DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXVII. No. 219. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1886. PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or they cannot be inserted. Verses and extended obituaries will be charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

SMART.—At Martintown, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. J. A. Smart, of a daughter.

PERRY—At Lancaster, Ont., September 8th, the wife of W. B. Perry, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

VERNER—COULTRY.—At Winnipeg, Man., on the 2nd September, at the residence of the bride's father, Thos. H. Verner, to Grace Florence Coultry. No cards.

SIMPSON—MCGLASHAN—At St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., George Andrew Simpson, to Maggie Annie, eldest daughter of the late George McGlashan, of this city.

HARDISTY—BICKERDIKE—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, St. Henri, by the Rev. S. C. Kendall, Henry E. Hardisty, to Jennie F., daughter of Thos. Bickerdike, Esq.

Cincinnati and Manitoba papers please copy.

DIED

CLENDINNENG.—On the 17th instant, Annie, infant daughter of W. Clendinneng, jr., aged 1 month and 10 days.

BAILLIE—At Vaudreuil, on the 18th inst., Raymond Alan, twin son of James Baillie, aged 8 months.

Funeral on Monday, 20th inst., at 11.30 a.m., from Bonaventure depot.

DROUGHT.—In this city, on the 17th instant, Jennie L. Taylor, aged 29 years, beloved wife of N. S. Drought.

Funeral from her mother-in-law's residence, 133 Wellington street, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Castlepollard, county Westmeath, Ireland; Melbourne, Australia, and Troy, New York, papers please copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR REPUTATION.—The high reputation which we have earned for ourselves in the furniture business, shows what honest dealing and close attention to the wants of customers will do. Wm. King & Co., Furniture Warerooms, 652 Craig street.

Buy your Furniture for cash from Wm. King & Co., and you will save at least 20 percent. Ware-rooms, 652 Craig street.

We have a very large stock of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room Furniture, new and fresh, 10 to 20 percent reduction on former prices. Wm. King & Co., 652 Craig street.

PARTIES REQUIRING FURNITURE will find it to their interest in calling at H. J. Shaw & Co's, 726 Craig street, who are about disposing of their furniture business and will sell, during the balance of this month, their entire stock of bedroom, parlor and dining room furniture at a reduction of twenty percent for cash.

CITY FURNITURE AND BEDDING WAREHOUSE.—When looking around where to buy your furniture and bedding call at my warehouse, 1826 Notre Dame street, and you will have little trouble in suiting yourself. JAMES STEEL, Furniture, Upholsterer and Bedding Manufacturer.

PARTIES DESIROUS of obtaining pure and clean milk delivered in sealed jars from the Blue Bonnet dairy, Upper Lachine road, will receive prompt attention by sending the orders to Evans Bros. & Trenholm, Box 87, St. Henri, Montreal.

FOR TUNING and repairing pianos and organs in the most perfect and satisfactory manner, apply to N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.

PARTIES REQUIRING to rent fine pianos for the winter months, please call at the stores of the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street, agents for the celebrated pianos of Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Dunham, Hale and other leading American makers.

SEVERAL beautiful New York Weber, Decker & Son, Dunham, Vose, Hale and other leading American pianos just received at the N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.

OUR LEADING MUSICIANS recommend the Heintzman & Co. Pianos of Toronto.

THE HIGHEST AWARDS have been received by the Heintzman & Co. Pianos, of Toronto, wherever exhibited.

SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZES, medals and diplomas, have been awarded to the Heintzman & Co. Pianos, of Toronto, since 1867. C. W. Lindsay, 1352 St. Catherine street, agent for the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL BLACK GOODS STORE.

We purchased, a short time ago, a shipment of WOOL YAK LACE, which we are able to offer at less than half the usual price. It is now one of the most fashionable trimmings for fall goods, and we continue to sell at same low figures until cleared out.

$1.10 goods for 50c. $2.25 goods for 65c. $2.50 goods for 75c. $5 goods for $1.75. $6 goods for $1.85.

Our Black Feather Trimming at 25c is good color and well made. Ladies, please examine.

Visit our Show-room and see the display of MANTLES, JACKETS and DOLMANS. None but new goods shown. Those seeking economy with excellence will find it in this our NEW DEPARTMENT.

Mourning Orders completed with all despatch.

Crape Bonnets always in stock.

ROW & DIETERLE,

1761 Notre Dame st., and 119, 112 St. Peter st.

Use Ashworth's Thread for hand or machine.

Ladies' Dress Goods for Fall and Winter, extraordinary value on Monday at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street.

THE WEST END STORE

—FOR—

DRY GOODS

18 JAMES OGILVY'S.

It will pay to come from any part of the city and see our stock of Dry Goods this fall.

DRESS GOODS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

We never were in such a position to show the amount of different lines of Dress Goods as this autumn, and TRIMMINGS, STRIPES and PLUSHES to suit all. Plush and Velvet Stripes in Blacks and colors. FEATHER TRIMMINGS, BRAID EUCHINGS and all other Trimmings to suit every shade, the nearest being the CHEVIOT TRIMMING.

PROF. HORSFORD'S BAKING POWDER

Is the Strongest Powder Made.

IT IS PUT UP IN GLASS BOTTLES,

having wide mouths, to admit a spoon. Bottles are preferable to cans, as they are safer, cleaner, and preserve the strength of Baking Powder much better. Never sold in bulk.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED

By leading physicians and chemists,

AND ITS USE IS

POSITIVELY BENEFICIAL TO HEALTH.

No other Baking Powder in the world ever received such high commendation from eminent authorities as this.

We use no Cream of Tartar or Alum.

There is no other Powder like ours.

Beware of misrepresentation and false statements by rival manufacturers.

FOR SALE BY

SEYMOUR & CO., 658 Craig st., Montreal,

AND BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1886.

MILLINERY.
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1886 FALL SEASON. 1886

SHOW WEEK.
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SHOW WEEK.

Commencing on Tuesday, 21st inst., and for balance of the week we will have on exhibition the finest and largest display of Fall and Winter Millinery we have ever shown, consisting in part of

PATTERN BONNETS,

FEATHERS AND WINGS,

ARTIFICAL FLOWERS,
FERNS, FERNS,
GRASSES, GRASSES,
FOLIAGE PLANTS,
ORANGE BLOSSOMS,
VOIDETS, VIOLETS,
ROSES, ROSES,
PANSIES, PANSIES,

A beautiful assortment of the latest novelties in

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

The whole to be on exhibition on and after Tuesday next in our spacious showroom.

We cordially invite the public to make an inspection of this superb stock, as we are confident that it will be, without exception, the most important ever made in Montreal.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

MANTLES.

Our Fall Mantles are just put to stock, and we never before had such a splendid assortment.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

MANTLES. MANTLES.

Mantles direct from Paris and London, all the very latest novelties both in shape, style and trimming.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

MANTLES. MANTLES. MANTLES.

Our varied and elegant stock of Mantles must be seen to be appreciated. Prices are so low as to astonish all who see them.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

A few more Choice Mantles just put to stock and will be shown on Monday.

MANTLES. JACKETS. ULSTERS.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

BROOK'S SEWING COTTON.

Since introducing the celebrated Sewing Cotton of Jonas Brooks & Bros., the oldest sewing cotton manufacturers in England,

Manufacturers are asking for it,

Tailors are asking for it,

Shirt makers are asking for it,

And nearly all private families are now using it,

thus proving to the public that this is the best cotton for machine and hand use, not breaking in the using.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following appeared in Thurday's *Star* in reference to our establishment:—

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

"The latest!" "the very latest!" is the idea which the woman of society and of fashion has when she starts out "shopping," and among the establishments to which she wends her way when out on "pleasure bent," for this is a genuine delight to the majority of the fair sex, in the extensive and well-appointed stores of Messrs. John Murphy & Co., corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets. John Murphy & Co. are and for long have been direct importers, one of the members of the firm crossing the Atlantic at least twice a year for the purpose of purchasing the best things obtainable in the British and continental markets. That they have done this to the best advantage is manifest in the popularity of their establishment and the increasing business that they are doing. Indeed, we learn that during the last five years, at the commencement of which a change occurred in the firm, the business of the house, through persistent and judicious advertising and well-directed energy, has increased more than three-fold, and still continues to augment, although the number of rival houses is becoming greater. But "competition is the life of trade!"

John Murphy & Co. enjoy an enviable reputation for their business enterprise and integrity. Their goods, no matter their class, are always reliable, and in consequence their business is exceedingly prosperous, as will be at once apparent to any one who enters the premises. They sell for cash, and what is most satisfactory to the mass of customers, have only one price, as is now the case with most of the leading firms in the country. Messrs. Murphy & Co. appear to make specialties—if we may use the term to a house which does so good an all-round trade—of mantles and mantle cloths for ladies, dress goods of every description, hosiery, underclothing, kid gloves and linen.

FOR TO-MORROW'S TRADE.

5-button KID GLOVES, 50c per pair.

Ladies' JERSEY JACKETS from $3.

Ladies' DOLMANS from $7.50.

Ladies' JERSEYS (all wool) from $1.

Ladies' WATERPROOFS, $1, worth $2.

Ladies' SKIRTS, all new and stylish.

Headquarters for Fancy Dry Goods.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,

And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter st.

Terms cash and only one price.

THE DOMINION

LINEN WAREHOUSE.

We are in receipt of another large lot of CRUMB CLOTHS and CRUMB LINEN, made expressly for us for Dancing Linen.

NEW CREAM TABLINGS,

The finest lot of CREAM TABLINGS that have ever come to Canada, and the finest goods that have yet been made. Something much finer and prettier in the designing than we have had.

See these goods.

New White Bleached Tablings.

Something entirely new in these goods. No odd designs repeated over again.

New Table Napkins,

In ⅞, ¾, ⅞ and 4.

New Table Napery,

Fresh Goods and all New Designs.

Linen Sheeting.

We have all widths in Linen Sheeting and all qualities.

JAMES A. OGILVY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

203 St. Antoine street, and 144, 146, 148 and 150 Mountain street.

Telephone No. 967.

N.B.—Keep note of what we advertise every day.

Ladies' Dress Goods for Fall and Winter, extraordinary value on Monday at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

have always on hand a full assortment of the above celebrated Gloves.

Ladies' Dress Goods for Fall and Winter, extraordinary value on Monday at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street.

THE ONLY GENUINE

GRANDMA'S COOKIES

Are those made by the MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. Kept by all gr 1

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY

PUBLIC EXCURSION TO NEW YORK BY THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE.

THREE TRAINS DAILY!

Accommodation Unsurpassed.

SCENERY EN ROUTE MOST INTERESTING.

Tickets good to go 4th to 6th OCTOBER, and return until 18th OCTOBER.

FARE, ROUND TRIP, $10.00.

DON'T MISS SEEING GOTHAM.

EXCURSION!

MONTREAL TO BOSTON

AND RETURN.

TICKETS ONLY $9.00.

Tickets good to go TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st inst., and good to return until 28th inst.

X X

BERMANTOFT'S WARE.

Just opened, some pretty

UMBRELLA STANDS

of this beautiful ware. Apart from their usefulness they make handsome ornaments

FOR A HALLWAY,

in the following colors:—

YELLOW, RED, BRONZE GREEN, BLUE.

Price, - - - - - - - - $5.00.

WILEY'S CHINA HALL,

1861 Notre Dame street.

X X

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 18.

Last Edition

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CABLE.

THE KAISER ILL.

STRASBURG, Sept. 17.—The Emperor William has caught a severe cold and his doctors have ordered him to take the greatest care of himself. It is unlikely that he will go to Metz. He will probably start on Saturday for Baden or Berlin.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

A REVOLUTION PROBABLE.

SOFIA, Sept. 18.—Colonels Mutkuroff and Nicolaieff, the latter of whom is Minister of War, both declare, unless Alexander's kidnappers be punished, a revolution may break out at any moment. The trial of the revolutionists by court-martial is proceeding in spite of Russia's prohibition. It is considered a direct act of rebellion against Russia.

THE BRATIANO AFFAIR.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 18.—Deputy Robesco owes the saving of his life to a steel plate which he wore under his clothing. The assassin is named Aleksandresco. He declares he was instigated to commit the crime by members of the opposition. Grave revelations are expected. M. Bratiano has received countless messages congratulating him upon his escape.

DANISH DESPOTISM.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 18.—The Government yesterday prohibited the circulation in Denmark of the *Danish Pioneer*, published in Omaha, Neb. This was done under the Provisional law of August 13th which the ministry proclaimed without the sanction of the legislature and contrary to the will of the people. No special reason is given for the prohibition.

AMERICAN.

A MONTREALER IN TROUBLE.

REOPENING OF A NOTORIOUS CASE—PECULIAR DEVELOPMENTS — AN OUTRAGED COMMISSIONER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Ferrelle, accused of forgeries on W. O. N. Parker, clothier, of Montreal, in 1884, and who recently came on here, is being examined at the instance of the Montreal banks interested. Mr. McGowan, representing them. After his examination, Ferrelle was arrested on Parker's affidavit before Commissioner Griffith. Ferrelle admitted this was an

ASSUMED NAME AND THAT HE HAD SEVERAL ALIASES.

He had gone to Europe from Montreal, in 1884, married there, and returning lived in Chicago. Parker gave his testimony yesterday before Commissioner Griffith and the examination was suspended to allow W. P. Mullen, Clerk of the Magistrate's Court of Montreal, to testify. Mr. Mullen had the original papers on which a warrant for Ferrelle's arrest was issued. Chas. L. Blandy represented Parker. Blandy asked Mullen to produce the papers, and Mullen refused. Commissioner Griffith's eyes blazed. He waved both lawyers back, turned to the witness, and said:—"Do you refuse to produce those papers?" Answer—"I do." "Then," exclaimed the Commissioner, rising to his feet and pounding the desk until it shook, "We will see

WHETHER THE UNITED STATES IS LARGER THAN CANADA.

Produce these papers." The lawyers tried to get in a word. It was of no avail. "This is an international affair," cried the Commissioner. Then Blandy bethought him to ask Mullen why he refused to produce the papers.

"I am acting under a telegram from the Judge of the Magistrate's Court," said he, "instructing me not to give up the papers."

"I DON'T CARE WHETHER YOUR ORDERS

came from Canada or Russia," fairly roared the Commissioner. "You are now subject to this Court."

The spectators trembled at the Commissioner's intensity, as he went on pounding his desk with pent-up American feeling.

"If you don't produce these papers here now instantly, I will report to the Court that you should be committed for contempt, so help me God." The last words came out slowly, emphatically, each one clear and resounding.

Millen looked at the Commissioner, hesitated, and then

SLOWLY PULLED THE PAPERS

from his inside waistcoat pocket. He did not hand them over until assured that they would be returned to him so that he could carry them back to Canada.

PEACE REIGNS FOR THE PRESENT.

THE UTTER DISCOMFITURE OF AN INVADING PARTY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Honduras advices state that on his arrival at Costa Rica Solo ordered Delgado and Meri and all his chief officers and enlisted men who were in Nicaragua, and numbered seventy-seven all told, to invade Honduras, which they did on August 9th. On the 19th of August our troops met and completely routed the invading force. Mori Velasquez and seven other chiefs and officers were killed and only Delgado and Herradova escaped. All the rest of the invaders remained on the battlefield, either dead or as prisoners. Delgado and Herradova fled to the mountains on foot. The former was captured, and is being court-martialed. The people of Honduras are unanimous in their adherence to the present Government, and not one man sustained or upheld the invaders. Peace is entirely restored.

THE POPE TO PAY PURCELL'S DEBTS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—The story is revived that directions have been given by the Pope for paying off the debts of $4,000,000 of the late Archbishop Purcell. The story comes from a priest, who says the edict requires that the debt be extinguished within five years. He connects Archbishop Elder's visit to Rome early in the year with this matter, and says that the Holy Father is taking an active interest in it. He says, further, that Archbishop Elder is already taking preliminary steps by cutting down the salaries of priests to $600 a year and requiring churches to all reduce their expenditures to the lowest limit. Archbishop Elder, when called upon in regard to the matter, said he would neither confirm nor deny the story at the time.

WAR UPON THE "FOREIGN DEVILS."

PERHAPS THE CHINESE HAVE HEARD WHAT THEY DO IN THE WEST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Minister Denby, at Pekin, has reported to the Secretary of State two cases of recent outrages perpetrated by Chinese upon Americans. The Rev. A. A. Fulton and wife, and Miss Mary Fulton, M.D., all of the American Presbyterian mission in China, established a mission hospital and station at Kwai Ping, about four hundred miles south-west from Canton. When they had expended a considerable sum in putting up buildings, placards appeared on the walls, declaring that the "foreign devils" must go in three days and their buildings be destroyed. The literati, as usual, were at the bottom of the disturbance. A crowd gathered near the hospital, and Mr. Fulton set out to secure the protection of the military. He was stoned on his way and not permitted to return, and no soldiers were sent to protect the mission. On May 6th the mob piled straw and faggots around the building occupied by Mrs. and Miss Fulton, and a little daughter of the former, upon which the inmates fled and the house was looted and burned. The ladies sought refuge on boats, but the mob threatened to destroy any boat that should receive them, and after some delay they reached a point where Mr. Fulton had been compelled to remain. Two days later they were put on boats and conveyed to Canton. The value of property destroyed is about $5,500, and Consul Seymour demands payment of damages. The second case is still more recent. On Sunday, June 6, in the absence of all the gentlemen connected with the Methodist Episcopal mission hospital at Chung King, and while only one lady was present, a mob collected, broke down the gates and threw stones at the lady, one of which cut open her index finger its entire length while she was otherwise injured about the head and arms. A complaint was made, but the matter was treated lightly. "This is a serious case," writes Mr. Denby, "and may be a test one. It grew, as all our evils in China do, out of the troubles in the United States." Still later—July 19, the mob attacked the mission property at Chung King and destroyed it. Mr. Denby filed a protest.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 17.)

THE BELIEVERS in University federation are jubilant over Dr. Potts' acceptance of the position of Educational Secretary of the Methodist Church. They regard this as an assurance of the success of the scheme.

THE LABOR CONFERENCE closed last night after passing a large number of very sensible and moderate resolutions. There was very little trace in the proceedings from first to last of political party bias. One effect of the Conference will be to make the workingman a greater power than ever in politics, both Provincial and Dominion.

MR. SMITH, one of the Loyalist delegates, in an interview professes his willingness to meet ex-Ald. Ryan on the platform on the Irish question.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S hint at London that the general election will not come off till next year, does not convince the Liberals here that it will not come off this fall yet. They prefer waiting to see the result of the Quebec elections and they expect the Dominion Government to go to the country if the Ross Government is maintained or even narrowly beaten.

BOTH PARTIES in the late prohibitionist convention profess to be satisfied with the compromise resolution finally adopted. The third party men claim it as a victory and the anti-third party men do the same.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 18)

PART OF THE ASYLUM FARM in the west end of the city has been sold by tender for $4,100 an acre by the Ontario Government.

THE LABOR REPRESENTATIVES and the representatives of the grangers have had a preliminary conference. They found common interests in the excessive price of agricultural implements.

REV. G. M. MILLIGAN has returned from his transatlantic trip.

THE SUM realized as gate money at the industrial exhibition is larger this year than in any previous year by $5,000.

WINNIPEG.

(Special to the Witness, Sept. 8)

THE TRAIN from the east is again late to-day. It is reported there has been a collison at Sudbury between a freight and passenger train with considerable damage to railway property.

BONANZA MACKAY passed through last night for Montreal on telegraph business. He rode on the engine during most of the mountain trip, and was profoundly impressed with the scenery.

SHIPPING.

The Inman Line SS. Baltic, from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at 10 a.m., Friday, the 17th inst.

The Inman Line SS. City of Chicago, will sail from New York on Thursday, the 23rd inst., instead of today (saturday) the 18th, as advertised.

The Dominion Line Royal Mail SS. Vancouver, from Liverpool for Quebec 10th inst., passed Heath Point at 10 a.m. Friday; very foggy.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

THE THREE YEARS TERM.

TORONTO, Sept. 16th.—Those who have memorialized this General Conference, regarding the extension of the term of Ministerial service, will be very much disappointed to find that after a prolonged discussion the three years term has by a large majority vote been left where it was before the sessions of the Conference. It was peculiarly significant that the majority of the laymen who spoke were in favor of no change. Though the item of report making the term of ministerial service four years instead of three years, which item was moved by Mr. Stafford, was last night at a late hour passed by a majority of three, it was this morning formally reconsidered. It was thought that the majority was too slender to go before the people with a revolutionary measure, however strong the reasons in favor of the proposed change might be. Again the total vote, namely, 141, showed that a very large number of the members were absent at the time of taking the vote, and those who voted in the majority last night thought that they did not wish to have the matter carried without the fullest and fairest representation possible. The yeas and nays were taken, and the amendment to the amendment, as well as the amendment itself, was voted down, and then the original motion was submitted, and 131 voted against and only 77 voted for the change. The amendments submitted asked for an extension of the term, subject to conditions applicable to cases of necessity for the prolongation of the term. The agitation for change having been begun, it is quite possible that it may come up in a manner much more formidable at the sessions of the next General Conference, which are to be held in Montreal in 1890. The members from the Montreal Conference, lay and clerical, who spoke expressed themselves strongly in favor of an extension of the term.

DR. POTTS.

That the Rev. Dr. John Potts has accepted the position of General Secretary of the Education Society will be a blessing to the Dominion at large, in so far as his talents will find a wider sphere than in the regular pastorate. He will be heard in pulpits from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His influence will give a new impetus to the educational movements of the Methodist Church. Not only will he be charged with the giving effect to the confederation scheme here in Toronto, but the various educational institutions in the different Conferences will be strengthened financially and otherwise by his influence.

MONTREAL WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

The discussion on college matters has tended to bring the position of the Wesleyan College in Montreal as affiliated with McGill University into greater favor. A memorial was presented from the Brockville District, asking for the consolidation of the Wesleyan College with the theological department of Victoria University. This was the solitary memorial on the subject. It was inspired by Western influence, but it has received very scanty favor. In the Educational Committee it was thrown out with expressions of indignation and regret that any individuals persist in an agitation which can do no good, and which can never disturb in the least the Wesleyan College, whose position and success in Montreal, and in affiliation with the great McGill University, are now regarded with very great satisfaction and pride.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—Great satisfaction prevails in the Conference on account of the acceptance by Dr. Potts of the situation of Secretary of the Education Society. It will be remembered that the Conference by a standing vote asked Dr. Potts to accept the position. He asked a day or two to consider. Yesterday Dr. Potts wrote to General Superintendent Williams, accepting the office, in the following terms:—

I am sure you will excuse my personal attendance at Conference to-day. This is to me a time of profound anxiety and earnest desire to be divinely directed as to my work in our Church. I find that to be loyal I must bow my will to the strongly-expressed will of the General Conference. I reluctantly but submissively accept the action of yesterday and place myself at the disposal of the Church of my deep and abounding love.

JOHN POTTS.

A resolution of sympathy with Dr. Potts in the bereavement which has fallen upon him in the death of one of his children was adopted and the Secretary was instructed to express the same.

At the evening sitting the Committee on Consolidation of Treasurerships recommended that instead of the officers now known as clerical and lay treasurers of the Missionary Society, assistant in the mission rooms, clerical and lay treasurers of the Superannuation Fund, treasurer of the General Conference, Educational and Victoria College Endowment Funds, there shall be appointed a Board of Managers consisting of ten to be composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen who shall be elected quadrennially and be known as the Board of Finance of the Methodist Church. Mr. W. E. Sanford supported this scheme, and pointed out that it would give greater security, efficiency and economy. A discussion followed and a resolution by Dr. W. J. Hunter for the appointment of a commission to look into the matter and report to the next General Conference was adopted. The commission will consist of John Macdonald, W. E. Sanford, George A. Cox, E. Gurney, J. T. Moore, J. N. Lake, J. B. Clarkson, and the Rev. Drs. W. J. Hunter, Sutherland, Briggs and Stone.

The Committee on the state of the Work presented an encouraging report. It reviewed the growing sentiment in favor of temperance and other reforms. The committee regarded with apprehension the prevailing craze after amusements of a questionable moral character and urged upon the entire church the importance of meeting this evil, not so much by restraint as by counter-attractions of an elevating and religious character. In the matter of ministerial support the committee regretted that in many instances it was deplorably inadequate, and urged greater liberality on the part of the people.

The Children's Fund Committee recommended that in case a sustentations fund be established and the children's fund abolished, the children of superannuated ministers shall be made claimants on the sustentation fund to an amount not less than that to which they have been claimants on the children's fund. It was also recommended that in case the children's fund shall be abolished that the children of missionaries affected thereby shall be made claimants on the missionary fund to an amount not less than that they have hitherto received from the children's fund.

The Committee on Sabbath Observance recommended members of the Church to aid in the effort to secure to all those employed a cessation from labor at an early hour, so as not to incapacitate them for keeping holy the Sabbath day, or afford ground for any excuse for non attendance at the services of the sanctuary. Sabbath excursions were referred to as in direct contravention to the law of God. The Committee directed attention to the necessity of discountenancing Sabbath funerals, and urged that the pulpit should disclaim against the custom. It was recommended that a committee be appointed to co-operate with similar committees of other churches for the protection of the Sabbath from violation. The Committee named was Revs. H. Johnston, John Potts, D.D., John Scanlon and Messrs. John Macdonald, Warring Kennedy, J. T. Moore and A. P. Bradley.

The Finance Committee presented the following estimates for the ensuing quadrennium:—

Revenue—Cash on hand, $1,500; annual Conferences collections, $24,000; Educational and Missionary Societies, $10,000. Total, $35,000.

Expenditure—Delegation expenses to this Conference, $41,200; General Conference printing, etc., $800; interest, etc., $2,500; salaries of General Superintendents, $16,000; expenses of Superintendents, $4,000; expenses of next General Conference, $6,000; unforeseen, $1,500. Total, $35,500.

The Committee on Embarrassed Trusts reported the disbursements made to various churches, and recommended the establishment of a "Union Church Relief Fund" made up from congregational collections and subscriptions taken in the month of October during the next four years. An encouraging report of the Supernumerary Ministers' Fund for the Maritime Provinces was presented, and the Rev. H. Pickard, D.D., and Jas. R. Inch were elected treasurers.

On the Western Book Committee the following are appointed from the Montreal Conference: Revs. T. G. Williams, J. W. Sparling, R. Whiting, Dr. Lavell and Mr. John Torrance.

This morning a telegram was received, stating that the Rev. W. R. Palmer, of Melrose, died to-day at ten o'clock.

In the election for a clerical treasurer the Rev. James Gray received 127 votes and the Rev. Dr. Sanderson 31 votes. As lay treasurer Lieut.-Governor Aikens was elected by acclamation.

THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

The Sustentation Fund committee reported they had received memorials praying for the establishment of a Sustentation Fund from the General Board of Missions, the Toronto Conference, the Orangeville District of the Toronto Conference, the Niagara Conference, the Montreal Conference, the Waterloo District of the Montreal Conference, the Nova Scotia Conference, the St. John's District of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference, and the Regina District of the Manitoba Conference, and recommend the following:—

That a general Sustentation Fund be constituted for the Western Conferences as follows:—Toronto, London, Niagara, Guelph, Bay of Quinte, Montreal and Manitoba. That the Conferences of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland be authorized each to form a Sustentation Fund within its own boundaries and subject to its own control. That as there is no immediate prospect of organizing such a fund in Newfoundland, the claims of that Conference be specially recommended to the consideration of the Missionary Committee.

This fund shall be called the Sustentation Fund of the Methodist Church, its object being to secure a minimum salary to each minister and probationer in the active work, and to pay the necessary expenses arising from affliction and supplies heretofore paid by the Contingent Fund. The minimum salary of an ordained married minister without children shall be $550; of an ordained married minister with a child or children under 15 years of age shall be $600, and $20 for each child over the number three; of a single ordained minister $400, and of a probationer $300.

Ministers and probationers stationed in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia shall each be entitled to $50 in addition to the above amounts.

These amounts in all cases shall be exclusive of horse-keep, house rent and moving expenses.

The sources of income shall be: An assessment of eight percent on the previous year's circuit income on the three items of salary, board and fuel only, which amount shall be paid by the Quarterly Board of each circuit and mission. An annual collection, which shall take the place of, and be taken up at the same time as the present Contingent Fund Collection. Donations and legacies.

A. E. RUSS, Chairman,
J. S. ROSS, Secretary.

It is the design that this Sustentation Fund shall not only take the place of the Contingent Fund, but also of the Children's Fund which has become very unpopular in some of the Conferences and may soon be abolished.

In the afternoon session, after some discussion, the salaries of the General Superintendents was fixed for the next quadrennium at $2,300 annually.

FURTHER UNION PROPOSED.

An important committee was appointed to arrange a scheme of union with the Evangelical Association of Canada. It is regretted that steps had not been taken at the time of the great union towards the admission of this body of the same faith. It is hoped that this union will soon be consummated. Two reverend gentlemen (of the name of Brown) who are brothers and ministers of the Evangelical Association, were introduced to the Conference. One of these gentlemen is the Secretary of the Evangelical Association.

A good many requests for leave of absence have been presented and some of them granted and others refused.

One gentleman, whose voice has not been heard in all the discussion, in answer to his name gave as reason for asking leave of absence that he had made arrangements to be here but fifteen days, and said if the other members of the Conference had talked as little as he had the Conference would have closed before this time, whereupon, amid laughter, his request was granted.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.

"FOUND DROWNED."

The Lannan inquest, which has created considerable local excitement, closed, last evening, in a verdict of "found drowned" coupled with a recommendation to have the ferry pontoons barricaded at night and guarded by a watchman.

FIRE.

A fire at Levis, yesterday, destroyed the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company's machine shop. The loss was somewhat heavy, but is covered by insurance in the North British & Mercantile.

