her, selling apples on St. James street, near St. Gabriel. She communicated with Detective Arcand, who immediately arrested Raymond. He denied the charge, stating that he had no knowledge of the affair whatever. The case will proceed at once in the Police Court.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

ATHLETICS.

MONTREAL CAVALRY SPORTS.

The military sports on St. Helen's Island on Saturday afternoon, under the direction of No. 1 Troop, Montreal Cavalry, were a pronounced success, and afforded great amusement to the large number of spectators on the ground. The eleven competitions announced took place with the following results:—

- Half-mile race, four entries—First prize, Trooper Thompson; second, Trooper McGeibbons. One hundred yard race, in heats—First, Corporal Smith. Mounted post practice, 15 entries—First, Sergt. Major Sinnamon; second, Corporal Smith. Three-legged race, five entries—First, Troopers Turner and Martin. One mile, open to all volunteers, two entries—First, Pte. Hubbel, V.V.R. second Pte. Paton, V.V.R. Steeplechase, six entries—First, Trooper Bow; second, Trooper Cook. Officers' race, 100 yards—First, Cornet Stewart; second, Capt. Tez. Tiltting at the ring, nineteen entries—First, Trooper Bussell. Jockey race, six entries—First, Troopers Larkin and McGeibbons. Flat race of one mile, open to troop horses only—First, Trooper Thompson. Single stick practice, open to all volunteers, five entries—First, Sergeant May Sinnamon, of the 1st Troop. Troop weather was favorable, and the 6th Fusiliers Band added much to the pleasure of the occasion. The prizes were principally medals, but for the tilting at the ring a gold-mounted sword was presented by R. Irvine Esq., and a cavalry sword and belt, presented by an infantry officer. In the evening the Troop, with a number of friends in the Victoria Rifles, sat down to dinner at the Queen's dining-rooms. Sergt. Hart occupied the chair, and the usual patriotic toasts were honored.

LONGUEUIL CRICKET CLUB GAMES.

The annual athletic meeting of the Longueuil Cricket Club took place on Saturday afternoon with the usual eclat. The Union race course, on the Chambly road, where the games were held, was visited by large numbers of spectators, who evinced a lively interest in the sports, and the manner in which the programme was executed contributed not a little to the already established popularity of the Club. The judges were Messrs. E. A. Whitehead, A. C. MacIntosh, Thomas Boyd, W. C. Javenhill and Isidore Hurteau, Mr. W. J. M. Jones, President of the Club, acting as referee, and Mr. J. F. Ouellet as starter. The following is a list of the competitors with the winners of prizes: Four Mile Walking Race—first, W. McLennan. High Jump—won by R. Summerhayes, who jumped 5 ft. 2 in. Quarter Mile for Longueuil boys under 15—first, John Moffat; second, Alf. Lorlaeae. Quarter Mile, "green," for members of the Club—first, Henry MacIntosh. Throwing the Cricket Ball—Ed. Gough, who threw 103 yards. Quarter Mile, handicap—John Durey. 100 Yards, heats—first, J. M. Ingersoll; second John O'Flaherty. 100 Yards Race—for members of the club, first, J. M. Ingersoll and D. C. McIntyre. Hop, Step and Leap—J. M. Ingersoll, making 36 feet. One Mile (Club)—first, Henry Howe. One Mile Handicap—first, J. MacIntosh, second, W. Bonnell. Consolation Race—100 yards, D. Bell. Boys' Consolation Race, 100 yards, Frank McGuire. The Band National of Longueuil was present on the ground, and performed an excellent musical programme.

LACROSSE.

ATHLETICS OF THIS CITY VS. GLENGARRY CLUB OF LANCASTER.

On Saturday afternoon the above match attracted a number of spectators to the new Shamrock grounds on St. Catherine street West.

The following are the names of the teams:—

Athletics—Goals, C. Crosbie; point, N. Hagar; cover point, M. Yale; fielders, H. Drysdale, J. Brown, E. Bryson, J. Crowley, A. Crosbie and not a Darling; home, D. Talbert, C. McGregor and W. Blacklock; Captain, A. E. Peel.

Glengarry—Goals, P. Grant; Point, A. Grant; cover point, W. Grant; fielders, R. H. Falkner, John McGregor, P. McNaughton, R. T. Nicholson, A. B. McDonald and P. Decair; home, A. D. McDonald, W. H. Amo and L. McRae; captain, W. C. Dixon.

Shortly after half past three o'clock Nicholson for the Glengarry Club, and Crowley for the home team, faced the ball. The first game was keenly contested, and it was not until after fifty minutes' play that the Athletics scored a game, the ball being sent in by Crosbie.

The second game lasted only about three minutes, when A. Crosbie scored another goal for the Athletics. The third and last game lasted twenty minutes, and developed some excellent play on both sides. McGregor finally deciding the game and match by a home throw. Though not successful in this match, the Glengarry Club gave evidence of good material, which, when well developed by practice, will place them in a foremost position.

NON-SMOKERS VICTORIOUS.

An interesting match was played on Saturday afternoon on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds, between teams of Smokers against Non-Smokers. The match was a very spirited one, and opened in favor of the Smokers, who secured the two first games. The Non-Smokers, however, determined to show that they had "fire" in them if not smoke, and after three more well-disputed games, claimed the match. Moral—

THE RIFLE.

MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY MATCHES.

The annual matches of the Montreal Field Battery were held on Saturday at the butts, Point St. Charles. Among others, Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson and other officers of the regiment were present on the ground. The following are the results of the matches:—

Table with columns for Carbine Match, Rifle Match, and Association Match, listing scores for various participants.

BATTERY MATCH.—Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; five rounds at each.

Table with columns for names of participants and their scores in the Battery Match.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Driver A McPherson	24
Gun Thos Walker	23
Corp A O Hastings	19

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

Highest—Dean R Smith	26	20	56	—	102
Second—G A McGuire	30	27	43	—	100
Capt W R Oswald	34	27	43	—	105
Driver John Allen	27	20	47	—	94
Act Bomb James Smith	18	22	46	—	86

AGGREGATE PRIZES. Fifteen individual and three volunteer team prizes. Entrance fee—Individuals, 50 cents; Snider rifles Government pattern, 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Open to all members of the volunteer force for individual prizes, and also to one or more teams of five members of any corps of active volunteer militia—cavalry, artillery, engineers, rifles or infantry. Corps to name their representatives before the match commences.

500 yards. 600 yards.

Fifth Royals	127	115	—	242
Sixth Fusiliers	132	98	—	230
First or P of W Rifles	123	98	—	217

Volunteer team prizes—1st, \$20; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$8.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

Pte Wren, Fifth Royals	29	31	—	60
Sergt Dennison, Sixth Fusiliers	30	23	—	53
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.	27	25	—	52
Sergt Harkon, P of W	29	23	—	52
Pte Wilson, 5th Batt.	27	23	—	50
Sixth Bomb company, M A A	29	21	—	50
Corp Allan, P of W	24	25	—	49
Pte Perry, 5th Royals	23	25	—	48
Sergt Nivn, 6th Royals	30	18	—	48
Pte Rowan, V R	27	21	—	47
Sergt Anthony, 6th Fusiliers	30	17	—	47
Lieut Vaughan, M G A	23	23	—	46
Sergt Cole, M G A	27	19	—	46
Corp Powell, 6th	27	19	—	46
Corp Currie, 6th	27	19	—	46

At the conclusion, the prizes were presented and hearty cheers were given for the Queen and the commanding officer of the Battery, Colonel Stevenson.

THE THAMES REGATTA. LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Thames International Regatta began Saturday and will be concluded on Monday. In the first heat of the race for the champion sculls Higgins beat Boyd. The latter claimed foul for Higgins, but it was not allowed. In the second heat Elliott beat Blackman by 100 yards. In the champion pairs race from Chiswick Church to Putney, the Northerners (Lumsden and Boyd) beat Higgins and Thomas by six lengths.

CITY ITEMS.

FIRES.—About half-past one o'clock this morning an alarm was rung from box 78 at the corner of St. Patrick and Seigneur streets. The Salvage Corps of No. 2 station proceeded in the direction as far as the city limits, but found the fire far beyond in the village of St. Conogonde, so they returned.—About a quarter-past eleven this morning an alarm was rung from box 94, for a chimney fire at a dwelling-house, No. 27 Hubert street. No damage.

HOCHELAGA CEMENT COMPANY.—The quarry at Gale Farm, Hochelaga, has for some few weeks been excavated for the purpose of furnishing material for the manufacture of cement, large quantities of which, as is well known, have been and are still being imported into Canada from the United States. The Hochelaga Cement Company was formed about two years ago, and since that time buildings have been erected, machinery got into running order and all arrangements have been made to do a rushing business. Last Saturday the friends of the new enterprise met the Mayor of Hochelaga in the chair, with the object of giving a good "set off" to the enterprise. Among those present were the Mayor of Hochelaga, the Mayor of Montreal, Hon. Mr. Beaudin, Messrs. C. J. Coursol, McLaren, Copeland, Holland, Reay, Thomas White, Coyle, Watkins, Charlebois, Baker, E. J. McDonald, George Watt, A. J. Boyce, of Bristol, England; Shipwell, engineer in charge of Lachine Canal, R. White, John Sullivan, and a number of other gentlemen. It was stated during the meeting that the works were capable of producing from 100 to 150 barrels in fourteen hours, and that their present supply was being used principally on the Lachine Canal works. Twenty-seven men are now employed, but this number will be materially increased shortly.

POLICE COURT.—SATURDAY.—Before Mr. W. H. Brehat, P.M.—John McCulloch, for using insulting language to Martha Cooper, \$8 or 15 days. Michael Mead, 32, laborer, lying drunk in Common street, \$1 and costs or two days. Thomas Shelly, 30, drunk and disorderly on the canal wharf, \$2 and costs or five days. An action against Narcisse Martin, for shooting at a wild duck, was continued till Saturday next.

RECORDED'S COURT.—SATURDAY.—Eliza Bourgeois, 33, lying drunk in St. Paul street, \$1.50 or ten days. Ella Champagne, 36, carpenter, drunk and disorderly in Mignonne street, \$2.50 or fifteen days. Pierre Lesperance, 47, laborer, drunk and resisting the police in Craig street, \$5 or one month. Joseph Belleville, 22, carter, absenting himself from his vehicle, \$5 or one month. Martin Quigley, 30, laborer, drunk in McGill street, \$1.50 or ten days. N. B. Faulkner, 40, advocate, and Anthony Force, 29, merchant, the former insulting and the latter interfering with the police, no complaint discharged. Wm. Reddy, 24, printer, assaulting Alfred Gae, \$5 or one month. Damase Benoit, 21, carter, drunk and furious driving in St. Joseph street, \$10 or two months. Thomas G. A. J. Jeweller, drunk and refusing to pay his carter, \$2.50 or 15 days. Flavien Bigous, 27, farmer, refusing to pay market dues, 50 cents or 10 days. Paul Laroche, 28, carter and Felix Lamare, 22, laborer, assault and battery, trial fixed for Tuesday, September 3rd.

COMMERCIAL.

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for week ending August 23rd were \$90,793.57, against \$79,751.90 in the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of \$11,041.67.

THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS. INCREASING BUSINESS IN THE EAST END. The Real Estate market last week was not marked by transactions of any note. Most of the sales recorded show that medium price properties have been acquired after, and the greatest number have taken place in the Eastern portion of the city. The Real Estate Exchange Board are encouraged by the increased demands for investments, and consequently look forward for a good fall trade. In consequence of the return of families from the seaside, house letting has taken a more lively turn, and hopes are entertained of securing tenants to landlords. The following are the sales registered last week:

WEEKLY REPORT.

St. James Ward.—
Montcalm street—Official No. 75, 3,584 feet, brick house, \$4,600.
Visitation street—Official No. X, W, half 1,088, 4,313 feet, frame and brick house, \$2,958.

St. Louis Ward.—
St. Lawrence street—Official No. part 553, brick house, \$3,250.
Cadieux street—Official No. 918-95, brick cottage, \$3,000.
St. Lawrence Ward.—
Ontario street—Official No. part 1,692, building lots 4,150 feet, \$2,300.
Corner Berthoin and St. Louis street—Official No. 164, brick house, 3,970 feet, \$4,000.
Henry street—Official No. 250, brick house, 2,488 feet, \$4,075.
St. Ursula street—Official No. part 906, brick tenements, 4,100 feet, \$6,000.

St. Antoine Ward.—
Mayor street—Official No. 87, Lot 42 x 75, \$1,800.
Lincoln Avenue—Official No. part 1671-6, brick cottage, 2,574 feet, \$4,275.
Concord street—Official No. part 745, stone cottage, 1,600 feet, \$3,200.
Bonaventure street—Official No. part 849, lot.

