

# DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XX. No. 151.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

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

## BIRTHS.

**BOLT.**—The wife of Chas. Bolt, of a daughter, 8th of July.  
**CARTWRIGHT.**—On the 10th instant, the wife of J. B. Cartwright, 156 Upper St. Urbain street, of a daughter.  
**MARRIED.**  
**HENRY-GUY.**—On the 12th July, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. B. H. Usher, Geo. Henry, of New York, to Ida Emily, second daughter of Wm. Guy, of this city.  
**YOUNG-BAND.**—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 6th of July, by the Rev. C. M. Mackenzie, William H. Young to Sarah, daughter of William Band, all of the Parish of St. Louis de Gonzague County of Beauharnois.

## DIED.

**KFATING.**—Accidentally drowned, at St. Helen's Island, on Sunday, the 10th inst., Edward Thomas, stepson of John Smilie, aged 15 years and 6 months. The funeral will take place from his stepfather's residence, 118 St. Urbain street, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2.30 p.m., and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.  
**KENDAL.**—In this city, on 12th July, Mabel Lillian, only child of Richard J. and Mary Kendal, aged 7 weeks. Funeral will take place to-morrow morning, 8 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 542 Bonaventure street.  
**COUPLAND.**—At New Glasgow, Que., on the 12th inst., Gilbert, youngest son of William P. Coupland, aged 5 months. Notice of funeral to-morrow.  
**OGILVIE.**—On the 10th inst., at South Georgetown, Elizabeth Ogilvie, eldest daughter of Archibald Ogilvie Esq.  
Funeral on Tuesday, 12th inst., from her father's residence. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.  
**BOWER.**—On the 3rd July, at Sabrevois, Richard Bower, in his 54th year, after a short illness, borne with Christian resignation. His end was peace.  
**CURRIE.**—In this city, on Sunday, the 10th July, of whooping cough, Francis, youngest and seventh son of John Currie, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days. The funeral will take place from his father's residence, 696 St. Bonaventure street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 2.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.  
**WALTON.**—In this city, on the 10th instant, William Walton, aged 33 years and 5 months. Funeral will take place from his late residence, Pavard street, Point St. Charles, on Tuesday, 12th instant, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.  
**MALTYBY.**—Shot at the Ranges, Point St. Charles, Saturday, the 9th inst., Samuel Arthur Maltby, aged 19 years, 4 months and 13 days, youngest son of S. Maltby. Funeral will leave his brother's residence, Mount Royal Avenue, Outremont, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, to St. Martin's Church.  
**MATHEWSON.**—On the 9th July, infant son of M. B. Mathewson.  
**WHITE.**—On Tuesday, 12th inst., Sarah Marshall, wife of Edward S. White, of this city.  
**BISSON.**—On June 30th, at Paspébiac, Co. Bonaventure, P. Q., Daniel Bisson, sr., merchant, a native of Jersey, aged 59 years and 3 months. Mr. Bisson was born in the Island of Jersey, but the greater part of his life was spent where he died, in Paspébiac. His loss is most deeply deplored by the whole community. As a man and as a Christian he was beloved and revered. Warm and affectionate, he readily entered, with most cordial sympathy, into every charitable work. Frugal and industrious, modest and unassuming, he saved to give and was blessed in the giving. No beggar ever left his door empty-handed. Incapable of a meanness or wrong, true to his word, true to his friends, true in every relation of life. During a long business career he was never known to sue a debtor, yet was as successful as he was honorable. As a Christian and churchman he was humble and devout, reverently seeking the Saviour and His grace by all the appointed means. He showed forth God's praise not only with his lips but with his life, walking before Him in righteousness and true holiness. The end came suddenly; he was ill but a few weeks, and his closing days on earth were calm and peaceful. As his sorrowing family and friends were gathered about him he received his call and without a fear departed to be "forever with the Lord." On Sunday, July 3rd, his remains were followed to the grave by the whole parish, regardless of religious profession. Of the many who heard the last prayer, when the dust was committed to dust, few indeed were dried. Never before in this place has one been so universally mourned. None will be more missed or longer remembered by rich and poor alike. "His works do follow him."  
"Now shall end the battle sore,  
When our pilgrimage is o'er,  
Grant Thy peace for evermore.  
We beseech Thee, Jesu, Amen."

**McKENDRICK.**—At Litchfield, Que., on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant, Eliza Alvina Smith, beloved wife of John McKendrick, Campbellton, New Brunswick, aged 72 years.

**ROSS.**—Suddenly, in this city, on the 12th instant, of inflammation, William John, aged 11 years and 2 days, only and beloved son of William and Bella Ross.

Funeral from his father's residence, 677 Sherbrooke street, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 2.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Dearest Johnnie, thou hast left us,  
And thy loss we deeply feel;  
But 'tis God who has bereft us—  
He can all our sorrows heal.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**PREPARE FOR SPRING.**—After a long, severe winter the system needs cleansing of impurities. Nature must be assisted to recuperate, the Liver must be made to act, all surplus bile and impurities carried off. *Zopen*, from Brazil, acts as a gentle purgative. It is just introduced into this country. The remarkable results of a few doses is most surprising. Ask your druggist, for a 10 cent sample, and try *Zopen*, the most powerful remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Biliousness ever introduced in this country.

## THE CARPET WAREHOUSE.

**ESTABLISHED 1859.**  
One of the largest exclusively CARPET HOUSES IN THE DOMINION. Purchasers will find now, as ever, one of the best assortments of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c., in the city, that is continually being renewed as novelties are produced and stock reduced through the constant demands upon it. GOODS TO SUIT ALL PURSES. PRICES AT THE LOWEST. WORKMANSHIP OF THE BEST.  
**FIVE PERCENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.**  
**JAMES BAYLIS & SON.**  
459 & 461 Notre Dame st.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EARLY CLOSING!

Our stores will be closed at Seven o'clock on Saturday evenings until the end of August. On other evenings at Six o'clock as usual.

### EVERY MORNING!

Our Clearing Sale at reduced prices commences every morning at EIGHT o'clock punctually.

### GRAND SUCCESS!

This Cheap Sale is a grand success so far. Still further reductions are being made every day.

### PRICE LIST AT S. CARSLY'S JULY SALE!

Ladies' Balbriggan Stockings for 5c pair.  
Ask to see those beautiful French Wore Corsets. For fit they cannot be beat, and for comfort surpass every thing. Sale price 25c pair. Mark the price, 25c pair.  
Ladies' Summer Underwear for 15c.  
Beautiful Kids, elastic Kids, useful Kids, with four buttons, for 35c pair.  
A lot of Cuffs, fancy and plain, trimmed and untrimmed, marvellously pretty, reduced to 17c pair, sale price 17c pair.

### PRICE LIST AT S. CARSLY'S JULY SALE!

Richly Embossed Ribbons, 2 1/2 inches wide, 4c yard.  
Gold and Silver Gilt Fan Suspender reduced from 55c to 5c each.  
Leather Pocket Memorandums for 5c each.  
Useful Dress Fringes for 5c per yard.  
Ladies' Long Scarfs, measuring 1 1/2 yards in length, 7 inches wide, with elegantly embroidered ends, for 5c each.  
Ladies' Long Scarfs, wide, and beautiful to look upon, 7c each.

### PRICE LIST AT S. CARSLY'S JULY SALE.

Children's Shaped Undervests, 18c each.  
Ladies' Shaped Undervests for 25c each.  
Everything is reduced at S. Carsley's.  
Lot of Wash Ribbons, all reduced.  
All Kids,  
All Lace,  
All Ribbons,  
All Corsets,  
All Underwear,  
All Fringes,  
All Ties,  
All Scarfs,  
All Fiches,  
Stockings, with double heels and toes, are all reduced.

## S. CARSLY,

NOTRE-DAME STREET.

## IMPORTANT!

### SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!

Washing Charlies only 8c.  
American Worsted Hanting only 6c.  
Reversible Mohair only 7c.  
Ladies' Umbrellas only 35c each.  
Black Satin only 55c per yard.  
Colored Satin only 42c per yard.  
Checked Debeiges only 10c.  
Black Gizeo Silk only 52c.  
Fouard Linings only 11c.  
Glove finish Cambric only 8c.

### SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!

Pampadour Dress material, only 20c.  
Gent's Umbrellas only 50c each.  
Extra wide English Prints only 7c.  
Pampadour Prints only 9c.  
Black Lace Bunting only 21c.  
Black Persian Coat only 17c.  
Black Empire Cloth only 28c.  
Suits, Cashmere only 10c.  
Colored Silk Veil only \$1.22.  
Black Velvet only 39c.  
Cashmere Serge, all wool, 21c only.  
Faint Gros Grain Silk only 68c.  
Rich Black Gros-Grain Silk only 92c.  
Extra wide English Prints only 6c.  
Black Cashmere only 38c.  
Black Laces only 13c per yard.  
Black Silk Velvet only 80c.  
All-Wool French Beige only 15c.

### SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!

Black Tron Grenadines only 16c.  
Chemille Bunting, 2 yards wide, only 18c.  
Lace Bunting, in all shades, only 18c.  
Plain Colored Silk only 42c.  
Black Bunting all wool, only 23c.  
Alpaca, in all shades, 15c only.  
All-Wool Rough Boige, 21c only.  
Regatta's hirting only 10c per yard.  
Striped Shirting only 10c per yard.  
Beautiful Cheek material only 18c.  
Broadened Grenadines only 35c.  
Rich Silk Brocade only 75c.  
Saten in all the newest shades, reduced to 21c per yard.  
English Sateen only 11c.  
Hair-stripe Mohair only 18c.

## S. CARSLY,

MONTREAL.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by  
**J. S. HUNTER,**  
J. S. HUNTER AND C. CUSHING,  
Notaries Public, Commissioners for all the Provinces.  
**HERBERT S. HUNTER, B.C.L.,**  
Notary Public and Commissioner.  
No. 110 ST. JAMES ST.

## NEW DESIGNS IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

SPECIALY ADAPTED FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.  
Plated Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, French Marble Mantel Clocks.  
Low Prices at Retail.  
**JOHN WATSON, Jr.,**  
53 St. Salpêre street.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### DON'T SIT ON THE GROUND

WHEN YOU CAN GET  
**A LAWN SETTER FOR \$1.50!**  
PAINTED RED.  
Basket Seat Veranda Chairs and Rockers.  
Best Make.

### S. R. PARSONS,

FURNITURE ROOMS,  
437 and 439 Notre Dame street.

## THE HOLIDAYS.

Walking, Riding, Travelling, Seaside, Yachting, Boating and Promenading Hats, Hats for hot, cool, wet and cold weather. Everyone suited in a hat at  
**R. W. COWAN & CO.'S,**  
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,  
1 Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets.

## HATS! HATS!

**DRAB SHELLS** (Cork Lined),  
**EXTRA LIGHT FEATHERWEIGHTS,**  
**WOODBOWS ZEPHYR HATS,**  
PULLOVERS, in all the newest shades.  
**Mexican Grass Hammocks, \$2.75 Each.**  
**JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,**  
1 283 Notre Dame Street.

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF  
**NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,**  
403 and 405 Notre Dame st., corner St. Peter.  
Would call attention to their large and well assorted stock of COTTON HOSIERY.  
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, plain and checked, at all prices, from 20c to 75c per pair, and in all sizes.  
Ladies' self-colored Cotton Hose, in every color, navy, seal, cardinal, maroon, fawn, silver grey and slate, at all prices, plain and checked, from 25c to 81c per pair.  
Ladies' Fancy Striped and Embroidered Hose, in night, medium and dark stripes, all new goods, new and beautiful patterns.  
Ladies' Black Cotton and Black Balbriggan Hose, with white and black checks, a full range from 25c to 75c per pair.  
Ladies' Lisle Thread and Silk Hose, in black and colored.  
The same ranges as above for children.  
Men's Balbriggan, half hose, from 30c to 60c per pair.  
Men's Fancy Cotton Socks in endless variety.  
Hosiery of all kinds. New goods and best value at

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S,**  
403 and 405 Notre Dame street,  
Corner of St. Peter street.  
Five percent Discount for cash on all purchases over One Dollar.

## CLAGGETT & CO'S.

**BUNTINGS AND NUNS' VEILINGS,**  
A few pieces of Newest Colors left.  
**ST. JAMES STREET,**  
Opposite Ottawa Hotel.

## CENTS

FOR SALE AT THE  
"WITNESS" OFFICE.  
**The Daily Witness.**

## TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 12.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

**CABLE**  
(Via Montreal Line.)  
**WHOLESALE PRESS MUZZLING.**

**VIENNA, July 12.**—The police seized nearly all the leading Vienna journals for publishing a resolution passed by the Constitutionalists belonging to the German Club. The resolution was not an attack on the Taafar Ministry, but only an expression of the general feeling in regard to the arrogance of the Czechs, and their menace against the Germans.

**PIO NONG.**  
**ROME, July 12.**—The body of Pope Pius IX., in accordance with his wish, will be privately removed to-day from St. Peter's to the Church of San Loro.

**LIVERPOOL, July 12.**—The SS. "Britannic" is now safely adrift.

**LEAVING BULGARIA.**  
**SISTOVA, July 12.**—The leading Liberals, including the newly-elected members of the National Assembly, are leaving Bulgaria.

**THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.**  
**LONDON, July 12.**—Two hundred persons are now imprisoned in Ireland under the Coercion Act, including a member of Parliament, a priest, a magistrate, several town councillors, and many poor law guardians.

**DECLINE IN RAILWAY SECURITIES.**  
**LONDON, July 12.**—The decline in American and Canadian railway securities yesterday tended to disorganize the other markets. The tendency is lower in prices all around.

## AMERICAN.

(Via Montreal Line.)  
**PRESIDENT GARFIELD.**  
**WASHINGTON, July 11, 7 p.m.**—The President had rather more rest this afternoon. In other respects his condition is unchanged. Pulse 108, temperature, 102.8; respiration, 24. The dressing of the wound to-day was at-

tended by no unfavorable symptoms. A careful exploration was made of the entire trunk to verify, if possible, the indications spoken of by Dr. Bliss yesterday as to the location of the ball. On the whole the suspicion was confirmed that the ball passed entirely through the liver and is now in an anterior wall of the abdomen. Dr. Royburn agrees with Dr. Bliss. The suspicions hitherto entertained of the course of the ball have been greatly strengthened. If in the anterior wall of the abdomen it is not likely to give them any trouble at present and no effort will be made to extract it until it becomes necessary or the patient has recovered sufficiently to undergo the operation without danger. The President's body is just now pretty sore from head to toes. His feet and legs pain him and the back feels as if broke in two, while his abdomen is tender. He expects to be able to say, when the week is gone, that the patient is absolutely out of danger. The yellow tinge has almost disappeared from the President's face.

**WASHINGTON, July 12, 5.15 a.m.**—The President's condition is unchanged since 1.30 a.m.  
**WASHINGTON, July 12, 7 a.m.**—Official—The President is comfortable this morning. The rise of temperature, noted in last evening's bulletin, had begun diminishing about an hour later. Pulse, 96; temperature, 99.6; respiration, 27.

**WASHINGTON, July 12, 1 p.m.**—Official—The President is passing a comfortable day. Pulse, 100; temperature, 100.8; respiration 24.  
**DOCTORS' DIPPEL.**

**NEW YORK, July 12.**—A Washington special of the *Tribune* says: Surgeon-General Wales expressed the opinion that last evening's bulletin showed an unfavorable situation. The temperature, he said, will be lower in the morning but will rise again in the afternoon. A former practising physician who has been in the sick room once or twice, said the weight of the President's body was against the healing up of the wound. The pressure on the sides of the thorax of the wound had a tendency to close it up and stop suppuration. This, he thought, had much to do with the continuance of high fever. Another physician expressed the opinion that the increase of temperature was in consequence of blood poisoning, but against this the opinion of the attending physicians was quoted that there was no indication of blood poisoning. Other physicians attribute the rise in temperature to malaria or the warm weather. While some thought the symptom alarming, others did not consider it necessarily so.

**GROWING WEARY.**  
Mrs. Edson states the President on Sunday seemed to grow a little despondent for the first time. He understands the case is progressing favorably, but was very restless all day and seemed more than ever conscious of the struggle he was making between life and death. He became quite tired out and said to his wife, "I wonder if all this fight against death is worth the little pinch of life I will get anyway." Mrs. Garfield said to him, "Don't talk that way. Of course it is worth while." The President wanted his wife to give him a great deal on Sunday and she remained. That exalted sense of hope which overweighed all suffering at first is fast deserting him. Besides the muscles of the back are so sore and painful that for a heavy man it must induce severe pain and weariness. The doctor says the President has lost twenty-five to thirty pounds in weight since the shooting. His weight was 210. The President's physicians say it was the noise and confusion caused by setting up the refrigerating apparatus as much as anything else that excited the President last evening, and caused the increase of the pulse and temperature.