NOTES.

News has been received of the drowning at sea of John McManus, of Mount Pleasant Village.

The body of the mate of the "Canova," who committed suicide last week by drowning, has been recovered in a perfectly nude condition on Beaumont beach.

Charles Vezina, a medical student, had one of his hands blown off by the bursting of his gun while shooting yesterday on St. Michael beach.

Wild strawberries are still being picked on Orleans Island.

After a long discussion in the City Council last night, and the rejection of several amendments, it was resolved to accept the new water works from the contractor, Mr. Beemer, to pay him off less some $6,800, to be withheld as security for the necessary repairs to the Lorette dam. It was also resolved to call in tenders for lighting the city streets by electricity, and to consider carefully a scheme for the conversion of the city debt.

The French frigates took their departure for sea yesterday, after exchanging salutes with the Citadel.

Mr. Light and party have returned from the survey of Anticosti. It is said that Mr. Light's report will be a favorable one.

Le Canadien again declares itself authorized to deny that special warrants to the extent of over $80,000 were issued to pay Charlebois and Whelan. The truth is, that they were regularly issued from a favorable report from the Attorney-General, and that after passing through all the formalities and reaching the treasurer's office they were blocked there by a despatch from the Hon. Mr. Robertson at Sherbrooke ordering to pay them.

A three year-old child, named Petit, ran a pin into its left temple, and it is feared that it will die.

The Harbor Commissioners intend to celebrate the opening of the graving dock at Levis by a grand dinner at the Music Hall on the 23rd to about two hundred and fifty persons, including the Montreal Harbor Commissioners and the members of the Dominion Cabinet.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1 a.m.—The area of depression is over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the pressure is generally high over the Lake region and to the westward. The weather has cleared up in western Canada, but continues showery in the Maritime Provinces. Sharp frosts occurred again last night in the North-West territories. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Lakes, light to moderate winds, mostly west and south, fine pleasant weather. Upper St. Lawrence, moderate west and south-west winds, fine pleasant weather. Lower St Lawrence, moderate to fresh westerly winds, fair weather. Gulf, fresh to strong west and north-west winds, clearing cooler weather, with local showers. Maritime, winds shifting to westward, cloudy to fair weather with local showers.

NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

Two persons died of cholera on Thursday in Trieste, and three in Pesth. They were eleven new cases of cholera reported in the former city and four in the latter.

The Nottingham, Eng., lace manufacturers have combined to reduce wages 50 percent. The employees, it is believed, will resist the reduction, and a lockout is imminent.

BRATIANO'S NARROW ESCAPE.

INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE—THE ASSASSIN A "SALOONIST"—A NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 17.—The attempt to assassinate M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Prime Minister, has produced great excitement among the people. A crowd surrounded the building occupied by the only newspaper here which has been opposing the Prime Minister, and blamed the editor for inflaming hostile feeling against him. They smashed all the furniture belonging to the concern, savagely attacked and wounded two members of the staff, and were proceeding to destroy the edifice when the police succeeded in dispersing the mob. This morning a large crowd was assembled at the police station, where the man who attempted to assassinate M. Bratiano was locked up, and prepared to seize him, when the police attempted to bring him to court for arraignment and lynch him. The authorities had, however, taken all necessary precautions, and were able to disperse the crowd and protect the prisoner. The assassin is an innkeeper. Large crowds of all classes of citizens, carrying torches and accompanied by military bands, paraded the streets until midnight cheering for M. Bratiano. A deputation of citizens called upon M. Bratiano and congratulated him upon his escape. The Opposition journal recently gave warning that unless the King speedily dissolved Parliament violence would be resorted to.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HE MUST HIRE HIS OWN DETECTIVE.

LONDON, September 17.—Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, denied in the House of Commons, this afternoon, that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would be guarded by the police inspector during his contemplated tour on the Continent.

CHURCHILL'S PROGRAMME.

Lord Randolph Churchill stated that if consideration of the estimates was concluded to-morrow the Government proposed as the course of parliamentary business on Monday:—1: A report on supply; then the appropriation bill, before taking up the second reading of Mr. Parnell's land bill. Sir J. Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, denied that England was forming a coaling station at Thaso.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Marquis of Londonderry left London to-night for Ireland. He took the Irish mail train at Euston Square station and will reach Dublin early to-morrow. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* urges the citizens of Dublin to refrain from all manifestations of welcome to the Marquis when he arrives in Dublin. "He bears Castlereagh's hated name," says the *Journal*; and it adds: "Let the troops parade that represent eviction and coercion. A cheer from a single citizen would be a great humiliation."

BELLICOSE BOULANGER.

HE IS PANTING FOR A FIGHT.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—General Boulanger, Minister of War, has congratulated the commanding officers upon the results of the army manœuvres. He says he rejoices that there is a tendency to substitute offensive for defensive strategy, as the former is more conformable with the national character. Gen. Boulanger's bellicose utterances are much commented upon, especially the sentence: "At length we can abandon the miserable defensive policy and henceforth boldly assume the offensive."

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

A DIABOLICAL RUSSIAN PLOT.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A rumor is current that a plot has been discovered to assassinate Prince Alexander, and that two men were found who were paid to commit the crime.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED PROTECTOR.

SOFIA, Sept. 18.—The Russian agent has informed the Bulgarian Government that Russia has not only resolved to maintain the independence of Bulgaria, but has reserved for herself the right of defending it.

THE SOBRANJE AND ALEXANDER.

SOFIA, Sept. 17.—The Sobranje has voted a grant of 8,500,000 to purchase all of Prince Alexander's property in Bulgaria, retaining from the whole sum $185,000, with which to liquidate the Prince's indebtedness to the National Bank. When the proposal to make the appropriation was brought before the Sobranje, one of the deputies arose to debate it. This caused such an uproar that all the other deputies arose and left the Chamber, protesting against any discussion of the proposition. After an absence of five minutes, the obstreperous member having in the meantime had his intentions changed, the deputies returned and passed the appropriation unanimously.

AMERICAN.

Judas Baum & Co., wholesale clothiers, of San Francisco, have assigned. Liabilities estimated at $750,000 to $1,000,000. Assets will probably cover.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

NEW YORK, September 18.—A special despatch from London says:—The Porte has renewed a complete *entente cordiale* with Great Britain, and the two nations have once more agreed to act in harmony with an appearance of a tacit alliance against both Russia and France. Great Britain is treating with the Sultan's Government for the occupation of a group of islets near the entrance of the Dardanelles, and the arrangement is likely to be amicably agreed upon. Since the apparent surrender by Prince Bismarck of his independent diplomatic position to the schemes and persuasions of Russia the Porte has been expediting its preparations for war so as to be ready for action at once if Russia, no longer held in check by the doubts of Germany's position, should advance on Pera. Defences are now ready on the line planned by the engineer Vondergoltz, and troops are incessantly arriving at Pera and advancing toward Roumelia.

A "BOODLE" LECTURER!

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—It is announced that ex-Commissioner of Public Works Rollin M. Squire, will soon enter the lecture field. He has chosen the title of two of his lectures. The first one he has named "What I Know of Gotham's Politics and Politicians," and the second is entitled "Reformers, Past, Present and to Come."

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

THE DIVISIONS of the Mounted Police stationed at Fort McLeod and Battleford, and commanded respectively by Superintendent Cotton and Superintendent Steele, have exchanged places. The respective commands met at the Red Deer crossing on Thursday. Steele's contingent has arrived at McLeod and the other division was expected to reach Battleford yesterday. The trail followed in obeying this order was the same one travelled by Lord Lorne and party in 1881.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER will return to the Capital within the next few days. He will remain here for a fortnight.

MR. WHITE, comptroller of the Mounted Police, received a telegram on Friday stating that Col. Herchman and Dr. Jukes, surgeon of the Mounted Police, left Regina last evening on a tour of inspection of the northern posts at Prince Albert. The former will locate the site of the proposed Mounted Police barracks there, and work will be begun immediately.

THE CEREMONY of laying the corner stone of the new St. Paul's Church at Osgoode, Carleton County, will take place to-day at 10.30 a.m. It will be conducted by the Hon. Thomas White. A picnic is to be held in the afternoon. Mr. M. K. Dickinson, M.P., will preside. The Hon. Francis Clemow will be one of the speakers.

P. Q.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC'S EXHIBIT AT THE INTERCOLONIAL.

THEN AND NOW—OLD-TIME "FAIRS" AND MODERN "EXHIBITIONS"—SIMPLICITY OF CANADIAN MONEY—THE VALUE OF PHOTOGRAPHY—LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITORS OF ALL KINDS OF ARTICLES—"JOHN BULL" ASTONISHED—PROBABLE RESULT OF THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION—A MOST VALUABLE SECRETARY.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1886.

The Exhibition is still continuing its career of boundless success, and considerably over three millions of visitors have already passed its portals. This is, however, the age of exhibitions, which are rapidly taking the place of the Great Fairs of half a century ago. They were *entrepots* where men came together to buy, sell and exchange goods, as well as to get knowledge on the various commercial and social requirements of the time. Those Fairs, however, are not yet extinct, but they are gradually giving way before the great Industrial Exhibitions held in large cities, upon which railways, steamships and telegraphs centralise. The shawls of Cashmere, and the carpets of Delhi, instead of being sent on elephants and camels to Nizi Novgorod or Damascus, are now forwarded to London by steamships through the Suez Canal. In a modern exhibition, the gorgeous products of India, the work of Chinese patience and ingenuity, the manufactures of Europe, and the machinery and labor-saving appliances of the new world are placed side by side for the benefit, instruction and amusement of those who visit such a gathering of the world's scientific skill and manufacturing industry. Although the present Exhibition in London is entirely Colonial, it is none the less interesting, and I am very much mistaken if it does not have a powerful effect upon the manufactures, commerce and industries of the British Empire, as one portion of it produces in abundance something which another portion requires, and by a kind of economic reciprocity a commercial equilibrium will be established. One thing is certain, however, and that is the general acknowledgment of the excellence of the Canadian display, a something of which the people of the Dominion have a right to be proud. Between her own Provinces there is also a peaceful rivalry, that puts exhibitors and agents on their mettle, not only against the other Colonies, but in an inter-Provincial sense, because, to the ordinary visitor, Canada is Canada whether in her British Columbia giant pines, North-West coal, Manitoba wheat, or New Brunswick granite.

This letter I intend, however, to be entirely devoted to Quebec, as your paper is published in that province, and many of her citizens have a deep interest in the great show. And why should not Quebec have a letter all to herself, for has she not the largest city and most important commercial centre in the Dominion, situated on one of the finest rivers on the globe? She has also the third largest city in Canada, and certainly the one round which clusters the most romantic associations, interesting traditions and touching history of any on the North American continent—beautifully seated in one of the strongest natural positions on the face of the earth, surrounded by majestic scenery, which in its harmonious blending of land, river, forest and town, cannot be surpassed in any other country. The population of those cities is made up of men

SPRINGING FROM VARIOUS NATIONALITIES,

and worshipping through many forms of creed. Frenchmen and Irishmen, who kneel at the ancient altars of the Roman Catholic Church; Englishmen and Scotchmen, who adore through the forms of the Protestant Faith—some without bishops, as taught by hard-headed old John Knox, others according to the Thirty-nine Articles, and the Rubric of the Church of England—while a third section follow the teachings of Whitfield and Wesley. You have Jews, too, —men who belong to that form of worship which has so much influenced the destiny of the Caucasian race. We got our religion from Judea, our figures from Arabia, our laws from Rome, and the arts from Greece. By the elasticity of your institutions those heterogeneous elements of race and religion are moulded into a peaceful and united citizenship, containing, as it does, the very best material for vigorous and enduring nationhood. Quebec has, therefore, a just claim to a letter in one of her own papers on her exhibit at this intercolonial and interprovincial competition.

First, let me, in a general way, say that Canada is well served in the various sections of her display—arts, manufactures, agriculture, geology and education—for the men in charge of those branches are ever on the alert as to the best way of giving them prominence. This in itself is an intellectual development, which requires vim and an adaptability to surroundings that only men of an active mental calibre can possess. What is true of the agents is also true of the exhibitors and their nominees, as they are always on the watch to push the interests of their respective exhibits. Canadians as a whole are a robust, keen, clear-headed lot, who has upon those who came into contact with them made a very good impression. The Dominion Type Foundry of Montreal has an excellent display of its specialties, which I have no doubt would astonish Faustus or Caxton, if they woke up from their long sleep. When the Abbot of Westminster gave Caxton permission to set up his press in the crypt of the famous Abbey, probably neither monk nor printers dreamed what a marvellous power press and type would become in succeeding ages. While the Sussex Englishman, Caxton, was printing a copy of the Gospels on his press in the Abbey for Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., the Irishman, Maurice O'Fiheley, of Baltimore, in the county of Cork, was engaged in Venice setting type and correcting proofs for a dictionary of the Scriptures which was only completed to the letter E. The British North America Bank Note Company are to the front with an exhibit of paper money, which from our pounds, shillings and pence visitors is attracting a deal of attention. A hundred cents make one dollar is all your money tables contain, but we have two farthings make one halfpenny, and two halfpennies make one penny, and twelve pennies make one shilling, and twenty shillings make one pound, and the case of notes alluded to shows the simplicity of your money and the intricacy of ours. There are also engraving exhibits by the Canada Bank Note Company and by the George Bishop Engraving Company, of Montreal, all of which clearly show the highest skill and taste in this useful, and, I may add, elegant art.

ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY

are first cousins, and of the latter there is an excellent exhibit by the Burland Lithographic Company. This brings up the question of lithographic stone, in the production of which Italy and Germany have now a monopoly, but, in all probability, there are other places from which the stone might be had. That of Canada, however, which I have seen is very dark, and, I believe, objected to by printers on that account, but, in all probability, rock will be eventually discovered equal to that of the countries I have named. The Rolland Paper Company, of St. Jerome, has a capital display of its products, as has also the Canada Paper Company, of Montreal, and the Dominion Company, of the same place. Notman & Son have some splendid examples of the photographer's art—an art which, undoubtedly, has done more at the Exhibition to illustrate the scenery, buildings, topography, and customs of the various colonies than any other, and largely through Notman Canada has demonstrated what she can do in the way of securing "the shadow ere the substance perish." Colin McArthur & Co. have done well with a fine show of wall paper, which indicates that in taste and domestic comfort Canadians are keeping pace with the time. Beauchemin & Valois have a fine display of books that reflect credit on the firm, and where there are books there are sure to be readers, which would be an evidence of the intelligence of the Canadian people. P. L. Breault, of St. Johns, has a charming collection of photos, exquisite in clearness and finish. The Windsor Hotel Company display at the exhibition a large number of photographs and pictures of that establishment —its dining-room, its rotunda, its stairway, its corridors, its reading-room, &c.,—all beautifully executed, and tending to confirm a growing opinion in this country, namely, that travelling in Canada is as comfortable, and even as luxurious, as anywhere else. The Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, are exhibiting tweeds, rugs and other goods of excellent quality, and texture, which, as far as an ordinary person like myself could tell, are equal to those of Scotland, or, indeed, of any other country. Gault Bros., of Montreal, have also a fine show of woollen fabrics which reflects honor upon that firm, and clearly points out that we have no longer a monopoly either in the manufacture of tweeds or cotton cloth. There is no earthly reason why cotton should be raised in the Mississippi Valley, and from there shipped to England to be made into cloth, and then re-shipped across the Atlantic for Canadians and Americans to wear. In fact, the Exhibition proves that, as far as the larger colonies and the United States are concerned, this kind of thing is coming to an end. We may, however, go on manufacturing, but it will be for Africa or somewhere else, not for the world at large as we have hitherto done. What I have said in regard to the exhibit of Gault Bros., is also true of Mills & Hutchison, as that firm has made an excellent show. The St. Hyacinthe Manufacturing Company is to the front with a display of flannels; Renfrew & Co., of Quebec, with furs, and the Montreal Tassel and Fringe Company with their specialties in many designs and colors. Belding, Paul & Co., of Montreal, show a quantity of very beautiful sewing silk, of which I must confess I am not much of a judge, but it certainly looks both useful and nice. H. Shorey & Co., of Montreal, are exhibiting ready made clothing, well put together and useful, not slop, like some

MADE IN A WHITECHAPEL SWEATING SHOP.

No doubt you have slop in Canada, but it is not exhibited in the excellent show of Shorey & Co. D. Morrice & Sons, of Montreal, have on view a fine case of knitted goods, cottons, flannels, etc., of Canadian manufacture,—another warning to Huddersfield, Dewsbury, and the north of England spinning districts. The Magog Textile Print Company, of Montreal, are prominent with their manufactures, which are receiving considerable attention, as stolid old John Bull can scarcely believe that any of his dependencies dare encroach on his cotton spinning preserves, which (like his game preserves) he thinks should be forever sacred, with Manchester as its Mecca and holy shrine. The Dominion Corset Weaving Company have a case of goods which receive due attention from the ladies. The furs of Laliberte, of Quebec, are much admired, and from womankind wins praise and commendation. The Canadian Rubber Company are to the front with a display of rubber goods, but, so far as shoes are concerned, the sale here is not likely to be large. It is, however, entirely different with other classes of rubber products. History tells us that when the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of one of the Stuarts, carried an umbrella through the streets of London, the apprentices, who, according to Sir Walter Scott in his "Fortunes of Nigel", were a hard lot, threw dirt at the noble dandy for being so effeminate as to carry a machine to protect him from the sun and rain. Now, however, the world and his wife carry umbrellas, and, judging from the exhibit of S. Carsley, of Montreal, the people of that city and surrounding country may at their will be amply protected by splendid umbrellas, and no saucy 'prentice boys will throw dirt at them as they did at the Duke of Buckingham. McCaskill & Co. have a capital exhibit of oils and paints, the whole display being a strong evidence of the firm's energy and push, and the show in London will do a deal to give McCaskill & Co. that prominence which they undoubtedly deserve. For the cure of some of the many diseases to which poor humanity is subject, Evans, Mason & Co., of Montreal, have on show a stock of patent medicine, as has also Lyman & Son. Pouvtier & Co., of Quebec, have likewise a valuable exhibit of medicine for the cure of asthma and other complaints of that nature. The furniture display of Owen McGarvey & Son, of Montreal, is much admired and enquired after, and in all probability will get the firm considerable patronage from this country. Stoves and ranges, we are told by social economists, are leading factors in modern civilization, because when a house is comfortably warmed and the cooking as it should be, there are inducements for men to stay at home instead of going to the neighboring groggery or club, and to this end you are supplied with stoves, ranges, tanks and other *et cæteras* by Clendinneng & Son, J.J. Burns, and Frowse, of Montreal, the latter firm having, I believe, effected considerable sales of its exhibit. To keep out the rain and snow the Dominion Oil Cloth Company has a display of rubber goods, and excellent goods they are. John Murphy, of Montreal, has a show which indicates

THE BENT OF THE CANADIAN MIND

towards the artistic and beautiful. Otherwise the people would not support an artisan—nay, indeed, an artist—of such taste and ability in paper, wall decorations and stained glass. Reed, of Montreal, has an exhibit of refrigerators, which are frequently enquired about, and, in all probability, will be the means of getting the firm some valuable orders. As there are so many exhibits from Quebec, I must now reluctantly draw the rein, and especially as I fear this letter is already too long for your crowded columns. In my next, however, I will take up those exhibits I have now left out, because I feel that the matter is of some interest to the people of Quebec, who have undoubtedly contributed largely to the success Canada has made at the Exhibition.

In conclusion, let me again say that all have tried their best to do what is right, and any man having responsibility at so large an Exhibition to be equal to the occasion must have a combination of nearly all the talents, and ability with which human nature is endowed. He may not be wonderfully brilliant in any one direction, but he must be patient, energetic, versatile and courteous, with an adaptability to make the best of circumstances as they arise. Mr. S. C. Stevenson, of Montreal, has been an exceedingly hard worker, more especially in laying out the space for the exhibits. There was no detailed or ground plan to consult or act upon, yet, with some knowledge of exhibitions, I venture to say that the arrangements are as near perfection as possible, and, from what I hear, have given general satisfaction. The gentleman I allude to is, however, an exhibition man, as I have before me a report of the projected World's Fair in St. Louis, in 1892, to celebrate the Fourth Centennial Anniversary of the landing in the New World of the great Italian navigator, Christopher Columbus, and I notice that Mr. Stevenson is one of the vice-presidents, which, even in a Canadian national sense, is no small matter. Next year the United States will have an exhibition in London, and probably the promoters would grant space to Canadians, which would give the Dominion and her products still more prominence; but, in any case, it will doubtless be a kind of stepping-stone to the greater event of 1892, in the Franco-American city on the Mississippi River. The Commercial Intercolonial Exchange now established in the Exhibition, is, I believe, due chiefly to the activity and thoughtfulness of Mr. Stevenson, and, as a result, I am told, the Dominion will in a short time be visited by some leading and representative Australians, with a view of opening up a commerce between the two young and growing nations. This is just as it should be, in an age of intelligence and progress, when we are quickly advancing toward that higher and better civilization, brought about by education, peace, refinement and goodwill to men. No doubt the Australians will see how far Canada would be a market for antipodean goods; but Canada might, with advantage to herself, send representatives for a similar purpose to the countries of Australasia—those new and rising nations in the Southern Hemisphere.

PETER O'LEARY.

MR. MASSIE, OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I have some remarks to make regarding your Toronto correspondent's letter on the Massie case, as I consider there are grave errors which require correction and the other side of the question should be put before your readers. As a director of the Presbyterian News Company and one of the editorial committee of the *Presbyterian Review*, I have had necessarily intimate acquaintance with the facts of this case as far as our paper has been concerned in it, and I need not repeat here what we have so often reiterated, that we have no political ends to serve and have no responsibility for the statements made in party journals glad of any weapon to help them in warring against the Government. First of all, then, your correspondent, I think, ignores in his letter what has been the root of the whole trouble. Some earnest Christian men and women of this city have for some years carried on a Sunday morning school in the Central Prison. This school none of the prisoners were compelled to attend, but all who desired to attend were permitted to do so. Some of the Roman Catholic prisoners availed themselves of the privilege, and were not prevented by the Warden from acting according to their convictions. When the priests discovered this they demanded that the Warden should prevent these prisoners from attending the Sunday-school, and this the Warden refused to do unless he received instructions to that effect from the proper authorities. This was the real beginning of the Warden's troubles and the real cause of the trumped-up charges from which, your correspondent admits, Mr. Massie emerged so triumphantly. We all know the power the Church of Rome possesses in the way of denying whatever it may be needful to deny in the interests of the Church, so your readers will take the Archbishop's denials at their true evidential value; this much, however, can be established without doubt, that the letters which appeared in the *Mail* accusing Mr. Massie, were handed into that journal by the priests interested, and that unguarded statements were made by them to Mr. Massie and others which leaves not a shadow of doubt as to their responsibility for the charges which led to the investigation. In the third place, your correspondent endeavors to explain away the charge of Kerman being put into the office of the Central Prison as a spy upon the Warden, and to make out that the appointment was a perfectly innocent one. The fact, however, is kept out of sight that the Warden warmly remonstrated with the Provincial Secretary against the appointment when it was made, stating that he had no need of a secretary, and that he was quite able for all the clerical work necessary. Nor does your correspondent hint at the reasons why the Government found it necessary to humiliate in this way a servant in whom they had such implicit confidence, and whom they considered so efficient an officer. Further, your correspondent does not tell your readers that the warden has within the last few days, according to the papers, again demanded the removal of this man, and that as yet the decision of the Government has not been made public. Your correspondent hints that Mr. Massie is responsible for this controversy, and that he will feel the power of the Government in an unpleasant way if he allows this discussion to proceed. I assure your readers that Mr. Massie had no responsibility for our articles and our duty in the matter was perfectly clear without regard to their effect upon Mr. Massie's position in relation to the Government. It seems to me there are contradictions in your correspondent's statements as far as Mr. Massie is concerned. Mr. Massie enjoys the confidence of the Government—"he is a thoroughly competent officer." On the other hand the Government are indignant at his conduct in this whole matter, and they believe him to be laboring under hallucinations with regard to Roman Catholic influence, and they say that he is himself responsible for any want of harmony existing between him and his clerk. Your correspondent speaks with regard to Mr. Massie having been in fear of dismissal from office. Mr. Massie never, so far as the public is aware, had any such fear, but he was offered another position, which he declined to accept, as was stated in the Toronto *Tribune*, one of the Catholic organs in that city, and negotiations were proceeding to provide him with a successor who would always be on the best of terms with the priests as being himself one of the faithful. The names of two Roman Catholics have been mentioned, as each of them are having good hopes of the position. However, the Government are quite silent about the proposal to remove Mr. Massie.

Personally I have no acquaintance with Mr. Massie, and therefore look at this whole question from a public standpoint, while I deeply sympathize with the unpleasantness of his position. If Mr. Massie chooses to take his stand like a man upon his principles he has no need to fear the Ontario Government or to be anxious if it should turn out to be true that a member of the Government has breathed out threatening and slaughter upon all Presbyterians after the next election. Your correspondent admits that Mr. Massie's letters to the press are not what the Government hoped for, but these letters, we consider, are the strongest proofs the Government could have that they have an upright and honorable man in their service, who, while anxious to shield them as far as he can, refuses to stoop to the venial courses of prevarication or lying in order to save them from their just responsibilities in allowing the influence of the hierarchy to prevail in their councils.

P. McF. MACLEOD.

A PRIZE of $8,000 is offered for the best design for a new front to the Cathedral of Milan. No restriction is placed upon the competitors in regard to the style or the size and position of the openings in the front of the cathedral. The author of the design selected is to furnish a model at the cost of the cathedral, on a scale of about one-quarter of an inch to a foot.

THE FUNERAL.

BY WILL CARLETON.

I was walking in Savannah, past a church decayed and dim,
When there slowly through the window came a plaintive funeral hymn;
And a sympathy awakened, and a wonder quickly grew,
Till I found myself environed in a little negro pew.

Out at front a colored couple sat in sorrow, nearly wild;
On the altar was a coffin, in the coffin was a child.
I could picture him when living—curly hair, protruding lip—
And had seen perhaps a thousand in my hurried Southern trip.

But no baby ever rested in the soothing arms of Death
That had fanned more flames of sorrow with his little fluttering breath;
And no funeral ever glistened with more sympathy profound
Than was in the chain of tear-drops that enclosed those mourners round.

Rose a sad old colored preacher at the little wooden desk—
With a manner grandly awkward, with a countenance grotesque;
With simplicity and shrewdness on his Ethiopian face;
With the ignorance and wisdom of a crushed, undying race.

And he said: "Now, don' be weepin' for dis pretty bit o' clay—
For de little boy who lived dere, he done gone an' run away!
He was doin' very finely, an' he 'preciate your love,
But his sure 'nuff Father want him in de large house up above.

"Now He didn' give you dat baby, by a hundred thousan' mile!
He just think you need some sunshine, an' He lend it for a while!
An' He let you keep an' love it, till your hearts was bigger grown;
An' dese silver tears you're sheddin's jest de interest on de loan.

"Here yer oder pretty chilrun!—don' be makin' it appear
Dat your love got sort o' 'nop'lized by dis little fellow here;
Don' pile up too much your sorrow on deir little mental shelves,
So's to kind o' set 'em wonderin' if dey're no account demselves.

"Just you think, poor deah mounahs, creepin' 'long o'er Sorrow's way,
What a blessed little picnic dis yere baby's got to-day!
Your good faders and good moders crowd de little fellow round
In de angel-tended garden of de Big Plantation Ground.

"An' dey ask him 'Was your feet sore?' an' take off his little shoes,
An' dey wash him, an' dey kiss him, an' dey say 'Now what's de news?'
An' de Lawd done cut his tongue loose; den de little fellow say,
'All our folks down in de valley tries to keep de hebbenly way.'

"An' his eyes dey brightly sparkle at de pretty things he view;
Den a tear come, an' he whisper, 'But I want my paryents, too!'
But de Angel Chief Musician teach dat boy a little song;
Says, 'If only dey be fait'ful dey will soon be comin' 'long.'

"An' he'll get an education dat will proberly be worth
Several times as much as any you could buy for him on earth;
He'll be in de Lawd's big school-house, widout no contempt or fear;
While dere's no end to de bad tings might have happened to him here.

"So, my pocah dejected mounahs, let your hearts wid Jesus rest,
An' don' go to critercisin' dat ar One w'at knows de best!
He have sent us many comforts—He have right to take away—
To de Lawd be praise an' glory now and ever! —Let us pray."

CHRISTIAN UNION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—This subject, which was so freely discussed in the columns of your widely circulated paper some months ago, is again to the front, and deservedly so, by the noble utterances of the Bishop of Algoma, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, so well known and deservedly popular here as former Rector of St. George's Church. The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, of St. Andrew's, representing the grand old historic Church of Scotland in this city, has also preached on this subject, and exchanged pulpits with one whose church bears the name of Erskine, let us hope this is only a preliminary step towards his joining the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is, however, currently reported, that the good Bishop of Algoma, at the missionary meeting held the other evening, gave utterance to the following words:—That as "Bishop of Algoma he was constantly in receipt of letters from parties who had been brought up in the mother church and were now subject to the ravages of Methodism, Presbyterianism, Agnosticism, and other isms," now it is to be hoped that Bishop Sullivan has been misunderstood, or was indulging in a little pleasantry. If anything is to come of this union so much desired by very many in the Episcopal Church, there must be a little more give on the part of the Church of England. It is hardly to be expected that the other denominations can give up everything and simply go into the Episcopal Church—the so-called dissenters and Presbyterians have much that the liberal-minded and evangelical portion of the Church of England admire and would willingly adopt—the union otherwise might be the lion and the lamb lying down together, but the lamb unfortunately or fortunately inside the lion. However, Mr. Editor, let us go on and strive to bring about a union, and thus, and thus alone, can the united churches evangelize this country from Atlantic to Pacific, and so have live healthy churches in every hamlet, village, town and city, instead of as at present is too often the case, poverty-stricken, ill-paid ministers of the Gospel, struggling churches, perhaps three trying to do duty where one is all that should be required, and so add to the happiness of all lovers of UNITY.