St. Ann's Ward.—
Britannia street, Official No. 4, 507-17 x 23, 8,750 feet, \$1,750.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—The feeling is pretty general that when mild flavored cheese come on to this market, prizes for such will rule some shillings higher than at present, and probably soon be over 50s.; but at present our market is overburdened with heated stock, which the most sensible importers continue to push off at best obtainable prices, there being little doubt that the deterioration in quality of such goods will quite equal any probable advance in market. Though the feeling for the future is stronger, there is, therefore, no alteration in value on present arrivals—in fact our market may be quoted easier, as the top price taken is 42s to 43s, though sellers may ask 44s. We quote the bulk of the stock here at 35s to 38s, the supply being in excess of the demand. Total shipment of cheese from New York for week ending to-day, 100,000 boxes. Montreal, 12,000 boxes.

BUTTER.—There is a good enquiry for strictly choice creameries in good condition at 80s to 100s, and for fine States at 70s to 75s, but anything below is almost utterly unsaleable at over 35s to 40s (gross price) and there is no prospect of improvement for such. We, therefore, recommend shipment of none but finest qualities—any other sort will lead to disappointment.—Hodgson Bros. Circular, Liverpool, August 17th.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Flour market this forenoon, while inactive, is marked by a firm tone. Spring Extra continues scarce. The quotations are: Superior Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.85 for new wheat; Extra, \$4.75 for do.; Spring Extra, \$4.75; Superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers', \$5 to \$5.25; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.55; Middlings, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3; Ontario Bags, \$2.30 to \$2.35; City Bags, (delivered) \$2.40 to \$2.45. Sales: 800 Extra \$4.75, 1,300 Spring Extra, \$4.75, 50 Superfine, \$4.55. The rolls are 1,875 bbls. Canada Spring Wheat is worth \$1.05; a quantity sold on Saturday at that figure. Red Winter, \$1.05. Oatmeal, \$4 to \$4.15; Corn meal, \$2.35 to \$2.50. Peas, \$2.20; Oats, 20c; Provisions, Ashes and Freight unchanged.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 67,346 bush.; Flour, 1,875 bbls.; Meal, 600 bbls.; Ashes, 12 bbls.; Butter, 820 packages; Cheese, 2,210 packages.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 10 39 a.m.—Wheat, 89 3/4c to 89 1/2c Oct.; receipts 191,000 bush.—Shipments, 313,000 bush. Corn, 36 3/4c to 37c Sept.; receipts, 502,000 bushels; shipments, 420,000 bushels. Oats, receipts, 153,600 bush.; shipments, 135,000 bush. Barley, receipts, 34,000 bush.; shipments, 6,000 bush. Pork, \$9.42 1/2 Sept.; \$9.55 bid Oct. Lard, \$7.02 1/2 to \$7.05 Sept.; \$7.12 1/2 to \$7.15 Oct.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2, 10 47 a.m.—Wheat, 94 1/2c Sept.; 94c Oct.; receipts, 43,000 bush.; shipments, 105,000 bush.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.—SEPT. 2.

The arrivals of live stock by rail during the past week have been 23 carloads of cattle for sale on this market and 39 carloads for shipment to Britain, 1,445 live hogs (about 600 of these are to be sent to Britain) 16 double-decked and two single-decked carloads of sheep. The price of cattle bought for city consumption ranges from \$2.75 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs; cattle are bought for the British market at from \$4 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs. There were not many cattle bought by butchers to-day, Frank Hawkins, from Toronto, sold three carloads of cattle to Ald. McShane at 4 1/2c per lb; D. McLean, of Komoka, also sold a carload of cattle to Mr. McShane at the same rate; A. Heves, of Toronto, sold 21 cattle at \$4.67 each; W. Latimer, of Nanawau, sold a carload of small cattle at from \$20 to \$25 each; W. Jaek, of Lindsay, sold a number of cattle at \$35 each, or a little over 5c per lb; Ald. McShane had two carloads of cattle bought for him by J. Bryant, of Toronto, at a cost of about \$60 per head, Wm. Head sold about 20 head of cattle at from \$23 to \$40 each; Mr. Head also received from J. Head, of Galt, three carloads of cattle and 200 hogs, which are to be shipped to Britain; R. Dickkirk is also buying 250 hogs for Glasgow at a cost of about 150 head of cattle were offered at Viger Market to-day, but sales were slow. Live hogs sell in lots at from \$4.50 for culls, to \$4.75 for 100 lbs. good hogs.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVALS.—August 31.
SS. Canadian, Glasgow, H. & A. Allan, general cargo.
SS. Earl King, Glasgow, R. Redford & Co., general cargo.
Barque Abraham Young, Picton, R. C. Adams & Co., coal.
Enrique Agnes Wilson, Leith, R. C. Adams & Co., coal.
Barque D. M. R. Park, London, R. C. Adams & Co., ballast.

DEPARTURES.—August 31.
Briet, Signa, Barbadoes, Lord, Major & Mann, general.
Briet, St. Louis, Bell's Cove, Nfld., J. & R. McLean, flour.
Schowyer Mariah Anna, St. Johns, Nfld., J. & R. McLean, flour.
SS. Thames, London, D. Shaw, general.
Barque McLeod, Buenos Ayres, R. C. Adams & Co., lumber.
Barque Campsie Glen, Queenstown, W. E. Boyd, wheat.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2, 11 30 a.m.—Cotton, dull, castor, 69-16; Orleans, 6 11-16.
LONDON, Sept. 2, 11 30 a.m.—Consols, 94 11-16; 67 1/2 106 3/4.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31st, 1878.	
	Corresponding number last year.
Number of inmates—	
Males	70
Females	33
Total	103
Number of night lodgings given in Night Refuge—	
Males	88
Females	40
Boys	14
Girls	14
Total	156
Number of quarts of soup and extra meals distributed—	
Night Refuge Poor	453
Out-door Poor	43
Total	496

—James Kimber and Wm. Henderson, Esqs. are the Visiting Governors at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge this week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parties furnishing are reminded that Mr. Henry J. Shaw, Craig street, has the largest and best stock of furniture in the city, being wholesale agent for the great factories at Grand Rapids. He sells the best Queen Ann, East Lake and other new styles at wholesale prices. Best hair mattresses a speciality. Upholstering and curtain trimming by competent men.—Mr. Shaw is also wholesale agent for the Hale, Weber and other first class pianos.

Noon Advertisements.

ROOFING! ROOFING! All kinds of felt and gravel roofing, both new and old, promptly made and repaired. Wooden and iron roofs Varied. All done under my own personal supervision, at hard prices. Work warranted or no charge. Office, 87 Bonaventure st. Res. denon, 50 Helleur 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, 98 St. Francois Xavier st.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a young lady; terms moderate. 43 Berthelot st.

MADAME VINCENT will resume her Singing Lessons at her residence, 86 Cadieux street, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

HORSES.—Heavy team wanted; must be large, true to draw, and guaranteed to plough, and at a reasonable figure. Apply to Mr. W. American House, on Tuesday, from ten o'clock a.m.

Noon Advertisements.

WHITESIDE, JORDAN & CO., Manufacturers of SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, AND BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. FACTORY AND WAREHOUSES, 66 COLLEGE ST. BRANCH, 16 PHILLIPS SQUARE. N. B.—Hair Mattresses carefully made over.

ALBERT BUILDINGS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. We are clearing on balance of our large Stock at greatly reduced prices. TERMS LIBERAL. Est. GEORGE WINKS & CO.

GRAIN BAGS,

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

CENTS FOR SALE AT WITNESS OFFICE.

R. HOE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Printing Presses and Printing Machinery of Every Description; Hydraulic Presses, Letter-Composing Presses; also, Cast-Steel Saws, 504 KING STREET, NEW YORK. Reduced Price List and Catalogue on application.

IMPROVED WATERPROOF COVERS.

The subscribers are Agents for Messrs. James McLEWRAITH & CO., of Glasgow, patentees and best makers of above goods, and invite orders for direct importations. LEWIS S. BLACK & CO., 184 McGill street.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL.—Extended reports in the Montreal Daily Witness. Price per month of September, 20c; ministers, 25c. Address, enclosing amount, JOHN DUGGALL & SON, Montreal.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL.—Readers of the Witness, please bring this advertisement to the notice of all friends who are Methodists, that they may take advantage of these reports of the General Conference, which will be of great value to them.

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Noon Advertisements.

NOTICE! Taken away by mistake or stolen from the Armoury of the Victoria Rifles the Medallion hat, a black leather case about two feet in length by one foot in width, both sewn with a strap. The person taking it away will find it to his advantage to return it to me to the caretaker. JOHN BOWDEN, Quarter Master.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

NOTICE. On FRIDAY, August 30th, and TUESDAY, September 10th, a Special Train, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, will be run from Caennas to Montreal, leaving at 9.00 a.m., for the accommodation of summer residents. JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager. Montreal, 17th August 1878.

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 Streets.

\$100,000 TO LEND, at low rates of interest, on Stocks

Bonds, or any first-class securities. J. PHILIP WITHERS, Stock Broker, Exchange Bank.

THE POLITICS OF THE DAY

can never be fully realized by any one that is over-worked or suffering from mental anxiety, sleepiness, dyspepsia, indigestion and nervous debility, as any of the above will impair their vigor and activity, and unfit any one 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 offered by leading physicians and medical journals is PHOSPHOGEN, 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 disorder.

ORNAMENTAL TILES

FOR DECORATION OF FURNITURE JARDINIERS, MANTLES, &c., &c. Over 500 patterns in stock from five different factories. Hand Painted Mantel Sets, Pink Capitals, Majolica Enamelled and Printed Tiles. Also, Plain Tiles for hard painting. E. J. MAXWELL & CO., 725 Craig st. Orders taken for Flooring and Hearth Tiles, &c., &c.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF RUSTIC WORK

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, GARDENS, PARKS, &c. The "Rustic Manufacturing Company" of Bell Fawcett, Ont., many of whose beautiful goods were sold at Mr. J. J. Arnton's Rooms the past spring, have now on Exhibition. Opposite the Windsor Hotel, some fine specimens of their latest designs in Summer Houses, Marble Seats, Umbrellandas, and a general variety of Rustic Work, to which they direct the special attention of all lovers of the Rustic. Owners of grounds and gardens, public and private, are solicited to inspect the workmanship and designs of these samples. Mr. P. E. Drake, the Manager, has also photographs and sketches of their work in Rustic Bridges, Fencing, &c., which he will gladly show to those interested. He will remain at the Windsor for a few days.

WE WANT TO KNOW

The reason why we should pay thirty per cent. extra for our BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING when it is a glaring fact that by purchasing our Boys' attire from the Famous Establishment of J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 and 33 St. Lawrence street, we get them infinitely better made and trimmed, with a net saving of fully thirty per cent. We want to know why we should pay those extra charges. We are sure our materials are much better than is employed in most other Houses, and every Garment is warranted to give satisfaction, or others made in their stead.

SEE OUR PRICES FOR TO-DAY.

Boys' Suits	\$2.79
Boys' Suits	3.99
Boys' Suits	3.25
Boys' Suits	3.50
Boys' Suits	3.75
Boys' Suits	4.99
Boys' Suits	4.25
Boys' Suits	4.50
Boys' Suits	4.75
Boys' Suits	5.99
Boys' Suits	5.25
Boys' Suits	5.50
Boys' Suits	5.75
Boys' Suits	6.99
Boys' Suits	6.25

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

NEW PIANO WAREHOUSE,

ON ST. JAMES STREET. Having leased the beautifully fitted rooms, No. 183 St. James street, Montreal, near the Methodist Church, formerly occupied as a piano room by Alderman Hood, we will open a new Piano and Organ Store there, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst. None but the best and most perfect instruments will be kept, including those of Albert Weber, New York; Chickering & Sons, Boston; J. P. Hale and Vose & Sons, &c., &c., and these will be sold at a small advance on the cost of manufacturing, and fully warranted. We will also allow full value for old Pianos in exchange for new, or will purchase them for cash, as the parties may desire.

WANTED, AGENTS.

Male and female, to sell the little Giant Burglar Alarm; sells at night for 15c; the Royal Nutmeg Grater; Rogers' Eggbeater, the Schindler Lock Stick; Hipper, and other fast selling goods. Why be idle? One agent made \$10.85 last Friday. Place and energy will win. Catalogue free. MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., 517 Laguardie street, head of Cole.

WANTED, a General Servant and Nurse. Apply on Tuesday, 33 Mark st.

COL. DUNWODDIE, MILLIONAIRE.