**THE DANGER LINE PASSED.**  
The *Times* says the danger line has been safely passed, and apprehension is no longer felt about recovery.

**REDUCING THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.**  
**NEW YORK, July 12.**—The leading sugar men here yesterday agreed to reduce the production of sugar about one-third. The total amount melted each week is 30 to 35 million pounds. The proposed reduction is due to sluggishness in the market.

**FATAL TOY PISTOLS.**  
**BALTIMORE, July 12.**—Eight children have died here of lockjaw in consequence of burns caused by discharging toy pistols. Three others are expected to die.

**THE HOT WAVE.**  
**ST. LOUIS, July 11.**—There were about ten fatal strokes to-day.

**PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.**—The thermometer to-day was 95. There were eleven fatal strokes and fifteen prostrations. There is great suffering among the cattle at the stock yards, from one to a dozen carcasses being taken from each train on arrival.

**CINCINNATI, July 11.**—The thermometer was 109 to-day. There were over thirty strokes to-day, nearly two-thirds being fatal.

**THE GARFIELD FUND.**  
**NEW YORK, July 12.**—The Garfield fund now amounts to \$134,000. Over \$11,000 were received to-day up to noon.

**THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK.**  
**ALBANY, July 12.**—1st ballot; Lapham, 68; Potter, 52; Conkling, 32; Fish, 1; Woodford, 1; Everts, 1. Necessary to choice, 78. 2nd ballot: Kernan, 52; Miller, 70; Wheeler, 21; Adams, 2; Chapman, 2; Fish, 2; Daniels, 3; Bliss, 1; Starin, 1; Everts, 1.

## CANADIAN.

**OTTAWA.**  
(Special to the Witness, July 12.)

**THE NORTH WEST.**—The Government have about fifty surveyors at work in the Assiniboine valley, North-West territory. Mr. McArthur, a surveyor who has located ten townships near Fort Ellice during the past year, arrived in the city to-day, having started on June 29th. He states that the Assiniboine had overflowed its banks, flooding the country between Fort Ellice and the boundary line, that in places it was a mile and a half wide where the usual width was only 200 feet. The number of settlers that arrived in the North-West this season was large, in regard to Sitting Bull and the Sioux, Mr. McArthur says that the reports are conflicting, but this much is known, Sitting Bull's band is broken up and scattered in sections over the country. Hunzer and want was the cause of this. Sitting Bull, with a small remnant of his once powerful following, is now in the vicinity of Qu' Appelle. Recently he had an interview with Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, in regard to securing a reserve on Canadian soil, but the request was not concurred in, the Chief being informed that reserve could not be given to United States Indians. A band of the Sioux are located at Fort Ellice and another band at Woody Mountain. The American Indians are all on the borders of starvation.

**GENERAL LEARD** has reported to the Minister of Militia in regard to the affair at London. He denies the correctness of the reports published, but states that he felt in duty bound to criticize the dress of some of the officers on parade at the London review, especially that of Col. Campbell, as the uniforms were a disgrace to the Dominion.

**A PARTY of Canada Atlantic surveyors started this morning from a line for a road eastward from the city to Eastmans Springs, twelve miles distant, to which point a survey**

has already been made from Alexandria and the road located.

**A FREIGHT TRAIN** on the Occidental ran off the track at East Templeton last evening, owing to an open switch. The damage was not great, but it delayed the western express to Ottawa an hour and a half.

**THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS** have their annual picnic to-morrow, and public distribution of prizes on Thursday night in the Drill Hall.

## TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, July 12.)

**THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY** of the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Railway will be completed to Parry Sound to-morrow, after which the engineers will proceed to French River. Excellent crossings of the Muskoka and Severn Rivers and easy approaches to Parry Sound have been found.

**AN INFORMAL meeting** of the Directors and others interested in the Manitoba and South Western Colonization Railway was held at the Queen's Hotel in this city yesterday. There were present Dr. Schultz, M.P., E. A. C. Paw, of Welland; David Kemp, of Winnipeg; P. J. Brown, of Ingersoll, and Mr. Murdoch, chief engineer. It is understood that no business of public interest was transacted save that a determination was arrived at to hold a general meeting of the stockholders of the company at Winnipeg next week, when the agreement entered into with the New York capitalists will be submitted for confirmation. Messrs. Kemp and Murdoch left for Winnipeg last night. Mr. Few left for Ottawa last night. He will return on Wednesday morning, and leave that day with Dr. Schultz for Winnipeg.

**THE STEAMER "DAGMAR"** yesterday made one trip, when the Government Inspector, Mr. McNelly, ordered her to be tied up on the ground that the regulations respecting life-saving appliances had not been complied with.

(Via Dominion Line.)

## THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

**TORONTO, July 12.**—Every train and steamer arriving here is fairly loaded with Orangemen and in the streets the Orange colors predominate. The reception committee are escorting the visiting brethren to the various lodge rooms and thence to the muster grounds, the Queen's Park. The day promises to be fine with a pleasant breeze blowing. There is every indication that the procession which will form and be under way at one o'clock will be the largest society turn out ever before seen in Canada. There appears to be some trouble with the Hamilton men and they say they will not take part in the procession.

## QUEBEC.

(Via Dominion Line, July 12.)

**BRUTALLY BEATEN.**—While Mr. Tracey, second officer of the SS. "Howard," and the third engineer were walking along Cud de Sac street last night, they were attacked by a gang of roughs and brutally beaten. Mr. Tracey received a very serious scalp wound and the engineer severe bruises. The cries of the victims attracted the police, but their assailants made good their escape. Tracey's wounds were dressed by Dr. Ahern, and he was conveyed to the Marine Hospital.

**A LARGER AND MORE DANGEROUS BUSH FIRE** than any before reported this summer was raging yesterday at St. Jean Chrystomote. At Berthelville the fire is in dangerous proximity to the village, and water is scarce, the well in the neighborhood being dry. The city and river are full of smoke. The Richelieu steamer due here this morning is stuck at Batiscan on account of the dense smoke.

## ST. JOHN, N.B.

(Via Montreal Line, July 12.)

**THE HON. E. BLAKE** and Mrs. Blake arrived this morning from Quebec. Mrs. Huntington is expected on Thursday.

## FIRE.

(Special to the Witness.)

**DRUMMONDVILLE, Que., July 12.**—A fire is raging at Wickham on both sides of the railway. At Bramhall's siding one house, a large amount of bark and some cord wood were burning when the train passed at 2.30; also the S.E. cars. The heat is so great men can do nothing to check it.

## SHIPPING.

**THE ALAN SS. Canadian** from Quebec arrived at Glasgow on Sunday, and landed her live stock shipment of 144 oxen in good order.  
**HULL, July 11.**—Arrived Marengo  
**MOBILE, July 11.**—Arrived Furberia.  
**GLASGOW, July 11.**—Arrived State of Nevada.  
**SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.**—Arrived Maine.  
**NEW YORK, July 11.**—Arrived Mass, from Rotterdam.

**LONDON, July 11.**—The White Star steamer Britannic has sunk in the sand so that only the masts are visible.  
**NEW YORK, July 11.**—Arrived Erin, from Liverpool.

**NEW YORK, July 11.**—The SS. *Arizona* reached here to-day. The passengers were safely landed. The captain stated that none of the ship's papers or letters were missing. The voyage was pleasant, and he could not account for the false report circulated about the loss of the vessel.

The Albatross SS. Caspian sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool via Halifax and St. John's, Nfld., at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

The Iman Line SS. City of Berlin, from New York, July 2nd, for Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at 10 p.m. Monday, 10th inst.

The Iman Line SS. City of Chester, from Liverpool via Queenstown, July 1st, arrived at New York at noon Sunday, 10th inst.

**MATANE, July 12.**—SS. "Karo" inward at 9.30 a.m.  
The SS. "Brooklyn" from Quebec 3rd instant, with 342 cattle and 925 sheep, arrived at Liverpool to-day (Tuesday) and landed her live stock in splendid condition except 21 sheep which died on the voyage.

**HALIFAX, N.S., July 11.**—The steamer "Canina" arrived to-day. St. John's Nfld. Freight warships "Mazette" and "Damon Barville" sailed for Quebec.

## OCEAN PASSENGERS.

Cabin passengers in Beaver Line S.S. Lake Manitoba for Liverpool: Mr. E. Birt, Mr. H. Beattie, Mr. W. F. Moore, Mr. W. W. Winder, Mr. S. Ogilvie, Mr. R. White, Miss Clayton.

## THE RIVER.

**ANTICOSTI, July 12, 8 a.m.**—Light N.W. wind (10 m. S.S.) clear; no shipping.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

**METEOLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, July 12, 10 a.m.**—There is an area of low pressure now situated over the Western and North-Western States, accompanied by unsettled and showery weather. Elsewhere throughout the Continent the pressure is very uniform and the weather is fine. Probabilities for the next 24 hours—Lakes, wind mostly between the S.W. and east, fair weather, followed by local rains to-morrow evening or at night, with higher temperatures. St. Lawrence, light to moderate wind, fine weather. Gulf, moderate wind, fine weather. Maritime, light to moderate variable weather, fine warm weather.



LETTERS SENT FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A statement prepared by the Post-Office Department for the gratification of the curious shows that 2,720,234,252 letters, postal cards, newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, and other packages of merchandise were mailed last year in the United States. The number of letters alone was more than one thousand and fifty millions, an average of about twenty-one for every man, woman and child in the country. In what parts of the country are the most letters written? A table showing the number of letters mailed in each State and Territory, together with the average for each inhabitant, answers this interesting question. The lowest average, of course, is in Alaska where there is one letter mailed during the year for every five persons. Next to Alaska comes North Carolina, which, with an average of 5.81, stands below the Indian Territory, where the average is 6.05. In most of the Southern States the average is very low. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, both Carolinas, Tennessee and West Virginia are all under 10, less than half the general average of the whole country. In New York the average to each person is 41.58, and the total number of letters mailed in this State is 211,435,640, or more than one-fifth of all the letters mailed in the United States. The people of Massachusetts write 38,80 letters apiece, in Connecticut 38.20, and in Pennsylvania only 24.57. The remote Territories do an astonishing amount of correspondence. In Montana the average is nearly equal to that of New York, while Wyoming exhibits an average of 42.35. Colorado, the youngest of the States, surpasses all others, with an average of 55.22. Abnormal places in the list are held by Ohio, where each person writes only 10.21 letters a year, and the District of Columbia, where the average is 85.21. These phenomenal figures, however, only put emphasis on the fact that a large part of the literate population of this is now at Washington, either holding office or writing home to their friends that they hope to get it soon.—Sun.

UNKIND TO SITTING BULL.

The Brockville Recorder publishes an interview with a couple of ex-North-West Policemen, who left Qu'Appelle about three weeks ago, where Sitting Bull was then staying, and who had had considerable acquaintance with that renowned chief at Wood Mountain. These policemen think that the Canadian authorities are not doing the fair thing with the great Sioux chief. One of them says:—"What we policemen thought pretty hard was the fact that while many of us, who have known Sitting Bull personally and partaken of his hospitality on many a cold winter's night and when tired out with a hard march through the snow, we should now be ordered, under a severe penalty, not to give him or one of his tribe or children so much as a biscuit, or even to speak to them. He always used to square after he got to know us, and many a time helped us with his braves in recovering stolen horses, cattle, &c., and we did not think it fair that we should be prevented from sharing our rations with one of his hungry tribe. And to show what kind of a man he is to his friends, he heard that such an order had been issued, and told us not to expose ourselves to punishment on his account."

Summer Resorts.

**BAY VIEW HOUSE,**  
PEAK'S ISLAND,  
PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE.

This popular Summer Hotel is situated three miles from the City of Portland, on one of the most beautiful of the three hundred and sixty-five islands in Casco Bay. It offers superior facilities for boating, bathing and deep sea fishing. Rooms large, comfortable and single. Communication with the city every half hour during the day, making it one of the most attractive and desirable Summer Resorts on the coast of Maine. Will open June 1st.

**JOHN T. STERLING & SON,**  
Proprietors.  
All Letters of Inquiry Promptly Answered.

**GRAND HOTEL,**  
CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

This Popular House, the Largest Summer Hotel in the Dominion, re-opens June 1st. The accommodation, Water and Baths are unsurpassed. Rates moderate and especially favorable terms to Monthly Boarders. For rates, guides to the Springs, or other information, address, till 24th May, the Manager Grand Hotel Co., Ottawa, after that date, at Caledonia Springs, Ont.

Groceries, Provisions &c.

**THE COOK'S FRIEND**  
BAKING POWDER

Claims to be the "Best in Use," for the following reason.

- 1st—It is made of healthy materials, no alum nor any other injurious or useless substance being admitted in its composition.
- 2nd—It contains more raising strength for the price it sells at than any other safe powder in the market.
- 3rd—It is always uniform in quality, and never disappoints.

Ask for the Cook's Friend, and beware of imitations bearing similar names.

RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS.

**THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.**  
ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
Trade Mark. | Made by THE ALBERT TOLLEY SOAP CO.

Board and Rooms.

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

**BOARD.**—Ladies will find comfortable Board and lodging at the Rooms of the Women's Christian Association, 125 St. Ann's street, Quebec. Terms moderate.

**NEW YORK HOUSE,** the only first-class Temperance Hotel in Montreal. Table Board \$13 per month; transient, \$1 to \$1.50 per day. D. A. MELVIN, Manager, Palace street, near Beaver Hall Hill.

**BOARD.**—135 Mansfield st.

**BOARD.**—Mechanics working near St. Gabriel Locks, apply for board with an English family, 92 Chatham street.

**ROOMS.** 137 Mansfield street.

**ROOMS.**—Clergymen and others visiting the city will find good rooms with first-class board at 87 Cathedral street. Room also for regular boarders.

**ROOM, furnished, to Let.**  
22 St. Monique street.

**ROOMS, furnished, for gentlemen.**  
83 Bleury street.

**ROOM.**—Furnished Bedroom.  
222 Bleury street.

**ROOMS, furnished, with or without**  
New York, 149 Bleury st.

Dry Goods.

LONDON HOUSE.

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.**  
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—448 Notre Dame street,  
corner St. Helen.

CHEAP LOTS!

A lot of new Beige Dress Goods reduced to 10c per yard. Reduced from 15c.

A lot of Lustré Bunting reduced from 25c to 10c per yard.

A lot of Eruo Slottian Bunting, double width, reduced from 15c to 10c per yard.

A few pieces of the Printed Muslins and Grenadines still left at 5c per yard. FAST COLORS.

REMEMBER THE SOCKS at 15c!  
Double Heels and Fashioned.

300 DOZEN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (Hemmed),  
2 1/2, 3c, 4c and 5c.

The Cheapest Lot ever offered in the City.

FIVE PERCENT discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.

J. O. DUBOIS, Manager.

Clothing, &c.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT. CAN BE SAVED!

As manufacturers we can positively insure to purchasers of clothing a saving of at least 20 per cent. Intending buyers will be exceedingly unwise if they fail to test this statement by inspecting our stock and prices before purchasing.

NEW ELEGANT SPRING STYLES  
now on exhibition. The largest assortment to be found in the city.

Buy of the manufacturers and save Retail Profits!

OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT

a complete with the best stock ever offered in Montreal.

NEW STYLES RECEIVED DAILY!

350 Children's Suits.....\$2.50.  
220 Boys' and Youths' Suits.....\$3.50.

—THE—

**BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,**  
41 & 43 St. Joseph street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N.B.—Country merchants can save 30 to 35 per cent. An examination is only necessary to be convinced.

Situations Vacant.

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

**WANTED, a Coppersmith.** Apply to R. MITCHELL & CO., corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

**WANTED, General Servant at 63**  
Latour st. None need apply without reference.

**WANTED, for the first of September,** in a Ladies' School, a French Protestant Lady (Parisian or Swiss), as Resident Governess. Also, an English Lady capable of teaching the higher branches. Address, stating requirements, with references, A. M., P. O. Box 1193, Quebec.