THE FREE SCHOOL QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I notice in your paper a short communication from "A Workingman" on the subject of free education. Like thousands of others who desire to see themselves in print he rushes at figures and distorts facts in a most careless way, besides bidding adieu to all common sense and reason in his arguments.

I am sure the P.B.S.C. of Montreal would be only too glad to make its fees practically nothing if "Workingman" and thousands of his confreres would vote them sufficient means to do so. But this they refuse, and, like the Egyptians of old, want the Commissioners to make bricks without straw.

"Workingman" is quite willing that somebody should pay for the education of his children provided that he is not asked to pay one-third of the cost himself. Do he and his laber candidates think that schools can be kept open without money? What do free schools mean? Not free books by any means. Free schools mean, first, no fees; secondly, an increase in taxation; thirdly, a corresponding increase of rent to make property owners whole. To these results "Workingman" would be the very first to grumble, and yet the logical outcome of free schools is what I have stated.

Besides all this there is a moral aspect of the question, and it is this: The pauperizing, actually or apparently, of any class of the community has a degenerating effect on the people, and is to be deplored.

That free schools mean high taxation can be proved by the actual state of affairs in any of the county towns of Ontario where the school rates are from three to five times what they are in Montreal, and the books are not furnished free either.

"Workingman" is quite misleading in his statements as to the cost of the books. He says the books and other school requirements cost from one to three dollars per pupil. Now, in the school to which my children go, one of the Protestant Commissioners' schools, and one affording all the advantages of the best, the cost of books, as I have taken the trouble to ascertain from one who knows, has been this year only 54½ cents per pupil, on the average. Of course the books in the high classes cost considerable, but in no case as much as $3, unless a child has lost or destroyed all his old books; yet in the low classes the cost goes as low as 11 cents per pupil, and these are in the majority. As to his remark concerning the price charged for books, I will say but little. In the majority of cases less than the usual retail prices are charged; in some cases less than the wholesale prices and in many cases the masters never get their pay for what they provide at their own risk at that. Let "Workingman" vote for higher taxes and he may obtain what he does not desire; free schools, except in an indirect sense. Practically they are free now, as no poor man, who could give a good reason for remission of fees in his case, has ever yet been refused, and he may even obtain the necessary books, under certain limitations, free of cost. Workingmen will find out to their cost that the so-called labor candidates are as selfish as any other candidates, and if he will think for himself and use his own good sense and reason, he will be led to vote and act conscientiously and intelligently, and not as a blind partisan to be led by the ear by office-seeking demagogues, who, despising labor themselves, are anxious to set themselves above it, that others may labor the more. SENEX.

Montreal, Sept. 10th, 1886.

CANADIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The first meeting of the winter season was held on Tuesday at the Y.W.C.A. In the absence of the President, Mrs. Dr. Stevenson occupied the chair and conducted the exercises, Miss White led the singing. An interesting paper was read entitled, "Imagination and Memory," communicated by Miss McCallum, instead of the usual monthly letter from Smyrna, as an example of the kind of work done by pupils in her school. It was very brightly written. To add to the interest, their photographs had been sent for the ladies to see, with others of Miss Page and Miss Ford, the Associate Principals of the school, and those of Dr. and Mrs. Wood, late of the Home in Constantinople.

Extracts from a letter from Gaboon, West Africa, from Miss Nassau, told of but slow progress in mission work there. They had been enabled to prevent the burning of the two young wives of a dead chief.

Mrs. Walker read two letters from Mrs. Currie, who went recently to Africa with her husband. When last heard from they had reached the dark continent, but were waiting till a band of 300 carriers could be collected to carry the stores, etc., of the party into the interior, where their home is to be.

The ladies were reminded of the annual thank-offering meeting in October, and after singing "Sowing the Seed," Mrs. Walker closed the meeting with prayer.

"ABENAKIS SPRINGS."

A correspondent says: As a lover of sport and one who is anxious that others should enjoy some good hunting and fishing at almost our own doors, I cannot allow the "Sorel Islands" to pass by unnoticed, it having been my happy lot to be one of three there a few days since who in the short space of two days bagged fifty ducks, twenty-three snipe and seven woodcock, and as to the fishing on the River St. Francis, it is this season exceptionally good. One young lady last week while out for a short time caught a very fine maskinonge weighing some eleven pounds. We found a most excellent hotel at the "Abenakis Springs," also boats and guides.

Montreal—Mrs. Marrotte, T. J. Gillelan, Miss J. Martelle, Lawrence A. Wilson, Dr. R. Ewolloy, Miss Leduc, Lomer Young, Miss M. Mathieu, Mrs. Neil Warner, H. Nunns, W. G. Stack, A. Lesperance, Wm. M. Campbell, F. G. Legie, Mrs. Legie, H. T. Lunan, Mrs. Geo. Bishop, D. H. Bishop, T. J. O'Connell, Geo. Hill, Mrs. Hill, F. Adams, S. A. Adams, Mrs. Jas. F. MacFarlane, Miss Farlane, Jas. MacFarlane, Mrs. S. W. Boyd and two children, A. M. Boyd, Mrs. Smith Leith, Mrs. John McWilliams, Wm. Patterson, jr., V.S., Mrs. Wm. Patterson, jr., F. Stroud, A. J. Leslie, R. N. Bourbeau, Chas. H. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. N. Trenholm, C. Lemieux, Arthur Wilcocks, Mrs. Wilcocks, H. A. Wilcocks, Miss Gracie Evans, Miss Marian Evans, E. W. Boyd, C. A. Tyrrons, Miss J. Kinsella, R. Terroux, jr., J. B. Lamoureux, L. H. N. Roberts, John Bennet, Mrs. John Bennet, D. Campbell, Mrs. D. Campbell, D. N. Beers, Geo. Wilson, C. E. Berryman, C. E., R. A. Ramsay, C.E.

Sorel—Wm. Lunan, B. Gautier, Gust. Crabessa, H. Brosseau, Mrs. Leduc, N. Beauchemin, Miss E. Crabessa, T. H. Levigne, P. S. Dupiessis, Miss Duplessis, Jos. Boucher, Jos. Duplessis, J. W. Fortier, Mrs. J. H. Hunter, Miss E. M. Hunter.

Sherbrooke—H. C. Wilson, Jas. F. Morkill, Mrs. Morris, Miss Morris, Mrs. Hunt.

Trenholmville—Mrs. T. S. Evans, Mrs. W. J. Mines, Miss Allen, Miss Lilly Allen, Mrs. J. M. Nunns, Miss May Nunns, John M. Nunns.

Acton Vale—D. A. MacDonald, M.D.

Three Rivers—Angeline Ryan, Miss L. Genest, Miss E. Whitefield, W. D. Whitefield, M. E. Beaudry, Y. B. Hould, S. V. Anneley, P. B. Vanesse, Mrs. Vanesse, Miss Vanesse, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, C. M. Ogden, Mrs. Ogden, Jos. A. Tenaoux, H. A. Beire, F. N. Martel, G. Lessalle, S. Lottister and wife, L. P. Dufresne and four children, Miss Bouvenloir, Miss Dufresne, Miss A. Dufresne, R. Kiernan, Mrs. Kiernan and three children, Miss Dora Hart, Miss Sofie Hart, Miss S. Young, Miss Kate J. Wood.

New York—Miss M. Stacie, Miss Gauthier.

Melbourne—Mrs. T. Torrance, Miss Morris, Thomas Torrance.

Holyoke, Mass.—J. B. Laroche.

Ottawa—H. J. Frier.

Drummondville—E. F. Keene and wife, Thos. Manning, O. H. Rheaume, A. Rheaume, E. L. Etorneau, Samuel Newton, Mrs. Newton and family, Miss Lizzie Lackie, Herbert T. Cowans.

St. Thomas—L. Gagnon.

Point Levis—Miss A. Kinsella.

Huntingdon—J. W. Stark, Daniel Boyd.

Fort Covington, N.Y.—T. B. Pringle and wife.

Waterloo—E. N. Shaw and wife, J. A. Simard, C. S. Hall.

Kingsey—J. A. Wadleigh, Miss M. Wadleigh, Mrs. J. Wadleigh, Miss A. Wadleigh, Hermon Wentworth, Sheldon Wentworth, Chas. Wentworth.

Farnham—W. F. Swan and wife, Mrs. L. N. Collier, Mrs. W. F. Swan.

Compton—Miss Spafford.

Bedford—Mrs. J. Ivory.

Paris, France—Miss Cabassi.

Richmond—Jas. Boast and wife, John F. Hayes, John Hayes, P. S. G. Mackenzie, A. C. Boisvert.

Costicooke—C. S. Norton.

Waterville—P. G. Gale and wife.

Danville—John Taylor, E. J. Carter, Geo. F. Cleveland, Miss M. E. O'Neill.

Kingsey Falls—Mrs. Geo. Gilman.

Boston, Mass.—Chas. G. Craib.

Cote St. Antoine—Miss C. C. Murray, Miss May Murray.

Quebec—Chas. McCarron, Geo. Perkins and wife, Thos. H. Jones, Mrs. T. H. Jones.

Cowansville.—Jas. O'Halloran, Miss Lizzie O'Halloran, Master Josie O'Halloran.

San Francisco, Cal.—Miss B

PRESS OPINIONS.

"TRUEST TRUTH."

Some one sneers at Tilden by saying that with all his brains he was not worth as much money as Vanderbilt. True, but he took as much with him.—*San Francisco Alta California.*

A HANDY PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The Chicago *Herald* prints a whole page of biographies and portraits of the presidents of the Chicago banks. It is handy to file away, ready for the next skip to Canada.—*Buffalo News.*

THEY "TELL NO TALES."

A correspondent wishes to know if any one has made a successful trip over Niagara Falls. Several people have done so successfully, but they have ever afterward maintained a stubborn silence as to their experiences.—*Toronto Truth.*

ONE OFTEN GETS SUCH.

We have received an anonymous letter asking us to state that a person, whose name and that of his employer are given, is a pickpocket, a thief, and that he is guilty of even worse crimes. We mention this to show one kind of correspondence we don't print.—*London Advertiser.*

THE POWER OF CARTOONS.

The power of cartoons was never more pointedly illustrated than during the past week, when Archbishop Lynch, the highest ecclesiastical dignitary in Ontario, saw fit to remove an impression which one of *Grip's* artistic drawings left upon the public mind.—*Kingston Whig.*

A PRETTY QUIET MAN.

One of the stillest men in the country just now is Herr Most, who a short time ago was the noisiest. A term in the gaol and the result of the Chicago trial have had a most quieting effect on Most. He is keeping still enough, indeed, to hear a pin drop, a gum drop, or an Anarchist drop.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

SOMETHING IN THE NAME.

The president of a manufacturing company at Tariffville, Conn., has skipped with $60,000 that doesn't belong to him. If there is any immoral tendency in the name of the place a man lives in, it ought to plead in extenuation of the theft of this Tariffville robber. Maybe he couldn't help it.—*Philadelphia Record.*

PICTORIAL YACHTING.

Life shows us a full-page picture of a yachting party. The sail is drawing full over the starboard, showing that the wind is from the port, in spite of the fact that the veil of one of the party is blowing straight out to port. Yet the boat is keeled over to port, and the helm is jammed hard a-starboard. If that artist should ever go yachting he'd capsize his boat in a dead calm. —*Boston Post.*

AN IMPORTANT POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Blaine's attention is called to the statement in reference to the depressed state of the British shipping trade. Thirty-four steamers and 23 sailing vessels, which have been idle for years, are slowly rotting and disintegrating at the docks at Glasgow. This may be due to free trade. Here in this country, where we have the finest protection known on the face of the earth, we have no vessels rotting at their docks. N. B.—They rotted several years ago.—*New York World.*

A REPUTATION RUINED.

How long is rough playing to be tolerated? Is there any reason for putting down a pugilistic encounter with a posse of policemen, and allowing the same reprehensible proceeding on a lacrosse field to go unpunished? Rather is the latter a more serious offence, because the spectators are drawn together to see a lacrosse, and not a slugging match; while turning what ought to be an interesting display of skill into a brutal rough-and-tumble is ruining the reputation of one of the finest of sports.—*Ottawa Journal.*

A SLIGHT HIT AT SOME OTHER "DAILIES."

The *Daily Sentinel-Review* will not equal in the extent, and perhaps not in the variety, of its news, either, the big city dailies. We regret to confess it; but we have no telegraphic correspondents in Bulgaria, on the Afghan frontier, in Belfast, or at the Methodist Conference. In fact there are a number of other places we have been compelled to omit in arranging for "the very latest telegraphic news from all parts of the Globe."—*Woodstock (new) Daily Sentinel Review.*

WATCH THEM WELL!

The arrest of bribery agents in Haldimand before the day of polling and their committal for trial will have an excellent effect in other election contests. A knowledge of the fact that anyone offering a bribe is liable to prompt punishment will deter many from engaging in such disreputable work who have no moral scruples upon the subject. When the general election comes on there should be a vigilance committee in every riding to watch bribery agents. The presence of half a dozen of them in every county gaol over polling day will do a good deal to purify the political atmosphere.—*Woodstock Sentinel-Review.*

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

There is a very widespread feeling that, much reason as we have to congratulate ourself upon our public educational system, its grave defect is that it is so much divorced from religious teaching. It is felt, indeed, that education cannot rightly be so called that fails to include the most important of all branches of knowledge, the most essential of all means of training. Experience shows that so-called education, divorced from religion, instead of being beneficial, is absolutely hurtful. The spread of merely secular knowledge is found even to conduce to crime, instead of checking it. This is a matter so all important that it is not surprising that it is attracting so much attention. Some means should be devised for remedying this grave defect in our educational system.—*Peterborough Review.*

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the spirit of liberality manifested by the general public in cases of great calamities. In the past few years this has been manifested on several occasions, and the late disastrous earthquake has afforded another opportunity. Subscriptions, we are told, have been pouring in from all sides, and it is expected there will be no lack of funds to meet every case of real want. When men who have never seen or known each other will voluntarily contribute of their means for the relief of each other's misfortunes, we conclude that the milk of human kindness has by no means become an unknown motive power in the world. In modern times men are learning more than ever the lesson that a man is his brother's keeper.—*British Columbian.*

"A MAN OF FAITH."

He [Mr. Gladstone] is a man of faith. He believes in the idea of self-government, and that the English people will believe in it when they are educated; and from political manœuvrings in Parliament he turns aside to the greater work of imbuing the English people with that idea, and so preparing the way for victory when the question is next submitted to them.—*Christian Union.*

This view is as truthful as it is suggestive. In that quality of faith in the people lies the secret of Gladstone's power, and the power of every statesman who has accomplished great reforms in the State. Such men expect temporary defeat, and are patient under it. They know how difficult it is to get the people as a body, or rather as individuals composing the body politic, to throw aside the prejudices of education and habit, and to consider new and radical proposals on their merits. But at the same time they know that the fault is one of the head, not of the heart, and that both the principles and instincts of the great majority are on the side of right.—*London Ont.) Advertiser.*

A LESSON TO FARMERS.

It is time the farmers of Ontario were paying a little more attention to the quality of horses they breed if they want to reap the profits to be derived from a possible British trade in that class of animals. There has been a little progress in that direction during late years, but the experience of Saturday, when the British officers were in town to purchase suitable horses for the Imperial army, proves that, at least in Oxford, there is still an urgent necessity for great improvement. This county had been represented to the officers as being ahead of the majority of the other counties in the quality of its horses, and they fully expected to purchase a considerable number before leaving town. The result was disappointing. Out of one hundred and seventy horses exhibited they picked out only forty that were sufficiently well bred for their purposes, and of these only two stood the test of a thorough examination as to soundness, etc. This result must have been very mortifying to the farmers present, and should teach them an important lesson.—*Woodstock Standard.*

THREE CHINESE ELDERS.

Mr. G. F. Easton, who has been working for ten years in China, gave the following interesting account at the recent anniversary of the China Inland Mission:

Han-Chung-Fu was opened in the year 1880 by Mr. George King. At that time I was in Kan-Suh trying to rent a house for Mr. King while he had gone to be married. He started from Han-kow not knowing where he was going to live, but trusting that the Lord would go before him and would provide him a home. When he reached Hang chung, on his way to Kan-suh, the news was very soon sent to the magistrate that a foreigner had arrived. His card being sent the magistrate saw that it was a Mr. King, and immediately said, "I wonder whether it is my old friend, Mr. King, whom I knew in Singan some years ago." Upon enquiry he found that it was the same Mr. King. He said, "I should like to see him and I should like to know what he is going to do." Having made enquiries he found that Mr. King would like to remain there for a short time. We never asked to remain at a place for a long time; that would not do. The magistrate said, "Will you just go round the city and see which house you would like, and let me know, and you shall have it." Mr. King took him at his word, and went, and found what he thought would be the most suitable house. The magistrate was true to his word, and saw that it was secured without any difficulty. He would not allow any pressure to be put on by the landlord or middle man.

Our brother settled there, and from that time a very good work has been going on. He immediately commenced daily preaching. The rooms were very suitable, and the people came in great numbers to see the foreigners. There were about two hundred in front of the house from morning till night. Mr. King preached morning, noon, and night, and sometimes five or six hours at a time.

MR. HO, A HAPPY CHRISTIAN.

One of the first hearers that came was a Mr. Ho, who is a native, and now an elder of the Church in Han-chung, a very sincere and very happy Christian.

Mr. Ho is about fifty years of age, short, very weakly, and generally very untidily dressed. Although there is nothing in his appearance that would impress you favorably, yet when you come to know him, he is a very amiable man. He had been a strict vegetarian for many years. He told me he had travelled about the borders of the Blue Lake (Koko-nor), and in Tibet, and various other distant parts of the Chinese territory, trying to make disciples to vegetarianism. He had spent many years, and gone through various very great austerities, and wasted much money in order to accumulate merit, and to save his soul, for that was really the essence of all he was trying to do. Well, he came to hear the foreigner preach. He came once and again, and at length became interested. He did not believe in a hurry. He is not at all the man to do a thing in a hurry. Chinamen have the character for being very slow, *and they are slow*, and Mr. Ho is one of the slowest.

He was a long time listening, and listening, and then he came to have a conversation, and night after night Mr. King sat there till eleven o'clock—and that is very late for China—trying to remove all the difficulties of our friend, and to make the way of salvation more plain and simple. He wanted the way cleared up step by step, and our brother most patiently instructed him, till eventually he did believe. He is the most careful Christian man we have in the Church, the most useful, and the best instructed in the Word of God, because he was at first, and is still, a careful man. He was the first to confess Christ in Han-chung.

For a time Mr. Ho went among his relatives to tell them of the change in himself, and he very soon brought in some of them, among whom were an old man and woman, who are now very happy Christians in the Church. They had been his disciples in vegetarianism. He had taught them all the peculiarities of the sect, and the first thing he did was to go and seek to undeceive them and to bring them into the light, and they are in the light now.

After a time he went home to see his friends. He went to Mr. Cameron into Si-chuen, for he was a native of Si-chuen, and being the eldest son he at once removed all the idols from the house, and told his friends of the Gospel. His son is a Christian in the Church, and his brothers we have seen, and we have great hope that they, too, are really saved men. Mr. Ho is now the teacher of the girls' school in Han-chung.

MR. LIU, AN EARNEST WORKER.

Mr. Liu was bamboo-worker and mat-maker, and lived at a country place twenty or thirty miles from the city. He had been a vegetarian for many years, and had accumulated a great deal of merit.

Mr. Liu came to the city one day to see some friends. Those friends had been to see the foreigners and had obtained the Gospel of John. Not being able to understand much of it they handed it to our friend Liu, and said, "You are a religious man, perhaps you can understand this better than we can; we cannot make much of it." He read a few chapters of it, and became interested, and said, "I must go to the foreigner and find out more about this. It is very good." He went to Mr. King, and after much conversation he, too, confessed Christ, and broke his vegetarian vows, and was baptised. He went back to Pah-koh-shan, and there, amongst the various scattered farms and cottages, he told out the Gospel.

His wife became very much opposed, and his brother, who was partner in the business immediately left him. His landlord turned him out of his house, and would not allow him to buy any bamboos from his estate. He practically boycotted him, but he stood firm, and his family were soon brought in. His wife began to think better of it, and she too has been baptized. His two sons, about fifteen and eleven, have been baptized, and he himself has baptized his aged blind mother, a woman of nearly eighty. There has also been another family of three in the immediate neighborhood brought in, and one or two others, forming a little church of eight or nine people in the neighborhood, so you see that that man has been a light in a dark place, and much blessing, we hope, may spread from here.

MR. WEI, A "DANIEL QUORM."

Mr. Wei is the third elder of the Church. He comes from another part of the country. He is a dear old man of seventy, and is known among us as the "Daniel Quorm" of the Han-chung Church.

He was introduced to us in this way: New Year's time in China is a very remarkable time. The shops are all closed. People put on their best clothes and go out to pay visits to their friends. One New Year's time Mr. Wei said, "Why, I will go and pay my respects to the foreigners." He walked in and made a very polite bow, and wished them a happy New Year. They asked him to sit down and take some refreshment, and then talked to him and introduced the Gospel; and so the old man heard the Gospel and believed it, and went home happy.

At that time he could not read a character, but he has most diligently applied himself, and has mastered sufficient to enable him to read the Gospel of Christ. He carries his Testament just inside his clothing. Wherever you meet with him—in the road, in the house, or at the stall—he has always his Testament by him. When our friend was converted, he went home to his village, six or seven miles south. His wife would not leave the new religion, and his son left him, and has never seen him since; but the old man stood firm. He got his living by selling vegetables in the street. It is a large place, and the rumor soon went about that old Mr. Wei had gone mad. He said, "Yes, praise the Lord," and very soon a great many more went mad. His wife went mad, and several others went mad, and now there are about forty gone mad. Praise the Lord!

There is a good work going on in that place. If you and I could go next Sunday we should find a little mud chapel, which they themselves built with very little help from others, and about forty met together in the name of the Lord. Very poor they are, being agriculturists and working men, but they are very sincere and hearty in their worship and very hearty in their love of the Lord.

I must say just a word about our old friend's medicine-stall. He gave up selling vegetables, and, knowing a little about herbs, he started a medicine-stall in the rice market at Han-chung. One can easily distinguish his stall from any other, for it is covered all over with tracts and various books, which are placed there for people to read. There is not much medicine on his stall, but he has a "British Workman's" almanac, in the centre of which is a portrait of the late editor, Mr. Smithies. He has forms placed round the stall—a very unusual thing in China—to induce the people to sit and read. The old man is quite a character.

On one side of the border of this almanac there is a strip of red paper, which says: "If any one has taken opium by mistake, or if he has tried to poison himself and wishes for an antidote, let him come to old Mr. Wei, who keeps medicine on purpose." On the other side is a strip which says, "Methuselah lived 969 years." I could not make out at first where he learned that, but I remembered that he had been staying a few days with us while we were having Bible classes, studying the Book of Genesis, and one thing that had fixed itself in his mind as a very extraordinary fact was the age of Methuselah, and so he had placed it there, perhaps as an attraction for his business purposes. It might suggest that if people took his medicine they might live to that age. But I do not think he meant that. Perhaps he meant to say that people who worship the true God live to a great age. The Chinese think a great deal of age, and they think that they must be good people who live to old age. On one occasion a man came to my house and said, "Can you give me some medicine like that old man is selling up at Chungku, a place twenty miles from here?" I said, "I did not know that he had gone there. I know the man you mean. It is Mr. Wei." He said, "Yes, he is there. I am sure he comes from here, and I thought that you would have the same medicine, for he has over his stall 'Gospel Hall,' and on one side he has 'Old Wei, the Apostle.'" The next time I met him, I said to him, "What is it you have got over your stall?" "Well," he said, "I have got 'Gospel Hall' in the centre, and I have 'Old Wei the Apostle.'" "Why do you put 'apostle' upon it?" I asked. "Why," he said, "because I am not worthy to be called a disciple!" I suggested that instead of "apostle" if I were he I would use the word "disciple," and explained the difference. The old man makes funny mistakes, but he wishes, as well as he can, to show to all men that he is a Christian, and to make known the Gospel to others.

Upon one occasion he told us that he had been very uncomfortable. It was soon after New Year's time, and he had gone a little distance from his home to where there was a fair. He walked up and down the first day looking at what was to be seen, but was not comfortable. Then he went out again, but he did not enjoy himself. Suddenly his nose began to bleed, and he said, "Why, this is from the Lord, because I have not opened my mouth for the Lord;" and so without taking any means to remedy the thing, he got a congregation together and began to tell them of the true God, and point out the folly of the idol worship. One man asked him, "What is the honorable name of your God?" "His name, sir, is Jehovah, and He is the only true and living God, and Jesus Christ is His Son, the only Saviour." Now, dear friends, that would go further than the foreigners' preaching. A man very heartily telling out what he knows of the Saviour in simple language would go a great way with them. "Then," he said, "immediately I felt happy. My nose stopped bleeding, and I felt very happy." This was said to encourage other Christians to go and tell out the Gospel and do what they could.

This man is a great power for good. He is an uneducated man, seventy years of age. His power lies in his loving way. It is his influence that has brought all these forty people together. It is the way in which he goes about it—the self denying way, the affectionate way, and in the same way he keeps them together.—*China's Millions.*

GEORGE MULLER NOT DEAD.

This venerable servant of Christ writes from Australia the report of the fifty third year of his well-known institution. Introducing his narrative he says: I am writing this report in Australia, to which country I have come, accompanied by my beloved wife, after repeated pressing invitations, in order that in these colonies also I may, in my measure, seek to benefit the churches and preach the Gospel to the unconverted, and I have likewise been greatly helped in my service in this vast country, as was the case in the twenty-three other countries where I had previously labored in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Concerning a legacy of £500, Mr. Muller comments as follows:—The reader will have noticed how many legacies have again been paid to me during the past year. Almost all these have come from individuals who were entire strangers to me. But God is my helper and friend. To Him are my eyes directed day by day; to Him alone I look for help, and were it otherwise this largest of all the orphan institutions in the world would soon be in the greatest distress. But as my fellow-laborers and myself do not merely say that we trust in Him, but really do so, and not in friends, not in former donors, not in circumstances, and not in the reports, we are helped year after year, although we are often poor. I do wish in my inmost soul that the Church of God at large knew more of the power of prayer and faith in these our unbelieving and sceptical days; and, among various other reasons why I am travelling from country to country, throughout Christendom, I have also this particularly in view, that, by seeking to bring back professing Christians to the Bible, I may likewise thus strengthen their faith. The Christian reader will be glad to know that my feeble efforts in this respect have been abundantly blessed everywhere in the twenty-five countries (including the Australian Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria), where I have labored already. Help me, dear Christian reader, by your prayers, that I may yet further be allowed to labor for God, and be made a blessing to many hundreds of thousands of souls during the many extensive missionary tours which, if our lives be spared, my dear wife and I hope to undertake further. After we shall have finished our visit to the Colonies of Australia, we shall probably sail for Ceylon in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamships on our way either to India or China, as now we are out in these distant regions we purpose to visit other countries, the Lord permitting.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A Little Company of Telugus was asked how many missionaries they wanted the Christians of America to send to their people, and the answer was, "Send a thousand."

For Every Pound sterling which England expends for missions, it is estimated that she receives back ten pounds through the consequent extension of her commerce.

On the Congo, the "Christians' rum" threatens to conquer the "Christians' Gospel." Though at the Brussels Conference their governments were against the traffic, Englishmen and Americans send enormous quantities of poisonous spirits for sale to the natives.

If a Young Man cannot afford to pay a thousand dollars a year to support him at Harvard, he can go to Atlanta University and get through for less than a hundred dollars. Tuition is sixteen dollars; and board, including meals, heated room, lights, and washing, are nine dollars a month, and no expenses for secret societies. —*N. Y. Independent.*

The British Bible Society proposes to withdraw from Denmark, as it has already withdrawn from Sweden. In the latter country the withdrawal has had the effect of increasing the activity of the home society in a wonderful degree, and the same effect is hoped for in the case of Denmark.

According to Dr. George Smith, in the *British Quarterly*, after deducting the larger sums left by legacies, church members in England do not give one shilling each per annum for foreign missions. Dr. Dorchester estimates that, in this country, members of evangelical churches give, on an average, about fifty-five cents per annum.

The Next Meeting of the American Board will be at Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 5th. The Congregational Triennial Council meets in Chicago the following week. Arrangements have been made by which those who pay full fare one way will receive a return ticket for one-third of the regular limited ticket fare, but with the privilege of stopping over at Chicago. Persons starting from west of Buffalo must procure a certificate from the station master that they desire to avail themselves of the reduced fare in return. Those from east of Buffalo must get a certificate from the Rev. William Kincaid, Bible House, New York, or from Langdon S. Ward, Congregational House, Boston, to be filled out and signed by the ticket agent, and by the railway agent at the meeting. It is good until October 23rd.

Dr. David Inglis, of Detroit, read a paper before the Sanitary Convention at Howell, Michigan, in March, which has been printed, on "Alcohol as a Factor in the Causation of Insanity," in which he asserts that "intemperance alone pours into our asylums a flood of lunatics which nearly equals, and if we include the indirect methods by which drunkenness acts, probably far exceeds the number who can by all our appliances be gotten out cured." He quotes Dr. Blandford: "The ever renewed insanity of our lower classes has sprung mainly from this cause;" Dr. Savage: "Among some classes it is true that drink is the chief cause of mental disorder;" and Dr. Tuke: "Among causes, intemperance unmistakably takes the lead."