(Harper's Library of American Fiction.)

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

For the instant the young lady felt with Mrs. Dunwoddie as if there was an unpleasant something in the whole affair; but her visitor continued eagerly—

"A million of dollars, Miss Anderson! Can you estimate it?" And he proceeded to tell her of the inventory, which he had himself made out of the Nevada wealth, although he did not think it necessary to speak of the way in which Horace Dunwoddie had discovered it.

"Do you know, Miss Anderson," he said at last, "that I hesitated for some days after arriving, to give Col. Dunwoddie a full and final statement of what seems now to be his property through his wife? My consternation at finding my friend dead, my unexpressed grief, indeed, prevented. And I could not but respect their also. Besides, I shrank from telling such astounding news in full, almost as I would have done had it been something terrible."

Mr. Middleton had hesitated. During one or two days and nights at the Clairesville Hotel, and before he had spoken with the Dunwoddies after Horace's discovery of the inventory in his uncle's belt, he had done, perhaps, the deepest, steadiest thinking of his life. So intense was his anxiety to know and to do, as well as to say, only what was best under the sudden circumstances, that he came as near praying for help to get out of his "tight place," so he phrased it to himself, as he would have done had he fallen, instead, into the deepest canon in the Nevada mountains without food or outlet. Not that Middleton had not an inspiration as of genius from the first; but he had hesitated—hesitated. It was the emergency of his life, and he was justly slow in deciding. When, however, he had decided, his decision was clear; so clear and final that he entered upon what was to be done with the utmost alacrity as well as energy.

He now recurs to the delightful theme. "A million of dollars in gold, Miss Anderson. It is over a million, but that basis will do. A million! You can travel over Europe, buy pictures, diamonds, yachts, fast horses, fine houses! Have you ever been North, or East? You have no idea what splendid hotels they have." And he entered with the eloquence of sincerity into a description of the operas and theatres, the parks and stupendous dry-goods establishments, the concerts, ice-cream saloons, race-courses, and magnificent jewellery establishments of the chief cities. Middleton had an exquisite taste as well as passion, for millinery in every sense of the word, and he dwelt with real artistic power, as well as zest, upon the furnishing of the houses, as also upon the matter of dress, with reference both to ladies and gentlemen, so far as he had studied the subject, in London as well as Vienna and Paris.

The young lady had, as yet, only such vague intuitions of all this as Eve may have had—rather as some queen dethroned and imprisoned while yet a child may have felt. It was impossible not to be interested. Clairesville had been very wearisome; she had known only disaster and sadness so long! The bright face and joyous tones of Middleton were in such strong contrast, too, to her mother's cold, sad countenance; and that of Col. Dunwoddie had not been much more inspiring. She herself was so strong and well, so full of vigor and passionate wishes. Middleton could not but feel that he was making a successful visit. The heightened color, the kindling eyes, the evident pleasure of the inexperienced girl swept him beyond his own control.

"I trust you will pardon me for saying it," he remarked as he arose to leave. "but I have rarely—very rarely—known a lady who— and there he stopped, as if his frankness was carrying him too far, in the expression of his admiration. "I am afraid of unintentionally offending— I will bid you good-day." Nothing could be more smoothly deferential. There was a respectful flattery in his manner which had an effect beyond words. The same wind which howls and wrecks can gentle itself down into a zephyr which is timid as to the disturbance of the lightest tress of a lady's hair; but nothing in nature was more versatile than Middleton. The whole cosmic force in his case was simplified, however, into the brightest of axioms, and that axiom was contained in the neat inscription upon his card—"Gamaliel Middleton"—that and nothing else. He loved his sister so far, at least, as to support her generously. But she had never lived with him. It would have been out of the question in the roving life he had led. He rarely thought of her except when making a remittance and receiving her acknowledgment. So rapid were his changes in life, so brief was his association with any set of persons, that society, in his estimation, was but as the fellowship upon the billiard-table of the ivory balls; the essence of the game lying in his striking against and driving his next neighbor before him, under penalty, if he did not, of being driven himself. Nor, having a single eye to his own success, did he spare himself any more than he did any other.

"If you blunder in this thing," he said to himself as he walked away, "I will cut your throat. The prize is to be lost. If you lose it, you fool, I will kill you."

For he felt that he had talked too much. And so did the lady. She, too, could enjoy life keenly; and yet there was that to her in her visitor's conversation, interesting as it was, which had a certain taint of greediness, even of gluttony. A handsomer or more pleasing gentleman Miss Anderson had never met, certainly none quite as interesting. And yet there was, under all his eager description, a certain unpleasant sound, as of the swinish crunching of acorns, which was offensive. When she herself was alluded to, however respectfully, in that connection, there was an instinctive recoil from being classed with the swine which fared so sumptuously, or the acorns upon which they fed. Although she was ignorant of the world, her visitor's attempt at compliment was so distasteful to her that it somewhat spoiled the flavor of the whole visit.

She was the more sensitive by reason of a visit on the part of Horace Dunwoddie a few days before. His father had commissioned him to tell Mrs. Anderson and her daughter of their good-fortune.

"Please, my dear—" Mrs. Dunwoddie had said the instant the suggestion was made. "Dear Charles, do you think it wisest? I would a little rather not. The ladies have not been here since they knew I was better. Suppose we wait till they call. Do you not think it will seem a little, a little—?" she said with a smile and a color in her pale cheek.

"As if we were intoxicated!" the Colonel said. "Perhaps so, my dear, but not with friends so intimate. They might feel hurt if we did not speak soon, and they may not call

for many days. Besides," Col. Dunwoddie added with a malicious glance at his son "Horace is—desirous of doing so."

The poor youth colored up to the roots of his hair; he felt a tingling to his finger-tips as his father spoke. It had been very great news indeed for him to hold in so long, for not a syllable had as yet been told any one outside of the family. There had been a full conversation with Middleton, who had cordially congratulated them on their wealth. To a young man like Horace the wonderful event, fully confirmed by Middleton at last, was new wine, and the fermentation was very great in the new bottle. It was natural he should desire to tell somebody. The one person next to him, besides his own family, in all the world was Emmeline Anderson, and he was eager to speak.

"I wouldn't if I were you," his mother said, with her forefinger uplifted in warning as her son approached her. His wholesome face was all tremulous with the flickering flame of a first love, fully kindled only of late. The light and color of her own girlhood came back to his mother's face as if in reflection of his as he said with a kiss—

"Please, mother!"

"I wouldn't," she said ominously, her wisdom holding its own against her admiration and love for her boy.

"Please?" he persisted as unreasonably as Charlie would have done when he knew he was asking for what he ought not to have.

"No," she said, even if she smiled yes. For there is this in a woman's intuitions which proves that they are instincts, they never falter or change; you might as well as a skylark to soar under water, or a fish to swim singing to the stars. "No!" And she would have said it had she or her son been dying. "No, my boy, don't do it!"

"Your mother is merely teasing you, Horace," Col. Dunwoddie exclaimed in high good-humor. "Oh, go and be done with it. Horace has reasons, my dear. He has not told us, but they are reasons we will cordially approve. Besides, I want to consult with you. Mr. Middleton tells me that I can draw for any amount very soon. Do you not agree that I ought not to give, largely at least, to the debt of the church with those persons in power? I would gladly clear off every cent if I did not believe the weight of debt is the only thing which restrains them—"

But Horace was eager to go, and at once.

(To be Continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

DON'T ALLOW THE COWS TO SHRINK.

The milk yielded by a cow represents the only basis of profit to her owner. When the milk ceases she becomes a bill of expense. The dairyman then should study how to keep a full flow of milk through the whole season. He must remember that the milk is allowed to shrink in quantity, from poor pasturage; it cannot be again recovered when the feed becomes good. If the dairyman has green food—such as green oats, peas, or corn—let him feed these; but, if he has not such green food, he should then resort to grain to make up a full ration. Four to eight quarts of bran or middlings to each cow per day, or four quarts of oats or corn-meal, will keep the flow of milk while the grass is short. The extra food will be paid for each day by the milk it produces, besides keeping up the quantity of milk ready to be continued when the grass grows again from fall rains. What we wish to impress upon the minds of all dairymen is, that under all circumstances the only chance of profit in a dairy must be from liberal feeding, to produce a uniform and abundant flow of milk; and when a dairyman makes up his mind that he cannot afford to feed liberally he had better sell his cows at once and get out of a losing business. We know a man with twenty cows, who watches the condition of his pasture and the thrift and yield of his cows constantly, and adds extra feed in barn at once on any appearance of falling off in milk. And the consequence is that his annual yield of milk is fifty per cent. more than many of his neighbors; while the cost of the extra food is not one-third what he receives from the extra yield for the season. Do not be afraid to trust your cows with a few quarts of grain per day. They will pay for it every night.

—National Live Stock Journal.

TABLE REFUSE FOR POULTRY.—First, a proper feeding-pail is an absolute necessity to successfully prepare the refuse of the table and kitchen, to make it proper food for fowls. Get a hard-wood pail, or ask your grocer for a hard-wood butter-irkin shaped like a pail. Cut a board to fit into the chime firmly on the whole bottom of the pail, and thick enough to project an inch or more beyond the ends of the staves, so that the pail may rest firmly on the bottom, instead of on the ends of the staves. Fasten it in place by a few nails driven through the staves into this false bottom, which may be of pine, as it is only to keep from bursting out the bottom of the pail by chipping in it. If you cannot get a hard-wood pail, put another false bottom of hard-wood inside of a pine pail, nicely fitted and secured like the under one. Grind the edge of a common spade sharp, and you have an admirable chopping-knife, and will be surprised to see how quickly you can chop fine all scraps and waste of every kind, cooked or raw vegetables, chicken-bones, and everything except beef, pork, or mutton-bones. These save by themselves and put into a stock soup-kettle, with all pieces of raw meat, or cheap meat from the market, and keep it on the kitchen stove as much of the day as you can induce your "better half" to let it remain. After boiling several days, some of these large bones will chop up fine with the other waste, and can be used as fast as they become soft. Chop up the waste each morning, adding meal and shorts enough for a breakfast for the flock. Scald the whole with the soup from the stock-kettle, adding once each week one of the following articles for each twenty-five hens: One teaspoonful pepper, six onions, one-half pint charcoal, one teaspoon pure vinegar, and two teaspoonfuls sulphur, etc. The above will produce a breakfast that will make your poultry-house and its occupants as lively and musical as a first-class opera-house.—American Poultry Yard.

KEEPING POULTRY IN ORCHARDS.—This is a matter that should be practised when possible. We believe that if farmers and fruit-raisers knew the benefits arising from such management they would at once adopt it. Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of which told us that before the fowls were confined in it the trees made little or no growth, and only a corresponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was evident now! The grass was kept down, the weeds killed, and the trees presented an appearance of thrift which the most enthusiastic horticulturist could not but admire

and envy. The growth of the trees was most vigorous and the foliage remarkably luxuriant. The fruit was abundant, of large size, and free from worm and other imperfections. This excellence was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that the "hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker-worm." He found less trouble with their rooting in trees than he expected, and that a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to another as the condition of the fowls or the orchard section seemed to require.—The Poultry World.

A NEW ENEMY OF VEGETATION.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Cambridgeport, Mass., says:—"This present season I have seen the ravages of an insect on vegetation which is not mentioned in the excellent work of T. W. Harris, M.D., describing insects that injure vegetation. I had for ornament planted a row of the large scarlet colored beans near the end of a barn. The ground being rich they came up rank; but I found the leaves all cut to shreds as fast as they came on. I examined the vines daily, early and late, but failed to find any insect that could injure them; and feeling assured that it must be some nocturnal insect, one night at 10 o'clock I took a light and examined the vines. To my astonishment I found them thickly covered to the height of three feet with creeping snails of all sizes, varying from one and a half inches long down to half an inch, all eagerly eating the bean leaves. I have also found them to eat my lettuce and cucumber plants as soon as out of ground. Without doubt many have seen their work, not knowing what to attribute it to."

DOMESTIC.

COOKING MEATS.

BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Bread and meat should be among the simplest and least difficult articles of food to cook, but for lack of care or through unpardonable ignorance they are the most frequently spoiled. For the present we only propose to speak of meats.

Where there are no reasons for stringent economy and the choicest pieces are selected, there is no excuse if they are not so cooked as to give the highest gratification. For those who are compelled to choose the cheapest, not the best, there are many ways by which a little skill and a fair amount of good common sense can make even the poorer portions quite satisfactory. Indeed, sometimes the cheapest cuts give more pleasure than the choicest joints that wealth provides, because the one is daintily dressed and finely seasoned, carefully cooked to a turn, and its plebeian origin skillfully covered by a good farmer's sensible wife, and the other ruined by the reckless carelessness of an expensive cook whom no one dare censure or direct.