**WANTED, a strong Boy to learn**  
a trade. Apply at the "Witness" Office.

**WANTED, Watch-maker's Apprentice,** one that has been at the business preferred. H. ROSS, 137 St. Peter st.

**WANTED, Four Cabinet-makers**  
and two Joiners; E or H sort of players preferred; highest wages and constant employment. W. M. MCKENZIE, Gananoque, Ont.

**WANTED, a young girl as House-**  
maid. Apply at 359 Upper Peel street.

**WANTED, 2 Jobbing Carpenters.**  
Apply at 13 1/2 St. Genevieve street.

MINERS WANTED!

Fifty or sixty good Miners can find constant employment at Michipicoten Island, Lake Superior, at current wages. Apply to MICHIPICOTEN NATIVE COPPER CO. (Limited), 2 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal. Or to CAPTAIN J. OPIE, at the Mine.

**WANTED, Sewing Girls.**  
167 St. Joseph street.

**WANTED, in an office, a Lad**  
about fifteen, who writes well. Apply by letter to P. O. Drawer 1915.

**WANTED, at 61 St. Antoine st.,**  
Two Boys to learn business.

**WANTED, a Girl to press Ladies'**  
Dresses. Royal Dye Works, 706 Craig street.

**WANTED, a General Servant.**  
Apply at 67 St. Famille street.

**WANTED, a General Servant.**  
6 Hanover street.

For Sale.

**FOR SALE, a good Upright Piano**  
for \$50. 95 Nazareth street.

**TO CARPENTERS and BUILD-**  
ERS.—For sale, 2 Doors, 7.10 x 3.7; 5 Windows, 6 ft. x 3.5, and 2 Windows, 5.4 x 3.5, all new and suitable for stone or brick building; opening measures. Apply to JOHN ONTELLA, Esq., Sawmill, 199 St. Patrick st.

**HARDWOOD, enlarged load, \$2;**  
Kiln-dried, \$1.50, delivered. 37 St. Adolphe street. 97 Bleury street.

CENTS

FOR SALE AT THE  
"WITNESS" OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

A new Steam Engine and Boiler of 25-horse power, suitable for a steam yacht or small tug boat. Two steel saws, sizes of best make and latest design, one circular saw frame, all complete, suitable for a 60-inch saw, with two hand blocks, together with several horizontal high pressure steam engines, from 15 to 60 horse power, steam pumps and other machinery. Any of the above will be sold cheap for cash or negotiable paper.

Apply to  
**W. P. BARTLEY & CO.,**  
St. Lawrence Engine Works,  
17 to 29 Mill street, Montreal.

**FOR SALE, cheap, an Express**  
Wagon. Apply at 65 St. Antoine street.

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

Business Cards.

MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS  
FOR SALE

—BY THE—  
**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.**

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the Lands in the fertile belt, estimated at about seven millions of acres, and they are prepared to offer for sale land in the Townships already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the undersigned at the offices of the Company in Montreal and Winnipeg.

**C. J. BRYDGES,**

Land Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, HELEN MURPHY,** of Asimor, Ottawa, is very desirous of learning where her brother, THOMAS MURPHY, is, and hopes that should he see this advertisement, he will let her know. He can send word to her through the Rev. Canon Johnston, of Hull, Ottawa. Helen Murphy is from Watford, Ireland.

BOAT RACES!

**RIFLE MATCHES, &c., &c.**  
Just opened, some new designs in Goblets, Tankards and Presentation Pieces, IN STERLING SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE. And a large variety of useful articles. SUITABLE FOR PRIZES.  
**R. SHARPLEY & SONS,**  
282 and 284 Notre Dame st.

LAWN TENNIS!

Just received, per SS. "Viking," another supply of Bats, Balls, and Lawn Markers. We can now execute at once all orders for any of the requisites for the games of LAWN TENNIS, ARCHERY and CRICKET.  
**R. SHARPLEY & SONS,**  
282 and 284 Notre Dame Street.

**JAMES MEYER, JR.'S, GIRDING.**  
INDOROUS, COLORLESS, DEODORIZER and DISINFECTANT.

Is the most effective and cheapest known. Destroys and neutralizes the most offensive odors and poisonous gases arising from imperfect sewerage or any other source of infection.

Immediately improves the respiratory quality of the atmosphere, arrests and prevents contagion, and is unrivalled for the dressing of offensive wounds.

Six years' sovereign tests. Diploma from the National Dairy Association for premium award. Diploma from the American Institute for continued excellence.

Extra strength, 32c. Boumme. Price, quart bottle, 50c.

For sale by all druggists and dealers in druggists' sundries.

N.B.—Until all drug stores are furnished with the GIRDING, we will supply the public with quart bottles at 50c each. The attention of doctors, hospitals, undertakers is specially called to this article.

**EMIL POLIWIKA & CO.,**  
32, 34 and 36 St. Sacrament street,  
Montreal.

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Send for circular.

FINE COACH HARNESS.

Gentlemen in want of fine Coach and Carriage Harness, will save from 15 to 30 percent by leaving their orders at **ROBERT'S, Practical Harness Maker,**  
No. 46 Bonaventure st.

**SEVERAL more Children (a year**  
old and under), for adoption at the CHILDREN'S HOME, 54 St. Charles street, Longueuil.

**TEMPERANCE DINING HALL,**  
359 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
GOOD KITCHEN GIRL WANTED.  
Apply as above, 359 Notre Dame street.

**CHEAP MUSIC! CHEAP**  
READING! CHEAP STATIONERY!  
Views of Montreal and other Canadian cities, Photograph Albums, Birthday Cards, Soap Pictures, Cheap Fans, New and Second-hand Books, &c.  
**L. E. RIVARD,** 564 1/2 Craigat, corner of Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.

ST. BRUNO WOOLLEN MILL!

**F. & A. JODOIN,**  
Manufacturers of all kinds of CANADIAN TWEEDS and WOOLLEN WORK!  
**J. A. STE. MARIE & CO., Agent,**  
No. 5 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

FOR GOOD ICE CREAM

—GO TO—  
**POTNEY'S, 40 Victoria Square.**  
Families furnished with any quantity neatly packed in ice and delivered to any part of the city.

Silverware, Cutlery, &c.

**EDWIN ROUND & SONS,**  
(LIMITED.)  
SILVER & NICKLE-PLATE WORKS,  
SHEFFIELD, ENG.

BRANCH SHOW ROOMS,  
459 St. Paul street, Montreal  
(A few doors west of St. Francois Xavier street).

Doulton China and Best Cut Glass,  
Cruets Hot-water and Claret Jugs,  
Spoons and Forks, and  
General Plated Goods of Best quality.

Employment wanted.

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

**EMPLOYMENT.**—An English lady, of highly cultivated mind and experienced in tuition, desires an engagement as Resident Governess; first-class music; French thorough, acquired in Europe; all the branches of English and drawing; good references. Address C.B.U., "Witness" Office.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—A Lady (Pro-  
testant) wishes to obtain a situation in a Christian family as Governess to one or two children. Can teach French, English and elements of Music. Address C.B.U., No. 16 Lagaceliere street.

**EMPLOYMENT** wanted by a Boy about 14 years to learn farming thoroughly. Address FARMER, "Witness" Office, giving full particulars.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant Boy, who has just left school, a situation in a merchant's office; is a very good writer and good at figures. Address STUART, "Witness" Office.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—A highly respectable young girl, aged 21 years, desires a situation to be generally useful with a lady or family going to Britain. Best of references from a lady with whom she has lived one year, also from the clergyman of the town in which she resides. For further particulars apply at the "Witness" Office.

Notices.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE PERCENT on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for the half year ending 31st May, 1881, and will be payable at the Offices of the Company on and after

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of Wednesday, July 6th, until 9 a.m. Thursday, July 14th.

By order of the Board.

**JAMES DAKERS,**  
Secretary.

Montreal, 1st July, 1881.

MURRAY BAY CONVALESCENT HOME.

We are requested to mention that the Convalescent Home at Murray Bay will be opened on the 4th of July. Invalids desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of this Institution may obtain all necessary information by applying to Miss McDonald, Young Woman's Home, 73 Bleury street. Extracts from the reports will appear next week. Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received in aid of the Home, and if sent to the Hervey Institute will be forwarded to the Treasurer.

CARD.

The Shareholders and members of the CANADA CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (limited), are respectfully informed that the alterations to the Buildings, which have delayed the opening, will shortly be completed.

CATALOGUES of the goods on hand and arriving are now being prepared for distribution.

Notice of the opening of the stores will be given hereafter.

By order of the Board.

**G. DURNFORD,**  
Secretary.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,  
6th July, 1881.

ESTATE WM. H. VANVLIET.

NOTICE  
All persons indebted to the estate of the late Wm. H. Vanvliet, in his lifetime of Lacolle, Quebec, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate are also required to present the same duly authenticated to the same persons, on or before 1st day of September next.

**S. R. VANVLIET,**  
Testamentary Executor,  
**G. M. VANVLIET.**

Or to J. N. TREMBLAY, N. P.  
Lacolle, this 27th June, 1881.

GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION!

To be held on the Exhibition Grounds,  
Mount Royal Avenue,  
MONTREAL.

Arranged in three departments,  
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL  
—AND—  
INDUSTRIAL.

—OFFER—  
**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH,**  
Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz.,

**Friday, September 16th,**  
**CLOSURE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD.**

**\$25,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS**  
Entries in all departments must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

Price Lists and Forms of Entry, with any other information required can be obtained, on application to  
**GEO. LECLERE,**  
Sec. Council of Agriculture,  
**S. C. STEVENSON,**  
Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.

Professional.

**BUTLER & COOKE,**  
ADVOCATES,  
345 Notre Dame street  
(Opposite Exchange Bank).

**DR. FULTON,** Homeopathic  
Physician, 11 Victoria street.

**UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY,**  
107 ST. URBAIN STREET.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN treated TUESDAYS  
THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 11 a.m.  
Diseases of the Skin, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2 p.m.  
ADVICE AND MEDICINE FREE.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,

WESTERN HOSPITAL BUILDING, DORCHESTER  
STREET WEST.  
Diseases of Women treated daily at 12 o'clock free of charge.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

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

**LOST, on the 7th or 8th inst., a**  
Square Clashed Silver Brooch, with two dials, and upon it, also, name "Jeanne" engraved on back. Valued as being a present from an absent friend. Finder will be rewarded on bringing it to the "Witness" Office.

**LOST, a Grey Parrot; the finder**  
L will be rewarded on returning it to 752 Sherbrooke street.

Financial.

**MONEY TO LOAN,**  
On first mortgage security, at low rates of interest.  
**J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,**  
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,  
191 St. James street.

**MONEY TO LOAN on City Prop-**  
erty at 6 percent. PARENT BROS., 237 St. James st.

To Let.

FACTORY TO LET WITH

STEAM POWER.  
That Large Brick Building, No. 47 William street, lately occupied by Forbes, Stevenson & Co., as a Shoe Factory, will be Leased for four years with Steam Power. Rent moderate.

D. R. NORTHY,  
J. D. DOUGALL, Trustees.

**TO LET, several Cottages and Ten-**  
ements in first-class localities and two nicely furnished Houses. PARENT BROS., 237 St. James st.

**TO LET,**  
The first-class stone-front House, No. 139 Metcalfe st. Immediate possession.

**J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,**  
191 St. James st.

**TO LET, Furnished House, or a**  
part of one, No. 134 Hunter street.

**TO LET.**  
House, No. 285 St. Martin street, \$150, no taxes. House, No. 5 Morand street, \$150, no taxes. Stone-front House, West End of St. Catherine street. Shop and Dwelling, 332 St. Lawrence Main street.

**J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,**  
191 St. James street.

**TO LET, No. 12 Brunswick street,**  
14 Rooms; new drains last year; first-class order rent, \$70; no taxes. Apply 21 Bonaventure street.

Property for Sale.

**\$4,500 WILL BUY A first-**  
class, stone front, Tenement House (comprising two dwellings), situated west of Gay street, and above Dorchester street.

**J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,**  
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,  
191 St. James street.

**FOR SALE, two elegant and sub-**  
stantially built Cottages, Hot and Cold Water, Bath and Closets, gas, &c., semi-detached, Extension Kitchen. Will be sold separately or together, exceedingly cheap. PARENT BROS., 237 St. James street.</

Meetings Amusements, &c.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE ART ASSOCIATION'S GALLERY. PHILLIPS SQUARE. Is now open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY.

There will be a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Corporation of this Institution, at 135 St. Antoine street, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at Four o'clock p.m.

J. B. McCONNELL, M.D., Secretary.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending July 9th, 1881, and corresponding week of last year:

Table with columns for DAILY, JULY 1881, and JULY 1880. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Total, Weekly, Messenger, fortnight, and Aurora.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3; Weekly Witness, \$1.10; Northern Messenger, 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 25, \$6.15; 50, \$11.50; 100, \$22; Aurora, \$1.

ADVERTISING RATES. Five lines and upward, 10c per line first insertion, and all after insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8, 5c per line each after insertion on pages 3 and 7. Annual contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS. Twenty cents per line first insertion, and 15c per line after insertions on large type or cuts. When set in usual small type, 10c per line each insertion.

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

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL is reported in our Quebec despatch to have died in St. Sauveur on Sunday from the effects of whiskey which she drank. We are not told how the unfortunate little one obtained the deadly drink.

THE INQUEST on the body of the fireman, Towers, killed by the falling in of the walls of the shoe factory burned on Sunday morning, has resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The evidence given by the officers who were both on the ground, entirely clears both of the men caught by the falling building from any want of carelessness, and the imputations of foolhardiness which have been current since.

ONE PIECE OF EVIDENCE brought out in the inquest in the case of the dead fireman, Towers, deserves, as Chief Patton said, the attention of all owners of warehouses, and that is the fact that the watchman was derelict in his duty. There is no other way of accounting for the smoke of the fire being seen by the sailors forty minutes before the alarm was sounded, and that by another watchman not in charge of those buildings at all.

A CASE OF CRUELTY to a horse came before the Recorder yesterday which is, unfortunately, of a far too common kind in this city. Many citizens have seen horses ill-used in the streets by quick-tempered or callous drivers, and yet have contented themselves with thinking that such acts deserve punishment.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or the police, they would be well repaid by seeing the changed conduct of those who have found that it is profitable as well as right to be kind to their horses.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL is severely and justly condemned by the Halifax Chronicle for making his journey from the Maritime Provinces on Sunday, especially as he was travelling chiefly for pleasure and no important and pressing affairs of State demanded his presence in Quebec. The Government is also censured for allowing the use of the railway on that day.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

Perhaps the best thing that could be done with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary would be to abolish it altogether. It has been for years a hot-bed of political favoritism. Not only have positions in it been exclusively the rewards of political service, but they have been liable to forfeit at every change of Government. It is impossible to say that the dismissals that have occurred have not been warranted, as none of the appointments have been made on the ground of fitness.

THE MAN FOR THE MOMENT.

A man may change his mind, especially a statesman, and more especially among statesmen Mr. Gladstone, who started life as "the rising hope of those stern, unbending Tories," and who bids fair, after long continuance in office, during which he has made many and great reforms, which makes it all the more wonderful, to end his career as the most advanced practical Radical of this Radical time.

"nation clause" in commercial treaties. He holds that the difficulties attending the levying of such duties would be "insuperable." After referring to the economic objections which it appears on after consideration he finds really exist, he expressed his "regret that no good is likely to result from continuing the correspondence." Mr. Gladstone's second thoughts like other people's are best. It may be, however, that the refusal to deal with the sugar duties by themselves as a separate question from general protection policy may result as it did with us in a general combination of manufacturers in favor of general protection, which in a political struggle would win them the victory.

THE PROPOSED TELEGRAPHIC MONOPOLY.

The time approaches when the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company will be called upon to vote on the question of handing their lines over to Mr. Gould and Mr. Wiman. There are two separate questions before them, first, whether such action is permitted to them by law and by their obligations to the country, and second, whether, supposing it to be permitted, it is wise in their own interests.

but they had received the Word of God and had tried to act up to its dictates, and the Lord of all had given them grace to endure and to conquer. Although many and even false witnesses had been brought against them to take away their liberty, God had wonderfully brought them safely through all their troubles, had raised up friends who were ready to devote their time, money and influence in their behalf, and if the Indians were faithful to Him He would remain for all time and eternity their protector and their benefactor.

NO SURRENDER.

The following correspondence speaks for itself:— 232 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, July 8, 1881. Rev. Father Leclair: DEAR SIR,—It is the intention of a few friends of the Indians to have a picnic to Oka on Saturday the 10th inst.