"Now's the Day."—This is the way in which the importance of immediate action in regard to Home Mission work is emphasized in the *Home Missionary*. "The work of Home Missions cannot be put off a single year without imperilling the eternal interests of millions, and among them, perhaps, our own children. A dollar contributed to-day, a solitary church erected this year, is worth more than ten dollars will be next year, or twenty churches five years hence. Give now the gospel to New Mexico, plant fifty churches within a few years in Arizona, and you will soon have two Christian states on papal soil, looking upon besotted Mexico, and exerting an influence over her for good that will flow on like the Rio Grande, till the earth is consumed in the conflagration of the last day. Plant a mission school or a Christian college in Salt Lake City and Santa Fe, and you will lay the foundation of truth and piety, the blessed influence of which will be felt when Mormonism is dead and Rome is wrapped in her winding sheet." Every word of which is just as true of our own Church's work in Quebec, or the North-West Territories. Our sister churches of the Presbyterian body, to the south of the lines, set us a very worthy example for our emulation. They propose to raise this year, if possible, $750,000 for Home Mission work.—*Presbyterian Review.*

COVEY HILL NEWS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION — DIVERSITY IN UNITY—A LOVELY SPOT AND FINE APPLE-BEARING REGION—A SPLENDID CRAB-TREE—THE BLIGHT.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

Covey Hill, P. Q., Sept. 7, 1886.

The Frontier Sunday-school Association held its nineteenth convention here to-day, and the three sessions were well attended by the people of the neighborhood as well as delegates from abroad. Colonel McEachran presided, and ably discharged the duties of the chair. A discussion of the subject, "The True Aim of the Sunday-school," occupied the greater part of the morning session. In the afternoon two very able papers were read to the Convention. One was on the subject, "How can the Teacher best secure the conversion of his scholars?" by the Rev. Wm. Robertson, of Hemmingford, and the other on "The Duty of Ministers in relation to the Sunday-schools," by the Rev. Jas. Watson, of the same place. These papers were full of practical counsel and were listened to with great attention as well as intelligently discussed. The evening session was taken up with half a dozen short, pithy, pointed addresses, bearing chiefly on missions, which never for a moment allowed the interest to flag. As officers for the ensuing year, the Rev. F. H. Sparling, of Huntingdon, was chosen President; Rev. W. Turnbull, of Beauharnois County, Mr. Wm. Elliot, of Chateauguay County, and Rev. N. P. Yates, of Huntington County, Vice-Presidents; and Rev. D. W. Morison, of Ormstown, Sec. Treasurer. The Rev. Thos. Harris, Col. McEachran and Mr. Wm. Elliot, of Ormstown, and Mr. W. W. Dalgleish, of Huntingdon, were appointed an Executive Committee. The next Convention of the Association is appointed to take place at Ormstown on the first Tuesday of September next year. It is a sight to gladden the heart of every true Christian to see clerical and lay representatives of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational bodies gathered together, as in this convention, in earnest and harmonious discussion of matters concerning the prosperity of Sunday school work.

Delegates from abroad attending these conventions are entertained by the people of the place in which they are held, and the entertainment at Covey Hill was most hospitable and hearty. The place itself is well worthy of a visit. From its elevation it commands a fine view of the beautiful valley of the Chateauguay, the St. Lawrence in the distance, and even the country beyond it. The drives are delightful, having long stretches of overarching trees, affording a delightful shade, while the variety of hill and dale and glancing streamlet brings new beauty to view at every turn in the curving ways. The patient industry and skill of the inhabitants have made this place, which is naturally rugged and unproductive, one of the best apple-bearing regions in the country. Their fruit has competed successfully with that of Montreal. Beautiful orchards line the roadsides on nearly every farm. Perhaps the best of the district is that owned by Mr. George Edwards, immediately in front of the Union Church, where the Convention met. Indeed, he has several fine orchards; the one on the rear of his farm, sheltered on all sides by forest, contains 1,200 fine young trees, embracing a great many varieties, among which the "Duchess of Oldenburg" and the "Alexandra" specially take the eye, because of the largeness of the fruit and the brightness of its color. A crab tree in this orchard, of the "Montreal wax" variety, presented a subject fit for an artist. Heavily laden with the richly colored fruit, the branches around the stem bend with the graceful curves of a weeping willow to the earth, resting their precious burden, on the greensward. The tree, from whatever side viewed, is symmetrical, while from the centre of this dome of loveliness a tall branch shoots up erect and fruit-laden, the appropriate crown of the whole. Mr. Edwards has also three nursery plots, each containing several thousand thrifty young trees raised from root-grafts and ranging from one to three years in age. The blight that has struck the "Fameuse," "St. Lawrence," and other varieties is seen here too, in spotted, wrinkled and withering fruit, and, no doubt, these favorite apples will be missed by the consumer this year, while their failure will be a serious loss to the grower.

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SEE OUR COMMON SENSE BOOTS, in Kid and Goat, for Ladies and Misses. Just the boot for comfort. 1665 Notre Dame street, and 1179 St. Catherine street corner of Bleury street.

No Bugs! No Fleas!
No dire disease!
No sleepless nights be dreading,
But wisely try,
When beds you buy,
Our Patent Safety Bedding

Caution—TOWNSHEND'S Bedding is the only kind Patented for its purity 334 ST. JAMES STREET.

S. GOLTMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

1804 Notre Dame street.

Received samples of McGee's Genuine Irish Frieze Also, English Trouserings, Suitings, &c.

THE TURKISH BATH.

Large, complete and luxurious bathing. Hours—gentlemen

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

SIXTH FUSILIERS.

The Battalion will parade on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 3 p.m. Every member must report at this parade so as to complete pay list.

E. G. PETTIGREW, Capt.-Adjt.

6TH FUSILIERS.

Drills will be held as follows:—Uniform, drill order, fall in at 8 o'clock.
Battalion, Thursday, 16th inst., and Saturday, 18th inst.
Fife and drum band will attend.
All overcoats and haversacks must be returned Thursday evening.
By order.
R. G. PETTIGREW, Capt. and Adjt.

NEEDLESS BARRIERS TO CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Right Rev. Bishop Usher will preach on the above subject SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 19th, at 7 o'clock, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill.

Strangers provided with seats.

ZION CHURCH (Congregational), opens TO-MORROW in the Hall, 1300 St. Catherine street. Mr. McCALLUM will preach at 11 a.m. and Mr. UNSWORTH at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC service at the Girls' Reading Room, on St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street, on Sunday, at 8.15 p.m. Consecration meeting at 3 p.m. Friday, and a Bible class at 8 p.m. Friday. All welcome.

MASS MEETINGS

In the interest of

THE LABOR CANDIDATES

Will be held on MONDAY EVENING, September 20th, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Seigneurs and Notre Dame streets. Addresses will be delivered by the Labor candidates and others in French and English.

A similar meeting, under the same auspices, will be held at the corner of McCord and Ottawa streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

MONTREAL ENGINEERS.

The corps will parade on MONDAY, the 20th, at 7.30 sharp. Uniform, unless Important business, and every man must be present. Band will attend. By order.

WM. KENNEDY, Lieut.-Col.

ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA.

ANNUAL DRILL.

The Battalion will muster in drill order, at 6 p.m., TUESDAY, the 21st and THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. Pipers, Buglers, Drummers and Pioneers to attend. All Great Coats, Arms and Accoutrements must be returned at Tuesday's parade. By order,

FRED. LYDON, Capt. and Adjt.

ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE CO.

A Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Athletic Club House Company will be held in the Rooms of the Natural History Society on THUESDAY, the 23rd day of September, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

BUSINESS.—To obtain authority to place a mortgage on the company's property, in order to complete the buildings and stables, and to receive a financial statement of the affairs of the company.

By order,

JAMES G. ROSS, Sec'y-Treas.

Montreal, 13th Sept., 1886.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles, assisted by the Ladies of the other Presbyterian Churches of the City purpose holding a sale of useful and fancy articles, in the Victoria Skating Rink, on Thursday and Friday, 28th and 29th October, in aid of a fund for the erection of a new church.

Excursions, Pic-nics, &c.

EXCURSION!

MONTREAL to NEW YORK and RETURN.

$10.00!

OCTOBER 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH.

THE DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILWAY

will issue excursion tickets from Montreal to New York and return at $10.00, tickets good to go October 4th, 5th and 6th, on all regular trains, and good for return passage until October 13th, inclusive.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.35 a.m. and 5.10 p.m., arriving in New York at 9.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m.

For further information apply at the Company's Office,

143 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

J. W. BURDICK, Gen. Pass. Agent. CHAS. C. McFALL, General Agent. Albany, N.Y.

POLITICAL MEETING AT CHERTSEY.

Although the day was wet and the air chilly and unpleasant, a great political meeting was held after mass, last Sunday, in front of the Parish Church at Chertsey, P.Q., in the interests of the Conservatives for the county of Montcalm. Many influential men from the neighboring parishes were present, all anxious to hear what the speakers had to say for and against the Government.

Mr. Richard, M.P.P., Conservative, spoke first, and was listened to with marked attention throughout, the people all seeming to respect him as a gentleman and to place the utmost confidence in what he said. Mr. Richard was returned for the county of Montcalm four years ago by a large majority, and it is the opinion of many to day that at the approaching election he will be elected by a larger one.

Mr. Lafortune, a lawyer from Montreal, is the Liberal candidate, and he spoke next. He is rather a fluent speaker, and seems to be well up in politics, but as he is almost a stranger to the people, and blows the Riel trumpet on a very high key; he was frequently interrupted, and but little if any interest in his story of the condemned martyr on the scaffold appeared to be taken. His Riel plaster didn't seem to stick; apparently it has lost much of its adhesive properties through too much handling.

Mr. Martel, advocate, of Joliette, next spoke on the Conservative side, Mr. Proulx and Mr. Dugas following with short addresses, and the meeting broke up quietly.

There was one thing very noticeable that during the whole time occupied by the speakers there was no loud applause nor demonstrations of any kind to interrupt the speakers on either side. And doubtless to a great extent this may be owing to the fact that local prohibition has been the order of the day for several years past both in the parish of Chertsey and Wexford. There are no houses licensed to sell intoxicating liquors in any way, and I am well informed that it is not even sold on the sly in these places, and which no doubt accounts for the law and order that prevailed throughout at this great political demonstration.—Com.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.

The Delaware & Hudson Railway Company—as will be seen by our advertising columns—have completed arrangements for popular excursions to New York on October 4th, 5th, and 6th. The tickets will be issued at the very low rate of $10 and will be good to return until October 15th. Owing to the low rates and the attractive season of the year the excursion should be largely patronized. Full information can be obtained from the Company's popular agent, Mr. C. C. McFall, No. 143 St. James street.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

SS. "LAKE WINNIPEG" DEPARTED.

List of saloon passengers per Beaver Line SS. "Lake Winnipeg," Montreal for Liverpool, sailed September 16th:—Mr. Wm. Dulson, Mrs. Dulson, Mr. E. M. Foster, Mr. W. F. Gairdner, Mrs. Gairdner, Miss Eliz. J. Gairdner, Miss Margt. Gairdner, Miss Catherine Gairdner, Master W. A. Gairdner, Master Arch. Gairdner, Rev. R. Mackay, Mrs. Massey, Miss N. Massey.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1886, and the corresponding week of last year:—

Sept. 1886. DAILY.		Sept. 1885. DAILY.	
Monday	13,165	Monday	13,700
Tuesday	13,270	Tuesday	13,250
Wednesday	13,200	Wednesday	13,750
Thursday	13,700	Thursday	13,720
Friday	13,447	Friday	13,700
Saturday	14,650	Saturday	14,450
Total	81,432	Total	83,060
Weekly	33,425	Weekly	38,000
Messenger fortnight	48,550	Messenger, fortnight	51,100

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

Five lines and upward, 10c per line. Contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in usual small type. Special contract rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to Clubs. Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.50; 25, $6.00; 50, $11.50; 100, $22.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The date printed on each paper denotes the time when the subscription will expire.

The Daily Witness

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

THE FAILURE of Father Labelle's lottery colonization scheme is a hopeful sign in this province and a rebuke to legalized gambling. The Provincial Legislature should hereafter refuse special legislation for any gambling scheme.

IT IS TO BE HOPED that the new close season for Manitoba white fish—which has been established by an Order-in-Council—will effectually protect those invaluable fish, and not leave them at the mercy of a speculator, who under the previous regulations could have exterminated them.

THE TRADES CONGRESS which is in session in Toronto at present, meets at eight o'clock in the morning. Workingmen do not turn night into day in the ridiculous manner which is characteristic of what are called the upper classes. When the workingmen and farmers are adequately represented in Parliament there will be a reform in the matter of working hours of the House. Parliament will not then meet at four in the afternoon and work until midnight or some time in the morning.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, in a recent speech at London, declared that neither he nor his Government would consent to be bound by the utterances of any Conservative paper. We have for some time been of the opinion that Sir John did not consent to allow himself to be bound by anything but the exigencies of the circumstances under which he acts. It is impossible for Sir John by any declaration, however, to escape from being held responsible for the utterances of his organs. The amounts paid to these papers yearly to hold them to the Government in fair or stormy weather are too large to allow of the slightest chance of their having souls of their own.

FRANCE PAID the tremendous war indemnity wrung from her by Germany by selling to that country the goods her people were taught to desire by the invasion. In 1875 the exports of France to Germany amounted to seventy-nine millions of francs more than her imports from that country, but in 1884 the position of affairs was reversed and France imported from Germany goods to the value of eighty-nine millions of francs more than she exported there. The Protectionist Government of France, alarmed at this state of affairs, appointed a special commissioner to investigate the matter, and that gentleman reports the industrial success of Germany to be mainly due to the technical and industrial schools of that country.

THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION as to attacks upon American missionaries in China, which have been furnished by the American Minister at Pekin, differs in very few details from the information furnished by the Press Association a few months ago as to the treatment of Chinese laborers in Oregon and Washington Territory. In China the houses of the American missionaries have been destroyed, and the missionaries have been threatened with violence and driven to Canton. In the United States not only has the property of the Chinese laborers been destroyed and their lives threatened, but they have been shot down like dogs. The American Government will probably demand and obtain compensation for the outrages inflicted upon the missionaries, but until it can guard the lives of the citizens of China within its own boundaries it cannot expect that the lives of American citizens in China will be safe. The injury that has been inflicted on the cause of Christian missions by the hoodlums of the United States and the unbridled ambition of France cannot be estimated.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

What is perhaps the noblest as well as the justest conception of what the proposed Federation of the British Empire should be in its inception, development and results, has been given to the world by the New York *Commercial Bulletin*. Elsewhere in this paper we give the article the prominence which it deserves. Commercial journals, like business men, are supposed to be devoid of imagination; plain matter-of-fact individuals, relying upon sound business principles and rejecting all fancy ideas or sentimental notions, are the successful business men, according to popular opinion and popular opinion is generally right in such matters. Well, the *Commercial Bulletin* is a successful commercial journal not given to vain imaginings or to cloud castle-building; it represents the business men of New York, who are generally supposed to be as clever and sharp and as business-like in their thoughts as it is possible for men to be. Yet when the business journal figures out in a cool, calculating sort of way what the federation of the British Empire would really be and what it would result in, its solution thus reached surpasses all the visions of the prophets and the dreams of the poets. It believes that the only federation of the British Empire which could possibly prove permanent would be one which would develop into a federation of the world, which would make just and equitable laws universal, which would make peace among all peoples inevitable, which would make free trade the world's law and the prosperity of each people the interest of all people, would relieve the peoples of burdensome taxation and would finally make of humanity one brotherhood. It is of course true that dreams have been dreamed before this and have not come true, but this is not a dream. These are calculated results of a certain course of action. It is not predicted that everybody will be happy, that everybody will be moral, that everybody will be kind, and that in fact the millennium will come as a result. All that is claimed is that certain very desirable material advantages may be secured, and the physical well-being of the people promoted, by certain wise means. It is gratifying to find that thoughtful people in the United States are considering the question of the future of the Anglo-Saxon people, and that their aspirations are toward its unity.

A LIE THAT IS HALF THE TRUTH.

The Hamilton *Spectator* finds fault with the *Witness* for supporting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in breaking down the telegraph monopoly, as it formerly found fault with us for opposing that Company when it sought to establish a railway monopoly, and our contemporary explains that our course was taken out of regard for our own interests. It says:

The Montreal *Witness* thinks it may appear somewhat paradoxical that it supports the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in its telegraph enterprise, though it condemned its railway undertaking. Not at all. The explanation is simple. In the one case the *Witness* hopes for a reduction in telegraph rates and a consequent lessening of its news accounts; in the other it was afraid somebody else was going to make some money, and hence its objection.

There is some truth in the *Spectator's* explanation. The *Witness* objects as strongly on its own behalf to paying high monopoly rates for telegraph service as it objects on the part of farmers and merchants to their being compelled to pay high monopoly rates for railway service. And is it not right in doing so? We object also to the monopoly in telegraphy, because without competition the service was wretchedly bad as well as dear. Our readers have, as they know, suffered time and again. During the war in the North-West the special despatches of the *Witness* leaked out to the other papers over and over again before they reached this paper, and over and over again were delayed until almost useless. Since then the service has been going down until business was being carried on by post in preference to wire as our merchants know. As an instance of the service of the Great North-Western Line: A despatch sent by our Winnipeg correspondent between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday was received at half-past one o'clock, too late to publish in the last edition of the paper of that day. By the Canadian Pacific wires our Winnipeg despatches reach us by about eleven o'clock. Complaints of the service of the Monopoly Company were useless. Monopolies are unmitigated evils and should be swept away.

PASTEUR AND HYDROPHOBIA.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for August there is an interesting article by Professor Ray Lankester containing a statement of the results arrived at by M. Pasteur in his experiments in regard to hydrophobia. Pasteur is a genius, we are told, who, by the study of the chemical process of fermentations and diseases in living bodies that resemble it, has already conferred inestimable boons upon the public. "He has saved the silk-worm industry of France and Italy from destruction; he has taught the French wine-makers to quickly mature their wine; he has effected an enormous improvement and economy in the manufacture of beer; he has rescued the sheep and cattle of Europe from the fatal disease 'anthrax', and it is hoped by some—he would not himself assert that it is at present more than probable—that he has rendered hydrophobia a thing of the past. The discoveries made by this remarkable man would have rendered him, had he patented their application and disposed of them according to commercial principles, the richest man in the world. They represent a gain of some millions sterling annually to the community." The example of the French Government in enabling such a man to pursue a work of so much consequence to the public ought to be followed, Professor Lankester claims, by all civilized governments in the endowment of research upon an extensive scale. In both the dog and man, hydrophobia is traced to the infliction of a bite or scratch by an animal suffering from rabies. In the former the interval between the bite and the first symptoms of the disease varies from seven to 150 days; in the latter it is usually about five weeks, although hydrophobia has been known to show itself on the eighth day after the infection. The disease in its fully developed form has invariably a fatal ending, usually between the second and fifth day after the first symptoms have appeared. According to the lowest estimate, when careful observation has been made, of every six persons bitten one dies. This represents a mortality of 16.66 percent, other estimates ranging from 15 to 25 percent. The large proportion of escapes as compared with deaths is attributed to the wounds inflicted not having been sufficiently deep to introduce the poison into the system; also to timely surgical treatment having the same effect, and to the fact that the dog, in spite of probabilities to the contrary, may in a certain proportion of cases have been wrongly suspected of suffering from rabies. Some very important results have so far been established by M. Pasteur in his experiments in the inoculation of dogs, rabbits, guinea-pigs and monkeys. The first result of any great practical moment is that not only can rabies be communicated from animal to animal by the introduction of the saliva of a rabid animal into the loose tissue beneath the skin or into the veins of a healthy animal, but that the virus resides in its most active form in the nervous tissue of a rabid animal, and that the most certain method of communicating rabies from one animal to another is to introduce a piece of the spinal cord or of a large nerve of a rabid animal on to the surface of the brain of a healthy animal. His important discovery enabled Pasteur to determine whether a dog is really affected with rabies or not, by killing it and inoculating the brain of a second dog with the spinal cord of the dead dog, and so also to determine whether a human being has really died of hydrophobia or not. It has also enabled him, says Professor Lankester, to propagate with certainty the disease from rabbit to rabbit through ninety successive individuals, extending over a period of three years, and to experiment on the result of varying the quantity of virus introduced, as well as on the result of passing the virus from one species of animal to another, and back again to the first species. Another curious result is that the virus of rabies being introduced from a dog into a rabbit, and cultivated through a series of rabbits by inoculating the brain with a piece of the spinal cord of a rabid animal, the virulence of the poison is increased, and the period of incubation becomes shorter. From about fifteen days at first, after being transmitted through a series of twenty-five individuals, the period of incubation is reduced to eight days with a proportional increase of virulence. A transmission through other twenty-five individuals reduces the incubation to seven days; while forty more transmissions indicate a further shortening of the incubation and proportionate increase of virulence. On the other hand, Pasteur found that the virus of a rabid dog transmitted through a series of monkeys gradually lost its activity, so much so that it became incapable of producing rabies in dogs. And he states that dogs thus treated with virus weakened by cultivation in monkeys, although not showing any symptoms of rabies, were protected against subsequent inoculations with strong virus. Inoculation, therefore, with a virus weakened by cultivation was found effective as a protection, while inoculation with a minute quantity of virus, as in small-pox inoculation, failed to protect against the injurious effects of subsequent inoculation with a full dose. Experimenting, however, with the spinal cords of rabbits affected with rabies of great virulence and having only an eight days incubation period, Pasteur found that the spinal cord of a rabid animal preserved in dry air retains its virulent property for several days, whilst the intensity of the virulence gradually diminishes. "He injected a dog on the first day with a cord which, when fresh, was highly virulent, but had been kept for ten days and hence was incapable of starting rabies in the dog. On the second day he used a cord kept for nine days, on the third day a cord kept for eight days, and so on until on the tenth day a cord kept for only one day was used. This was found to cause rabies in a dog not previously treated, and yet had no such effect on the dog subjected to the previous series of inoculations. The dog had been rendered refractory to rabies. In this way M. Pasteur states that he rendered fifty dogs of all ages and races protection against rabies *without one failure*. Virus was inoculated under the skin and even on the surface of the brain after trephining, and rabies was not contracted in a single case." Commencing with small doses, gradually increased, the body may be made to tolerate an amount of poison otherwise deadly; and so with the virus of hydrophobia. M. Pasteur had now discovered a method of treatment that seemed most likely to prove successful, when applied to human beings, and he determined to put it to the test. The period of incubation of hydrophobia being usually four or five weeks Pasteur thought he might produce in human beings a state of protection against the poison of rabies by using a virus of rapid activity and thus overtake or forestall the more slowly acting virus injected into the system by the bite of a mad dog. His first case was that of Joseph Meister, from Alsace, who arrived in his laboratory on 6th July, 1885. This child had been bitten by a mad dog, a few days previously, in fourteen different places—on the hands, legs, and thighs—two eminent physicians considering him almost certain to die of hydrophobia.

"On the 6th of July, 1885, M. Pasteur inoculated Joseph Meister, under the skin, with rabid spinal cord taken from a rabbit which had died on the 21st of June. On the following days, Meister was inoculated with spinal cord from rabid rabbits kept for a less period. On the 7th of July, in the morning with cord of fourteen days, in the evening with cord of twelve days; on the 8th, in the morning with cord of eleven days, in the evening with cord of nine days; on the 9th, with cord of eight days; on the 10th, with cord of seven days; on the 11th, with cord of six days; on the 12th, with cord of five days; on the 13th, with cord of four days; on the 14th, with cord of three days; on the 15th, with cord of two days; on the 16th, with cord of one day. The fluid used for the last inoculation was of a very virulent character. It was tested and found to produce rabies in rabbits with an incubation period of seven days; and in a normal healthy dog it produced rabies with an incubation period of ten days. It is now, adds Professor Lankester, twelve months since Joseph Meister was bitten by the mad dog, and he is in perfect health. Even if we set aside the original infection from the mad dog, we have the immensely important fact that he has been subjected to the inoculation of strong rabid virus by M. Pasteur, and has proved entirely insusceptible to any injurious effects, such as it could and did produce in a powerful dog." The method of treatment so far successfully applied to Meister was adopted in the case of others. Between July 6, 1885, and June 10, 1886, the number of patients treated by Pasteur was 1,335. Of these 96 had been bitten by dogs which were absolutely demonstrated to be suffering from rabies; 644 were bitten by dogs certified to be rabied by the practitioners of the places where they were bitten; 232 were doubtful cases where the dogs had run off and not been seen again. At the lowest estimate 16 percent of human beings bitten by rabid dogs develop hydrophobia and die. Of the above 740 undoubted cases, therefore, 118 should have proved fatal. Only 4, however, or one-half of 1 percent, instead of 16 percent, died; Pasteur in one year thus saving the lives of 114 human beings. "When we remember what a death it is from which apparently he has saved them, who can measure the gratitude which is due to him, or the value of the studies which have led him to this result?" "Meanwhile," concludes Professor Lankester, "Pasteur is still observing; he himself has not pronounced his method to be final, nor that its efficacy is actually so great as the figures above given would seem to indicate. Time will show; meanwhile it is clear that the treatment is in itself harmless, and gives such reasonable hope of benefit that the great experimenter is abundantly justified in allowing its fame to be spread through all lands, in order that it may be tried on as large a number of unfortunate victims of dog bites as possible."

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MARY WASHINGTON.

Harper Bros. publish in a handsome gilt-edged volume a new book by Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., the historian. It is entitled, *Mary and Martha, the Mother and the Wife of George Washington*, and is a study rather than a history. Dr. Lossing was well acquainted with Mr. Custis, a grandson of Martha Washington, who lived until 1857, and who was eighteen years of age when Washington died. Notes were made containing the results of long conversations with Mr. Custis, and thus a large amount of information was obtained almost at first hand concerning Mrs. Washington. From these notes and from autograph letters and documents, and by personal research extending over thirty-five years, the materials for this volume have been gathered, and the illustrations are fac-similes of pen-and-ink sketches made expressly for the work. But little has been known about the mother of Washington, and we are tempted to quote a paragraph from the "Recollections" of Mr. Custis, written in the elevated style which was common enough among American writers before the nation obtained dignity and maturity through the sufferings and experience of the civil war. He says:

The foreign officers were anxious to see the mother of their chief. They had heard indistinct rumors touching her remarkable life and character; but forming their judgments from European examples, they were prepared to expect in the mother that glitter and show which would have been attached to the parents of the great in the countries of the Old World. How were they surprised when, leaning on the arm of her son, she entered the room dressed in the very plain yet becoming garb worn by the Virginia lady of the olden time! Her address was always dignified and imposing, courteous though reserved. She received the complimentary attentions which were paid to her without the slightest elevation, and at an early hour, wishing the company much enjoyment of their pleasures, observed that it was time for old folks to be in bed, and retired, leaning, as before, on the arm of her son.

The foreign officers were amazed on beholding one whom so many causes conspired to elevate, preserving the even tenor of her life while such a blaze of glory shone upon her name and offspring. It was a moral spectacle such as the European world had furnished no examples. Names of ancient lore were heard to escape from their lips, and they declared, "If such are the matrons in America, well may she boast of illustrious sons."

(Harper Bros.)

SCIENCE AND ART.

The Interstate Publishing Company of Chicago publishes three interesting volumes for young people in the educational line. *Entertainments in Chemistry*, by Prof. H. W. Tyler, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, teaches what chemistry is and what are the best methods of studying it. The book is clearly written and gives a series of experiments which can be performed at home or in the school-room without the aid of costly apparatus. *Through a Microscope* contains directions for a home-made microscope and tells the young student how to proceed in his investigations. It is by Samuel Wells, Frederick LeRoy Sargent and Mrs. Mary Treat, who has long been known as an interesting writer on natural history. *The Making of Pictures*, by Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman, contains twelve short talks upon art with young people, discussing the principles which underlie the various branches and processes of art—oil and water-color painting, etching, engraving, photography and the reproductive processes, with a chapter on exhibitions and sales. In answer to the question, What is a work of art? Mrs. Whitman uses the following illustration:—

Suppose some one were telling a story of two men hoeing in a field. Suppose, next, to make the story plain to the eye, some one made a drawing of two men with their hoes; this would be a picture; and any one who could draw correctly the figures of men using their hoes could make such a picture as this. Now suppose, once more, that another man drew a picture with the same subject—just the two men hoeing; but when you looked at this picture you saw something that the story had said nothing of; you saw, perhaps, that the men looked very sad and weary, as if they had been working a long time, and as if their fathers had worked before them; or you saw that they looked brave and earnest, as if they meant to help the world along by the work they were faithfully doing; you saw, in short, that the second picture had become different from the first, and the difference lay in the fact that the man who drew the second one had not only seen two men working, and drawn them, but he had felt something about the meaning of their labor, and had expressed this feeling in his drawing also. Now this second picture would be what is called a "work of art" and the person who could make it would be called an artist. Does not this give you a clue to what is said to be the mystery of art? That in some strange way one should be able to express on canvas or paper, not only what one sees, but also what one thinks and feels about what one sees?

MINOR PUBLICATIONS.

Daddy Dave, by Mary Frances, (Funk and Wagnalls), is a story of an old colored man who, as slave and freeman, followed the fortunes of his master in adversity as well as in prosperity. It is a tribute of affection to a faithful friend, but is also "a testimony to the fact that the relation between master and slave was not always one of cruelty and oppression." In this the writer rather misses the point, as before the war the opponents of slavery never, we think, held that all slaves were cruelly treated, but only that no slave had the rights of a man with regard to himself and his wife and family, a fact which this book abundantly proves—that they had and exercised the Christian right to sacrifice themselves for others has never been doubted.

The Elocutionist's Annual, No. 14, is replete with the usual variety of new and attractive readings and recitations adapted to all kinds of public and private entertainments. It is published by the National School of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia, who publish also *Young Folks' Entertainments*.