Attention to the art of seasoning, a fair knowledge of the modes of making tough beef tender, nutritious and palatable, are important items in domestic education. Many housekeepers are very careless in giving their directions or in their own use of seasoning, and thus often spoil what might have been delicious. We say "careless," but too often it is the result of ignorance. The injudicious use of salt, pepper and herbs has ruined many a meal that should have been most excellent, and added the tortures of dyspepsia, the usual penalty for such ignorance or misuse of seasoning.

It is a common practice of cooks, and often of those who are called good housekeepers, to sprinkle salt over meat when just ready to put over the fire. Now, to salt any meat before it is well heated through—or, better still, half cooked—will injure very materially the best ever sold in market, and certainly quite spoil a poor article, no matter whether it is steak, roast or stew. It will harden the fibres, toughen the meat all through, extract the best part of the juice, make it very injurious to the stomach, and give no pleasure to the palate.

If a housekeeper thinks she can explain to her cook the effect this mode of seasoning will have on health and comfort and then feel that her part of the care is over she will make a great mistake. Unless a proper supervision is steadily practised she will soon learn that explanations, and even strict injunctions, are usually disregarded. The salt will still be thrown over the meat before it is at all cooked—perhaps because the girl wants it "off her mind"—and as the result appears, indigestible mess of meat is set before the family. Should any one venture to complain, the mistress has any number of excuses at her tongue's end. Upon the butcher or cook, or both unitedly, is thrown the whole burden of blame. But, in truth, the chief fault rests with the housekeeper; for with her alone lies the whole responsibility. It is her own business to see that her instructions receive respectful attention, and that her orders are promptly and scrupulously obeyed. Simply to give the order is of little avail. One failure should suffice to teach the mistress that her careful supervision will have more effect than a hundred messages through the speaking-tube or verbal directions.

It is difficult to press upon cooks, or careless, incompetent housekeepers, the simple rule that salt should not be used in seasoning meat or poultry until partly cooked, and on the contrary, that pepper and herbs, if used, should be added at an earlier stage; because all such seasonings release the best part of their flavor more readily by the action of heat, though not at so intense a degree as to evaporate and thus lose the most delicate part of their flavor.

Rapid cooking and intense heat are as injurious to the meats as to the seasoning. Long, gentle cooking—simmering—is best for even the choicest meats, except in broiling. Pepper, spices, herbs, if used, penetrate all through the meat when cooked slowly; but the best flavors evaporate under rapid cooking. A poor, cheap, tough piece of meat is hardly eatable, certainly not digestible, unless these precautions are strictly observed; but it can be made wholesome and delicious if they are properly understood and remembered. The French understand the power of slow cooking to preserve all fine flavors. If they had not such great fondness for garlic theirs would be the perfection of meat cooking.—Christian Union.

STEWED POTATOES.—Your potatoes must have been previously boiled and cold, and before going further, let us tell you how to boil the potatoes in their skins. First wash them well; use a small scrubbing brush to get all the dirt out of the cuts and eyes. If this is not well done there will be an earthy, disagreeable flavor, which will spoil all. We emphasize this, for no succeeding pains in cooking will or can remedy it. Put them on

in salted boiling water. Let them cook quickly, but not furiously; try them with a fork, and as soon as they are done—not a moment before—take them from the fire and pour off the water at once. Set the pot on the fire again, without cover, to dry any moisture which remains. If potatoes are put into cold water they will be soggy, and the same result will follow if they are left in the water after they are done. For stewed potatoes, they must be done in the morning or on the previous day. They will not taste the same if warmed up when just boiled. Pare them nicely, taking off the skin only, not with a great piece of the potato to throw away. There is often great and unnecessary waste in peeling potatoes. Cut them up into dice and put them into your stew pan (we use a porcelain omelette pan), add a teaspoon of good milk—cream is better if you have it—a good piece of butter, salt, and pepper to taste. Let them cook slowly, stirring often. They cannot be cooked in less than ten minutes, and fifteen is better. Serve them hot. They should be rich and creamy when done; if thin and watery, depend upon it, you have not followed the directions carefully.—Christian Intelligencer.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

LUKE 10: 30-37.—Sept. 8, 1878.

It was probably while on a journey through Samaria, on the way to Jerusalem, that a lawyer or scribe came to Jesus, asking Him the question, What shall I do to inherit eternal life? It was in answer to this question that Jesus spoke the parable of the lesson. A similar occurrence is related by Matt. 22: 37-40, and Mark 12: 28-34. But the one related by Luke is probably not the same. The lawyer did not ask the question as a sincere enquirer after truth, but in order to make some objection to prove the skill of "this famous Galilean teacher." Jesus, seeing through the evil motive of his question, simply asked him what was the answer to that question which was given in the law which it was the very object of the man's life to teach and to explain. The lawyer gave the best summary which the best teaching of his nation had by this time rendered prevalent. Jesus simply confirmed his answer, and said, "This do, and thou shalt live." But wanting something more than this, and anxious to justify a question which from his own point of view was superfluous, the lawyer thought to cover his retreat by the fresh question, "And who is my neighbor?" Had Jesus asked the man's own opinion on this question, he well knew how narrow and false it would have been; he therefore answered it himself, or rather gave to the lawyer the means for answering it, by one of his most striking parables.—Farrar.

30. A certain man (one of the Jews) went down from Jerusalem. From the heights of the mountains upon which Jerusalem was built, to the vale of the Jordan in which Jericho stood (18 miles distant), is almost a constant descent. This man, we may suppose, takes the usual route. Starting from what is now St. Stephen's gate, through the eastern wall of Jerusalem, he crosses the garden and the southern slopes of the Mount of Olives to Bethany. Thence he proceeds through the road, once the channel of a stream and now a deep ravine; and at about ten miles from the city he enters that gloomy road through the desert wilderness called by St. Jerome the bloody way, and which from that time to the present has been the haunt of Arab and other robbers.—Whedon. To Jericho. Should the traveller have escaped unharmed, as the priest and Levite did, in due time there would open before him in rare beauty the plains of Jericho and the distant towers of that city of palms. It had been lately raised to its highest pitch of splendor by Herod the Great, who here built a favorite palace.—Whedon. Fell among thieves (robbers). If we might conceive the ocean as being suddenly congealed when its waves are tossed mountain-high and pitching in wild confusion against each other, we should then have some idea of the scene of the desert in which the Saviour has placed so truthful a parable as that of the Good Samaritan. The ravines, the almost inaccessible cliffs, the caverns, furnish admirable lurking-places for robbers; they can rush forth upon their victims unexpectedly, and escape as soon almost beyond the possibility of pursuit.—Hackett. It is very common at the present day for travellers to be robbed and even murdered here. Stripped him of his raiment. Those among whom he fell did their best to maintain the infamous character of the spot; for they "stripped him of his raiment," and because, perhaps, he made some slight resistance as they were spoiling him, or out of mere wantonness of cruelty, "wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead."—Trench.

31. A certain priest. It is well known that at Jericho many priests had their abode, who, when their turn came, discharged the service of the sanctuary at Jerusalem. Commonly they appear to have chosen the longer but safer road by Betheliehem, so that it was an exception when they travelled through the wilderness. It here brings into so much the more striking light their want of feeling, that the two do not pass on without first having come nearer, and more or less exactly taking note of the state of the case. This, however, merely persuades them of the greatness of the danger that awaits them also if they delay even for an instant; and therefore they make haste to quit the way of blood as quickly as possible.—Van Oosterzee.

32. Likewise a Levite. This was a class who served at the temple, assisting the priests in the sacrifices and other services. They belonged to the tribe of Levi, which was set apart to religion (Num. 8: 6-22). In his case there was an additional aggravation; for he seems to have at least drawn nearer to the priest, and looked at the suffering condition of the man, and then coolly to have passed on his way.

33. A certain Samaritan. The Samaritans inhabited the central part of Palestine. The Samaritan was exposed to at least the same danger as those that had passed before him; but he took not counsel of these selfish fears, for, when he saw the wounded and bleeding man, "he had compassion on him." While the priest and Levite—marked out as those who should have been foremost in showing pity and exercising mercy—were forgetful of the commonest duties of humanity, it was left to the excommunicated Samaritan, whose very name was a byword of contempt among the Jews, and synonymous with heretic (John 8: 48), to show what love was; and this not, as was required of them, to a fellow-countryman, but to one of an alien and hostile race,—one of a people that had no dealings with his people, that anathematized them; even as, no doubt, all the influences with which he had been surrounded from his youth, would have led him, as far as he yielded to them, to repay hatred with hate, and insult with insult, and wrong with wrong. For if the Jew called the

Samaritan a Cuthite,—an idolator who worshipped the image of a dove,—and cursed him publicly in his synagogue, and prayed that he might have no portion in the resurrection of life, that to eat a morsel of his fare was as eating swine's flesh, and would rather suffer any need than to be beholden to him for the smallest office of charity, the Samaritan was not behindhand in cursing nor in active demonstrations of enmity and ill-will.—Trench.

34. Bound up his wounds. Exceedingly touching is here the minuteness with which all the details of his tender care towards the poor and unknown stranger, of whom all he knew was that he belonged to a nation bitterly hostile to his own, are given. He "bound up his wounds," no doubt, with strips torn from his own garments. Oil and wine. See Isa. 1: 6. This was a well-known method of cure in the East. Greek and Latin physicians commended it on this expression. He says, "Some one might naturally ask whence this traveller got his oil and wine on a journey? It has occurred to me that travellers in hot Eastern countries made a point of carrying oil with them, that they might anoint and strengthen their limbs wearied with continued heat. We have an example in the case of Jacob, who, even when he slept on the bare ground in Bethel, and journeyed alone with only a staff, nevertheless had oil with him, with which he anointed the stone, and with which he poured out to the glory of God" (Gen. 28: 18).—Hyle. The wine was poured in to cleanse the wound, and the oil to assuage the smart. They were highly esteemed remedies. Set him on his own beast. His care of the wounded man must have consumed considerable time; but, after he had ministered to his wants, he does not leave him alone, thinking he had done enough, but puts him upon his own beast, and takes him to an inn. Real love does not ask how little, but how much it may do.—Jacobus. To an inn. This is the only place where an inn, as we understand the word, a house for the reception of travellers, kept by a host, as distinguished from an empty caravansery, is mentioned.—Alford.

35. Two pence. About 30 cents; but equal to two days' wages of a laboring man,—enough for several days' support.

36. Who . . . was neighbor? A most dexterous way of putting the question: (1) Turning the question from, "Whom am I to love as my neighbor?" to, "Who is the man that shows that love?" (2) Compelling the lawyer to give a reply very different from what he would like,—not only condemning his own nation, but those of them who should be the most exemplary. (3) Making him commend one of a deeply-hated race. And he does it, but it is almost extorted. For he does not answer, "The Samaritan,"—that would have sounded heterodox, heretical,—but, "He that showed mercy on him." It comes to the same thing, no doubt, but the circumlocution is significant.—J. F. and B. The lawyer had asked, "Who is the neighbor to whom I am bound to show the service of love?" But the Lord asks, "Who is a neighbor; he who shows love, or he who shows it not?" for herein lay the great lesson, that it is not the object which is to determine the love, but that love has its own measure in itself: it is like the sun, which does not ask on what it shall shine or what it shall warm, but shines and warms by the very law of its own being, so that there is nothing hidden from its light and from its heat. The lawyer had said, "Declare to me my neighbor: what marks a man to be such? is it one faith, one blood, the bonds of mutual benefits, or what else, that I may know to whom I owe this debt of love?" The Lord rebukes the question by holding up before him a man, and this a despised Samaritan, who, so far from asking that question, freely and largely exercised love towards one who certainly had none of the signs such as the lawyer conceived would mark out a neighbor in his sense of the word. The parable is a reply, not to the question, for to that it is no reply, but to the spirit out of which the question proceeded. It says, "You ask who is your neighbor. I will show you a man who asked not that question; and then your own heart shall judge between you and him, which had most of the mind of God, which was most truly the doer of his will, the imitator of his perfections."—Trench.