Oka on the 10th inst., or any other day. I am sorry to be obliged to you, but the most urgent motives force me to refuse. Yours, L. W. LECLAIR, Priest, Director of the Mission at Oka.

THANKSGIVING AT OKA.

THE THREE UNITS in a THANKSGIVING SERVICE—THE MISSIONARY'S SERMON—INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

Sunday, July 10th, was a memorable day in the history of the Indians at Oka. After a trial extending over a period of four years those accused of setting fire to the Roman Catholic Church at Oka had been declared innocent of the crime, and this, the first Sabbath after the acquittal had become known to them, was set aside as one of thanksgiving to their "unhappy protector." The day, as most people know, was an intensely hot one; but the little school-house in the country, in which the morning's services were held, was filled with Indian worshippers, some of whom had walked four miles to be present, and who returned on foot the same distance, with the thermometer nearly, if not quite, at a score above the hundred in the sun.

A FELLOW PUPIL WITH THE LATE CHIEF JOSEPH at the Seminary's college in Montreal, and who less than two years ago determined to follow the steps of his Saviour as recorded in the Scriptures, and threw in his lot with his Protestant fellow countrymen.

The Rev. J. A. Dorion, the pastor of the Protestant Indians, then preached from Psalm cvl. 47 and 48: "Save us, O Lord our God, and gather us from among the heathen: we thank thee, O Lord, thy name and to triumph in thy praise. Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting; and let all the people say, Amen. Praise ye the Lord."

Before referring especially to the subject of the text, Mr. Dorion expressed his pleasure at the presence of Mr. Dougal, of New York, in Montreal, many years ago, he had known at Pointe-aux-Trembles, and who took a deep interest in that mission. He was glad to see him in Oka, and that he was present to take part in the thanksgiving service.

He then went on to point to God as the source of all mercies. It is not by the strength or ingenuity of men that we are preserved, but by God who governs all His people spiritually and temporally. When God calls us to the knowledge of His word, our first duty is to be thankful for and recognize His great goodness. A people who acknowledge His mercies will triumph in His praise. Of this there can be no doubt; they are sure to triumph. God, also, is the only one who has a right to receive our thanksgiving offering.

Mr. JOSEPH DOUGALL being called upon said he remembered receiving a visit from an Indian in the persecutions which they suffered, in the New York WITNESS, which battled for the rights of negroes and Chinese as well as for the rights of the much-wronged Indian tribes. He had therefore great pleasure in paying a visit to the Oka Indians, concerning whom he had published so much, and it was with great satisfaction that he saw them gathered for the worship of God, according to the simplicity and purity of the gospel contained in the New Testament.

NOT THE SLIGHTEST SIGN OF LIQUOR DRINKING anywhere to be seen, although that is regarded as the besetting sin of Indians everywhere, and the cause of the ruin of multitudes of them. He commended them most highly for their sobriety, and earnestly recommended total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. It gave him great pleasure also to see their missionary pastor, the Rev. Mr. Dorion, whom, as a scholar at Pointe-aux-Trembles College, he had known some thirty-five years ago, and whose labors here were evidently much blessed. He most gladly joined with the Indians in their day of thanksgiving for deliverance from long and sore persecution, and for the more humane character of the priest now representing the Seminary at Oka.

The meeting being thrown open to all to join in it as they might desire, a most interesting scene followed. There was no hesitation or delay. Between hymns, sung with beauty and fervor, words of thanks and prayer for guidance, and encouragement one to another, the time passed swiftly by until in all some three hours and a half had passed. The following are a few of the addresses:—

LOUIS BEAUVAIS said that he thanked God for what He had done to him. He was glad to meet once more amongst Christians, to hear again the preacher, and wished to be guided by the light of the Holy Word. That God would help him always was his prayer. The Bible says, Seek and ye shall find; ask and ye shall receive. He was sure that he would receive what was best for him. He hoped that when he should leave this world he would meet all his friends in heaven, in a home prepared for them. He was VERY THANKFUL that he had come to hear the Holy Bible. It helped him a good deal; it protected him. He was desirous to follow according to the Bible and glorify Jesus Christ.

He did everything according to His mind. What kings and governors had done had been overruled for good according to His will. The Son of God was sent here on this earth that we might be saved. He believed that God really loved them. He was in a good place in heaven, but loved the world so much that He sent His only son to die that His people might be saved. Jesus loved us so much that He died on the cross for us, to set us at liberty and to save us. For his own part, he would cleave to Jesus forever.

XAVIER AIGNWATHA said that he rejoiced very much that the promises of the Bible were fulfilled. He was now over 45 years of age. Before he was 30 he was very poorly in religious matters. He was amongst the Roman Catholics then, and although he had heard of religion, he had never felt it in his heart as he now did, and believed he has found the true religion. He felt that if he continued as now, he would reach heaven, because he knew that God loved him. He humbly asked God to assist him in his journey through this world. He thanked Him for watching over their friends who did not look long upon the Indian. He hoped that they would continue to be good friends, and that in the future they would receive reward for their efforts.

MICHEL SICHOWANSTON (Chief Michel Fret) said he was very thankful to-day for what was done by the Almighty Father who is in Heaven. From time to time they were imprisoned; now they were all free, and he believed it was God only who had set them at liberty. He considered they had been in a very bad position, but they were ALWAYS PRAYING,

and always believing that what they asked would be given them. They were set at liberty by the Almighty without any trouble, and he believed that if they continued praying to Him they would possess the promise He had given them when they should get through this world. He believed that if they persevered God would care for them according to His promises, and that they should meet all together in Heaven, where they would not weep, but would have no trouble, and all would rejoice in His love.

PIERRE SIMON, who was much affected, said that he thanked God that he had set at liberty the accused, one of whom was one of his sons. He always had been full of fear and sorrow, but now his sorrow had been turned to rejoicing.

MATHIAS SIMON, son of the last speaker, said that he always had been praying to God to deliver him. Now that God had answered his prayer he had only to rejoice.

LAZAR AKWERENTE, the father of the late Chief Joseph, expressed his joy and gratitude for the freedom he now enjoyed.

Mrs. THOMAS SIMON (aged 75), said she was thankful to God for the protection that had been given her and that she enjoyed the teaching of the Gospel of Christ. She hoped through the power of God to remain faithful to His holy religion.

THIERRE FONSEPIL said that her son was one of the prisoners. She thanked God that he was free and for those who had labored to set him at liberty.

Before the meeting was brought to a close the BANS OF MARRIAGE between an Indian couple were published. The evening meeting, which was held in the old school house in the village which now is used as a private residence by the owners, was more largely attended than the morning one.

It had an especial interest from the fact that the infant son of the late Chief Joseph, a month old, was baptized. The ceremony consisted of a brief address by the Rev. Mr. Dorion on the significance of baptism, the sprinkling, then conferring of the name, which in this case was "Louise," after the mother, and prayer, which was led by Baptiste Catherine, who implored a blessing on the child and its mother, and asked that through their lives they might receive the protection of God. He also prayed that all his brethren might have one mind in the service of the Almighty.

Mr. DOUGALL, again being called upon, quoted a saying often repeated by a certain class in the United States that the only good Indian was

A DEAD INDIAN.

and showed how the Oka Indians had disapproved that calumny. The Sabbath day was in great cities, and many parts of the country, made a day of sport, of drinking and of violence, but here it was kept as well as in a very brief and interesting manner. There had been all day no noise, no sports, no drinking, no working, in the Oka villages, but everything peaceful and still. The Oka had also showed that they were men, not children. They had heroically stood up for their rights against an exceedingly wealthy and powerful church, patiently enduring long and bitter persecutions, which were at present apparently ended. They had all chosen the beautifully simple and all-sufficient gospel of the New Testament as their portion instead of a religion of shows, ceremonies and rites in which they had been brought up. All these were signs of manhood and wisdom which could not be gained. Another charge against Indians seemed to be refuted here. It is said they die out when brought in contact with civilization, but Oka literally swarmed with children, and its men and women appeared to be strong and healthy. He counselled them most earnestly to avoid fire-water, and to do all in their power to get good schools for their children, in which they would be taught English, which is the prevailing language over this continent. He was sure their pastor and the powerful religious body with which they were connected, and their excellent friends in Montreal and elsewhere would aid them in this most important matter provided they did every thing they could for themselves.

After the close of the meeting proper the Indians remained for a time singing the beautiful hymns, for which their language seems remarkably adapted. During the ceremony each one advanced and shook hands with Mr. Dougal, and to each he addressed a few pleasant words.

ITEMS.

Saturday morning Mr. Dougal, the Rev. Mr. Dorion and a Witness reporter were driven by Louis Beauvais, who spent three terms in prison for cutting wood to fence his farm, through a portion of the Indian farming district. The farms were irregular patches of tilled land surrounded by untilled, from which the valuable lumber and cordwood had been cut. The land was generally stony and did not seem of great value, and the crops were poor, evidently suffering from the drought. The prevailing growth was potatoes, oats, rye and buckwheat.

Saturday evening the water edge was alive with juvenile bathers, some of whom were most proficient in the whole art of swimming. Usually the burly policeman Paillet, who is dressed in the uniform of the disaffected provincial police, drives them away from their bath, but the boys in the Iroquois village enjoyed it unmolested Saturday; but a walk through the Algonquin village in which the Presbytery stands showed that the vigilance of the police, who looked as if a washing would do them no harm, was undiminished. On Sunday not a bather was to be seen anywhere.

The Roman Catholic church now being erected in the place of the one so mysteriously burnt four years ago is a very large and expensive edifice. An interesting feature regarding it is there are only a handful of Roman Catholic Indians to worship in it. The congregation, it is said, is composed chiefly of French from across the river.

The register of the Rev. Mr. Dorion during the last two years shows the number of births, or, more correctly, baptisms, to have been 39; marriages, 6; and deaths 25, making a natural increase of population of 14. Of the deaths, 1 were of infants under a month old, 5 of those under a year; 2 died at 2 years old; 2 at 3 years; 1 each at 4, 6, 10, 17, 18, 22, 25, 33, 35, 37, 70 and 101 years.

The French residents at Oka are very sore because the Indians have not gone away, and there is no sign of their leaving. Many of them were all ready to take possession of the Indians' farms. A French mechanic from Montreal visited Oka in June to select his house. He told the Rev. Mr. Dorion that it had been given out in the French parish church in Montreal that the Indians were all going away, and the Seminary invited members of their congregation to go there to reside. Oka was pictured as a most important place, which yet would rival Montreal.

THE DEATH AT THE BUTTS.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE DECEASED'S COMRADE—A VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE SAD AFFAIR.

The inquest on the body of Samuel Malby was continued at 7 o'clock last evening. Mr. Bolton was the first witness—He was a private in No. 6 Company of the Victoria Rifles, and deceased was a private in No. 5 Company. They went to the Point St. Charles Rifle Ranges together on Saturday to shoot in the competition of the Montreal Rifle Association. They arrived on the grounds about 3 o'clock, and went to the 200 yards range. Fired nine shots each at this range, and then went back to the 500 yards, where each fired nine shots. They rested a short time after finishing this target, and when they were ready to resume shooting the eight targets to the left had become disengaged. They resolved, accordingly, to do the 600 yards range on targets 5, 6 and 7. When they had finished, Malby suggested that as they had both made indifferent scores, they should go over the ranges again. Witnesses agreed, and they went to Mr. Mark's house for more ammunition. When they got back to the 200 yards platform they found two or three others there. Witness did not know their names. Saw Color-Sergeant Wynns, of the Fifth Royal Scots, who said that a squad of the 65th was firing at the 400 yards range to the left of where he (Bolton) then was. Wynns said that

THEIR SHOTS WERE STRIKING WILDLY.

As soon as the others had finished, witness, Malby and Smith, of the Fifth Scots, lay down to shoot. Deceased and witness fired seven shots each, and Smith nine. A bullet passed over witness's head. He immediately exclaimed that some one was firing over him. Deceased said he thought it was a bad cartridge, but witness said he had noticed both a ball and a bad cartridge. Shortly after they started to walk to the 400 yards range. On one side the members of the Montreal Rifle Association were firing, and on the other the 65th were firing, and the latter were supposed to be firing at the targets at the extreme left. They (witness and his companions) had got about forty yards when witness saw a puff of smoke from where the 65th were, and immediately afterward a bullet flew by so close to him that he felt the windage, and shouted.

"WE SHALL BE SHOT. LOOK OUT."

Deceased said "yes." They then ran for a hollow about forty yards ahead. A minute or two afterward another puff came from the same direction and witness ducked his head. He was then half a yard ahead of deceased and a little to the right. Saw a third puff, and the ball passed so near his face that he felt the pressure. Heard it strike something, and turned round in time

TO SEE MALBY FALL.

to the left and his rifle to the opposite side. Heard Smith say, "Drop, or you'll be shot too." Witness lay down and waved the danger flag, shouting for the others to cease firing. Smith held up deceased's head. No one seemed to hear their calls. He then crawled along about fifty yards on hands and knees, waving the flag. Three or four shots passed directly over his head. Witness saw he was not safe, so he picked up the danger flag and ran to the 500 yards range. When near there the firing ceased. He shouted that Malby was shot, and all the members of the Rifle Association went down at once. None of the 65th went. They lifted the deceased up on mats. He was dying, and was dead before the doctor arrived. Deceased only lived eight minutes after he was hit. The 65th were in uniform. Witness did not observe any officer or non-commissioned officer in charge, but had since heard that a color-sergeant was in charge and that a captain had been until 5 o'clock. Deceased had his rifle at the trail as he had the witness when the accident occurred.

Dr. Roberts testified that he arrived at the range a few minutes after being summoned. He found them carrying the deceased on the field on a stretcher. On examination found that the heart's action had ceased. On examination of the head found a compound comminuted fracture of the occipital bone and heat laceration of the brain substance. Picked up seven fragments of bone which were lying near the body. The ball entered on the right side near the parietal entrance. Death must have been almost instantaneous.

JAMES MARRS, caretaker of the ranges, was the next witness. Was standing in rear of 600 yards range when Bolton ran up and said that Malby was shot. He at once ordered all firing to cease, and then ran to where the body lay. From the position of the deceased and marks on the hat, he thought the bullet came from the 65th. When the firing ceased the 65th were always kept separate from other riflemen, as they were very careless. In answer to one of the jurymen, the witness said that no accident had occurred at the butts for fourteen years. He also emphasized his statement that the 65th as a body were at all times very careless.

Mr. Blacklock he said that he did not know there was any officer in charge of the 65th until told. The officer was in plain clothes. There were two non-commissioned officers in uniform. The two last men of the 65th had fired seven shots each, and only three out of the fourteen shots hit the target.

The inquest was adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

THE DEATH OF THE FIREMAN.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST—ALLEGED DELINQUENCY OF THE WATCHMAN.

After the evidence of Smith had been taken at his home the inquest was adjourned to the Central Station, where three more witnesses were examined.

Chief Patton gave evidence as to the occurrence of the fire on Sunday. The death of Towers, he said, was not due to rashness on his part, for he was doing his duty at the time in fastening up the place after the fire, when the wall fell and buried him. There was, however, one thing he wished to notice, and that was that the watchman hired for the locality appeared to have been absent when the fire occurred. The smoke had been seen at five o'clock by men on the ships in the harbor, and the alarm was not sounded until forty minutes after. It was Mr. Urquhart, the Messrs. Allan's caretaker, who sounded the alarm, and not the private watchman. He did not believe the accident would have occurred if the watchman had been attending to his duty. Assistant Chief McCulloch corroborated this evidence.

Capt. Beekingham, of the Salvage Corps, in his evidence, said that after ordering the men out of the building he went out, and immediately after the wall fell, burying the two men. There was no hammering at all at the time, for the doors had just been secured. The jury deliberated for a few moments, and then returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

DANGEROUS MISSILES.

Another of those wretched cases, in which spiteful words between two women lead to fights and personal injuries came up in the Recorder's Court yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton and Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell had a yard in common, and Mr. Bolton was charged with assaulting Mrs. McDonnell. According to that lady's anything but lucid evidence, Bolton had thrown several stones at her, and one had cut her over the temple, causing blood to flow profusely. Two of the stones were produced in court, and either of them might have fractured a skull. It could not be got out whether any provocation had been given for this conduct. The woman's husband gave evidence to the same effect, and then the prisoner said that he did not throw a stone till two had been thrown at him by the last witness. He called a witness, who stated that he was sitting with the prisoner and his wife and their little girl, at one end of the yard, when he heard a woman using some very disgusting language about Mrs. Bolton. Then two stones came flying across the yard in their direction, and then the prisoner returned fire. The police gave evidence that both complainant and defendant were under the influence of liquor when they came to the station, a fact which the two injured innocents were much surprised to hear. Bolton was then sentenced by the Recorder to \$5 or one month.