STATUTES OF QUEBEC.

The Queen's Printers, Quebec, publish the *Orders-in-Council having Force of Law in the Province of Quebec and Statutes of the Province of Quebec* passed in the fifth session of the fifth Parliament closed by prorogation June 21st, 1886.

The last issues of Harper's Franklin Square Library are *The Court of France in the Sixteenth Century*, 1514-1559, by Lady Jackson, *Two Pinches of Snuff*, by William Wistall, *St. Briavels*, by Mary Deane, and *Ottilie*, by Vernon Lee. *Francis*, a Socialistic romance, by M. Dal Vero, and *The Long Lane*, by Ethel Coxon, appear in Harper's Handy Series.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

We are in receipt of the *American Newspaper Annual* for 1886, edited by Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper advertising agents, Philadelphia. It contains prepared lists of all newspapers and periodicals in Canada and the United States, giving their circulation, size and characteristics with advertising rates, etc. It also contains a vast amount of practical valuable information, suitable for advertisers and business men.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

An Irishman has rarely been selected to preside over the Irish Government. This at least may be said for the new appointment under the Conservative Administration. The sixth Marquis of Londonderry, the Right Hon. Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest Stewart, is also, in the United Kingdom Peerage, Viscount Seaham, Earl Vane and Baron Stewart; and, in the Irish Peerage, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl of Londonderry, and Baron Londonderry. He is the descendant of an ancient family of Yorkshire and Durham, one of whom, Sir Thomas Tempest, was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland in 1640; and of another family, the Stewarts, of Donegal and of Mount Stewart, County Down, who settled in that country in the seventeenth century. The present Marquis (a portrait of whom we give on this page) was born in 1852, and was educated at Eton, and at Christchurch College, Oxford. In 1875 he married the beautiful Lady Theresa Susie Helen Talbot, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, and has several children. He succeeded to the peerage and estates in 1884. He has not a seat in the Cabinet, but the Chief Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will bear the main political responsibility of Irish administration.

ST. PETER'S BAZAAR.

Mgr. Fabre and several priests were present at the bazaar, yesterday evening, and witnessed the sword exercise by pupils of Prof. Legault.

A grand concert will be given at the bazaar, this evening, under the direction of Professor William Bohrer.

The dinner of St. Bridget's parish will take place on Wednesday. The members of l'Union St. Joseph will also visit the bazaar that day.

Miss Mary French and Madame Joseph de Lisle, of Caughnawaga, brought, yesterday, a number of articles in bead work, for the Indian department.

The bazaar will be continued until the 27th, then adjourned to October 12th.

The pupils of Brother Arnold's school visited the bazaar, yesterday.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have offered to issue return tickets, good for two days, at single fare: On Monday, from Three Rivers; on Tuesday, from St. Jerome, and on Wednesday, from Lachute. The Grand Trunk will issue similar tickets from any place when the parish priest appoints a day.

TWO BIRDS IN THE BUSH.

One day last week an Indian of Caughnawaga, named Leclaire, was found drunk and fined $5. Judgment was suspended on condition that Leclaire showed the officials where he got the liquor. Instead of doing this, he took advantage of his liberty to leave for parts unknown. The liquor seller is, however, said to be known. Only on Thursday another Indian, named Peter Murray, was arrested on a charge of drunkenness in the village.

The Pointe-aux-Trembles stage is stated to be sometimes so badly overloaded as to call for intervention from the S. P. C. A.

"VERY LITTLE SYMPATHY."

WHAT MR. CORDINGLEY WILL GET FROM RIGHT-THINKING MEN.

The *Star*, which had information of the "clock" gambling house about the same time as ourselves, but was apparently too timid or too easily influenced to attempt an exposure of the iniquity, at least acknowledges the benefit to society resulting from the exposure by the *Witness*. The other city papers keep their former silence in the matter. "About the justice of the verdict in the 'clock' gambling case" says the *Star*, "there cannot be a shadow of doubt. The fact that the fortunes of the speculators depended upon the purest chance was at once the most complete evidence of gambling and the greatest palliation of the offence. Winning or losing depending so completely on chance, there was no cheating. But it is not necessary for people to cheat at cards in order to become guilty of gambling with cards. Practically the defence set up amounted to this: That gambling in one form or another is exceedingly common; that, although the law forbids it, it has the sanction of custom and, under certain circumstances, of ecclesiastical authority; and, finally, that in fairness, the 'clock' system compares very favorably with other forms of gambling, of which the law fails to take cognizance. All of which is perfectly true and entirely irrelevant. Had the jury failed to convict Mr. Cordingley, it would have been an acknowledgment that the law against gambling was a dead letter. That would have been very near the truth, but none the less regrettable.

"Gambling is one of the greatest curses of this generation; injurious alike to our commercial and social life. It is a bad sign when it is possible for the keeper of a gambling house to plead with much plausibility, in extenuation of his crime, that gambling has become 'respectable.' The evils of gambling are not to be measured by the number of families that may be actually ruined by speculations on margin, with cards, or dice, or in front of an ingenious machine. The worst of it is that eminently successful gambling is beginning to be worshipped. Men who have accumulated huge fortunes by one or two lucky ventures are the objects not only of admiration but emulation. The gambling spirit is permeating our commerce to a dangerous extent. Therefore, it is well that our judges and juries should brand this offence with its right name whenever they get the chance, and therefore Mr. Cordingley will get very little sympathy from right thinking men."

GOOD FOR THE POLICE.

We are delighted to get such information as the following, contained in a letter from Mr. A. Hulek, 189 McGill street, under yesterday's date:—

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

"Sir,—A cry of 'police' last night, at 12 o'clock, on St. Urbain street, made a constable come along at full speed on Craig street. To jump into a hack and rush to the help of a man assaulted by three ruffians was a pleasure to witness, and make one feel proud of the force."

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Mr. Ryland, Returning Officer for Montreal West, calls upon persons who would act as Deputy Returning officers, and those that would let a location where a poll could be held, to give their names and addresses without delay at the registry office for Montreal West in the Court House.

The campaign in Missisquoi is warm. The candidates are Mr. Spencer, M.P., Conservative, and Mr. J. C. McCorkill, Liberal. A series of political meetings will shortly be addressed by prominent Liberal leaders.

La Patrie announces that Mr. Savary has resigned the editorship of *La Presse* and will start a new half-weekly organ, which, under the name of *La Patriote*, will support the National Party.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Ald. Gray read an interesting report from the Sanitary Inspector describing his visit to the Boston abattoirs which he highly recommended to the notice of Montreal. It was decided that the report should be considered at next meeting.

Ald. Gray also read the following statistics of births recently sent in by the clergymen of the various parishes: Notre Dame parish, 891; Sacre-Cœur, 525; St. Bridget, 508; St. James, 469; St. Joseph, 186; Hochelaga, 85; St. Mary, 25; St. Bartholomew, 22; St. George, 14; West End Methodist, 5; Dominion Square Methodist, 5; First French Methodist, 4; St. Andrews, 4; Crescent street, 3; St. Marks, 5; St. Gabriel, 16—making 2,768 in all. The vaccinators were visiting all the families reported, and in most cases induced them to get the children vaccinated. Dr. Nolin was also working very successfully.

The hope was expressed that the clergymen who had not yet done so would send in returns.

COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

The French Canadian Merchants' Colonization Society, is to send a delegation to inspect the Chelmsford district, with a view to establishing new settlements there. A delegation of Canadians from Holyoke is to visit the Temiscamingue valley next week, when, should their report be favorable, about three hundred persons will locate there.

WILL NOT DRINK AGAIN.

In the case of George Gabler, charged yesterday before the Court of Queen's Bench with having stolen a silver watch, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged, remarking that he would never again drink another glass of liquor.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

The following is the return of traffic earnings on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company:—

1886	$219,000
1885	181,000
Increase for 1886	$38,000

CITY ITEMS.

The Canadian Pacific short line south is being pushed with all possible dispatch.

The West End choir rendered several choruses at the Sailors' Concert last evening.

A meeting is being held to-day, at St. Barthelemi, Berthier Co., at which both parties are represented.

Mr. J. P. Coutlee, senior partner of Le Grand Syndicat, is about to come to an arrangement with the firm's creditors and re-open.

One of the objects of the change in their port of registry to Montreal by Messrs Allan is said to be with the view of saving the British income tax.

A middle aged woman named Mary McSweeny was yesterday arrested for stealing two lamps from an altar in Notre Dame church. She will be tried on Monday.

A man named William Butler, having stolen a pipe from one of the tables at St. Peter's Bazaar, on Wednesday, was fined $3 in the Recorder's Court on Thursday.

La Minerve says that Mr. Philippe Pelletier, Conservative candidate for Iberville, has resigned his position as Fire Marshal, and will in future reside at St. Johns.

Old illustrated papers thankfully received by Mrs. Capel, 205 Mansfield street, Montreal, who has an urgent request for the railway men employed in the North-West and British Columbia.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, George Gautier and George Massie were charged with stealing a watch from Alphonse Marchand. They will be tried on Tuesday next.

The Rev. Professor Fenwick's adult Bible Class of both sexes will be resumed to-morrow at 9.30 a.m., in the Lecture Room of St. James Street Methodist Church. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

One McIver, saloon-keeper, was tried by the Recorder yesterday for "assault" on one of his boarders named Nicholson. The latter had no witnesses, and two men swore that he was drunk,—so the case was dismissed.

A much needed improvement has been effected by laying down a sidewalk on the east side of Windsor street, between St. Antoine and St. James streets. The sidewalk along the south side of St. James street, beside the Grand Trunk fence, was also much needed.

The following have been appointed returning officers for the Provincial election:—Mr. J. C. Auger, registrar, Montreal East; Mr. J. D. Purcell, advocate, Montreal Centre; Mr. W. H. Ryland, registrar, Montreal West.

THE AYER CUSTOMS CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE EVIDENCE IN THE WALTER TRIAL.

After our report left the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday afternoon, Julien Brosseau continued his evidence as follows:—

Messrs Ayer & Co., of Lowell, are a powerful house and very wealthy; they exported goods to Canada to the value of $75,000 per year. They export ague cure, pills, sarsaparilla and cherry pectoral. I was informed direct as to the frauds practised on the Government. I became aware of the fact by the possession of two books which had been brought to me at Longueuil. Both were ledgers. I brought them at once to the Custom House and showed them to Messrs. Ryan and O'Hara. These books were taken to Ottawa and have since been in the possession of the collector. I could have had access to them at all times with the permission of the collector. These books were the property of Mr. Underhill, agent for Ayer & Co. in Canada for twenty-seven years. They contain a statement of all business done in Canada by Ayer & Co. for the last three or four years. With these books I can give a complete statement of all of Ayer & Co.'s Canadian business. Mr. Underhill made all the entries in them. The Department has made a demand on the firm of Ayer & Co. for $147,280 for goods sent into Canada, which comprises the amount of duty which had not been paid and an addition of fifty percent fine. The statement was prepared by Mr. O'Hara and myself from the returns found in the books before us. It would have been impossible for the Government to make any claim against Ayer & Co. if these books were not in our hands. Mr. Underhill was the agent for Ayer & Co. at St. Johns, Que. All medicines were consigned to him and he sent them over the country for a commission of 10 percent. I have known the accused since the spring. He was introduced to me by a Mr. Lefebvre who lives in rear of me on St. Denis street. On a Sunday afternoon in May Mr. Lefebvre presented me to accused, who asked me if I was the man who made the seizure in the Ayer case. He (accused) asked me if it were true that I had been offered $25,000 to settle the case, and he remarked that I was a fool not to take it as he would have accepted it very quickly. Continuing the witness said:

I RECOGNIZE THE ACCUSED

as the man who spoke to me, and I have seen him very often since. He asked me about three days after what these seizures were, and I told him I had all the books relating to them. He came again and told me that there was $10,000 in Mr. Macmaster's hands, who wanted those books. This happened at home. He bothered me about it a great deal, and he spoke to me a hundred times about the books in my possession. He did not tell me at once why he was interested in the matter, but as soon as I found that he was serious, I was instructed by Mr. O'Hara to ask accused to tell me for whom he was acting in speaking of the $10,000. This happened about the end of May. Having asked the accused for whom he acted, he replied that that was his business. He spoke about it morning, noon and night, and I told my wife if he came to the door to tell him I was out. The accused had no other business with me as far as I know. My office is at the freight station of the Canadian Pacific. I reported to the Department each time the accused made advances, and I was told to keep quiet and see what he wanted. On July 12th the accused came to my place and said, "I have another big thing on hand by which you could make more money than by letting the Ayer's case go to court." He made a sign to come out of the office and he said, "there is a good $10,000 in Macmaster's hands for the books." If my officers had not been engaged they would have heard, and I believe one of them did hear. These employees were at work about three feet from me in my office. I went out and we walked together as far as the Custom warehouse. He said, "You are a fool, you do not know how to make money," and he added, "your officers do it, and you should do likewise. I know where the $4,000 in that affair of McLachlan Bros. went to." I asked him "who got it," and he said "Peter Mitchell got $1,000, and the Hon. Mr. Bowell received $1,000, but as to the other $2,000

THAT WAS A MASONIC SECRET

and could not be divulged." He then asked, "Can you get the books?" I replied "Yes." Then he said there was $10,000 in Macmaster's hands, and he saw Macmaster and Quinn every day, and had made arrangements with them. I asked, "How are you going to arrange the affair?" He said, "When you are satisfied that the money is there you can leave the books where I can get them." No place was mentioned. Accused further said: "The house is prepared to spend any amount of money in the case. There is $25,000 to keep witnesses from coming, and another $25,000 which is a nice little pot for me. If we don't succeed with you the only chance is with Mr. Wolff." I then got made at accused and left him, and returned to my office. I was told to send my complaint to the Minister of Justice. I understood the Mr. Macmaster referred to was Macmaster the lawyer, as the accused told me he was lawyer for the firm.

EVENING SESSION.

At half-past seven the Walter case was resumed and the cross-examination of Mr. Brosseau proceeded with by Mr. Quinn, who is associated with Messrs. St. Pierre and Doherty for the defence. The witness testified as follows:—"The deposition now shown me is one that I made before the Police Magistrate. I first got the idea that the accused wished to bribe me when he first spoke of the matter, or rather a few days after. He said there was $10,000 in Mr. Macmaster's hands and told him about the books when he asked me about the seizure. He was acting as a friend of mine, and I thought nothing of speaking to him about the books. I first got the books in June, 1885. Mr. Ryan and Mr. O'Hara and others knew that the books were in my possession. It was the talk of the street that the books were in our hands. I only told it to Mr. Lefebvre and Mr. Walter. Mr. Lefebvre is not related to me in any way. It was not in presence of Mr. Lefebvre that I spoke of the books. When

THE ACCUSED OFFERED TO BRIBE ME

in May last he said that there was $10,000 in Mr. Macmaster's hands. I did not report this fact to the officers of the Customs for three days. I told Mr. Lewis first that the accused said that there was $10,000 in Mr. Macmaster's hands. I had been presented to Walter a few days previous to the 1st of May, but did not become more intimate with him than with anyone else. I told him of the books because he was a neighbor. I was inaccuse l's house once; he almost pushed me in. I played cards once in his house in company with my wife and two daughters. I swear that I never was alone with him in his dining-room. I don't remember what passed between us on that occasion before Mr. Walter entered. I don't remember speaking of the McLachlan seizure on that night. I was sober, I never was drunk in my life. I don't remember comparing the rapid settlement in the McLachlan case with that of the Ayer case. I do not think I said that the Ayer case would never be finished. I saw a number of Masonic pictures in the room. I don't remember what I said about them. Each time I went in the accused showed me the pictures. I remember that I said that on two occasions freemasonry had injured me, and I specified the cases. I swear that I never said that the accused was a mason, and as Ayer was one he, the accused, could use his influence in the case of Ayer & Co. I don't remember speaking of the $30,000 which had been

OFFERED ME TO GIVE UP THE BOOKS.

I never asked the accused to go to Lowell. He wanted me to take him. This was one week before the accused was arrested. I did not apply for passes on the Central Vermont. I intended to take my little boy to visit my friends in Lowell. It was not my intention to have the accused go by one line and myself by another. I swore in my examination-in-chief that the books were the property of Mr. Underhill. I held these books as my personal property only as a Customs officer. Mr. Walter asked me if I could get these books, or if I had them. He knew that they were at the Customs and that I had access to them. I would have told him at the time that Ayer & Co. did not know I had the books. I did not tell him I had the affidavits of Underhill, Flint and another. I did not tell him that I could have access to these affidavits any time by going to Ottawa. I did not tell him that Underhill was the informer in this matter. I told him also that I and my brother had advanced Underhill $6,000, but at the same time I did not advance the money, and never thought of doing so. I never showed the accused a letter from Underhill acknowledging the receipt of $150 from me. I did not tell the accused a few days before his arrest that I had a letter from Underhill.

I OFTEN SHOWED ACCUSED LETTERS

from Underhill, as he was so often talking over the matter. My superior officers told me to see how far the accused would go. I do not remember the contents of a letter from Underhill which I received a few days before I went to Lowell. I showed one letter to accused from Underhill in which the latter spoke of going to an agricultural exhibition in California. Underhill wrote frequently of attending these exhibitions. He said that he would come to Canada at any time if he had a despatch. I do not remember that he said that he could not come before the month of October. I think I spoke with accused about the result of my visit to Lowell. I did say that the Lowell people were trying to meddle with my witnesses. I did not tell accused I met one of the chief men in the Ayer Company.

I SAW A MR. YOUNG IN LOWELL

who had left Ayer's establishment two years previous. I had met Young twice before. I did not tell accused that he had been presented to me of the Ayer firm by my cousin. My relative never introduced me to any member of the Ayer firm. I never told the accused that my cousin was to seek information in Lowell and write to me. I told the accused part of the result of my visit to Lowell. I did not tell accused that something terrible was going to happen. I told him on the 12th August that it was very dangerous for him to attempt to bribe me in that manner. The accused showed me the *Herald* after the summons was issued, and I told him that the Government was

BOUND TO GET AT THE BOTTOM

of this affair, but that he, the accused, need not fear if he would tell the whole truth. I met also, the Deputy Minister of Justice at the Custom House on a Saturday afternoon. I did not tell accused what had taken place between the Deputy Minister and myself. I told the accused that the *Herald* statement was correct, but that he had nothing to fear, as the Government would protect him. I at first denied what was in the *Herald*. I did not tell him that if I had been left alone I would not have done it. I told him that Mr. Wilkes was to be a witness. Mr. Wilkes overheard $10,000 mentioned, and I think I told the accused that it had been reported to Mr. Lewis. I told the accused that I would not have done this if I had not been forced to do it. I also told this to Mr. Lefebvre, Mr. Gagnon and another. I was not ashamed of it but as

ALL WERE CENSURING ME

about the affair I was obliged to say this. I told accused that he would be well paid, meaning that he would be well paid by the Ayer Co. I did not say that if the accused would do as I wished he would be well paid. I did not say "Swear what we want you to say against Mr. Wolff and you will be well paid." According to practice, I should be entitled to a third of the fine, which would be equal to one-third of $55,000, after deducting expenses. I also told accused I was working another case, and he said that he was also working up a case against the St. Lawrence Sugar Company, which was defrauding the revenue of $50,000 a year. In May last I was working another case, and the accused was helping me before I suspected him. I did not, within three weeks of accused's arrest, speak with him of several cases in which I was interested.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD BETWEEN US

that Ayers had offered me a large sum of money and I had heard by letter that they would spend $200,000 to beat the Canadian Government. I said at first that I was a fool in not accepting that offer of $25,000. I was once stationed at St. Armand where I was suspended, but, as there was no charge, the Government reinstated me. There was no misappropriation of funds. The money was in the Custom House, but it happened that my entry was not made in time, although it was recorded on the Collector's file. I never was suspended when I was at St. Johns by Mr. Burland. No charge was ever made against me at that place."

In reply to Mr. Harry Abbott, the witness said he did not believe the accused was in earnest at first, but after a few days we found that he had something in view. I believe, continued the witness, that the reason Mr. Underhill was afraid to come to Canada was that he feared to be arrested by Messrs. Wolff and Black. I believe that

ALL EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH THESE SEIZURES

are deducted before it is divided amongst the officers. The offer of $25,000 was made to me by a man representing himself to be a Mr. Bonning, the advocate of Mr. Fred. Ayer, who had authorized him to sign a check for $25,000. I replied that the officers here could not be bought similar to those in New York, and that the affair had been reported to Ottawa.

Edward Wilkes was then sworn, and testified to being tide waiter in Montreal, employed at the Quebec Barracks station. Had seen the accused in the office on several occasions. Could not say what his business is, but he talked about insurance. Had heard him talking to Mr. Brosseau about Customs' matters and about merchants defrauding the Customs. I believe they spoke on the 12th of July last of general matters, but at the end of the conversation Mr. Walter said that he had a big affair on hand, and that there was more money in it than the Ayer case. Mr. Brosseau and the accused left the office together, and while they were leaving I overheard the accused say

THERE IS A GOOD TEN THOUSAND IN IT.

In reply to Mr. Doherty, witness said the accused often spoke of insurance with the men in the office. He (the accused) was very desirous of insuring the employees in the office. The witness added, "The matter of the merchants defrauding the Government was common talk about that time. When I heard the $10,000 mentioned it might have had allusion to insurance or anything else."

John Lewis, Customs Surveyor, was then sworn, and testified that he first heard of the attempt to bribe Brosseau from himself about the middle of May. He told me Walter had offered him $10,000 for the books in the Ayer seizure.

I TOLD HIM TO COMMUNICATE THE FACTS AT ONCE

to the Minister of Customs. Mr. Brosseau made no other statement to me. I did not tell him to lead Walter on—nothing whatever of the kind.

Mr. M. P. Ryan recalled, testified that Mr. Brosseau had spoken to him twice about the matter and he had told him the second time to see how far the accused would go. Witness was not sure if Brosseau had told him he had told other officers of the department. The proceedings were taken at the instance of the Department of Customs, although it was the Deputy Minister of Justice who came down to see witness. The witness said that as far as he remembered Mr. Brosseau had told him that some one had approached him, but he, witness, did not think the accused's name was mentioned. Would not have refused these books to Mr. Brosseau if he had asked for them.

The Court here adjourned until this morning.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

OTTAWA, September 17.

To-morrow's *Canada Gazette* will contain the appointment of R. P. Towers, of Sault Ste. Marie, as deputy registrar of the Marine court of Ontario, vice Joseph Wilson, resigned, and of Joseph Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, as deputy marshal of the Marine court of Ontario, vice Wilson, resigned; also of Sir Alex. T. Galt as chairman of the Royal commission on the establishment of a court of railway commissioners, and of Mr. E. H. Parent as chairman of the Lachine canal commission.

Mrs. Susan Manton, *née* Ash, gives notice of application for divorce on the ground that her husband has deserted her, got a divorce in the United States and married another woman.

An order-in-council has been passed amending a previous resolution respecting fish. In future, the close season for white fish in Manitoba and the North-West territories will extend from the 5th of October to the 10th of November in each year, both days inclusive; for pickerel, from the 15th of April to the 15th of May; for speckled trout from the 1st of October to the 1st of January; and for sturgeon from the 1st of May to the 1st of June.

ST. GABRIEL'S SEWERS.

The City Surveyor, Messrs. Brittain, of the Road Department, and W. McLea Walbank, architect, have just inspected the sewers now under construction at St. Gabriel. The Road Department officials expressed entire satisfaction with the work done. Sewers to the extent of $30,000 are under contract. The Mayor, Mr. Morris, and Councillor Hadley accompanied the visitors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—Italian service, conducted by Signor A. Internoscia, at 5.30 p.m., in Bleury Hall.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME AT LONGUE POINTE.—Divine service will be conducted on Sunday, at 3 p.m., by the Rev. Principal Henderson.

UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES at the West End Hall, Chatham street, every Sunday, at 3 p.m. Also, in Desrivieres street, on Sunday, at 7 p.m. All are invited.

ST. LOUIS OF MILE END Berri street.—Service to-morrow at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. All are welcome.

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC SERVICE at the Girls' Reading Room, on St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street, on Sunday, at 8.15 p.m. All cordially invited.

CALVARY CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 302 Guy st.—The Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine.—Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. J. C. Martin will preach at both services. Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock.

THE PILGRIM CHURCH SERVICE will be held in the German Church (in rear of the St. Lawrence Market), St. Dominique street, to-morrow, at 7 p.m. Seats free.

SALEM CHURCH, Panet street.—Divine service at 3.15 p.m. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL MASSEY.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 at p.m.—The Rev. A. B. Mackay, pastor, will preach at both services. Communion in the forenoon.

KNOX CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN).—The Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services.

DEN SKANDINAVISKE MISSION.—Gudstjeneste afholdes hver Sondag Morgen kl. 11 paa, Sailors' Institute. Og om aften kl. 7 paa Young Men's Christian Association, Victoria square.

LUTHERAN GERMAN CONGREGATION.—The Rev. H Ongeth, pastor, will preach in the German St. John's Church, 131 St. Dominique street, at 10.30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, Congregation street, Point St. Charles.—The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Service Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street.—The Rev. Jas. Barclay, M.A., pastor, will officiate at both services to-morrow (Sabbath). Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

ST. JOSEPH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Service at 11 o'clock a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Smyth will conduct both services. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 o clock.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near the Windsor Hotel.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Professor Scrimger will preach at both services. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 8p.m. This is a free seat church. All are made welcome.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Coursol street.—Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rector. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes (for young men and young ladies) at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Rev. J. H. DIXON, Rector, 132 Fulford st.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—The Rev. John Nichols, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

CHALMERS CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), 402 St. Lawrence street.—The Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor, having returned to the city, will conduct divine service to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Meeting for Prayer and Praise on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west.—The Rev. W. Jackson, pastor, has returned to the city and will occupy the pulpit at both services to-morrow. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday, Prayer-meeting, at 8 p.m. Ars are welcome.

MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE, 210 Commissioners street.—To-morrow, 19th September, divine service at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Service of song at both. Capt. Neil McLean will preach at 7 p.m. Bible reading at 3 p.m. All sailors and friends are cordially invited.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, Upper St. Urbain street.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Services—9 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and sermon; 3 p.m., Sunday-school; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and sermon. The Rector will preach at both services.

Rev. Dr. STONE, Rector.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Mountain and Osborne streets.—The Rev. A. G. Upham, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The congregation are reminded of the annual offering for Home Missions to be made to-morrow, Sept. 19th, at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes 3 p.m. All are invited.

TAYLOR (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, Champlain street, a few doors below St. Catherine street.—The Rev. Thos. Bennett, pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-Class will meet at 3 o'clock p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets.—Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, will preach in the morning and in the evening. Subject of the evening sermon, "The Unity of the Church." Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Seigneurs and Notre Dame streets.—The Rev. S. Rond, pastor. Mr. Hutchison will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. and Rev. S. C. Kendall at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-Class at 2.45 p.m. All are cordially we come. Strangers welcome and shown seats.

ANGLICAN CITY MISSION SERVICES.—At the Protestant Dissentient School House, Cote St. Louis—Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Divine service a 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. At the Outremont School House—Divine service at 7 p.m. The mission is under the care of the Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., City Missionary.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillor streets.—The Rev. Prof. Fenwick will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The Rev. Prof. Fenwick will resume his Bible-Class at the same hour. Subject, "Divine Covenants." Strangers cordially invited.

TRINITY CHURCH, opposite Viger square.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-Class for adults at 3 p.m. The Rector will preach at both services.

Rev. Canon MILLS, B.D., Rector.

ERSKINE (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. Louis H. Jordan, B.D., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Social Prayer-meeting every Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially welcomed. Communion on Sabbath, Sept. 26th, at the close of the evening service. Preparatory Service Friday, at 8 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Inspector, corner of College street.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Holy Communion will be administered after the evening service. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Devotional meeting on Thursday, at 8 p.m.

Ven. Archdeacon EVANS, Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

Morning Service at 11.
Evening Service at 7.
Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will officiate at both services.
Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Episcopal, free seats), corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets.—Sunday-school at 10.15 a.m. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. O. Fortin, B.A. rector of Holy Trinity, Winnipeg. All are invited.

Rev. GEORGE ROGERS, B.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, COTE ST. ANTOINE.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal. 7.30 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, the Rector. Sunday-school at 2.30 o'clock. Seats free at both services. Strangers cordially invited.

Rev. J. A. NEWNHAM, M.A., rector.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.
The Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M.A., B.D., pastor, will preach in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock.
Sabbath-school and pastor's Bible-Classes at 3 o'clock.
Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—To-morrow the church will be re-opened after thorough repairs and decoration. The pastor will preach in the morning and the evening. Hours of service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The Chapel—Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3.15 p.m. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley pastor

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. James Henderson, pastor, will preach in this church to-morrow at 11 a.m., subject, "The Beautiful," and at 7 p.m., subject, "Modern Idolatry." Quarterly collection at each service. Sunday-school, with Bible-Class conducted by the pastor, at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening Prayer and Praise service, address by the pastor. A cordial invitation to all the services is extended.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Plessis and Lagauchetiere streets.—The Rev. James Kines, pastor. Dr. Robins will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10.30 a.m. and the pastor at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school with Bible-Class at 2.30 p.m. Service on Wednesday, 8 p.m. *East End Methodist Church Mission, Hochelaga.*—Service, on Sunday, at 7 p.m., in the basement of the Cross Mission Chapel, Marlborough street. All are cordially invited.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian).—Final services in the old church, in St. Gabriel street. The Rev. C. A. Doudiet will preach 11 a.m. The Lord's Supper will afterwards be administered. All old members and friends are cordially invited to join in this interesting and solemn service. The Rev. Robt. Campbell, M.A., pastor, will deliver a farewell discourse at 7 p.m. Strangers invited and shown the seats. Collection for purchase fund of the new church.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following meetings are held every week:—Daily Prayer-meeting from 12.15 to 1; Bible-Class, Tuesday, from 8 to 9 p.m.; Boys' Prayer-meeting on Friday, from 8 to 9 p.m. Young Men's Prayer-meeting on Saturday, from 8 to 9 p.m.; Young Men's Bible-Classes on Sunday, from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m. Evangelistic Meeting on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

MONTREAL NINTH METHODIST MISSION.
ST. LAMBERT.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Thursday, at 8 o'clock p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borrommee.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Class at 10 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 7.45 p.m. All seats free. All are welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Divine Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Holy Communion after morning service.
11.00 a.m.—Preacher, the Rev. O. Fortin, B.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Winnipeg.
3 p.m.—Sunday-school and Ladies' Bible-Class.
7.00 p.m.—Preacher, Dean Carmichael.
Friday—Teachers' Meeting, at 8 p.m.