37. Go . . . do likewise. What noble Christian institutions have not such words founded, all undreamed of till that wondrous One came to bless this heartless world of ours with his incomparable love,—first in words, and then in deeds which have translated his words into flesh and blood, and poured the life of them through that humanity which he made his own.—J. F. and B. Beautiful as is this parable when thus taken simply according to the letter, and full of incentives to active mercy and love, bidding us to "put on bowels of mercies," to be kind and tender-hearted; yet how much lovelier still, provoking how much more strongly still to love and good works, when, with most of the fathers of the Church, with many, too, of the reformers, we trace in it a deeper meaning still, and see the work of Christ, of the merciful Son of Man himself, portrayed to us here! The lawyer naturally took, and was meant to take, the meaning which lay upon the surface, nor will the parable lose its value to us as showing forth the pity and love of man to his fellow, because it also shadows forth the crowning act of mercy and love shown by the Son of Man to the entire race.—Fowler's Select Notes.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

SEPTEMBER 2.

The Spirit helpeth our infirmities. The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost.—What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God?—It is God which worketh in you.

We know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered. And he that searcheth the hearts knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God.

He knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust.—A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench.

The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He leaeth me beside the still waters.

Rom. 8: 26, 27. Ps. 103: 14.—1st. 42: 3. Matt. 26: 41. Ps. 23: 1, 2.

It is a fact that it is much easier to get men and women for the hardest and most self-denying work for Christ than to obtain the money to support them.—Presbyterian Banner.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

LE GOUVERNEMENT local a fait saisir le chemin de fer de Québec-Montreal-Ottawa-Occidental à Hull, à Ste-Thérèse et à Hochelaga.

ON ANNONCE la mort d'André Maynard, pilote, autrefois de No. 339, rue Ste-Marie, arrivé à bord du steamer Eri King, vis-à-vis le Cap-Santé. Il est mort des blessures dont il souffrait depuis un an.

LE CAPITAINE Longueuil, arrêté l'autre jour, et qui prétend être descendant du baron Charles Lemon de Longueuil, autrefois seigneur d'une grande étendue de terre, se dit héritier de Longueuil, de l'île Ste-Hélène, des Trois-Rivières et d'Island Pond. Il fait des démarches pour réclamer ces propriétés immenses.

LES TRAVAUX de restauration de la cathédrale de Strasbourg avancent rapidement. On vient de mettre en place le grand portail décoratif de la façade principale. Les panneaux, recouverts d'ornements en plaques de cuivre, sont la reproduction exacte de ceux qui existaient avant la Révolution.

ON ANNONCE officiellement que les Autrichiens ont occupé Névezing le 25 août, sans rencontrer d'opposition; ils ont formé une administration régulière, et ont déarmé les habitants. Le général Szapary, après un combat de plusieurs heures, le 30, a fait tirer 4 ou cinq canons de l'ennemi. La plus grande partie des insurgés de l'Herzégovine se sont soumis. Il en reste 1,000 de concentrés à Trébinje. On rapporte que le général Todleben a reçu l'ordre de suspendre l'embarquement des troupes russes, pour la raison que la flotte anglaise ne s'est pas retirée de l'île de Principas. — Un journal radical de Rome, le Dossere, annonce le départ d'un corps de volontaires italiens d'Anio, qui va se joindre aux Boïanes.

L'ATTORNEY général Devens a rendu une décision importante qui intéresse toutes les personnes en possession ou dépositaires de brevets d'invention aux Etats-Unis. Cette décision porte que tous les brevets accordés à deux ou plusieurs individus quand un seul est l'inventeur réel, seront déclarés nuls. Il arrive fréquemment qu'un pauvre homme conçoit une idée féconde, un perfectionnement habile, un procédé nouveau. Pour appliquer cette idée, ce perfectionnement, ce procédé, il faut de l'argent; c'est ici qu'apparaît l'associé, l'homme d'argent. Moyennant une certaine part stipulée dans les bénéfices de l'exploitation, il fait à l'inventeur les avances nécessaires à la constitution du monopole par la prise du brevet, et, pour ce mettre en garde contre toute tentative d'indépendance de la part de l'inventeur, il l'oblige celui-ci à faire figurer les deux noms sur le brevet qui doit servir de sanction à l'exploitation. C'est pour rendre plus difficiles les marchés de ce genre et protéger l'inventeur contre le capitaliste que la loi a décidé que les brevets délivrés aux auteurs réels de l'invention seraient seuls valables.

LA PROTECTION AUX ETATS-UNIS. Ce mot de "protection" que l'on veut lui faire dire? Une augmentation de droits sur les marchandises importées, t-elle les fabricants et les ouvriers? Est-elle, en un mot, un avantage pour un pays tout entier? Voilà ce qu'il faudrait démontrer avant de le prôner. D'après les théories protectionnistes, c'est aux Etats-Unis, terre de protection par excellence, que les fabricants devraient être les plus florissantes; tandis que malgré toutes les ressources de ce pays et de l'industrie de ses habitants, elles sont dans l'état le plus délabré. A l'heure qu'il est, des milliers d'ouvriers sont sans emploi, par suite de la fermeture ou de la faillite de grand nombre de manufactures, même de celles qui semblaient les mieux établies; comme, par exemple, la fameuse filature de coton de Salisbury, Massachusetts, laquelle a été vendue dernièrement aux enchères pour 100,000 dollars seulement, après en avoir coûté 1,200,000; et la fabrique de laine non moins renommée de Glenham, sur les bords de l'Hudson, représentant aussi plus d'un million d'argent déboursé, mais évaluée à environ 200,000. Huit autres fabriques de presque égale importance ont subi la même dépréciation et ont été vendues, de gré ou de force, pour seulement la moitié de leur première valeur.

"Depuis bientôt quinze ans, dit l'honorable David Wells, on a fait l'essai de la protection nationale aux Etats-Unis, et la plus grande échelle et dans les circonstances les plus favorables de succès que l'on ait vu, et sous l'influence de cette protection, l'industrie domestique n'a été que plus affectée. Toutes les propriétés que l'on se plaisait à répandre avec tant de confiance autrefois, touchant les résultats de la protection ont été trouvées fausses et l'on a qu'à prendre séparément les industries qui ont été le plus protégées pour s'apercevoir que ce sont celles-là même qui rapportent le moins de profits et qui sont les plus pauvres."

On pourrait multiplier de pareilles citations. Et le pire est que ce désastreux effet de la protection se voit non seulement dans l'industrie, mais aussi et surtout dans le commerce et la marine marchande des Etats-Unis. Les journaux américains ne cessent de jeter les hauts cris sur l'évanouissement de la marine et le déprissement du commerce de l'Union.

D'après une autorité des mieux renseignées, "dans un mois, quarante-six vapeurs ont quitté le port de New-York, chargés de produits américains, sous des pavillons étrangers, et pas un seul appartenant aux Américains. Et tandis qu'en 1855 nos vaisseaux transportaient l'Amérique et l'Angleterre pour 1,854,308 tonneaux, en 1875 ils n'en transportaient que 736,338 tonneaux!"

Le même auteur résume en ces termes la kyrielle des maux causés par la protection: "Les Etats-Unis ont eu de la protection autant qu'ils en ont voulu pendant 20 ans, et qu'en est-il résulté? La protection a élevé la taxe municipale de 131 villes d'une population de 8,500,000 âmes à un montant de \$12,000,000 par année, ce qui fait un taux de \$70 par famille par année. "La protection a totalement arrêté l'immigration aux Etats-Unis. "Elle a gaspillé dix mille millions de dollars de capitaux. "Elle a plongé quatre millions de personnes dans la misère. "Elle a ruiné entièrement le commerce maritime des Américains. "Elle a créé un système de rings et de corruptions législatives sans parallèle dans les annales d'un corps législatif. "Elle a stimulé la propagation des doctrines socialistes et communistes de la pire espèce. "Elle a beaucoup contribué à détruire l'une des sauvegardes de la société américaine, en changeant le système de distribution des propriétés et en créant un petit nombre de fortunes gigantesques aux dépens et au détriment de la grande masse du peuple."

A ce compte, la protection serait une seconde édition augmentée de la boîte de Pandore!

* * * On a découvert dans le Kentucky, à quelques milles de la célèbre caverne du Mammoth, une autre grotte naturelle qui n'a pas moins de 16 milles en largeur et 23 milles en longueur. Elle s'étend ainsi à quelques mètres du sol. Ce souterrain extraordinaire possède trois larges et profonds cours d'eau dont un est navigable à l'espace de 14 milles et forme une route naturelle à travers cette excavation. Deux chevaux attelés ont parcouru la caverne jusqu'à une distance de 11 milles.

Cette grotte était connue des autochtones, car on y a retrouvé un certain nombre de momies embaumées et ensevelies dans des cercueils de pierre. L'homme qui a fait cette singulière découverte était un pauvre homme hier. Aujourd'hui, on lui offre \$10,000 du petit champ sur lequel se trouve l'entrée de la caverne.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A slight cough that we are so apt to consider a mere annoyance and treat with corresponding neglect, too often proves to be the seed sown for an inevitable harvest—consumption. Immediate and thorough treatment is our only safeguard. A tea-spoonful of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime given whenever the Cough is troublesome, will afford immediate relief, and if persevered in will effect a cure even in the most obstinate cases.

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 for \$5.00.

Apothecaries, &c. POND'S EXTRACT. POND'S EXTRACT. THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. THE UNIVERSAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

NOTE:—Ask for Pond's Extract. Taken otheer.

POND'S EXTRACT, the great Vegetable Pain Destroyer, has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN.—No Family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Bells, Fetors, Corns, etc.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably faintness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly accelerates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.

Hemorrhoids or Piles find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

Varicose Veins.—It is the only sure cure. Kidney Diseases.—It has no equal or permanent cure.

Bleeding from any cause.—For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs and elsewhere.

Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured. Physicians of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel recommend it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they give it for several kinds of all kinds of Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, Swollen and Chronic Glandular Glands (not the glands of the Larynx), Erysipelas, Eczema, Stings of Insects, Scabies, etc. Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

Toilet Use.—Removes Scurfiness, Roughness and Smutiness; Heals Cuts, Eruptions and Eczema; It relieves, incrusts and softens, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS.—POND'S EXTRACT.—No Stock Breeder or Livestock Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livestock, Street Railroads and First Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Shins, Swellings, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pains, Colic, Diarrhea, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every farmyard as well as in every farm house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION!—Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew the secret of its proper preparation. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY AND USES OF POND'S EXTRACT in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 95 Maiden Lane, New York.

RICHELIEU RENAL WATER. NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

For all diseases of the bladder and kidneys. No medicine required. These suffering from any diseases of the bladder or kidneys, will find speedy relief by using the Richelieu Renal Water. Price 30c per gallon. Country orders promptly filled, and pamphlet sent on application. J. A. HARTÉ, Druggist, 400 Notre Dame street.

FOR INDIGESTION OR DIARRHOEA! JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF will be found effective when all else fails.

Professor Girwood, McGill University, says: "I can strongly recommend its use to the public as supplying in the most easily digested form all the materials necessary for renewing the tissues wasted by disease or overwork." Dr. Worthington, Sherbrooke, says: "It is the most perfect food I know of for invalids, being serviceable in general diet from whatever cause, and is especially useful in the diarrhoea of children." Sold by leading chemists in tin. 35c, 60c, and \$1.

Miscellaneous. LONDON MFG CO'S ESSENCE OF MEATS. For Invalids, Travellers, and Persons of Delicate Health.

ESSENCE OF BEEF ESSENCE OF MUTTON. ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.

These Essences consist solely of the Juices of the Finest Meats extracted by gentle heat without the addition of water or any substance, and are ready for use direct from the cans, without further preparation, and will be retained by the stomach in the most severe cases of illness. An excellent stimulant in cases of Diphtheria, Hemorrhage, and all cases of depressed system, and low vital power; almost a specific in cases of sea sickness and dyspepsia, and the ailments of infants in summer have been used by this excellent Essence. Wholesale by LYMAN, CLARK & CO., and H. SEYDEN AVANS, and by all Druggists and Grocers.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

For Young Ladies.

MISS LAWDER'S School for the Board and education of young ladies, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, 4th Sept. Professors will be held at Dawson Brothers, Mrs. H. H. and 119 Mansfield St. On and after the 1st September, Miss Lawder will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

MRS. FETHERSTONHAUGH'S SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D. V.) on THURSDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 21 MANSFIELD STREET.

MISS PENNEY'S SCHOOL, 141 LUSIGNAN STREET, WILL RE-OPEN ON 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH, will be re-opened TUESDAY, the 3rd September. After Monday, the 20th inst., Miss Symmers or Miss Smith will be at home daily from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. to receive visitors on school business. 42 McHILL COLLEGE AVENUE, Montreal, 29th August, 1878.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, 89 CATHEDRAL STREET.—MISS WESTAY begs to announce she will open a School for Young Ladies and a limited number of boys under nine years of age, at the above address. Music pupils independent of the School. Circulars and full particulars on application. Miss Westay at home for school business, every 2 p.m.