ANOTHER BOY DROWNED.

The number of drowning accidents recently has been appalling. Still another occurred last evening. A boy named Patrick Howan, 8 years of age, left his home 195 Nazareth street, and went to bathe opposite Windmill Point. Not very long after the lad's clothes were carried to his mother, with the news that her son had been drowned. The body has not yet been recovered, and as the current is strong there has probably been carried down some distance.

A FOURTH APPLICATION.

The License Commissioners have three times refused applications made by one holder, of 367 St. Mary street, on the ground that a saloon was not necessary there. A fourth application has just been made, in the name of Vidralre, who formerly kept a tavern in another place. The case will come up for hearing on the 21st.

PERSONAL.

A private telegram received to-day announces that the Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has greatly recovered in health. It is expected that he will be able to resume his duties in a short time.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia will today visit the British Reserve Squadron now at Constantinople under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, says a despatch of July 8th. The reports received a few days ago concerning the state of health of the Emperor would appear to be either unfounded or grossly exaggerated. We trust the former.

Lord James Butler, the brother of the Marquess of Ormonde, has just printed and circulated among his friends a paper commenting on the barony of Arklow, which, along with the dukedom of Albany and the earldom of Clarence, has lately been bestowed on Prince Leopold. His lordship states that his elder brother owns that barony by hereditary descent as recorded by Sir Bernard Burke and Lodge in their Peerages, the Marquess being not only the twenty-first Earl of Ormonde and twenty-seventh hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, but also "Baron Arklow of Arklow, in the Peerage of Ireland," though the date of the creation of this barony is not given in either work. Lord James considers that the new baronial title some eighty years ago on the Duke of Sussex, "appears to trench on the hereditary barony," which is vested in his elder brother, the Marquess of Ormonde.

TROUVE'S ELECTRIC BOATS.

Another new application of electricity as a motor has been experimented in during the last few days in Paris. M. G. Trouve, a well-known electrician, has devised a method of applying the electrical current to the propulsion of a boat, and, so far, the experiments have been eminently satisfactory. The motor used is fixed on the upper part of the rudder, which it follows in its movements, as does also the screw. The motor with its accessories does not weigh more than five kilograms. In the centre of the boat are arranged two bichromate of potash batteries of six elements each, and with a total weight of twenty-four kilograms. The two batteries may be employed together or separately, and at night, while the one is driving the screw, the other may be used for lighting purposes. M. Trouve's apparatus may be adapted to any boat, and there seems no reason whatever why it might not be so modified as to be applicable to vessels of much larger dimensions than that experimented on, which sailed against the current at the rate of one metre per second, and with it at the rate of two and a half metres. Experiments in navigation by electricity were made on the "Nova" in 1839 by Jacobi, but the method adopted had so many drawbacks as to be practically useless.—From the Pall Mall Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have opened offices at Bloomingdale (Waterloo Co.), Ont., and Dudswell, Que.

Exilda Bourque was fined twenty cents by the Recorder yesterday for throwing about a pint of dirty water into Metcalfe street.

The Dominion Official Arbitrators arrived in Montreal on Saturday from Cornwall. The Board consists of Messrs. James Cowan, Halifax, William Compton, Waterloo, Ont., Joseph Simard, Montreal, and Ad. Thibault, Montreal. Their session here will last all week.

A man named Denis Hewitt, living on Young street, fell through the building of the new French Protestant College in course of erection on Chatham street. Falling on his head he received a bad scalp wound and was also badly bruised about the body. After about half an hour's delay he was taken in a cab to his home, where he now lies in a half unconscious state. The weather, which has been so intensely warm for three or four days, moderated on the evening of the warmest day, Sunday, when the thermometer registered in some places 97° in the shade. Yesterday evening the atmosphere gradually cooled down until some people felt exposed localities found it necessary to put on heavier clothing. Rain is very much needed throughout the country, notwithstanding that haying time has fairly begun.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday Napoleon Fortier brought an action for wages against Mr. Ernest Desrosiers, advocate, of this city. The claim was for wages due to the son of the complainant, Alphonse Fortier, who was employed by Mr. Desrosiers from the 31st of January to the 17th of March. The agreement was at the rate of one dollar per week, and the amount sought to be recovered was \$4.50. The advocate did not put in his appearance in Court, and judgment was given in default for the full amount claimed, with costs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE REV. MR. MALLORY will preach this (Tuesday) evening at the Union service in Desjardins street school-house.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are quiet but steady. Lieberth's English advices are as follows: Carrots—Wheat and Corn, floating, very little enquiry. Liverpool Wheat, spot, firmly held; do. Corn, slow do. American Western Mixed Corn, 54 1/2 c. Canadian Pease, 6 7/8. Liverpool Exchange, 2 1/2. Choice Cheese, 50s; Prime Western Lard, 58s. DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, Receipts 623 packages. The market is unchanged. Western, 15 1/2 to 17 1/2; Renfrew butter, 18s to 18 1/2; Brockville, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; Morrisburg, 19s to 21s; Eastern Townships, 20s to 22s; Creamery, 23s to 24s. Cheese has shipped up 35 in Liverpool to 54s per cent for choice. The market here is firm at 10c to 10 1/2 c. EGGS, 14 1/2 to 15c per doz. ASHES.—Pot., \$4.75 to \$4.80 per 100 lbs. The Chicago wheat market is very quiet to-day, and prices are rather easier. No. 2 wheat, which closed yesterday at \$1.10 1/2 July, \$1.11 1/2 August, and \$1.10 1/2 September, was quoted to-day at \$1.10 1/2 July, \$1.11 1/2 August, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4 September. The receipts were 21,000 bushels, and shipments 50,000 bushels. Corn was about 1/2 cent higher to-day, 46 1/2 to 47 1/2. The local market is quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet, but rather firmer, especially for lower grades. Spring Extra, which is in demand, is also somewhat firmer. The price of Superior Extra is not very plentiful, but the demand is not very great, and the supply is about steady. The following prices were reported on Chicago to-day: 100 bushels Superior Extra at \$5.95; 125 Spring Extra, \$5.25; 250 Flour Bakers' at \$6; 75 bushels, at \$5.95; 250 Ontario Bags in Liverpool to 54s per cent, \$5.90 to \$5.95; Extra superfine \$5.85; Fancy, \$5.80; Spring Extra, \$5.80 to \$5.85; Superfine, \$5.70; Fine, \$5.70; Strong Bakers', \$5.85 to \$6.00; Fine, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Middlings, \$4.40 to \$4.50; City Bags, delivered, \$4.10. MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Cornmeal, \$3.05 to \$3.15.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 3,950 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Pease, 400 bushels; Flour, 3,125 bushels; Oats, 3,022 1/2 bushels; Meal, 109 bushels; Ashes, 67 bushels; Butter, 623 packages; Cheese, 527 boxes; Pork, 26 bushels; Lard, 278 bushels; Leather, 323 rolls.

EAST DOCK FREIGHTS.

The East-bound freight shipments from Chicago for the week ending July 2nd were not so heavy as during the previous week. The total shipments of flour, grain and provisions for the week ending July 2nd were 55,864 tons, against 72,989 tons for the week previous—a decrease of 17,125 tons. The Chicago Tribune remarks: "As the rates during the past week, it is somewhat surprising that the decrease is so marked. There can be no doubt that the rate based on 15c on grain from Chicago to New York is low enough, and ought to bring the business to the railroads, as the lake rates are hardly able to do better, especially when it is considered that much valuable time is saved in shipping by rail. There seems to be a belief among shippers that rates have not so far seen their minimum, and will still fall lower. So far, however, it does not appear that any of the railways are contemplating business at a rate 15c, and they can only state that they will make no further reductions. It is claimed by some of the roads that the decrease in the rate of the elevators attended to the fact that they do to the river, and that this great quantity of shipments. The elevator men, however, deny the soft speculation, and say that they treat all alike, and would not discriminate without severely injuring their interests. The main cause of the heavy decrease is no doubt due to the diminished amount of business to be shipped. There is not much traffic left in the country, and business will hardly increase much, so that the low rates, until the new crop comes in. Besides, the number of cars has largely increased during the last year, thus dividing the business among more lines, and consequently the rate is also being diverted by way of the Mississippi River and St. Louis.

The amount of freight carried by the Grand Trunk Railway from Chicago during the week ending July 2nd was of flour, 10,829 bushels; grain, 2,990 tons; and provisions, 53 tons; total, 4,124 tons.

The percentage of the receipts of the week ending July 2nd was: Flour, 16.5%; Grain, 16.3%; Pease, 14.1%; Lard, 14.1%; Baltimore & Ohio, 8.9%; Grand Trunk 7.4c.

MORNING QUOTATIONS AT MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Specially Reported for the Witness.)

Table with columns: Name, Four months, Closed bid, Bid, Ask, Cash bid, Cash ask. Includes entries for Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Banque de Peuple, etc.

Noon Advertisements.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY FISHING TACKLE AND CUTLERY Is at J. W. HANNAH & CO.'S, 319 McGill Street. First class from Notre Dame street. BAMBOO RODS, 12 to 18 feet, 25c and 50c. WANTED, for a wholesale Dry Goods House, a young man with some knowledge of the trade. Apply to Box 1599, Post-Office, Montreal. WANTED, a respectable Lad, to learn the Fur Trade. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR & CO., 537 St. Paul street. WANTED, a Lad, to work in office of a well known firm. Must be well recommended. Apply 25 Lemoyne street. WANTED, to borrow for twelve months, \$150. Good interest; best security. Address, WILBERFORCE, Witness' Office. WANTED, a young man to take care of a horse, and willing to make himself useful. Apply to No. 7 Mountain street. EMPLOYMENT Wanted.—A young lady with education as companion to a lady or an invalid (in a place where she can make herself generally useful). Is cheerful and obliging, able and willing to work. Satisfactory references given. Address COMPANION, G.M.G., Witness' Office. EMPLOYMENT.—A young man wants a situation as Storeman in any of the wholesale houses. Small wages expected. ROOM and Board.—St. Catherine street, a little east of Beary.—A young man can be accommodated with a bedroom also breakfast and tea, in the home of a family where no other boarders are kept. Terms moderate. Address HEALTHY AND PLEASANT, Witness' Office. ROOMS.—Fine rooms, with or without board, 111 Union Avenue.

Noon Advertisements.

CHINA, GLASS AND—EARTHENWARE! Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers. Fine China and Cut Glass. White Granite Ware and General Household Goods. Lamps, Lamp Chimneys and Lamp Furniture. All goods delivered and safely guaranteed free of charge. Enquire prices before purchasing elsewhere. The famous White House Dinner Service is still on view. ADAM DARLING. Retail Department: 201 ST. JAMES STREET, corner St. Peter st.

'STEAMER "OCEAN" TUESDAY, JULY 12th, 1881.

Montreal to Toronto, \$7.00. Montreal to St. Catharines, \$7.50. Montreal to Detroit, \$12.50. Montreal to Chicago, \$19.00. Return, \$31.00. STEAMER "CALIFORNIA" WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th. Montreal to St. Catharines, \$7.50. Montreal to Cleveland, \$14.00. Accommodation unimpaired. Meals and Stateroom included. G. E. JAGUES & CO., 108 Common street. Or 266 St. James street, corner McGill st.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE VILLAGE OF CAOUNA.

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THE VICTOR OF CROSS-ROADS MISSION.

(Mary E. C. Wyeth, in N. Y. Independent). PART III.—Continued.

"Five years," he repeated, thoughtfully. "The fifth year, the year of harvest. I should love to go next Sunday to the little school-house and read to my people the glorious promise from the nineteenth chapter of Leviticus: 'And when ye shall come into the land and shall have planted all manner of trees for food, then ye shall count the fruit thereof as uncircumcised. Three years shall it be as uncircumcised unto you; it shall not be eaten of. But in the fourth year all the fruit thereof shall be holy to praise the Lord withal. And in the fifth year shall ye eat of the fruit thereof, that it may yield unto you the increase thereof. I am the Lord your God.'"

David Lane turned away his head for a moment, and then, in a constrained voice, asked:

"Could you bear a great surprise, brother? Something that our people have thought best, under the circumstances, to do without consulting with their pastor?"

Haight put out his hand and rested it on young Lane's shoulder. For the moment he felt faint and sick. Was he then accounted utterly useless? Had they then sought and found another shepherd? They had been so kind, so devoted in all his long illness; and yet—but here, indeed, was a "possibility" of which he had never thought. Ah! well, he could not blame them. God's little flock in the wilderness had need of a shepherd; and how could a poor, maimed creature such as he expect to fill a pastor's place in such a community? At best, he could but hope to bow himself about in the curious little propeller that the carpenter and wagon-maker had devised for his use. Never again on foot or on horse could he traverse the hills and valleys and forest-paths; never again on lustrous limb leap the swollen stream or vault the tall fences, on his short cuts from house to house of his widely-separated parishioners; never again go in and out before his beloved people.

He realized it all now to the full. Lane looked up for his answer. The expression of unutterable sadness upon the Pastor's face surprised him. Only a moment before he had smiled so brightly, spoken so cheerfully. Now what hidden hurt could his ignorant words have opened.

"Don't be bother," said the old man, in the tender, affectionate manner he was often used to address his beloved friend. "Don't look that way; don't be, now."

The Pastor seemed not to hear him. His mind was in the years far away (how far away they seemed now to him!), when, in the fresh vigor of returning health, he yielded himself to his mother's God, avowing his willingness to be anything or nothing for the Master. And now the time had come when he was called to be as nothing. Was he willing? Could he with sincere lips answer "Even so, Father"? The old, desperate, oft-repeated battle with the Tempter—must he fight it over again? "Can you for me, O Christ!" he moaned.

The anguish so apparent in his face was too much for Lane to endure in silence. He folded his arms about the Pastor and drew his head to his broad bosom.

"There, there, son!" he murmured, caressingly, as to a griefed child. "Did the old daddy's blundering tongue say what he shouldn't? God knows he thought 'twas what ye'd care to hear about. But never mind. I'll say no more. Jes' keep good heart and get comfort out of them words of promise, and next Sunday, please the good Father, we'll hear our parson preaching in his own place. Come, Tommy, time for the minister to mount his horse and ride away home."

"Haight felt the caress and heard the soothing tones, though he heeded not the import of the words. His soul, seeking the invisible, was struggling up to God for strength and comfort and victory. Again, as in years ago, upon that seemingly dying bed, it was "the decisive hour." And as his silent bowers tenderly carried him over the homeward path he made his final decision. Yes, in the dawn of the year of fruition, on the threshold of the house of consummation, he must, yes, he would, since God so willed it, be by and see another enter into the joy of the harvest; his hands had planted. "Thy will, not mine be done," his heart whispered to the ear of the loving Father. And in that moment of utter consecration Dugald Haight put forever to flight his life-long enemy—the love of self. From that moment he carried with him an abiding peace, that nothing earthly could disturb. Life's painful struggle was forever ended. Henceforth, only resting in God. Henceforth, only perfect trust and peace.

PART IV.

May morning dawned fair and beautiful above forest and farm and rugged hillside "in verdure clad." And May morning also dawned on Sabbath Day.

There was an unusual stir of sprightly preparation in every house of Cross Roads district. At an early hour the family of David Lane were on their way to the house of worship. For the first time since the last spring's violets and hedge-roses bloomed along the wood-edge Dugald Haight rode over the old, familiar route that led to the spot endeared to him by many precious memories. How glad and thankful he was. How his heart leaped for joy as he drew nearer and nearer to the pleasant upland on which stood the locust-shaded school-house. The locust trees were in bloom, and the delicate, subtle perfume, like that of the May-flowers of northern woods, diffused itself through all the air; the birds sang rapturously, as though for some high carnival; and every springing flower along the roadside seemed to Haight to smile into his face and bid him be of good cheer.

"Mind that first Sat'd'y night you 'riv' here, son?" asked Lane, turning with beaming face to the Pastor, who was seated amid soft cushions, beside good Mrs. Lane, in the easy-going spring-wagon. "Mind how you scented the sweet-smell, and pulled the grape-blossoms off the tavern-porch, and held 'em up for old Uncle Billy to smell? Five years ago—five years last month—that was. Uncle Billy was a hard old nut then, and Pop Dorkins was another; but none of 'em wa'n't the carousin' old ripp-hate."