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.
The Rev. J. Philp, M.A., pastor,
will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. Dr. Galloway, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), United States, is expected to preach at 7 p.m. The Regular Quarterly Collections will be taken up at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes, 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Young People's Prayer-meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m. Public Prayer and Praise Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL, Beaver Hall Hill.
The Right Rev. Bishop Ussher, M.D., Rector.
Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.
Bishop Ussher will preach in the morning and in the evening.
Subject for the evening discourse, "Needless Barriers to Christian Union."
Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.
Strangers provided with seats.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 191 Metcalfe street.
Sunday Bible-Class for young women, 3.30 p.m. Service of song, 3 o'clock.
Thursday, Union Prayer Meeting, open to all ladies, 10.30 a.m. Business meeting, for members only, 11 a.m.
Friday, Young Women's Prayer-meeting, 7 p.m.
Special Prayer Meeting on behalf of Seamen, first Thursday of each month, 10.30 a.m.
Prayer on behalf of Christian Women's Educational Union third Thursday of each month.
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EGLISE DU SAUVEUR (PRESBYTERIENNE), rue Canning.—Service tous les dimanches à 11h. et à 7h. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique d'adultes à 3h. Assemblée de prière le vendredi à 7h. et demie. Demeure du pasteur 44, rue St. Antoine. A. B. CRUCHET, pasteur.

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L'ORATOIRE (EGLISE BAPTISTE), rue Manoe, audessus de la Rue Ste. Catherine.—Service le dimanche à 10.45 a.m. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique à midi. Service du soir à 7 heures. Réunion de prière le jeudi soir at 7h. et demie.

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SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland, St. Albans, 8.30 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. Boston (via C.V.R.R.), 8.30 a.m., 8.40 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. New York (via Rouse's Point), 8 a.m., 10.30 p.m. St. Johnsbury (Saturdays only), 2.30 p.m. daily. Monday, 8.45 a.m.
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Ottawa, Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railways, 4.50 a.m., 4.30 p.m.
Lachine, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 7.55 a.m., 9 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5 p.m., 6.15 p.m. 7.15 p.m. 9 p.m.
EAST—Portland, Boston, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 10.15 p.m. Quebec and Portland, 8.10 a.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska and Richmond, 3.15 p.m. Sorel (via M. & S.), 2.30 p.m., except Saturday, at 7.15 p.m. Otterburn Park, 5.30 p.m. (via G.T.R. and St. Rosalie Junction), 3.15 p.m. Richmond (mixed), 6.45 a.m. Otterburn Park and St. Hilaire, 1.35 p.m. (Saturdays only).
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MILLY'S ARGUMENT.

BY ELIZABETH P. ALLAN.

(The Christian at Work.)

After all that may be said about the charm of ripe wisdom and mature beauty, there are few things more charming than a fresh young girl, just out of the harness of school life, facing with eager, expectant poise the dreamland of the future.

Such was Mildred Campbell, as I knew her some years ago—a good many years, in fact, for it was "before the war," and to young ears this has just the sound of "in the last century."

Ashmead, her grandfather's estate on the James River, was a famous gathering place for young folks in summer time, and the wide-spread, two-storied house seemed to have a capacity for entertainment as unlimited as the hospitality of its owner.

Mildred herself had been born and reared among the Scotch-Irish, west of the Blue Ridge, and the lavish mode of life at Ashmead, Grandfather Burwell's troops of servants, the number of horses and carriages, the stately dinings, served on dishes of a fabulous age (which Milly secretly observed had five years added to it every twelvemonth), the dim old portraits, all this was very captivating to her young senses, and no bribe of travel among the mountain resorts, no threat of "that James River malaria" could keep her from Ashmead, when the great Banksia rose tree was blooming over the southern porch.

Among Ashmead's guests one summer, and conspicuous among them, was young Lenoir, of South Carolina, a handsome fellow, with a quiet, unobtrusive dignity of manner that might pass for modesty, but was really the outgrowth of intense pride of family and race. He had educational advantages much superior to the young planters who were the Ashmead neighbors, having spent several years abroad. He rarely made any allusion to his travels, however: not from diffidence, but from the feeling born in him, and carefully nurtured, that it was not becoming in one of the "blood royal" to make himself the subject of conversation. The old-time family pride had much in it that was laughable, and some things hurtful, but the manners formed upon it were almost perfect, and the noblesse oblige, when thoroughly acted out, was a strangely good copy of the golden rule.

No one dreamed that our young aristocrat, so gentle and courteous in manner, so reserved and conservative in speech, had entirely lost the faith of his Huguenot forefathers, and was an utter unbeliever in God's revealed Word. It was little Milly who came unexpectedly upon the painful discovery.

It may almost go without saying, that Lenoir could not wait on Milly's horseback ride before breakfast, and read French with her in the morning to improve her pronunciation, and stroll through the sweet-smelling, tag-carpeted pine woods at sunset, and give her guitar lessons on the wide portico after tea under the climbing "Lady Banksia," without finding her the sweetest girl in the world.

Nor was it strange that our little provincial Milly should be captivated by the cultivated young Southerner. Even fastidious Grandfather Burwell was well pleased that the promising son of his old college friend should find favor with his wild rose.

Mildred was a devout Presbyterian, following the connection of her Scotch-Irish father; but as Ashmead knew no church except the Episcopal, she was as familiar with the prayer-book as any churchman of them all.

Yet she was staunch in her particular tenets, and having been brought up among strictly Sabbath keeping people, she made it a point to withdraw from the gay company after dinner on Sunday (they rode six miles to church in the morning), and after reading a certain number of chapters from the Old Testament and the New, and The Central Presbyterian of the week before, sent after her by an anxious father, and one of good Dr. Ashbel Green's lectures on the Shorter Catechism, she assembled all the little darkies on the place by a ginger-cake bribe in the outbuilding called I don't know why, "the office, to sing "Happy Land" and learn "who was the first man?" and "who was the first woman?" (answer—"Mars Adam and Miss Eve.")

These afternoon hours Mildred's lover was willing to sacrifice to her "pretty piety," which he thought as becoming as the blue ribbon at her throat; but when it came to the delicious hours after tea, when he might have had her to himself on the terrace, when he might have been swaying her backwards and forwards in the great swing made of plaited grapevines, or have felt her light hand on his arm as they paced up and down the moonlit avenue—it was unendurable to have her say a demure good-night directly after tea and go off with her little bronze lamp to waste her sweetness over some "trashy Sunday school book;" Lenoir wanted his sweetheart to be religious, because it was feminine, and entirely a proper thing for a gentlewoman, but this was too much of a good thing.

I daresay our little Milly found it a pretty hard tug to leave such society, and she betrayed this treacherous sliding with the enemy one Sunday night, by setting her lamp on the hall table and going out to gather a bunch of yellow Banksias, which she was persuaded her blue cambric needed for a bouquet de corsage the next morning.

Of course that spark moving up and down the gravel walk in front of the door was Lenoir's Powhatan pipe; of course he saw her "slim elegance" framed in the doorway as she passed through; of course he came to cut the roses for her, and then holding them out of her reach, he demanded that she should give him ten minutes of this jealously guarded time.

There had been no eclaircissement between these two young people; otherwise our imperious young wooer would have claimed her presence as his right, and Mildred might have felt herself excused from further progress in "Baxter's Saints' Rest."

But they had just reached that delicious state of courtship, when the little queen knew that every glance of her eye was precious to her lover, and rejoicing in the assurance, held him coyly at arms' length, too utterly content to risk the new sensation of surrender.

We may feel sure that Milly longed to forsake good Dr. Baxter, and sit down under the rose-tree with Lenoir; but enthroned over the maiden's heart was a loyal conscience that would not let her swerve to the right hand nor to the left from what she held to be the duty path.

She could not be persuaded to sit down, but leaned back among the blossoms.

"If I were a Roman Catholic," she said archly, "I would stay twice ten minutes, and then do penance."

This pretty confession that she wished to stay thrilled the young man's pulses and made him rash. He attacked hotly this superstition of the old Sabbath, and complained of its unreasonable bondage.

"Even if the Gospels were all they claimed to be," said he, "an infallible rule and guide, they do not enjoy this Puritanic seventh day keeping."

The Banksia roses slipped unheeded from Mildred's hand.

"If?" she said in a low voice, "Mr. Lenoir, don't you believe the Gospels are an infallible rule and guide?"

There was a painful silence, in which her heart grew heavy with dismay, and then Lenoir spoke in a constrained, almost angry tone. He had intended her to know, of course, everything about him before she became his wife, but, ah! he had intended to tell her in such a different way, and not until he was sure of her entire confidence.

There was no help for it now, and utterly out of humor at this untoward circumstance, he put the facts before her boldly, with no "softening of eye or accent."

Mildred could not trust herself to say a word in reply, but when Lenoir ceased speaking turned hastily away, and ran up to her little room at the south wing. She was unconscious that she had left her lamp on the hall table; she threw herself on the bed and wept over the sudden death of sweet hopes; wept such tears as only young people know to whom despair is a new thing.

There were no yellow roses to adorn the blue cambric the next morning; they had been swept from the porch, a withered heap, while poor Milly was heavily asleep after a wakeful night.

But there were no traces on her fair face at breakfast; Mildred was her father's daughter, and the Scotch-Irish, though a people of intense feeling, are not outwardly emotional.

Nobody, except Lenoir himself, detected any change in her, but he was quick to feel the difference. Where were the sweet responsive glances for which he learned to watch all through the general talk, the willingness to linger with him in the bay window, and go in late to breakfast—the half unconscious appeal to his wishes, before the day's plans were fixed upon? Some chilling wind had blown on his garden of delight and left bare branches, where yesterday had been delicious blossoms.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE MAN WHO LOST HIS SHADOW.

I read not long ago a famous story about a man who lost his shadow. It was told how he sold it away to a gray old man for a purse of gold which would never get low, take out of it what you would. Well shadows seem very light, so at first the man never felt the want of his shadow, and he liked to feel the heavy purse of gold, from which he filled chests and chests of treasure. But people began to notice this strange peculiarity. They talked of the rich man that had no shadow. They began to suspect him. The children from school ran after him; the old men pointed at him; then they got to fearing him. People conversing with him would notice all at once he had no shadow, and would move hurriedly away. He was shunned and boycotted. Life became a misery to him because he was not as others are. He dared not venture out till the sun was gone down, and he had to rush home whenever the moon rose. he was a perfect burden to himself. He wandered and travelled without rest or end. He fell in love and was just going to be married, when the discovery was made, and it was broken off. This poor man tried every way to get back his shadow. He found the gray old man who bought it, and he offered him his purse and all his gold back if he would return the shadow. This the old man would not do, but he took the shadow out of his pocket, unfolded it and made it dance before its true owner to torment him. Then he told him he could get his shadow back in only one way, namely by selling his soul. "Promise me," said the old rascal, "that I shall have your soul when you die, and I will give you back your shadow." Now, you know perhaps, who the old rogue was, But the poor shadowless man would not do that. So he wandered a vagabond over all the world, shunning men and shunned by them. He cursed his gold; and one day he threw the purse in disgust and anger down a deep pit. He could have no intercourse with his fellows, but sought the study of nature—plants, and stones and animals. He got a pair of seven-league boots and rambled easily over the earth, making wonderful scientific collections on his way, and, for all I know or am told he may be rambling about the world still, gaining with sorrow, deep stores of knowledge, but ever unable to win the love or the trust of men.

Perhaps some lad who took a prize in elementary botany, thinks he is not such a fool as to believe or care for a tale so silly as that. "How could a man lose his shadow? Why should a man wish to lose it? And if he did, it wouldn't make all that difference. Why they would put a person like that in a show nowadays, and make hatfuls of money by exhibiting him round the country. And he could live happy enough." Oh, very good my sharp little botany boy, but I fear you are much too clever to be very wise. Perhaps if you had been a black slave trying to escape in a town of white folks, you would have been glad to part with that shadow upon your complexion. Perhaps, if you had been the boy who was caught mimicking the master behind his back, because he forgot his shadow was thrown on the wall in front, you might have been a little inclined to part with your shadow if it could have been managed. The sharp botany boy and the too-clever-by-half chemistry boy must stand down while I speak to the wiser children who love the wonders of a fairy tale.

Some of those tales have wisdom playing in them like shot silk, or the sun in a brook. Now you needn't always look for the wisdom, but you can listen when anybody points some of it out. What does the shadow mean which the man parted with for gold? Well, I think it means trouble and sorrow; such trouble as every human heart is sure to meet with if it is a loving heart at all. And what we may learn is this, that if we set our hearts upon nothing else but escaping trouble, we shall only succeed in piling up trouble of a far worse and more hopeless kind. I hear often, for example, that "lazy people take the most pains," which is a jest with truth behind it. For the boy who has to be sent up-stairs six times to wash his face, has to take a great deal more trouble over it than if he had done it properly before ever he came down. And in a more serious way it is still more true. Those who are always trying to escape all pain, and who think of nothing but comfort, are sure one day to get into trouble for which there is almost no remedy. If you say in the winter, "It is too cold, I can't go out, and I don't want any exercise," you will get so ill and so restless that no exercise will do you any good, and you will make a hard job for the doctor. And if you say, "I will keep my heart shut up, and I will love nobody, for those I love may be ruined, or ill, or die, and that would make me suffer;" if you say that and grow selfish, and lay yourself out to make money and nothing more, so that you may keep clear of all life's troubles and share none of them with others, I bid you take warning from the fate of the shadowless man. He parted with his shadow for gold. He thought plenty of that would make him happy, by ridding him of the dark and haunting side of his life. But sorrow is the shadow of joy, and you can't have the one without the other. The heart that feels no sorrow is a heart that feels no love. The love of God you remember, was in Jesus closely joined with the sorrow of God. And a heart that tries to leap off its own shadow, and to have no part or lot in the griefs of life or the woes of brethren, such a heart will always be shunned when it needs sympathy itself, People feel that the heart which cannot sorrow is like the man without a shadow, an inhuman and monstrous thing.—*Mrs. Rennay, in Sunday Magazine.*

A GUIDE, A COMFORTER.

BIBLE PASSAGES WITH BRIEF PRAYER,

By M. A. Wilson.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

"Thine the sharp thorns, and mine the golden crown;" bid my doubts rest in this remembrance.

Guidance.

For Christ hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God.—1 Pet. iii. 18.

Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation.—2 Cor. vi. 2.

Comfort.

There is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the Righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only:—2 Tim. iv. 8.

A crown of glory that fadeth not away.—1 Pet. v. 4.

PETER PERFECT.

(By E. S.)

I.

In a large manufacturing town in the north of England there lived, a few years ago, a man named Peter Perfect. He was a very ordinary looking man. His features had nothing striking about them; and if it had not been for the remarkable dress Peter Perfect wore, I should never have troubled you with this account of him.

But this dress! It was almost enough to take away one's breath to look at it. First Peter had a grand, stylish hat of a kind there was quite a rage for in those days; it was called "The Teetotaler," and one remarkable thing about it was, that rain never hurt it: it could absorb any amount of water and look none the worse for it.

Then Peter Perfect had a complete suit of clothes, of a style even more in favor than his hat. This suit was advertised in all the leading papers as "Doing-the-best-I-can Suit," and people who did not possess one were very little thought of. But as this "Doing-the-best-I-can Suit" gave people such an easy, comfortable, and self-possessed appearance, it secured the patronage of rich and poor. Of course the quality and general get-up of these suits varied a good deal.

Then Peter Perfect's stockings were exquisite articles. They, too, were advertised. It was a day of advertising, nothing being expected to sell without it; and so constantly meeting the eye, in large letters was the announcement "Try our Quite-as-Good-as my-Neighbor Stockings," and had tried them them and liked them well.

Now Peter's boots were a curiosity. Not at all the sort in fashion at that day, but he valued them all the more, because, as he said, they were becoming quite rare; they were genuine "I've Always-Paid-my-Way Boots."

Now you will easily imagine what a splendid sight was Peter Perfect, as he turned out each morning to go to work. His wife used to look after him and exclaim: "Bless him! there goes a decently dressed man, if ever there was one." Even the children in the streets, with admiring looks, would say, "Oh, don't Peter Perfect look nice!"

But I have not yet told you the most wonderful thing about Peter Perfect's clothes: they had voices, very nice voices too, and they used to sing. They generally sang loudest when Peter was alone, and he might, without this singing, have felt a little low-spirited, though they could sing at other times, as you will hear presently.

And this is what they sang. I do not quite know whether to call it a quartette, or a glee; musical people will be able to say which it was. I know very little about singing myself. I only know that Peter Perfect's clothes used to sing in a very gleeful manner, as follows:—

HAT—Never the worse for drink,
Never the worse for drink.

SUIT—Doing the best I can,
Doing the best I can.

STOCKINGS—Quite as good as my neighbor,
Quite as good as my neighbor.

BOOTS—I've always paid my way.
I've always paid my way.

And to these sweet, enrapturing strains, Peter used to march through the streets, and, as he often said, he "never felt ashamed to look any man in the face; why should he, indeed?"

One evening Peter Perfect was returning from his work as usual, when, on turning the corner of a street, he was surprised to find a large crowd assembled in an open space on the other side of the road. His curiosity was at once aroused, and he crossed the road to see what was the matter. Peter soon found there was preaching going on; the preacher being a tall, spare-looking, fair-haired man.

I need hardly observe that such a decent, respectable man as Peter Perfect had often heard preaching before. He attended chapel regularly, like his father and grandfather before him, and whoever's pew rent might be owing, Peter's never was, or how could those boots of his have kept on singing "I've always paid my way."

It will, perhaps, surprise you to hear that with all his chapel-going, Peter had never listened to a sermon from beginning to end, for his clothes made a point of always singing at sermon time, and Peter liked listening to them a great deal better than listening to sermons. You may wonder why the preachers did not protest against these musical sounds. No doubt they would have done so, had they heard them; but these clothes had the good taste to sing in a whisper during sermon time, a whisper just loud enough for Peter to hear. Thus he rarely heard more than a few disjointed sentences of any sermon, for this low, sweet singing fairly adsorbed him.

But on the evening of which I write, Peter was taken at unawares, and before the voices had time to clear their throats and begin singing he heard the fair-haired young man saying something to the effect: "Yes, you are dressed in filthy rags, and yet a time is fast approaching when every one of you will have to stand in the presence of a King; how will these filthy rags look then? Will you still cling to them, or—"

Peter was too much astonished to listen any longer. He stared at the young man in amazement, then he glanced around the crowd and thought to himself, "Well, to be sure, some of them do look rather shabby, and there are no clothes here that would quite compare with mine; but really! 'filthy rags'! that bold young fellow went a little too far, and I shall tell him so. What business is it of his how people are dressed; queer preaching that, I never heard anything like it at my place." Peter was all the more confirmed in his resolve to give the young man "a bit of his mind," when he noticed in the crowd some relatives of his, and one or two of his neighbors, who were almost as well dressed as himself.

Peter did not for a moment dream that he had been addressed in the crowd. He felt quite sure the young man had never noticed his approach, or he would surely have remarked that he was glad to see present at least one exception to this mode of dressing in filthy rags. Peter's indignation was all for others; so, true to his intention, he waited about, as patiently as he could—the voices now singing—until the preaching was over, and the crowd had dispersed.

As the people moved away, Peter was surprised to find that many had tears in their eyes, just as if they believed it to be quite true about the "filthy rags." Oh, the whole thing was a mystery to Peter Perfect. But soon came the young man, looking a little hot and tired, so Peter hastened to him, and, in an impetuous way, began telling him what a dreadful mistake he had been making.

"You told the people, sir, that they were dressed in filthy rags, and you might have seen with half an eye that they were as decently dressed as need be, to say it is neither Sunday nor a holiday, and I saw in the crowd some relatives and neighbors of mine, most respectable people, and I consider that your language, if addressed to them, was most insulting. But, perhaps, you were not aware young man, that you had amongst your hearers such men as George Goodenough, Alfred Always-right, and Norman Never-did-any-harm. However, if it is a tip-top aristocratic audience you are after, you won't meet with it here; dukes and earls don't flourish in this part of the kingdom, you had better go up to London, where, I am told, they are as plentiful as blackberries; and don't come here again insulting tidy, decently-dressed people, by telling them they are dressed in filthy rags."

Here Peter stopped, fairly out of breath. The young man did not show emotion at this outburst. He only said to Peter in a cheerful, animated way,

"How remarkable! I believe you are the very man I have been seeking to-day. If you will tell me your name, and where you live, I will call upon you to-morrow evening, and you will then hear of something to your advantage."

Peter felt a little elated, and answered in a lofty manner that his name was Peter Perfect, and that he lived in Self-Satisfied Square, Resisting-grace Road. Peter liked to tell where he lived; it was a most respectable quarter of the town, and he was proud of belonging to it.

Peter had said "Good evening," and was about starting for home, when he heard the young man draw a deep sigh, and say in a low voice, "Ah, you too are dressed in filthy rags."

On hearing this, Peter actually grasped, "What! What! filthy rags? I?—Just let me show you, young man, and taking off his stylish teetotal hat, he touched it with his hand, and it began singing, in a clear liquid voice, "Never the worse for drink." Then he caressingly stroked first one coat sleeve, then the other. "There's cloth for you," said Peter, "and listen!" for now the suit was singing exultingly, "Doing the best I can," and the stockings had already struck up, "Quite as good as my neighbor," while the boots growled away in the bass, "I've always paid my way."

Peter watched the young man to see what effect this grand singing would have upon him; but there he stood, quite unmoved, and without showing the least symptom of surprise.

He might have been used to hearing such singing every day for any impression it seemed to make upon him; but you see some people have no ear for music.

This young man simply waited in quiet patience until the last sound had died away, then, looking right into Peter's face, he said in a cool, firm, and deliberate tone—"Peter Perfect, you are dressed in filthy rags."

II.

Peter Perfect, was brim

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

A WORLD-EMBRACING ORGANIZATION.

HOW PEACE AND PROSPERITY WOULD RESULT TO ALL THE WORLD—ITS LAWS WOULD BE EQUITABLE FOUNDED ON BROAD AND JUST PRINCIPLES—IT WOULD DRAIN THE POPULATIONS, CAPITAL AND INDUSTRIES OF ALL NATIONS.

(From the New York Commercial Bulletin.)

The English and British colonial journals and periodicals have lately been advocating a federation of the various portions of the British Empire, with a view to its defence against the attacks of other nations; but it is very evident that none of the writers on this subject have sufficient breadth of mind to foresee and predict the ultimate results of such a scheme if carried out.

The British Empire, apparently controlled by Great Britain with a population of about 40,000,000, extends from the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, scattered over the whole world, with an aggregate population of at least 350,000,000, or about one-fourth the total population of the globe.

Now the conditions and surroundings that affect this vast Empire, differ as greatly as those existing between any of the other nations of the globe. To form a permanent federation between the present heterogeneous sections of such an Empire will be impossible unless it be based on natural principles as sound and as broad as those on which a few eminent thinkers—Grotius, Puffendorf, Vatel and their continuators, the great writers on international law—founded the law of nations, which has succeeded in somewhat checking the crimes and horrors of war as carried on formerly by all nations, as well as in controlling national relations during the short periods of peace that intervened. As the law of nations could not rest on the edicts of sovereigns and the statutory enactments of various nations, which only sought to develop and protect the power and the supposed national interests of each, the writers on international law were forced to base it on the great eternal principles of the inherent rights of man, on the equal right of every human being to control his own actions and the products of his labor, and to seek his own happiness, well-being and progress in his own way, so long as he does not interfere with the like rights of others. These principles alone enabled the wrongful actions of despotic sovereigns and nations to be modified by the law of nations, formulated by a few advanced thinkers in no way connected with the government of nations. Any federation of the British Empire, to be successful, must be based on these same broad and just principles; must recognize and establish the equal liberty of all—the right to the free exchange of services, products and property of every kind throughout the whole Empire—the equal protection of life and property in every portion of it, whilst war and preparations for war between the various sections, must be as strictly prohibited and as promptly suppressed as violent attacks against life, property and individual liberty by individuals; and each locality must be allowed to control its own taxation and expenditure.

This great Empire, under such a system as the basis of its federation, would rapidly drain the population, capital and industries of all other nations. Such a federation would need no national military organizations, no fortresses, no naval armaments, because if any of the smaller nations were to attack any portion of the Empire, the militia organized to maintain order in every section, and the numerous powerful steamers employed in commerce and transportation of mails and passengers, could soon be concentrated, at any point, in sufficient numbers to destroy or capture the invaders. Our late civil war, which broke out suddenly without preparation on either side, revealed how rapidly an army of a million of men, and powerful naval squadrons, can be organized and fitted out by an intelligent, industrious, wealthy community; and how unnecessary are vast expenditures for military defences and military preparations during periods of peace before they are really needed, even under the old fallacious theories which have so long and so injuriously controlled the Governments of the world. Let such a federation do away with useless costly standing armies, fleets and fortifications during times of peace, and establish commercial freedom between its various sections, and the present expensive, injurious and more or less corrupt systems of national Governments would soon come to an end, never to return, for other nations would soon join the federation, as they could all be admitted on the same terms with benefit to themselves and to the federation; and the end would inevitably be that all humanity would become a true brotherhood, co-operating together to the great benefit of all. The present enormous oppressive taxation borne by all nations would be greatly reduced, as the only taxes required would be to meet the local expenditures necessary to maintain order and punish crime in each locality. All the vast number of persons now uselessly employed in the armies and navies of the world—in the custom houses and various national governmental offices, in the diplomatic and consular departments and in the collection and disbursement of the national taxes now levied, but which would be suppressed under the new system—all these would become useful producers in some occupation or other, instead of being, as at present, not only unproductive consumers of the products of industry, but further obstructors of the useful productions and exchanges of the community. Legislation and politics would become comparatively useless occupations, as the law of nations would control everything. Every one would enjoy in proportion to his means and to his works, instead of in accordance to his wants and desires, the present beau-ideal of the trade unionists and socialists. There would then be no war or strikes between laborers and their employers, as these attacks on individual liberty would be suppressed and punished. Every person would then labor on the terms voluntarily agreed upon with employers, and all contracts would terminate, be renewed or be modified, whenever it was deemed to the interests of the contracting parties. No persons would be permitted to prevent others from laboring at any occupation or on any terms they may deem to their interests to accept. Under such a state of things, every one would soon become convinced that individual interests and the interests of communities and of humanity at large are perfectly identical, as all are best served and most benefited by abundant production everywhere, with free voluntary exchanges of services and products of labor, since no one can enjoy unless some one previously produces that which contributes to individual enjoyment, happiness and progress. If these ideas are ever put into practice, the world will enjoy a perfect millennium, and there will then soon be but one universal language (the English)—one universal system of money (which will be bank notes and bank checks, because these are the most economical, the most convenient and the least variable in value, of all means of exchange)—litigation will be decided by judges selected by the parties in interest and promptly decided at a moderate expense. Can any reformer suggest or imagine a more desirable and more beneficial condition of things than this, in this world, for humanity at large?

Now, had the United States, after securing its independence from Great Britain, retained the various local governments then existing without creating a central federal government and Congress—liberated the slaves, as Jefferson so wisely recommended in Virginia—and permanently established commercial freedom with all the nations of the world—is it not probable that the Napoleonic dynasty would never have attained power, that Europe would have been saved most of the ruinous wars which occurred during the present century, and the United States its war of 1812, with Great Britain, as well as the late terrible civil war? And might not the United States have become long since the nucleus around which would have voluntarily gathered all the nations of North and South America, as well as many, if not all, of the nations of Europe, including Great Britain itself, to secure the great benefit of universal peace, universal justice, universal freedom of exchange with their inevitable accompaniments, low taxation? Who can imagine what would be the present condition of the United States under such circumstances? Would they occupy their present secondary position to Great Britain in the commerce of the world? Would the Stars and Stripes be unseen on the seas, as at present? Would not our exports of coal, iron and industrial products now rival our exports of agricultural products? And would not our population and wealth have increased in a similar ratio?

In connection with this question of the federation of nations, it must never be forgotten that with free exchange between them, every nation virtually annexes every other nation with which it has commercial relations, as fully as if it were one of its own colonies, with the great additional advantage that it is not forced to control its internal affairs in any way, nor defend it in time of war, if the latter ever occurs under the new system.

THE HUNTINGDON FAIR.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED DIRECTORS CAUSE YEARLY IMPROVEMENTS—A VERY LARGE ATTENDANCE AND EXCELLENT EXHIBITS—ADDRESS BY PROF. BROWN, OF GUELPH.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

HUNTINGDON, P.Q., Sept. 16, 1886.