LADIES' SCHOOL, 186 BLEURY STREET, Conducted by Mrs. STONE, WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

MISS BULGER'S School for Young Ladies will re-open (D.V.) on MONDAY, Sept. 2nd, at 26 1/2 St. Urban st., corner of Ontario st.

MISS PEDDIE'S School for Young Ladies will be re-opened on MONDAY, 2nd Sept. 177 BLEURY STREET.

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

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES' SCHOOL, 257 1/2 Wellington street, Ottawa.—This School for the higher education of young ladies, will re-open Sept. 4th, with a full complement of teachers. French the language of the school. Board, with tuition, including music and drawing, \$250 per annum. For circular apply to Miss GLEGG, Lady Principal.

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

THE REV. J. J. SCULLY will be re-opening two pupils the beginning of next term—2nd September. Boys prepared for the Royal Military College, Kingston, the Universities, Business, etc. Place remarkable healthy and beautifully situated. All the comforts of a home. The Glebe, New Glasgow, P.Q.

MISS MACKINTOSH will reopen her classes on MONDAY, 4th Sept. 110 UNION AVENUE

THE MISSES RIGBY, 144 Peel st., are prepared to resume their classes in Music, Piano, Singing, and Drawing, including Drawing and Sketching from nature. Also, Painting on Canvas, Silk, Satin, Panel Painting and Antique Putting.

BUTE HOUSE, 841 SHERBROOKE STREET. MRS. WATSON'S Classes for resident and day pupils will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 5th. In addition to all the branches of a thorough modern English education, the best masters and teachers, Music and French are made very prominent studies. French being taught without any extra charge by the first professor in the city. MRS. WATSON begs to announce that Gymnastics also, by F. S. BARNUM, Esq., will be included in the course, without any additional fee. In order to do this, the Infant School will be added a branch Kindergarten Class, which will afford an opportunity of acquiring an early knowledge and correct pronunciation of the French language. Circulars and full particulars may be obtained by application to MRS. WATSON.

Seminaries. FRENCH AND ENGLISH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will re-open Sept. 2nd, at 110 St. Louis street. French and English instruction in French department. Board, tuition and music \$180 per annum. For circulars with references address, MADAME P. A. CLEMENTS, Sec'y, 110 St. Louis street, Montreal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAYBROOK HALL, 852 DORCHESTER ST., MONTREAL. Mrs. E. H. LAY, Principal.

This School, which has been in successful operation TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a thorough English and Mathematical education, together with the Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting.

French is taught throughout the School without extra charge. Pupils can attend the Lectures of the Ladies' Educational Association, which will include a course in Practical and Theoretical Cookery. They can also be prepared for the French branches of English and French Pupils have all the advantages of a refined Christian home, and receive an amount of personal care, which cannot be given in a large institution. The Autumn Term will commence on THURSDAY, 5th September.

Proposals may be obtained by addressing Mrs. LAY, at her personal application. Kindergarden. KINDERGARTEN.—FROEBEL'S SYSTEM.—The Misses Melotus will re-open the Kindergarden on MONDAY, Sept. 2nd. The advanced class in which the primary branches of English and French are taught, will be continued. Miss Melotus will be at home, 1281 St. Catherine street, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from 10 till 12 o'clock, when any information will be cheerfully given, respecting this system, which is now almost universally regarded as the only true method whereby mind and body are harmoniously developed.

Railways. LEAVE MONTREAL AT 4 P. M. For NEW YORK, 1 and 4 p.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. Sleeping Cars, and attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston, and Springfield and New York, via Troy, also between Montreal and Boston, via Fitchburg, and Paris-Cars to Troy Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. DAY EXPRESS for Boston, via Lowell, at 9 a.m. Also for Saratoga Springs and White Mountains. Connections sure and direct. Mail for Waterloo at 4 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for New York, via Troy, at 4 p.m. also for Boston, via Fitchburg, arriving in Boston at 7 a.m., and New York 7.15 a.m. next morning. NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston, via Lowell, and New York via Springfield, at 6 p.m.

GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8 a.m., via Fitchburg at 7.30 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m. via Fitchburg, and New York at 3 p.m. via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 0.00 a.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves New York, via Troy, at 8.50 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 11.00 a.m., excepting Saturday night, when it will arrive in New York at 0.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. Sunday morning.

For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 150 St. James st., Boston Office, 322 Washington st.

G. W. BENTLEY, Gen. Manager. J. W. HOBART, Gen'l Supt. S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen. Passenger Agt. St. Albans, Vt., 1st July, 1878.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Colleges.



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. Rev. CHAS. A. TANNER, Principal.

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, TANKER & DAVIS.

PROPRIETARY COLLEGE. DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS, 186 BLEURY STREET, WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, 2nd Sept. REV. A. STONE, Head Master.

Schools. MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. THE 22ND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1878.

Students trained in this School after passing the Examinations, entitled to Provincial Diplomas as Teachers. On passing the Examination, Students not resident in Montreal will be entitled to bursaries in aid of their board; and if resident more than ninety miles from Montreal, to an allowance for travelling expenses. Tuition and use of Text Books, FREE. Candidates for admission will present themselves, if possible, at the Normal School, Belmont street, Montreal, on September 2nd, at 9 o'clock a.m.

MODEL SCHOOL. The Model School Classes re-assemble on MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, at NINE o'clock a.m.

Prospectuses containing full information concerning the Classes in McGill Normal School, and forms of admission, may be had on application at the School, or by letter to the undersigned. W. C. BAYNES, B.A., Secretary.

BOARDING SCHOOL. The Misses FORNIER have accommodations for a limited number of Boarders. For further accommodation apply at 70 University st., Montreal.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE LON- gueil Diocesan School have secured the services of Mr. W. Nichols for the current year, and the school will be re-opened on Monday next, Sept. 2nd, under his management. Residents having children to educate should take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of placing their children under such an able and efficient teacher. THOS. DOYD, E. M. LOVELACK, DR. BREWSTER, Trustees.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—The Assessment Roll will be completed in a few days, and taxpayers are requested to pay in their rates to Mr. PELL, either at his office in the city, or at his house in Longwood. THOS. DOYD, E. M. LOVELACK, DR. BREWSTER, Trustees.

MISS Burtage's pupils will re-open (D.V.) Monday, Sept. 2nd. A few vacancies. 45 City Councilors street.

MRS. JOSEPH SAVAGE, Jr.'s SCHOOL Will re-open on THURSDAY 5th Sept., at 52 St. Matthew st.

MISS Blow's School, 18 Richmond Square, will re-open on Monday, 2nd Sept.

MRS. BELBY'S Select School will re-open (D.V.) on MONDAY, 2nd Sept. 160 St. George st.

RECTORY SCHOOL, Freilighs Rectory, Q. Classes resume work on the 2nd of September. Particular advantages offered to a few pupils, with personal instruction and supervision, and home privileges. Situation attractive, healthy and accessible. Address, Rev. J. BURROWS DAVIDSON, M.A.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mrs Leishman will resume her classes on Wednesday, 4th Sept., at 144 Peel street.

MISS ALLEN'S School Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, 4th September, at 46 St. Matthew street.

MRS. INGLIS' Infant School will re-open on MONDAY, the 2nd Sept., at 47 McGill College Avenue. For terms and particulars see Circulars, which can be had at any of the bookstores, or at the house.

Musical. MUSIC.—Piano Lessons taught \$1 per month. 139 Calcutta st.

MUSIC.—Mr. Leitch has removed to 183 Bleury street, and will resume his musical course, consisting of singing, singing, Piano and Harmony, on the 2nd September, both at his own and at the pupil's residence. Government notes may be secured by an order application.

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

French. OPPORTUNITY.—Gentlemen and Ladies desiring to learn the French language may do so, and have good Board and Room in a French Parlor family. Private Lessons in French, Spanish and Piano. Professor R. R. MONTGOMERY, 60 Union Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL.—J. R. LEMOINE, etc. Professor of French, is at present engaged in the study of French, classes or private instruction. 70, 80 address J. R. LEMOINE, 614 Craig street.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAM-SHIP, RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ONTARIO..... 2,300 tons DOMINION..... 2,300 tons MEMPHIS..... 2,500 tons TEXAS..... 2,350 tons MISSISSIPPI..... 2,250 tons QUEBEC..... 2,250 tons TRUTONIA..... 2,150 tons BORBASSIA..... 2,150 tons ST. LAUREN..... 2,100 tons

DATE OF SAILING. Steamers will sail as follows: FROM QUEBEC.

DOMINION..... Aug. 17th MEMPHIS..... Aug. 24th ONTARIO..... Aug. 31st MISSISSIPPI..... Sept. 7th TRUTONIA..... Sept. 14th

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin—Quebec to Liverpool, \$50 and \$60; return do., \$100 and \$110. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Ellis, Main & Montgomery; 24 James st.; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., EXCHANGE COURT.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Dispatch two Steamships weekly from New York, as follows:—For LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY. For SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON every THURSDAY. Largest vessels in the world. Accommodations unsurpassed. Rail and Cabin from Montreal to Liverpool or London on very favorable terms. Steamers call through railway ticket to New York; to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, at very low rates.

F. W. J. BULLOCK, Genl. Manager, Broadway, New York. D. BATTERSBY, 125 St. James st., Montreal.

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

Passengers by day boat leave by 7.15 a.m. train for Lachine to connect with steamer. Return Tickets at reduced rates.

EXCURSIONS. For Day Trip through Lake of Two Mountains to Castillon, returning over Rapids in evening, take 7.15 a.m. train for Lachine, to connect with steamer. Fare for round trip, \$1.25.

For Excursion over Rapids, steamer leaves Lachine on arrival of 5 p.m. train from Montreal. Fare for round trip, 50c.

Tickets at principal hotels and Grand Trunk Railway Office. Company's Office—13 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

Freight forwarded daily, at low rates, from Freight Office, 87 Common street, Canal Basin.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

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, and

The MONTREAL on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, p.m.

Steamers between Montreal, Hamilton and intermediate ports, connecting at Toronto with the steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, sail with Railways for all points west, will leave daily (Sundays excepted), from the Canal Basin at 6 o'clock a.m., and Lachine on the arrival of the daily leaving Montreal station at noon, and Quebec on arrival of train leaving Montreal at 5 p.m.

SOUTH SHORE LINE. Leaves daily (Sundays excepted) for Alexandria Bay, Thousand Island Park, Camp Meeting Ground on Wolfesley Island and Clayton, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, for Oswego and Rochester, connecting with the New York Central Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, &c.

Steamer ROBERTA, Captain J. Banks, for Cornwall every Tuesday and Friday, at 12.30 p.m., from Canal Basin, and Lachine on arrival of 5 o'clock train.

Steamer THOMAS DIVERS, Captain Dyer, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., connecting at Sorel with steamer "Sorel" for St. Francis and Yamaska.

Steamer BERTHIER, Capt. L. Roy, leaves for Berthier every Tuesday and Thursday at 2 p.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m., connecting at Lacombe with the Railway for Juliette.

Steamer CHAMBLAY, Captain Fes. Lamoureux, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., connecting on Fridays with railway for Juliette.

Steamer TERRIBONNE, Capt. E. Laforce, leaves daily (Sundays excepted), for L'Assomption, at 4 p.m. TICKETS or further information may be obtained from R. A. Dickson, 133 St. James st., at the Office, Richelieu Pier, and from Robt. McEwen, Canal Basin.

J. B. LAURE, ALEX. MILLOY, General Managers. Traffic Manager. General Offices, 228 St. Paul street, Montreal, June, 1878.

ROYAL MAIL LINE. 1878. DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS. 1878. TO THE—Saguenay, Tadoussac, Carleton, Rivière de Loup and Murray Bay.

Commencing on the 21st of June, the well-known bark class steamers: SAGUENAY..... Capt. M. Levesque. TADOUSSAC..... Capt. W. H. Moore. ST. LAWRENCE..... Capt. ALEX. BARBAR.

Will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf, Quebec, on— MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 7.00 a.m., the "St. Lawrence," for St. Lawrence Bay, calling at Murray Bay, Rivière de Loup and Tadoussac.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7.00 a.m., the "St. Lawrence," for St. Lawrence Bay, calling at St. Paul, Les Éboulements, Murray Bay, Rivière de Loup, Tadoussac, and L'Anse au Fleuve.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7.00 a.m., the "St. Lawrence," for St. Lawrence Bay, calling at Murray Bay, Rivière de Loup and Tadoussac.

Connecting at Quebec with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's boats; and at Rivière de Loup with the International Railway for and from the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic States.

Leaving Rivière de Loup—For the Saguenay at 5.00 p.m., for Quebec, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays, at 7.00 p.m.