"Hush! Hush!" said Haight, gently. "Think of nothing, to-day, but of God's abounding graciousness. To Christ our King be all the glory! Yes, I remember. Five happy, happy years—this last the happiest of all the five."

His face was radiant. Lane was awed as he gazed upon him. A strange, affrighted feeling came over him. As he afterward expressed it, an impulse stirred within him such as John in his apocalyptic vision must have experienced when he was fain to prostrate himself before the angel who had revealed to him glimpses of glory unspeakable.

Mrs. Lane's tremulous voice took up the Pastor's words: "Yes, this last year the happiest of them all—the happiest of all the years of my life."

The Methodist circuit-rider had come over from Jubilee Station, at the invitation of the Cross Roads people, to assist the Pastor in the services of the day. His brave, generous heart was full of love and sympathy and his heartiness was contagious. Accompanied by Uncle Billy, he rode up to meet the occupants of Lane's vehicle.

"Glory to God!" Brother Haight, he shouted cheerily. "Verily he hath been gracious to Israel. Be strong and very courageous. The babes you have nurtured have grown into strong men. They're all yonder, waiting to greet you. They want to tell you how the Lord carries on his own work, no matter what choice instrument may be laid aside."

"To God be all the glory," answered Haight, reverently.

"Yes, be strong," added Uncle Billy, riding close alongside and speaking in low voice. "And be prepared for a surprise. You were too ill when we made our decision to be troubled with our conferees; and, though we hated keeping anything from you, yet"—(Uncle Billy hesitated somewhat, and began afresh)—"the work of the Lord should go on. We needed."

"Yes, yes," said Haight. "You needed a pastor. I only wonder you waited so long. And you need a church-home. I could not be the one, nor aid much in securing the other. You have done wisely. God bless my dear people. And God bless the servant who shall be called here to dress and to keep this beloved vineyard. When will he be here? I've a heart full of love and good-will for him. Shall I meet him to-day?"

(To be Continued.)

LADY CLERKS IN LONDON.

Any habitual traveller on the Metropolitan Railway must have been struck by the large number of regular lady passengers by the business trains. These ladies I find, on enquiry, are for the most part employed as clerks in the City.

At the Central Telegraph Office alone about 500 female clerks are employed, at rates of pay varying from 8s. to 30s. a week. Hitherto the nomination of candidates has rested with the Postmaster-General, but "the old order changeth, giving place to new," and Mr. Fawcett announced his intention, in his place in Parliament, after the present list of candidates (which I am told is but a small one) is exhausted, of throwing all appointments open to public competition. An exception will, I understand, be made in favor of counterwomen, who are invariably selected from telegraph clerks.

The Government is evidently of the opinion that married women should find quite sufficient to occupy them in their home duties, and that the task of providing an income should rest solely with the husband, as directly a lady clerk marries she is compelled to resign her situation, and only single women are eligible for appointment.

The most distinguished of the Government offices open to ladies is the Receiver and Accountant-General's office. Here the lowest salary paid to the fortunate clerks is £40 a year, and the highest remuneration they receive is £150. The hours of work are from ten to four, with an hour's interval for luncheon. At the handsome new buildings in Queen Victoria Street, where the office has lately been removed to, the accommodation is all that can be desired, and there is a restaurant on the premises where refreshments can be obtained.

The authorities are liberal enough to supply the telegraph clerks with tea and bread and butter free of charge, but this favor is not extended to the other branches of the service. The reason the telegraph clerks are so privileged is that their work has to be done at different hours. Their services may be required at any time from eight in the morning until eight at night, but they never work more than the regulation eight hours a day. They are not eligible for nomination after the age of eighteen, and when they have passed the present test examination, they have to attend the Post Office Telegraph School to undergo a course of instruction in Telegraphy. With an intelligent pupil this generally lasts about three months; during this time, of course, they do not receive any pay, but on the other hand they are not charged for the instruction they receive.

The clerks employed in the other Government offices enter upon their duties, and commence to receive their salaries, directly they have passed their preliminary examination, as they do not need any special knowledge. No one is appointed who has passed the age of twenty, and they cannot be nominated, excepting for telegraph clerks, before they are seventeen.

With a view to limiting the number of candidates when the appointments are thrown open to public competition, there is some idea of making it compulsory that all applicants shall have passed one of the Oxford or Cambridge local; but the conditions of candidature are not at present finally decided upon.

The Prudential Assurance Company gives employment to a large number of ladies—somewhere about 170; they are all the daughters of professional men. This rule was at first made to limit the number of candidates, as the directors only contemplated employing perhaps half a dozen; but as these were found to do their work satisfactorily, and business increased, the staff of lady clerks was increased also.

No one is engaged under the age of seventeen or over thirty; the girls require no special qualifications beyond an ordinary English education. Their duties consist principally in copying and writing letters from notes, so they do not even require a knowledge of book-keeping.

Any girl wishing to earn her own living may consider herself extremely fortunate if she can do so under the auspices of the Prudential Assurance Company. The arrangements are simply perfect. There is an excellent restaurant, solely for the use of the ladies, where a very fair dinner may be obtained for the moderate sum of eighteenpence; a capital library, containing all the newest books, which may be taken to read at home; a piano is also provided; this naturally may not be played during office hours, but any girl who likes may stay to practise until seven o'clock. Once a week during the winter, and once a fortnight during the summer, a choral class is held for the musical members of the staff, and every fortnight all the year round an elementary class for those not sufficiently advanced to join the other. These are both conducted by Mr. E. S. Such, and twice a year, under his presidency, the members give concerts; to these all the other lady clerks are invited, and generally some of the directors, with their families, attend.

The flat roof of the building has been converted into terraces, where the girls may take exercise during their luncheon hour, and very much they enjoy it. These terraces have been arranged to afford shelter whichever way the wind may blow, and are entirely free from the possibility of being overlooked. Skipping is the favorite amusement. It is, no doubt, difficult for the uninitiated to believe that there is any place in the heart of Holborn where fifty girls or more can indulge in this recreation in the open air, and in the middle of the day, without attracting inconvenient attention. I very much doubt if their nearest neighbors are even aware of their existence.

They are provided with a separate staircase to that used by the male clerks, and any attempt at flirtation is sternly discouraged. No one is allowed to absent herself from her duties for more than three days without a doctor's certificate, and if they are ten minutes late in the morning they are fined.

The bank holidays entail extra work upon the following days; for this they receive extra pay and their tea; on these occasions they are dismissed at seven o'clock, as that is considered quite as late as they should be out alone. In this matter the directors show an almost paternal interest, preferring, if possible, to employ sisters, so that they may chaperon each other on their way to and from the office; and in the event of their having to depend entirely upon their own exertions, their combined salaries would give them a modest competency, and perhaps allow them to make some pleasant excursion to the seaside, or if they were very economical indeed, they might even venture on a trip abroad during the fortnight's holiday each clerk is allowed. It is, no doubt, a great advantage to the girls that they all belong to the same class, as there is less likelihood of undesirable acquaintances being formed. During my visit I congratulated the lady superintendent upon having such an attractive and lady-like set of girls under her charge. Her post must indeed be no sinecure, as the difficulty of managing a large number of women together is proverbial, and I am afraid the fact of their being ladies is not likely greatly to lessen that difficulty.

The Junior Army and Navy Stores employ ladies as clerks; if possible, the manager always chooses daughters of military and naval officers. They are expected to have a very thorough knowledge of book-keeping, besides a legible handwriting; so for these posts some previous training is usually necessary, as the average young lady's knowledge of arithmetic upon leaving school can scarcely be said to be thorough, though I am glad to hear that more attention is being paid to this branch of education, and that at some of the large day schools for middle-class girls even book-keeping forms a regular part of the ordinary course of study.

It is always an advantage for girls to begin any profession they may intend to adopt immediately upon leaving school, before they have acquired the pernicious habit of wasting their time, which is almost inevitable without some definite occupation. The state of things I have attempted to describe is surely very different from what it was some fifty years ago; and if the number of women dependent on their own exertions has increased to the extent that statisticians wish us to believe, surely the possibilities of their supporting themselves in a suitable manner have also increased to an extent sufficient to encourage the zealous advocates of the higher employment of women with the conviction that some of the most substantial advantages which they have been striving to secure have been silently granted almost without a struggle.—Mercy Grogan in Cassell's Magazine.

FIRING THE AMBITION OF THE YOUNG.

Last week a young woman in this city threw herself into the river to commit suicide, in a fit of despair, because she failed to pass her examination and obtain the desired number of credit marks in the school. On the same day a boy died in this city from a brain disease attributed to overwork, studying in competition for a prize.

Two such calamities are very few compared with the uncounted thousands in our schools and colleges. But these are not the only two cases. In thousands of families there are instances of sickness—not always attended with tragic and fatal results, but sickness, disability for further effort, and perhaps unfitness for future usefulness—which may be fairly attributed to the excess of mental work in the struggles of the scholar to obtain prominence.

Now there are two or three things to be said about this matter, and as we are in the midst of college and school anniversaries, it is a good time for saying them.

As in almost everything else in this world, there is a mixture of good and evil in this system of competition, emulation, and prize-giving. The good is that it stimulates the dull and the lazy to better work than they would do without this incentive. That is all. Beyond that there is nothing to be said in favor of it. The bright and the studious do not need intoxicating stimulants in the shape of rewards. Nor are they such rewards as intellectual and moral beings ought to strive after or desire. Therefore we may fairly ask if the advantage is so great as to make us insensible to the evil.

The evil is that the brain is unduly excited at a period of life when it is peculiarly liable to be injured by excessive exercise. Hence it is more to be feared in the primary and the preparatory school than in the college. The younger student, the greater the danger of laying upon him or her too great a burden, and subjecting the intellectual faculties to a strain more intense and protracted than the delicate organization will be able to bear. It is not needful to put this matter into the technical language of the books. Nor is it important to discuss the relations of mind and matter, the mode of communication between the intellect and the brain. We know the results of brain-work, and by them we can estimate the degree of pressure the faculties will bear without danger to their well-being. And we do not believe there is a sensible person acquainted with the facts who will deny that the tendency of our educational system is to cram and tax and overwork the brain. It is not the fault of teachers only or chiefly. Parents are ambitious and anxious for the distinctions of their children. They are encouraged to bring home armfuls of books to study which they ought to be at play or in bed. Parents pay at private schools, and want to get the worth of their money. If their children go to the public school, the parent is in haste to have them prepared for business. Pushing is the rule. And this, too, at a time when the greatest caution is required.

The system is so inwrought and chronic that its being abandoned now is not to be expected. But it is well to bear in mind that the reward is not always carried off by the most deserving. Endowments by nature are so various in degree as well as in kind, that

the gifted pupil, with little effort, carries off the prize, while one who has feebler but fair talents contends with double the diligence of the other, but fails to win. The prize was won by superior natural gifts, not by devotion to the duties of the school. And we are pleading not so much for the abandonment of a system that is now universal and inevitable, as for its regulation. There is not a more important precept for the teacher, parent and pupil to heed, than the well-worn command, "Let your moderation be known." The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. He only who endureth to the end shall be saved. And to him who endureth shall be given a white stone, and in that stone a name written. It is not the greatness or brilliancy of gifts that will please the giver. The one talent would have won His favor if it had gained one more, as truly as did the ten that became twenty. It is required of a man according to what he hath.—N. Y. Observer.

MUTTON CUTLETS.

Perhaps the best way of preparing cutlets is to broil them. Well broiled cutlets are tender and full of flavor. If there is time to mash a few potatoes or to dress vegetables of any kind to serve with them, so much the better. The dressed vegetables may be piled in the centre of a hot dish, and the cutlets may be placed round them, one leaning on another. All round them, after being cooked are improved by being shaken over the fire with a slice of butter before being sent to table.

If the fire is not in a good condition for broiling, the cutlets may be cooked in a frying-pan as follows: Sprinkle a little pepper and salt on the cutlets. Rub a thick slice of stale crumb of bread through a sieve to make fine bread crumbs. Beat an egg in a plate, and brush the cutlets entirely over with it. Put the bread crumbs on a sheet of paper, lay the bread crumbs upon them one at a time, and shake the corners of the paper, so as to toss the crumbs over the cutlets. Melt a slice of butter or dripping in a perfectly clean frying-pan, lay the cutlets in it, and cook them over a good fire. When the fat round them begins to get brown turn them over, and let them cook in the same way on the other side. Of course, we must remember not to stick a fork in the meat when we turn them.

Cutlets thus prepared may be made into different dishes by simply sending different sauces to the table with them. Piquante sauce, for instance, is excellent. For this we make a quarter of a pint of melted butter in the usual way, and stir into it, at the last moment, four pickled gherkins that have been chopped quite small. A little of this sauce may be laid over each cutlet.

Melted butter is one of those things that every one knows how to make, and that is scarcely ever made well. Perhaps I may stop to describe how I think it should be made. It is a good plan to keep a very small stewpan specially for making sauces. An enamelled or a tin stewpan will do excellently, although, when it can be had, a porcelain stewpan is the best, because it can be cleaned so easily. I best, because it will hold a small quantity of three-quarters of a pint, and it has been in use a long time. Only I may say that I take charge of it myself, and am as careful about it as if it were a diamond ring. If it had been left to a careless servant it would have been broken long ago.

Melt an ounce and a half of butter in the stewpan, and draw the pan back and mix with it one ounce of flour. Beat flour and butter together until the mixture is quite smooth; then add, a little at a time, half a pint of cold water, and stir the sauce over the fire till it boils. Let it boil for three minutes, and it is ready. If liked, an ounce, instead of an ounce and a half of butter, may be used, or half good dripping and half butter may be taken.

Another very good sauce is made by chopping a moderate-sized onion till very small, and tossing it on the fire in a small stewpan with a small piece of butter for two or three minutes. When it is soft, and before it is all colored, pour over it a wineglassful of either vinegar, and add an equal quantity for about steak or water. Simmer together for about five minutes, and add pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of mushroom ketchup, if liked. This sauce should be served in a tureen instead of being poured over the cutlets.—Girl's Own Paper.

OUR GIRLS.

Mrs. Amelia Lewis, who has been experimenting with regard to furnishing New York working girls with a substantial, warm dinner at the price now paid for an unwholesome lunch, makes the following appeal in a recent number of the journal "Food and Health," which she edits:

Is there no voice that will cry out with a warning sound "spare our girls?" Is there no great man who will, for a time, leave dogma alone and preach from his pulpit "cherish our girls?" Is there no philanthropist who will waken up to the urgent claims of humanity and say "let us help our girls?" Who are they, those slight, neat figures, that stand on the modest threshold at seven o'clock in the morning, or earlier, looking out to the sky if it will keep fair or not for their journey? Who are they who come by twos, threes, tens, hundreds and thousands, silently and noiselessly, to labor and work, to knit and sew, to bind and stitch, to give attendances and wait upon the "ladies"—who? Our girls.

That army of quiet workers, that regiment of contented laborers, that non-complaining body of helps come morn after morn all the year round, the simple lunch in their pockets, and do their share to make American industries known and heap up the national treasury, to work up business for opulent homes, and show dainty faces to rich dames. Who, oh, who are the staidest, humblest, most constant and most inexpensive workers in the national field of labor, who? Our girls. Who never strike, who never claim rights or holidays, who never grumble at wages or long time, who? Our girls.

Day by day, week by week, year by year, the young, pliant creatures from thirteen years upward, come quietly to bear the burden of industrial life and forget their natural tendency to a bright existence. They work early and late, with little stay and little nourishment during work time to bear up their strength, and go home as resignedly as they come, for their few hours of rest, to begin again.

Men must smoke cigars, and the girls help to make them; men must have cheap clothes, and the girls help to stitch them; men read books, girls bind them; men wear hats, girls shape them; man has a thousand wants, and the girls assist to supply them, and man takes it for granted "that it is all right."

Is it? Is there not some wrong committed somewhere? Is the nation not losing something, and are the people, the working people, not becoming poorer? They are. They are losing the light and youth of "Our Girls,"

and they are losing—the future healthy mothers.

Just when the girl buds forth in all her youthful health, just when she is taken to make that humble home's weekly wage and learn to keep herself. Just then, when nature demands extra nutrition, she is put off on tea and bread and butter in the morning, on tea and bread and butter in the middle of the day, on tea and bread and butter when she comes home at night. Little by little the bones become weak, the cheeks become pale, for no albumen redens the blood; little by little the flesh becomes flabby; for no fibrine strengthens the muscle; little by little indigestion sets in, for no warm food keeps up the temperature of the stomach.