The annual fair opened to-day under the most auspicious circumstances; the weather was all that could be desired, and the recent rain had laid the dust on the roads and in the grounds. The public spirit of the directors in allowing competition for their prizes on the part of people living outside of the county has elevated it to a position of importance far superior to that of any other held in the district, and has tended in a very marked degree to improve the quality of exhibits whether we consider the live stock or the various products entered for competition. Since this Liberal policy was initiated, there has been regular improvement from year to year, and the present one forms no exception. The interest taken in the Society on the part of individuals outside the county, is indicated by the fact that a special train from Montreal brought five hundred visitors on the first day, among whom we noticed Senator Ogilvie, Edward Holton, Esq., M.P., and other noted men. This number was swelled by accessions received at every station on the line, while the mixed train returning from Port Covington had not accommodation for half the number who wished to visit the fair from that quarter. These, after all, were but a fraction of the large number that assembled, coming chiefly in their own carriages from their homes in the district. In all it is estimated that six thousand people visited the fair, and this is a very moderate estimate when it is considered that, apart from those who entered on membership tickets, the sum of ten hundred and twenty-five dollars was collected at the gate by the charge of a twenty-five cent admission fee.

A glance at the various exhibits will readily account for such a large concourse of people being drawn together. Coming first in order to horses, the number and quality of these were such as would have done honor to a Provincial exhibition. Amongst stallions Mr. Bell's exhibit of imported stock was the finest, embracing about a dozen animals. Mr. Ness' exhibit ranks next to this in number and importance. Of the five thoroughbreds shown, four are newly imported. Mr. Carr, who has been a large exhibitor in past years, showed only one two-year-old filly, which is a very fine animal, and took first prize. In carriage horses John Tye, of Dundee, exhibited a beautiful pair of bays, full brothers, perfectly matched, five and six-year-old, respectively, which carried first prize in the face of keen competition. The entries in single driving buggy horses were numerous, amounting to twenty, in which Mr. Anderson easily took the lead with a very fine horse. Among geldings the animal owned by Mr. Dempsey stood first. Amongst the fair riders that competed with saddle horses Miss McNaughton, of Hemmingford, carried off the palm. The horses in all these classes were excellent, and show that this district is in no danger of losing its reputation for raising first-class stock.

There was a good exhibit of cattle, both Ayrshire and Durham. Among the former, the herd belonging to Mr. Joseph Holdsworth was the subject of general remark because of its special excellence. As an evidence of the superiority of this breed for milkers, it was stated that his seven cows averaged 5,809 lbs of milk each in a season of six months. In a large number of Durhams exhibited, Andrew Gilmore's aged bull was specially noticeable as having been a first-prize animal every year. As usual, Mr. Brims made a first-class exhibit in this line. Special notice must be given of the Holstein stock exhibited by Mr. Jas. Sangster, who, with characteristic enterprise, is the first to introduce this new popular breed of cattle to the district. These were carefully selected by himself, and are a credit to his skill and judgment as a stock breeder.

In sheep there was a very fair show, Leicesters predominating. The chief exhibitors of these were Baxter, Pringle, Muir and Cowan. Mr. Brims showed some fine Shropshires.

A large number of swine were on exhibition, and were considered very good by competent judges.

In dairy products the competitors in cheese were very numerous, among whom the Allan Grove combination took first prize for factory cheese, and Mr. James Sangster, who had taken second prize at Ste. Martine, took the same position here. An equally large number exhibited butter, which was of good quality, but your correspondent fails to learn so early the names of the prize-takers.

The fruit was somewhat deficient in quantity as compared with last year, but quite equal to any former exhibit in quality.

The exhibit of vegetables was so full and of such superior quality as to leave nothing to be desired. The prize squash may be mentioned as measuring two feet in diameter. In a year when the general outcry is that the potatoes in this district are a failure, the specimens of these were remarkable in size and healthy appearance.

The show of poultry was not very large, but there were some choice fowls among the number. Of these, the white Leghorns, belonging to Mr. Bennie of English River, and the Egyptian geese of Mr. Somerville, of Huntingdon, draw special attention.

In agricultural implements there was a large display, Messrs. Boyd & Co. of Huntingdon, Moody of Terrebonne, McCormick & Bryson of Montreal, and others, having a large variety on the ground. Among these, Messrs. Boyd & Co., who manufacture in Huntingdon, were much the largest exhibitors. A hay tedder, manufactured by this Company this year for the first time, will, no doubt, be in great demand in the early future because of its great utility in expediting the rapid curing of hay in cases where the crop is heavy, a thing very common in this district. Mr. Ross, of this village, showed a plough, an exact duplicate of the one sent by him to the Colonial Exhibition, and a harrow of a new design, for which he has recently obtained a patent. Among wheeled vehicles there were several very fine buggies, also a good display of double waggons, among which that manufactured by Mr. Tessier, of Dewittville, was noticed for its superior finish.

A bewildering array of fancy work and works of art drew the delighted attention not only of the ladies but also of their companions of the "sterner sex" who continued to throng the building on both days of the show. The reputation of this department has always been very high, but this year's exhibit far excelled anything in the past, particularly in this respect, that many of the commonplace and trifling articles of past years were conspicuous by their absence. In the midst of such general excellence it would be invidious to make comparisons, but at the same time, it is but just to notice for its novelty as well as the superiority of its workmanship the group of flowers in wax, consisting of crimson rose, ferns and lily of the valley, framed in fine leather work and with convex glass covering. This piece, which is the work of Mrs. Robt. Whyte, of Ormstown, was largely commented on and admired. Besides fancy articles there was a considerable display of various cloths of home manufacture, but one missed this year the tweeds and other goods exhibited by Mr. Wattie, of Valleyfield, and others.

In the lower part of this building a magnificent display of flowers did credit to the taste of this community for the beautiful in nature—regaling the senses of delighted observers with the perfume with which they filled the building and scattered even beyond its precincts. Here also is to be seen the bread, preserves, jellies and other delicacies which tempt the palate, and which, owing to their uniform good quality, must have puzzled the judges in making the awards. These awards in all the departments amounted to a total of $1,300.

While the weather of the first day was exceptionally good, the second day opened with clouds and rain, and this, no doubt, interfered with the attendance, which, however, was still large, and those who ventured out were agreeably disappointed in finding better weather than the morning promised—in fact, a cool, pleasant, cloudy day. On both days the Huntingdon cornet band, which is quite distinguished, discoursed sweet music.

In the past it has been customary to close proceedings on the second day with an address by some distinguished individual. This position was ably filled on this occasion by Prof. Brown of Guelph, Ont., who is much admired here on account of his thorough knowledge of agricultural matters, coupled with sound, practical common sense. Joshua Scriver, Esq., M.P. for the county, presided. He congratulated the audience on the success of the fair, which, he said, was the finest of the twenty annual fairs which he has attended during the time that he had represented the county. He then introduced Prof. Brown, who, for upwards of an hour, discoursed on the fair and its lessons, pointing out where improvements could be made, as well as noting the various features of excellence which presented themselves, and giving wise counsel, which will, no doubt, yield excellent fruit in the future labors of the large number of practical men who listened to him. In the course of his address the speaker highly complimented the people of Huntingdon on their intelligence, and the county itself as comparing favorably with any district of equal extent in Ontario.

A vote of thanks to Prof. Brown—moved by Dr. Cameron, M.P.P. for the county, seconded by Mr. Walker, Warden of the county, and carried amid great enthusiasm—closed the most successful fair ever held in Huntingdon.

Educational.

MACKAY INSTITUTION
—FOR—
PROTESTANT DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND,
Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal
Session 1886-87.
The managers will reopen school on Wednesday 8e tember 8th.
Articulation and speech reading a specialty.
HARRIET E. McGANN, Superintendent
PHILIP S. ROSS, Secretary

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Sept. In addition to the ordinary school classes, special instruction will be provided for young ladies who desire to prepare for the McGill University examinations for matriculation, or for the certificate of Associate in Arts.
After Monday, the 6th September, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home daily, from ten till six, to receive visitors on school business.
916 SHERBROOKE STREET.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
17 ST. LUKE STREET.
W. W. MOWAT (Glasgow University).
Classes were resumed on 6th September. Pupils admitted at all stages, and trained for entrance to university or for commercial pursuits.
Reports and Prospectus at the school.

MISS COULL has resumed her Pianoforte Lessons at 79 Victoria street.

ART ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL.
THE ADVANCED ART CLASSES
of the Art Association will re-open for the Session o 1886-87 early in October, under a competent director.
Intending Students will obtain particulars on application to MISS NEWTON, at the Gallery.

MISS BARNJUM will re-open her SPECIAL CLASS for YOUNG CHILDREN, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, in the south wing of the Gymnasium, 19 University street, where Miss Barnjum can be seen on school business from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on and after the 7th September.

FETTES COLLEGE SCHOOL,
corner of St. Catherine and Drummond streets.
Session 1886-87 commenced 1st September. Courses of Study, Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial. Prospectus on application to THAILL GMAN, M.A.

LADIES' SCHOOL,
186 BLEURY STREET
Conducted by Mrs. STONE.
Will re-open 1st SEPTEMBER, 1886.
EVENING CLASSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
CONDUCTED BY
Mrs. MILLAR and Miss PITT,
No. 4 PRINCE OF WALES TERRACE,
893 Sherbrooke street.
This school re-opens for its seventh session on Sept. 15, in new premises. The house, which is very commodious, has been thoroughly renovated—new plumbing throughout—perfectly heated, with light, large, well ventilated school-rooms. French is taught in all classes without extra charge, and every facility given for speaking the language. The advanced English subjects are taken by Miss Pitt, assisted by professors. In the junior department individual attention is given by the principals and their teachers, and the wants of the young carefully studied. Oral French class—singing, calisthenics and sewing are taught. Best facilities for music and painting. Circulars on application.

BARNJUM'S
GYMNASIUM.
19 University street.
Classes will re-commence as follows:
For young men—TUESDAY EVENING, 5th Oct.
For children—MONDAY AFTERNOON, 4th Oct.
For young ladies—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 5th Oct.
For boys—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 6th Oct.
Young men's class is held every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, commencing at 8.30 p.m.

BUTE HOUSE.
The Classes at this old and well-known establishment will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 15th.
Special attention is requested to the Kindergarten or infant class, where the latest and most approved methods are introduced. For circulars or any information apply personally or by letter to Mrs. WATSON, Bute House, 844 Sherbrooke street. Vacancies for a few Boarders.

MRS. LAY'S ESTABLISHMENT
—FOR THE—
BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
1736 and 1738 St. Catherine street West.
This school will re-open SEPTEMBER 15th. MUSIC and the FRENCH LANGUAGE specialties. Resident French Governess. Pupils can be prepared for the University if desired. The attention of families residing at the West End is called to the advantages offered by this school, of which a well-organized Primary Department, suited to the wants of young children, is an important feature. Application personally or by letter to Mrs. LAY.

KINDERGARTEN—FROEBE'S SYSTEM AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
The Misses McINTOSH will re-open the Kindergarten and Preparatory School on THURSDAY, Sept. 9th, at 27 Victoria street. In the Preparatory school the children are instructed in all the branches of English and French, necessary to qualify them to enter the more advanced divisions of the High Schools. For further information, circulars may be obtained at Ambrose's, Dawson's and McCallum's, and at the Kindergarten, where the Misses McIntosh will be at home on and after MONDAY, Sept 6th, every afternoon to receive applications.

MISS PEDDIE'S SCHOOL,
49 VICTORIA STREET,
Will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, 8th September.

W. RAPHAEL'S Art Classes for Drawing and Painting will open on the fifth of October. For advanced pupils a life model will be engaged. Applications can be made daily at the Studio 1310 St. Catherine street.

MRS. LYNCH resumes her Teaching in Drawing and Painting; terms moderate. 151 Lusignan street.

MISS SIMPSON will resume her Classes in Drawing and Painting, Sept. 28th. Application can be made at 193 Dorchester street.

MRS. G. R. JOUGHINS, Teacher of the Pianoforte and Cabinet Organ. Long experience. Excellent references. 758 Dorchester street, corner of Alexander street.

MADEMOISELLE SCHWARM, 219 Peel street, will be prepared (D.V.) to re-open her French Classes on and after the 15th instant.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SEMINARY, Berthier *en haut*, P.Q., will re-open Sept 15th, 1886. Apply to Madame P. A. CLEMENTS.

THE SCHOOL CONDUCTED BY the Misses Gwilt, 1691 St. Catherine street, will be re-opened SEPTEMBER 15th. On and after Wednesday, the 8th inst., Miss Gwilt will be at home to receive visitors on school business. Miss V. Gwilt will resume her music lessons at the same date.

Consignees Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Thomson Line SS. "Carmona," Halcrow, master, from Newcastle, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
ROBT. REFORD & CO., Agents.

Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL FROM THE BEEHIVE.
Mad. DEMOREST'S Book for Fall and Winter just received at
1397 St. Catherine street.
The Misses THORNTON and McDONALD, Dress and Mantle Makers, will be found above the Bee Hive.
LATEST STYLES AND REASONABLE PRICES
1397 St. Catherine street.
R. G. BROWN.

EXTRAORDINARY
SUCCESS IN OUR
GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
THIS WEEK.
Gents' COLLARS, 5c and 12½c, newest shapes.
Gents' TIES, 5c up to 50c. All the very latest styles.
CUFFS, all sizes, 25c a pair.
Boys and Men's SHIRTS, 25c upwards.
BRACES for Boys and Men, 10c to 75c.
SOCKS and UNDERWEAR, extra good value.
AT THE BEEHIVE,
1397 St. Catherine street.
R. G. BROWN.

THE ADIRONDACK
LUNCH ROOM AND OYSTER PARLOR
Is at the south-east corner of
NOTRE DAME AND McGILL STREETS.
Oysters, Chops, Steaks, Tea, Coffee, &c.,
AT ALL HOURS.
Full dinner from 12 to 2. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

OX GALL STAIN SOAP.

A most wonderful preparation for removing Stains, Paint, Tar and Grease from Carpets, Cloths &c., and restoring their natural colors. Prints washed with this Soap never fade. —MADE BY—
THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO'Y.
MONTREAL.

EXTRACTING LIQUID SWEET.
"Aromatic plants bestow
No spicy fragrance while they grow,
But crush'd or trodden to the ground,
Diffuse their balmy sweets around."
This is the case, ladies, with essences used to enhance the deliciousness of Custards, Creams, Blanc-manges, Puddings, Cakes, &c., and remember that
JONAS'
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
(which have enjoyed a SIXTEEN YEARS' reputation) are far ahead of any other make on the market for the purpose we have mentioned.
Retail of all grocers and druggists.
WHOLESALE ONLY AT
10, DeBresoles street,
MONTREAL.

THREE POUNDS
—OF—
THE MONTREAL CASH BAKERY'S BREAD
contains more nourishment than 4 lbs. of any baker's in the city.
121 St. Antoine street.

RICHELIEU.
NATURAL SPARKLING MINERAL WATERS
THE PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS.
This splendid natural Table Water is recommended by the leading physicians, and pronounced by connoisseurs equal to any of the imported German waters, and is sold a much less cost. For sale by the principal hotels, clubs, restaurants and Grocers. Analysis by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, M.A., F.R.S., on each bottle.
Just received—A supply of the Moxie Brain and Nerve Food.
J. A. HARTE, Chemist,
1780 Notre Dame street.
Telephone 1190.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
ACTS UPON
THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

W. MEIKLE,
CONVEYANCER, COM. IN B. R. ACCOUNTANT, &c., &c.
MEIKLE & CO.,
Real Estate and Manufacturers' Agents, Consignments of every class of merchandise, including Farm Products, on commission, promptly and carefully attended to. Established in Winnipeg over four years. Offices, corner of Main and Market streets Winnipeg.

WHAT SORT OF A PAPER
—IS THE—
NORTHERN MESSENGER?"
It is an illustrated, eight-page paper published twice a month, containing much interesting information for week day and Sunday reading. It is suited to young and to old, and contains especially the weekly lessons and what Sunday-school teachers and scholars most want. It is the cheapest paper ever published—
Only 30c a year, with reductions to Clubs.
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BABBITT METAL.
OLD TYPE, suitable for the making of Babbitt Metal, can be obtained, in quantities to suit purchasers, from
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"WITNESS" OFFICE
MONTREAL.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY
MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.
—AND—
White Mountain Line.
This is the only line from Montreal running through the White Mountains to Portland and Old Orchard Beach, BY DAYLIGHT AND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, via Fabyans and White Mountain Notch, also direct connection for Summit of Mount Washington, arriving at 6.30 p.m. same evening.
On and after MONDAY, June 28th, 1886, Trains will leave Montreal as follows:—
9.00 a.m.—White Mountain Express for Portland, Old Orchard Beach, and all points in the White Mountains, with Drawing-room Car attached, running through to Old Orchard Beach.
9.00 a.m.—Day Express with Drawing-room Car attached, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua Lowell, Boston, &c.
9.00 a.m.—Day Express with Drawing-room Car attached for Concord, Manchester, Nashua Lowell, Boston, &c., with through connection for Portland, via White Mountains, arriving same evening.
5.10 p.m. (except Saturdays).—Local Train for Newport, Waterloo, Stanbridge, St. Cesaire, and intermediate points.
7.45 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, for Boston and New England Points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also, through connection for Springfield and all points on the Connecticut River Line.
2.00 p.m. (Saturdays only)—Local Train for Newport, Knowlton, St. Cesaire and intermediate points.
The 9.00 a.m. and 7.45 p.m. Express Trains stop only at principal stations.
For further particulars see Time Tables.
Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Depot.
For Tickets and all information apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, or Bonaventure Station.
T. A. MACKINNON,
General Manager for th Trustees.
June 2

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL
7.35 a.m.—Express, arriving Farnham 9.23 a.m. Granby 10.05 a.m., Waterloo 10.40 a.m., Magog 11.30 a.m. Sherbrooke 12.15 p.m. This train makes close connections with steamer "Mountain Maid" for Georgeville, Newport Vt., and all points on Lake Memphremagog.
8.30 a.m.—White Mountain Express, with Pullman Buffet Parlor Car, to Fabyans, arriving 4.28 p.m. Summit Mount Washington 6.30 p.m., Portland 8.00 p.m. Old Orchard Beach 8.30 p.m.
8.30 a.m.—Fast Train, arriving St. Albans, 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m. White River Junction 2.55 p.m., Boston, via Lowell, 7.36 p.m., New York, via Springfield, 10.30 p.m. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars run to Boston.
5.00 p.m.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 7.35 p.m., Burlington 9.05 p.m., Rutland 11.25 p.m., Troy 2.25 a.m., Albany 3.00 a.m. New York 8.00 a.m., Worcester 6.45 a.m., Boston 7.49 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York, and Pullman Sleeping Cars St. Albans to Boston.
Through car on this train arriving Waterloo 8.15 p.m. Magog 9.12 p.m., and Sherbrooke 9.50 p.m.
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UNCLE REMUS.

FOLK-LORE OF THE OLD PLANTATION.

(Joel Chandler Harris.)

MR. RABBIT GROSSLY INSULTS MR. FOX.

One evening when the little boy, whose nights with Uncle Remus are as entertaining as those Arabian nights of blessed memory, had finished supper and hurried out to sit with his venerable patron, he found the old man in great glee. Indeed, Uncle Remus was talking and laughing to himself at such a rate that the little boy was afraid he had company. The truth is, Uncle Remus had heard the child coming, and, when the rosy-cheeked chap put his head in at the door, was engaged in [a monologue, the burden of which seemed to be—

"Ole Molly Hare',
What you doin' dar,
Settin' in de corner
Smokin' yo' segyar?'

As a matter of course this vague allusion reminded the little boy of the fact that the wicked Fox was still in pursuit of the Rabbit, and he immediately put his curiosity in the shape of a question.

"Uncle Remus did the Rabbit have to go clean away when he got loose from the Tar-Baby?"

"Bless grashus, honey, dat he didn't. Who? Him? You dunno nothin' 'bout 'bout Brer Rabbit ef dat's de way you puttin' 'im down. Wat he gwine 'way for? He mought stayed 'sorter close 'round de patch rub off'n his ha'r, but I'se sho' dey ain't he was lippin' up en down de naberhood same ez ever, en I dunno of he warn't mo' sassier dan befo'."

"Seem like dat de tale 'bout how he got mixt up wid de Tar-Baby got 'roun' 'mongst de nabers. Leas'ways, Miss Meadows en de gals got win' on' it, en de nex time Brer Rabbit paid um a visit Miss Meadows tackled 'im 'bout it, en de gals set up a monstus gigglemost. Brer Rabbit, he set up des ez cool ez a cucumber, he did, en let 'em run on."

"Who was Miss Meadows, Uncle Remus?" enquired the little boy.

"Don't ax me, honey. She wuz in de tale, Miss Meadows en de gals wuz, en de tale I give you like hi't wer' gun ter me. Brer Rabbit, he set dar, he did, sorter lam' like, en den bimeby he cross his legs, he did, and wink his eye slow, en up en say, sezee:

"'Ladies, Brer Fox wuz my daddy's ridin' hoss for thirty year; maybe mo', but thirty year I knows on, sezee; en den he paid um his specks, en tip his beaver, en march off, he did, des ez stiff en ez stuck up en a fire-stick.

"Nex' day, Brer Fox cum a callin', and w'en he gun fer ter laff 'bout Brer Rabbit, Miss Meadows en de gals, dey ups en tells 'im 'bout w'at Brer Rabbit say. Den Brer Fox grit his toof sho' nuff, he did, en he look mighty dumpy, but w'en he ris fer ter go he up en sez, sezee:

"'Ladies, I ain't 'spotin' w'at you say, but I'll make Brer Rabbit chaw up his words en spit um out right whar you kin see 'im,' sezee, en wid dat off Brer Fox marcht.

"En w'en he got in de big road he shuck de dew off'n his tail, en made a straight shoot for Brer Rabbit's house. W'en he got dar Brer Rabbit wuz spectin' un 'im, en de do' wuz shet fas'. Brer Fox knock. Nobody ain't ans'er. Brer Fox knock. Nobody ans'er. Den he knock agin—blam! blam! Den Brer Rabbit holler out mighty weak:

"'Is dat you, Brer Fox? I want you ter run en fetch de doctor. Dat tait er pusly w'at I 'ot dis mawnin' is gittin' 'way wid me. Do, please, Brer Fox, run quick,' sez Brer Rabbit, sezee.

"'I come atter you, Brer Rabbit,' sez Brer Fox, sezee. 'Dere's gwinter be a party up at Miss Meadow's,' sezee. 'All de gals 'll be dere, en I promis' dat I'd fetch you. De gals, dey 'lowed dat hit wouldn't be no party 'ceppin' I fetch you,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"Den Brer Rabbit say he was too sick, and Brer Fox say he wuzzent, en dar dey had it up and down, 'spatin en contendin'. Brer Rabbit say he can't walk. Brer Fox say he tote 'im. Brer Rabbit say how? Brer Fox say in his arms. Brer Rabbit say he drap 'im. Brer Fox 'low he won't. Bimeby Brer Rabbit say he go ef Brer Fox tote 'im on his back. Brer Fox say he would. Brer Rabbit say he can't ride widout a saddle. Brer Fox say he git de saddle. Brer Rabbit say he can't sit in saddle less he have bridle fer ter hol' by. Brer Fox say he git de bridle. Brer Rabbit say he can't ride widout bline bridle, kaze Brer Fox be shyin' at stumps 'long de road, en fling 'im off. Brer Fox say he git bline bridle, Den Brer Rabbit say he go. Den Brer Fox say he ride Brer Rabbit mos' up ter Miss Meadows's, en den he could git down en walk de balance er de way. Brer Rabbit 'greed, en den Brer Fox lipt out atter de saddle en de bridle.

"Co'se Brer Rabbit know de game dat Brer Fox wuz fixin' fer ter play, en he 'termin' fer ter outdo 'im, en by de time he kleam his ha'r en twis' his mustarsh, en 'sorter rig up, yer come Brer Fox, saddle en bridle on, en lookin' ez peart ez a circus pony. He trot up ter de do' en stan' dar pawin' de ground en chompin' de bit same like sho 'nuf hoss, en Brer Rabbit he mount, he did, en dey amble out. Brer Fox can't see behine wid de bline bridle on, but bimeby he feel Brer Rabbit raise one er his foots.

"'What you doin' now, Brer Rabbit?' sezee.

"'Short'nin' de lef stirip, Brer Fox,' sezee.

"Bimeby Brer Rabbit raise up de udder foot.

"'Wat you doin' now, Brer Rabbit?' sezee.

"'Pullin' down my pants, Brer Fox,' sezee.

"All de time, bless grashus, honey, Brer Rabbit wer pattin' on his spurrers, en w'en dey got close to Miss Meadow's, whar Brer Rabbit wus to git off, en Brer Fox made a motion ter stan' still, Brer Rabbitt slap de spurrers inter Brer Fox flanks, en you better b'leeve he got over groun'. W'en dey got ter de house, Miss Meadows en all de gals wux settin' en de peazer. En stedder stoppin' at de gate, Brer Rabbit rid on by, he did, en den come gallopin' down de road en up ter de hoss-rack, w'ich he hitch Brer Fox at, en den he santer inter de house, he did, en shake han's wid de gals, en set dar, smokin' his segyar same ez a town man. Bimeby he draw in long puff, en den let hit out in a cloud, en squar hiss'f back en hollar out, he did:

"'Ladies, ain't I done tell you Brer Fox wus de ridin' hoss fer our fambly? He sorter losin' his gait now, but I speak I kin fetch 'im

Last Edition

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, this morning, Judge Baby remarked that he purposed pronouncing sentence upon Cordingley this morning, but on account of the length of the present case, the different sentences would not be pronounced till Monday.

The Walter case being at once resumed, Mr. Wm. J. O'Hara, Secretary to the Collector of Customs, being sworn, deposed as follows:—"I was associated in the J. C. Ayer seizures, and in fact I directed them. I understood that Mr. Brosseau had got hold of certain books from Ayer's manager. I first saw the books a year ago. They were sent to me from the Dominion appraiser at Ottawa, being left with him by Mr. Brosseau. The books had been

EXAMINED BY MR. FRASER,

the appraiser, as I saw a memorandum attached to them signed by Mr. Fraser, which referred me to certain letters in the books. I then locked the books in the collector's safe, where they remained till quite recently, when they were changed to another safe. Mr. Brosseau could have obtained them at any time, even to take away. I have examined the ledger minutely, and also the letter book I made from the former calculations as to the output of the establishment at St. Johns. I had other means of arriving at that branch of the business, as I could possibly have obtained such information from the different depots in Canada. These books contained corroborative testimony of what we had before gathered. I first heard of the attempted bribery on the last of May or the first of June. Mr. Brosseau reported the matter to me. Mr. Brosseau told me that a man named Walter had stated that a sum of $10,000 had been

PLACED IN THE HANDS OF MR. MACMASTER

in order to obtain, if possible, these books. I wanted to ascertain if the principals in this affair acted through Mr. Walter. Mr. Underhill did not object to coming to Canada, but wanted a guarantee from the Canadian Government that they would not prosecute him for his share in the fraudulent passing of entries as Ayer's agent in Canada."

Being cross-examined by Mr. Doherty, witness said that Underhill wanted a guarantee that his evidence would be accepted by the Crown, and that he, Underhill, would be protected. "I have in my possession, and now produce, a letter from Mr. Underhill, which Mr. Brosseau received about the 4th of August last, in which he expressed the hope that he would not be required before October. Mr. Brosseau never told me that he had advanced money to Mr. Underhill. Mr. Brosseau told me once that Underhill had asked him to advance some money on account of the share that would be his due in the Ayer case."

This closed the case for the Crown and the defence is now being proceeded with.

THE ALLEGED SUGAR REFINERY "CASE."

In reference to the mention made during yesterday's evidence in this case of an alleged case in which the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery was defrauding the Customs of $80,000 a year, a *Witness* reporter was to-day informed by the treasurer that his company had never had any dispute with the Customs.

A PROTESTING LOCALITY.

PETITIONS AGAINST A PROPOSED HOSPITAL

The residents of Mance, Famille and Sherbrooke streets are largely signing two petitions—one to the governors of the University-lying-in-Hospital, and the other to the Mayor and aldermen—protesting against the erection of such an establishment in their neighborhood. The land—a lot on Mance street, above Sherbrooke—is said to have been purchased by Dr. Buller in his own name, so that no one knew the intention until the deed was completed. The residents protest that the associations of such an institution would not only deteriorate the value of property but would be injurious to young people in the neighborhood. If the hospital cannot be left where it is—in lower St. Urbain street—they say, it ought to be set down somewhere else than in the middle of respectable houses. "Why not," asked one lady who spoke to a *Witness* reporter to-day, "put it in their own college grounds? They would be less injured than we. As it is, they are rushing up the building as fast as they can."

A SUPPOSED WRECK.

EVIDENCE SEEMS TO BE AGAINST ITS EXISTENCE.

A report to the effect that cattle and other wreckage have been seen floating in the Straits of Belle Isle comes from Newfoundland. It endeavors to connect the alleged wreckage with steamers leaving Montreal last week, amongst these the "Cynthia," "Lake Superior," "Oregon," "Parisian," and "Erl King." The "Oregon" and "Parisian," as it happens, do not carry any cattle; and the "Erl King" went via Sydney. Regarding the "Cynthia" and "Lake Superior," Capt. Halcrow, of the "Cormona," who arrived this morning, reports having passed both vessels, "all well," a considerable distance east of the Straits on the 13th. The report is believed to be on a par with the recent reported "Disappearance of Bermuda and Cuba," "Tetrible Distress in Labrador," etc.

Capt. Halcrow further says that he saw no wreckage whatever.

HIRED HORSES:

AND HOW BRUTAL DRIVERS ABUSE THEM IN MONTREAL.

A well-known livery stable keeper is about to prosecute a customer, charging him with cruelly overdriving one of his animals.

The cruel treatment of their horses is an every day occurrence. The idea on the part of those who hire the animals appears to be that the only way in which they can get sufficient value for their money is to fog them all the time in order to keep them at the top of their speed. This is specially noticeable on Sundays in the Park.