KLAMOURASKA LINE. The "CLYDE" will leave for Berthier, Crane Island, Cap St. Lawrence, L'Anse au Fleuve, Port Joli, Rivière Quinlan and Kamouraska on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7.00 a.m.

Return Tickets can be procured, and Stations secured at the Ticket Office, 133 St. James street, and at the Ticket Office on wharf, Richelieu Pier.

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent. 404 rue St

LAST EDITION.

THE RAILWAY EMBROGLIO.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE JUDICIARY AND THE EXECUTIVE.

This morning, before Mr. Justice Johnson, Mr. Doutré, Q.C., on behalf of Duncan Macdonald, presented a motion asking that Mr. Peterson and Sheriff Chauveau be declared in contempt of this court and treated accordingly.

Mr. Carter, Q.C., representing the Government, entered on the preliminary objection to further proceedings, on the ground that Sheriff Chauveau, one of the defendants, had not been properly served with the injunction, inasmuch as no affidavits were annexed to the copy served him.

His Honor said he would like to hear Mr. Doutré with respect to the affidavits. It was usual to give communication of affidavits.

Mr. Doutré said he had taken particular care to make his papers as regular as possible, and maintained that Art. 24 of the Code had been complied with. With reference to the affidavits, he had asked his learned friend if he represented both defendants, and received the answer that he did.

Mr. Carter, therefore, could not plead ignorance on behalf of Sheriff Chauveau, of the affidavits in question. The objection of his learned friend was trifling with the gravity of the case.

A writ from one of Her Majesty's Courts had been defiantly ignored. In England no authority would dare to trifle with a writ of injunction as was done in this case, and all offenders would be treated with the utmost rigor.

In this case the service was acknowledged by the Court to have been made, and the Sheriff himself did not appear to ask for delay.

Mr. Carter replied that the merits of the injunction were not under discussion, but when the proper time came he would be able to show that it had been issued without any grounds in law.

His Honor said the Court at this time was only concerned with the competency of a service of a rule for contempt. With respect to the lapse of time since the notice was served, he considered it sufficient.

As regarded the absence of affidavits from the injunction served upon the sheriff, it was a more important matter, as in cases of procedure for contempt of court every formality should be observed.

It was not sufficient to say that as the same counsel represented both defendants, therefore the service upon Peterson should be considered sufficient for both.

Mr. Chauveau might desire to change his counsel. The decision of the Court would be to enlarge the motion until Wednesday morning in order that Mr. Chauveau might take communication of the papers.

The Hon. Mr. Ross, Attorney-General of the Province, was present with Mr. Carter.

THE GOVERNMENT IN FULL POSSESSION AND WILL SOON BEGIN RUNNING TRAINS.

At noon to-day our reporter learned from the Government's telegraph operator at Hochelaga that at about 8.30 o'clock this morning Sheriff Rousseau, under protection of the military, formally seized the offices, station, sheds, &c., at Ste. Therese, and then proceeded to Macdonald's siding and seized the locomotives and cars, which were guarded by some 200 of Macdonald's men, who, however, offered no resistance.

Some of the pieces of the locomotives which had been hidden were found, and by noon two or three engines were on the track in running order. It was learned that the Laurentian Railway train, which did not run down this morning as usual, would come down early this afternoon and leave Hochelaga for the return trip to Ste. Therese and St. Lin at five o'clock p.m., the usual hour; also, that the Government would probably have trains running regularly between Hochelaga and Ottawa within a day or two.

TWO OR THREE SCORES OF LOAFERS ARE SITTING ON THE FENCE AND SIDELINE NEAR HOCHELAGA STATION, WHO, IT IS SAID, ARE ANXIOUS TO GET BACK HOME TO THE COUNTRY.

It is supposed they came down the line on Saturday last, hoping to obtain work. They have been living as best they could since that time, sleeping in hay-lofts.

(From Our Own Reporter.)

ST. THERESE, Sept. 2.—This quiet village was a scene of bustle and activity, Saturday, Sunday and to-day. It has in fact been quite upset since the locomotives, cars, &c., have been huddled together in the sand-pit, which was very strongly guarded by an "axe handle brigade."

REFUSED TO SURRENDER HIS KEYS TO THE SHERIFF ON SATURDAY WHEN A DEMAND WAS MADE FOR THEM, AND OFFICERS ATTENTION TO A COPY OF THE INJUNCTION WHICH WAS CONSPICUOUSLY POSTED ON THE DOOR.

The sheriff, however, was bound to do his duty, and went to the village to have a warrant sworn out, and on his return found the door locked in his face. He was powerless to force it open, and the military were sent out to enforce the law.

WAS CAPTURED WITH VERY LITTLE RESISTANCE. THE SOLDIERS THEN FORMED IN LINE AND WENT TO THE SAND-PIT. THIS ALSO SURRENDERED WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

Runners, dark and foreboding, of what dreadful things the Macdonaldites intended doing flew thick and fast, and trouble would, no doubt, have occurred had the Government not taken the wise precaution of over-awing the rioters with a formidable array of soldiers. Everything is quiet along the road. The engines were found slightly disabled, but are being put into order. Traffic will, no doubt, be

REGULARLY RESUMED ON THE ROAD BY TOMORROW.

Mr. C. A. Scott, a man of good railway experience, is to be the new Superintendent. The men along the road are all anxious to get back, and would be now only too glad to recognize and work under the new regime.

THE LATEST FROM ST. THERESE.—3.30 P.M.

The pilot engines had just started from this place with ten soldiers on board with the object of getting a train through to Hull. The road is now being reorganized, the Government appointing their own conductors, engineers, etc.

The regular passenger trains from Hochelaga and Hull are expected to leave on time to-morrow forenoon. The engines reported dismantled are running again, the missing pieces having been found.

THE ORANGE QUESTION.

The investigation reopened this afternoon in the Grand Jury room.

GEORGE WALLACE was the first witness called and sworn, Mr. Barnard, Q.C., conducting the examination—I am a city editor of the Star. On examining paper of the 8th of July, particularly the article concerning the Orange demonstration and the order of procession, I think I wrote it myself; the order of procession was taken from the printed document.

Q. Could you say by whom it was sent in? A. No, I could not say; to the best of my recollection I found it upon my table.

Q. It would probably be a slip of paper printed in some other newspaper office? A. I think it might have been.

Q. Did you give the order for the insertion of that order of procession? A. Yes, I was responsible for it.

Q. Before giving the order for the publication of the slip in question did you ascertain if it came from any authorized source? A. I did not, nor do I think any one else connected with the paper did. It is likely I made enquiry for

it before hand, and that it was left in, but I have no recollection of it.

Q. As city editor, it is in your department to keep the public informed in news concerning the Orange movements? A. Yes, and the news generally. Any of the reporters might have written articles on the Orange question.

Q. Do you recollect that what purported to be the Orange oath was published in the Star? A. I do not.

Mr. BARNARD said he would procure a file of the Star and continue the examination to-morrow.

ALFRED GOSSETTE was then called and deposed as follows—I am in the office of the City Clerk.

Q. Are you aware that a letter was addressed to the Mayor by John Hamilton, Secretary of the Orange celebration committee? A. Yes, and I now produce it. It is dated the 17th of June. I cannot say how it came to the office.

One of the defendants, Frederick Hamilton, came to enquire why the letter had not been presented to the Council. The letter was submitted to the Council in due course of the 20th of June.

Q. Do you know John Hamilton? A. No.

Q. When Frederick Hamilton came to enquire about the letter, did he tell you that he was aware that John Hamilton had written the letter? A. No.

Cross examined by Mr. J. Doutré, Q.C.: Q. Did you ever hear any one give expression to the apprehension that the Orangemen would commit any act of violence unless attacked? A. I cannot say that I did.

Next witness called, Nathan Mercer, absent.

Ald. CLEMMENING was next witness examined—Am a city alderman; took considerable interest in the preservation of the peace of the city on the 12th July last.

Q. Are you aware of the existence of Orange Lodges in the city of Montreal? A. No.

Q. Have you seen the letter of John Hamilton, dated 17th June last, before, in capacity of Secretary, asking the Mayor and Corporation for protection for the Loyal Orange Association on the 12th of July last? A. I cannot remember having seen the document before to-day.

Q. Had the fact that such a letter had been addressed to the Corporation become known to you about that time? A. Yes.

Q. Are you acquainted with the John Hamilton who wrote that letter? A. No.

Q. Have you had any conversation directly or indirectly with the said John Hamilton in connection with the said letter? A. I don't know the man from Adam.

Q. Nor with any of the defendants? A. No.

Q. Or with any of the defendants with reference to the protection of the procession? A. I had on the 11th one or two interviews with Mr. David Grant. I think the purport of my remarks was that inasmuch as four legal gentlemen had given an opinion that the Orange Society was illegal it would be better for them not to insist on their right of walking, but to test the matter in some constitutional way.

Q. Was the Mr. Grant in question County Master of the Orange Association of Montreal, and having as such published in the city newspapers a proclamation calling upon the Orangemen to meet on that day for the purpose of walking, and particularly that published in the Witness on the 9th? A. The only Mr. Grant I know is David Grant, one of the gentlemen now at this table. I do not know that he is an Orangeman, consequently cannot know that he is County Master, and have no knowledge whether that is his proclamation or not. Mr. Barnard himself may have written it for aught I know.

Mr. BARNARD—Or by you.

Q. When you advised Mr. Grant that the Orangemen should forego their right of walking, did you know that the proclamation now shown you had been published? A. Well, I can't say, I may or I may not.

Q. Have you any doubt on the subject? A. No.

Mr. CLEMMENING—I decline to answer that question, as it is simply asking me whether I am a liar or not. I appeal to the Court. No gentleman would ask that question of another. I know enough of my duty as a witness, and no amount of twisting on the part of a cross-examining lawyer will make me swear what I don't want to.

Q. Is it more probably that you did than that you did not see it? A. Yes.

Q. Is it not true that there were some very important discussions in the City Council as to the course the city authorities should adopt in connection with the intended procession. A. There was much discussion, the major portion of it being

MORE PROVOKING THAN IMPORTANT.

Q. You took a prominent part in those discussions? A. I had my say; of course I took part.

Q. Then you kept to the point? A. Yes—the peace of the city.

Q. Were you aware while so discussing the question that the Orangemen had decided to walk, and did you so state? A. I knew nothing save by public rumor. As I speak without notes and keep no record of my speeches in the Council, I cannot now say what I may have said then.

Q. How did you come to have any conversation in connection with the intended procession? A. On the day I spoke to David Grant, almost every person I met—and I must have met some scores, spoke to me on that subject, as every citizen with any stake in the city, or any interest in its good name, was desirous of keeping the peace. Being a magistrate as well as an alderman, I was being constantly interviewed and advised with by the citizens, many of whom I did not know.

Q. How long have you known David Grant personally? A. Four or five years I think.

Q. During what portion of that time intimately? A. A. None.

Q. For how many years in your official capacity as a Magistrate and Alderman, have you given your attention to the Orange question in Montreal? A. Since some persons commenced to break my windows, threatened to burn my property and to take my life. It was then time to give my attention to it.

Q. Did you follow the events in connection with the Orange question and the Hackett murder in 1877? A. I was not in Montreal when Hackett was shot, nor for some time afterwards, but I carefully read the newspaper reports in reference thereto.

CASE PROCEEDING.

THE BUSBY LANE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

NOT A PARTY AFFAIR.

A despicable attempt is being made by one or two friends of the wounded men to create the opinion that the disturbance on Sunday morning arose from party causes. Should such a theory by chance find its way into the public prints there will be found a number of Catholic and Protestant residents in the neighborhood who saw or heard the disturbance in a position to deny that such was the case.

Both the wounded men have an unequal reputation for being night-pads and thieves, and enquiries this afternoon in the neighborhood of the disturbance show that the theory given in our first edition is believed to be the correct one.

That neither of the wounded men hint in their depositions that the affair is a party one should cause these sowers of discord to hold their peace. The depositions of the wounded men which were taken to-day do not materially differ from each other, and the publication of one of them is sufficient.

EDWARD STAINES, moulder, testified as follows—During the nights of the 31st day of

August to the first day of September, instant, at about 12 o'clock, George Sparks, John Hughes and myself met in Craig street, near Besser Hall Hill, a man whom I don't know by his name, but whom I will be able to point out and identify. He asked, "Where are you going?" We answered him, "We are going home." He answered as he was going some distance he would go with us.