Pale, thin, half developed, with black rims round the eyes, a languid step and a wan smile, our girls come and go, a constant, unwearied thoughtless society, that loses its sweetest birthright, the care of brother and sister, in humbler spheres, by its want of sympathy with their lives.

Whoever will take a car, almost anywhere in the city of New York, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, or between five and seven at night, will see her with her quiet, gentle face—for the American work girl has generally a gentle face—always trim and neat, with something about her to smarten up her figure. With but few exceptions, and we know there are exceptions, the American work girl is a modest-looking girl, intent on her business, proud of earning her living, glad to make herself nice, and ready to eat apples and sweets, cakes, or anything handy for five cents, so long as the little store which shall buy her Sunday clothes is not encroached upon.

Our girls! Not the fine dancels rocked in luxury's lap, but the persevering maidens who get up whether it be fine or rainy, whether it be foul or fair, who stand outside the store at 8 o'clock in the morning ready for work, and leave it at 7 o'clock at night, having earned their pittance. These girls that spend their brightest time in the work-room and look out upon the cars filled with holiday-makers, these we want you to think of.

The public is thoughtless, not hard; employers are thoughtless, not hard; parents are thoughtless, not hard, and our young girls go on uncomplaining with no proper nourishment for their young frames, and no proper recreation for their constant labor!

In all the industrial life of this great nation, in all the accumulated wealth of its wonderful industries, among all the worthy workers of life, none deserve more attention, more love, more care, more esteem and more respect than these little, handy figures that spring from the cars at eight in the morning ready for the day's toil—Our Girls. Without them the United States of America could not hold up their heads in the world's industries; then let them share its blessings!

THE TOBACCO HABIT.

As far as our experience goes, there is as little hope of breaking the tobaccoist of his habit as there is of converting the inebriate. The daily moderate use records itself both as to the circulation and the nervous system. In army life we had much opportunity to examine cases of so-called heart disease. Thousands were discharged from the army with heart disease who had no organic lesion, but whose irritability of heart was largely owing to the use of tobacco. We were recently looking over a lecture of Dr. Mitchell's, in which he draws serious attention to the trouble being made upon the nervous system both of organic and inorganic life by this fond indulgence. It is now common to speak of inebriation as a disease. It is only such in that any impairment of will-power resulting from erroneous habit causes the body to functionate wrongly, and helps to vacate that self-control without which the machine cannot be run well. Tobacco is doing just the same work. In this direction it is overcoming the power of resistance to a degree simply alarming. We look upon the cigarette as a leading demoralization of the last twenty-five years. So long as the animal became mature before commencing the use of the toxic, the effects were not so severe. The long pipe, too, kept certain ingredients further away, and did not allow so much to enter the lung. Now thousands of our youth begin to smoke early in the "teens," and (nervated young men multiply in the land. Systems are inherited oftener than direct habits. The child of the tobacco-smoker stands a good chance to come into the world with a less vigorous nervous system and with a less balanced power of self-command. No one can tell just the direction in which the result is quite sure. The cigarette-smoker easily passes the smoke direct to the lung, and enables the whole system to get whatever there is in the tobacco. Nervous symptoms and irregular pulsations are produced. The effect is more disastrous even than chewing, since the stomach seems to resist better than the capillaries of the lungs. We call the attention of the people to this matter because we believe the time has come when in our day and Sabbath schools these evil effects should be dwelt upon and when parents, whatever may be their own habits should realize what are the risks to their children and their descendants further removed. Increased susceptibility to disease is becoming a study to sanitarians, as well as that of outside causes. From the cold, calculating stand point of race preservation and national sagacity we ask attention to this great disturber of vital force and this degenerator of the vigor of the sons of our people.—N. Y. Independent.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

JULY 12.

Let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works.

How forcible are right words!—I stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance.

They that feared the Lord spoke often one to another: and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name.—If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that ye shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven.

The Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone.—Two are better than one; because they have a good reward for their labor. For if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow: but woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up.

Let no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way.—Beware one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. Considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.

Heb. 10. 24. Jer. 6. 25.—2 Pe. 3. 1. Mal. 3. 16.—Mat. 18. 19. Gal. 2. 18.—Ec. 4. 9. 10. Ro. 14. 13.—Ga. 6. 2. 1.



LAST EDITION.

LABOR MATTERS DISCUSSED.

THE MEETING OF THE STRIKERS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON... WAS AN UNPOPULAR MAN... "NO SURRENDER."

The striking longshoremen met yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall... The President of the Association, Mr. P. Carroll, was in the chair...

The meeting having been called to order a discussion was opened on the complaint of several of the strikers that there were several men in the room who had gone back to work after the resolution ordering them not to work had been passed.

A member remarked that he had gone to work for wages the Union asked for. He had a family of eight children and could not see them starve.

The Secretary said there were other men who had gone back to work and he could give their names. A member, with a strong Teutonian accent, said he had gone back to work for the wages, and had been ordered to stop work on vessels that had signed the paper.

He thought it pretty hard, especially as he had been out of work for some time before. Several members here questioned the propriety of not going to work for shippers willing to pay the wages.

In reply to remarks by the Secretary, several men stepped forward and denied that they had worked for less than the Union rates. Mr. Ross said he had "knocked off" to please a few men, and wanted to know why a few men had been picked out to be talked to about going back to work when a hundred had done so.

Several voices—"Put him out." "Go back to work and leave the Society."

There evidently was a party present determined to have their say as to going back to work. When any of them spoke to this effect, however, some men would rush over to him in a menacing manner and shake his finger under his nose in a manner so convincing that little more was heard from him. The French-Canadian element present complained very bitterly that there were men going back to work violating their pledges. One French-Canadian in particular was continually giving expression to his feelings, when suddenly he was lifted up and hustled toward the stairs. Here Mr. Carroll arose and called, "Easy, there—easy."

Mr. PETER LYNN, who apparently had been chairman of the deputation to Mr. Henshaw, now came forward and reported that he had been to Mr. Henshaw and that that gentleman had done his best to get them to break up the Union. ("Cries of 'Never, never.'") That was all that Mr. Henshaw wanted. For his own part he thought they had gone often enough to meet the shippers, and if they could only adjust their differences by breaking up the Union, he would take a pick and shovel and work in the lowest pit first.

The report was not discussed, the men being evidently determined not to give up their Union. Mr. PETERSON at length arose and said he would move that the men should all go back to work for those who would pay the prices demanded by the Union. ("Cries of 'Go back to work yourself.'")

Mr. LYNN wondered at any man making a motion. They had all been present some time before when the motion to strike was adopted, and all had agreed. Those who did not say anything should have spoken then; silence on such an occasion was not compulsion. It was cowardice. ("Cheers.")

Some further speaking was indulged in, and once when it was growing late the discussion on the meeting was resumed that reporters were in the room. The President ruled out of order any question of French or English, Irish or Scotch. They knew no nationality, but were all members of the Association.

A member (warmly)—"But you have your gang and your own friends for all that when we are looking for work." (Sensation.) The member—But I say I know better; you have, I know it. I have found when I wanted work.

This member now moved off toward the stairs, where he was admonished to keep himself civil. He shook his head in a manner which showed he was not afraid, however. There now seemed some chance for those who wanted to go back to work to show their numbers. Mr. LUNCH arose and said it was a question of whether they would hold out for a few weeks and have matters regulated for all the years to come, or whether they would yield and go back to the old rates. The shippers would pay them for a couple of weeks, and then put them back to the old rates.

PUTTING THE MOTION. Mr. PETERSON here moved that, providing it does not do in the Society an injury, in the sense of going to work for the men who will pay the wages, and who have signed to do so. Another member moved that the men do not go back to work, but that a committee be formed in each ward to ask for assistance for the men on strike. He was of opinion that a good deal of money could be raised.

Mr. Lynch was of opinion that some of these men who came there to make motions had been paid to do so, and wanted to go back to work for their own ends. Messrs. Beauchamp and Piché explained in French the purport of the motion. Mr. Lynch explained that any man who wanted relief could get it by applying on his own behalf or through a friend.

After a good deal of discussion and some confusion, the President put the vote and explained its purport. About a dozen hands were raised hesitatingly for the motion. Against the motion there was a very large show of hands, while some did not vote at all. The President declared the motion lost, and there was a cheer of delight from the non-voters.

A DELICATE QUESTION. The President now announced that it had been said by those opposed to the society that men in his line of business had no right to belong to the society. He would ask them if they did not think they could get along better without him. He would help them just as well outside the office he held in it, and would always be their friend. Still if they thought best that he should resign the Presidency of the Society he was ready to make way for a better man.

The proposition was rejected from all sides, and then the President warned them to go peacefully home, and if they were wanted before Sunday they would be called together.

A PLUCKY CHALLENGE. The Toronto club have apparently quickly recovered from their defeat of Saturday last, and apparently want to play the Shamrocks on their own ground. A challenge was received this morning by the Shamrocks for a game on Saturday next. Failing this they will not again be able to meet the Shamrocks this season. The Shamrocks have made no reply, but it is understood to be retort that their men must have time to recover from the wounds and bruises they received at the hands of the Toronto men. The tone of the challenge is somewhat impertinent, it is true, but denotes the courage of the Westerners, and shows that they bear no ill-will to the champions.

ANOTHER HORROR.

A TRAGEDY IN THE LUNATIC ASYLUM—A FEMALE INMATE MURDERS HER ROOM-MATE UNDER THE BELIEF THAT SHE WAS A DRAGON.

A fearful crime was enacted at Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum on Sunday night last, an inmate named Gertrude Robert being murdered by another inmate named Della Polier under circumstances extremely revolting. It appears that the victim, Robert, aged 40 years, was admitted to the asylum on the 1st of July, her aberration being that of deep melancholy. The murderess was admitted on the 7th of June last, laboring

UNDER RELIGIOUS MONOMANIA of a marked type. As neither of the lunatics showed symptoms of violence they were placed at night in the same cell, and slept together since the deceased's admission. Shortly after midnight on Monday morning one of the guardians who was sleeping four cells away was awakened by the singing of hymns by Polier. As this, however, was one phase of her lunacy and she was in the constant habit of singing religious songs no notice was taken of it. Continuing to sing longer than usual until about four o'clock yesterday morning, the guardian got up and looked into her cell, when she saw Polier standing over Gertrude Robert

BEATING HER FRANTICALLY with a heavy piece of board. The alarm was given and the cell door opened, when Polier was secured; her victim was, however, quite dead, her skull being broken in several places and her body a mass of cuts and bruises from head to foot. The board used was 3 feet long, 12 inches wide and 1 inch thick. The murderess was perfectly calm after committing the deed, and on being questioned upon it stated that "she had dreamed that there was a dragon in the cell and that

WORD HAD BEEN SENT HER FROM HEAVEN to kill that dragon and she had done so." Coroner Jones proceeded this morning to the Asylum and opened an inquest on the body of the murdered woman. The murderess, when brought into the court room, was perfectly collected. She is 25 years of age, slight and delicately built, with rich auburn hair, and is altogether what might be termed "good looking." She is a native of St. Pie, Province of Quebec, and is unmarried. She repeated her story to the coroner about the dragon, and said she had only done the command of heaven.

A jury consisting of seventeen members was empaneled, Mr. Joseph Vinet being foreman. The inquest adjourned until next Thursday after the jury had viewed the body of the deceased. Drs. Perrault and Durocher were instructed to make a post mortem examination of the body and report at the resumed investigation. THE BOARD USED is broken in several places showing the immense force with which the blows were struck. The murderess obtained the board from the ceiling of the cell where it had been placed to cover a stove pipe hole, and how she managed to get to it is a mystery as there were no tables in the apartment on which to stand to reach the ceiling.

SPORTS AND GAMES. FOOTBALL. Some years ago the Montreal Football Club offered a fine challenge cup for competition between football clubs. They themselves won the cup several years running, and became the permanent owner of it, but now the club again offers the cup for competition under the Rugby rules. The secretary is Mr. C. Lane, 103 St. Francois Xavier street.

ROWING. Trickett left Ottawa yesterday for Toronto, where he is to row in the coming regatta. He was presented before leaving with a purse of \$75, being the proceeds of a concert held on Friday evening.

The Cornell crew rowed in the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta in London on Thursday. Ross leaves St. John, N. B., to-morrow, for Portland. He has two regattas, one at Saratoga, Fall River, and in two other regattas, including that got up by the Hop Bitters Company.

The Ottawa four-oared crew who are to row at the Hamilton regatta will be Messrs. Sherwood, Johnston, Nutting and McCord.

THE MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB. This club held their annual meeting last night in the Mechanics Hall. By the report of the treasurer it appeared that the income had been \$546.78 and the expenditure \$507.33. The members numbered 594. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, A. G. Lord; 1st Vice-President, A. Swain; 2nd Vice-President, J. G. Smith; Secretary, R. Darling; Treasurer, J. Kruse; Manager, Col. Labranche. Senior Committee—K. Reihnauld, R. Thompson, G. E. A. Bell, P. Guy and W. J. Simmons. Junior Committee—J. T. Barlow and Geo. Prowse. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the retiring President Mr. G. E. Desbarats and officers and the meeting then adjourned. The club opens this season with very good prospects having already a membership of 593.

A SAILOR INJURED. John Robertson, a sailor on the S. S. "Prior" lying opposite Molson terrace, was seriously injured while unloading railway iron from the vessel. He was engaged in the hold chaining the bars together to be hoisted on deck by the donkey engine when one of the bars slipped out of the chain back into the hold striking him in the lower part of the stomach and inflicting a deep gash. He was taken to the Notre Dame hospital where he lies in a precarious condition.

THE ST. HELEN'S ISLAND STABBING. The accident to Frank Rawlinson, keeper of the bowling alley on St. Helen's Island, appears to be much more serious than was at first believed. The man, according to his own account, was cutting a piece off the head of his boat with a sharp knife, when one of the heavy bowling balls slipped from the hand of a bowler and struck Rawlinson's arm, driving the knife right through his other arm. He was quite sober, but the other man was believed to be under the influence of liquor.

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT. This morning a very serious accident occurred to Mr. Larin, the undertaker. He was delivering a coffin in Desrivieres street when his horse ran away. On Bonaventure street, it was caught by Constable Renniecks, only two wheels remaining on the wagon. The constable started in search of the owner and man, Mr. Larin being conveyed home in a carriage, the coffin having fallen upon him wounding him seriously in the abdomen.

A FRAUD. A short time since a man giving the name of Heywood, was in town representing himself as the travelling agent of the Holman opera troupe. He boarded for some time, charging all his bills to the opera company. He had a quantity of printing done in the city, and had it sent to his boarding house as a sort of guarantee of his genuineness. To-day the boarding house keeper received a letter from Miss Holman, with whom he had communicated, stating that the man was an impostor.

THE BAR EXAMINATIONS. Among those who to-day were called to the Bar were Messrs. W. D. Lighthall, B.A., B.C.L., A. S. Cross, B.A., B.C.L., E. P. Guerin, B.A., B.C.L., and C. Baynes, B.A., B.C.L. Mr. Lighthall was the Davidson gold medalist in the High School, and in McGill University the Shakespeare gold medal and the Dufferin prize. Mr. Guerin is also a Shakespeare gold medalist and Dufferin prizeman. Mr. Cross won the Prince of Wales gold medal in McGill. Among the other successful gentlemen were Messrs. R. S. Weir, B.C.L., W. A. Weir, B.C.L., G. G. Foster, B.C.L., and E. W. Jackson, B.C.L.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WHARF.

A LABORER'S HORRIBLE DEATH—AN IRON HOOK PENETRATES HIS SKULL.

Still another terrible fatality has to be recorded. This afternoon about two o'clock a man named Lapointe was working at a donkey engine which was being used in the discharge of the Dominion Line steamer "Teutonia." He had been doing heavy work for the stevedores for some time, but yesterday he injured his hand, and asked for lighter work. In consequence, he was sent to assist the driver of this engine, Mr. Lemieux. His work was to do little jobs such as breaking up the coal used in the engine. The rope which was being used for raising and lowering cargo, with a large hook at one end, was nearly all coiled round the drum, and Lapointe was holding the hook in his hand. Suddenly, according to the engine-driver's account, a piece of lashing gave way, and the drum spun round with great force. The hook was dashed out of the man's hand and entered his head, making a most horrible gash and tearing out the brain. The poor fellow was not instantaneously killed, but lived for four quarters to half an hour afterward. He was carried into the shed close by, and Drs. Brousseau and Demers were brought to the spot. A priest was also sent for and administered the last rites of the Romish Church before life was extinct. There was from the first not the least hope of his recovery, he wound in his head being so large that the doctor could insert his fingers.