The same liveryman remarked to a *Witness* reporter that in the matter of cruelty to animals Montreal took the palm. He never saw such cruelty, nor such indifference to it as he had witnessed in this city. "The man who illuses a dumb animal"—he justly exclaimed—"deserves the whip himself."

GOVERNMENT BY FRUIT STALLS.

A PRETTY STATE OF THINGS, INDEED.

A morning paper contains a plaintive appeal to somebody to try and remove the obstructing fruitstall on the St. Peter street sidewalk by a "compromise" with the owner!

A policeman (No. 193) has been noticed ordering two little boys away from the corner of McGill and Notre Dame streets, who were trying to make a living by the sale of cheap jewellery, considering that they were obstructing the sidewalk. A gentleman who saw this asks how said policeman failed to see the fruit-stall obstruction on the opposite corner, which has existed for years, until it seems, as far as our police are concerned, a permanent fixture. This is what Montreal has come to—government by fruit-stalls!

"COASTING" UNLAWFUL.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN JUDGES DIFFER.

Judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Loranger, this morning, in the case of Bouthillette vs. Desjardins. This was an action for damages on account of injuries received by plaintiff's boy through the alleged fault of defendant's son while both were "coasting" on one of the public streets. The Court dismissed the action, on the ground that no damages could be claimed for injuries received while engaged in an unlawful act.

THE HARBOR'S FAULT.

A CAPTAIN SUES FOR A SHIP'S DAMAGES.

The captain of the barkentine "St. Joseph," which ran ashore a few days ago, has taken an action against the Harbor Commissioners on the ground that the accident was due to the removal of the red light from the Island wharf.

CHAMBLY LOCAL ELECTION.

A meeting of the National party will be held at Longueuil, this afternoon, to select a candidate in opposition to Dr. Martel, the present member. It is probable that Mr. Bruno Normandin will be chosen as candidate.

MORE PERSECUTION.

A PROTESTANT MISSIONARY THREATENED WITH DEATH.

The barn of Mrs. Lemay, of Bord-a-Plouffe, widow of the late V. Lemay, Esq., which was with its contents completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th inst., occupied an isolated position and had not been entered by any of Mrs. Lemay's employees for two days previous to the disaster. When perceived it was in a perfect blaze at ten o'clock p.m. At 11 o'clock only the smouldering ruins remained. The loss is $2,000, no insurance. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

On the following Saturday, the 14th inst, the Rev. T. A. Bouchard received a threatening letter, the second of this nature within six months, telling him that he and his work here were the cause of this catastrophe, and to quit the place immediately and return no more or that his life would be taken, and his family ill-treated, and, further, that this was the last warning that would be given. Bigotry has been rampant in this locality for a time, but at present, feeling is no longer confined to talk, and as Mrs. Lemay is a staunch Protestant, she is being made to suffer along with the missionary.

The latter finds it impossible to get a horse, as the owners have been told that should they let to him, the property would be fired. It is probable his family will move to the city for the winter, as the atmosphere here is most threatening and they can find no place wherein to dwell. Is it not intolerable, in the 19th century, that a British subject has to submit to such treatment, under the name of religion?—Com.

TONIC SOL-FA.

THE SIMPLE METHOD OF TEACHING TO SING.

An old resident of this city, who has been acquainted with the above system since almost the day when it was first launched before the public by the late Rev. John Curwen, of London, England, was in conversation with a *Witness* reporter, yesterday. He has been engaged as a voluntary teacher of the system for about forty years, but has never been financially interested in its success. Moreover, he equally understands and has had considerable experience in teaching the staff notation.

As an old choir master, he has used Tonic Sol-fa in training choirs; though being only analogous for the system that would best enable him to make the most reliable and quickest music readers in the least time, he has been ready to adopt any other method that would answer his purpose better. Not only does the method itself excel, but the manner of teaching it is unsurpassed—this resulting largely from Mr. Curwen's marvellous educational capacity. "It is a fact," said our friend, "that those who have been taught the method, and experienced its advantages, almost invariably become its propagandists. Through this, and Mr Curwen's indomitable perseverance, it is now master of the situation. It has been adopted by all the principal school boards in Great Britain, but Canada still lags behind in this respect.

As one of its earliest promoters, the Montrealer asked Mr. John S. Curwen,—eldest son of the founder, and himself now President of the Tonic Sol-fa College, London, Eng.—to select one of the best teachers he could find and send him to this city. He has promptly responded, the result being the arrival by the 'Siberian' of Mr. J. J. Dawson from Paisley, Scotland, a graduate and licentiate of the Tonic Sol-fa College, London—whose advertisement will be seen in the *Witness*. Those in authority would do well to see that Mr. Dawson's services are taken advantage of. The young people of this city have never before had such an opportunity as now presents itself for acquiring the ability to read music at sight. Let it be always understood that the easiest, quickest and in every respect the best way of becoming masters of the staff notation is through the medium of Tonic Sol-fa.

ZION CHURCH MIGRATION.

The congregation of Zion Church will again gather for service to-morrow in the Hall, 1350 St. Catherine street. This will be the first service in the new quarters which the church has been compelled to look for. The building has been leased until the first of May and has been nicely fitted up; and, as the expenses of the new church home are but slight, it is expected that a building fund will soon be found. Mr. McCallum preaches to-morrow at 11 and Mr. Unsworth at 7. The Sunday-school and Bible classes meet at 3 p.m.

CITY ITEMS.

The American yacht "Norna," with a party of ladies and gentlemen on a cruise from Providence, R.I., is in port. She visited a number of American and Lower Province ports on her way up.

Mgr. Fabre has decided that the parishioners of Notre Dame, residing above Sherbrooke street and east of St. Elizabeth street, will henceforth be attended to by the priests of St. James' Church.

A general meeting of the Catholic temperance societies of the city will be held in Notre Dame Church, to-morrow evening, at 6.30, when Mgr. Fabre will bless the splendid new banner of the Notre Dame Temperance Society.

The Central Vermont is advertising a nine-dollar excursion to Boston and return, for Tuesday, besides its ten dollar excursion to New York. The fall foliage ought to make this route more beautiful than ever next week.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. PAUL.—The Right Rev. Dr. Kingdon, Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Fredericton, will preach in this church on Sunday evening, the 19th instant.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

The Canada Atlantic Railway company having taken steps to get at the bottom of the mystery connected with the placing of obstructions on their railway track on the day the Orange excursionists were returning from Kingston to Ottawa, the affair has now, it is claimed, been pretty well cleared up. The company employed a detective to work on the case, and the people of the locality where the obstruction was found also aided in the investigation. It has been ascertained that on the evening before the obstruction was found a supply train went over the line, throwing off ties wherever renewals were reported to be needed. These ties are thrown off carelessly from flat cars, and sometimes stick on end in the soft clay by the side of the track, and fall back on the rails to be lifted off by the section men. The investigation shows that the reports first published were greatly exaggerated. A tie was found lying with one end on one of the rails. The engineer stopped the train not knowing what the character of the obstruction was, but he is now of opinion that the sleeper, which was not fastened in any way, would have been knocked off had the train gone straight ahead, and no damage would have been done. The general supposition is that the tie fell on the track after being thrown from the supply train, and the section men, whose duty it was to take it off, neglected to do so; though some think that the sleeper was placed on the track by berry-pickers, who used it as a seat while they took lunch. The latter view is that of the chief of police.

PERSONAL.

The matrimonial history of Lady Dilke has been a sad one indeed. A bright, spirited young woman, she married Mark Pattison, a selfish, jealous, utterly uncongenial man, and lived a melancholy life with him and away from him. Then came her widowhood, and the meeting and engagement with her present dishonored husband, whose disgrace is largely due to her own determined course in making him re-open the Crawford case after the matter had quieted down. She was confident of his innocence. It is to be hoped she still is so.—*Independent.*

One of the most picturesque and striking features in America has been removed by the death of Prof. Stowe, the husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Who that had ever seen him could ever forget him? As long as 20 years ago his appearance was the personification of an old Hebrew rabbi of the first class; what he was under the added venerableness of four-score years and four the imagination can conceive. He was a scholar of the Rabbinic type; as he sat among his books, heavy fleshed, long haired and bearded, with a black skull-cap covering his massive head, and his keen sparkling eyes looking out over his drooping spectacles, he was a picture out of a bygone century. Most learned, most blunt, most genial, most quaint, most true of men.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

The Montreal Horticultural Show closed last evening. The attendance has been very large and the exhibition one of the most successful ever held here.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

European mails close next week on Tuesday, via New York, at 4.10 p.m.; Wednesday, via New York, at 4.10 p.m. and via Kingouski at 7.30 p.m.; and on Friday, via New York, at 4.10 p.m.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

LACROSSE.

The Shamrocks left last night for Toronto.

The wordy war, anent the recent Capital-Brockville match, the character of the play, the conduct of Mr. Lewis, referee, still goes on.

ATHLETICS.

The fall games, under the auspices of the M. A. A. A., are being held on the Montreal Grounds this afternoon.

CRICKET.

The Englishmen yesterday defeated the Longwoods in the cricket match. The score stood Englishmen 141, with three wickets to spare; Longwoods, 140.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE COMPANY.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Athletic Club House Company will be held in the rooms of the Natural History Society, on Thursday, the 23rd day of September, at 8 o'clock p.m. The business of the meeting is to obtain authority to place a mortgage on the Company's property in order to complete the buildings and stables, and to receive a financial statement of the affairs of the Company.

BASEBALL.

The Gordons are playing the Clippers on the Montreal Driving Park, Point St. Charles, this afternoon and the following comprise the Gordon team:—Butterworth, Moore, Bastien, O'Brien, Rainsford, Swan, McWood, McGowan, Johnson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHURCH UNION.—The Right Rev. Bishop Usher will discuss the question of church union, or rather the barriers to it, on Sunday evening next, in St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church, Beaver Hall Hill.

THE W.C.T.U. PRAYER-MEETING will be held on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, in the Girls' Reading Room, St. Catherine street. Afterwards a meeting will be held of all who are interested, to make arrangements for the visit of the National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Sunday school temperance work,—Miss Lucia Kimball, of Chicago.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE
Saturday, September 18.

FINANCIAL.

The quotations of yesterday for sterling and currency apply to what business has been done to-day. This is virtually a holiday, and everything is very quiet.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are dull. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes off coast, wheat, slow; one sale; do., corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, buyers hold off; no sales; do. corn, very few bids in market; one sale Danube cargo at 29s. Arrivals off coast, for orders, wheat and corn, nothing offering. Liverpool wheat, spot, very dull; do. corn, neglected. Liverpool, Nos. 2 to 1, Standard California wheat, including Club White, 6s 7½d to 6s 10½d. Liverpool fair average Red Winter wheat, 6s 8d. Liverpool White Michigan Winter wheat, 6s 8½d. Liverpool Red American Spring wheat, 6s 8d. Liverpool mixed maize, 4s 4½d; Canadian peas, 5s 5d; Indian wheat, slow; Calcutta on passage, 31s, 31s 6d Sept. and Oct.; sale of 1,000 tons yesterday at 31s 6d. Weather in England finer. White wheats are firmly held, but Reds are very dull. Minn. first bakers' flour, per sack 280 lbs., 21s. Liverpool No. 1 California wheat, due; to 10th Oct., or 11th Nov., 7s 6d; Dec., 7s 1½d Jan., Feb. and March. Liverpool Mixed American Maize, dull.

Liverpool, 2.00 p.m.—Tallow, Prime City, 22s; hams, L.c., 45s.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.—The market is somewhat weaker than yesterday. October wheat being 1¼c per bushel cheaper at 74⅝c and November 1¼c cheaper at 76½c. Receipts, 61,000 bushels, and shipments, 74,000 bush. Corn is also cheaper at 38⅞c for October, which is ⅝c under yesterday's price, and November selling at 40⅛c, ⅛ under yesterday's. Receipts were 263,000 bushels, and shipments 122,000 bushels.

GRAIN.—The local grain market is quiet and dull. We quote:—Canada Red Winter, 84c to 86c per bushel; White Winter, 82c to 84c; Canada Spring, 83c to 85c; peas, 72c to 73c per 66 lbs; oats, 31c to 32c per 32 lbs.; rye, 56c to 60c per bushel; barley, 60c to 70c per bush.; corn, 60c per bushel.

FLOUR.—Receipts, — barrels. There is the usual Saturday's dullness, and business is very quiet indeed at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Patent, $4.25 to $4.60; Canada Superior Extra, $4.15 to $4.20; Superior Extra, $4.05 to $4.10; Extra Superfine, $3.90 to $3.95; Fancy, $3.80 to $3.85; Spring Extra, $3.65 to $3.70; Superfine, $3.15 to $3.20; Canada strong bakers', $4.00 to $4.25; Manitoba do., $4.60; American, do., $4.50 to $4.70; Fine, $2.85 to $2.90; Middlings, $2.50 to $2.60; Pollards, $2.25 to $2.35; Ontario Bags (medium), $1.80 to $1.90; do., (spring Extra) $1.70 to $1.75; do. Superfine, $1.55 to $1.60; (Fine), $1.35 to $1.40; do. (Middlings), $1.20 to $1.25; City Bags, (delivered) $2.25 to $2.30.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, $4.10 to $4.25 per brl.; do., granulated, $4.30 to $4.50.

EGGS are slow and steady at 13c to 14c per dozen.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is stiff and unchanged. The quotations to-day are as follows:—Western Mess Pork, $14.50 to $15.00; do. Short Cut, $15.50 to $16.00; Canada short Cut, $16.00 to $16.50; Hams, city cured, 12½c; do, canvased, 13½c to 13¾; Hams, city, Spiced, 11c; Lards, in pails, Western, 10c to 10½c; do., Canadian, 9½ to 9¾c; Bacon, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, nominal; Tallow, common refined, 5c to 6c.

ASHES.—Business is very slack, receipts are almost nil and prices unchanged at $3.75 to $4.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The shipments for this week were 17,893 boxes, of which 7,745 were on through shipment. The shipment for last week was 36,888, and for the corresponding week of 1885, 32,037. The total shipment up to date has been 654,542 boxes, of which 254,671 boxes has been on through shipment, as against a total shipment of 741,75 boxes for the same period of last year. There has, therefore, been a decrease in the shipment this year of 126,631 boxes. There is a somewhat more active demand to-day and a somewhat higher demand, if not a higher market. The ¼ cent advanced is freely asked on all fine August goods, which must now be quoted at 10c to 10¼c.

BUTTER.—The shipment for this week is a proof of the continued stultification of the market, only 651 packages going over. Last year the shipment for the corresponding week was 2,850 packages, and for the same week of 1884 it was 10,424 packages. The total shipment up to date is 21,075, the smallest shipment up to this time that has been known for years. Basin is as dull as usual to-day, and no sales can be reported. Creamery is worth 15c for July, 15c for August, and 20c for September. We quote:—Creamery, 15c to 20c; Townships, 13½c to 15c; Morrisburg, 15c to 15½c; Western, 12c to 14c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 17.—Wheat—Fall No. 2, 77c; Spring, No. 2, 77c; Peas, 57c to 58c; Oats, No. 2, 32c to 34c; Flour, Superior, $3.65; Extra, $3.55; Spring Extra, $3.30. Market weak. Extra flour sold at $3.55. Oats sold at 32½c to 34c on track. Barley inactive and weak, prices still unsettled.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in the Masonic Chambers, No. 1743 Notre Dame street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, inst., at EIGHT o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS.

The reception and adoption of the Report of the Board of Directors for the past year.

The confirmation of certain alterations in the By-laws as passed by the Directors at a meeting held 19th August, 1886.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business pertaining to the welfare of the Society as may be legally brought before the meeting, as detailed in the Circular calling this meeting, and posted to every member of the Society.

GEORGE HYDE,
Secretary.

MONTREAL ROOFING CO.,

Owners requiring a Roof that will give them good results should send to us for our catalogue containing a description of the patent Actinolite Cement Roof, testimonials, etc. Most of the principal buildings erected here during the past four years are covered with it.

MONTREAL ROOFING CO.,
Corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.

MONEY.

Large amounts to Loan on City Property. Terms favorable. Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.
G. W. FORD, General Agent,
Standard Building.

DAY SCHOOL WITH FULL English course and French, 8 Phillips square. Evening school at 8 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. On same days, special afternoon hours for ladies. Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c., in best style.
WM. J. N. TURNER, L.R.C.P.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS OF CANADA.
Under the auspices of
THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.
Will take place on
FRIDAY, Sept. 24th, 1886,
—ON THE—
SHAMROCK LACROSSE GROUNDS, MONTREAL.
Commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

The following are the events: 100 Yards Run, 220 Yards Run, 440 Yards Run, Half Mile Run, One Mile Run, Two Miles Run, 120 Yards Hurdle Run, Three Miles Walk, Pole High Leap, Running High Jump, Running Broad Jump, Throwing 56 lb weight, Putting the Shot, Throwing Hammer, Tug of War—teams of 5 men.

Reduced rates have been arranged for on all the railways to Montreal and return.

Entry fee, 50c in each event; Tug of War team, $2.00.

Entries close at noon on WEDNESDAY, 22nd Sept., with H. W. BECKET, Hon. Sec., P.O. Box 367, Montreal.

FANCY COLORED GLOBES,
Polished Gold Bronze Gasaliers,
Gas Brackets, &c.

We have a very nice assortment of the above goods just opened up.
HUGHES & STEPHENSON,
PRACTICAL SANITARIANS,
8 745 Craig street.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Canadian Express Company will run a special car to Sherbrooke daily for the Exhibition.

Low rates and prompt delivery on grounds without extra charge. All goods requiring care and despatch should be shipped by express.

C. CHENEY, Agent-Supt.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE,
AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST,
CITY PROPERTY.
MACKINTOSH & HYDE,
Standard Building, 157 St. James street.

Steamer "OCEAN,"
For Toronto and St. Catharines Every Tuesday, 7 p.m.
Fares include Meals and Sleeping Berths.
TORONTO, $7.50, RETURN, $14.00.
ST. CATHARINES, $8, RETURN, $14.
W. TOWNLEY BENSON, T. H. TURTON,
18 Foundling street. 251 St. James street.

G. E. JAQUES & CO.,
110 COMMON STREET.

SCOTCH JEWELLERY,
FROM THE EDINBURGH EXHIBITION.

Handsome BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS and SCARF PINS, set with pebble and rainbow stones, $1.25 up.
The SILVER STEM WINDING WATCH, ladies' and gents' sizes, plain or engraved cases, for Six Dollars, is the cheapest and best watch ever offered.
We can show you some beautiful little GOLD STEM-WINDING WATCHES, for $12, $15, $20, $22.50 to $30.
Every watch we sell is fully warranted.
HENRY ROSS,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
137 St. Peter street, three doors from Craig.

FURNITURE OF THE
LATEST STYLES AND GOOD QUALITY
AT LOW PRICES.
BEDROOM SETS,

In MAHOGANY, CHERRY, WALNUT and ASH, $16, $20, $25, $30, $40, $60, $75, $90 to $350.

These goods are of the newest styles, good material, and their extremely low prices commend them to your attention.

PARLOR SUITS,

In MAHOGANY, CHERRY and WALNUT, $35, $40, $45, $55, $70, $80, to $500.

These are all well made and will give satisfaction.

Also, a large variety of other articles, such as SIDEBOARDS, DINING CHAIRS, TABLES, CHIFFONIERS, COUCHES, &c., &c.

You will not regret buying your Furniture from
S. R. PARSONS
FURNITURE ROOMS,
1813 and 1815 Notre Dame street,
Near McGill

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We are pleased to be able to place before our customers such an attractive selection of choice NEW GOODS for this season's trade, as we believe all of standard excellence and moderate in price. Orders placed early receive choice of the unbroken assortment. RUGS, MATS and SQUARES of every kind.
FLOOR OILCLOTHS.
RELIABLE ENGLISH GOODS offering at the price of ordinary American make. The new Mosaics in HARE & CO.'S CELEBRATED GOODS have been particularly well received by those best able to judge.
Curtains, Coverings, Portieres, Poles, &c.
Unusually fine range of LACE and MADRAS CURTAINS, in White, Cream, and fancy colorings, very cheap. WINDOW DRAPERY, in light and heavy fabrics, by the pair. PORTIERES, in Plush, Tapestry and Chenille Stripes, all new. FURNITURE COVERINGS, to match prevailing tones. POLES, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN CHAINS and BANDS, &c. See the stock before ordering.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 1837 Notre Dame st.

CORRECTION.—THE SALE OF MR. NELSON'S FINE FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, GASALIERS, ORNAMENTS, &c.,
Will take place at his residence, No. 65 Mansfield street,
On Tuesday next, the 21st,
and not Thursday, as erroneously stated in yesterday's paper.
W. E. SHAW,
Auctioneer.

Ladies' Dress Goods for Fall and Winter, extraordinary value on Monday at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street.

MERCHANT LINE.

One of the first-class passenger steamers "ARMENIA," "CALIFORNIA" and "CUBA" will leave every TUESDAY at 2 p.m. for CHICAGO, calling going and returning at Detroit, Kingston, TORONTO, St. Catharines CLEVELAND, Detroit, Windsor, Sarnia.
All fares include Meals and Sleeping Berth. No extras. 19 days on the water for $38.
Ample time to see NIAGARA FALLS and the CITY OF CLEVELAND. Two days in CHICAGO.
G. E. JAQUES & CO.,
110 Common street.
D. BATTERSBY, 181 St. James street.

CASTOR FLUID—[Registered]—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair-dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St Lawrence Main st Sole Manufacturer.

SAPOLIO A. B. C.

B is for Brass, made to shine like new,
When rubbed with SAPOLIO a moment or two.

Send ten cents to Emil Poliwka & Co. and get a cake of Sapolio, with a nicely illustrated Sapolio A. B. C. Book.
EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,
394 to 409 St. Paul street,
Sole Agents.

GENERAL BAZAAR.

Blk. Cashmere Wide 60c.
Ladies' Blk. Cashmere Hose, 50c.
Children's Wool Hose
Girl's Wool Hose.
Boys' Knickerbocker Hose.
Grey Flannels.
White Quilts, 65c up.
GEORGE H. ROWELL.
1695 Notre Dame street 1st flat—Red Door.

Miscellaneous.

LECONS FRANCAISES—Practical knowledge of the language for business purposes. Conversation taught on first-class principles. Written exercises corrected with the greatest care. Address FRANCE, "Witness" Office.

To Let.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

FURNISHED Rooms to Let at 11 Phillips square.

HOUSE to let, Dorchester street west, Cote St. Antoine. Apply to JAMES W. WITHALL.

TO LET, new Shop and Dwelling, in one of the best business localities in the West End, corner of Buckingham and St. Catherine streets, a few doors west of Guy street; fitted up with large plate glass windows. Apply at 184 Bleury street.

TO LET, the semi-detached dwelling No. 440 Upper St. Urbain st. Apply at 731 Sherbrooke st.

TO LET, Stone Cottages on St. Catherine street west, Cote St. Antoine; well built, rat proof, basement above ground, heated with hot water, drains perfect, cars stop at the door. Rent $320 and taxes. Apply at 1755 Notre Dame street.

TO LET, a Furnished House. Apply between 3 and 5 at 1704 St. Catherine street.

TO LET, two large well-lighted Flats; heated if required; suitable for a light manufacturing business; situated on Dorchester street, near Bleury. For particulars apply to D. McMILLAN, Superintendent Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

TO BE LET, No. 49 Port street, spacious Lower Tenement; immediate possession.
C. G. JONES, 115 St. Francois Xavier st.

TO RENT or for sale, a first-class General Store, at Waterloo, P.Q., with residence and outfit complete for business. Centre of dairy produce trade. Fine opportunity for an active man or firm. Terms easy.
E. D. LAWRENCE, Waterloo, P.Q.

UNFURNISHED Suite of Rooms to Let at 11 Phillips Square; heated, &c.

HOUSE TO LET.

Lower Tenement, No. 330 St. Antoine street; in good order; every convenience.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
Nordheimer's Hall, 207 St. James street.

TO LET,

Handsomely Furnished House in Upper University street.
R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
20 St. John street.

Property.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

ADVERTISER will buy either three or four medium-priced stone-front Dwelling Houses, or four or five stone Cottages in the West End.
Address *BONA-FIDE*, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, that gentleman's superior residence, in Chambly, now occupied by Mr. Simon. Good garden and Orchard. Terms convenient. Apply to WM. ENGLISH, Granby, P.Q.

FOR SALE or to let, that large, well-known house, called "Thornbury," at Outremont, with 27 acres of ground, stables, etc. Apply to S. H. & J. MOSS, Recollet street.

FOR SALE, that well-known Residence and Grounds at Tadousac, heretofore the residence of the late JOSEPH RADFORD, also certain Farms and Lots in the vicinity of Tadousac. Apply to Mrs. RADFORD, until October, at the above mentioned residence

FOR SALE, Brick House, for $1,100; rent, $147. Three-story Brick House for $2,600; rent $312. Brick Cottage for $2,100. G. D. ROSS, Real Estate Agent, 1618 Notre Dame street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Detached Villa, at from $20,000 to $30,000, in the West End, and on one of the streets running east and west.
R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
30 St. John street.

WANTED,

a medium sized well furnished House in the West End,
R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
30 St. John street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLUTENITE!
A NUTRITIVE
INVALID AND DYSPEPTIC FOOD.

CONTAINING ALL THE VITAL, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHATIC ELEMENTS OF WHEAT IN PERFECT PURITY.

Expressly prepared for those suffering from Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Indigestion, Constipation, Nervous Debility, Stomach and Intestinal Complaints, and all forms of Weakness and Debility, where a Tonic, Waste-Repairing Food is required for sustaining the system, especially when convalescing from disease. As a Food for Children it is unrivalled.

THE COSMEL COMPANY (Limited),
SOLE AGENTS,
459 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Ladies' Dress Goods for Fall and Winter, extraordinary value on Monday at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street.

CIBILS.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for CIBIL'S FLUID
EXTRACT OF BEEF. The best in use.

PATERSON & ROLIN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
1729 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Would again announce that their Fall Stock is complete, and as they import direct from English and Scotch manufacturers defy competition as to quality and price.

Inspection Invited.

IMMENSE BARGAINS
—IN—
DRY GOODS!
Selling Off at Half-price!

To make increased room for our Tailoring and Gent's Furnishings Departments we have decided to close out the whole of our
DRY GOODS STOCK.
BARGAINS! NO RESERVE! BARGAINS!
Must be cleared in one month for alterations.
Dress Goods, Hosiery,
Kid Gloves, Flannels, &c.
COME EARLY FOR FIRST CHOICE.

A. M. ALLAN & CO.,
1909 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Opposite City Hotel.

N.B.—This is a Genuine Cheap Sale. 1-8

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

FOR SALE—Desirable Residences—well-built Cottages, and choice Building Lots.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
Real Estate Agent,
Nordheimer's Hall, 207 St. James street.

REAL ESTATE!

For good investments in Houses, Building Lots or Business Properties, call at this office.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
Nordheimer's Hall, 207 St. James street.

Ladies' Dress Goods for Fall and Winter, extraordinary value on Monday at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

We have just received our stock of FALL and WINTER MANTLES, the finest we have ever shown. DOLMANS in all the newest materials and styles.

ULSTERS and TRAVELLING CLOAKS, richly trimmed.

JACKETS, in Boucle and Jersey Cloth, with Braid, Fur, and all the fancy trimmings.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Our Paris Mantles are the richest, the largest assortment, and best finished garments we have ever imported.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
Corner St. James street and Victoria square.

COLONIAL HOUSE. HENRY MORGAN & CO.
CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Our Fall Importation of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS is almost complete, and we have now in stock an excellent assortment of
Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Curtain Trimmings, Table Covers, Furniture Coverings, Fringes, Mattings, Oilcloths, Linoleums, &c., &c.
INSPECTION INVITED.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., COLONIAL HOUSE,
Corner of St. James street and Victoria square.

BASKETS AND RUSTIC WARE.
HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Beg respectfully to intimate that they have placed in stock 6 cases of BASKETS, suitable for the FALL and HOLIDAY season.

Besides our regular lines of Scrap, Stand, Flower and Work Baskets, we have an extensive assortment of novelties, classed as
DECORATIVE ART GOODS,
which are simply exquisite, and surpass anything ever shown in this country.

These goods are now on exhibition, and we invite inspection.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
Corner of St. James and Victoria square.

Employment Wanted.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid. Three insertions free

ASSISTANT Bookkeeper, or office work, by young man with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping.
Address R. B., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted by a respectable woman as working housekeeper, is a good Cook, has good references. Apply 65 St. Antoine street.

MUSIC.—Piano Lessons given, $2 per month; beginners, $1.00. 26 Victoria street.

WANTED—Employment beside a thoroughly practical Man in a Mechanical Drawing Office, by a young man having first class education and 4 years experience in city machine shop. Address
DRAFTING, "Witness" Office.

WANTED.—A competent Book-keeper, having a few hours to spare daily, would like employment at writing up books, temporary or otherwise.
Address BOOK-KEEPER, 40, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, work by the day; can cut and fit nicely.
Address DRESSMAKER, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, work by the day, washing and cleaning.
MRS. ROWEN, 39 Bleury street.

WANTS work two days in the week, washing or ironing, by a Protestant widow. Address
NECESSITY, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a situation as Cook, in a small family, with or without washing. Apply 51 St. George street.

WANTED, by a smart, active young man, a situation; has had two years' experience in the wholesale boot and shoe trade; references if required.
Address T. E., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, situation as Companion to a lady, mother's help or housekeeper, by experienced young person.
Address M.C., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a young lady holding a model school diploma from the McGill Normal School, a situation as teacher in private school, or private tuition.
Address 79 City Councillor st.

WANTED, by a competent Teacher, Music Pupils, either at own or pupils residence. Terms moderate.
Address MO