We then went, all four of us, till about twenty or thirty feet from the corner of Busby lane, where we met two other persons, who spoke to the man who was with us, and asked him to go with them in their carriage, but he refused, and said he was going with us. When at a certain part of Busby lane the said man shoved me in a yard gate, violently threw me down, and then and there fired at me with a loaded revolver, with the felonious intent to kill and murder me. The revolver was loaded with a bullet, which went through the left part of my neck. When he fired at me he was not a foot distant from me. After he fired at me he ran away. I then

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAN.

Staines gave the following description of the man who shot him. He was a short and stout man, dark complexion, black hair and had a small black moustache; he wore a black coat and vest and light trousers, and had on a small felt hat, the crown of which resembled what is termed a "Boston dip;" it had, however, a narrow straight rim. Both are positive they could identify the man.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE MAN.

Mr. Doyle, saloon-keeper, who witnessed from his window the shooting of Prentiss, but who was unable to leave his house owing to his foot being disabled, says the man who fired was a stout built man of medium height, wore a grey hat, a light coat, and dark pants, was square-shouldered, apparently perfectly sober and collected. After shooting Prentiss he walked quietly along Latour street. Mr. Doyle, who heard the roar previous to the shooting, emphatically expressed the opinion that there was nothing of a party nature in it.

SERIOUS FIRE.

A YOUNG WOMAN NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.

About a quarter to three yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the brick building, No. 39 St. Maurice street, occupied by James Burke as a grocery and dwelling-house. An alarm was immediately rung from Box No. 41, by sub-Constable Galbrun, and the firemen were not long in making their appearance. The fire, which seemed to have commenced upstairs, had made pretty good progress before the family were aroused, and Mrs. Burke and the children were huddled out in their night clothes. Mrs. Burke, after seeing that her children were all out, missed her sister—a young woman who has been staying with her for some time, and who is so attached to the children, that much alarm was felt when it was found that she was not with them.

Mrs. Burke spread the alarm and as it was then impossible to enter the burning building, the neighbors searched in all the houses in the vicinity on the street, but with no success. The firemen in the meantime worked hard, and as two streams played on the fire it was soon so far quenched that it was possible to enter, and then the young woman was found in one of the rooms. She had gone up for the purpose of saving one of the children, who, she thought, was left behind, and had fainted. She was, no doubt, saved from suffocation and the heat by the great quantity of water thrown in by the firemen, as she was found completely drenched. She is now thoroughly prostrated, and is suffering from the severe shock, but no alarm is felt concerning her position. The upper part of the building is gutted, and the lower part much damaged. The building, stock and furniture are insured in the Royal.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

The September term of the Civil Courts, after the long vacation, opened this morning. The clerks are all back again and at their wonted places. There is as usual a very large calendar, but there was not very much doing to-day.

Mr. Justice Rainville sat in the 1st Division, and heard the old dowery case of Cuvillier vs. Cuvillier. There was no court in the 2nd Division. Mr. Justice Johnson sat in Chambers.

THE STAMP OFFICE.

Mr. Provost, of the Stamp Cancelling department of the Prothonotaries' office, has for the present been put in charge of the sale of stamps; the separate commission for this purpose, which was held by Messrs. M. P. Ryan, J. Bleakley and D. A. Coutlée, having been abolished, and the work having been relegated to the Prothonotaries' office. Aside from the great saving thus made by the Government—one man at a salary of \$1,000 doing the work from which three gentlemen have hitherto derived each of them an income of several thousands a year—the convenience of the new arrangement is a great consideration.

The old office for the sale of stamps was on the top flat of the building, while the new one will be within or adjoining the same room in which the stamps have to be cancelled after being affixed to documents. The duties performed in these two branches of the Court requisites to hand in hand together, for when a document is stamped the stamp must also be cancelled.

ZION AND WESLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES PICNIC.

The union picnic of the Zion and Wesley Congregational churches was held on Saturday, about 700 persons starting on the "Montarville" for Isle Grois Boie, where a very pleasant day was enjoyed. The sports resulted as follows: Young men's race, open to young men not over 21 years, members of Zion or Wesley churches, five entries, won by H. R. Popham, prize, gold sleeve links; boys, 15 years of age, 100 yards, Wesley Costen, prize, silver cup; girls, 15 years of age, 75 yards, Ida Roy, prize, gold locket; girls, 12 years of age, 75 yards, W. Throby; boys, 12 years of age, 75 yards, Mattia Gross; boys, 10 years of age, 75 yards, Jas. Norris, prize, silver fruit knife; girls, 10 years of age, 75 yards, Lizzie Pridham, prize, album; men's race, open, 100 yards, three heats, best two in three, five entries—first and second heat won by T. Davidson, prize gold scarf pin; standing jump, five entries, two jumps, won by Geo. Slack, 9 feet 4 inches, penknife; boys' running jump, 15 years, 8 entries, won by Henry Phillips, 13 feet 5 inches, prize, gold locket; running hop, step and jump, open, 9 entries, won by H. R. Popham, 34 feet 6 inches, penknife; sack race, first, W. H. Leishman, book; second, H. Fisher, book; wheelbarrow race, W. J. Martin, book; potato race—first, W. H. Leishman, dumb bells; second, Fueder, gold studs; tug of war, Zion and Wesley Sunday-schools, won by the Wesley school. The picnic as a whole was very successful, and reflected credit on the Committee of Management.

ALDERMAN ELECTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

This forenoon the nomination of candidates for the position of Alderman for the West Ward, vacant by the resignation of ex-Alderman Stephens, took place under the supervision of the returning officer, Alderman Holland. Mr.

C. D. Proctor was proposed by Alderman Childs and others, and no other candidate being put forward, the returning officer declared him unanimously elected.

CITY ITEMS.

ADDRESSING THEIR CONSTITUENTS.—Messrs. Willet and Bendit, the political candidates in the field for the County of Chambly, occupied a portion of the Sabbath at Longueuil yesterday in addressing their constituents.

A TEAM OF THE VICTORIA RIFLES left for Ottawa this morning to take part in the Dominion of Canada Rifle matches, which commence to-morrow. The team consists of the following: Capt. Walker, Lieut. Campbell, Sergt. K. Mathews (Wimbledon, 1877), Sergt. McAdam, Privates Belcher and Rowand.

CAPTAIN J. A. LONGUEUIL on Saturday afternoon was exonerated of the charge of obtaining \$382 under false pretences in the year 1874. The Captain states that to-day he will proceed to Worcester, Mass., to obtain a few more family records, after which he will return to Quebec, where his first case comes up in the Superior Court on the 17th instant.

SUSPICIOUS.—This morning one Jacques Desnoyers of St. Lawrence Main street, called at Mr. Silverstone's pawnshop on Notre Dame street and offered for sale a gold chain. Mr. Silverstone considered the case suspicious and sent for Detective Lafon, who took possession of the chain. As the end of it was broken, it is thought that it must have been snatched from some one's vest. In the meantime it is open to inspection at the Detective's office.

THE ELECTION OF A METROPOLITAN.—We are informed that there is no authority for a statement published by a contemporary that an informal meeting of the House of Bishops has been lately convened in reference to Bishop Oxenden's resignation, which takes effect from to-day. The affair remains at present in a complicated state, owing to the fact that the resignation of a metropolitan is apparently without precedent. The Synod meets, as far as can be learned, about the middle of October to proceed to fill the vacant See.

A DETERMINED RUFFIAN named James Howard, residing on Dalhousie street, was brought before the Recorder this morning on three charges of assault, all of which were committed on Saturday last about one o'clock. The first victim was Mrs. Faulk's, whom he struck violently on the head with his fist and knocked down; the second, Mary Faulk's, a sister-in-law of the first, whom he knocked down and also hit on the arm; and the third, Constable Edington, who, while arresting him, was struck in the face, and had his fingers severely bitten. His Honor sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labor, being two months on each case.

BETTER ACCOMMODATION WANTED.—Complaints have reached us of the very uncomfortably crowded condition of the Eastern incoming train on the Grand Trunk Railway on Monday mornings, owing to the large number of people who board the train at the stations between here and Richmond. This morning, for instance, it is understood there was a crush in all parts of the train, even standing room for women and children being at a premium. The best possible accommodation that the railways could give to encourage business men of the city in availing themselves of the luxuries of a country residence which may be easily and comfortably reached every night, or if too far out every Saturday night, would doubtless in a little time handsomely repay those railways for all expense and trouble.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Go to the open meeting of Mayflower Division, No. 138, Sons of Temperance, at their hall, corner of Dorchester and St. Charles Borromeo street, to-morrow evening. A choice programme has been prepared.

Remember the continuation sale of Messrs. Prowse Bros' stock of stoves, ranges and general furnishing hardware, &c., slightly damaged by the late fire, at 454 Notre Dame street, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock. M. Hicks & Co., auctioneers.

TO-NIGHT.—Mass Meeting at St. Gabriel Market to-night in favor of Mr. B. Devlin. To-night.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE. Monday, Sept. 2, 1878.

New York, Sept. 2, 3 p.m.—Gold 100⁰⁰; Exchange, \$4.83¹⁰.

New York, 2nd Sept., 10 a.m.—Gold, 100⁰⁰. Exchange, \$4.83¹⁰.

Greenbacks bought at 1⁰⁰ 00 dis; sold at ¹/₄ 00 Silver 6 to 8.

P. D. BROWNE & CO., Brokers, 124 St. James st.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market is steady. Sterling Exchange here is worth 108¹⁰ to 108⁰⁰ for round amounts of sixty-day bills between banks, and 108¹⁰ to 109 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York, 6¹⁰ premium. Gold, 100⁰⁰.

The Stock Market to-day is generally steady, but Montreal and Commerce are weak. Sales this forenoon: 33 Montreal at 17¹/₄; 25 Jacques Cartier at 43¹/₄; 11 Merchants' at 94¹/₄; 40 Commerce at 113¹/₄; 75 Ontario & Richelieu at 60; 4 Passenger at 90.

Sales this afternoon: 43 Montreal at 17¹/₄; 1 Molsons at 94¹/₄; 44 Merchants' at 94¹/₄; 25 Telegraph at 113¹/₄; 25 do. at 113¹/₄; 50 Richelieu at 60¹/₄; 50 do. at 60¹/₄; 6 Passenger at 90¹/₄; 10 Gas (ex div.) at 145; 50 do. at 144¹/₄; 10 do. at 144¹/₄.

LIVERPOOL: Aug. 31, 5 p.m. Sept. 2, 5 p.m.

Floor..... 21 0 0 to 24 0 0 21 0 0 to 24 0 0

Red Wheat..... 9 0 0 to 9 8 0 9 0 0 to 9 8 0

Red Winter..... 4 0 0 to 4 1 0 4 0 0 to 4 1 0

White Winter..... 10 2 0 to 10 4 0 10 2 0 to 10 4 0

Club..... 10 5 0 to 10 10 0 10 5 0 to 10 10 0

New Corn..... 24 0 0 to 25 0 0 25 0 0 to 25 0 0

Old do..... 10 0 0 to 10 0 0 10 0 0 to 10 0 0

Bacon..... 3 0 0 to 3 0 0 3 0 0 to 3 0 0

Pork..... 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 2 8 0 to 3 0 0

Pork New..... 49 0 0 to 50 0 0 49 0 0 to 50 0 0

Lard..... 38 0 0 to 40 0 0 38 0 0 to 40 0 0

Best..... 37 0 0 to 38 0 0 37 0 0 to 38 0 0

New Bacon..... 32 0 0 to 35 0 0 32 0 0 to 35 0 0

Tallow..... 37 0 0 to 40 0 0 37 0 0 to 40 0 0

New Cheese..... 44 0 0 to 44 0 0 44 0 0 to 44 0 0

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.—Sept. 2.

(Published by C. J. Meeker.)

Opening and closing prices, 10.10 a.m. and 3 p.m.— Gold..... 100⁰⁰ 100⁰⁰ North-West..... 34¹/₄ 34¹/₄

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOUNT ROYAL LODGE, NO. 1, I. O. O. F. A special meeting of the above Lodge will be held in their Lodge Room, St. James street, on TUESDAY, 3rd inst., at 1.30 p.m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. H. J. Borington, late of Albert Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F. Every officer must attend.

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH LODGE are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, 118 Mansfield st., at 1.30 p.m. THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1878, to attend the funeral of the late Bro. H. J. Borington, late of Albert Lodge, funeral from 10 Kings street, at 2.30 p.m. By order L. THOS. OWEN, R. S.

ALBERT LODGE, NO. 5, I. O. O. F. The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on FRIDAY, the 3rd inst., at half-past 8.30 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. Horatio J. Borington. By order of W. G. MARTIN, Rec. Sec.

LACHINE BOATING CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA, Sept. 7th, 1878. Rowing Races.—To commence at 3.30 p.m. 1