Little was known of Lapointe on the wharf, but one man identified him as an acquaintance from a place this side of Sorel. He has left a family, according to one account, of eight children, and was apparently about forty years of age. He had been sleeping and taking his meals on board the "Teutonia" while working at her, but before boarded in Common street. Coroner Jones was informed of the accident, and will hold an inquest as soon as possible.

THE FUNERAL OF TOWERS. The funeral of the late Joseph Towers, the fireman killed on Sunday morning, took place this afternoon from his residence on Beauchamp Avenue. The coffin was shrouded in the British Ensign and nearly buried in a mass of flowers, while a hose cart, heavily draped, and drawn by twenty-four comrades of the deceased took the place of a hearse.

The pall bearers were Messrs. Cairns, Hand, Nolan, Mann, Haines, Manion, Mitchell and Jackson, all connected with the fire service. The procession started at three o'clock, headed by the Harmony Band. His Worship the Mayor, several Aldermen and civic officials, a deputation of policemen and a large crowd of friends following the hearse. The cortege proceeded to the St. Gabriel Church, when the Rev. Robert Campbell delivered an address.

PERSONAL. Lord Hatherly is dead. The Earl of Wicklow, who has just died in England, was a second or third cousin of the great agitator, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. "I am leading a dog's life," lately remarked Mr. Gladstone to "Yes," replied Lord Houghton, who was standing near, "the life of a St. Bernard, which is spent in saving the lives of others."

The Sherbrooke Gazette says:—It is confidently asserted in political circles here that Sir A. T. Galt, who has just sailed for Canada, intends to offer himself to the electors of Sherbrooke, as a candidate for the Commons in the event—now very probable—one of Mr. Borden's elevation to the bench.

Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity in his favor, Col. Valentine Baker's re-election to membership in the Army and Navy Club was a close shave. Three hundred and ninety members to-k part in the ballot, so that thirty-nine black balls would have defeated the enterprise; and there were thirty-seven black balls.

COMMERCIAL NOTES. The earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway for the first week of July are \$4,200, an increase of \$29,300 over same week last year.

CITY ITEMS. The body of the boy Michael Rowan, who was drowned yesterday, was found at noon to-day. As will be seen by the advertisement, the Corporation has issued bonds, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, for the payment of the Municipal Loan Fund indebtedness.

Shortly before seven o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a box of straw in a house in Dubord street. It was soon put out, but little damage being done.

The funeral of the late Mr. Melby will be conducted with full choir services at St. Martin's Church to-morrow. The deceased was long a member of the choir.

The fireman Robert Smith, who was so severely injured on Sunday by the falling wall of James Whitham & Co's boot and shoe factory, is progressing as favorably as possible. The doctors believe he will shortly be able to resume his duties.

A man named John Wright, a sailor belonging to the barque "George," this morning fell from the deck of the vessel between the wharf and the ship. His nose was broken, and his head was badly cut over the left eye. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he now remains.

A half-intoxicated habitant tried to start a fight between his own dog and that of a gentleman on board the Longueue Ferry last evening, for which pains he was punished by the gentleman in a pugilistic encounter which ensued. The latter's dog was also victorious, and pushed the other canine into the river.

Some idea of the substantial advance in the value of real estate in the city may be formed by the result of a sale of lots just effected on the Delisle estate, Upper St. Urbain street. Two lots were sold at auction for 30 cents a foot that last September were offered for 15 cents. Property in that section of the city is said to have advanced in general proportion throughout.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Caron gave judgment yesterday in the case of the Attorney-General vs. the Colonial Building and Investment Society. The action was brought by a Wm. Fletcher, who alleged that the Association held a Dominion charter, whereas it should have held a provincial one, and that it was consequently doing business illegally. The Court, however, maintained that buying, selling and mortgaging land were transactions of a commercial nature, and that they came under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

COMMERCIAL. FINANCIAL. Money is quiet at unchanged rates. Sterling Exchange is rather easier, at 108 1/2, for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks and 108 1/4 to 108 1/2 over the counter. Drafts on New York are drawn at about par. In New York the rates of Sterling Exchange are 48 1/2 to 48 3/4.

The Stock Market was rather stronger this morning, but only a small business was done. The following are the morning sales: 25 Montreal at 19 1/2; 2 at 19 1/2; 2 at 19 1/4; 25 at 19 1/4; 35 Ontario at 78 1/2; 50 at 79; 3 Peoples at 91; 3 Toronto at 13 1/4; 4 at 15 1/2; 25 Merchants at 12 1/2; 50 at 12 1/2; 10 Eastern Townships at 11 1/2; 75 Commerce at 13 1/4; 77 at 13 1/4; 25 at 13 1/4; 25 Telegraph at 120; 16 at 129; 25 at 129; 135 at 128 1/2; 24 at 64; 200 Gas at 140 1/2.

Afternoon sales: 50 Montreal, 19 1/4; 50 Ontario at 79; 100 Commerce at 139; 100 at 138 1/2; 50 Telegraph at 129; 100 at 128 1/2; 100 at 129; 250

at 129 1/2; 10 Montreal at 165; 50 Richehieu at 64 1/2; 50 City Passenger, 131; 75 City Gas at 141; 100 at 142; 35 at 141 1/2; 25 at 141 1/2; 25 Shipping 110. LONDON, July 12, 5.00 p.m.—Consols, 101 1/16 for money and 101 1/4 for account; 4 1/2, 117 1/4; 5 1/2, 104 1/4; Erie, 45 1/2; Illinois Central, 144.

Table with columns for Liverpool, London, and New York stock prices for July 11 and 12, 1881. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, and various stock indices.

NEW YORK, July 12, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, 80 1/2; 75,000 bushels; closing, No. 2 Red, 81 1/2; July; 81 1/2; Aug.; 81 1/2; Sept.; 81 1/2; Corn, 54 1/2; 10,000 bushels, 55 1/2; Oats, 34 1/2.

MILWAUKEE, July 12, 1.00 p.m.—Wheat, hard, \$1.21; No. 1, \$1.13; No. 2, \$1.10; cash and July; \$1.11; Aug.; \$1.10; Sept.; No. 3, \$1.01.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1.01 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, \$1.10 nominal July; \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.11 3/4 August; \$1.10 1/2 September; \$1.10 asked Oct.; \$1.08 1/2 January; 47 1/2 Oct.; 44 1/2 Nov.; 44 1/2 Sept.; 27 1/2 August; 26 1/2 to 26 3/4 Sept.; 26 1/2 June; 27 1/2 nominal July; \$1.30 asked Aug.; \$1.70 Sept. Last \$1.67 bid August; \$1.37 1/2 Sept.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST—JULY 12. (Published by C. J. Meeker.) Opening and closing prices, 10.10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Table listing various stocks and bonds, including W. U. Tel., Lake Shore, St. Paul, and various government bonds.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA RIFLES. The Battalion will parade at the Armoury, To-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m., to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Private S. A. Malby, No. 5 Co. Uniform—Full Dress with Helmets. Band will attend. The Battalion will meet at the Armoury this evening at 8 p.m. By order, T. ATKINSON, Major-Adj.

1881—EXHIBITION—1881. CITIZENS' COMMITTEE. A General Meeting of the CITIZENS' COMMITTEE will be held in the Rooms, 131 ST. JAMES STREET, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 14th, at FOUR o'clock, when reports from Sub-Committees will be submitted. Canvassers will please report at Half-past THREE o'clock. W. R. SAUTER, SECRETARIES. H. BEAUGRAND, SECRETARIES.

SALE OF REAL PROPERTY BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE—No. 21 and 21 1/2 St. Urbain street, belonging to the deceased of late Michael Marlow, and known as No. 804 St. Lawrence Ward. Sale on Wednesday, 27th July, at 11 o'clock. NO RESERVE. THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer. For fuller particulars apply at the office of O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., 118 St. James street.

ARCHERY AND LAWN TENNIS. Targets, Bows, Arrows, &c., by auction. THURSDAY Afternoon, 14th July, at my room at THREE o'clock. THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

ROWING AND SAILING SKIFF. A steady, safe and serviceable Boat for all purposes, with sail and cars; not too heavy and was built for a retired sea captain as a light family boat. Sale at my Room, 195 St. James street. THURSDAY Afternoon, 14th July, at THREE o'clock. THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE. A list comprising properties on hand for sale by private contract and some of those to be sold by auction will be published to-morrow. THOS. J. POTTER.

TO CAPITALISTS. As announced in the morning papers on Saturday last the subscriber will sell about the end of August (during September, say), some choice parcels of Real Estate without reserve. The offerings will comprise some of the BEST PAYING and in every way most desirable properties yet submitted to public competition. Preliminary notices will be published as soon as possible. THOMAS J. POTTER, Real Estate and General Auctioneer.

TO LET, No. 5 Prince of Wales Terrace (185) Sherbrooke street, three-story, cut stone, 32 feet front; house heated by steam; Carpenter kitchen range; extension being in rear; first-class stabling; modern improvements. Apply to Mr. W. STANTON, Real Estate Agent, 191 St. James st.

MONEY! HOW TO SAVE IT! Have your Damask and Rep Curtains, Table and Piano Covers Cleaned or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS. Have your Dresses, Shawls, &c., Cleaned or Dyed, in all the newest shades, at the ROYAL DYE WORKS. Have your Overcoats, Coats and Pants Cleaned or Dyed. The place where this is done to perfection is the ROYAL DYE WORKS. Established 1870. 700 Craig street. N.B. We have no branches or agencies in the city.

YOUR HOME. Fit it with Furniture that suits YOUR POCKET, and THE TIMES. The productions of the ONHAWA CABINET COMPANY combine excellence of manufacture with artistic design and moderate prices. Every requisite in Household Furniture, Lace Curtains, Curtain Bands, Carcases and Cornice Poles, Camp Beds and Chairs, Steamboat Chairs, Veranda and Garden Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

ONHAWA CABINET COMPANY, 447 and 449 Notre Dame street.

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY. I will exchange, two first-class houses, which are well rented, in exchange for building lots situated in the West End to a party having unproductive property this presents a rare opportunity of securing an immediate revenue without the trouble of building. H. H. GEDDES, 119 St. Francois Xavier street.

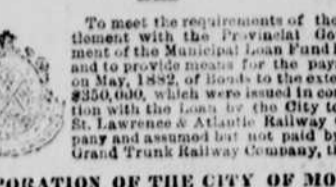
ST. BATHOLOMEW'S Annual OBOLIGATIONAL PICNIC TO CHAMBLY, SATURDAY, JULY 16. Boat leaves Jacques Cartier Pier at 7.45 a.m. sharp, connecting with South-Eastern Railway at Longueue. Afternoon train will leave Longueue on arrival of 1.30 boat from Chamblay. Games, Boating, &c. Adults, 50c; children, 25c.

NEWSPAPER TYPE, Second-hand, for sale cheap. Also, several fonts of Job Type. Printed specimens will be forwarded on application to "Witness" Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$1,000,000. \$1,000,000.

CITY OF MONTREAL. 4 Percent. COTTON BONDS OR REINT RED STOCK. Redeemable in 40 Years.



CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. hereby invite applications for the above named securities, endorsed "Tender for Bonds," and addressed to the audit signed, to the extent of \$1,000,000 promptly required, for submission to the Finance Committee on Charter.

THURSDAY, 11th AUGUST, 1881. No offers will be entertained under 95 percent of the par value, and adjustments will be made in the order of application and according to rate offered.

It is proposed to issue Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and, if desired, they can be converted into the REGISTERED STOCK OF THE CITY. Which has become so favorite an INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

Interest will be payable half yearly on the first days of May and November in each year, and SINKING FUND will be made by yearly provision to the extent of ONE PER CENT on the amount for the issue for investment, with accumulation in the securities themselves either by purchases at or under par or by annual drawings, as provided for in the recent amendments to the City Charter.

Holders of Bonds to be redeemed on 1st May next can arrange for immediate conversion of the same into the securities now proposed to be issued. This loan furnishes an opportunity seldom afforded for the safe investment and regular payment of interest on savings, and is recommended to those who prefer moderate and moderate return on investment and who cannot afford the risk of nominally better interest but doubtful security.

Any further information required as to this proposed issue of the City's securities can be obtained on application to the undersigned. JAMES E. D. BLACK, City Treasurer. Montreal, July 11th, 1881.

"NEW YORK WITNESS" PUBLICATIONS.

The "New York Weekly Witness" has the following departments: News, Market, Financial, Farm and Garden, Home (chiefly composed of letters from ladies), Children's Letters, Sabbath-school Lessons, Daily Report of Fulton street Meeting, Correspondence, Daily Selections from Editorials of the Daily Papers, Stories, Temperance, Editorial, Advertisements, \$1.50 per annum, post-paid. Any Subscriber has at present the privilege of sending one or more subscriptions with his own at ONE DOLLAR each per annum.

"Sabbath Reading" is a handsome little eight page weekly, containing an excellent sermon usually reported for it; Sabbath-school Lesson, Religious and Temperance Stories, Poetry, Articles selected from the best religious weeklies, Tales for Children, &c. There are no secular news, advertisements, or matter unsuitable for reading on the Christian Sabbath. This paper, which will be found quite interesting for the family, is admirably adapted for circulation as a tract, or for distribution to the more advanced classes of Sunday-schools. The price is 20 cents a year, post-paid; or for distribution, 12c, assorted, for ONE DOLLAR.

"Genus of Poetry," a unique weekly, containing choice standard and contributed poetry. Price, 75 cents a year, or clubs of three for \$2. The first six numbers in 1881 contain Scott's Lord of the Isles, Byron's Bride of Abydos, Thompson's Winter, and many other poems, will be sent free for 10c.

Specimen copies of the above publications will be sent free on application. All will stop when subscription expires unless renewed. The matter in each is different from that in the others. JOHN DOUGLASS & CO., No. 7 Franklin st., N.Y.

WANTED, at 572 Wellington street, girls and boys who understand soldering tin; good hands will find steady employment.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, or to rent, a medium-sized house, west of Bleury street and not below Dorchester st. R. CAMPBELL NELLE, 2108 St. James st.

WANTED, Cook and General Servant for Leclerc; small family. Miss NEVILLE, 67 Jervis street.

WANTED, a General Servant; must be a Plain Cook; no washings. 258 University street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a responsible young man (Protestant), a situation to take care of a horse and cart and be generally useful about the house, or would take care of a gentleman's residence for the summer months, or would go as storeman or express driver. Apply to or address A. H. K. M. DONALD, 37 1/2 Wellington street, Point St. Charles.

EMPLOYMENT.—Two sisters from the country want situations as House and Tablemaid; Nursery Governess will teach English; references. Miss NEVILLE, 67 Jervis street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Good Plain Cook, Seamstress, Housemaid and Nurse will go to the country; plain General Servant want situations. 47 Jervis street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A young girl from the country wishes a situation as House or Tablemaid, or a General Servant, in a small family; no washing or ironing. Apply at 258 St. Antoine.

EMPLOYMENT.—General Servant. I want a situation; can do good plain cooking. 15 Jervis st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Situation wanted by a young man, 22 years old; has a fair knowledge of book-keeping and general office work; is willing to make himself generally useful; is of steady and industrious habits; references unquestionable. Address A., P.O. Box 321, City.

ROOM.—A young man, or student, can be accommodated with a nice room and board on easy terms, near Mountain st. Address PLEASANT LOCALITY, "Witness" Office.

LOST, on Saturday evening, on St. Lawrence Main street, a small Black and Tan Spaniel. Any one returning same to W. S. WALKER, Jeweller, 321 Notre Dame street, will be rewarded.

LOST.—On Friday, the 8th inst., 12 plain Gold Rings wrapped in a piece of white paper. Any one returning same to W. S. WALKER, Jeweller, 321 Notre Dame street, will be rewarded.

FOUND, July 12th, two Finger Rings. Any person having lost the same can, by applying to News Agents, near Mountain st., and paying expenses, get information concerning them.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 33, 35 and 37 St. Bonaventure street, by John Dougllass & Co., composed of John Dougllass, of New York, and John A. Radpath Dougllass and J. D. Dougllass of Montreal.